A CRITICAL

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

AND EXPOSITOR OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH,

Not only the Meaning of every Word is clearly explained, and the Sound of every Syllable diſtinctly ſhown, but, where Words are ſubject to different Pronunciations, the Authorities of our beſt Pronouncing Dictionaries are fully exhibited, the reaſons for each are at large diſplayed, and the preferable Pronunciation is pointed out.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION:

IN WHICH

The Sounds of Letters, Syllables, and Words, are critically inveſtigated, and ſyſtematically arranged; the Influence of the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, on the Accent and Quantity of the Engliſh, is thoroughly examined, and clearly defined; and the Analogies of the Language are ſo fully ſhown, as to lay the Foundation of a conſiſtent and rational Pronunciation.

LIKEWISE,

RULES to be obſerved by the NATIVES of SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and LONDON, for avoiding their reſpective Peculiarities;

AND

DIRECTIONS to FOREIGNERS, for acquiring a Knowledge of the Uſe of this DICTIONARY.

THE WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH

OBSERVATIONS, ETYMOLOGICAL, CRITICAL, AND GRAMMATICAL.

By JOHN WALKER,

Author of ELEMENTS OF ELOCUTION, RHYMING DICTIONARY, &c. &c.

Quare, ſi fieri poteſt, & verba omnia, & vox, hujus alumnum urbis oleant: ut oratio Romana planè videatur, non civitate donata. QUINTILIAN.

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1803.

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PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

To him ſucceeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into ſyllables, and placed figures over the vowels as Dr. Kenrick had done, but, by ſpelling theſe ſyllables as they are pronounced, ſeemed to complete the idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of future improvement. It muſt, indeed, be confeſſed, that Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary is greatly

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greatly ſuperior to every other that preceded it; and his method of conveying the ſound of words, by ſpelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and uſeful.—But here ſincerity obliges me to ſtop. The numerous inſtances I have given of impropriety, inconſiſtency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the Language, ſufficiently ſhew how imperfect * I think his Dictionary is upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another that might better anſwer the purpoſe of a Guide to Pronunciation.

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

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

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

But to all works of this kind there lies a formidable objection; which is, that the pronunciation of a Language is neceſſarily indefinite and fugitive, and that all endeavours to delineate or ſettle it are in vain. Dr. Johnſon, in his Grammar, prefixed to his Dictionary, ſays: "Moſt of the writers of Engliſh "Grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than "they are written; and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that, of "Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation; one, "curſory and colloquial; the other, regular and ſolemn. The curſory pro-

"nunciation

* See Principles, No. 124, 126, 129, 386, 454, 462, 479, 480, 530; and the words ASSUME, COLLECT, COVETOUS, DONATIVE, EPHEMERA, SATIETY, &c. and the inſeparable prepoſition DIS.

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" nunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different, in different " mouths, by negligence, unskilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronun- " ciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs " remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. " They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the curſory " ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe, and, concluding that " the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often " eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech. " For pronunciation, the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt " elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words."

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

The truth is, Dr. Johnſon ſeems to have had a confuſed idea of the diſtinctneſs and indiſtinctneſs with which, on ſolemn or familiar occaſions, we ſometimes pronounce the *unaccented* vowels; and with reſpect to theſe, it muſt be owned, that his remarks are not entirely without foundation. The Engliſh Language, with reſpect to its pronunciation, is evidently diviſible into accented and unaccented ſounds. The accented ſyllables, by being pronounced with greater force than the unaccented, have their vowels as clearly and diſtinctly ſounded as any given note in muſic; while the unaccented vowels, for want of the ſtreſs, are apt to ſlide into an obſcurity of ſound, which, though ſufficiently diſtinguiſhable to the ear, cannot be ſo definitely marked out to the eye by other ſounds as thoſe vowels that are under the accent. Thus ſome of the vowels, when neither under the accent, nor cloſed by a conſonant, have a longer or a ſhorter, an opener or a cloſer ſound, according to the ſolemnity or familiarity, the deliberation or rapidity of our delivery. This will be perceived in the

ſound

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ſound of the *e* in *emotion**, of the *o* in *obedience*, and of the *u* in *monument*. In the haſty pronunciation of common ſpeaking, the *e* in *emotion* is often ſhortened, as if ſpelt *im-mo-tion*; the *o* in *obedience* ſhortened and obſcured, as if written *ub-be-di-ence*; and the *u* in *monument*, changed into *e*, as if written *mon-ne-ment*; while the deliberate and elegant ſound of theſe vowels is the long open ſound they have, when the accent is on them in *equal*, *over*, and *unit*: but *a*, when unaccented, ſeems to have no ſuch diverſity; it has generally a ſhort obſcure ſound, whether ending a ſyllable, or cloſed by a conſonant. Thus the *a* in *able* has its definite and diſtinct ſound; but the ſame letter in *tolerable*† goes into an obſcure indefinite ſound approaching the ſhort *u*; nor can any ſolemnity or deliberation give it the long open ſound it has in the firſt word. Thus, by diſtinguiſhing vowels into their accented and unaccented ſounds, we are enabled to ſee clearly what Dr. Johnſon ſaw but obſcurely; and by this diſtinction entirely to obviate the objection.

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

But ſtill it may be objected to ſuch an undertaking, that the fluctuation of pronunciation is ſo great as to render all attempts to ſettle it uſeleſs. What will it avail us, it may be ſaid, to know the pronunciation of the preſent day, if, in a few years, it will be altered? And how are we to know even what the preſent pronunciation is, when the ſame words are often differently pronounced by different ſpeakers, and thoſe, perhaps, of equal numbers and reputation? To this it may be anſwered, that the fluctuation of our language, with reſpect to its pronunciation, ſeems to have been greatly exaggerated§. Except a very few ſingle words

* See the words COLLECT, COMMAND, DESPATCH, DOMESTICK, EFFACE, OCCASION.

† Principles, No. 88, 545.

‡ Principles, No. 178.

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

"Il eſt arrivé," ſays he, "par les altérations qui ſe ſuccedent rapidement dans la manière de prononcer, & les corrections qui s'introduiſent lentement dans la manière d'écrire, que la prononciation & l'écriture ne marchent point enſemble, & que quoiqu'il y ait chez les peuples les plus policés de l'Europe, des ſociétés d'hommes de lettres chargés de les modérer, de les accorder, & de les rapprocher de la même ligne, elles ſe trouvent enfin

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words which are generally noticed in the following Dictionary, and the words where *e* comes before *r*, followed by another conſonant, as *merchant*, *ſervice*, &c. the pronunciation of the Language is probably in the ſame ſtate in which it was a century ago; and had the ſame attention been then paid to it as now, it is not likely even that change would have happened. The ſame may be obſerved of thoſe words which are differently pronounced by different ſpeakers: if the analogies of the Language had been better underſtood, it is ſcarcely conceivable that ſo many words in polite uſage would have a diverſity of pronunciation, which is at once ſo ridiculous and embarraſſing; nay, perhaps it may be with confidence aſſerted, that if the analogies of the Language were ſufficiently known, and ſo near at hand as to be applicable on inſpection to every word, that not only many words which are wavering between contrary uſages would be ſettled in their true ſound, but that many words, which are fixed by cuſtom to an improper pronunciation, would by degrees grow regular and analogical; and thoſe which are ſo already would be ſecured in their purity, by a knowledge of their regularity and analogy.

But the utility of a work of this kind is not confined to thoſe parts of language where the impropriety is groſs and palpable; beſides ſuch imperfections in pronunciation as diſguſt every ear not accuſtomed to them, there are a thouſand inſenſible deviations, in the more minute parts of language, as the unaccented ſyllables may be called, which do not ſtrike the ear ſo forcibly as to mark any direct impropriety in particular words, but occaſion only ſuch a general imperfection as gives a bad impreſſion upon the whole. Speakers with theſe imperfections paſs very well in common converſation; but when they are required to pronounce with emphaſis, and for that purpoſe to be more diſtinct and definite in their utterance, here their ear fails them; they have been accuſtomed only to looſe curſory ſpeaking, and, for want of firmneſs of pronunciation, are like thoſe painters who draw the muſcular exertions of the human body without any knowledge of anatomy. This is one reaſon, perhaps, why we find the elocution of ſo few people agreeable when they read or ſpeak to an aſſembly, while ſo few offend us by their utterance in common converſation. A thouſand faults lie concealed in a miniature, which a microſcope brings to view; and it is only by pronouncing on a larger ſcale, as publick ſpeaking may be called, that we prove the propriety of our elocution. As, therefore, there are

enfin à une diſtance inconcevable; enſorte que de deux choſes dont l'une n'a été, imaginée dans ſon origine, que pour répréſenter fidellement l'autre, celle-ci ne differe guère moins de celle-là, que la portrait de la même perſonne peinte dans deux ages très éloignés. Enfin l'inconvénient s'eſt accru à un tel excès qu'on n'oſe plus y remédier. On prononce une langue, on écrit une autre; & l'on s'accoutume tellement pendant le reſte de la vie à cette biſarrerie qui a fait verſer tant de larmes dans l'enfance, que ſi l'on renonçoît à ſa mauvaiſe orthographe pour une plus voiſine de la prononciation, on ne reconnoîtroit plus la langue parlée ſous cette nouvelle combinaiſon de caractères. S'il y en a qui ne pourroient ſe ſuccéder ſans une grande fatigue pour l'organe, ou ils ne ſe rencontrent point, ou ils ne durent pas. Ils ſont échappés de la langue par l'euphonie, cette loi puiſſante, qui agit continuellement & univerſellement ſans égard pour l'étymologie & ſes défenſeurs, et qui tend ſans intermiſſion à amener des êtres qui ont les mêmes organes, le même idiôme, les mêmes mouvemens preſcrits, à-peu-près à la même prononciation. Les cauſes dont l'action n'eſt point interrompue, deviennent toujours les plus fortes avec les tems, quelque foibles qu'elles ſoient en elles-mêmes, & il n'y a preſque pas une ſeule voyelle, une ſeule diphthongue, une ſeule conſonne dont la valeur ſoit tellement conſtante, que l'euphonie n'en puiſſe diſpoſer, ſoit en altérant le ſon, ſoit en le ſupprimant."

I ſhall not decide upon the juſtneſs of theſe complaints, but muſt obſerve, that a worſe picture could ſcarcely be drawn of the Engliſh, or the moſt barbarous language of Europe. Indeed a degree of verſatility ſeems involved in the very nature of language, and is one of thoſe evils left by Providence for man to correct: a love of order, and the utility of regularity, will always incline him to confine this verſatility within as narrow bounds as poſſible.

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are certain deviations from analogy which are not at any rate tolerable, there are others which only, as it were, tarnish the pronunciation, and make it less brilliant and agreeable. There are few who have turned their thoughts on this subject, without observing that they sometimes pronounce the same word or syllable in a different manner; and as neither of these manners offends the ear, they are at a loss to which they shall give the preference; but as one must necessarily be more agreeable to the analogy of the language than the other, a display of these analogies, in a Dictionary of this kind, will immediately remove this uncertainty; and in this view of the variety we shall discover a fitness in one mode of speaking, which will give a firmness and security to our pronunciation, from a confidence that it is founded on reason, and the general tendency of the language. See Principles, No. 530, 547, 551, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

But though custom, when general, is commonly well understood, there are several states and degrees of it which are exceedingly obscure and equivocal; and the only method of knowing the extent of custom in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those Dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with

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with reſpect to the ſound of words, may be collected from them with almoſt as much certainty as the general ſenſe of words from Johnſon. An exhibition of the opinions of orthöepiſts about the ſound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called cuſtom. This method I have adopted in the following work; and if I have ſometimes diſſented from the majority, it has been, either from a perſuaſion of being better informed of what was the actual cuſtom of ſpeaking, or from a partiality to the evident analogies of the language.

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

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

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

† See SCEPTIC, SCIRRHUS, CODLE, FURTHER, &c.

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ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE THIRD ENGLISH EDITION.

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

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

But this vernacular inſtinct, as it may be called, has been ſeconded by a careful inveſtigation of the analogies of the language. Accent and Quantity, the great efficients of pronunciation, are ſeldom miſtaken by people of education in the Capital; but the great bulk of the Nation, and thoſe who form the moſt important part of it, are without theſe advantages, and therefore want ſuch a guide to direct them as is here offered. Even polite and literary people, who ſpeak only from the ear, will find that this organ will, in a thouſand inſtances, prove but a very uncertain guide, without a knowledge of thoſe principles by which the ear itſelf is inſenſibly directed, and which, having their origin in the nature of language, operate with ſteadineſs and regularity in the midſt of the fickleſt affectation and caprice. It can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed that the moſt experienced ſpeaker has heard every word in the language, and the whole circle of ſciences pronounced exactly as it ought to be; and if this be the caſe, he muſt ſometimes have recourſe to the principles of pronunciation when his ear is either uninformed or unfaithful. Theſe principles are thoſe general laws of articulation which determine

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determine the character, and fix the boundaries of every language; as in every ſyſtem of ſpeaking, however irregular, the organs muſt neceſſarily fall into ſome common mode of enunciation, or the purpoſe of Providence in the gift of ſpeech would be abſolutely defeated. Theſe laws, like every other object of philoſophical inquiry, are only to be traced by an attentive obſervation and enumeration of particulars; and when theſe particulars are ſufficiently numerous to form a general rule, an axiom in pronunciation is acquired. By an accumulation of theſe axioms, and an analogical compariſon of them with each other, we diſcover the deviations of language where cuſtom has varied, and the only clew to guide us where cuſtom is either indeterminate or obſcure.

Thus, by a view of the words ending in *ity* or *ety*, I find the accent invariably placed on the preceding ſyllable, as in *diver'ſity*, *congru'ity*, &c. On a cloſer inſpection, I find every vowel in this antepenultimate ſyllable, when no conſonant intervenes, pronounced long, as *de'ity*, *pi'ety*, &c.; a nearer obſervation ſhows me, that if a conſonant intervene, every vowel in this ſyllable but *u* contracts itſelf, and is pronounced ſhort, as *ſever'ity*, *curioſ'ity*, *impu'nity*, &c. and therefore that *chaſtity* and *obſcenity* ought to be pronounced with the penultimate vowel ſhort, and not as in *chaſte* and *obſcene*, as we frequently hear them. I find too, that even *u* contracts itſelf before two conſonants, as *cur'vity*, *tacitur'nity*, &c. and that *ſcarcity* and *rarity* (for whoſe irregularity good reaſons may be given) are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. And thus we have a ſeries of near ſeven hundred words, the accentuation of which, as well as the quantity of the accented vowel, are reduced to two or three ſimple rules.

The ſame uniformity of accentuation and quantity may be obſerved in the firſt ſyllable of thoſe words which have the accent on the third, as *dem-on-ſtra'tion*, *dim-i-nu'tion*, *lu-cu-bra'tion*,* &c. where we evidently perceive a ſtreſs on the firſt ſyllable ſhortening every vowel but *u*, and this in every word throughout the language, except where two conſonants follow the *u*, as in *cur-vi-lin'e-ar*; or where two vowels follow the conſonant that ſucceeds any other vowel in the firſt ſyllable, as *de-vi-a'tion*; or, laſtly, where the word is not evidently of our own compoſition, as *re-con-vey'*: but as *u* in the firſt ſyllable of a word, having the accent on the third, has the ſame tendency to length and openneſs as was obſervable when it preceded the termination *ity*, I find it neceſſary to ſeparate it from the conſonant in *bu-ty-ra'ceous*, which I have never heard pronounced, as well as in *lu-cu-bra'tion*, which I have, and this from no pretended agreement with the quantity of the Latin words theſe are derived from; for, in the former word, the *u* is doubtful: but, from the general ſyſtem of quantity I ſee adopted in Engliſh pronunciation, this only will direct an Engliſh ear with certainty; for, though we may ſometimes place the accent on words we borrow from the Greek or Latin on the ſame ſyllable as in thoſe languages, as *acu'men*, *elegi'ac*, &c.; nay, though we ſometimes adopt the accent of the original with every word of the ſame termination we derive from it, as *aſſidu'ity*, *vi-du'ity*, &c. yet the *quantity* of the accented vowel is ſo often contrary to that of the Latin and Greek, that not a ſhadow of a rule can be drawn, in this point, from theſe languages to ours†. Thus, in the letter in queſtion, in the Latin *accumulo*, *dubius*, *tumor*, &c. the firſt *u* is every where ſhort; but in the Engliſh words *accumulate*, *dubious*, *tumour*, every where long. *Nuptialis*, *murmur*, *turbulentus*, &c. where the *u* in the firſt ſyllable in Latin is long, we as conſtantly pronounce it ſhort in *nuptial*, *murmur*, *turbulent*, &c. Nor indeed can we wonder that a different œconomy of quantity is obſervable in the ancient and modern languages, as in the former,

* See Principles, No. 524, 527, 530.

† See Principles, No. 544, 545.

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former, two conſonants almoſt always lengthen the preceding vowel, and in the latter as conſtantly ſhorten it. Thus, without arguing in a vicious circle, we find, that as a diviſion of the generality of words, as they are actually pronounced, gives us the general laws of ſyllabication, ſo theſe laws, once underſtood, direct us in the diviſion of ſuch words as we have never heard actually pronounced, and conſequently to the true pronunciation of them. For theſe operations, like cauſe and effect, reflect mutually a light on each other, and prove, that by nicely obſerving the path which cuſtom in language has once taken, we can more than gueſs at the line ſhe muſt keep in a ſimilar caſe, where her footſteps are not quite ſo diſcernible. So true is the obſervation of Scaliger: *Ita omnibus in rebus certiſſima ratione ſibi ipſa reſpondet natura.* De cauſis Ling. Lat.

Rules

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Rules to be obſerved by the Natives of IRELAND *in order to obtain a juſt Pronunciation of Engliſh.*

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

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

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

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

" Whenever a conſonant follows the vowel *a* in the ſame ſyllable, and the " accent is on the conſonant, the vowel *a* has always its fourth ſound, as hât, " mân; as alſo the ſame ſound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as " får, bår, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewiſe when it precedes " *lm*, as bålm, pſålm. The Iriſh, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce " all words of that ſtructure, as if they were written *hawm*, *pſawm*, *quawm*, " *cawm*, &c. In the third ſound of *a*, marked by different combinations of " vowels, or conſonants, ſuch as *au*, in Paul; *aw*, in law; *all*, in call; *ald*, in " bald; *alk*, in talk, &c. the Iriſh make no miſtake, except in that of *lm*, as be- " fore mentioned.

" The ſecond vowel, *e*, is for the moſt part ſounded *ee* by the Engliſh, when " the accent is upon it; whilſt the Iriſh in moſt words give it the ſound of " ſlender å, as in *hate*. This ſound of é [ee] is marked by different combi- " nations of vowels, ſuch as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mūte, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two laſt " combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Iriſh never miſtake; ſuch as in *meet*, *ſeem*, *field*, " *believe*, &c.; but in all the others, they almoſt univerſally change the ſound " of é into à. Thus in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words *tea*, " *ſea*, *pleaſe*, as if they were ſpelt *tay*, *ſay*, *plays;* inſtead of *tee*, *ſee*, *pleeſe*. The " Engliſh conſtantly give this ſound to *ea* whenever the accent is on the vowel " *e*, except in the following words, *great*, a *pear*, a *bear*, to *bear*, to *forbear*, to " *ſwear*, to *tear*, to *wear*. In all which the *e* has the ſound of å in hâte. For " want of knowing theſe exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after ſome " time of reſidence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and " pronounce theſe words as if ſpelt *greet*, *beer*, *ſweer*, &c.

" *E*

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" *Ei* is alſo ſounded *ee* by the Engliſh, and as *á* by the Iriſh; thus the word " de*ceit*, re*ceive*, are pronounced by them as if written de*ſate*, re*ſave*. *Ei* is " always ſounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *feign*, " *deign*, &c.; as alſo in the words *rein* (of a bridle), *rein*-deer, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, " *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

" The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the ſame ſyllable, when accented, " have the ſound of *ee*, as in the words ſuprême, ſincère, replête. This rule is " almoſt univerſally broken through by the Iriſh, who pronounce all ſuch " words as if written ſupráme, ſinsáre, replâte, &c. There are but two excep- " tions to this rule in the Engliſh pronunciation, which are the words *there*, " *where*.

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

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

" A ſtrict obſervation of theſe few rules, with a due attention to the very few " exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ire- " land to pronounce their words exactly in the ſame way as the more poliſhed " part of the inhabitants of England do, ſo far as the vowels are concerned. " The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the ſound of *i*, which " has been already taken notice of in the Grammar* : where, likewiſe, the " only difference in pronouncing any of the conſonants has been pointed out; " which is, the thickening the ſounds of *d* and *t*, in certain ſituations; and an " eaſy method propoſed of correcting this habit.†

" In order to complete the whole, I ſhall now give a liſt of ſuch detached " words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced " differently in Ireland from what they are in England:

Iriſh

* " Vide p. 11, where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; " the Iriſh pronouncing it much in the ſame manner as the French.

† " The letter *d* has always the ſame ſound by thoſe who pronounce Engliſh well; but the " Provincials, particularly the Iriſh, Scotch, and Welſh, in many words thicken the ſound " by a mixture of breath. Thus, though they ſound the *d* right in the poſitive *loud* and " *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aſpiration, and ſound it as if it were " written *loudher*, *broadher*. This vicious pronunciation is produced by puſhing the tongue for- " ward ſo as to touch the teeth in forming that ſound: and the way to cure it is eaſy; for as " they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word loud, let them reſt a little upon that ſylla- " ble, keeping the tongue in the poſition of forming *d*, and then let them ſeparate it from the " upper gum without puſhing it forward, and the ſound *der* will be produced of courſe: for " the organ being left in the poſition of ſounding *d* at the end of the ſyllable *loud*, is neceſſa- " rily in the poſition of forming the ſame *d* in uttering the laſt ſyllable, unleſs it makes a new " movement, as in the caſe of protruding it ſo as to touch the teeth. This letter is ſometimes, " though not often, quieſcent, as in the words *handkerchief*, *handſome*, *handſel*.

" In pronouncing the letter *t* the Iriſh and other Provincials thicken the ſound, as was be- " fore mentioned with regard to the *d*; for *better*, they ſay *betther*; for *utter*, *utther*; and ſo on " in all words of that ſtructure. This faulty manner ariſes from the ſame cauſe that was " mentioned as affecting the ſound of the *d*; I mean the protruding of the tongue ſo as to " touch the teeth, and is curable only in the ſame way."

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Iriſh pron.	*Engliſh pron.*	*Iriſh pron.*	*Engliſh pron.*
chê'arful	chêr'ful	lênth (*length*)	lênkth
fê'arful	fêr'ful	ſtrûv (*ſtrove*)	ſtrôve
dôôr	dôre	drûv (*drove*)	drôve
flôôr	flôre	tên'ure	tê'nure
gâpe	gâpe	tên'able	tê'nable
gêth'er (*gather*)	gâth'er	wrâth	wrâth
bêard	bêrd	wrâth (*wroth*)	wrôth
bûll	bûll	fâ'rewel	fâr'wel
bûſh	bûſh	rôde	rôd
pûſh	pûſh	ſtrôde	ſtrôd
pûll	pûll	ſhône	ſhôn
pûl'pit	pûl'pit	ſhiſm (*ſchiſm*)	ſizm
câlf	câlf	whê'refore	whêr'fore
kêtch (*catch*)	câtch	thê'refore	thêr'fore
côarſe (*coarſe*)	côarſe	brêth (*breadth*)	brêdth
côurſe (*courſe*)	côarſe	cowld (*cold*)	côld
côurt	côurt	bowld (*bold*)	bôld
malê'cious	maliſh'us	côf'fer	cô'fer
pûdding	pûdding	endâ'avour	endêv'ur
quôſh (*quaſh*)	quâſh	fût (*foot*)	fût
lêzh'ur (*leiſure*)	lê'zhur	miſchê'evous	mis'chivous
clâ'mour	clâm'mur	în'ion (*onion*)	ûn'nyun
Mê'kil (*Michael*)	Mi'kel	pût	pût
drôth (*drought*)	drout	rêtſh (*reach*)	rêach
sârch (*ſearch*)	sêrch	ſquâ'dron	ſquôd'run
sôurce (*ſource*)	sôrce	zâa'lous	zêl'lus
cûſhion	cûſhion	zâa'lot	zêl'lut
ſtrêngth (*ſtrength*)	ſtrênkth		

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

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

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

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

Rules

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Rules to be obſerved by the Natives of SCOTLAND *for attaining a juſt Pronunciation of Engliſh.*

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

With reſpect to the quality of the vowels, it may be obſerved, that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the *a* like *aw,* where the Engliſh give it the ſlender ſound: thus *Satan,* is pronounced *Sawtan,* and *fatal, fawtal.* It may be remarked too, that the Scotch give this ſound to the *a* preceded by *w,* according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions, Principles, No. 88; and thus, inſtead of making *wax, waſt,* and *twang,* rhyme with *tax, ſhaft,* and *hang,* they pronounce them ſo as to rhyme with *box, ſoft,* and *ſong.* The ſhort *e* in *bed, fed, red,* &c. borders too much upon the Engliſh ſound of *a,* in *bad, lad, mad,* &c. and the ſhort *i* in *bid, lid, rid,* too much on the Engliſh ſound of *e* in *bed, led, red.* To correct this error, it would be uſeful to collect the long and ſhort ſounds of theſe vowels, and to pronounce the long ones firſt, and to ſhorten them by degrees till they are perfectly ſhort; at the ſame time preſerving the radical ſound of the vowel in both. Thus the correſpondent long ſounds to the *e* in *bed, fed, red,* are *bade, fade, rade;* and that of the ſhort *i* in *bid, lid, rid,* are *bead, lead, reed;* and the former of theſe claſſes will naturally lead the ear to the true ſound of the latter, the only difference

* That this is the general mode of pronouncing theſe words in Scotland, is indiſputable: and it is highly probable that the Scotch have preſerved the old Engliſh pronunciation, from which the Engliſh themſelves have inſenſibly departed. Dr. Hicks obſerved long ago, that the Scotch *ſaxoniſed* in their language much more than the Engliſh; and it is ſcarcely to be doubted that a ſituation nearer to the Continent, and a greater commercial intercourſe with other nations, made the Engliſh admit of numberleſs changes which never extended to Scotland. About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Greek and Latin languages were cultivated, and the pedantry of ſhewing an acquaintance with them became faſhionable, it is not improbable that an alteration in the quantity of many words took place; for as in Latin almoſt every vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, ſo in Engliſh almoſt every vowel in the ſame ſituation was ſuppoſed to be long, or our anceſtors would not have doubled the conſonant in the participles of verbs to prevent the preceding vowel from lengthening. But when once this affectation of Latinity was adopted, it is no wonder it ſhould extend beyond its principles, and ſhorten ſeveral vowels in Engliſh, becauſe they were ſhort in the original Latin; and in this manner, perhaps, might the diverſity between the quantity of the Engliſh and the Scotch pronunciation ariſe, (542) (543). See DRAMA.

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difference lying in the quantity. The ſhort *o* in *not*, *lodge*, *got*, &c. is apt to ſlide into the ſhort *u*, as if the words were written *nut*, *ludge*, *gut*, &c. To rectify this, it ſhould be remembered, that this *o* is the ſhort ſound of *aw*, and ought to have the radical ſound of the deep *a* in *ball*. Thus the radical ſound correſponding to the *o* in *not*, *cot*, *ſot*, is found in *naught*, *caught*, *ſought*, &c.; and theſe long ſounds, like the former, ſhould be abbreviated into the ſhort ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only thoſe words which are collected in the Principles, No. 165, have the *o* ſounded like ſhort *u* when the accent is upon it: and with reſpect to *u* in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, &c. it may be obſerved, that the pronunciation peculiar to the Engliſh is only found in the words enumerated, Principles, No. 174.

In addition to what has been ſaid, it may be obſerved, that *oo* in *food*, *mood*, *moon*, *ſoon*, &c. which ought always to have a long ſound, is generally ſhortened in Scotland to that middle ſound of the *u* in *bull*: and it muſt be remembered, that *wool*, *wood*, *good*, *hood*, *ſtood*, *foot*, are the only words where this ſound of *oo* ought to take place.

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

Mr. Elphinſton, who muſt be allowed to be a competent judge in this caſe, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce *ſilénce*, *biás*, *canvás*, *ſenténce*, *triúmph*, *comfórt*, *ſoláce*, *conſtrúe*, *reſcúe*, *reſpíte*, *govérn*, *haráſs*, *ranſáck*, *cancél*, with the accent on the laſt ſyllable inſtead of the firſt. To this liſt may be added the word *menace*, which they pronounce as if written *menáſs*; and though they place the accent on the laſt ſyllable of *canal*, like the Engliſh, they broaden the *a* in the laſt ſyllable, as if the word were ſpelt *canawl*. It may be farther obſerved, that they place an accent on the comparative adverb *as*, in the phraſes *as much*, *as little*, *as many*, *as great*, &c. while the Engliſh, except in ſome very particular emphatical caſes, lay no ſtreſs on this word, but pronounce theſe phraſes like words of two or three ſyllables without any accent on the firſt.

But beſides the miſpronunciation of ſingle words, there is a tone of voice with which theſe words are accompanied, that diſtinguiſhes a native of Ireland or Scotland as much as an improper ſound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and, if it does not mean ſtreſs only, but the kind of ſtreſs, I think, not improperly called the accent*. For though there is an aſperity in the Iriſh dialect, and a drawl in the Scotch, independent of the ſlides or inflections they make uſe of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much of the peculiarity which diſtinguiſhes theſe dialects may be reduced to a predominant uſe of one of theſe ſlides. Let any one who has ſufficiently ſtudied the ſpeaking voice to diſtinguiſh the ſlides, obſerve the pronunciation of an Iriſhman and a Scotchman, who have much of the dialect of their country, and he will find that the former abounds with the falling, and the latter with the riſing inflection†; and if this

 is

* See this more fully exemplified in Elements of Elocution, Vol. II. page 13.

† Or rather the riſing circumflex. For an explanation of this inflection, ſee Rhetorical Grammar, third edition, page 79.

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is the caſe, a teacher, if he underſtands theſe ſlides, ought to direct his inſtruction ſo as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and ſeizing the right at the ſame inſtant, is, perhaps, too great a taſk for human powers, I would adviſe a native of Ireland, who has much of the accent, to pronounce almoſt all his words, and end all his ſentences, with the riſing ſlide; and a Scotchman in the ſame manner, to uſe the falling inflection; this will, in ſome meaſure, counteract the natural propenſity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly equal mixture of both ſlides which diſtinguiſhes the Engliſh ſpeaker, than endeavouring at firſt to catch the agreeable variety. For this purpoſe the teacher ought to pronounce all the ſingle words in the leſſon with the falling inflection to a Scotchman, and with the riſing to an Iriſhman; and ſhould frequently give the pauſes in a ſentence the ſame inflections to each of theſe pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while the human voice remains unſtudied, there is little expectation that this diſtinction of the ſlides ſhould be applied to theſe uſeful purpoſes.

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

There is ſcarcely any part of England remote from the capital where a different ſyſtem of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the ſharp conſonants for the flat, ſo in Somerſetſhire they pronounce many of the flat inſtead of the ſharp: thus for *Somerſetſhire*, they ſay *Zomerſetſhire*; for *father*, *vather*; for *th*ink, ᴛhink; and for *ſure*, *zhure**.

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

First Fault of the Londoners.—*Pronouncing* s *indiſtinctly after* ſt.

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

Second

* See the word Change.

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SECOND FAULT.—*Pronouncing* w *for* v, *and inverſely.*

The pronunciation of *v* for *w*, and more frequently of *w* for *v*, among the inhabitants of London, and thoſe not always of the lower order, is a blemiſh of the firſt magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cure of one of theſe miſtakes has a tendency to promote the other.

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

THIRD FAULT.—*Not ſounding* h *after* w.

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

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

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

As there are ſo very few words in the language where the initial *h* is ſunk, we may ſelect theſe from the reſt, and, without ſetting the pupil right when he miſpronounces theſe, or when he prefixes *h* improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where *h* is ſounded, till he has almoſt forgot there are any words pronounced otherwiſe: then he may go over thoſe words to which he improperly prefixes the *h*, and thoſe where the *h* is ſeen but not ſounded, without any danger of an interchange. As theſe latter words are but few, I ſhall ſubjoin a catalogue of them for the uſe of the learner: *heir*, *heireſs*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honeſt*, *honeſty*, *honeſtly*, *honour*, *honourable*, *honourably*, *hoſpital*, *hoſtler*, *hour*, *hourly*, *humble*, *humbly*, *humbles*, *humour*, *humoriſt*, *humorous*, *humorouſly*, *humorſome*.

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humorſome: where we may obſerve, that *humour* and its compounds not only ſink the *h*, but ſound the *u* like the pronoun *you*, or the noun *yew*, as if written *yewmour*, *yewmorous*, &c.

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

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

DIRECTIONS

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DIRECTIONS to FOREIGNERS,

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

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
ei	*bi*	*ci*	*di*	*i*	*ef*	*dgi*	*etch*	*aï*	*djé*	*qué*	*ell*	*em*	*en*	*o*	*pi*	*kiou*	*arr*

S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
eſs	*ti*	*iou*	*vi dobliou*	*ex*	*ouai*	*zedd*	

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

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

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is compoſed of the French *á* and *i*; thus *toy* and *boy* would be exactly expreſſed to a Frenchman by writing them *tâi* and *bâi*.

The diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, when ſounded like *ou*, are compoſed of the French

* Nares, Elements of Orthöepy, page 2.

† See Section III. of his Proſodial Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.

‡ Holder, the moſt philoſophical and accurate inveſtigator of the formation and powers of the letters, ſays: "Our vulgar *i*, as in *ſtile*, ſeems to be ſuch a diphthong (or rather ſyllable, or part of a ſyllable) compoſed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a ſimple original vowel." Elements of Speech, page 95.

Dr. Wallis, ſpeaking of the long Engliſh *i*, ſays it is founded "eodem ferè modo quo Gallorum *ai* in vocibus *main*, manus; *pain*, panis, &c. Nempe ſonum habet compoſitum ex Gallorum è fœminino & *i* vel *y*." Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ, pag. 48.

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French *â* and the diphthong *ou*; and the Engliſh ſounds of *thou* and *now* may be expreſſed to a Frenchman by ſpelling them *thâou* and *nâou*.

W is no more than the French diphthong *ou*; thus *Weſt* is equivalent to *Oueſt*, and *wall* to *ouâll*.

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

J, or *I* conſonant, muſt be pronounced by prefixing *d* to the French *j*: thus *jay*, *joy*, &c. ſound to a Frenchman as if ſpelled *djé*, *djâi*, &c. If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of ſounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the *d*, *ed*, and ſpelling theſe words *edjé*, *edjâi*, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Perhaps the greateſt advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the claſſification of words of a ſimilar ſound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous taſk; but it is hoped the benefit ariſing from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of ſounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and conſonants, lie

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lie ſcattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered and diſcouraged from attempting to diſtinguiſh them; but when they are all claſſed, arranged, and enumerated, the variety ſeems leſs, the number ſmaller, and the diſtinction eaſier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs *ea* and *ou* form as they lie looſe in the language! but claſſed and arranged as we find them, No. 226, &c. and 313, &c. the confuſion vaniſhes, they become much leſs formidable, and a learner has it in his power, by repeating them daily, to become maſter of them all in a very little time.

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS

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CONTENTS

OF THE

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

ALPHABET . . . . . No. 1.
Definition of vowels and consonants 5
Analogical table of the vowels 16
Diphthongs and tripthongs enumerated 17
Consonants distinguished into classes 18
Analogical table of the consonants 29
Organic formation of the letters 31
Of the quantity and quality of the vowels 62
Of the influence of accent on the sounds of the letters 69
The letter A *and its different sounds* 72
The letter E *and its different sounds* 93
The letter I *and its different sounds* 105
The letter O *and its different sounds* 161
The letter U *and its different sounds* 171
The vowel Y *and its different sounds* 180
The vowel W *and its different sounds* 189
Of the diphthongs called semi-consonants 196
Of the diphthongs AE, AI, AO, *and all the rest in their alphabetical order* . . . 199
Of the sounds of the consonants 347
B, *when mute* . . . . . ibid
C, *its different sounds* 348
D, *its different sounds* 358
Improperly changed into T. *Dr. Lowth's opinion of this change in certain verbs, considered and corrected* 369
F, *its different sounds* 377
G, *its different sounds* 379
G *always mute before* N *in the same syllable at the end of a word, exemplified in the words* impugn, oppugn, propugn, expugn, impregn, *&c. with the authorities of the most respectable orthoepists* 386
H, *when sounded, and when mute* 394
J, *its uniform sound,* 398
K, *when sounded, and when mute* 399
L, *when sounded, and when mute* 401
M, *when sounded, and when mute* 407
N, *when it has its naso-guttural sound* 408
When it has its ringing sound in the participial termination ing 410
P, *when sounded, and when mute* 412
PH, *its uniform sound* 412
Q, *its different sounds, when combined with* u 414
R, *when its sound is transposed* 416
When it is to be pronounced rough, and when smooth 419
S, *its different sounds* . . . . . ibid
When it is to be pronounced like z 432
When it is to be pronounced like sh *and* zh 430
Mr. Sheridan's error in this point detected 454
T, *its different sounds* 459
How it glides into sh *in the numerous termination* tion . . . . . ibid
Why it glides into this sound before u, *preceded by the accent* 461
Mr. Sheridan's error in this point detected 462

TH,

Digitized from Best Copy Available

TH, *its different founds* . . . . . No. 465
When the h *is silent in this combination* 471
T, *when silent* 472
V, *its uniform found* 473
W, *when silent, and when founded* 474, 475
X, *is exactly similar to* ks, *and liable to the same alterations of found* . . . 479
Mr. Sheridan's error in this point detected 480
Y *as a conſonant, and its different founds* 482
Z, *improperly reſolved by Dr. Johnſon into* s *hard*
Its true name Izzard 483
Its different founds 484

Of the Nature of Accent.

The only true definition of accent 488
The different poſition of the Engliſh accent 489
Accent on diſſyllables 491
Diſſyllable nouns and verbs differently accented 492
Accent on triſyllables 501
Partial dependance of the Engliſh accent on that of the Greek and Latin . . . 533
Accent on polyſyllables 504
Enclitical accent exemplified in the termination logy, graphy, *&c.* . . . 513, 518
The tendency of compounds to contract the ſound of the ſimple 515
Secondary accent 522
The ſhortening power of this accent 527

On Quantity.

The ſhortening power of the ſecondary accent exemplified in the uncertainty and inconſiſtency of Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in their diviſion of words into ſyllables . . 530

On Syllabication.

Syllabication different according to the different ends to be attained by it . . 538
Syllabication exhibiting the ſound of a word, depending, in ſome meaſure, on the nature of the letters prior to actual pronunciation 542
The almoſt total independence of the Engliſh quantity on that of the Greek and Latin, exemplified by an enumeration of moſt of the diſſyllables in our language derived from the Latin and Greek 544
The only poſſible caſe in which we can argue from the Latin quantity to the Engliſh . ibid
Diſſyllables from the Saxon and French languages enumerated . . . . . ibid
Cauſes of the prevalence of ſhortening the firſt ſyllable of diſſyllables from theſe languages . ibid
Of the quantity of unaccented ſyllables ending with a vowel 547
Uncertainty and inconſiſtency of Dr. Kenrick in his notation of the quantity of theſe vowels . ibid
Uncertainty and inconſiſtency of Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in marking the quantity of theſe vowels 551
Exception to the general rule of pronouncing theſe ſyllables when e *is followed by* r . 553
Uncertainty of our beſt orthöepiſts in their ſyllabication of ſuch words, exemplified by a liſt from Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, and Perry 554
Peculiar delicacy of the ſound of theſe ſyllables 555
Tendency of o *before* r *to go into the ſame obſcurity as* e, *exemplified in the diverſity and inconſiſtency of our beſt orthöepiſts in marking theſe ſyllables* 557
Table of the ſimple and diphthongal vowels, referred to as a key to the figures over the letters in the Dictionary 559

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PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

1. THE First Principles or Elements of Pronunciation are Letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are:

Roman.	Italick.	Name.
A a	*A a*	*a*
B b	*B b*	*bee*
C c	*C c*	*ſee*
D d	*D d*	*dee*
E e	*E e*	*e*
F f	*F f*	*eff*
G g	*G g*	*jee*
H h	*H h*	*aitch*
I i	*I i*	*i* or *eye*
J j	*J j*	*j* conſonant, or *jay*
K k	*K k*	*kay*
L l	*L l*	*el*
M m	*M m*	*em*
N n	*N n*	*en*
O o	*O o*	*o*
P p	*P p*	*pee*
Q q	*Q q*	*cue*
R r	*R r*	*ar*
S ſ s	*S ſ s*	*eſs*
T t	*T t*	*tee*
U u	*U u*	*u* or *you*
V v	*V v*	*v* conſonant, or *vee*
W w	*W w*	double *u*
X x	*X x*	*eks*
Y y	*Y y*	*wy*
Z z	*Z z*	*zed*, or *izzard*, (483)

2. To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters ſometimes uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſh, ſk, ff, ff, fi, ffi, fi, ffi, ffl, and &, or *and per ſe and*, or rather *et per ſe and*; *ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſh, ſk, ff, ff, fi, ffi, fi, ffi, &.*

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

4. In conſidering the ſounds of theſe firſt principles of language, we find that ſome are ſo ſimple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them underſtood, and to form different ſounds. Whence they have the names of *vowels*, or *voices* or *vocal ſounds*. On the contrary,

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trary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c. which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds; and these are called *consonants*, or letters sounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

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

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

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

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

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

"The same sound which we express by the initial *y*, our Saxon ancestors in many instances expressed by the vowel *e*; as *eowver*, *your*; and by the vowel *i*; as *iw*, *yew*; *iong*, *young*. In the word *yew* the initial *y* has precisely the same sound with *i* in the words *view*, *lieu*, *adieu*: the *i* is acknowledged to be a vowel in these latter; how then can the *y*, which has the very same sound, possibly be a consonant in the former? Its initial sound is generally like that of *i* in *shire*, or *ee* nearly; it is formed by the opening of the mouth without any motion or contact of the parts: in a word, it has every property of a vowel, and not one of a consonant." Introd. to Eng. Gram. page 3.

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

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the pronoun *you*†. If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be juſt, theſe two letters are ſo far from being ſimple vowels, that they may more properly be called ſemi-conſonant diphthongs.

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

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

Claſſification of Vowels and Conſonants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An

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

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An Analogical Table of the Vowels.

a	pa-per	simple or pure vowels.
a	fa-ther	
a	wa-ter	
e	me-tre	
o	no-ble	
oo	coo	
i	ti-tle	compound or impure vowels.
y	cy-der	
u	lu-cid	
ow	pow-er	

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

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

ae Cæſar	*ei* ceiling	*oa* coat	*ui* languid
ai aim	*eo* people	*oe* œconomy	*uy* buy
ao gaol	*eu* feud	*oi* voice	*aye* (for ever)
au taught	*ew* jewel	*oo* moon	*eau* beauty
aw law	*ey* they	*ou* found	*eou* plenteous
ay ſay	*ia* poniard	*ow* now	*ieu* adieu
ea clean	*ie* friend	*oy* boy	*iew* view
ee reed	*io* paſſion	*ue* manſuetude	*oeu* manœuvre.

Conſonants enumerated and diſtinguiſhed into Claſſes.

18. The conſonants are diviſible into mutes, ſemi-vowels, and liquids.

19. The mutes are ſuch as emit no ſound without a vowel, as *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

20. The ſemi-vowels are ſuch as emit a ſound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f*, *v*, *ſ*, *z*, *x*, *g* ſoft or *j*.

21. The liquids are ſuch as flow into, or unite eaſily with the mutes, as *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

22. But, beſides theſe, there is another claſſification of the conſonants, of great importance to a juſt idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into ſuch as are ſharp or flat, and ſimple or aſpirated.

23. The ſharp conſonants are, *p*, *f*, *t*, *ſ*, *k*, *c* hard.

24. The flat conſonants are, *b*, *v*, *d*, *z*, *g* hard.

25. The ſimple conſonants are thoſe which have always the ſound of one letter unmixed with others, as, *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*, *k*, *g* hard, and *g* ſoft, or *j*.

26. The mixed or aſpirated conſonants are thoſe which have ſometimes a hiſs or aſpiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its ſound, as *t* in *motion*, *d* in *ſoldier*, *ſ* in *miſſion*, and *z* in *azure*.

27. There is another diſtinction of conſonants ariſing either from the ſeat of their formation, or from thoſe organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The beſt diſtinction of this kind ſeems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and naſals.

28.

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28. The labials are, *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*. The dentals are, *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, and ſoft *g* or *j*. The gutturals are, *k*, *q*, *c* hard, and *g* hard. The naſals are, *m*, *n*, and *ng*.

29. Theſe ſeveral properties of the conſonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called

An Analogical Table of the Conſonants.

Mute labials	Sharp, *p*, *pomp*				labio-naſal
	Flat, *b*, *bomb*				liquid *m*
Hiſſing labials	Sharp, *f*, *if*				
	Flat, *v*, *of*				
Mute dentals	Sharp, *t*	*tat*	aſpir. aſpirated	*etch*	dento-naſal
	Flat, *d*	*dad*		*edge* or *j*	liquid *n*
Hiſſing dentals	Sharp, *s*	*say*		*eſh paſſion*	dental
	Flat, *z*	*as*		*ezhe viſion*	liquid *l*
Liſping dentals	Sharp, *eth*, *death*				
	Flat, *the*, *ſcythe*				
Gutturals	Sharp, *k*, *kick*				guttural
	Flat, *g* hard, *gag*				liquid *r*
	Dento-guttural or naſal *ng*, *hang*.				

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

Organic Formation of the Letters.

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

Organic Formation of the Vowels.

32. It will be neceſſary to obſerve, that there are three long ſounds of the letter *a*, which are formed by a greater or leſs expanſion of the internal parts of the mouth.

33. The German *a*, heard in *ball*, *wall*, &c. is formed by a ſtrong and grave expreſſion of the breath through the mouth, which is open nearly in a circular form, while the tongue, contracting itſelf to the root, as to make way for the ſound, almoſt reſts upon the under jaw.

34. The Italian *a*, heard in *father*, cloſes the mouth a little more than the German *a*; and by raiſing the lower jaw, widening the tongue, and advancing it a little nearer to the lips, renders its ſound leſs hollow and deep.

35. The ſlender *a*, or that heard in *lane*, is formed in the mouth ſtill higher than the laſt; and in pronouncing it, the lips, as if to give it a ſlender ſound, dilate their aperture horizontally; while the tongue, to aſſiſt this narrow emiſ-

ſion

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ſion of breath, widens itſelf to the cheeks, raiſes itſelf nearer the palate, and by theſe means a leſs hollow ſound than either of the former is produced.

36. The *e* in *e-qual* is formed by dilating the tongue a little more, and advancing it nearer to the palate and the lips, which produces the ſlendereſt vowel in the language; for the tongue is, in the formation of this letter, as cloſe to the palate as poſſible, without touching it; as the moment the tongue touches the palate, the ſqueezed ſound of *ee* in *thee* and *meet* is formed, which, by its deſcription, muſt partake of the ſound of the conſonant *y*.

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

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

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

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

In this view of the organic formation of the vowels we find that *a*, *e*, and *o*, are the only ſimple or pure vowels: that *i* is a diphthong, and that *u* is a ſemi-conſonant. If we were inclined to contrive a ſcale for meaſuring the breadth or narrowneſs, or, as others term it, the openneſs or cloſeneſs of the vowels, we might begin with *e* open, as Mr. Elphinſton calls it, and which he announces to be the cloſeſt of all the vocal powers. In the pronunciation of this letter we find the aperture of the mouth extended on each ſide; the lips almoſt cloſed, and the ſound iſſuing horizontally. The ſlender *a* in *waſte* opens the mouth a little wider. The *a* in *father* opens the mouth ſtill more without contracting the corners. The German *a* heard in *wall*, not only opens the mouth wider than the former *a*, but contracts the corners of the mouth ſo as to make the aperture approach nearer to a circle, while the *o* opens the mouth ſtill more, and contracts the corners ſo as to make it the *os rotundum*, a picture of the letter it ſounds. If, therefore, the other vowels were, like *o*, to take their forms from the aperture of the mouth in pronouncing them, the German *a* ought neceſſarily to have a figure as nearly approaching the *o* in form as it does in ſound; that is, it ought to have that elliptical form which approaches neareſt to the circle; as the *a* of the Italians, and that of the Engliſh in *father*, ought to form ovals, in exact proportion to the breadth of their ſounds; the Engliſh *a* in *waſte* ought to have a narrower oval; the *e* in *the* ought to have the curve of a parabola, and the ſqueezed ſound of *ee* in *ſeen* a right line; or to reduce theſe lines to ſolids, the *o* would be a perfect globe, the German *a* an oblate ſpheriod like the figure of the earth, the Italian *a* like an egg, the Engliſh ſlender *a* a Dutch ſkittle, the *e* a rolling-pin, and the double *e* a cylinder.

Organic Formation of the Conſonants.

41. The beſt method of ſhewing the organic formation of the conſonants will be to claſs them into ſuch pairs as they naturally fall into, and then, by deſcribing

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ing one, we ſhall nearly deſcribe its fellow; by which means the labour will be leſſened, and the nature of the conſonants better perceived. The conſonants that fall into pairs are the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

47. *T* and *D* are formed by preſſing the tip of the tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then ſeparating them, by pronouncing the vowel *e*.

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

49. *SH* heard in *miſſion*, and *zh* in *evaſion*, are formed in the ſame ſeat of ſound as *s* and *z*; but in the former, the tongue is drawn a little inwards, and at a ſomewhat greater diſtance from the palate, which occaſions a fuller effuſion of breath from the hollow of the mouth, than in the latter, which are formed nearer to the teeth.

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

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

52. *CH*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the Quantity and Quality of the Vowels.

63. The firſt diſtinction of ſound that ſeems to obtrude itſelf upon us when we utter the vowels, is a long and a ſhort ſound according to the greater or leſs duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This diſtinction is ſo obvious as to have been adopted in all languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other; and though the ſhort ſounds of ſome vowels have not

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in our language been claſſed with ſufficient accuracy with their parent long ones, yet this has bred but little confuſion, as vowels long and ſhort are always ſufficiently diſtinguiſhable; and the nice appropriation of ſhort ſounds to their ſpecific long ones is not neceſſary to our conveying what ſound we mean, when the letter to which we apply theſe ſounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

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

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

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

67. The ſame want of correſpondence in claſſing the long and ſhort vowels we find in *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*; for as the *e* in *theme* does not find its ſhort ſound in the ſame letter in *them*, but in the *i* in *him*; ſo the *e* in *them* muſt deſcend a ſtep lower

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

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

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

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

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

71. The conſonants alſo are no leſs altered in their ſound by the poſition of the accent than the vowels. The *k* and *ſ* in the compoſition of *x*, when the accent is on them, in *exerciſe*, *execute*, &c. preſerve their ſtrong pure ſound; but when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable, in *exact*, *exonerate*, &c. theſe letters ſlide into the duller and weaker ſounds of *g* and *z*, which are eaſier to the organs of pronunciation. Hence not only the ſoft *c* and the *ſ* go into *ſh*, but even the *t* before a diphthong ſlides into the ſame letters when the ſtreſs is on the preceding ſyllable. Thus in *ſociety* and *ſatiety* the *c* and *t* preſerve their pure ſound, becauſe the ſyllables *ci* and *ti* have the accent on them; but in *ſocial* and *ſatiate* theſe ſyllables come after the ſtreſs, and from the feebleneſs of their ſituation naturally fall into the ſhorter and eaſier ſound, as if written *ſoſhial* and *ſaſhiate*. See the word SATIETY.

A.

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

73. The firſt ſound of the firſt letter in our alphabet is that which among the Engliſh is its name. (See the letter *A* at the beginning of the Dictionary.)

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This is what is called by moſt grammarians its ſlender ſound (35) (65); we find it in the words *lade, ſpade, trade*, &c. In the diphthong *ai* we have exactly the ſame ſound of this letter, as in *pain, gain, ſtain*, &c. and ſometimes in the diphthong *ea*, as *bear, ſwear, pear*, &c.; nay, twice we find it, contrary to every rule of pronunciation, in the words *where* and *there*, and once in the anomalous diphthong *ao* in *gaol*. It exactly correſponds to the ſound of the French *e* in the beginning of the words *être*, and *tête*.

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

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

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

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

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

79. The hiſſing conſonant *s* was likewiſe a ſign of this ſound of the *a*, whether doubled, as in *glaſs, graſs, laſs*, &c. or accompanied by *t* as in *laſt, faſt, vaſt*, &c.; but this pronunciation of *a* ſeems to have been for ſome years advancing to the ſhort ſound of this letter, as heard in *hand, land, grand*, &c. and pronouncing the *a* in *after, anſwer, baſket, plant, maſt*, &c. as long as in *half, calf*, &c. borders very cloſely on vulgarity: it muſt be obſerved, however, that the *a* before *n* in monoſyllables, and at the end of words, was anciently written with

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with *u* after it, and ſo probably pronounced as broad as the German *a*; for Dr. Johnſon obſerves, "many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we ſtill write *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtic pronunciation, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*." But ſince the *u* has vaniſhed, the *a* has been gradually pronounced ſlenderer and ſhorter, till now almoſt every veſtige of the ancient orthography ſeems loſt; though the termination *mand* in *command*, *demand*, &c. formerly written *commaund*, *demaund*, ſtill retains the long ſound inviolably.*

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

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

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

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

84. The

* Since the firſt publication of this Dictionary the Public have been favoured with ſome very elaborate and judicious obſervations on Engliſh pronunciation by Mr. Smith, in a Scheme of a French and Engliſh Dictionary. In this work he departs frequently from my judgment, and particularly in the pronunciation of the letter *a*, when ſucceeded by *ſſ*, *ſt*, or *n*, and another conſonant, as *paſs*, *laſt*, *chance*, &c. to which he annexes the long ſound of *a* in *father*. That this was the ſound formerly, is highly probable from its being ſtill the ſound given it by the vulgar, who are generally the laſt to alter the common pronunciation; but that the ſhort *a* in theſe words is now the general pronunciation of the polite and learned world, ſeems to be candidly acknowledged by Mr. Smith himſelf: and as every correct ear would be diſguſted at giving the *a* in theſe words the full long ſound of the *a* in *father*, any middle ſound ought to be diſcountenanced, as tending to render the pronunciation of a language obſcure and indefinite, (163).

Ben Jonſon in his Grammar claſſes *ſalt*, *malt*, *balm*, and *calm*, as having the ſame ſound of *a*; and *aunt*, as having the ſame dipthongal ſound as *audience*, *author*, *law*, *ſaw*, *draw*, &c.

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84. The long ſound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ll* after it, as in *all*, *wall*, *call*; or, indeed, by one *l*, and any other conſonant, except the mute labials *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, as *ſalt*, *bald*, *falſe*, *falchion*, *falcon*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages, as *Alps*, *Albion*, *aſphaltic*, *falcated*, *ſalve*, *calculate*, *amalgamate*, *Alcoran*, and *Alfred*, &c.; the two laſt of which may be conſidered as ancient proper names which have been frequently latinized, and by this means have acquired a ſlenderer ſound of *a*. This rule, however, muſt be underſtood of ſuch ſyllables only as have the accent on them; for when *al*, followed by a conſonant, is in the firſt ſyllable of a word, having the accent on the ſecond, it is then pronounced as in the firſt ſyllables of *al ley*, *val-ley*, &c. as *alternate*, *balſamic*, *falcade*, *falcation*, &c. Our modern orthography, which has done its utmoſt to perplex pronunciation, has made it neceſſary to obſerve, that every word compounded of a monoſyllable with *ll*, as *albeit*, *alſo*, *almoſt*, *downfal*, &c. muſt be pronounced as if the two liquids were ſtill remaining, notwithſtanding our word-menders have wiſely taken one away, to the deſtruction both of ſound and etymology; for, as Mr. Elphinſton ſhrewdly obſerves, "Every reader, young and old, muſt "now be ſo ſagacious an analyſt as to diſcern at once not only what are com- "pounds and what their ſimples, but that *al* in compoſition is equal to *all* out "of it; or in other words, that it is both what it is, and what it is not." *Prin. Eng. Language*, vol. I. page 60. See No. 404.

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

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

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

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

88. But beſides the long and ſhort ſounds common to all the vowels, there is a certain tranſient indiſtinct pronunciation of ſome of them, when they are not accented, that cannot be ſo eaſily ſettled: when the accent is not upon it, no vowel is more apt to run into this imperfect ſound than the *a*; thus the particle *a* before participles, in the phraſes *a*-going, *a*-walking, *a*-ſhooting, &c. ſeems

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ſeems, ſays Dr. Lowth, to be the true and genuine prepoſition *on*, a little diſguiſed by familiar uſe and quick pronunciation: the ſame indiſtinctneſs, from rapidity and coincidence of ſound, has confounded the pronunciation of this mutilated prepoſition to the ear, in the different queſtions *what's o'clock*, when we would know the hour, and *what's a clock*, when we would have the deſcription of that horary machine; and if the accent be kept ſtrongly on the firſt ſyllable of the word *tolerable*, as it always ought to be, we find ſcarcely any diſtinguiſhable difference to the ear, if we ſubſtitute *u* or *o* inſtead of *a* in the penultimate ſyllable. Thus *tolerable*, *toleroble*, and *toleruble*, are exactly the ſame word to the ear, if pronounced without premeditation or tranſpoſing the accent, for the real purpoſe of diſtinction; and *inwards*, *outwards*, &c. might, with reſpect to ſound, be ſpelt *inwurds*, *outwurds*, &c. Thus the word *man*, when not under the accent, might be written *mun* in *nobleman*, *huſbandman*, *woman*; and *tertian* and *quartan*, *tertiun* and *quartun*, &c. The ſame obſervation will hold good in almoſt every final ſyllable where *a* is not accented, as *medal*, *dial*, *giant*, *bias*, &c. *defiance*, *temperance*, &c.; but when the final ſyllable ends in *age*, *ate*, or *ace*, the *a* goes into a ſomewhat different ſound. See 90 and 91.

89. There is a corrupt, but a received pronunciation of this letter in the words *any*, *many*, *Thames*, where the *a* ſounds like ſhort *e*, as if written *enny*, *menny*, *Tems*. *Catch*, among Londoners, ſeems to have degenerated into *Ketch*; and *ſays*, the third perſon of the verb to *ſay*, has, among all ranks of people, and in every part of the united kingdoms, degenerated into *ſez*, rhyming with *Fez*.

90. The *a* goes into a ſound approaching the ſhort *i*, in the numerous termination in *age*, when the accent is not on it, as *cabbage*, *village*, *courage*, &c. and are pronounced nearly as if written *cabbige*, *villige*, *courige*, &c. The exceptions to this rule are chiefly among words of three ſyllables, with the accent on the firſt; theſe ſeem to be the following: *Adage*, *preſage*, *ſcutage*, *hemorhage*, *vaſſalage*, *carcilage*, *guidage*, *pucilage*, *mucilage*, *cartilage*, *pupilage*, *orphanage*, *villanage*, *appanage*, *concubinage*, *baronage*, *patronage*, *parsonage*, *personage*, *equipige*, *oſſifrage*, *saxifrage*, *umpirage*, *embaſſage*, *hermitage*, *heritage*, *parentage*, *meſſuage*.

91. The *a* in the numerous termination *ate*, when the accent is not on it, is pronounced ſomewhat differently in different words. If the word be a ſubſtantive, or an adjective, the *a* ſeems to be ſhorter than when it is a verb: thus a good ear will diſcover a difference in the quantity of this letter, in *delicate* and *dedicate*; in *climate*, *primate*, and *ultimate*; and the vowels to *calculate*, to *regulate*, and to *ſpeculate*, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the *a* conſiderably ſhorter than the verbs. *Innate*, however, preſerves the *a* as long as if the accent were on it: but the unaccented terminations in *ace*, whether nouns or verbs, have the *a* ſo ſhort and obſcure as to be nearly ſimilar to the *u* in *us*; thus *palace*, *ſolace*, *menace*, *pinnace*, *populace*, might, without any great departure from their common ſound, be written *pallus*, *ſollus*, &c. while *furnace* almoſt changes the *a* into *i*, and might be written *furniss*.

92. When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals, hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, ſoftened by the intervention of a ſound like *e*, ſo that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. When the *a* is pronounced ſhort, as in the firſt ſyllables of *candle*, *gander*, &c. the interpoſition of the *e* is very perceptible, and indeed unavoidable: for though we can pronounce *guard* and *cart* without interpoſing the *e*, it is impoſſible to pronounce *garriſon* and *carriage* in the ſame manner. This ſound of the *a* is taken notice of in Steele's Grammar, page 49, which proves it is not the offspring of the preſent day (160); and I have the ſatisfaction to find Mr. Smith, a very accurate inquirer into the ſubject, entirely of my opinion. But the ſound of the *a*, which

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which I have found the moſt difficult to appreciate, is that where it ends the ſyllable, either immediately before or after the accent. We cannot give it any of its three open ſounds without hurting the ear: thus in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *ah-bound*, and *aw-bound*; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ah-dem* and *di-aw-dem*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the ſecond or Italian ſound, as *ah-bound* and *di-ah-dem*, ſeems the leaſt ſo. For which reaſon I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the ſhort ſound of this letter to mark this unaccented *a:* but if the unaccented *a* be final, which is not the caſe in any word purely Engliſh, it then ſeems to approach ſtill nearer to the Italian *a* in the laſt ſyllable of *papa*, and to the *a* in *father;* as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea*, *Africa*, *Delta*, &c. (88). Se the letter *A* at the beginning of the Dictionary.

E.

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

94. The exceptions to this rule are, the words *where* and *there;* in which the firſt *e* is pronounced like *a*, as if written *whare*, *thare*; and the auxiliary verb *were*, where the *e* has its ſhort ſound, as if written *wer*, rhyming with the laſt ſyllable of *pre-fer* and *ere* (before), which ſounds like *air*. When *there* is in compoſition in the word *therefore*, the *e* is generally ſhortened, as in *were*, but, in my opinion improperly.

95. The ſhort ſound of *e* is that heard in *bed*, *fed*, *red*, *wed*, &c.; this ſound before *r* is apt to ſlide into ſhort *u*; and we ſometimes hear *mercy* ſounded as if written *murcy:* but this, though very near, is not the exact ſound.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

96. The *e* at the end of the monoſyllables *be*, *he*, *me*, *we*, is pronounced *ee*, as if written *bee*, *hee*, &c. It is ſilent at the end of words purely Engliſh, but is pronounced diſtinctly at the end of ſome words from the learned languages, as *epitome*, *ſimile*, *cataſtrophe*, *apoſtrophe*, &c.

97. The firſt *e* in the poetic contractions, *e'er* and *ne'er*, is pronounced like *a*, as if written *air* and *nair*.

98. The *e* in *her* is pronounced nearly like ſhort *u*; and as we hear it in the unaccented terminations of *writer*, *reader*, &c. pronounced as if written *writur*, *readur*, where we may obſerve that the *r* being only a jar, and not a definite and diſtinct articulation like the other conſonants, inſtead of ſtopping the vocal efflux of voice, lets it imperfectly paſs, and ſo corrupts and alters the true ſound of the vowel. The ſame may be obſerved of the final *e* after *r* in words ending in *cre*, *gre*, *tre*, where the *e* is ſounded as if it were placed before the *r*, as in *lucre*, *maugre*, *theatre*, &c. pronounced *lukur*, *maugur*, *theatur*, &c. See No. 418. It may be remarked, that though we ought cautiouſly to avoid pronouncing the *e* like *u* when under the accent, it would be *nimis Atticé*, and border too much on affectation of accuracy to preſerve this ſound of *e* in unaccented ſyllables before *r*; and though *terrible*, where *e* has the accent, ſhould never be pronounced as if written *turrible*, it is impoſſible without pedantry to make any difference in the ſound of the laſt ſyllable of *ſplendour* and *tender*, *ſulphur* and *ſuffer*, or *martyr* and *garter*. But there is a ſmall deviation from rule when this letter begins a word, and is followed by a double conſonant with the accent

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accent on the ſecond ſyllable: in this caſe we find the vowel lengthen as if the conſonant were ſingle. See EFFACE, DESPATCH, EMBALM.

99. This vowel, in a final unaccented ſyllable, is apt to ſlide into the ſhort *i*: thus *faces*, *ranges*, *praiſes*, are pronounced as if written *faciz*, *rangiz*, *praiziz*; *poet*, *covet*, *linen*, *duel*, &c. as if written, *poit*, *covit*, *linen*, *duil*, &c. Where we may obſerve, that though the *e* goes into the ſhort ſound of *i*, it is exactly that ſound which correſponds to the long ſound of *e*. See *Port Royal Grammaire*, *Latin*, page 142.

100. There is a remarkable exception to the common ſound of this letter in the words *clerk*, *ſerjeant*, and a few others, where we find the *e* pronounced like the *a* in *dark* and *margin*. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within theſe few years, the general rule of ſounding this letter before *r*, followed by another conſonant. See MERCHANT. Thirty years ago every one pronounced the firſt ſyllable of *merchant* like the monoſyllable *march*, and as it was anciently written *marchant*. *Service* and *ſervant* are ſtill heard among the lower order of ſpeakers, as if written *ſarvice* and *ſarvant*; and even among the better ſort, we ſometimes hear the ſalutation, *Sir, your ſervant!* though this pronunciation of the word ſingly would be looked upon as a mark of the loweſt vulgarity. The proper names, *Derby* and *Berkeley*, ſtill retain the old ſound, as if written *Darby* and *Barkeley*: but even theſe, in polite uſage, are getting into the common ſound, nearly as if written *Durby* and *Burkley*. As this modern pronunciation of the *e* has a tendency to ſimplify the language by leſſening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged.

101. This letter falls into an irregular ſound, but ſtill a ſound which is its neareſt relation, in the words, *England*, *yes*, and *pretty*, where the *e* is heard like ſhort *i*. Vulgar ſpeakers are guilty of the ſame irregularity in *engine*, as if written *ingine*; but this cannot be too carefully avoided.

102. The vowel *e* before *l* and *n* in the final unaccented ſyllable, by its being ſometimes ſuppreſſed and ſometimes not, forms one of the moſt puzzling difficulties in pronunciation. When any of the liquids precede theſe letters, the *e* is heard diſtinctly, as *woollen*, *flannel*, *women*, *ſyren*; but when any of the other conſonants come before theſe letters, the *e* is ſometimes heard, as in *novel*, *ſudden*; and ſometimes not, as in *ſcrivel*, *raven*, &c. As no other rule can be given for this variety of pronunciation, perhaps the beſt way will be to draw the line between thoſe words where *e* is pronounced, and thoſe where it is not; and this, by the help of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am luckily enabled to do. In the firſt place, then, it may be obſerved, the *e* before *l*, in a final unaccented ſyllable, muſt always be pronounced diſtinctly, except in the following words: *Shekel*, *weaſel*, *ouſel*, *nouſel*, (better written *nuzzle*,) *navel*, *ravel*, *ſnivel*, *rivel*, *drivel*, *ſhrivel*, *ſkevel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *drazel*, *nozel*. Theſe words are pronounced as if the *e* were omitted by an apoſtrophe, as *ſhek'l*, *weas'l*, *ous'l*, &c. or rather as if written *ſheckle*, *weazle*, *ouzle*, &c.; but as theſe are the only words of this termination that are ſo pronounced, great care muſt be taken that we do not pronounce *travel*, *gravel*, *rebel* (the ſubſtantive), *parcel*, *chapel*, and *veſſel*, in the ſame manner; a fault to which many are very prone.

103. *E* before *n* in a final unaccented ſyllable, and not preceded by a liquid, muſt always be ſuppreſſed in the verbal terminations in *en*, as to *looſen*, to *hearken*, and in other words, except the following: *Sudden*, *mynchen*, *kitchen*, *hyphen*, *chicken*, *ticken* (better written *ticking*), *jerken*, *aſpen*, *platen*, *paten*, *marten*, *latten*, *patten*, *leaven* or *leven*, *ſloven*, *mittens*. In theſe words the *e* is heard diſtinctly, contrary to the general rule which ſuppreſſes the *e* in theſe ſyllables, when preceded by a mute, as *harden*, *heathen*, *heaven*, as if written *hard'n*, *heath'n*, *heav'n*,

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&c.; nay, even when preceded by a liquid in the words *fallen* and *ſtolen*, where the *e* is ſuppreſſed, as if they were written *fall'n* and *ſtoll'n*: *garden* and *burden*, therefore, are very analogically pronounced *gard'n* and *burd'n*; and this pronunciation ought the rather to be indulged, as we always hear the *e* ſuppreſſed in *gardener* and *burdenſome*, as if written *gard'ner* and *burd'nſome*. See No. 472.

104. This diverſity in the pronunciation of theſe terminations ought the more carefully to be attended to, as nothing is ſo vulgar and childiſh as to hear *ſwivel* and *heaven* pronounced with the *e* diſtinctly, or *novel* and *chicken* with the *e* ſuppreſſed. But the moſt general ſuppreſſion of this letter is in the preterits of verbs and in participles ending in *ed*: here, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*, the *e* is almoſt univerſally ſunk (362), and the two final conſonants are pronounced in one ſyllable: thus *loved*, *lived*, *barred*, *marred*, are pronounced as if written, *lovd*, *livd*, *bard*, *mard*. The ſame may be obſerved of this letter when ſilent in the ſingulars of nouns, or the firſt perſons of verbs, as *theme*, *make*, &c. which form *themes* in the plural, and *makes* in the third perſon, &c. where the laſt *e* is ſilent, and the words are pronounced in one ſyllable. When the noun or firſt perſon of the verb ends in *y*, with the accent on it, the *e* is likewiſe ſuppreſſed, as *a reply*, *two replies*, *he replies*, &c. When words of this form have the accent on the preceding ſyllables, the *e* is ſuppreſſed, and the *y* pronounced like ſhort *i*, as *cherries*, *marries*, *carries*, &c. pronounced *cherriz*, *marriz*, *carriz*, &c. In the ſame manner, *carried*, *married*, *embodied*, &c. are pronounced as if written *carrid*, *marrid*, *embodid*, &c. (282). But it muſt be carefully noted, that there is a remarkable exception to many of theſe contractions when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture: here every participial *ed* ought to make a diſtinct ſyllable, where it is not preceded by a vowel: thus, "Who hath *believed* our "report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord *revealed*?" Here the participles are both pronounced in three ſyllables; but in the following paſſage, "Whom he did predeſtinate, them he alſo *called*; and whom he called, them "he alſo *juſtified*; and whom he *juſtified*, them he alſo *glorified*." *Called* preſerves the *e*, and is pronounced in two ſyllables; and *juſtified* and *glorified* ſuppreſs the *e*, and are pronounced in three.

I.

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

106. There is one inſtance where this letter, though ſucceeded by final *e*, does not go into the broad Engliſh ſound like the noun *eye*, but into the ſlender foreign ſound like *e*. This is in the word *ſhire*, pronounced as if written *ſheer*, both when ſingle, as a *knight of the ſhire*; or in compoſition, as in *Nottinghamſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, &c. This is the ſound Dr. Lowth gives it in his

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his Grammar, page 4: and it is highly probable that the ſimple *ſhire* acquired this ſlender ſound from its tendency to become ſlender in the compounds, where it is at a diſtance from the accent, and where all the vowels have a natural tendency to become ſhort and obſcure. See SHIRE.

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

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

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

"Si pulchra eſt, *virgo*, ſin turpis, *vurgo* vocetur."

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

"Sweet *virgin* can alone the fair expreſs,
"*Fine by degrees, and beautifully leſs:*
"But let the hoyden, homely, rough-hewn *vurgin*,
"Engroſs the homage of a *Major Sturgeon*."

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

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which I think the moſt agreeable to polite uſage. See Mr. Garrick's Epigram upon the ſound of this letter, under the word VIRTUE.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

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

" Report of faſhions in proud Italy,
" Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy apiſh nation
" Limps after, in baſe awkward imitation."
Shakeſpeare, Richard II.

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

" Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers *beſieg'd*,
" And ſo *obliging*, that he ne'er *oblig'd*."

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

112. The words that have preſerved the foreign ſound of *i*, like *ee*, are the following: *Ambergris, verdegris, antique, becaſico, bombaſin, braſil, capivi, capuchin, colbertine, chioppine,* or *chopin, caprice, chagrin, chevaux-de-friſe, critique* (for criticiſm), *feſtucine, frize, gabardine, haberdine, ſordine, rugine, trephine, quarantine, routine, faſcine, fatigue, intrigue, glacis, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palanquin, pique, police, profile, recitative, man-da-rine, tabourine, tambourine, tontine, tranſmarine, ultramarine.* In all theſe words, if for the laſt *i* we ſubſtitute *ee*, we ſhall have the true pronunciation. In *ſignior*, the firſt *i* is thus pronounced. Mr. Sheridan pronounces *vertigo* and *ſerpigo* with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and the *i* long, as in *tie* and *pie*. Dr. Kenrick gives theſe words the ſame accent, but ſounds the *i* as *e* in *tea* and *pea*. The latter is, in my opinion, the general pronunciation; though Mr. Sheridan's is ſupported by a very general rule, which is, that all words adopted whole from the Latin preſerve the Latin accent, (503, *b*.) But if the Engliſh ear were unbiaſſed by the long *i* in Latin, which fixes the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and could free itſelf from the

ſlaviſh

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ſlaviſh imitation of the French and Italians, there is little doubt but theſe words would have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and that the *i* would be pronounced regularly like the ſhort *e*, as in *Indigo* and *Portico*. SEE VERTIGO.

113. There is a remarkable alteration in the ſound of this vowel, in certain ſituations, where it changes to a ſound equivalent to initial *y*. The ſituation that occaſions this change is, when the *i* precedes another vowel in an unaccented ſyllable, and is not preceded by any of the dentals: thus we hear *iary* in *miliary*, *bil-iary*, &c. pronounced as if written *mil-yary*, *bil-yary*, &c. *Min-ion* and *pinion* as if written *min-yon* and *pin-yon*. In theſe words the *i* is ſo totally altered to *y*, that pronouncing the *ia* and *io* in ſeparate ſyllables would be an error the moſt palpable; but where the other liquids or mutes precede the *i* in this ſituation, the coalition is not ſo neceſſary: for though the two latter ſyllables of *convivial*, *participial*, &c. are extremely prone to unite into one, they may, however, be ſeparated, provided the ſeparation be not too diſtant. The ſame obſervations hold good of *e*, as *malleable*, pronounced *mal-ya-ble*.

114. But the ſound of the *i*, the moſt difficult to reduce to rule is when it ends a ſyllable immediately before the accent. When either the primary or ſecondary accent is on this letter, it is invariably pronounced either as the long *i* in *title*, the ſhort *i* in *tittle*, or the French *i* in *magazine*; and when it ends a ſyllable after the accent, it is always ſounded like *e*, as *ſen-ſi-ble*, *ra-ti-fy*, &c. But when it ends a ſyllable, immediately before the accent, it is ſometimes pronounced long, as in *vi-ta-li-ty*, where the firſt ſyllable is exactly like the firſt of *vi-al*; and ſometimes ſhort, as in *di-geſt*, where the *i* is pronounced as if the word were written *dĕ-geſt*. The ſound of the *i*, in this ſituation, is ſo little reducible to rule, that none of our writers on the ſubject have attempted it; and the only method to give ſome idea of it, ſeems to be the very laborious one of claſſing ſuch words together as have the *i* pronounced in the ſame manner, and obſerving the different combinations of other letters that may poſſibly be the cauſe of the different ſounds of this.

115. In the firſt place, where the *i* is the only letter in the firſt ſyllable, and the accent is on the ſecond, beginning with a conſonant, the vowel has its long diphthongal ſound, as in *idea*, *identity*, *idolatry*, *idoneous*, *iraſcible*, *ironical*, *iſoſceles*, *itinerant*, *itinerary*. *Imagine* and its compounds ſeem the only exceptions. But to give the inſpector ſome idea of general uſage, I have ſubjoined examples of theſe words as they ſtand in our different Pronouncing Dictionaries:

īdea. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Kenrick.
ĭdea. Perry.
īdentity. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Kenrick.
ĭdentity. Perry.
īdolatry. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Kenrick.
ĭdolatry. Perry.
īdoneous. Sheridan, Kenrick.
īraſcible. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnſton, Kenrick.
ĭraſcible. Perry.
īſoſceles. Sheridan, Scott, Perry.
ītinerary. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnſton, Kenrick.
ĭtinerary. Perry.
ĭtinerant. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnſton, Nares.
ĭtinerant. Buchanan, Perry.

116. When *i* ends the firſt ſyllable, and the accent is on the ſecond, commencing with a vowel, it generally preſerves its long open diphthongal ſound. Thus in *di-ameter*, *di-urnal*, &c. the firſt ſyllable is equivalent to the verb to *die*.

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die. A corrupt, foreign manner of pronouncing theſe words, may ſometimes mince the *i* into *e*, as if the words were written *de-ametur*, *de-urnal*, &c.; but this is diſguſting to every juſt Engliſh ear, and contrary to the whole current of analogy. Beſides, the vowel that ends and the vowel that begins a ſyllable are, by pronouncing the *i* long, kept more diſtinct, and not ſuffered to coaleſce, as they are apt to do if *i* has its ſlender ſound. This proneneſs of the *e*, which is exactly the ſlender ſound of *i*, to coaleſce with the ſucceeding vowel, has produced ſuch monſters in pronunciation as *joggraphy* and *jommetry* for *geography* and *geometry*, and *jorgics* for *georgics*. The latter of theſe words is fixed in this abſurd pronunciation without remedy; but the two former ſeem recovering their right to four ſyllables; though Mr. Sheridan has endeavoured to deprive them of it, by ſpelling them with three. Hence we may obſerve, that thoſe who wiſh to pronounce correctly, and according to analogy, ought to pronounce the firſt ſyllable of *bi-ography*, as the verb to *buy*, and not as if written *be-ography*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

124. *Di*

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124. *Di* before the accented syllable, beginning with a conſonant, has the *i* almoſt always ſhort; as *digeſt*, *digeſtion*, *digreſs*, *digreſſion*, *dilute*, *dilution*, *diluvian*, *dimenſion*, *dimenſive*, *dimidiation*, *diminiſh*, *diminutive*, *diploma*, *direct*, *direction*, *diverſify*, *diverſification*, *diverſion*, *diverſity*, *divert*, *divertiſement*, *divertive*, *diveſt*, *diveſture*, *divide*, *dividable*, *dividant*, *divine*, *divinity*, *diviſible*, *diviſibility*, *divorce*, *divulge*. To theſe, I think, may be added, *dicacity*, *didactic*, *dilacerate*, *dilaceration*, *dilaniate*, *dilapidation*, *dilate*, *dilatable*, *dilatability*, *dilection*, *dilucid*, *dilucidate*, *dilucidation*, *dinetical*, *dinumeration*, *diverge*, *divergent*, *divan*; though Mr. Sheridan has marked the firſt *i* in all theſe words long; ſome of them may undoubtedly be pronounced either way; but why he ſhould make the *i* in *diploma* long, and W. Johnſton ſhould give it both ways, is unaccountable; as Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and the general uſage, is againſt them. *Diæreſis* and *dioptrics* have the *i* long, according to the general rule (116), though the laſt is abſurdly made ſhort by Dr. Kenrick, and the diphthong is made long in the firſt by Mr. Sheridan, contrary to one of the moſt prevailing idioms in pronunciation; which is, the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent (503). Let it not be ſaid that the diphthong muſt be always long, ſince *Cæsarea* and *Dædalus* have the *æ* always ſhort.

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

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

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

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

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

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

131. *Phi* has the *i* generally ſhort, as in *philanthropy*, *philippic*, *philoſopher*, *philoſophy*,

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philosophy, philosophize; to which we may certainly add, *philologer, philologiſt, philology, philological*, notwithſtanding Mr. Sheridan has marked the *i* in theſe laſt words long.

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

133. *Pri* has the *i* generally long, as in *primeval, primevous, primitial, primero, primordial, privado, privation, privative*, but always ſhort in *primitive*, and *primer*.

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

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

136. *Ti* has the *i* ſhort, as in *timidity*.

137. *Tri* has the *i* long, for the ſame reaſon as *bi*, which ſee (118) (119).

138. *Vi* has the *i* ſo unſettled as to puzzle the correcteſt ſpeakers. The *i* is generally long in *vicarious*, notwithſtanding the ſhort *i* in *vicar*. It is long in *vibration*, from its relation to *vibrate*. *Vitality* has the *i* long, like *vital*. In *vivifick, vivificate*, and *viviparous*, the firſt *i* is long, to avoid too great a ſameneſs with the ſecond. *Vivacious* and *vivacity* have the *i* almoſt as often long as ſhort; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Kenrick, make the *i* in *vivacious* long, and Mr. Perry and Buchanan ſhort; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnſton, make the *i* in the firſt of *vivacity* long, and Perry and Buchanan ſhort: but the ſhort ſound ſeems leſs formal and moſt agreeable to polite uſage. *Vicinity, vicinal, viciſſitude, vituperate, vimineous*, and *virago*, ſeem to prefer the ſhort *i*, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the three laſt words with the firſt vowel long. But the diverſity will be beſt ſeen by giving the authorities for all theſe words:

Vicinity. Dr. Kenrick.
Vĭcinity. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and Perry.
Vicinal. Mr. Sheridan.
Vĭciſſitude. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Buchanan and Perry.
Vituperate. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton.
Vĭtuperate. Mr. Perry.
Vimineous. Mr. Sheridan.
Virago. Mr. Sheridan, and W. Johnſton.
Vĭrago. Dr. Kenrick Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry.

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

139. The ſame diverſity and uncertainty in the ſound of this letter ſeem to reign in thoſe final unaccented ſyllables which are terminated with the mute *e*. Perhaps the beſt way to give ſome tolerable idea of the analogy of the language

in

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in this point, will be, to ſhow the general rule, and mark the exceptions; though theſe are ſometimes ſo numerous as to make us doubt of the rule itſelf; therefore the beſt way will be to give a catalogue of both.

140. There is one rule of very great extent, in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate ſyllable, and that is, that the *i* in the final ſyllable of theſe words is ſhort: thus *ſervile*, *hoſtile*, *virile*, *reſpite*, *depoſite*, *adamantine*, *amethyſtine*, &c. are pronounced as if written *ſervil*, *hoſtil*, *reſpit*, *depoſit*, &c. The only exceptions in this numerous claſs of words ſeem to be the following: *Exile*, *ſenile*, *edile*, *empire*, *umpire*, *rampire*, *finite*, *feline*, *ferine*, *archives*; the ſubſtantives, *cònfine* and *ſùpine*: while the adjectives *ſoline* and *contrite* have ſometimes the accent on the firſt, and ſometimes on the laſt ſyllable; but in either caſe the *i* is long. *Quagmire* and *piſmire* have the *i* long alſo; *likewiſe* has the *i* long, but *otherwiſe* has it more frequently, though very improperly, ſhort. *Myrrhine*, *vulpine*, and *gentile*, though marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, ought, in my opinion, to conform to the general rule, and be pronounced with the *i* ſhort. *Vulpine*, with the *i* long, is adopted by Mr. Scott; and W. Johnſton, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, agree with Mr. Sheridan in the laſt ſyllable of *gentile*; and this ſeems agreeable to general uſage, though not to analogy. See the word.

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

142. Thoſe ending in *ive* have the *i* ſhort, except *ſacrifice* and *cockatrice*.

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

144. Thoſe ending in *ife* have the *i* long, except *houſe-wife*, pronounced *huzzwiff*, according to the general rule, notwithſtanding the *i* in *wife* is always long. *Midwife* is ſometimes ſhortened in the ſame manner by the vulgar; and *ſe'nnight* for *ſevennight* is gone irrevocably into the ſame analogy; though *fortnight* for *fourteenthnight* is more frequently pronounced with the *i* long.

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

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

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

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

Columbīne. Sheridan, Nares, W. Johnſton.
Columbĭne. Kenrick, Perry.
Saccharīne. Sheridan, Nares.
Saccharĭne. Kenrick, Perry.
Saturnīne. Sheridan, Nares, Buchanan.
Saturnĭne. Kenrick, Perry.
Metallīne. Kenrick.
Metallĭne. Sheridan, W. Johnſton, Perry.
Cryſtallīne. Kenrick.
Cryſtallĭne. Sheridan, Perry.
Uterīne. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnſton.
Uterĭne. Kenrick, Scott, Perry.

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149. In theſe words I do not heſitate to pronounce, that the general rule inclines evidently to the long *i*, which, in doubtful caſes, ought always to be followed; and for which reaſon I ſhall enumerate thoſe words firſt where I judge the *i* ought to be pronounced long: *Cannabine, carabine, columbine, bizantine, gelatine, legatine, oxyrrhodine, concubine, muſcadine, incarnadine, celandine, almandine, ſecundine, amygdaline, cryſtalline, vituline, calamine, aſinine, ſaturnine, ſaccharine, adulterine, viperine, uterine, lamentine, armentine, ſerpentine, turpentine, veſpertine, belluine, porcupine, countermine, leonine, ſapphirine,* and *metalline.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

156. The *i* is ſhort in *cucurbite, ingenite, definite, indefinite, infinite, hypocrite, favourite, requiſite, pre-requiſite, perquiſite, exquiſite, appoſite,* and *oppoſite. Heteroclite* has the *i* long in Sheridan, but ſhort in Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, the beſt pronunciation, (ſee the word in the Dictionary;) but *ite*, in what may be called a Gentile termination, has the *i* always long, as in *Hivite, Samnite, coſmopolite, bedlamite*, &c.

157. The termination *ive*, when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *hive,*

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bive, except in the two verbs, *give*, *live*, and their compounds, *giving*, *living*, &c.; for the adjective *live*, as a *live animal*, has the *i* long, and rhymes with *ſtrive*; ſo have the adjective and adverb, *lively* and *livelily*: the noun *livelihood* follows the ſame analogy; but the adjective *live-long*, as the *live-long day*, has the *i* ſhort, as in the verb. When the accent is not on the *i* in this termination it is always ſhort, as *ſportive*, *plaintive*, &c. rhyming with *give* (150), except the word be a gentile, as *Argīve*.

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

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

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

160. It was remarked under the vowel *A*, that when a hard *g* or *c* preceded that vowel, a ſound like *e* interpoſed, the better to unite the letters, and ſoften the ſound of the conſonant. The ſame may be obſerved of the letter *I*. When this vowel is preceded by hard *g* or *k*, which is but another form for hard *c*, it is pronounced as if an *e* were inſerted between the conſonant and the vowel: thus *ſky*, *kind*, *guide*, *guiſe*, *diſguiſe*, *cate hiſe*, *guile*, *beguile*, *mankind*, are pronounced as if written *ſke-y*, *ke-ind*, *gue-iſe*, *diſ-gue iſe*, *cate-che-iſe*, *gue-ile*, *begue-ile*, *manke-ind*. At firſt ſight we are ſurpriſed that two ſuch different letters as *a* and *i* ſhould be affected in the ſame manner by the hard gutturals, *g*, *c*, and *k*; but when we reflect that *i* is really compoſed of *a* and *e*, (37,) our ſurpriſe ceaſes; and we are pleaſed to find the ear perfectly uniform in its procedure, and entirely unbiaſſed by the eye. From this view of the analogy we may ſee how greatly miſtaken is a very ſolid and ingenious writer on this ſubject, who ſays, that "*ky-ind* for *kind* is a monſter of pronunciation, heard only on our ſtage." Nares' Engliſh Orthöepy, page 28. See No. 92.

It may not, perhaps, ſeem unworthy of notice, that when this letter is unaccented in the numerous terminations *ity*, *ible*, &c. it is frequently pronounced like ſhort *u*, as if the words *ſenſible*, *viſible*, &c. were written *ſenſubble*, *viſubble*, &c.; and *charity*, *chaſtity*, &c. like *charutty*, *chaſtutty*, &c.: but it may be obſerved,

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ſerved, that the pure ſound of *i* like *e* in theſe words is as much the mark of an elegant ſpeaker as that of the *u* in *ſingular*, *educate*, &c. See No. 179.

O.

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

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

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

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

165. The fourth ſound of this vowel is that which is found in *love*, *dove*, &c.; and the long ſound, which ſeems the neareſt relation to it, is the firſt ſound of *o* in *note*, *tone*, *rove*, &c. This ſound of *o* is generally heard when it is ſhortened by the ſucceeding liquids *n*, *m*, *r*, and the ſemi-vowels *v*, *z*, *th*: and as Mr. Nares has given a catalogue of thoſe words, I ſhall avail myſelf of his labour. *Above*, *affront*, *allonge*, *among*, *amongſt*, *attorney*, *bomb*, *bom-bard*, *borage*, *borough*, *brother*, *cochineal*, *colour*, *come*, *comely*, *comfit*, *comfort*, *company*, *compaſs*, *comrade*, *combat*, *conduit*, *coney*, *conjure*, *conſtable*, *covenant*, *cover*, *covert*, *covet*, *covey*, *cozen*, *diſcomfit*, *done*, *dost*, *doth*, *dove*, *dozen*, *dromedary*, *front*, *glove*, *govern*, *honey*, *hover*, *love*, *Monday*,

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Monday, money, mongrel, monk, monkey, month, mother, none, nothing, one, onion, other, oven, plover, pomegranate, pommel, pother, romage, ſhove, ſhovel, ſloven, ſmother, ſome, Somerſet, ſon, ſovereign, ſponge, ſtomach, thorough, ton, tongue, word, work, wonder, world, worry, worſe, worſhip, wort, worth: to which we may add, *rhomb, once, comfrey,* and *colander.*

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

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

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

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

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

170. What was obſerved of the *a,* when followed by a liquid and a mute, may be obſerved of the *o* with equal juſtneſs. This letter, like *a,* has a tendency to lengthen, when followed by a liquid and another conſonant, or by *ſ, ſſ,* or *ſ* and a mute. But this length of *a,* in this ſituation, ſeems every day growing more and more vulgar: and, as it would be groſs to a degree to ſound the *a* in *caſtle, maſk,* and *plant,* like the *a* in *palm, pſalm,* &c. ſo it would be equally exceptionable to pronounce the *o* in *moſs, droſs,* and *froſt,* as if written *mauwſe, drawſe* and *frawſt,* (78) (79.) The *o* in the compounds of *ſolve,* as *diſſolve, abſolve, reſolve,* ſeem the only words where a ſomewhat longer ſound of the *o* is agreeable to polite pronunciation: on the contrary, when the *o* ends a ſyllable, immediately before or after the accent, as in *po lite, im-po-tent,* &c. there is an elegance in giving it the open ſound nearly as long as in *po-lar* and *po-tent,* &c. See Domeſtic, Collect and Command. It may likewiſe be obſerved, that the *o* like the *e* (102) is ſuppreſſed in a final unaccented ſyllable when preceded by *c* or *k,* and followed by *n,* as *bacon, beacon, deacon, beckon, reckon,* pronounced *bak'n, leak'n, deak'n, beck'n, reck'n;* and when *c* is preceded by another conſonant,

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nant, as *falcon*, pronounced *fawk'n*. The *o* is likewiſe mute in the ſame ſituation when preceded by *d* in *pardon*, pronounced *pard'n*, but not in *Guerdon:* it is mute when preceded by *p* in *weapon*, *capon*, &c. pronounced *weap'n*, *cap'n*, &c.; and when preceded by *s* in *reason*, *ſeason*, *treaſon*, *oraiſon*, *benifon*, *denifon*, *uniſon*, *foiſon*, *poiſon*, *priſon*, *damſon*, *crimſon*, *advowſon*, pronounced *reaz'n*, *treaz'n*, &c.; and *maſon*, *baſon*, *garriſon*, *leſſon*, *caparifon*, *comparifon*, *diſinheriſon*, *parſon*, and *perſon*, pronounced *mas'n*, *bas'n*, &c. *Uniſon*, *diapaſon*, and *cargaſon*, ſeem, particularly in ſolemn ſpeaking, to preſerve the ſound of *o* like *u*, as if written *uniſun*, *diapaſun*, &c. The ſame letter is ſuppreſſed in a final unaccented ſyllable beginning with *t*, as *Seton*, *cotton*, *button*, *mutton*, *glutton*, pronounced as if written *Set'n*, *cott'n*, &c. When *x* precedes the *t*, the *o* is pronounced diſtinctly, as in *Sexton*. When *l* is the preceding letter, the *o* is generally ſuppreſſed, as in the proper names *Stilton cheeſe*, *Wilton carpets*, and *Melton Mowbray*, &c. Accurate ſpeakers ſometimes ſtruggle to preſerve it in the name of our great epic poet *Milton;* but the former examples ſufficiently ſhew the tendency of the language; and this tendency cannot be eaſily counteracted. This letter is likewiſe ſuppreſſed in the laſt ſyllable of *blazon*, pronounced *blaz'n;* but is always to be preſerved in the ſame ſyllable of *horizon*. This ſuppreſſion of the *o* muſt not be ranked among thoſe careleſs abbreviations found only among the vulgar, but muſt be conſidered as one of thoſe devious tendencies to brevity, which has worn itſelf a currency in the language, and has at laſt become a part of it. To pronounce the *o* in thoſe caſes where it is ſuppreſſed, would give a ſingularity to the ſpeaker bordering nearly on the pedantic; and the attention given to this ſingularity by the hearer would neceſſarily diminiſh his attention to the ſubject, and conſequently deprive the ſpeaker of ſomething much more deſirable.

U.

171. The firſt ſound of *u*, heard in *tube*, or ending an unaccented ſyllable, as in *cu·bic*, is a diphthongal ſound, as if *e* were prefixed, and theſe words were ſpelt *tewbe* and *kewbic*. The letter *u* is exactly the pronoun *you*.

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

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

174. This middle ſound of *u*, ſo unlike the general ſound of that letter, exiſts only in the following words: *bull*, *full*, *pull;* words compounded of *full*, as *wonderful*, *dreadful*, &c. *bullock*, *bully*, *bullet*, *bulwark*, *fuller*, *fulling-mill*, *pulley*, *pullet*, *puſh*, *buſh*, *buſhel*, *pulpit*, *puſs*, *bullion*, *butcher*, *cuſhion*, *cuckoo*, *pudding*, *ſugar*, *buſſar*, *buzza*, and *put* when a verb: but few as they are, except *full*, which is a very copious termination, they are ſufficient to puzzle Engliſhmen who reſide at any diſtance from the capital, and to make the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland,

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Ireland, (who, it is highly probable, received a much more regular pronunciation from our anceſtors,) not unfrequently the jeſt of fools.

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

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

177. It muſt be remarked, that this ſound of *u*, except in the word *fuller*, never extends to words from the learned languages; for *fulminant*, *fulmination*, *ebullition*, *repulſion*, *ſepulchre*, &c. ſound the *u* as in *dull*, *gull*, &c. and the *u* in *pus* and *puſtule* is exactly like the ſame letter in *thus*. So the pure Engliſh words, *fulſome*, *buſs*, *bulge*, *buſtle*, *buſtard*, *buzzard*, preſerve the *u* in its ſecond ſound, as in *us*, *hull*, and *cuſtard*. It may likewiſe not be unworthy of remark, that the letter *u* is never ſubject to the ſhortening power of either the primary or ſecondary accent; but when accented, is always long, unleſs ſhortened by a double conſonant. See the words DRAMA and MUCULENT, and No. 503, 534.

Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.

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

179. There is an incorrect pronunciation of this letter when it ends a ſyllable not under the accent, which prevails, not only among the vulgar, but is ſometimes found in better company; and that is, giving the *u* an obſcure ſound, which confounds it with vowels of a very different kind: thus we not unfrequently hear *ſingular*, *regular*, and *particular*, pronounced as if written *ſing-e-lar*, *reg-e-lar*, and *par-tick-e-lar*; but nothing tends more to tarniſh and vulgarize the pronunciation than this ſhort and obſcure ſound of the unaccented *u*.

It

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It may, indeed, be obſerved, that there is ſcarcely any thing more diſtinguiſhes a perſon of mean and good education than the pronunciation of the unaccented vowels, (547) (558.) When vowels are under the accent, the prince, and the loweſt of the people in the metropolis, with very few exceptions, pronounce them in the ſame manner; but the unaccented vowels in the mouth of the former have a diſtinct, open, and ſpecific ſound, while the latter often totally ſink them, or change them into ſome other ſound. Thoſe, therefore, who wiſh to pronounce elegantly, muſt be particularly attentive to the unaccented vowels; as a neat pronunciation of theſe, forms one of the greateſt beauties of ſpeaking.

Y final.

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

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

Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.

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

183. The exception to this rule is, when *ſ* precedes the *y* in a final ſyllable, the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it: thus *juſtify*, *qualify*, &c. have the laſt ſyllable ſounded like that in *defy*. This long ſound continues when the *y* is changed into *i*, in *juſtifiable*, *qualifiable*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of *multiply* and *multipliable*, &c; *occupy* and *occupiable*, &c. (512.)

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

> " On me when dunces are ſatirick,
> " I take it for a *panegyrick*,"

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

185. But the moſt uncertain ſound of this letter is, when it ends a ſyllable immediately preceding the accent. In this caſe it is ſubject to the ſame variety as

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as the letter *i* in the ſame ſituation, and nothing but a catalogue will give us any idea of the analogy of the language in this point.

186. The *y* is long in *chylaceous*, but ſhortened by the ſecondary accent in *chyliſaction* and *chylifactive*, (530:) though, without the leaſt reaſon from analogy, Mr. Sheridan has marked them both long.

187. Words compoſed of *hydro*, from the Greek ὑδωρ, *water*, have the *y* before the accent generally long, as *hydrography*, *hydrographer*, *hydrometry*, *hydropic*; all which have the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan but *hydrography*, which muſt be a miſtake of the preſs; and this long ſound of *y* continues in *hydroſtatic*, in ſpite of the ſhortening power of the ſecondary accent, (530.) The ſame ſound of *y* prevails in *hydraulics* and *hydatides*. *Hygrometer* and *hygrometry* ſeem to follow the ſame analogy, as well as *hyperbola* and *hyperbole*; which are generally heard with the *y* long; though Kenrick has marked the latter ſhort. *Hypoſtaſis* and *hypoſtenuſe* ought to have the *y* long likewiſe. In *hypotheſis* the *y* is more frequently ſhort than long; and in *hypothetical* it is more frequently long than ſhort; but *hypocriſy* has the firſt *y* always ſhort. *Myrabolan* and *myropoliſt* may have the *y* either long or ſhort. *Mythology* has the firſt *y* generally ſhort, and *mythological*, from the ſhortening power of the ſecondary accent, (530,) almoſt always. *Phytivorous*, *phytography*, *phytology*, have the firſt *y* always long. In *phylactery* the firſt *y* is generally ſhort, and in *phyſician* always. *Pylorus* has the *y* long in Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly. In *pyramidal* he marks the *y* long, though, in my opinion, it is generally heard ſhort, as in *pyramid*. In *pyrites*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, he marks the *y* ſhort, much more correctly than Kenrick, who places the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and marks the *y* long, (ſee the word.) *Synodic*, *ſynodical*, *ſynonima*, and *ſynopſis*, have the *y* always ſhort: *ſynechdoche* ought likewiſe to have the ſame letter ſhort, as we find it in Perry's and Kenrick's Dictionaries; though in Sheridan's we find it long. *Typography* and *typographer* ought to have the firſt *y* long, as we find it in Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Kenrick, and Perry, though frequently heard ſhort; and though *tyrannical* has the *y* marked ſhort by Mr. Perry, it ought rather to have the long ſound, as we ſee it marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and Kenrick.

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

W final.

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

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DIPHTHONGS.

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

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

192. The only way to reconcile this ſeeming contradiction, is to ſuppoſe that two vocal ſounds in ſucceſſion were ſometimes pronounced ſo cloſely together as to form only the time of one ſyllable in Greek and Latin verſe. Some of theſe diphthongal ſyllables we have in our own language, which only paſs for monoſyllables in poetry: thus *hire* (wages) is no more than one ſyllable in verſe, though perfectly equivalent to *higher* (more high), which generally paſſes for a diſſyllable: the ſame may be obſerved of *dire* or *dyer*, *hour* and *power*, &c. This is not uniting two vocal ſounds into one ſimple ſound, which is impoſſible, but pronouncing two vocal ſounds in ſucceſſion ſo rapidly and ſo cloſely as to go for only one ſyllable in poetry.

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

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

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

196 The proper diphthongs are,

ea ocean	*io* queſtion	*oy* boy
eu feud	*oi* voice	*ua* aſſuage
ew jewel	*ou* pound	*ue* manſuetude
ia poniard	*ow* now	*ui* languid.
ie ſpaniel		

In this aſſemblage it is impoſſible not to ſee a manifeſt diſtinction between thoſe which begin with *e* or *i*, and the reſt. In thoſe beginning with either of theſe vowels

* We ſee how many diſputes the ſimple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the miſtake concerning diphthongs: all that are properly ſo are ſyllables, and not diphthongs, as intended to be ſignified by that word. *Holder.*

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vowels we find a ſqueezed ſound like the commencing or conſonant *y* interpoſe, as it were, to articulate the latter vowel, and that the words where theſe diphthongs are found, might, agreeably to the ſound, be ſpelt *oſhe-yar, f-yude, j-yewel, pon-yard, ſpan-yel, paſh-yon*, &c.; and as theſe diphthongs (which, from their commencing with the ſound of *y* conſonant, may not improperly be called *ſemi-conſonant diphthongs*,) begin in that part of the mouth where *s*, *c* ſoft, and *t* are formed, we find that coaleſcence enſue which forms the aſpirated hiss in the numerous terminations *ſion, tion, tial*, &c. and by direct conſequence in thoſe ending in *ure, une*, as *future, fortune*, &c. for the letter *u*, when long, is exactly one of theſe ſemi-conſonant diphthongs (8); and when immediately after the accent it coaleſces with the preceding *s*, *c*, or *t*, and draws them into the aſpirated hiſs of *ſh* or *tſh* (459). Thoſe found in the termination *ious* may be called ſemi-conſonant diphthongs alſo, as the *o* and *u* have but the ſound of one vowel. It may be obſerved too, in paſſing, that the reaſon why in *manſuetude* the *s* does not go into *ſh*, is, becauſe when *u* is followed by another vowel in the ſame ſyllable, it drops its conſonant ſound at the beginning, and becomes merely double *o*.

197. The improper diphthongs are,

ae Cæſar	*ea* clean	*ie* friend
ai aim	*ee* reed	*oa* coat
ao gaol	*ei* ceiling	*oe* œconomy
au taught	*eo* people	*oo* moon
aw law	*ey* they	*ow* crow.

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

aye (for ever)	*eou* plenteous	*iew* view
eau beauty	*ieu* adieu	*oeu* manœuvre.

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

AE.

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

200. But though the diphthong *æ* is perfectly uſeleſs in our language, and the ſubſtitution of *e* in its ſtead, in *Ceſar* and *Eneas*, is recommended by Dr. Johnſon, we do not find his authority has totally annihilated it, eſpecially in proper names and technical terms derived from the learned languages. *Cæſar, Æneas, Æſop, pæan, æther, æthiops* mineral, *amphiſbæna, anacephalæoſis, aphæreſis, ægilops, ozæna*, &c. ſeem to preſerve the diphthong, as well as certain words which are either plurals or genitives, in Latin words not naturaliſed, as *cornucopiæ, exuviæ, aqua vitæ, minutiæ, ſtriæ*, &c.

201. This diphthong, when not under the accent, in *Michaelmas*, and when accented in *Dædalus*, is pronounced like ſhort *e*; it is, like *e*, ſubject to the ſhort ſound when under the ſecondary accent, as in *Ænobarbus*, where *æn*, in the firſt ſyllable, is pronounced exactly like the letter *n*, (530.)

AI.

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AI.

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

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

204. *Plaid*, a ſtriped garment, rhymes with *mad*.

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

206. *Again* and *Againſt* ſound as if written *agen* and *agenſt*.

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

208. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented ſyllable, the *a* is ſunk, and the *i* pronounced ſhort: thus *mountain*, *fountain*, *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, are all pronounced as if written *mountin*, *fountin*, *captin*, *curtin*, *villin*; but when the laſt word takes an additional ſyllable, the *i* is dropped, and the *a* has its ſhort ſound, as *villanous*, *villany*. See the words in the Dictionary.

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

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

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

AO.

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

AU.

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

214. When theſe letters are followed by *n* and another conſonant, they change to the ſecond ſound of *a*, heard in *far*, *farther*, &c.: thus *aunt*, *haunt*, *daunt*, *aſkaunce*, *aſkaunt*, *flaunt*, *haunt*, *gauntlet*, *jaunt*, *haunch*, *launch*, *craunch* *jaundice*, *laundry*, have the Italian ſound of the *a* in the laſt ſyllable of *papa* and *mamma*. To theſe I think ought to be added, *daunt*, *paunch*, *gaunt*, and *ſaunter*, as Dr. Kenrick has marked them with the Italian *a*, and not as if written *dawnt*, *pawnch*, &c. as Mr. Sheridan ſounds them. *Maund*, a baſket, is always pronounced with the Italian *a*, and nearly as if written *marnd*; for which reaſon *Maundy* Thurſday, which is derived from it, ought, with Mr. Nares, to be pronounced in the ſame manner, though generally heard with the ſound of *aw*. To *maunder*, to grumble, though generally heard as if written *mawnder*, ought certainly to be pronounced as Mr. Nares has claſſed it, with the Italian

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Italian *a*. The ſame may be obſerved of *taunt*, which ought to rhyme with *aunt*, though ſounded *tawnt* by Mr. Sheridan; and being left out of the above liſt, ſuppoſed to be ſo pronounced by Mr. Nares. But Mr. Elphinſton has placed the analogy of theſe words in ſo ſtrong and curious a light, that I cannot help preſenting them to the reader in his own words, though a different orthography: "*U* meritoriouſly diſtinguiſhes *aunt*, the parent's ſiſter, from *ant* the emmet, "and gives *a* ſlender ſhut, the ſervile of *a* broad open, yet without pretence "of ſo dangerous or any coincidence; in defiance of both ſiſters, his *aunt* had "power to retain the company of *jaunt*, *haunt*, *vaunt*, *taunt*, *daunt*, *gaunt*, *gaunt-* "*let*; in all of which the *u* does preciſely the ſame duty it formerly did in "*chaunt*, *graunt*, *maund*, and *commaund*; in *saunter* and *saunder*; as well as in "*braunch*, *haunch*, *paunch*, *launch*, *staunch*; all now juſtly as genealogically, "*chant*, *grant*, *mand* (the old baſket), *command*, *santer*, *sander*; *branch*, *hanch*, "*panch*, *lanch*, *stanch*. *Jaundice* alone pleaded *u* radical; and yet was found "mere *jandice*. So with *aunt*, muſt return to truth and etymology (who do "not always join iſſue), *jant*, *hant*, *vant*, *tant*, *dant*, *gant*, *gantlet*; and even the "venerable *Mandy Thurſday*, with her *mand* or baſket in her hand. She had, "indeed, almoſt left the language, though Aſtrea had not left the land, when "analogy (or harmony) enacted: *a* broad *(au)* ſhall not in Engliſh precede *n*, "followed either by a dry dental, or by a ſibilation; that is, *au* ſhall not be fol- "lowed by *nt*, *nd*, *nce*, *nch*, or *nge*. No ſuch ſounds being ſufferable in the "Engliſh ſyſtem, as *aunt*, *aund*, *aunch*, *aunce*, or *aunge*; there ſhall be no ſuch "ſemblances. Alike are therefore indiſpenſable, *chant* and *jant*; *hand* and "*mand*, *chance* and *lance*, *branch* and *lanch*, *banter*, and *santer*; *Sande* and his full "ſelf *Alexander*. In all ſuch, *a* far from broad or open, is ſlender and ſhut; "yet hardly ſhorter than if the ſilent aſpiration interpoſed in *ahnt*, *sahnter*, "*lahnce*, *lahnch*, and the reſt. Before *nge*, indeed, *a* is alſo ſlender, but open; "not *ah*, but *a*; guarded therefore by its own *(i)* ſervile (as we ſaw in "its place) againſt every danger of *change*. *Faun* and *fawn* remain doubtleſs "in *fauns* and *fawns*, unaltered by the adſcititious depreſſive ſibilant." *Propriety Aſcertained in her Picture*, vol. i. page 171.

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

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

217. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *hautboy*, as if written *ho-boy*; and like *o* ſhort in *cauliflower*, *laurel*, and *laudanum*; as if written *colliflower*, *lorrel*, and *loddanum*. In *gauge*, *au* has the ſound of ſlender *a*, and rhymes with *page*.

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

AW.

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AW.

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

AY.

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

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

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

223. When *ay* comes immediately after the accent in a final ſyllable, like *ai*, it drops the former vowel, in the colloquial pronunciation of the days of the week. Thus as we pronounce *captain*, *curtain*, &c. as if written *captin*, *curtin*, &c. ſo we hear *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c. as if written *Sundy*, *Mundy*, &c. A more diſtinct pronunciation of *day*, in theſe words, is a mark of the northern dialect (208).

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

AYE.

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

EA.

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

227. The firſt ſound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: *Afeard*, *affear*, *anneal*, *appeal*, *appear*, *appease*, *aread*, *arrear*, *beacon*, *beadle*, *beadroll*, *beads*, *beadsman*, *beagle*, *beak*, *beaker*. *beam*, *bean*, *beard*, *bearded*, *beast*, *beat*, *beaten*, *beaver*, *beleaguer*, *beneath*, *bequeath*, *bereave*, *besmear*, *bespeak*, *bleach*, *bleak*, *blear*, *bleat*, *bohea*, *breach*, *bream*, to *breathe*, *ceaſe*, *cheap*, *cheat*, *clean*, *cleanly* (adverb), *clear*, *clearance*, *cleave*, *cochineal*, *colleague*, *conceal*, *congeal*, *cream*, *creak*, *crease*, *creature*, *deacon*, *deal*, *dean*, *deanery*, *dear*, *decease*, *defeasance*, *defeasible*, *defeat*, *demean*, *demeanor*, *decrease*, *dream*, *drear*, *dreary*, *each*, *eager*, *eagle*, *eagre*, *ear*, *east*, *easter*, *easy*, to *eat*, *eaten*, *eaves*,

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eaves, entreat, endear, escheat, fear, fearful, feasible, feasibility, feast, feat, feature, flea, fleam, freak, gear, gleam, glean, to *grease, grease, greaves, heal, heap, hear, heat, heath, heathen, heave, impeach, increase, inseam, interleave, knead, lea,* to *lead, leaf, league, leak, lean, lease, leash, leasing, least, leave, leaves, mead, meagre, meal, mean, meat, measles, meathe, neat, neap, near, neat, pea, peace, peak, peal, pease, peat, plea, plead, please, reach,* to *read, ream, reap, rear, rearward, reason, recheat, redstreak, release, repeal, repeat, retreat, reveal, screak, scream, seal, sea, seam, seamy, sear, sear-cloth, season, seat, shear, shears, sheath, sheathe, sheaf, sleazy, sneak, sneaker, sneakup, speak, spear, steal, steam, streak, stream, streamer, streamy, surcease, tea, teach, tead, teague, teal, team, tear, tease, teat, treacle, treason, treat, treatise, treatment, treaty, tweag, tweak, tweague, veal, underneath, uneasy, unreave, uprear, weak, weaken, weal, weald, wean, weanling, weariness, wearisome, weary, weasand, weasel, weave, wheal, wheat, wheaten, wreak, wreath, wreathe, wreathy, yea, year, yeanling, yearling, yearly, zeal.*

228. In this catalogue we find *beard* and *bearded* ſometimes pronounced as if written *berd* and *berded:* but this corruption of the diphthong, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, ſeems confined to the Stage. See the word.

229. The preterimperfect tenſe of *eat* is ſometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke, and frequently, and, perhaps, more correctly, pronounced *et*, eſpecially in Ireland; but *eaten* always preſerves the *ea* long.

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

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

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

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

234. *Ea* is pronounced like the ſhort *e* in the following words: *Abreast, ahead, already, bedstead, behead, bespread, bestead, bread, breadth, breakfast, breast, breath, cleanse, cleanly* (adjective), *cleanlily, dead, deadly, deaf, deafen, dearth, death, earl, earldom, early, earn, earnest, earth, earthen, earthly, endeavour, feather, head, heady, health, heard, hearse, heaven, heavy, jealous, impearl, instead, lead, leaden, leant,* (the paſt time and participle of to *lean*), *learn, learning, leather, leaven, meadow, meant, measure, pearl, peasant, pheasant, pleasant, pleasantry, pleasure, read* (paſt time and participle), *readily, readiness, ready, realm, rehearsal, rehearse, research, seamstress, scarce, search, spread, stead, steadfast, steady, stealth, stealthy, sweat, sweaty, thread, threaden, threat, threaten, treachery, tread, treadle, treasure, uncleanly, wreath, wealthy, weapon, weather, yearn, zealot, zealous, zealously.*

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

236.

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

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

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

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

240. *Ea* is pronounced like long ſlender *a* in *bare*, in the following words: *Bear*, *bearer*, *break*, *forbear*, *forſwear*, *great*, *pear*, *ſteak*, *ſwear*, to *tear*, *wear*.

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

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

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

244. *Eo*, unaccented, has an obſcure ſound, approaching to ſhort *u*, in *vengeance*, *ſerjeant*, *pageant*, and *pageantry*.

EAU.

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

EE.

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

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lic. At any rate the difference is but very trifling, and I ſhall therefore conſider *ee* as equivalent to the long open *e*.

247. This diphthong is irregular only in the word *breeches*, pronounced as if written *britches*. *Cheeſecake*, ſometimes pronounced *chizcake*, and *breech*, *britch*, I look upon as vulgariſms. *Beelzebub*, indeed, in proſe, has generally the ſhort ſound of *e*, as in *bell*: and when theſe two letters form but one ſyllable, in the poetical contraction of *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, they are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

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

249. *Ei* has the ſound of long ſlender *a* in *deign*, *vein*, *rein*, *reign*, *feign*, *feint*, *veil*, *heinous*, *heir*, *heireſs*, *inveigh*, *weigh*, *neigh*, *ſkein*, *reins*, *their*, *theirs*, *eight*, *freight*, *weight*, *neighbour*, and their compounds. When *gh* comes after this diphthong, though there is not the leaſt remnant of the Saxon guttural ſound, yet it has not exactly the ſame ſimple vowel ſound as when followed by other conſonants; *ei*, followed by *gh*, ſounds both vowels like *a e*; or if we could interpoſe the *y* conſonant between the *a* and *t* in *eight*, *weight*, &c. it might, perhaps, convey the ſound better. The difference, however, is ſo delicate as to render this diſtinction of no great importance. The ſame obſervations are applicable to the words *ſtraight*, *ſtraighten*, &c. See the word EIGHT.

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

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

252. *Either* and *neither* are ſo often pronounced *eye-ther* and *nigh-ther*, that it is hard to ſay to which claſs they belong. Analogy, however, without heſitation, gives the diphthong the ſound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes. This is the pronunciation Mr. Garrick always gave to theſe words; but the true analogical ſound of the diphthong in theſe words is that of the ſlender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *nay-ther*. This pronunciation is adopted in Ireland, but is not favoured by one of our orthöepiſts; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, Steele's Grammar, and Dr. Jones, all pronounce theſe words with the diphthong like long *e*. W. Johnſton alone adopts the ſound of long *i* excluſively; Dr. Kenrick gives both *ēther* and *īther*, but prefers the firſt, but gives *neither* the ſound of long *e* excluſively; Mr. Coote ſays theſe words are generally pronounced with the *ei* like the *i* in *mine*. Mr. Barclay gives no deſcription of the ſound of *ei* in *either*, but ſays *neither* is ſometimes pronounced *nīther*, and by others *nēth-r*; and Mr. Nares ſays, "*either* and *neither* are ſpoken by "ſome with the ſound of long *i*; I have heard even that of long *a* given to "them; but as the regular way is alſo in uſe, I think it is preferable. Theſe "differences ſeem to have ariſen from ignorance of the regular ſound of *ei*." If by the regular way and the regular ſound of this diphthong Mr. Nares means the long ſound of *e*, we need only inſpect No. 249 and 250 to ſee that

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the ſound of *a* is the more general ſound, and therefore ought to be called the regular; but where there are ſo many inſtances of words where this diphthong has the long ſound of *e*, and cuſtom is ſo uniform in theſe words, there can be no doubt which is the true ſound.

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

254. *Ei* has the ſound of ſhort *e*, in the two words *heifer* and *nonpareil*, pronounced *heffer* and *nonparell*.

255. This diphthong, when unaccented, like *ai* (208), drops the former vowel, and is pronounced like ſhort *i*, in *foreign*, *foreigner*, *forfeit*, *forfeiture*, *ſovereign*, *ſovereignty*, *ſurfeit*, *counterfeit*.

EO.

256. This diphthong is pronounced like *e* long in *people*, as if written *peeple*; and like *e* ſhort in *leopard* and *jeopardy*, as if written *leppard* and *jeppardy*; and in the law terms *feoffee*, *feoffer*, and *feoffment*, as if written *feffee*, *feffer*, and *feffment*.

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

258. *Eo* is heard like long *u* in *feod*, *feodal*, *feodatory*, which are ſometimes written as they are pronounced, *feud*, *feúdal*, *feudatory*.

259. *Eo*, when unaccented, has the ſound of *u* ſhort in *ſurgeon*, *ſturgeon*, *dudgeon*, *gudgeon*, *bludgeon*, *curmudgeon*, *dungeon*, *luncheon*, *puncheon*, *truncheon*, *burgeon*, *habergeon*, but in *ſcutcheon*, *eſcutcheon*, *pigeon*, and *widgeon*, the *eo* ſounds like ſhort *i*.

260. *Eo* ſounds like long *o* in *yeoman* and *yeomanry*; the firſt ſyllable of which words rhyme with *go*, *no*, *ſo*. See the words.

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

EOU.

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

263. This aſſemblage is never found but in an unaccented ſyllable, and generally a final one; and when it is immediately preceded by the dentals *d* or *t*, it melts them into the ſounds of *j* and *ch*: thus *hideous* and *piteous* are pronounced as if written *hidjous* and *pitchous*. The ſame may be obſerved of *righteous*, *plenteous*, *bounteous*, *courteous*, *beauteous*, and *duteous*, (293) (294).

EU.

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

EW.

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EW.

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

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

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

EWE.

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

EY.

269. When the accent is on this diphthong, it is always pronounced like *ay*, or like its kindred diphthong, *ei*, in *vein*, *reign*, &c.: thus *bey*, *dey*, *grey*, *prey*, *they*, *trey*, *whey*, *obey*, *convey*, *purvey*, *ſurvey*, *hey*, *eyre*, and *eyrey*, are always heard as if written *bay*, *day*, &c. *Key* and *ley* are the only exceptions, which always rhyme with *ſea* (220).

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

EYE.

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

IA.

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

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

274. In

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

IE.

275. The regular ſound of this diphthong is that of *ee*, as in *grieve*, *thieve*, *fiend*, *lief*, *liege*, *chief*, *kerchief*, *handkerchief*, *auctionier*, *grenadier*, &c. as if written *greeve*, *theeve*, *feend*, &c.

276. It has the ſound of long *i* in *die*, *hie*, *lie*, *pie*, *tie*, *vie*, as if written *dy*, *hy*, &c.

277. The ſhort ſound of *e* is heard in *friend*, *tierce*, and the long ſound of the ſame letter in *tier*, *frieze*.

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

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

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

281. In *orient* and *ſpaniel*, where theſe letters come after a liquid, they are pronounced diſtinctly; and great care ſhould be taken not to let the laſt word degenerate into *ſpannel* (113).

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

283. When *ie* is in a termination without the accent, it is pronounced like *e* only, in the ſame ſituation: thus *braſier*, *glazier*, and *grazier*, have the laſt ſyllable ſounded as if written *brazhur*, *glazhur*, and *grazhur*, or rather as *braze-yur*, *glaze-yur*, &c. (98) (418)

IEU.

284. Theſe vowels occur in *adieu*, *lieu*, *purlieu*, where they have the ſound of long *u*, as if written *adeu*, *leu*, *purleu*.

285. In one word, *lieutenant*, theſe letters are pronounced like ſhort *e*, as if written *lev-tenant*. See the word.

IEW.

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

IO.

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

288. In *marchioneſs* the *i* is entirely ſunk, and the unaccented *o* pronounced,

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nounced, as it uſually is in this ſituation, like ſhort *u*, as if written *marshun-ess* (352).

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

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

291. The only exception to this rule is, when the *t* is preceded by *s*: in this caſe the *t* goes into *tch*, and the *i* is in a ſmall degree audible like ſhort *e*. This may be heard in *queſtion*, *mixtion*, *digeſtion*, *combuſtion*, and what is an inſtance of the ſame kind in *Chriſtian*, as if written *ques-chun*, *mix-chun*, &c. *queſt-yun*, *mixt-yun*, &c. (464) (272).

IOU.

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

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

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

OA.

295. This diphthong is regularly pronounced as the long open ſound of *o*, as in *boat*, *coat*, *oat*, *coal*, *loaf*, &c. The only exceptions are, *broad*, *abroad*, *groat*, which

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which ſound as if written *brawd, abrawd, grawt. Oatmeal* is ſometimes pronounced *ot-meal*, but ſeems to be recovering the long ſound of *o*, as in *oat*.

OE.

296. Whether it be proper to retain the *o* in this diphthong, or to baniſh it from our orthography, as Dr. Johnſon adviſes, certain it is, that in words from the learned languages it is always pronounced like ſingle *e*, and comes entirely under the ſame laws as that vowel: thus, when it ends a ſyllable, with the accent upon it, it is long, as in *An-toe-ci, Peri-oe-ci:* when under the ſecondary accent, in *oec-umenical, oec-onomics*, it is like *e* ſhort: it is long *e* in *foe-tus*, and ſhort *e* in *foe-tid* and *aſſafoet-ida:* in *doe, foe, ſloe, toe, throe, hoe* (to dig), and *bilboes*, it is ſounded exactly like long open *o:* in *canoe* and *ſhoe*, like *oo*, as if written *canoo* and *ſhoo;* and in the verb *does*, like ſhort *u*, as if written *duz*.

OEI.

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

OEU.

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

OI.

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

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

301. When this diphthong is not under the accent, it is variouſly pronounced. Dr. Kenrick places the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *turcois*, and, for I know not what reaſon, pronounces it as if written *turkiz;* and *turkois* with the *oi* broad, as in *boys*. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and gives the diphthong the French ſound as if the word was written *turkaze*. In my opinion the beſt orthography is *turquoiſe*, and the beſt pronunciation with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, and the *oi* ſounded like long *e*, as if written *turkees;*

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kees; as we pronounce *tortoise*, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and the *oi* like ſhort *i*, as if written *tortiz*.

302. In *avoirdupois*, the firſt diphthong is pronounced like ſhort *e*, as if written *averdupoise*.

303. In *connoisseur* the ſame ſound of *e* is ſubſtituted, as if written *connesseur*.

304. In *shamois*, or *chamois*, a ſpecies of leather, the *oi* is pronounced like long *e*, as if written *shammee*.

305. *Adroit* and *devoir*, two ſcarcely naturalized French words, have the *oi* regular, though the latter word, in polite pronunciation, retains its French ſound, as if written *devwor*.

OO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OU.

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

313. The firſt or proper ſound of this diphthong is compoſed of the *a* in *ball*, and the *oo* in *woo*, or rather the *u* in *bull*, and is equivalent to the *ow* in *down, frown*, &c. This ſound is heard in *abound, about, account, acoustics, aground, aloud, amount, around, arouse, astound, avouch, bough, bounce, bound, bounty, bounteous, bout, carouse, chouse, cloud, clough, clout, clouterly, compound, couch, couchant, crouch, grouse, deflour, devour, devout, doubt, doubtful, drought, doughty, douse, encounter, espouse, expound, flout, foul, flounder, found, foundling, fountain, frousy, glout, gout* (a diſeaſe), *ground, grout, hound, hour, house, impound, loud, lounge, louse, lout, mound, mountain, mountebank, mouse, mouth, noun, ounce, our, oust, out, outer, outermost, paramount, plough, pouch, pounce, pound, pout, profound, pronoun, pronounce, propound, proud, rebound, recount, redoubt, redoubted, redound, rencounter, round, roundelay, rouse, rout, scoundrel, scour, scout, shout, shroud, slouch, spouse, spout, sprout, stout, surround, south, thou, thousand, touse, trounce, trousers, trout, wound* (did wind), *slough* (a miry place), *vouch, vouchsafe, without, scaramouch*.

314. The ſecond ſound is that of ſhort *u* in *bud*, and is heard in the follow-

ing

ing words and their compounds: *Adjourn, journey, journal, bourgeon, country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, courteous, courtesy, courage, encourage, joust, gournet, housewife, flourish, mounch, nourish, enough, chough, rough, tough, slough* (a caſt ſkin), *scourge, southerly, southern, southernwood, southward, touch, touchy, young, younker*, and *youngster;* but *southerly, southern*, and *southward* are ſometimes pronounced regularly like *south:* this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the ſound this diphthong always has when the accent is not on it, unleſs in very few inſtances, where the compound retains the ſound of the ſimple, as in *pronoun;* but in *sojourn* and *sojourner*, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and in every unaccented termination in *our* and *ous*, this diphthong has exactly the ſound of ſhort *u:* thus *favour, honour, odour*, and *famous*, are pronounced as if written *favur, honur, odur*, and *famus*.

315. The third ſound given to theſe vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo* (39), and is found in the following words: *Bouge, croup, group, aggroup, amour, paramour, bouse, bousy, boutefeu, capouch, cartouch, fourbe, gout* (taſte), and *ragout* (pronounced *goo* and *ragoo) rendezvous, rouge, soup, sous* (pronounced *soo), surtout, through, throughly, toupee* or *toupet, you, your, youth, tour, contour, tournay, tournament, pour*, and *route* (a road), *accoutre, billet-doux, agouti, uncouth, wound* (a hurt), and *routine* (a beaten road). See TOURNEY.

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

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

318. The fourth ſound of this diphthong is that of long open *o*, and is heard in the following words: *Though, although, coulter, court, account, gourd, courtier, course, discourse, source, recourse, resource, bourn, dough, doughy, four, mould, mouldy, moult, mourn, shoulder, smoulder, soul, poultice, poult, poulterer, poultry, troul* (to roll ſmoothly, marked by Mr. Sheridan as rhyming with *doll*, but more properly by Dr. Kenrick with *roll*), and *borough, thorough, furlough, fourteen, concourse*, and *intercourse*, preſerve the diphthong in the ſound of long *o*, though not under the accent.

319. The fifth ſound of *ou* is like the noun *awe*, and is heard only in *ought, bought, brought, sought, besought, fought, nought, thought, methought, wrought*.

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

321. The ſeventh ſound is that of ſhort *o*, and heard only in *cough* and *trough*, rhyming with *off* and *scoff:* and in *lough*, and *shough*, pronounced *lock* and *shock*.

OW.

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

323. The general ſound, as the elementary ſound may be called, is heard in *now, bow, bow* (a mark of reſpect), *mow* (a heap of barley, &c.), *cow, brow, brown, browse, plow, sow, vow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, down, clown, frown, town, crown, drown, gown, renown, dowager, dowdy, dower, dowre, dowry, dowery, dowlas, drowse, drowsy, flower, lower, lower* (to look gloomy), *power, powder*,

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powder, prowess, prow, prowl, vowel, towel, bower, rowel, cowl, scowl, crowd, shower, tower, sow (a ſwine), *sowins, sowl, thowl, low* (to bellow as a cow). This word is generally pronounced as *low*, not *high*; but if cuſtom, in this caſe, has not abſolutely decided, it ought, in my opinion, to have the firſt ſound of this diphthong, rhyming with *how*, as much more expreſſive of the noiſe it ſignifies; which, where ſounds are the ideas to be expreſſed, ought to have great weight in pronunciation (241) (251). See the word.

324. The ſecond ſound of this diphthong is heard in *blow, slow, crow, grow, flow, glow, bow* (to ſhoot with), *know, low* (not high), *mow* (to cut graſs), *row, show, sow* (to ſcatter grain), *strow, slow, snow, trow, below, slow, bestow, owe, own, ower, flown, grown, growth, know, known, sown, lower* (to bring low), *throw, thrown*; in all theſe words the *ow* ſounds like long *o* in *go, no, so*, &c.

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

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

327. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented ſyllable, it has always the ſecond ſound, like long *o*, in *borrow, sorrow, fellow, willow*, &c. The vulgar ſhorten this ſound, and pronounce the *o* obſcurely, and ſometimes as if followed by *r*, as *winder* and *feller*, for *window* and *fellow*; but this is almoſt too deſpicable for notice. Good ſpeakers preſerve the diphthong in this ſituation, and give it the full ſound of open *o*, rhyming with *no, so*, &c.

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

> "Among the mighty men of *knowledge*
> "That are profeſſors at Greſham College."

But if ever this word ſhould have the good fortune to be reſtored to its rights, it would be but charity to endeavour the reſtoration of a great number of words in a ſimilar ſituation, ſuch as *breakfast, vineyard, bewilder, meadow, hearken, pleasure, whitster, shepherd, windward*, and a long catalogue of fellow ſufferers (515). But, before we endeavour this reſtoration, we ſhould conſider, that contracting the ſound of the ſimple, when it acquires an additional ſyllable, is an idiom of pronunciation to which our language is extremely prone; nor is

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it certain that croſſing this tendency would produce any real advantage; at leaſt, not ſufficient to counterbalance the diverſity of pronunciation which muſt for a long time prevail, and which muſt neceſſarily call off our attention from things to words. See Enclitical Termination (No. 514).

oy.

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

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

UA.

331. When the *a* in this diphthong is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *w*, which unites both into one ſyllable: thus *antiquate*, *antiquary*, *aſſuage*, *perſuade*, *equal*, *language*, &c. are pronounced *antikwate*, *antikwary*, *aſswage*, &c.

332. The *u* in this diphthong is ſilent, in *guard*, *guardian*, *guarantee*, and *piquant*; pronounced *gard*, *gardian*, *garantee*, and *pickant* (92).

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

UE.

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

335. This diphthong, when in a final ſyllable, ſinks the *e*, as *clue*, *cue*, *due*, *blue*, *glue*, *hue*, *flue*, *rue*, *ſue*, *true*, *mue*, *accrue*, *enſue*, *eſtue*, *imbue*, *imbrue*, *purſue*, *ſubdue*, *perdue*, *argue*, *reſidue*, *avenue*, *revenue*, *continue*, *retinue*, *conſtrue*, *ſtatue*, *tiſſue*, *iſſue*, *virtue*, *value*, *ague*; in all theſe words, whether the accent be on the diphthong *ue* or not, it is pronounced like long open *u*, except in words where the *r* comes before *u*; in this caſe it is ſounded like *oo*. When the accent is not on this diphthong as in the latter portion of theſe words from *argue*, it is apt to be feebly and indiſtinctly pronounced, and therefore care ought to be taken to ſound it as if theſe words were written *argeew*, *reſideew*, &c. In *Tueſday*, *ue*, the diphthong is pronounced in the ſame manner.

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

337. In

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337. In ſome words both the vowels are ſunk, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *league*, *feague*, *teague*, *colleague*, *plague*, *vague*, *intrigue*, *fatigue*, *harangue*, *tongue*, *disembogue*, *collogue*, *rogue*, *prorogue*, *brogue*, *fugue*; in all which the *ue* is ſilent, and the *g* pronounced hard. The *q* in *antique* and *oblique* is pronounced like *k*, as if the words were written *anteek* and *oblike* (158).

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

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

UI.

340. The *u* in this diphthong, as in *ua* and *ue*, when both vowels are pronounced without forming two ſyllables, is pronounced like *w*: thus *languid*, *anguish*, *languish*, *extinguish*, *diſtinguiſh*, *relinquiſh*, *vanquiſh*, *linguiſt*, *penguin*, *purſuivant*, *guiacum*, are pronounced as if written *langwid*, *angwish*, &c. and *cuiss* and *cuisses*, as if written *kwiss* and *kwisses*, and *cuirass*, as if written *kwirass*.

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

342. In *juice*, *sluice*, *suit*, and *purſuit*, the *i* is ſilent, and the *u* has its diphthongal ſound, as if preceded by *e*, and the words were written *slewce*, *jewce*, *sewt*, *purſewt*.

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

UO.

344. The *u* in this diphthong is pronounced like *w* in *quote*, *quota*, *quotation*, *quotient*, *quotidian*, *quorum*, *quondam*, *ſiliquoſe*, *quoth*, as if written *kwote*, *kwota*, *kwotation*, &c. *Coif*, and *coit*, commonly pronounced *kwoif* and *kwoit*, do not come under this claſs. See the words.

UY.

345. This diphthong, with the accent on it, ſinks the *u*, and pronounces the *y* like long *i*: thus *buy*, the only word where *uy* has the accent, rhymes with *dry*, *fly*, &c. when the accent is not on this diphthong it is ſounded like long *e*, as *plaguy*, *roguy*, *gluy*, pronounced *pla gee*, *ro-gee*, (with the *g* hard, as in *get*,) *glu-ee*. The ſame may be obſerved of *obloquy*, *ambiloquy*, *pauciloquy*, *ſoliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, *alloquy*, *colloquy*, pronounced *oblo-quee*, *ambilo-quee*, &c.

UOY.

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UOY.

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

OF THE CONSONANTS.

B.

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

C.

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

349. When *c* ends a word, or syllable, it is always hard, as in *music, flaccid, siccity*, pronounced *musik, flak-sid, sik-sity*. See EXAGGERATE.

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

351. *C* is mute in *Czar, Czarina, victuals, indict, arbuscle, corpuscle*, and *muscle;* it sounds like *tch* in the Italian words *vermicelli* and *violincello;* and like *z* in *suffice, sacrifice, sice*, (the number six at dice,) and *discern*.

352. This letter, when connected with *h*, has two sounds; the one like *tch* in *child, chair, rich, which*, &c. pronounced as if written *tchild, tchair, ritch, whitch*, &c.; the other like *sh*, after *l* or *n*, as in *belch, bench, filch*, &c. pronounced *belsh, bensh, filsh*, &c. This latter sound is generally given to words from the French, as *chaise, chagrin, chamade, champagne, champignon, chandelier, chaperon, charlatan, chevalier, chevron, chicane, capuchin, cartouch, machine, machinist, chancre, marchioness*.

353. *Ch* in words from the learned languages, are generally pronounced like *k*, as *chalcography, chalybeate, chamæleon, chamomile, chaos, character, chart, chasm, chely,*

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chely, *chemist*, (if derived from the Arabic, and *chymist* if from the Greek,) *chersonese*, *chimera*, *chirography*, *chiromancy*, *chlorosis*, *choler*, *chorus*, *chord*, *chorography*, *chyle* and its compounds; *anchor*, *anchoret*, *cachexy*, *catechism*, *catechise*, *catechetical*, *catechumen*, *echo*, *echinus*, *epoch*, *epoche*, *ichor*, *machination*, *machinal*, *mechanic*, *mechanical*, *orchestra*, *orchestre*, *technical*, *anarch*, *anarchy*, *conch*, *cochlear*, *distich*, *hemistich*, *monostich*, *eunuch*, *monarch*, *monarchial*, *hierarch*, *heresiarch*, *pentateuch*, *stomach*, *stomachic*, *scheme*, *school*, *scholar*, *schesis*, *mastich*, *seneschal*, and in all words where it is followed by *r*, as *Christ*, *Christian*, *chronology*, *chronicle*, &c. To these may be added the *Celtic* word *loch* (a lake). The exceptions are *charity*, *archer*, and *archery*.

354. When *arch*, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel*, *archipelago*, *architect*, *archives*, *archetype*, *archaism*, *archiepiscopal*, *archidiaconal*, *architrave*, *archaiology*. But when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own, and this word begins with a consonant, we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke*, *archdeacon*, *archbishop*; and sometimes, when the following word begins with a vowel, if it is a composition of our own and the word does not come to us compounded from the Greek or Latin, as *arch-enemy*.

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

356. In *choir* and *chorister* the *ch* is almost universally pronounced like *qu* (300): in *ostrich*, like *dge*, as if spelled *ostridge*. It is silent in *schedule*, *schism*, and *yacht*; pronounced *sedule*, *sizm*, and *yot*. It is sunk in *drachm*, but heard in *drachma*; pronounced *dram* and *drackma*.

357. When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes the sound of *sh*: thus *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, *fascination*, *negociation*, are pronounced as if written *oshean*, *soshial*, *Phoshion*, *saponasheous*, &c. (196). *Financier* has the accent after the *c*, which on that account does not go into *sh*.

D.

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

359. In the same manner, when a verb ends with a sharp consonant, the *d*, in the termination *ed*, assumed by the preterit and participle, becomes sharp, and is sounded like *t*: thus *stuffed*, *tripped*, *cracked*, *passed*, *vouched*, *faced*, (where the *e* is suppressed, as it always ought to be, except when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture) (104) change the *d* into *t*, as if written *stuft*, *tript*, *crackt*, *past*, *vouchi*, *faste*. So when the verb ends in a flat consonant, the *d* preserves its true flat sound, as *drubbed*, *pegged*, *lived*, *buzzed*, where the *e* is suppressed, and the words pronounced in one syllable, as if written *drubb'd*, *pegg'd*, *liv'd*, *buzz'd*.

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It may be obſerved too, that when the verb ends in a liquid, or a liquid and mute *e*, the participle *d* always preſerves its pure ſound; as *blamed, joined, filled, barred*, pronounced *blam'd, join'd, fill'd, barr'd*. This contraction of the participial *ed*, and the verbal *en* (103), is ſo fixed an idiom of our pronunciation, that to alter it, would be to alter the ſound of the whole language. It muſt, however, be regretted, that it ſubjects our tongue to ſome of the moſt hiſſing, ſnapping, claſhing, grinding, ſounds that ever grated the ears of a Vandal: thus *raſped, ſcratched, wrenched, bridled, fangled, birchen, hardened, ſtrengthened, quickened*, &c. almoſt frighten us when written as they are actually pronounced, as *raſpt, ſcratcht, wrencht, bridl'd, fangl'd, birch'n, strength'n'd, quick'n'd*, &c.: they become ſtill more formidable when uſed contractedly in the ſolemn ſtyle, which never ought to be the caſe; for here, inſtead of *thou strength'n'st* or *ſtrength'n'd'st, thou quick'n'st*, or *quick'n'd'st*, we ought to pronounce, *thou strength'nest* or *strength'nedst, thou quick'neſt* or *quick'nedst*, which are ſufficiently harſh of all conſcience. (See No. 405.) But to compenſate for theſe Gothick ſounds, which, however, are not without their uſe, our language is full of the ſmootheſt and moſt ſonorous terminations of the Greeks and Romans.

360. By the foregoing rule of contraction, ariſing from the very nature of the letters, we ſee the abſurdity of ſubſtituting the *t* for *ed*, when the verb ends in a ſharp conſonant; for, when the pronunciation cannot be miſtaken, it is folly to alter the orthography: thus the *Diſtreſſed Mother*, the title of a tragedy, needs not to be written *Diſtreſt Mother*, as we generally find it, becauſe, though we write it in the former manner, it muſt neceſſarily be pronounced in the latter.

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

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

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

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

363. Poetry, however, (which has been one great cauſe of improper orthography), aſſumes the privilege of uſing theſe words, when adjectives, either as monoſyllables or diſſyllables; but correct proſe rigidly exacts the pronunciation of *ed* in theſe words, when adjectives, as a diſtinct ſyllable. The *ed* in *aged* and *winged*, always make a diſtinct ſyllable, as *an aged man*; the *winged courſer*: but when this word is compounded with another, the *ed* does not form a ſyllable, as *a full-ag'd horſe, a ſheath-wing'd fowl*.

364. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that when adjectives are changed into adverbs by the addition of the termination *ly*, we often find the participial termination *ed* preſerved long and diſtinct, even in thoſe very words where it was contracted when uſed adjectively: thus though we always hear *confeſs'd, profeſs'd, deſign'd*, &c. we as conſtantly hear *con-feſs-ed-ly, pro-feſs-ed-ly, de-ſign-ed-ly*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of the following liſt of words, which

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which, by the assistance of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am enabled to give, as, perhaps, the only words in the language in which the *ed* is pronounced as a distinct syllable in the adverb, where it is contracted in the participial adjective: *Forcedly, enforcedly, unveiledly, deformedly, feignedly, unfeignedly, discernedly, resignedly, refinedly, restrainedly, concernedly, unconcernedly, discernedly, undiscernedly, preparedly, assuredly, advisedly, dispersedly, diffusedly, confusedly, unperceivedly, resolvedly, deservedly, undeservedly, reservedly, unreservedly, avowedly, perplexedly, fixedly, amazedly.*

365. To this catalogue may be added several abstract substantives formed from participles in *ed:* which *ed* makes a distinct syllable in the former, though not in the latter: thus *numbedness, bleariedness, preparedness, assuredness, diseasedness, advisedness, reposedness, composedness, indisposedness, diffusedness, confusedness, distressedness, resolvedness, reservedness, perplexedness, fixedness, amazedness,* have *ed* pronounced distinctly.

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

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

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

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

370. The same may be observed of *deal, dream, mean, feel, weep, sleep,* and *creep.* It is certain we can pronounce *d* after the four first of these words, as well as in *sealed,*

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sealed, screamed, cleaned, and *reeled;* but cuſtom has not only annexed *t* to the preterit of theſe verbs, but has changed the long diphthongal ſound into a ſhort one; they are therefore doubly irregular. *Weep, sleep,* and *creep,* would not have required *t* to form their preterits, any more than *peeped,* and *steeped;* but cuſtom, which has ſhortened the diphthong in the former words, very naturally annexed *t* as the ſimpleſt method of conveying the ſound.

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

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

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

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

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

376. *D* like *t,* to which it is ſo nearly related, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by the diphthong *ie, io, ia,* or *eou,* ſlides into *gzh,* or the conſonant *j;* thus *soldier* is univerſally and juſtly pronounced as if written *soljer; grandeur, gran-jeur;* and *verdure* (where it muſt be remembered that *u* is a diphthong), *ver-jure;* and, for the ſame reaſon, *education* is elegantly pronounced *ed-jucation.* But *duke* and *reduce,* pronounced *juke* and *re-juce,* where the accent is after the *d,* cannot be too much reprobated.

F.

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

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

G.

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G.

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

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

381. *G* is hard before *e*, in *gear*, *geck*, *geese*, *geld*, *gelt*, *gelding*, *get*, *gew-gaw*, *shagged*, *snagged*, *ragged*, *cragged*, *scragged*, *dogged*, *rugged*, *dagger*, *swagger*, *stagger*, *trigger*, *dogger*, *pettyfogger*, *tiger*, *auger*, *eager*, *meager*, *anger*, *finger*, *linger*, *conger*, *longer*, *stronger*, *younger*, *longest*, *strongest*, *youngest*. The laſt ſix of theſe words are generally pronounced in Ireland, ſo as to let the *g* remain in its naſal ſound, without articulating the ſucceeding vowel: thus *longer* (more long) is ſo pronounced as to ſound exactly like the noun a *long-er* (one who longs or wiſhes for a thing); the ſame may be obſerved of the reſt. That the pronunciation of Ireland is analogical, appears from the ſame pronunciation of *g* in *ſtring-y*, *ſpring-y*, full of ſtrings and ſprings; and *wronger* and *wrongeſt*, for more and moſt wrong. But though reſting the *g* in the naſal ſound, without articulating the ſucceeding vowel, is abſolutely neceſſary in verbal nouns derived from verbs ending in *ing*, as *ſinger*, *bringer*, *ſlinger*, &c. pronounced *ſing-er*, *bring-er*, *ſling-er*, &c. and not *ſing-ger*, *bring-ger*, *ſling-ger*, &c.; yet in *longer*, *ſtronger*, and *younger; longeſt*, *ſtrongeſt*, and *youngeſt*, the *g* ought always to articulate the *e*: thus *younger* ought always to rhyme with the termination *monger*, which has always the *g* hard, and articulating the vowel; and this pronunciation is approved by Mr. Nares. *Forget*, *target*, and *together*, fall into this claſs. See No. 409.

382. *G* is hard before *i* in *gibbe*, *gibcat*, *gibber*, *gibberiſh*, *gibbous*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giglet* (properly *gigglet*), *gild*, *gill* (of a fiſh), *gimlet*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girl*, *girth*, *gizzard*, *begin*, *give*, *forgive*, *biggin*, *piggin*, *noggin*: alſo derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in hard *g*, as *druggiſt*, *waggiſh*, *riggiſh*, *hoggiſh*, *doggiſh*, *ſluggiſh*, *rigging*, *digging*, &c.

383. *G* before *y* is generally ſoft, as in *elegy*, *apology*, &c. and almoſt in all words from the learned languages; but hard in words from the Saxon, which are formed from nouns or verbs ending in *g* hard, as *ſhaggy*, *jaggy*, *knaggy*, *ſnaggy*, *craggy*, *ſcraggy*, *quaggy*, *ſwaggy*, *dreggy*, *ſpriggy*, *twiggy*, *boggy*, *ſoggy*, *cloggy*, *buggy*, *muggy*. *Gyve*, from its Celtic original, ought to have the *g* hard, but has decidedly adopted the ſoft *g*.

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

384. The *g* in this ſituation is always ſilent, as *gnaw*, *gnaſh*, *gnat*, *gnarl*, *gnomon*, *gnomonics*; pronounced *naw*, *naſh*, *nat*, *narl*, *nomon*, *nomonics*.

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

385. No combination of letters has more puzzled the critics than this. Two actreſſes of diſtinguiſhed merit in *Portia* in the *Merchant of Venice*, pronounced the word *impugn* differently, and each found her advocate in the newſpapers. One critic affirmed, that Miſs Young, by preſerving the ſound of *g*, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended, that Mrs. Yates was more judi-

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cious in leaving it out. The former was charged with harſhneſs; the latter, with mutilating the word, and weakening its ſound; but if analogy may decide, it is clearly in favour of the latter; for there is no axiom in our pronunciation more indiſputable than that which makes *g* ſilent before *n* in the ſame ſyllable. This is conſtantly the caſe in *ſign*, and all its compounds, as *reſign*, *deſign*, *conſign*, *aſſign*; and in *indign*, *condign*, *malign*, *benign*; all pronounced as if written *ſine*, *rezine*, &c. In which words we find the vowel *i* long and open, to compenſate, as it were, for the ſuppreſſion of *g*, as every other word ending in *gn*, when the accent is on the ſyllable, has a diphthong pronounced like a long open vowel, as *arraign*, *campaign*, *feign*, *reign*, *deign*; and conſequently, unleſs the vowel *u* can produce ſome ſpecial privilege which the other vowels have not, we muſt, if we pronounce according to analogy, make the *u* in this ſituation long, and ſound *impugn* as if written *impune*.

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

impūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray. Barclay ſays the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, but takes no notice of the quantity of the *u*.
impŭn. Buchanan, Kenrick, Perry.
impŭng. W. Johnſton.
oppūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray.
oppŭn. Kenrick, Perry, Barclay.
oppŭng. W. Johnſton.
propūne. Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Nares.
propŭng. Barclay.
imprēne. Nares, Murray.
imprĕn. Sheridan, Kenrick, Perry. Barclay ſays the *g* is mute, but ſays nothing of the quantity of the *e*.
expūne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares.
expŭn. Perry, Barclay.
impūner. Sheridan.
impūned. Murray.
impŭnner. Perry, Barclay.
oppŭgner. Sheridan.
propŭgner. Sheridan.
propūner. Scott.
propŭnner. Perry.

Nothing is clearer than that all theſe words ought to follow the ſame fortune, and ſhould be pronounced alike. How then ſhall be reconciled Mr. Sheridan's pronouncing *impugn*, *oppugn*, *expugn*, and *propugn*, with the *u* long, and *impregn* with the *e* ſhort? Kenrick, who has not the word *propugn*, is conſiſtent in pronouncing the reſt with the vowel ſhort. The ſame may be obſerved of Scott, who adopts the long ſound, but has not the word *impregn*. Mr. Perry gives the ſhort ſound to all but *propugn*, where he makes the *u* long, but abſurdly makes the verbal noun *propunner*; and W. Johnſton, who has only *impugn* and *oppugn*, pronounces

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pronounces the vowel ſhort, and ſpells them *impung* and *oppung*. Barclay, under the word *impugn*, ſays the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute, without noticing the quantity of the vowels, but ſpells *oppugn*, *oppún*; and of *impregn*, only ſays the *g* is mute; but writes *propugn*, *propung*, in the manner that W. Johnſton does *impugn* and *oppugn*: but Mr. Nares obſerves, that analogy ſeems to require a ſimilar pronunciation in all theſe words, and that the vowel ſhould be long. The ſame inconſiſtency is obſervable in Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the verbal nouns; for he expunges the *g* in *impugner*, and writes it *impuner*, but preſerves it in *oppugner* and *propugner*. Mr. Scott has only the word *propugner*, which he very properly, as well as conſiſtently, ſpells *propuner*. Mr. Perry has *propunner* and *impunner*, and Barclay *impunner* only.—The inconſiſtency here remarked ariſes from not attending to the analogy of pronunciation, which requires every verbal noun to be pronounced exactly like the verb, with the mere addition of the termination: thus *ſinger* is only adding *er* to the verb *ſing*, without ſuffering the *g* to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger* and *linger*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of a *ſigner*, one who *ſigns*: and as a corroboration of this doctrine, we may take notice that the additional *er* and *eſt*, in the comparatives and ſuperlatives of adjectives, make no alteration in the ſound of the radical word: this is obvious in the words *benigner*, *benigneſt*, &c. except *younger*, *longer*, and *ſtronger*. See No. 381.

387. But in every other compound where theſe letters occur, the *n* articulates the latter ſyllable, and *g* is heard diſtinctly in the former, as *ſig-nify*, *malig-nity*, *aſſig-nation*, &c. Some affected ſpeakers, either ignorant of the rules for pronouncing Engliſh, or over-complaiſant to the French, pronounce *phyſiognomy*, *cognizance*, and *recognizance*, without the *g*; but this is a groſs violation of the firſt principles of ſpelling. The only words to keep theſe ſpeakers in countenance are *poignant* and *champignon*, not long ago imported from France, and pronounced *poinant*, *champinion*. The firſt of theſe words will be probably hereafter written without the *g*; while the latter, confined to the kitchen, may be looked upon as technical, and allowed an excluſive privilege. See COGNIZANCE.

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

GM in the ſame Syllable.

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

> "Our critics take a contrary extreme;
> "They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*."
> *Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

Perhaps it would not be difficult to reduce this word to analogy, as ſome ſpeakers ſtill pronounce the *e* long: but in the compounds of this word, as in thoſe where *gn* occur, the vowel is ſhortened, and the *g* pronounced as in *phleg-mon*, *phleg-monous*, *phleg-matic*, and *phleg-magogues*; though Mr. Sheridan, for no reaſon

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reaſon I can conceive, ſinks the *g* in the laſt word. When theſe letters end a ſyllable not under the accent, the *g* is ſilent, but the preceding vowel is ſhortened: thus *paradigm*, *parapegm*, *diaphragm*, *apophthegm*, are pronounced *paradim*, *parapem*, *diaphram*, *opothem*.

GH.

390. This combination, at the beginning of a word, drops the *h*, as in *ghoſt*, *ghaſtly*, *aghaſt*, *gherkin*, pronounced *goſt*, rhyming with *moſt*; *gaſtly*, *agaſt*, *guerkin*: but when theſe letters come at the end of a word, they form ſome of the greateſt anomalies in our language; *gh*, at the end of words, is generally ſilent, and conſequently the preceding vowel or diphthong is long as *high*, *nigh*, *thigh*, *neigh*, *weigh*, *inveigh*, *eugh* (the obſolete way of ſpelling *yew*, a tree), *bough*, *dough*, *though*, *although*, *clough* (a cliff), *plough*, *furlough*, *ſlough* (a miry place), *through*, *throughout*, *thorough*, *borough*, *usquebaugh*, *pugh!*

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

392. *Gh* is ſometimes changed into *ck*, as *hough*, *ſhough*, *lough*, pronounced *hock*, *ſhock*, *lock*; ſometimes we hear only the *g* ſounded, as in *burgh*, *burgher*, and *burgherſhip*.

GHT.

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

H.

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

395. *H* is always ſilent after *r*, as *rhetoric*, *rhapſody*, *rheum*, *rheumatiſm*, *rhinoceros*, *rhomb*, *rhubarb*, *myrrh*, *catarrh*, and their compounds.

396. *H* final, preceded by a vowel, is always ſilent, as *ah! hah! oh! foh! ſirrah*, *hallelujah*, *Meſſiah*.

397. This letter is often ſunk after *w*, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the leaſt diſtinction of ſound between *while* and *wile*, *whet* and *wet*, *where* and *were*. Trifling as this difference may appear at firſt ſight, it tends greatly to weaken and impoveriſh the pronunciation, as well as ſometimes to confound words of a very different meaning. The Saxons, as Dr. Lowth obſerves, placed the *h* before the *w*, as *hwat*; and this is certainly its true place; for, in the pronunciation of all words beginning with *wh*, we ought to breathe forcibly

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forcibly before we pronounce the *w*, as if the words were written *hoo-at*, *hoo-ile*, &c. and then we ſhall avoid that feeble, cockney pronunciation, which is ſo diſagreeable to a correct ear.

J.

398. *J* is pronounced exactly like ſoft *g*, and is perfectly uniform in its ſound, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K.

399. *K* has exactly the ſound of hard *c*: it is always ſilent before *n* in the ſame ſyllable, as *knee*, *kneel*, *knack*, *knight*, *know*, *knuckle*, *knab*, *knag*, *knap*, *knare*, *knave*, *knit*, *knock*, *knot*, *knoll*.

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

L.

401. Ben Johnſon ſays *L* melteth in the ſounding, and is therefore called a liquid. This, however, cannot be the reaſon that *r* is called a liquid: for no two letters can, in this reſpect, be more oppoſite. See No. 21.

L is mute in *almond*, *calf*, *half*, *calve*, *halve*, *chaldron*, *falcon*, *folk*, *yolk* (better written *yelk* with the *l* ſounded), *fulfil*, *halſer*, *malmſey*, *ſalmon*, *ſalve*, *talbot* (a ſpecies of dog). See SALVE.

402. *L* is mute alſo between *a* and *k* in the ſame ſyllable, as *balk*, *chalk*, *talk*, *ſtalk*, *walk*.

403. *L* is ſilent likewiſe between *a* and *m* in the ſame ſyllable, as *alms*, *balm*, *calm*, *palm*, *pſalm*, *qualm*, *ſhalm*; but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another ſyllable, the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *pſalm*, it is always heard in *pſal-miſt*, *pſal-mody*, and *pal-miſtry*; but in *balmy* and *palmy*, where the *y* is an adjective termination of our own, no alteration is made in the ſound of the ſubſtantive which ſinks the *l*. (386.) *Calmer* and *calmeſt* ought to have the *l* mute, as they are only degrees of compariſon; and *palmer* and *palmerworm* (except in the language of ſcripture, where the *l* in *palmerworm* ought to be heard) are only a ſort of verbal nouns, which never alter the ſound of the original word, and therefore ought to have the *l* mute. But though *l* is ſometimes mute in the noun *ſalve*, and in the verb to *ſalve*, it is always heard in *ſalver* (a kind of plate). See SALVE.

404. *L* ought always to be ſuppreſſed in the auxiliary verbs *would*, *could*, *ſhould*: it is ſometimes ſuppreſſed in *fault*; but this ſuppreſſion is become vulgar (ſee the

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the word). In *soldier*, likewiſe, the *l* is ſometimes ſuppreſſed, and the word pronounced *so-jer*; but this is far from being the moſt correct pronunciation: *l* ought always to be heard in this word, and its compounds *soldierly*, *soldiership*, &c.

405. *L*, preceded by a mute, and followed by *e*, in a final ſyllable, has an imperfect ſound, which does not do much honour to our language. The *l*, in this ſituation, is neither ſounded like *el* nor *le*, but the *e* final is ſuppreſſed, and the preceding mute articulates the *l*, without either a preceding or a ſucceeding vowel; ſo that this ſound may be called a monſter in Grammar—a ſyllable without a vowel! This will eaſily be perceived in the words *able*, *table*, *circle*, &c. which are pronounced as if written *abl*, *tabl*, *circl*, &c. and in all thoſe ſtill more Gothick and uncouth abbreviated participial terminations, *peopled*, *bridled*, *saddled*, *trifles*, *gaffles*, &c. pronounced *pee-pl'd*, *bri-dl'd*, *sad-dl'd*, *tri-flz*, *gaf-flz*, &c. (359) (472).

406. This letter has not only, like *f* and *s*, the privilege of doubling itſelf at the end of a word, but it has an excluſive privilege of being double where they remain ſingle; though by what right cannot well be conceived. Thus, according to the general rule, when a verb ends in a ſingle conſonant, preceded by a ſingle vowel, and the accent is on the laſt ſyllable, the conſonant is doubled when a participial termination is added, as, *abet*, *abetting*, *beg*, *begging*, *begin*, *beginning*, &c. but when the accent is not on the laſt ſyllable of the verb, the conſonant remains ſingle, as *ſuffered*, *ſuffering*, *benefiting*, &c. but the *l* is doubled, whether the accent be on the laſt ſyllable or not, as *duelling*, *levelling*, *victualling*, *travelling*, *traveller*, &c. This groſs irregularity, however, would not have been taken notice of in this place, if it had not ſuggeſted an abſurdity in pronunciation, occaſioned by the omiſſion of *l*. Though the latter *l* is uſeleſs in *traveller*, *victualler*, &c it is not ſo in *controller*: for as *ll* is a mark of the deep broad ſound of *a* in *ball*, *tall*, *all*, &c (84); ſo the ſame letters are the ſign of the long open ſound of *o* in *boll* (a round ſtalk of a plant), to *joll*, *noll* (the head), *knoll* (a little hill), *poll*, *clodpoll*, *roll*, *ſcroll*, *droll*, *troll*, *ſtroll*, *toll*: for which reaſon, leaving out one *l* in *bethral*, *catcal*, *miscal*, *overfal*, *forestal*, *reinstal*, *downfal*, *withal*, *control*, and *unrol*, as we find them in Johnſon's Dictionary, is an omiſſion of the utmoſt importance to the ſound of the words; for as the pronunciation ſometimes alters the ſpelling, ſo the ſpelling ſometimes alters the pronunciation.* Accordingly we find ſome ſpeakers, chiefly the natives of Ireland, inclined to give the *a* its middle ſound, to words commencing with *al*, followed by another conſonant, becauſe they do not ſee the *ll* in the *all* with which theſe words are compounded: thus we ſometimes hear *Almighty*, *albeit*, ſo pronounced as to make their firſt ſyllable rhyme with the firſt of *al-ley*, *val-ley*; and *extol* is pronounced by the Scotch ſo as to rhyme with *coal*; and with juſt as much reaſon as we pronounce *control* in the ſame manner. For though compounds may, in ſome caſes, be allowed to drop ſuch letters of their ſimples, as either are not neceſſary to the ſound, as in *Christmas*; or might poſſibly lead to a wrong one, as in *Reconcileable* (which ſee); yet where, by omitting a letter, the ſound may be altered, the omiſſion is pernicious and abſurd. (84.) The ſame obſervations might be extended to the numerous termination *full*, where, in compounds, one *l* is omitted, though nothing can be more certain, than that *ful*, with a ſingle *l*, has not the ſame ſound as when this letter is doubled; for who could ſuppoſe, without being

* This omiſſion of the letter *L*, I ſee, has been rectified in the laſt quarto edition of Johnſon's Dictionary; and it would have been well if the Editors had acknowledged their obligations and extended their emendations to the word *Codle*, and ſeveral others.

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ing uſed to the abſurdity, that *fulfil* ſhould ſtand for *fullfill*: but this abbreviation is too inveterate and extenſive to afford any hope, that the great arbiters of orthography, the printers, will ever ſubmit to the additional trouble of putting another *l*.

M.

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

N.

408. *N* has two ſounds; the one ſimple and pure, as in *man, net*, &c.; the other compounded and mixed, as in *hang, thank*, &c. The latter ſound is heard when it is followed by the ſharp or flat guttural mutes *g* hard, or *k*; or its repreſentatives *c* hard, *qu* or *x*: but it may be obſerved, that ſo prone is our language to the flat mutes, that when *n* is followed by *k*, or its repreſentatives, the flat mute *g* ſeems interpoſed between them: thus *thank, banquet, anxious*, are pronounced as if written, not *than-k ban-quet, an-xious*, but, *thangk, bangquet, angkshus*. But this coalition of the ſound of *n* and *g*, or hard *c*, is only when the accent is on them; for when the *g* or hard *c* articulates the accented ſyllable, the *n* becomes pure: thus, though *congress* and *congregate* are pronounced as if written *cong-gress* and *cong-gregate*, yet the firſt ſyllable of *congratulate*, and *congreſſive* ought to be pronounced without the ringing ſound of *n*, and exactly like the ſame ſyllable in *contrary*. The ſame difference may be obſerved in the words *concourſe* and *concur*; the firſt word, which has the accent on the firſt ſyllable, is pronounced as if written *cong-courſe*: and the laſt, which has the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, with *n* pure. It muſt, however, be carefully obſerved, that the ſecondary accent has the ſame power of melting the *n* into the ſucceeding hard *g* or *c* as the primary (522); thus *congregation* and *concremation* have the firſt ſyllable pronounced as if written *cong*.

409. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice, that when *n* is followed by *k*, the *k* has a finiſhed or complete ſound, as in *link, think*, &c.; but when *n* is followed by hard *g*, the *g* has an unfiniſhed or imperfect ſound, as in *hang, bang*, &c. where we may obſerve the tongue to reſt upon the palate in the ſound of *g*; but when this letter is carried off to articulate another ſyllable, its ſound is completed, as in *anger* and *Bangor* (the name of a town), where the ſound of *g* may be perceived to be very different from the noun *hanger* (a ſword), and *banger* (one who beats or bangs). This perfect ſound of *g* is heard in all ſimples, as *anger, angle, finger, linger, conger, anguiſh, languiſh, diſtinguiſh, extinguiſh, unguent*: but in words derived from verbs or adjectives, ending in *ng*, the *g* continues imperfect, as it was in the theme. Thus a *ſinger* (one who ſings), does not finiſh the *g* like *finger*, but is merely *er* added to *ſing*: the ſame may be obſerved of *ſing-ing, bring-ing*, and *hang-ing*. So adjectives formed by the addition of *y* have the imperfect ſound of *g*, as in the original word: thus *ſpringy, ſtringy, dungy*, and *wingy*, are only the ſound of *e* added to *ſpring, ſtring, dung*, and *wing*; but the comparative and ſuperlative adjectives, *longer, ſtronger*, and *younger*; *longeſt, ſtrongeſt*, and *youngeſt*; have the *g* hard and perfectly ſounded, as if written *long-ger, ſtrong-ger, young-ger*, &c. where the *g* is hard, as in *fin-ger, lin-ger*, &c. And it may be looked upon as a general rule, that nouns, adjectives,

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adjectives, or verbs, do not alter their original ſound upon taking an additional ſyllable. In theſe three words, therefore, the Iriſh pronounce more agreeably to analogy than the Engliſh; for, if I miſtake not, they do not articulate the *g* (381).

410. Hitherto we have conſidered theſe letters as they are heard under the accent; but when they are unaccented in the participial termination *ing*, they are frequently a cauſe of embarraſſment to ſpeakers who deſire to pronounce correctly. We are told, even by teachers of Engliſh, that *ing*, in the word *singing*, *bringing*, and *swinging*, muſt be pronounced with the ringing ſound, which is heard when the accent is on theſe letters, in *king*, *sing* and *wing*, and not as if written without the *g* as *singin*, *bringin*, *swingin*. No one can be a greater advocate than I am for the ſtricteſt adherence to orthography, as long as the public pronunciation pays the leaſt attention to it; but when I find letters given up by the Publick, with reſpect to ſound, I then conſider them as cyphers; and, if my obſervation does not greatly fail me, I can aſſert, that our beſt ſpeakers do not invariably pronounce the participial *ing*, ſo as to rhyme with *sing*, *king*, and *ring*. Indeed, a very obvious exception ſeems to offer itſelf in thoſe verbs that end in theſe letters, as a repetition of the ringing ſound in ſucceſſive ſyllables would produce a *Tautophony*, (ſee the word,) and have a very bad effect on the ear; and therefore, inſtead of *singing*, *bringing*, and *flinging*, our beſt ſpeakers are heard to pronounce *sing-in*, *bring-in*, and *fling-in*; and for the very ſame reaſon that we exclude the ringing ſound in theſe words, we ought to admit it when the verb ends with *in*; for if, inſtead of *sinning*, *pinning*, and *beginning*, we ſhould pronounce *sin-nin*, *pin-nin*, and *begin-nin*, we ſhould fall into the ſame diſguſting repetition as in the former caſe. The participial *ing*, therefore, ought always to have its ringing ſound, except in thoſe words formed from verbs in this termination; for *writing*, *reading*, and *speaking*, are certainly preferable to *writin*, *readin*, and *speakin*, wherever the pronunciation has the leaſt degree of preciſion or ſolemnity.

411. *N* is mute when it ends a ſyllable, and is preceded by *l* or *m*, as *kiln*, *hymn*, *limn*, *solemn*, *column*, *autumn*, *condemn*, *contemn*. In *hym ning*, and *lim-ning*, the *n* is generally pronounced, and ſometimes, in very ſolemn ſpeaking, in *condem-ning* and *contem ning*; but, in both caſes, contrary to analogy, which forbids any ſound in the participle that was not in the verb (381).

P.

412. This letter is mute before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words, *psalm*, *psalmist*, *psalmody*, *psalmography*, *psalter*, *psaltry*; the prefix *pseudo*, ſignifying falſe, as *pseudography*, *pseudology*, and the interjection *pshaw!* To theſe we may add, *ptisan*, *ptyalism*, *ptysmagogue*. It is mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t*, in *empty*, *sempstress*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption*, and *raspberry*. In *cupboard* it coaleſces with and falls into its flat ſound *b*, as if written *cubboard*. It is mute in a final ſyllable between the ſame letters, as *tempt*, *attempt*, *contempt*. *exempt*, *prompt*, *accompt*. In *receipt* it is mute between *i* and *t*, and in the military *corps* (a body of troops), both *p* and *s* are mute, as cuſtom has acquieſced in the French pronunciation of moſt military terms.

PH.

413. *Ph* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy*, *phantom*, &c. In *nephew* and *Stephen* it has the ſound of *v*. In *diphthong* and *triphthong* the ſound of

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f *p* only is heard; and the *h* is mute likewiſe in *naphtha*, *ophthalmick*, &c. In *pophthegm* both letters are dropped. The ſame may be obſerved of *phthiſis*, *hthiſic*, and *phthiſical*. In *ſapphire* the firſt *p* ſlides into *ph*, by an accentual oalition of ſimilar letters, very agreeable to analogy. See EXAGGERATE.

Q.

414. *Q* has always the ſound of *k*: it is conſtantly followed by *u*, pronounced like *w*; and its general ſound is heard in *quack*, *quill*, *queen*, &c. pronounced *wack*, *kwill*, *kween*, &c. That the *u* ſubjoined to this letter has really the power f *w*, may be obſerved in the generality of words where *a* ſucceeds; for we nd the vowel go into the broad ſound in *quart*, *quarrel*, *quantity*, &c. as much s in *war*, *warrant*, *want*, &c. (85.) But it muſt be carefully noted, that this road ſound is only heard under the accent; when the *a*, preceded by *qu*, is not ccented, it has the ſound of every other accented *a* in the language. (92.) Thus the *a* in *quarter*, *quarrel*, *quadrant*, &c. becauſe it has the accent, is broad: he ſame may be obſerved when the accent is ſecondary only (522) (527), as n *quadrogeſimal*, *quadriſyllable*, &c.; but when the accent is on the ſucceeding yllable, as in *qua-dratick*, *qua-drangular*, &c. the *a* goes into the obſcure ſound pproaching to the Italian *a* (92).

415. As a great number of words, derived from the French, have theſe letters in them, according to our uſual complaiſance for that language, we adopt he French pronunciation: thus in *coquet*, *doquet*, *etiquette*, *masquerade*, *harlequin*, *blique*, *antique*, *opaque*, *pique*, *piquant*, *piquet*, *burleſque*, *groteſque*, *caſque*, *moſque*, *uadrille*, *quater-couſin*, the *qu* is pronounced like *k*. *Quoif* and *quoit* ought to e written and pronounced *coif*, *coit*. *Paquet*, *laquey*, *chequer*, and *riſque*, have een very properly ſpelled by Johnſon as they are pronounced *packet*, *lackey*, *hecker*, and *riſk*. *Quoth* ought to be pronounced with the *u*, as if written *wuth*, and therefore is not irregular. *Liquor* and *harlequin* always loſe the *u*; nd *conquer*, *conquerable*, and *conqueror*, ſometimes, particularly on the Stage. This deviation, however, ſeems not to have gone beyond recovery; and *conqueſt* s ſtill regularly pronounced *conkweſt*. *Quote* and *quotation* are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as ſome do, *cote* and *cotation*. *Cirque*, contracted from *circus*, and *cinque*, *cinque-foil*, *cinque-ports*, *cinque-ſpotted*, are pronounced *ſirk* and *ſink*; and *critique*, when we mean a criticiſm, to diſtinguiſh it rom *critick*, is pronounced *criteek*, rhyming with *ſpeak*. See QUOIT and QUOTATION.

R.

416. This letter is never ſilent, but its ſound is ſometimes tranſpoſed. In a inal unaccented ſyllable, terminating with *re*, the *r* is pronounced after the *e*, s *acre*, *lucre*, *ſabre*, *fibre*, *ochre*, *eagre*, *maugre*, *ſepulchre*, *theatre*, *ſpectre*, *metre*, etre, *mitre*, *nitre*, *antre*, *luſtre*, *accoutre*, *maſſacre*; to which we may add, *centre* nd *ſceptre*; ſometimes written *center* and *ſcepter*; but, in my opinion, very mproperly, as this peculiarity is fixed, and eaſily underſtood; while reducing *neagre* to *meager* diſturbs the rule, and adds another anomaly to our pronunciation, by making the *g* hard before *e* (98).

417. The ſame tranſpoſition of *r* is always perceived in the pronunciation of *pron* and *iron*; and often in that of *citron* and *ſaffron*, as if written *apurn*, *iurn*, *iturn*, *ſaffurn*: nor do I think the two firſt can be pronounced otherwiſe without a diſagreeable ſtiffneſs: but the two laſt may preſerve the *r* before the vowel

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with great propriety. *Children* and *hundred* have ſlid into this analogy, when uſed colloquially, but preſerve the *r* before the *e* in ſolemn ſpeaking.

418. As this letter is but a jar of the tongue, ſometimes againſt the roof of the mouth, and ſometimes at the orifice of the throat, it is the moſt imperfect of all the conſonants; and, as its formation is ſo indefinite, no wonder, when it is not under the accent, that the vowels which precede it ſhould be ſo indefinite in their ſounds, as we may perceive in the words *friar, lier, elixir, nadir, mayor, martyr*, which, with reſpect to ſound, might be written *friur, liur, elixur, nadur, mayur, martur*. (98.) Theſe inaccuracies in pronunciation, ſays an ingenious writer, 'we ſeem to have derived from our Saxon anceſtors. Dr. Hicks obſerves in the firſt chapter of his Saxon Grammar, that "Comparativa apud "eos (Anglo-ſaxonas) indifferenter exeunt in *ar, ær, er, ir, or, ur, yr*; et Su- "perlativa in *ast, æst, est, ist, ost, ust, yst*; participia præſentis temporis in *and*, "*ænd, end, ind, ond, und, ynd*; præteriti verò in *ad, æd, id, od, ud, yd*; pro vario "ſcilicet vel ævi vel loci dialecto." 'Upon various other occaſions alſo they 'uſed two or more vowels and diphthongs indifferently; and this not always 'from difference of age or place, becauſe theſe variations are frequently found 'in the ſame page. This will account for the difference between the ſpelling 'and pronunciation of ſuch anomalous words as *busy* and *bury*, now pronounced 'as if written *bisy* and *bery*, (the *i* and *e* having their common ſhort ſound,) and 'formerly ſpelt indifferently with *e, u*, or *y*.' *Eſſay on the Harmony of Language*. Robſon, 1774.

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

S.

420. As the former letter was a jar, this is a hiſs; but a hiſs which forms a much more definite and complete conſonant than the other. This conſonant, like the other mutes, has a ſharp and a flat ſound; the ſharp ſound is heard in the name of the letter, and in the words, *same, sin, this*; the flat ſound is that of

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of *z*, heard in *is*, *his*, *was*: and theſe two ſounds, accompanied by the aſpirate, or *h*, form all the varieties found under this letter (41).

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

422. *S* is ſharp and hiſſing at the end of the monoſyllables *yes*, *this*, *us*, *thus*, *gas*; and at the end of words of two or more ſyllables, if it be preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, and forms a diſtinct ſyllable: thus *es* in *pipes* and *mites* do not form a diſtinct ſyllable; and as they are preceded by a ſharp mute, the *s* is ſharp likewiſe: but in *prices* theſe letters form a ſyllable, and the *s* is pronounced like *z*, according to the general rule.

423. The only exception to this rule is, the words *as*, *whereas*, *has*, *his*, *was*; for *bias*, *dowlas*, *Atlas*, *metropolis*, *basis*, *chaos*, *tripos*, *pus*, *chorus*, *cyprus*, &c. have the final *s* pronounced ſharp and hiſſing.

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

425. *S* in the inſeparable prepoſition *dis*, when either the primary or ſecondary accent is on it (522), is always pronounced ſharp and hiſſing: the word *dismal*, which ſeems to be an exception, is not ſo in reality; for, in this word, *dis* is not a prepoſition: thus *dissolute*, *dissonant*, &c. with the primary accent on *dis*; and *disability*, *disagree*, &c. with the ſecondary accent on the ſame letters, have the *s* ſharp and hiſſing; but when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable, the *s* is either ſharp or flat, as it is followed either by a vowel, or a ſharp or flat conſonant: thus *disable*, *disaster*, *disease*, *disinterested*, *dishonest*, *disorder*, *disuse*, have all of them the *s* in *dis* flat like *z*, becauſe the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next ſyllable; but *discredit*, *disfavour*, *diskindness*, *dispense*, *distaste*, have the *s* ſharp and hiſſing, becauſe a ſharp conſonant begins the ſucceeding accented ſyllable; and *disband*, *disdain*, *disgrace*, *disjoin*, *disvalue*, have the *s* flat like *z*, becauſe they are ſucceeded by a flat conſonant in the ſame ſituation (435).

426. *S* in the inſeparable prepoſition *mis* is always ſharp and hiſſing, whether the accent be on it or not; or whether it be followed either by a vowel, or a ſharp or flat conſonant, as *miscreant*, *misaim*, *misapply*, *misorder*, *misuse*, *misbegot*, *misdeem*, *misgovern*, &c. See the prefix Miss.

427. *S*, followed by *e* in the final ſyllable of adjectives, is always ſharp and hiſſing, as *base*, *obese*, *precise*, *concise*, *globose*, *verbose*, *morbose*, *pulicose*, *tenebricose*, *corticose*, *jocose*, *oleose*, *rugose*, *desidiose*, *close*, *siliculose*, *calculose*, *tumulose*, *animose*, *venenose*, *arenose*, *siliginose*, *crinose*, *loose*, *operose*, *morose*, *edematose*, *comatose*, *acetose*, *aquose*, *siliquose*, *actuose*, *diffuse*, *profuse*, *occluse*, *recluse*, *abstruse*, *obtuse*, except *wise* and *otherguise*, and the pronominal adjectives *these* and *those*.

428. *S*, in the adjective termination *sive*, is always ſharp and hiſſing, as *suasive*, *persuasive*, *assuasive*, *dissuasive*, *adhesive*, *cohesive*, *decisive*, *precisive*, *incisive*, *derisive*, *cicatrisive*, *visive*, *plausive*, *abusive*, *diffusive*, *infusive*, *inclusive*, *conclusive*, *exclusive*, *elusive*, *delusive*, *prelusive*, *allusive*, *illusive*, *collusive*, *amusive*, *obtrusive*, &c.

429. *S*, in the adjectives ending in *sory*, is always ſharp and hiſſing, as *suasory*, *persuasory*, *decisory*, *derisory*, *delusory*, &c.

430. The ſame may be obſerved of *s* in the adjectives ending in *some*, as *troublesome*, &c. and ſubſtantives in *osity*, *generosity*, &c.

431.

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431. *Se*, preceded by the liquids *l*, *n*, or *r*, has the *s* ſharp and hiſſing, as *pulse*, *appulse*, *denſe*, *tenſe*, *intenſe*, *ſenſe*, *verſe*, *adverſe*, &c. except *cleanſe*.

S *pronounced like* z.

432. *S* has always its flat buzzing ſound, as it may be called, when it immediately follows any of the flat mutes *b*, *d*, *g* hard, or *v*, as *ribs*, *heads*, *rags*, *ſieves* (24).

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

434. As *s* is hiſſing, when preceded by a liquid, and followed by *e* mute, as *tranſe*, *tenſe*, &c.; ſo when it follows any of the liquids without the *e*, it is pronounced like *z*, as *morals*, *means*, *ſeems*, *hers*. In the ſame analogy, when *s* comes before any of the liquids, it has the ſound of *z*, as *cosmetic*, *diſmal*, *piſmire*, *chaſm*, *priſm*, *theiſm*, *ſchiſm*, and all polyſyllables ending in *aſm*, *iſm*, *oſm*, or *yſm*, as *enthuſiaſm*, *judaiſm*, *microcoſm*, *paroxyſm*, &c.

435. *S*, in the prepoſition *dis*, is either ſharp or flat, as it is accented or unaccented, as explained above; but it ought always to be pronounced like *z*, when it is not under the accent, and is followed by a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel, as *diſable*, *diſeaſe*, *diſorder*, *diſuſe*, *diſband*, *diſdain*, *diſgrace*, *diſvalue*, *diſjoin*, *diſlike*, *diſlodge*, *diſmay*, *diſmember*, *diſmount*, *diſmiſs*, *diſnatured*, *diſrank*, *diſreliſh*, *diſrobe* (425). Mr. Sheridan, and thoſe orthöepiſts who have copied him, ſeems to have totally overlooked this tendency in the liquids to convert the *s* to *z* when this letter ends the firſt ſyllable without the accent, and the liquids begin the ſecond ſyllable with it.

436. *S* is pronounced like *z*, in the monoſyllables *as*, *is*, *his*, *was*, *theſe*, *thoſe*, and in all plurals whoſe ſingulars end in a vowel, or a vowel followed by *e* mute, as *commas*, *operas*, *ſhoes*, *aloes*, *dues*, and conſequently when it follows the *w* or *y*, in the plurals of nouns, or the third perſon ſingular of verbs, as *ways*, *betrays*, *news*, *views*, &c.

437. Some verbs ending in *ſe* have the *s* like *z*, to diſtinguiſh them from nouns or adjectives of the ſame form.

Nouns	Verbs	Nouns	Verbs
greaſe	to *greaſe*	*excuſe*	to *excuſe*
cloſe	to *cloſe*	*refuſe*	to *refuſe*
houſe	to *houſe*	*diffuſe*	to *diffuſe*
mouſe	to *mouſe*	*uſe*	to *uſe*
louſe	to *louſe*	*riſe*	to *riſe*
abuſe	to *abuſe*	*premiſe*	to *premiſe*.

438. *Sy* and *ſey*, at the end of words, have the *s* pronounced like *z*, if it has a vowel before it, with the accent on it, as *eaſy*, *greaſy*, *queaſy*, *cheeſy*, *daiſy*, *miſy*, *roſy*, *cauſy*, *noiſy*; but if the accent is on the antepenultimate ſyllable, the *s* is ſharp, as *hereſy*, *poeſy*, &c.; if a ſharp mute precede, the *s* is ſharp, as *tricksy*, *tipſy*; if a liquid precede, and the accent is on the penultimate ſyllable, the *s* is flat as *palſy*, *flimſy*, *clumſy*, *panſy*, *tanſy*, *phrenſy*, *quinſy*, *tolſey*, *whimſey*, *malmſey*, *jerſey*, *kerſey*. *Purſey* has the *s* ſharp and hiſſing from its relation to *purſe*, and *minſtrelſey* and *controverſy* have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate accent

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accent: thus we ſee why *busy*, *bousy*, *lousy*, and *drowsy*, have the *s* like *z*, and *jealousy* the ſharp hiſſing *s*.

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

440. *S*, in the terminations *sary* and *sory*, is ſharp and hiſſing, as *dispensary*, *adversary*, *suasory*, *persuasory*, *decisory*, *incisory*, *derisory*, *depulsory*, *compulsory*, *incensory*, *compensory*, *suspensory*, *sensory*, *responsory*, *cursory*, *discursory*, *lusory*, *elusory*, *delusory*, *illusory*, *collusory*. *Rosary* and *misery*, which have the *s* like *z*, are the only exceptions.

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

442. *S*, in the terminations *sal* and *sel*, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *z*, as *nasal*, *ousel*, *housel*, *nousal*, *reprisal*, *proposal*, *refusal*, and ſharp and hiſſing when preceded by a conſonant, as *mensal*, *universal*, &c.

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

444. *S*, after the inſeparable prepoſitions *pre* and *pro*, is ſharp, as in *presage*, *preside*, *presidial*, *presuance*, *presension*, *prosecute*, *prosecution*, *prosody* *prosopopeia*, but flat like *z* in *presence*, *president*, *presidency*, *presume*, *presumptive*, *presumption*; but where the *pre* is prefixed to a word, which is ſignificant when alone, the *s* is always ſharp, as *pre suppose*, *pre surmise*, &c.

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

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

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

448. It may, perhaps, be worthy of obſervation, that though *s* becomes ſharp or flat, as it is followed by a ſharp or flat conſonant, or a liquid, as *cosmetic*, *dismal*, *disband*, *disturb*, &c. yet if it follows a liquid or a flat conſonant, except in the ſame ſyllable, it is generally ſharp. Thus the *s* in *tubs*, *suds*, &c. is like *z*; but in *subserve*, *subside*, *subsist*, it is ſharp and hiſſing: and though it is flat in *absolve*, it is ſharp in *absolute* and *absolution*; but if a ſharp conſonant

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conſonant precede, the *s* is always ſharp and hiſſing, as *tipsy*, *tricksy*: thus in the pronunciation of the word *Glasgow*, as the *s* is always ſharp and hiſſing, we find the *g* invariably ſlide into its ſharp ſound *k*; and this word is always heard as if written *Glaskow*. We ſee, therefore, that a preceding ſharp conſonant makes the ſucceeding *s* ſharp, but not inverſely.

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

S *aspirated, or sounding like* ſh, *or* zh.

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

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

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

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

454 The tendency of the *s* to aſpiration before a diphthongal ſound has produced ſeveral anomalies in the language, which can only be detected by recurring to firſt principles: for which purpoſe it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that the accent or ſtreſs naturally preſerves the letters in their true ſound; and as feebleneſs naturally ſucceeds force, ſo the letters, immediately after the ſtreſs, have a tendency to ſlide into different ſounds, which require leſs exertion of the organs. Hence the omiſſion of one of the vowels in the pronunciation of the laſt ſyllable of *fountain*, *mountain*, *captain*, &c. (208): hence the ſhort ſound of *i* in *respite*, *servile*, &c.; hence the *s* pronounced like *z* in *disable*, where the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable; and like *s* ſharp and hiſſing in *disability*, where there is a ſecondary ſtreſs on the firſt ſyllable; and hence the difference between the *x* in *exercise*, and that in *exert*; the former having the accent on it, being pronounced *cks*, as if the word were written *ecksercise*; and the latter without the accent, pronounced *gz*, as if the word were written *egzert*. This analogy leads us immediately to diſcover the irregularity of *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds, which are pronounced *shure* and *shugar*, though the accent is on the firſt ſyllable, and ought to preſerve the *s* without aſpiration; and a want of attending to this analogy has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into a ſeries of miſtakes in the ſound of *s* in the words *suicide*, *presume*, *resume*, &c. as if written *shcoicide*, *pre-zhoom*, *re-zhoom*, &c.: but if this is the true pronunciation of theſe words, it may be aſked, why is not *suit*, *suitable*,

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able, pursue, &c. to be pronounced *shoot, shoot-able, pur-shoo?* &c. If it be answered, Cuſtom; I own this decides the queſtion at once. Let us only be aſſured, that the beſt ſpeakers pronounce *a* like *o*, and that is the true pronunciation: but thoſe who ſee analogy ſo openly violated, ought to be aſſured of the certainty of the cuſtom before they break through all the laws of language to conform to it (69) (71). See SUPERABLE.

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

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

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

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

T.

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

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

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

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

462. But Mr. Sheridan's greateſt fault ſeems to lie in not attending to the nature and influence of the accent: and becauſe *nature, creature, feature, fortune, misfortune,* &c. have the *t* pronounced like *ch,* or *tſh,* as if written *nea-chure, fea-tſhure,* &c. he has extended this change of *t* into *tch* or *tſh,* to the word *tune,* and its compounds, *tutor, tutoreſs, tutorage, tutelage, tutelar, tutelary,* &c. *tumult, tumour,* &c. which he ſpells *tſhoon, tſhoon-eble,* &c. *tſhoo-tur, tſhoo-triſs, tſhoo-tur-idzh, tſhoo-tel-idzh, tſhoo-tel-er, tſhoo-tel-er-y,* &c. *tſhoo-mult, tſhoo-mur,* &c. Though it is evident, from the foregoing obſervations, that as the *u* is under the accent, the preceding *t* is preſerved pure, and that the words ought to be pronounced as if written *tewtor, tewmult, tewmour,* &c. and neither *tſhootur, tſhoomult, tſhoomour,* as Mr. Sheridan writes them, nor *tootor, toomult, toomour,* as they are often pronounced by vulgar ſpeakers. See SUPERABLE.

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

464. This pronunciation of *t* extends to every word where the diphthong or diphthongal ſound commences with *i* or *e,* except in the terminations of verbs and adjectives, which preſerve the ſimple in the augment, without ſuffering the *t* to go into the hiſſing ſound, as *I pity, thou pitieſt, he pities, or pitied, mightier, worthier, twentieth, thirtieth,* &c. This is agreeable to the general rule, which forbids the adjectives or verbal terminations to alter the ſound of the primitive verb or noun. See No. 381. But in the words *beſtial, celeſtial, frontier, admixtion,* &c. where the *ſ, x* or *n* precedes the *t,* this letter is pronounced like *tch* or *tſh,* inſtead of *ſh* (291), as *beſ-tchial, celeſ-tchial, fron-tcheer, admix-tchion,* &c.; as alſo when the *t* is followed by *eou,* whatever letter precede, as *righteous, piteous, plenteous,* &c. pronounced *righ-tcheous, pit-cheous, plen-tcheous,* &c. The ſame may be obſerved of *t* when ſucceeded by *uou,* as *unctuous, preſumptuous,* &c. pronounced *ung-tchuous, preſump-tchuous,* &c. See the words.

TH.

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TH.

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

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

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

Adjectives and Nouns.	Verbs.
breath,	to *breathe*.
wreath,	to *wreath*, to *inwreathe*.
loath,	to *loathe*.
cloth,	to *cloathe*, to *uncloath*.
bath,	to *bathe*.
ſmooth,	to *ſmooth*.
mouth,	to *mouth*.
ſwath,	to *ſwathe*.
ſheath,	to *ſheath*. / to *ſheathe*.
ſooth,	to *ſooth*.

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

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

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

470. *Th* between two vowels, in words from the learned languages, is generally hard, as *apathy, sympathy, antipathy, Athens, atheist, authentic, author, authority, athirst, cathartic, cathedral, catholic, catheter, ether, ethics, lethargy, Lethe, leviathan, litharge, lithotomy, mathesis, mathematics, method, pathetic, plethora, polymathy, prothonotary, anathema, amethyst, theatre, amphitheatre, apothecary, apotheosis.*

471. *Th* is ſometimes pronounced like ſimple *t*, as *Thomas, thyme, Thames, asthma, phthiſis, phthiſic, phthiſical,* and is ſilent in *twelfthtide,* pronounced *twelftide.*

T ſilent.

472. *T* is ſilent when preceded by *s*, and followed by the abbreviated terminations *en* and *le*, as *haſten, chaſten, faſten, liſten, gliſten, chriſten, moiſten,* which are pronounced as if written *hace'n, chace'n,* &c.; in *burſten* the *t* is heard: ſo *caſtle, neſtle, treſtle, wreſtle, thiſtle, whiſtle, epiſtle, briſtle, griſtle, joſtle, apoſtle, throſtle, buſtle, juſtle, ruſtle,* are pronounced as if written *caſſle, neſſle,* &c.; in *peſtle* the *t* is pronounced; in *often, faſten,* and *ſoften,* the *t* is ſilent, and at the end of ſeveral words from the French, as *trait, gout* (taſte), *eclat.* In the firſt of theſe words the *t* begins to be pronounced; in the laſt, it has been ſometimes heard; but in the ſecond, never. *Toupet* is more frequently written *toupee,* and is therefore not irregular. In *billet-doux* the *t* is ſilent, as well as in *hautboy.* The ſame ſilence of *t* may be obſerved in the Engliſh words, *Chriſtmas, cheſtnut, mortgage, oſtler, bankruptcy,* and in the ſecond ſyllable of *miſtletoe.* In *currant* and *currants* the *t* is always mute. See No. 102, 103, 405.

V.

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

W initial.

474. That *w* at the beginning of a word is a conſonant, has been proved already (9) (59). It is always ſilent before *r*, as in *wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreak, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wreſt, wreſtle, wretch, wriggle, wright, wring, wrinkle, wriſt, write, writhe, wrong, wrought, wry, awry, bewray;* and before *h* and the vowel *o*, when long, as *whole, who,* &c. pronounced *hole, hoo,* &c.

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

X.

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X.

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

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

478. *X* has its flat ſound like *gz*, when the accent is not on it, and the following ſyllable having the accent begins with a vowel, as *exert*, *example*, *exist*, &c. pronounced *egzert*, *egzample*, *egzist*, &c. The ſame ſound may be obſerved if *h* follow, as in *exhibit*, *exhale*, &c. pronounced *egzhibit*, *egzhale*; but if the ſecondary accent be on the *x* in the polyſyllable *exhibition*, *exhalation*, &c. this letter is then ſharp, as in *exercise* (71); but in compound words where the primitive ends in *x*, this letter retains its primitive ſound, as *fixation*, *taxation*, *vexation*, *vexatious*, *relaxation*, &c.; to which we may add the ſimples in our language, *doxology* and *proximity*; ſo that this propenſity of *x* to become *egz*, ſeems confined to the inſeparable prepoſition.

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

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

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

Y initial.

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

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Z.

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

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

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

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

OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

486. The accent of the ancients is the opprobrium of modern criticiſm. Nothing can ſhow more evidently the fallibility of the human faculties than the total ignorance we are in at preſent of the nature of the Latin and Greek accent.* This would be ſtill more ſurpriſing if a phenomenon of a ſimilar kind did not daily preſent itſelf to our view. The accent of the Engliſh language, which is conſtantly ſounding in our ears, and every moment open to inveſtigation, ſeems as much a myſtery as that accent which is removed almoſt two thouſand years from our view. Obſcurity, perplexity, and confuſion, run through every treatiſe on the ſubject, and nothing could be ſo hopeleſs as an attempt to explain it, did not a circumſtance preſent itſelf, which at once accounts for the confuſion, and affords a clew to lead us out of it.

487. Not one writer on accent has given us ſuch a definition of the voice as acquaints us with its eſſential properties: they ſpeak of high and low, loud and ſoft, quick and ſlow, but they never once mention that ſtriking property which diſtinguiſhes

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

* See Obſervations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, at the end of the Key to the Claſſical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.

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diſtinguiſhes ſpeaking from ſinging ſounds, and which, from its ſliding from high to low, and from low to high, may not improperly be called the inflection of the voice. No wonder, when writers left this out of the account, that they ſhould blunder about the nature of accent: it was impoſſible they ſhould do otherwiſe; ſo partial an idea of the ſpeaking voice muſt neceſſarily lead them into errour. But let us once divide the voice into its riſing and falling inflections, the obſcurity vaniſhes, and accent becomes as intelligible as any other part of language.

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

The different Poſitions of the Engliſh Accent.

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

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

Accent on Diſſyllables.

491. Every word of two ſyllables has neceſſarily one of them accented, and but one. It is true, for the ſake of emphaſis, we ſometimes lay an equal ſtreſs upon

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

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

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
ábject	*to* abjéct	déſcant	*to* deſcánt
ábſent	*to* abſént	dígeſt	*to* digéſt
ábſtract	*to* abſtráct	éſſay	*to* eſſáy
áccent	*to* accént	éxport	*to* expórt
áffix	*to* affíx	éxtract	*to* extráct
áſſign	*to* aſſign	éxile	*to* exíle
áugment	*to* augmént	férment	*to* fermént
bómbard	*to* bombárd	fréquent	*to* frequént
cément	*to* cemént	ímport	*to* impórt
cólleague	*to* colléague	íncenſe	*to* incénſe
cóllect	*to* collect	ínſult	*to* inſúlt
cómpact	*to* compáct	óbject	*to* objéct
cómpound	*to* compóund	pérfume	*to* perfúme
cómpreſs	*to* compréſs	pérmit	*to* permít
cóncert	*to* concért	préfix	*to* prefíx
cóncrete	*to* concréte	prémiſe	*to* premíſe
cónduct	*to* condúct	préſage	*to* preſáge
cónfine	*to* confíne	préſent	*to* preſént
cónflict	*to* conflict	próduce	*to* produce
cónſerve	*to* conſérve	próject	*to* projéct
cónſort	*to* conſórt	próteſt	*to* proteſt
cónteſt	*to* contéſt	rébel	*to* rebél
cóntract	*to* contráct	récord	*to* recórd
cóntraſt	*to* contráſt	réfuſe	*to* refúſe
cónvent	*to* convént	ſúbject	*to* ſubjéct

cónverſe

* It is not improbable that the verb, by receiving a participial termination, has inclined us to pronounce that part of ſpeech with an accent nearer the end than we do the noun: for though we can without any difficulty pronounce the verb with the accent on the noun, we cannot ſo eaſily pronounce the participle and the adverb formed from it with that accent: thus we can pronounce to *tránsport* with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but not ſo eaſily *tránsporting* and *tránsportingly*. This is a ſolid reaſon for the diſtinction, and ought to induce us where we can to obſerve it. A *ſépulchre* and to *ſepúlchre* ſeem to require it. See the word.

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Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
cónverſe	*to* convérſe	ſúrvey	*to* ſurvéy
cónvert	*to* convért	tórment	*to* torménт
cónvict	*to* convíct	tráject	*to* trajéct
cónvoy	*to* convóy	tránſfer	*to* tranſfér
déſert	*to* deſért	tránſport	*to* tranſpórt
díſcount	*to* diſcóunt	áttribute	*to* attríbute

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

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

Subſtantives.	Adjectives.
áugust, the month	*augúſt*, noble
cómpact	*compáct*
champáign, wine	*chámpaign*, open
éxile, baniſhment	*exíle*, ſmall
gallánt, a lover	*gállant*, bold
ínſtinct	*inſtínct*
invalíd	*inválid*
Levánt, a place	*lévant*, eaſtern
mínute of time	*minúte*, ſmall
ſápine, in grammar	*ſupíne*, indolent

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

to *cónjure*, to practiſe magic;	to *conjúre*, to intreat.
déſert, a wilderneſs	*deſért*, merit
búffet, a blow	*buffét*, a cupboard
ſínister, inſidious	*ſiníster*, the left ſide.

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

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

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

"——————The ſober zeal
"Of age, *commenting* on prodigious things."
Pleasures of the Imagination.

And Milton in the ſame manner the verb to *commerce*:

"And looks *commercing* with the ſkies,
"Thy rapt ſoul ſitting in thine eyes."——*Il Penseroso.*

499. Something very analogous to this we find in the nouns we verbalize, by changing the *s* ſharp of the noun into the *s* flat, or *z* of the verb (437), as *a use*, and to *use*; where we may remark, that when the word in both parts of ſpeech is a monoſyllable, and ſo not under the laws of accent, the verb, however, claims the privilege of lengthening the ſound of the conſonant, when it can, as well as when it cannot, prolong the accentuation: thus we not only find *grass* altered to *graze*, *brass* to *braze*, *glass* to *glaze*, *price* to *prize*, *breath* to *breathe*, &c. but the *c* or *s* ſharp altered to the *s* flat in *advice* to *advise*, *excuse* to *excuse*, *device* to *devise*, &c. The noun adopting the ſharp hiſſing ſound, and the verb the ſoft buzzing one, without transferring the accent from one ſyllable to another. The vulgar extend this analogy to the noun *practice* and the verb to *practise*, pronouncing the firſt with the *i* ſhort and the *c* like ſharp *s*, as if written *practiss*, and the laſt with the *i* long and the *s* like *z*, as if written *practize*; but correct ſpeakers pronounce the verb like the noun; that is, as if written *practiss*. The noun *prophesy* and the verb to *prophesy* follow this analogy, only by writing the noun with the *c* and the verb with the *s*, and without any difference of ſound, except pronouncing the *y* in the firſt like *e*, and in the laſt like *i* long; where we may ſtill diſcover a trace of the tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun, and the oxytone in the verb (467). See APPENDIX.

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

Accent

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Accent on Trisyllables.

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

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

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

On the Influence of the Greek and Latin Accent, on the Accent of Engliſh Polyſyllables.

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

(b) The firſt general rule that may be laid down is, that when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the ſame accent ought to be preſerved as in the original: thus *horizon, ſonorous, decorum, dictator, gladiator, mediator, delator, ſpectator, adulator*, &c. preſerve the penultimate accent of the original; and yet the antepenultimate tendency of our language has placed the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *orator, ſenator, auditor, cicatrix, plethora*, &c. in oppoſition to the Latin pronunciation of theſe words, and would have infallibly done the ſame by *abdomen, bitumen*, and *acumen*, if the learned had not ſtepped in to reſcue theſe claſſical words from the invaſion of the Gothic accent, and

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to preſerve the ſtreſs inviolably on the ſecond ſyllable: nor has even the interpoſition of two conſonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate ſyllable, as we may ſee in *minister*, *sinister*, *character*, &c.; and this may be ſaid to be the favourite accent of our language. See MISCELLANY.

(c) But notwithſtanding this prevalence of the antepenultimate accent, the general rule ſtill holds good; and more particularly in words a little removed from common uſage, ſuch as terms in the arts and ſciences: theſe are generally of Greek original; but coming to us through the Latin, moſt commonly contract the Latin accent when adopted into our language. This will appear plainly by the following liſts: and firſt, let us ſelect ſome where the Greek and Latin accents coincide:

plethōra,	πληθώρα,	antiphrăſis,	ἀντίφρασις,
metabăſis,	μετάβασις,	protăſis,	πρότασις,
emphăſis,	ἔμφασις,	metathĕſis,	μετάθεσις,
antiſpăſis,	ἀντίσπασις,	epenthĕſis,	ἐπένθεσις,
antithĕſis,	ἀντίθεσις,	aphaerĕſis,	ἀφαίρεσις.

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

antanaclāſis,	ἀντανάκλασις,	hydrophōbia,	ὑδροφοβία,
catachrēſis,	κατάχρησις,	cyclopædia,	κυκλοπαιδεία,
paracentēſis,	παρακέντησις,	aporĭa,	ἀπορία,
apoſiopēſis,	ἀποσιώπησις,	proſopopœia,	προσωποποιία,
antiptōſis,	ἀντίπτωσις,	epiphonēma,	ἐπιφώνημα,
anadiplōſis,	ἀναδίπλωσις,	diaphorēſis,	διαφόρησις,
auxēſis,	ἄυξησις,	diplōma,	δίπλωμα,
mathēſis,	μάθησις,	parogōge,	παραγωγή,
exegēſis,	ἐξήγησις,	apoſtrŏphe,	ἀποστροφή.

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

ὑπερβάρωσις,	ἀκαμόρφωσις,	ἀναστόμωσις,	ἀμαύρωσις,
ἀποθέωσις,	μεταμόρφωσις,	συνάρθρωσις,	συνοικείωσις,
γόμφωσις,	παραφίμωσις,	διόρθρωσις,	ἀποτεύρωσις.

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

(e) The next rule we may venture to lay down as a pretty general one, is, that if the words derived from the learned languages, though angliciſed by altering the termination, contain the ſame number of ſyllables as in the original

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ginal languages, they are generally to be pronounced with the ſame accent: that is, with the ſame accent as the firſt perſon preſent of the indicative mood active voice, or as the preſent participle of the ſame verb. The reality of this rule will beſt appear by a ſelection of ſuch claſſes of words as have an equal number of ſyllables in both languages.

(f) Words which have *a* in the penultimate ſyllable:

prévalent,	prævălens,	ínfamous,	infāmis,
equívalent,	æquivălens,	própagate,	propāgo,
adjácent,	adjăcens,	índagate,	indāgo,
lígament,	ligāmen,	ſúffragan,	ſuffrāgans.

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

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

pénetrate,	penĕtro,	exúberant,	exuběrans,
díſcrepant,	diſcrĕpans,	éminent,	emĭnens,
precédent,	præcēdens,	éxcellent,	excēllens,
élegant,	elĕgans,	álienate,	alīeno,
exúperant,	exupĕrans,	délegate,	delēgo.

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

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

acclívous,	acclīvus,	perſpícience,	perſpiciens,
declívous,	declīvus,	cónſcience,	conſcĭens,
proclívous,	proclīvus,	obédience,	obedĭens,
lítigant,	litĭgans,	péſtilence,	peſtĭlens,
mítigant,	mitigans,	ſúpplicate,	ſupplĭcans,
ſíbilant,	ſibĭlans,	éxplicate,	explĭcans,
vígilant,	vigĭlans,	ábdicate,	abdĭcans,
ſúlminant,	fulmĭnans,	próvidence,	providens,
diſcríminate,	diſcrimĭno,	féſtinate,	feſtīno,
hábitant,	habĭtans,	méndicant,	mendĭcans,
benéficent,	benefĭcus,	réſident,	reſĭdens,
áccident,	accĭdens,	díffidence,	diffĭdens,
évident,	evĭdens,	cónfidence,	confĭdens,
índigent,	indigens,	invéſtigate,	inveſtīgo,
díligent,	dilĭgens,	cáſtigate,	caſtīgo,
négligent,	negligens,	éxtricate,	extrĭco,
éxigence,	exigens,	írritate,	irrīto,
intélligence,	intellĭgens,	prófligate,	profligo,
defícience,	deficĭens.	ínſtigate,	inſtīgo.

In the foregoing liſt of words we find a very general coincidence of the Engliſh and Latin accent, except in the laſt eleven words, where we depart from the Latin accent on the penultimate, and place it on our own favourite ſyllable

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ſyllable the antepenultimate. Theſe laſt words muſt therefore be ranked as exceptions.

(i) Words which have *o* in the penultimate ſyllable:

intérrogate,	interrŏgo,	omnípotent,	omnipŏtens,
árrogant,	arrŏgans,	ínnocent,	innŏcens,
díſſonant,	diſſŏnans,	rénovate,	renŏvo,
rédolent,	redŏlens,	défolate,	defōlo,
ínfolent,	infŏlens,	décorate,	decōro,
benévolent,	benevŏlus,	eláborate,	elabōro,
condólence,	condŏlens,	láborant,	labōrans,
índolence,	indŏlens,	ígnorant,	ignōrans,
armípotent,	armipŏtens,	ſúffocate,	ſuffōco.

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

(k) Words which have *u* in the penultimate ſyllable:

fábulate,	fabŭlor,	pópulate,	popŭlo,
máculate,	macŭlo,	ſúbjugate,	ſubjŭgo,
ádjuvate,	adjŭvo,	abdúcent,	abdūcens,
córrugate,	corrŭgo,	relúcent,	relūcens,
pétulant,	petŭlans,	imprúdent,	imprūdens,
díſputant,	diſpŭtans,	ádjutant,	adjūtans,
ímpudent,	impŭdens,	péculate,	pecūlor,
ſpéculate,	ſpecŭlor,	índurate,	indūro,
púllulate,	pullŭlo,	óbdurate,	obdūro.

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

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

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

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always to place it at leaſt a ſyllable higher; as *adjacent* and *condolence* are the only words in the whole ſelection, where the accent of the Engliſh word is placed lower than in the Latin.

(n) There is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence of accent between Latin verbs of three ſyllables, commencing with a prepoſition, and the Engliſh words of two ſyllables, derived from them, by dropping a ſyllable,* as *excello, rebello, inquiro, confino, confuto, consumo, desiro, exploro, procedo, proclamo*, have the accent in Latin on the ſecond ſyllable; and the Engliſh verbs *excel, rebel, inquire, confine, confute, conſume, deſire, explore, proceed, proclaim*, have the accent on the ſame ſyllable. This propenſity of following the Latin accent in theſe words, perhaps, in this, as well as in other caſes, formed a general rule, which at laſt, neglected the Latin accent, in words of this kind; as we find *prefer, confer, defer, deſert, compare, compleat, congeal, divide, diſpute, prepare*, have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, though *præfĕro, defĕro, confĕro, desĕro, compăro, complĕo, congĕlo, divĭdo, dispŭto, præpăro*, have the accent on the firſt; and this propenſity, perhaps, laid the foundation of that diſtinction of accent which is ſo remarkable between diſſyllable nouns and verbs of the ſame form (492).

(o) But when Engliſh polyſyllables are derived from the Latin by dropping a ſyllable, ſcarcely any analogy is more apparent than the coincidence of the principal accent of the Engliſh word, and the ſecondary accent (522), we give to the Latin word, in the Engliſh pronunciation of it. Thus *parſimony, ceremony, matrimony, melancholy*, &c. have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, becauſe, in pronouncing the Latin words *parſimonia, cæremonia, matrimonia, melancholia*, &c. we are permitted, and prone in our Engliſh pronunciation of theſe words, to place a ſecondary accent on that ſyllable. See ACADEMY, IRREPARABLE, &c.

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

Terminational Accent.

504. We have ſeen that the Saxon terminations, regardleſs of harmony, always leave the accent where they found it, let the adventitious ſyllables be ever ſo numerous. The Saxons, attentive chiefly to ſenſe, preſerved the ſame ſimplicity in the accentuation, as in the compoſition of their words; and, if ſenſe were the only object of language, it muſt be confeſſed, that our anceſtors were, in this reſpect, ſuperior to the Greeks and Romans. What method could ſo rigidly

* Ben Jonſon ſeems to have had a faint idea of this coincidence, where he ſays, "all verbs "coming from the Latin, either of the ſupine or otherwiſe, hold the accent as it is found in the "firſt perſon preſent of thoſe Latin verbs, as *ánimo, ánimate, célebro, célebrate;* except words "compounded of *facio*, as *lique-facio, liquefy;* and of *ſtatuo*, as *conſtituto, conſtitūte*." Engliſh Grammar. Of the extent and juſtneſs of theſe obſervations, the critical reader will be the beſt judge.

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rigidly preſerve, and ſo ſtrongly convey the ſenſe of words, as that which always left the accent on the root, where the principal meaning of the word undoubtedly lies? But the neceſſities of human nature require that our thoughts ſhould not only be conveyed with force, but with eaſe; to give language its due effect, it muſt be agreeable as well as forceful; and the ear muſt be addreſſed while we are informing the mind. Here, then, terminational accent, the muſic of language, interpoſes; corrects the diſcordant, and ſtrengthens the feeble ſounds; removes the difficulty of pronunciation which ariſes from placing the accent on initial ſyllables, and brings the force gently down to the latter part of the word, where a cadence is formed, on the principles of harmony and proportion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

511. In the ſame manner, if we take a view of the words ending in *ity*, we find

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find the accent invariably placed on the preceding ſyllable, as in *diverſity*, *congruity*, &c. On a cloſer inſpection we find every vowel in this antepenultimate ſyllable, when no conſonant intervenes, pronounced long, as *deity*, *piety*, &c. A nearer inſpection ſhows us, that, if a conſonant precede this termination, the preceding accented vowel is ſhort, except it be *u*, as *severity*, *curioſity*, *impunity*, &c.: we find too, that even *u* contracts itſelf before two conſonants, as in *curvity*, *taciturnity*, &c. and that *ſcarcity* and *rarity* (ſignifying uncommonneſs; for *rarity*, thinneſs, has the *a* ſhort); are the only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. The ſame obſervations are applicable to words ending in *ify*, as *juſtify*, *clarify*, &c. The only words where the antepenultimate accent in words of this termination does not ſhorten the vowel, are *glorify* and *notify*. The *y* in theſe words is always long, like the firſt ſound of *i*; and both accent and quantity are the ſame when theſe words take the additional ſyllable *able*, as *juſtifiable*, *rarefiable*, &c. (183.)

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

To polyſyllables in theſe terminations might be added thoſe in *ative*, *atory*, *itive*, &c.; words ending in *ative* can never have the accent on the penultimate ſyllable, if there is a higher ſyllable to place it on, except in the word *creative*; and when this is the caſe, as it is ſeldom otherwiſe, the accent ſeems to reſt on the root of the word; or on that ſyllable which has the accent on the noun, adjective or verb, with which the word in *ative* correſponds: thus *copulative*, *eſtimative*, *alterative*, &c. follow the verbs to *copulate*, to *eſtimate*, to *alter*, &c. When derivation does not operate to fix the accent, a double conſonant will attract it to the antepenultimate ſyllable, as *appellative*; and two conſonants have ſometimes this power, in oppoſition to derivation, as *adverſative* and *argumentative*, from *adverſe* and *argument*. *Indicative* and *interrogative* are likewiſe exceptions, as they do not follow the verbs to *indicate* and *interrogate*: but as they are grammatical terms, they ſeem to have taken their accent from the ſecondary accent, we ſometimes give to the Latin words *indicativus* and *interrogativè* (ſee the word ACADEMY). Words ending in *ary*, *ery*, or *ory*, have generally the accent on the root of the word; which, if it conſiſts of three ſyllables, muſt neceſſarily be accented on the firſt, as *contrary*, *treachery*, *factory*, &c.; if of four or five, the accent is generally on that ſyllable which has the accent in the related or kindred words; thus *expoſtulatory* has the accent on the ſame radical ſyllables as *expoſtulate*; and *congratulatory*, as *congratulate*: *interrogatory* and *derogatory* are exceptions here, as in the termination *ative*; and if *pacificatory*, *ſacrificatory*,* *ſignificatory*, *veſicatory*, &c. have not the accent on the firſt ſyllable, it ſeems to ariſe from the averſion we ſeem to have at placing even the ſecondary accent on the antepenultimate *a*, (which we ſhould be very apt to do if the principal accent were on the firſt ſyllable,) and

* Theſe words ought certainly to be accented alike; and accordingly we find Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Smith, place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but though Fenning accents *ſignificatory* in the ſame manner, he places the accent on the antepenultimate of *pacificatory*; and Kenrick likewiſe accents the ſecond ſyllable of *ſignificatory*, but the firſt of *pacificatory*: the other orthöepiſts who have not got theſe words have avoided theſe inconſiſtencies.

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and the difficulty there would be in pronouncing ſuch long words with ſo many unaccented ſyllables at the end, if we were to lay the accent on the firſt. Words ending in *ative* have the accent regularly on the penultimate ſyllable, except *adjective*, which, like *indicative*, being a grammatical word, ſeems to have taken its accent from the ſecondary ſtreſs of the Latin *adjectivus* (ſee ACADEMY); and every word ending in *tive*, preceded by a conſonant, has the accent on the penultimate ſyllable likewiſe, except *ſubſtantive*; and, perhaps, for the reaſon juſt given. After all, it muſt be owned, that words ending in *ative* and *atory* are the moſt irregular and deſultory of any in the language; as they are generally accented very far from the end, they are the moſt difficult to pronounce; and therefore, whenever uſage will permit, we ſhould incline the ſtreſs as much as poſſible to the latter ſyllables: thus *refractory* ought never to have the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but *refectory*, with the accent on the firſt, is a ſchool term, and, like *ſubſtantive*, *adjective*, *indicative*, and *interrogative*, muſt be left in quiet poſſeſſion of their Latin ſecondary accent.

Enclitical Accent.

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

514. Nothing can be more ſpecious than this reaſoning, till we look a little higher than language, and conſider its object; we ſhall then diſcover, that in uniting two words under one accent, ſo as to form one compound term, we do but imitate the ſuperior operations of the mind, which, in order to collect and convey knowledge, unites ſeveral ſimple ideas into one complex one. "The end of language," ſays Mr. Locke, "is by ſhort ſounds to ſignify with "eaſe and diſpatch general conceptions, wherein not only abundance of par-"ticulars are contained, but alſo a great variety of independent ideas are col-"lected into one complex one, and that which holds theſe different parts to-"gether in the unity of one complex idea, is the word we annex to it." For, as Mr. Locke continues, "Men, in framing ideas, ſeek more the convenience "of

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" of language and quick deſpatch by ſhort and comprehenſive ſigns, than the " true and preciſe nature of things; and therefore, he who has made a com- " plex idea of a body with life, ſenſe, and motion, with a faculty of reaſon " joined to it, need but uſe the ſhort monoſyllable, *man*, to expreſs all parti- " culars that correſpond to that complex idea." So it may be ſubjoined, that in framing words for the purpoſe of immediate communication, the end of this communication is beſt anſwered by ſuch a pronunciation as unites ſimples into one compound, and at the ſame time renders the compound as much a ſimple as poſſible: but it is evident that this is done by no mode of accentuation, ſo well as that which places the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable of the words *theólogy*, *orthógraphy*; and therefore that this accentuation, without inſiſting on its ſuperior harmony, muſt beſt anſwer the great end of language (328).

515. This tendency in our language, to ſimplify compounds, is ſufficiently evident in that numerous catalogue of words, where we find the long vowel of the ſimple changed into a ſhort one in the compound, and by this means loſing much of its original import to the ear: thus *breakfast*, *shepherd*, *vineyard*, *meadow*, *shadow*, *zealous*, *hearken*, *valley*, *cleanse*, *cleanly* (neat), *forehead*, *wilderness*, *bewilder*, *kindred*, *hinder*, *knowledge*, *darling*, *fearful*, *pleasant*, *pleasure*, *whitster*, *whitleather*, *seamstress*, *stealth*, *wealth*, *health*, *wisdom*, *wizard*, *parentage*, *lineage*, *children*, *pasty*, *gosling*, *collier*, *holiday*, *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, *windlass*, *cripple*, *hinder*, *stripling*, *starling*, *housewife*, *husband*, *primer*, *peascod*, *fieldfare*, *birth* from *bear*, *dearth* from *dear*, *weary* from *wear*, and many others, entirely loſe the ſound of the ſimple in their compound or derivative.

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

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

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

In *logy*, as *apology*, *ambilogy*, *genealogy*, &c.
In *graphy*, as *geography*, *orthography*, *historiography*, &c.
In *phagus*, as *sarcophagus*, *ichthyophagus*, *androphagus*, &c.

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In *loquy*, as *obloquy*, *soliloquy*, *ventriloquy*, &c.
In *strophe*, as *catastrophe*, *apostrophe*, *anastrophe*, &c.
In *meter*, as *geometer*, *barometer*, *thermometer*, &c.
In *gonal*, as *diagonal*, *octagonal*, *polygonal*, &c.
In *vorous*, as *carnivorous*, *granivorous*, *piscivorous*, &c.
In *ferous*, as *bacciferous*, *cocciferous*, *somniferous*, &c.
In *fluous*, as *superfluous*, *mellifluous*, *fellifluous*, &c.
In *fluent*, as *mellifluent*, *circumfluent*, *interfluent*, &c.
In *vomous*, as *ignivomous*, *flammivomous*, &c.
In *parous*, as *viviparous*, *oviparous*, *deiparous*, &c.
In *cracy*, as *theocracy*, *aristocracy*, *democracy*, &c.
In *gony*, as *theogony*, *cosmogony*, *hexagony*, &c.
In *phony*, as *symphony*, *cacophony*, *colophony*, &c.
In *machy*, as *theomachy*, *logomachy*, *sciomachy*, &c.
In *nomy*, as *œconomy*, *astronomy*, *Deuteronomy*, &c.
In *tomy*, as *anatomy*, *lithotomy*, *arteriotomy*, &c.
In *scopy*, as *meteoroscopy*, *dioptroscopy*, *aeroscopy*, &c.
In *pathy*, as *apathy*, *antipathy*, *idiopathy*, &c.
In *mathy*, as *opsimathy*, *polymathy*, &c. &c. &c.

519. Some of these Greek compounds seem to refuse the antepenultimate accent, for the same reason as *orthodoxy*; such as *necromancy*, *chiromancy*, *hydromancy*; and those terminating in *archy*, as *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, *patriarchy*; all of which have the accent on the first syllable, which gives the organs time to recover their force upon the third, and to pronounce the two consonants with much more ease than if the accent immediately preceded them; but *periphrasis* and *antiphrasis*, besides their claim to the accent of their originals, readily admit of the accent on the second syllable, because the consonants in the two last syllables do not come together, and are therefore easily pronounced after the accent. Words of more than two syllables ending in *ogue*, as *pedogogue*, *dialogue*, &c. have the accent on the antepenultimate. *Orthöepy* having no consonant in the antepenultimate syllable, naturally throws its accent on the first. See MONOMACHY.

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

521. Words of three syllables ending in *ator* have the accent on the penultimate, as *spectator*, *collator*, *delator*, &c. except *orator*, *senator*, *legator*, and *barrator*. But words in this termination of more than three syllables, though they have generally the accent on the penultimate, are subject to a diversity not easily reduced to the rule: thus *navigator*, *propagator*, *dedicator*, &c. are sometimes

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ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and ſometimes on the third: but as theſe words may be pronounced with an accent on both theſe ſyllables, it is of leſs conſequence on which ſyllable we place the accent, when we uſe only one (528). The general rule certainly inclines to the penultimate accent; but as all theſe words are verbal nouns, and, though generally derived from Latin words of the ſame terminations, have verbs correſponding to them in our own language, it is very natural to preſerve the accent of the verb in theſe words, as it gives an emphaſis to the moſt ſignificant part of them: thus *equivocator*, *prevaricator*, *dedicator*, might be regularly formed from the verbs to *equivocate*, to *prevaricate*, and to *dedicate*; and, agreeably to analogy, would have been written *equivocater*, *prevaricater*, and *dedicater*; but an affectation of preferring every analogy to our own, has given theſe words a Latin termination, which anſwers no purpoſe, but to involve our language in abſurdities; but the ear, in this caſe, is not quite ſo ſervile as the eye: and though we are obliged to write theſe words with *or*, and not *er*, we generally hear them pronounced as if they were formed from our own verbs, and not from Latin nouns in *ator*. But when the word has no verb in our own language to correſpond to it, the accent is then placed with great propriety upon the *a*, as in Latin: thus *violator*, *inſtigator*, *navigator*, &c. ought to have the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and *emendator*, *gladiator*, *adulator*, &c. on the laſt but one.

SECONDARY ACCENT.

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

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

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

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

" It

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"It is a dirĕct demonstrátion of the Copernican syſtem."

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

"It is a démonſtrátion of the Copernican ſyſtem."

Here, as no accented word precedes *demonstration*, the voice finds a reſt, and the ear a force, in placing an accent on the firſt, as well as on the third ſyllable.

526. But though we may, or may not, uſe the ſecondary accent at pleaſure, it is by no means a matter of indifference on what ſyllable we place it: this is fixed with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itſelf; and a wrong poſition of one, would as much derange the ſound of the word, as a wrong poſition of the other: and it muſt be carefully noted, that though we lay no ſtreſs upon the ſyllable which may have the ſecondary accent, the conſonants and vowels have exactly the ſame ſound as if the doubtful ſyllable (as it may be called) were accented. Thus, though I lay no ſtreſs upon the ſecond ſyllable of *negociation*, *pronunciation*, *eccleſiaſtic*, &c. the *c* and *s* go into the ſound of *sh* and *zh*, as if the ſecondary accent were on the preceding ſyllable (357) (451) (459).

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

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

QUANTITY.

529. In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be neceſſary to enter into the nature of that quantity which conſtitutes poetry; the quantity here conſidered will be that which relates to words taken ſingly; and this is nothing more

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more than the length or ſhortneſs of the vowels, either as they ſtand alone, or as they are differently combined with vowels or conſonants. (63.)

530. Quantity, in this point of view, has already been fully conſidered under every vowel and diphthong in the language. What remains to be ſaid on this ſubject is, the quantity of vowels under the ſecondary accent. We have ſeen that vowels, under the principal accent, before the diphthongs *ia*, *ie*, *eou*, *ion*, are all long, except *i*. (507.) That all vowels are long before the terminations *ity* and *ety*, as *deity*, *piety*, &c. (511); that if one or more conſonants precede theſe terminations, every preceding accented vowel, except the *a* in *ſcarcity* and *rarity*, ſignifying uncommonneſs, is ſhort but *u*: and that the ſame analogy of quantity is found before the terminations *ic* and *ical*, and the numerous enclitical terminations we have juſt been pointing out. Here we find cuſtom conformable to analogy; and that the rules for the accent and quantity of theſe words admit of ſcarcely any exceptions. In other parts of the language, where cuſtom is more capricious, we can ſtill diſcover general rules; and there are but very few words in which the quantity of the vowel under the principal accent is not aſcertained. Thoſe who have but a common ſhare of education, and are converſant with the pronunciation of the capital, are ſeldom at a loſs for the quantity of the vowel under that accent which may be called principal; but the ſecondary accent in the longer polyſyllables does not ſeem to decide the quantity of the vowels ſo invariably. Mr. Sheridan divides the words *deglutition*, *depravation*, *degradation*, *dereliction*, and *democratical*, into *de-glu-ti-tion*, *de-pra-va-tion*, *de-gra-da-tion*, *de-re-lic-tion*, and *de-mo-crat-i-cal*; while Dr. Kenrick more accurately divides them into *deg-lu-ti-tion*, *dep-ra-va-tion*, *deg-ra-da-tion*, and *dem-o-crat-i-cal*; but makes not any diſtinction between the firſt *o* in *profanation* and *profane*, *prodigality* and *prodigious*, *prorogation* and *prorogue*, though he diſtinguiſhes this letter in the firſt ſyllable of *progress* and that in *progression*: and though Mr. Sheridan divides *retrograde* into *ret-ro-grade*, he divides *retrogradation*, *retrogreſſion*, *retroſpect*, *retroſpection*, and *retroſpective*, into *re-tro-gra-da-tion*, *re-tro-gres-ſion*, *re-tro-ſpect*, *re-tro-ſpec-tion*, and *re-tro-ſpec-tive*. At the firſt ſight of theſe words we are tempted to prefer the prepoſition in a diſtinct ſyllable, as ſuppoſing that mode to convey more diſtinctly each part of the word; but cuſtom at large, the beſt interpreter of nature, ſoon lets us ſee that theſe prepoſitions coaleſce with the word they are prefixed to, for reaſons greatly ſuperior to thoſe which preſent themſelves at firſt. (514.) If we obſerve the tendency of pronunciation, with reſpect to inſeperable prepoſitions, we ſhall find, that thoſe compound words which we adopt whole from other languages, we conſider as ſimples, and pronounce them without any reſpect to their component parts; but thoſe compounds which we form ourſelves retain the traces of their formation, in the diſtinction which is obſervable between the prepoſitive and radical part of the word: thus *retrograde*, *retrogreſſion*, *retroſpect*, and *retroſpective*, coming compounded to us from the Latin, ought, when the accent is on the prepoſition, to ſhorten the vowel, and unite it to the root, as in *res-ur-rec-tion*, *rec-ol-lec-tion*, *prep-o-ſit-ion*, &c.; while *re-commit*, *re-convey*, &c. being compounds of our own, muſt preſerve it ſeparate.

531. From what has been obſerved, ariſes this general rule: where the compound retains the primary ſenſe of the ſimples, and the parts of the word are the ſame in every reſpect, both in and out of compoſition, then the prepoſition is pronounced in a diſtinct ſyllable; but when the compound departs ever ſo little from the literal ſenſe of the ſimples, the ſame departure is obſervable in the pronunciation; hence the different ſyllabication and pronunciation of *re-commence* and *rec-om-mend*; the former ſignifies a repetition of a commencement, but

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but the latter does not imply a repetition of a commendation: thus *re-petition* would ſignify to petition again; while *rep-etition* ſignifies only an iteration of the ſame act, be it what it will. The ſame may be obſerved of the words *re-create* and *rec-reate*, *re-formation* and *ref-ormation*.

532. That this is perfectly agreeable to the nature of the language, appears from the ſhort pronunciation of the vowel in the firſt ſyllable of *preface*, *prelate*, *prelude*, *prologue*, &c. as if divided into *pref-ace*, *prel-ate*, *prel-ude*, *prol-ogue*, &c. It is much to be regretted, however, that this ſhort ſound of the penultimate vowel has ſo much obtained in our language, which abounds too much in theſe ſounds; nor can etymology be always pleaded for this pronunciation; for in the foregoing words, the firſt vowel is long in the Latin *præfatio*, *prælatus*, *prælu-dium*, though ſhort in *prŏlogus*: for though in words from the Greek the prepoſition προ was ſhort, in Latin it was generally long; and why we ſhould ſhorten it in *progress*, *project*, &c. where it is long in Latin, can only be accounted for by the ſuperficial application of a general rule, to the prejudice of the ſound of our language. (543.)

533. It will be neceſſary, however, to obſerve, that in forming a judgement of the propriety of theſe obſervations, the niceſt care muſt be taken not to confound thoſe prepoſitions which are under the primary and ſecondary accent, with thoſe which immediately precede the ſtreſs; for *preclude*, *pretend*, &c. are under a very different predicament from *prologue*, *preposition*, &c.; and the very ſame law that obliges us to pronounce the vowel ſhort in the firſt ſyllable of *prov-i-dence*, *prov-o-cation*, and *prof-a-nation*, obliges us to pronounce the vowel open, and with ſome degree of length in *pro-vide*, *pro-voke*, and *pro-fane*. The ſame may be obſerved of the *e* in *re-pair* and *rep-a-ration*, *re-ply* and *rep-li-cation*, *repeat* and *rep-e-tition*, the accent making the whole difference between the quantity of the vowel in one word and the other.

534. The only exception to the ſhortening power of the ſecondary accent is the ſame as that which prevents the ſhortening power of the primary accent, (503.) namely, the vowel *u*, as in *lucubration*, or when any other of the vowels are ſucceeded by a ſemi-conſonant diphthong, (196:) thus *mediator* and *mediatorial* have the *e* in the firſt ſyllable as long as in *mediate*; *deviation* has the *e* in the firſt ſyllable as long as in *deviate*, notwithſtanding the ſecondary accent is on it, and which would infallibly have ſhortened it, if it had not been for the ſucceeding diphthong *ia*; and even this diphthong in *gladiator* has not the power of preſerving the firſt ſyllable long, though Mr. Sheridan, by his marking it, has made it ſo.

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

536. The ſame ſhortening power in the antepenultimate accent may be obſerved in *rational* and *ratiocinate*, where the firſt *a* in the firſt word, and the *o* in the

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the ſecond, are ſhort. The firſt *a* in the ſecond word is ſhort alſo by the power of the ſecondary accent; though Mr. Sheridan has, in my opinion, very erroneouſly divided *ratiocination* into *ra-sho-sy-na-shun;* that is, into a ſyllable leſs than it ought to have, with the *o* long inſtead of ſhort.

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

SYLLABICATION.

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

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

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

541. In the ſame manner, a perſon, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound ſound of a word, and wants to convey the ſound of each part to one unacquainted with it, muſt divide it into ſuch partial ſounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole as *or-thog-ra-phy*, *the-ol-o-gy*, &c. This is

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the method adopted by thoſe who would convey the whole ſound, by giving diſtinctly every part; and, when this is the object of ſyllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. "The beſt and eaſieſt rule," ſays the learned biſhop, "for dividing the ſyllables in ſpelling, is, to divide them as they "are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the deri- "vation of words, or the poſſible combination of conſonants, at the beginning "of a ſyllable" *Introduction to Eng. Gram.* pag. 7.

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

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

* It is highly probable that, in Ben Jonſon's time, the *a* in this word was pronounced as in *an*, ſince he claſſes it to ſhow the ſhort ſound of *a* with *art*, *act*, and *apple*. Grammar.

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ſyllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long; and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be ſhort, we equally uſe the common long ſound of the vowels: but in the oblique caſes, *sideris*, *nominis*, *miseri*, *oneris*, &c. we uſe quite another ſound, and that a ſhort one: and this analogy runs through the whole Engliſh pronunciation of the learned languages (533) (535).

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

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

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

pīca,	pīca.	pēnal,	pœnālis.
drāma,	drāma.	fīnal,	fīnālis.
lābra,	lābra, lăbra.	ſpīnal,	ſpīnālis.
hȳdra,	hȳdra.	trīnal,	trīnus.
ēra,	æra.	hōral,	hōra.
ſtrāta,	ſtrāta.	thōral,	thōra.
īcon,	ἐικων.	flōral,	flōrālis.
ſtīpend,	ſtīpendium.	nāſal,	nāsŭs.
nōtice,	nōtĭtia.	fātal,	fātālis.
frāgrance,	frāgro.	nātal,	nātālis.
līcenſe,	līcentia.	vītal,	vītālis.
crēdence,	crēdentia.	nāval,	nāvālis.
fēmale,	fœmina.	rīval,	rīvālis.
ēdile,	ædīlis.	ōval,	ōvālis.
fēline,	fēlīnus.	īdol,	īdōlum.
rāſure,	rāſūra.	grēciſm,	græcīſmus.
fībre,	fībra, fĭbra.	pāgan,	pāgānus.
mētre,	mētrum, mĕtrum.	ōmen,	ōmen.
nāture,	nātūra.	ſīren,	ſīrēn.
plācate,	plācātus.	ſīphon,	σιφον, ſīphon.
prīmate,	prīmātus.	cōlon,	κωλον, cōlon.
clīmate,	clīma.	dēmon,	dæmon.
lībrate,	lībrātus.	hālo,	hālo.
vībrate,	vībro, vĭbro.	ſōlo,	ſōlo.
prīvate,	prīvātus.	tȳro,	tīro.
cērate,	cērātus.	ſōlar,	ſōlāris.
fīnite,	fīnītus.	lāzar,	lāzărus.
lēvite,	lēvīta.	ſōber,	ſōbrĭus.
nātive,	nātīvus.	tȳger,	tīgris, tĭgris.
mōtive,	mōtīvus.	ēther,	æther.
vōtive,	vōtīvus.	ōker,	ωχρα.
vōcal,	vōcālis.	mīmer,	mīmus.
prēdal,	prædo.	cāper,	cāppăres.
rēgal,	rēgālis.	vīper,	vīpera.
lēgal,	lēgālis.	prētor,	prætor.
flāvour,	flāvŭs.	līmous,	līmōſus.
fēces,	fæces.	ſpīnous,	ſpīnōſus.
mānes,	mānēs.	vīnous,	vīnōſus.

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īris,	īrĭs.	crēbrous,	crēber.
crīſis,	κρισις, crīſis.	fētus,	fœtus.
grātis,	grātis.	ēdict,	ēdĭctum.
ēgreſs,	ēgrēſſus.	ſēcret,	ſēcrētus.
rēgreſs,	rēgrēſſus. rĕgrēſſus.	fībre,	fībra, fĭbra.
		frāgrant,	frāgrans.
tȳgreſs,	tīgris, tĭgris.	cōgent,	cōgens.
rēbus,	rēbŭs.	mōment,	mōmentum.
bōlus,	bōlus, bŏlus.	pōnent,	pōnens.
prēcept,	præceptum.	dīgeſt, ſub.	dīgeſtus.
plēniſt,	plēnus.	rēflux,	rēfluxus. rĕfluxus.
pāpiſt,	pāpa.		
clīmax,	clīmax.	trōphy,	trōphæum. trŏphæum.
rēflex,	rēflexus. rĕflexus.	chēly,	chēle.
prēfix,	præfixum.	ſpīny,	ſpīna.
phēnix,	phœnix.	chāry,	cārus.
mātrix,	mātrix.	quēry,	quære.
vārix,	vārix.	glōry,	glōria.
ſȳrinx,	ſȳrinx, συριγξ.	ſtōry,	hīſtŏria.

Words in which the ſame vowel is ſhort in both languages.

măgic,	măgĭcus.	săbine,	săbīni.
trăgic,	trăgĭcus.	fămine,	fămes.
lŏgic,	lŏgica.	răpine,	răpīna.
cŏlic,	cŏlĭcus.	pătine,	pătĭna.
chrŏnic,	chrŏnicus.	trĭbune,	trĭbūnus.
lyric,	lyrĭcus.	stătute,	stătūta.
răbid,	răbĭdus.	rĕfuſe,	rĕfūſus.
ăcid,	ăcidus.	pălate,	pălātum.
plăcid,	plăcĭdus.	sĕnate,	sĕnātus.
rĭgid,	rĭgĭdus.	ăgate,	ăchātes.
călid,	călĭdus.	trĭbute,	trĭbūtio.
vălid,	vălĭdus.	mĭnute,	mĭnūtus.
gĕlid,	gĕlĭdus.	stătute,	stătūtus.
ŏlid,	ŏlĭdus.	vălue,	vălor.
sŏlid,	sŏlĭdus.	stătue,	stătŭa.
tĭmid,	tĭmĭdus.	mŏnarch,	mŏnarcha.
răpid,	răpĭdus.	stŏmach,	stŏmachus.
săpid,	săpĭdus.	epŏch,	epŏcha.
văpid,	văpĭdus.	pŏlish,	pŏlitus.
tĕpid,	tĕpĭdus.	fămish,	fămes.
nĭtid,	nĭtĭdus.	pĕrish,	pĕrĭo.
sĕcond,	sĕcūndus.	părish,	părŏchia.
dĕcade,	dĕcăs.	răvish,	răpio.
mĕthod,	mĕthŏdus.	cŏrinth,	cŏrinthus.
pălace,	pălātium.	ĕpic,	ĕpĭcŭs.
ămice,	ămĭctus.	tŏnic,	tŏnĭcus.
chălice,	călix.	cŏnic,	cŏnĭcus.
mălice,	mălĭtĭa.	tŏpic,	tŏpĭcus.
ănise,	ănīsum.	trŏpic,	trŏpĭcus.
ĭmage,	ĭmāgo.	cўnic,	cўnĭcus.
rĕfuge,	rĕfŭgium.	stătic,	stătĭcus.

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ădage,	ădăgium.	crĭtic,	crĭtĭcus.
ăloe,	ălŏe.	mĕtal,	mĕtallum.
grăcile,	grăcilis.	rĕbel,	rĕbello.
dŏcile,	dŏcĭlis.	mŏdel,	mŏdŭlus.
ăgile,	ăgĭlis.	cămel,	cămelus.
frăgile,	frăgĭlis.	chăpel,	căpella.
fĕbrile,	fĕbrĭlis, fēbrĭlis.	nŏvel,	nŏvellus.
glŏbule,	glŏbŭlus.	sĭgil,	sĭgillum.
măcule,	măcŭla.	vĭgil,	vĭgĭlia.
plătane,	plătănŭs.	stĕril,	stĕrĭlis.
băsil,	băsĭlicum.	rĭgour,	rĭgŏr.
căvil,	căvillor.	vălour,	vălor.
dĕvil,	dĭăbolus.	cŏlour,	cŏlor.
ătom,	ătŏmus.	tĕnor,	tĕnor.
sŏphism,	sŏphīsma.	dŏlour,	dŏlŏr.
mĭnum,	mĭnus.	hŏnour,	hŏnŏr.
ălum,	ălūmen.	ăloes,	ălōes.
ĕbon,	ĕbĕnus.	rĕlict,	rĕlictus.
plătin,	plătīna.	prŏphet,	prŏphēta.
rŏbin,	rŭbīcula.	cŏmet,	cŏmēta.
cŭmin,	cŭminum.	plănet,	plănēta.
lătin,	lătīnus.	tĕnet,	tĕnĕo.
căvin,	căvea.	tăpet,	tăpes.
săvin,	săbina.	hăbit,	hăbĭtus.
cŏlumn,	cŏlumna.	plăcit,	plăcĭtum.
drăgon,	drăco.	tăcit,	tăcĭtus.
cănon,	cănon.	ădit,	ădĭtus.
căvern,	căverna.	vŏmit,	vŏmo.
tăvern,	tăberna.	mĕrit,	mĕritum.
săturn,	săturnus.	tălent,	tălentum.
vĭcar,	vĭcārius.	pătent, sub.	păteo.
schŏlar,	schŏlāris.	mŏdeſt,	mŏdeſtus.
slăver,	sălīva.	fŏreſt,	fŏreſtum.
prŏper,	prŏprĭus.	nĕphew,	nĕpos.
zĕphĭr,	zĕphўrŭs.	sĭnew,	sĭnuo.
lĭquor,	lĭquor.	mŏney,	mŏneta.
vĭgour,	vĭgour.	stŭdy,	stŭdiūm.

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

tūmid,	tŭmĭdŭs.	sātan,	săton.
cōma,	cŏma.	hўmen,	hĭmen,
quōta,	quŏta.	trīdent,	trĭdens.
trīpod,	trĭpus.	trīgon,	trĭgon.
sēquence,	sĕquentia.	nēgro,	nĭgĕr.
cādence,	cădens.	hēro,	hĕros.
sīlence,	sĭlentium.	pōlar,	pŏlāris.
mōnade,	mŏnas.	pāper,	păpyrus.
trōchee,	trŏchæus.	vāpour,	văpŏr.
sātire,	sătўră.	fēver,	fĕbris, fēbris.
vācate,	văco.	frāgor,	frăgor.
cāvate,	căvo.	rīgor,	rĭgor.
dātive,	dătīvus.	īchor,	ἰχωρ.
trīumph,	trĭumphus.	ācher,	ăchŏr.

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fōcal,	fŏcus.	sāpor,	săpŏr.
lōcal,	lŏcālis.	tēpor,	tĕpŏr.
grēgal,	grĕgālis.	fāvour,	făvor.
chōral,	chŏrŭs.	lābour,	lăbŏr.
nīval,	nīvālis.	ōdour,	ŏdŏr.
lābel,	lăbellum.	trēmour,	trĕmŏr.
lībel,	lĭbellus.	vāpour,	văpor.
sērum,	sĕrum.	pēdal,	pĕdālis.
fōrum,	fŏrum.	pētal,	pĕtālum.
lāpis,	lăpĭs.	rēcent,	rĕcens.
bāsis,	băsĭs.	dēcent,	dĕcens.
phāsis,	φάσις.	rēgent,	rĕgens.
schēsis,	σχέσις, schĕsis.	clīent,	clĭens.
thēsis,	θέσις, thĕsis.	sīlent,	sĭlentium.
trīpos,	trĭpos.	pārent,	părens.
fōcus,	fŏcŭs.	pātent, adj.	păteo.
crōcus,	crŏcŭs.	lātent,	lătens.
mōdus,	mŏdŭs.	pōtent,	pŏtens.
gēnus,	gĕnŭs.	gērent,	gĕrens.
sīnus,	sĭnŭs.	vīrent,	vĭrens.
gārous,	gărum.	frēquent,	frĕquens.
scābrous,	scăber.	sēquent,	sĕquens.
nōtus,	nŏtŭs.	sācrist,	săcer.
ēpact,	ἐπάκται.	lōcust,	lŏcūstă.
rōset,	rōsa.	phālanx,	phălanx.
vācant,	văcans.	āpex,	ăpex.
sēcant,	sĕcans.	cālix,	călix.
vāgrant,	văgus.	hēlix,	ἕλιξ.
tȳrant,	tĭrannus.	phārynx,	φαρυγξ.
blātant,	blătĕrans.	lārynx,	λαρυγξ.
nātant,	nătans.	ōnyx,	ŏnyx.

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

cĭvic,	cīvicus.	lĕgate,	lēgātus.
mĭmic,	mīmicus.	grănate,	grānātus.
ĕthic,	ηθικη	grănite,	grānātus.
tăbid,	tābĭdus.	spĭnach,	spīnāchia.
frĭgid,	frīgĭdus.	răđiſh,	rādix.
squălid,	squālĭdus.	plănifh,	plānus.
ăcrid,	ācer.	văniſh,	vānesco.
ărid,	ārĭdus.	fĭniſh,	fīnio.
flŏrid,	flōrĭdus.	pŭniſh,	pūnio.
rŏrid,	rōrĭdus.	flŏuriſh,	flōrio.
fĕtid,	fœtĭdus.	nŏuriſh,	nūtrio.
lĭvid,	līvĭdus.	cŏmic,	cōmĭcus.
vĭvid,	vīvĭdus.	cŏral,	cōrăllium.
făcund,	făcūndus.	mŏral,	mōrālis.
fĕcund,	fœcūndus.	trămel,	trāma.
prĕbend,	præbēnda.	cĭvil,	cīvĭlis.

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sŏlace,	sōlātium.	lĭnen,	līnum.
prĕface,	præfatio.	sĕven,	sēptēm.
pŭmice,	pūmex.	flŏrin,	flōrēntia.
pĕnance,	pœna.	rĕsin,	rēſina.
flŏrence,	flōrentia.	rŏsin,	rēſina.
prŏvince,	prōvincia.	mătin,	mātūtīnus.
prŏduce,	prōductio.	sŏlemn,	sōlēmnis.
flăbile,	flābĭlis.	fĕlon,	fēlōnia.
dĕbile,	dēbĭlis.	mĕlon,	mēlo.
grănule,	grānŭlum.	lĕmons,	līmōnes.
prŏmise,	prōmitto.	ĕcho,	ēchō, ἠχω.
cĕruse,	cerūſſa.	bĭſhop,	epīſcopus.
lĕper,	lēpra, lĕpra.	prŏfit,	prōfĭcio.
prĭmer,	prīmitius.	lĭmit,	līmĭtatio.
prŏffer,	prōfero.	ſpĭrit,	ſpīrītus.
rĭver,	rīvus.	vĭſit,	vīſĭto.
ſĕver,	ſēpăro.	pĕdant,	pædāneus.
clămour,	clāmŏr.	clĕment,	clēmens.
ĕthics,	ἠθικα.	cĕment,	cæmentum.
crăſis,	crāſis.	prĕſent,	præſens.
prŏceſs,	prōceſſus.	prŏteſt,	prōteſtor.
ſpĭrits,	ſpīritus.	lĭly,	līlĭum.
trăject,	trājectus.	fĭlly,	fīlĭa.
prŏject,	prōjectus.	vĕry,	vērò.
prŏduct,	prōductus.	cĭty,	cīvĭtas.
crĕdit,	crēdĭtus.	prĭvy,	prīvus.

545. In this view of the Latin and Engliſh quantity, we ſee how uncertain it is to argue from the former to the latter; for though the Latin *accent* is frequently a rule for placing the Engliſh accent, as in words derived whole from that language, as *abdomen, acumen*, &c. (503), or preſerving the ſame number of ſyllables, as in *impudent, elegant*, from *impudens, elegans*, &c. (503), yet the *quantity* of the Latin ſeems to have no influence on that of the Engliſh. In words of two ſyllables, where one conſonant comes between two vowels, as *focus, baſis, local*, &c. though the vowel in the firſt ſyllable is ſhort, in Latin, it is long in Engliſh; and inverſely, *florid, frigid, livid*, &c. have the vowels in the firſt ſyllable ſhort, though theſe vowels are long in *floridus, frigidus, lividus*, &c.; ſo that if any thing like a rule can be formed, it is, that when a word of three ſyllables in Latin, with the two firſt ſhort, is angliciſed by dropping the laſt ſyllable; we ſhorten the firſt ſyllable of the Engliſh diſſyllable, unleſs it ends with the vowel *u* (535). Thus we ſee the ſhortening power of our Engliſh antepenultimate accent, which ſhortens every antepenultimate vowel but *u* in our pronunciation of Latin words; as in *mimicus vividus*, &c. and continues its ſhortening power in the penultimate accent of theſe words when angliciſed into *mimick* and *vivid;* and hence it is that the ſhort quantity of the firſt vowel in diſſyllables is become ſo prevalent in our language, to the great detriment of its ſound, and the diſturbance of its ſimplicity.

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

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Diſſyllables with but one conſonant in the middle, having the firſt ſyllable pronounced long:

sōfa,	æra,	līlach,	sōphi,
āga,	bīfold,	trīglyph,	kāli,
ēpha,	dōtard,	gārīſh,	rēbeck,
gāla,	dōtage,	zēnith,	cōpal,
chīna,	cōping,	cādi,	gābel,
nāvel,	ēgre,	bōſom,	grāvy,
hāzel,	cīpher,	rāven,	īvy,
fōcil,	fāther,	ēven,	hāzy,
ēvil,	sāker,	zēchin,	nīzy,
ācorn,	ōker,	bāson,	clōver,
māson,	stōker,	cāpon,	sīzer,
dādo,	tāper,	āpron,	nādir,
sāgo,	tōper,	īron,	tābour,
brāvo,	wāter,	glēby,	wāges,
trōchar,	wāver,	hōly,	bōlis,
pōlar,	lēver,	zāny,	tōphet,
grōcer,	ōver,	tīny,	ēgret,
spīder,	rīgol,	pōny,	rōlant,
cīder,	tōken,	crōny,	pīlot,
wāfer,	mēgrim,	tōry,	bōrax,
wāger,	bēsom,	mīsy,	bāby.

Diſſyllables with but one conſonant in the middle, having the firſt ſyllable pronounced ſhort:

bŏrough,	drĭvel,	flăgon,	gĕnet,
sĕraph,	swĭvel,	wăgon,	clăret,
rĕlĭſh,	hŏvel,	tălon,	clŏset,
blĕmiſh,	grŏvel,	tĕnon,	cĭvet,
bănĭſh,	shŏvel,	hĕron,	trĭvet,
dămaſk,	drăzel,	băron,	rĭvet,
frŏlick,	mănage,	sĭrup,	cŏvet,
mĕdal,	bŏrage,	lĕcher,	făgot,
shĕkel,	vĭsage,	wĕther,	bĭgot,
ămel,	răvage,	găther,	jĭgot,
chĭsel,	săvage,	lăther,	spĭgot,
găvel,	rĭvage,	răther,	pĭvot,
ĕphod,	trăvise,	nĕther,	dĕsart,
hăzard,	trăverse,	hĭther,	cŏvert,
hăgard,	rĕfuse,	wĭther,	cŏpiſt,
dĭzard,	frĭgate,	thĭther,	prŏvoſt,
lĭzard,	shĕriff,	tĭther,	gămot,
vĭzard,	trăvail,	ŏther,	shădow,
wĭzard,	pĕril,	mŏther,	wĭdow,
bŏdice,	vĕnom,	smŏther,	hŏney,
bălance,	wŏman,	pŏther,	cŏmely,
vălance,	rĭven,	sĭker,	măny,
dămage,	slŏven,	clĕver,	cŏny,
hŏmage,	ŏven,	nĕver,	bŭry,
grăvel,	sătin,	quĭver,	bŭsy,
bĕvil,	băvin,	cŏver,	bĕvy,

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lĕvel,	răvin,	hŏver,	lĕvy,
rĕvel,	spăvin,	măner,	tĭvy,
snĭvel,	plĕvin,	căract,	prĭvy,
rĭvel,	cŏvin,	văret,	pĭty.

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

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

Thus have I endeavoured to give a diſtinct view of the correſpondence between the accent and quantity of the learned languages and our own; and to reſcue a plain Engliſhman (who, as Ben Jonſon ſays of Shakeſpeare, has little Latin and leſs Greek,) from the ſupercilious criticiſm of thoſe Greeklings and Latinitaſters, who are often remarkably ignorant of their own language, and yet frequently decide upon its accent and quantity, becauſe they have a ſmattering of Greek and Latin. If the queſtion turns upon the accent of an Engliſh word, the Latin word it is derived from is immediately produced, and ſentence paſſed without appeal; and yet if the Engliſhman were to aſk the rule on which this deciſion is founded, the ſcholar would, in all probability, be at a loſs to tell him. Has every Engliſh word, he might ſay, the ſame accent as the Latin word from which it is derived? This the ſcholar could not anſwer in the affirmative, as the leaſt recollection would tell him that *parſimony*, *acrimony*, &c. cannot be accented after the Latin *parſimonia*, *acrimonia*, &c. as the Latin is never accented higher than the antepenultimate. But perhaps the Engliſh word is adopted whole from the Latin. Here is undoubtedly a fair pretence for pronouncing it with the Latin accent; and yet we ſee how many exceptions there

* Alioqui, pro uſu, abuſus & inveteratus error nobis obtruderetur. Olim enim pro mutatione ſonorum mutabantur & literæ: & ſi quando conſuetudo aliquid mutaſſet, ſcribendi quoque modus ſtatim variabatur. Unde quum apud Ennium & Plautum *Sont* & *Servos* diceretur & ſcriberetur, poſtea multis aurium delicijs *o* vocali rejecta, quod vaſtus illius videretur ſonus, *u* litera ſubſtituta eſt, & ſono expreſſa; ita ut eorum loco *Sunt* & *Servus* prolatum & ſcriptum ſit. Adolphi Mekerchi Brugenſis De Vet. et Rect. Pronun. Linguæ Græcæ Commentarius.

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are to this rule (see No. 503, *b.*) Or, perhaps, the English word, though anglicised, retains the same number of syllables. This, indeed, may be said to be a *general* rule for preserving the Latin accent, but so general as to be neglected in a thousand instances (see No. 503, *f, g, h, i, k.*) But if the scholar, as is often the case, huddles quantity and accent together, and infers the English *quantity* from the Latin; the English scholar needs only to refer him to the selections here given, (No. (544) (545,) to show the inanity of such a plea. Upon the whole, therefore, I flatter myself that men of learning will be gratified to see the subject in a clearer point of view than any in which it has ever been exhibited; and the plain English scholar will be indebted to me for giving him as clear and distinct an idea of the connexion between the Greek and Latin accent and quantity, and the accent and quantity of his native tongue, as if he had Homer and Horace by heart; and for placing him out of the reach of those pert minor critics, who are constantly insulting him with their knowledge of the dead languages.

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

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

548. I know it may be demanded with great plausibility, how do I know that there is not this very inconsistency in custom itself? What right have I to suppose that custom is not as vague and capricious in these syllables as in those under the accent? To which I answer: if custom has determined the sound of these vowels, the dispute is at an end. I implicitly acquiesce in the decision; but if professors of the art disagree in their opinions, it is a shrewd sign that custom is not altogether so clear in its sentence; and I must insist on recurring to principles till custom has unequivocally decided.

549. Every vowel that is neither shortened by the accent, nor succeeded by a double consonant, naturally terminates a syllable; and this terminating vowel, though not so properly long as if the accent were on it, would be very improperly termed short, if by short, as is often the case, be meant shut (65). According to this idea of syllabication, it is presumed that the word *opinion* would fall into three distinct parts, and every part be terminated by a consonant but the first, thus *o-pin-ion*.

* I am aware that this ingenious writer seems to avoid this inconsistency, by premising, in his Rhetorical Grammar, page 43, that he has sometimes marked the *o* in words beginning with a preposition with the oratorial, and sometimes with the colloquial pronunciation: thus, in *commune*, *communicate*, &c. the oratorial sound is given as in the first syllable of *common*, while the colloquial sound changes the *o* into *u*, as if the words were written *cummune*, *cummunicate*, &c.: but the distinction in these examples does not touch the point: here there is a change only of one short sound for another, and not any promiscuous use of a long and short, or open and shut sound of the same letter. Dr. Kenrick himself, when he marks the *o* in *proboscis*, *proceed*, and *procedure*, does not adopt the short *u*, as he does in *commune*, *communicate*, &c.; nor is he aware of the essential difference with respect to the quantity of the vowel, in the double consonant in one set of words, and the single one in the other.

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550. But it may be demanded, what reaſon is there in the nature of the thing for dividing the word in this manner, rather than into *op-in-ion*, where a conſonant ends every ſyllable? In this, as in many other caſes of delicacy, we may be allowed to prove what is right, by firſt proving what is wrong. Every ear would be hurt, if the firſt ſyllable of *opinion* and *opulence* were pronounced exactly alike, *op-in-ion* would be as different from *o-pin-ion* as *o-pu-lence* from *op-u-lence*, and conſequently a different ſyllabication ought to be adopted; but as *opulence* is rightly divided into *op-u-lence*, *opinion* muſt be divided into *o-pin-ion;* that is, the *o* muſt be neceſſarily ſeparated from the *p*, as in *o-pen*; for, as was before obſerved, every vowel pronounced alone has its open ſound, as nothing but its junction with a conſonant can ſhut it, and conſequently unaccented vowels not neceſſarily joined to a conſonant are always open; therefore, without violating the fundamental laws of pronunciation, *opinion* muſt neceſſarily be divided into *o-pin-ion* and not *op-in-ion*, and the *o* pronounced as in the word *open* and not as in *opulence*; which was the thing to be proved.

551. If theſe reaſons are valid with reſpect to the vowel in queſtion, they have the ſame force with reſpect to every other vowel not ſhut by a conſonant throughout the language. That the vowels in this ſituation are actually open, we may eaſily perceive by obſerving *that* vowel, which, from its diphthongal and ſemi-conſonant ſound, is leſs liable to ſuffer by obſcure pronunciation than any other. The letter *u*, in this ſituation, always preſerves itſelf full and open, as we may obſerve in *utility*, *lucubration*, &c. The *o*, the moſt open of all the ſimple vowels, has the ſame tendency in *obedience*, *opake*, *poſition*, &c. the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of *event*, in the ſecond of *delegate*, the firſt and third of *evangeliſt*, in the ſecond of *gayety*, *nicety*, &c. the *a* in the firſt of *abate*, and the ſecond of *probable*, &c. and the *i* in *nullity*. This unaccented letter being no more than *e*, and this ſound, when long, correſponding exactly with its ſhort ſound, (which is not the caſe with any of the other vowels (65) (66), the difference between the long and ſhort, or open and ſhut ſound of this letter, is leſs perceptible than in any other: yet we may eaſily perceive that a delicate pronunciation evidently leaves it open when unaccented in *indiviſibility*, as this word would not be juſtly pronounced if the *i* in every ſyllable were cloſed by a conſonant, as if divided into *in-div-is-ib-il-it-y*; the firſt, third, and fifth ſyllables, would, indeed, be juſtly pronounced according to this diviſion, as theſe have all accentual force, which ſhuts this vowel, and joins it to the ſucceeding conſonant; but in the ſecond, fourth, and ſixth ſyllables, there is no ſuch force, and conſequently it muſt remain open and unconnected with the conſonant; though, as was before obſerved, the long and ſhort ſound of this vowel are ſo near each other, that the difference is leſs perceived than in the reſt. Every ear would be diſpleaſed at ſuch a pronunciation as is indicated by *ut-til-lit-y*, *luc-ub-bration*, *op-pin-ion*, *pos-ition*, *ev-vent*, *ev-van-gel-liſt*, *ab-bate*, *prob-bab-ble*, &c.; but for exactly the ſame reaſons that the vowels out of the ſtreſs ought to be kept open in theſe words, the ſlender *i* muſt be kept open in the ſame ſituation in the word *in-di-vis-i-bil-i-ty*, and every ſimilar word in the language.*

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

* It is plain that Mr. Sheridan conſidered the unaccented vowel *i*, whether ending a ſyllable, or joined to the ſucceeding conſonant, as ſtanding for the ſame ſound; for we ſee him ſometimes making uſe of one diviſion, and ſometimes of another: thus he divides the word *diver-ſi-ty* with the *i* terminating the penultimate ſyllable, and *u-ny-ver-ſit-y* with the ſame *i* united to the conſonant. The ſame variety takes place in the words *di-viſ-i-bil-i-ty* and *in-di-viſ-i-bil-it-y*, while Dr. Kenrick divides all words of this termination regularly in the former manner.

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

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

Sheridan.	Kenrick.	Scott.	Perry.
miz-ur-ubl,	———	*mis-e-ra-bl,*	*mis-er-a-ble,*
miz-zur-y,	*mis-er-y,*	*mis-e-ry,*	*mis-e-ry,*
sur-dzhur-y,	*sur-ge-ry,*	*sur-ge-ry,*	*surg-e-ry,*
sor-cer-y,	*sor-ce-ry,*	*sor-ce-ry,*	*sor-ce-ry,*
rob-bur-y,	———	*rob-ber-y,*	*rob-be-ry,*
fore-jer-y,	*for-ge-ry,*	*for-ge-ry,*	*forg-e-ry,*
slave-er-y,	*sla-ve-ry,*	*sla-ve-ry,*	*sla-ve-ry,*
na-vur-y,	*kna-ve-ry,*	*kna-ve-ry,*	*knav-e-ry,*
brá-vu-ry,	———	*bra-ve-ry,*	*brav-e-ry,*
cook-er-y,	———	*cook-e-ry,*	*cook-e-ry,*
rook-ur-y,	*rook-er-y,*	*rook-e-ry,*	*rook-e-ry,*
im-midzh-ry,	*im-a-ger-y,*	*im-a-ger-y,*	*im-a-ge-ry,*
flum-mur-y,	*flum-mer-y,*	*flum-ma-ry,*	*flum-mer-y,*
mum-mur-y,	*mum-mer-y,*	*mum-me-ry,*	*mum-me-ry,*
mur-der-ur,	———	*mur-der-er,*	*mur-der-er,*
mur-dur-us,	———	*mur-der-ous,*	*mur-der-ous,*
fine-ur-y,	———	*fi-ne-ry,*	*fine-ry,*
gun-nur-y,	*gun-ner-y,*	*gun-ne-ry,*	*gun-ne-ry,*
dan-je-rus,	*dan-ger-ous,*	*dan-ger-ous,*	*dang-er-ous,*
vo-sif-er-us,	*vo-cif-e-rous,*	*vo-cif-er-ous,*	*vo-cif-e-rous,*
som-nif-fer-us,	*som-nif-e-rous,*	*som-nif-er-ous,*	*som-nif-e-rous,*
nu-mer-rus,	*nu-me-rous,*	*nu-me-rous,*	*nu-me-rous,*
in-nu-mur-us,	———	*in-nu-me rous,*	*in-nu-me-rous,*
pros-per-us,	———	*pros-per-ous,*	*pros-per ous,*
im-pros-pur-us,	———	*un-pros-per-ous,*	*un-pros-per-ous,*
ut-tur-ebl,	———	*ut-ter-a-ble,*	*ut-ter-a-ble,*
un-ut-ter-ebl,	———	*un-ut-ter-a-ble,*	*un-ut-ter-a-ble.*

555. I have been the more copious in my collection of theſe varieties, that I might not appear to have taken the advantage of any overſight or miſtake of the preſs: nor is it any wonder when the principles of ſyllabication ſo ſtrongly incline us to leave the vowel *e*, like the other vowels, open before a ſingle conſonant; and the ear ſo decidedly tells us, that this letter is not always open when preceded by the accent, and followed by *r*, it is no wonder, I ſay, that a writer ſhould be perplexed, and that he ſhould ſometimes incline to one ſide, and ſometimes to the other. I am conſcious I have not always been free from this inconſiſtency myſelf. The examples therefore which I have ſelected, will, I hope, fully juſtify me in the ſyllabication I have adopted; which is, that of ſometimes ſeparating the *e* from the *r* in this ſituation, and ſometimes not. When ſolemn and deliberate ſpeaking has ſeemed to admit of lengthening the *e*, I have ſometimes made it end the ſyllable; when this was not the caſe, I have ſometimes joined it to the *r*: thus, as *e* in the penultimate ſyllable of *incarcerate, reverberate*, &c. ſeems, in ſolemn ſpeaking, to admit of a ſmall degree of length and diſtinctneſs, it ends a ſyllable; but as no ſolemnity of pronunciation ſeems to admit of the ſame length and openneſs of the *e* in *tolerate, deliberate*, &c. it is united with *r*, and ſounded in the notation by ſhort *u*. It ought, however, to be carefully obſerved, that though the *e* in this ſituation is ſometimes ſeparated from the *r*, there is no ſpeaking, however deliberate and ſolemn, that will not admit of uniting it to *r*, and pronouncing it like ſhort *u*, without offending the niceſt and moſt critical ear.

556. It muſt alſo be noted, that this alteration of the ſound of *e* before *r* is only when it follows the accent, either primary or ſecondary, (522) (530;) for when it is in the firſt ſylla-

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ble of a word, though unaccented, it keeps its true ſound: thus, though the *e* is pronounced like *u* in *alter*, *alteration*, &c. yet in *perfection*, *terrific*, &c. this letter is as pure as when the accent is on it in *perfect*, *terrible*, &c.

557. Something like the corruption of the ſound of unaccented *e* before *r* we may perceive in the colloquial pronunciation of the vowel *o* in the ſame ſituation; and accordingly we find our beſt orthoepiſts differ in their notation of this letter: thus *memory*, *memorable*, *immemorable*, *memorably*, *memorize*, have the *o* pronounced like ſhort *u* by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott; and *memorandum*, with the *o*, as in *open*; while Dr. Kenrick gives the *o* in all theſe words the ſound it has in the conjunction *or*. Mr. Sheridan marks the unaccented *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like the *o* in *open*; but Mr. Scott pronounces this *o* in *corporal*, *corporate*, and *corporation*, like ſhort *u*, and the ſame letter in *incorporate*, and *incorporation* like Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Kenrick, like the *o* in the former inſtances. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are uniform in their pronunciation of the ſame vowel like ſhort *u* in *armour*, *armorer*, *armory*, *pillory*, *suasory*, *perſuaſory*, *allegory*, *compulſory*, *curſory*, and *predatory*; while Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *o* in *armour*, and *armory* like the *o* in *open*, and the ſame letter in *pillory*, *allegory*, and *curſory*, like the *o* in *or*, *nor*, &c. This diverſity, among good judges, can ariſe from nothing but the ſame uncertainty of the ſound of this letter that we have juſt obſerved of the *e*; but if we narrowly watch our pronunciation, we ſhall find that the unaccented *o* may be opened and lengthened, in deliberate ſpeaking, without hurting the ear, which is not always the caſe with *e*; and this has induced me generally to ſeparate the *o* from the ſucceeding *r* when immediately following the accent; though I am ſenſible that the rapidity of colloquial ſpeaking often reduces it to ſhort *u* without offending the ear: but when the *o* is removed more than one ſyllable from the accent, the moſt deliberate ſpeaking generally lets it ſlide into the other vowel: for which reaſon I have commonly marked it in this manner. See COMMAND.

558. It may, perhaps, appear to ſome of my readers, that too much time has been ſpent upon theſe nice diſtinctions of ſound, in which judges themſelves are found to diſagree; but when we conſider how many ſyllables in the language are unaccented, and that theſe ſyllables are thoſe in which the peculiar delicacy of the pronunciation of natives conſiſts: when we reflect on the neceſſity of having as diſtinct and permanent ſounds as poſſible, to which we may refer theſe fleeting and evaneſcent ones, we ſhall not look upon an attempt to arreſt and inveſtigate them as a uſeleſs part of philology.

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 A TABLE of the SIMPLE and DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Dictionary.

ENGLISH SOUNDS.	FRENCH SOUNDS.
1. å. The long ſlender Engliſh *a*, as in fåte, på-per, &c. (73)	*é* in *fée, épée.*
2. å. The long Italian *a*, as in får, få-ther, pa-på, mam-må, (77)	*a* in *fable, rable.*
3. å. The broad German *a*, as in fåll, wåll, wå-ter, (83)	*â* in *âge, Châlons.*
4. å. The ſhort ſound of the Italian *a*, as in fåt, måt, mår-ry, (81)	*a* in *fat, matin.*
1. é. The long *e*, as in mé, hére, mè tre, mé-dium, (93)	*i* in *mitre, épître,*
2. ĕ. The ſhort *e*, as in mĕt, lĕt, gĕt, (95)	*e* in *meite, nette,*
1. ì. The long diphthongal *i*, as in pine, tì-tle, (105)	*aï* in *laïque, naïf.*
2. ĭ. The ſhort ſimple *i*, as in pĭn, tĭt-tle, (107)	*i* in *inné, titré.*
1. ó. The long open *o*, as in nó, nóte, nó-tice, (162)	*o* in *globe, lobe.*
2. ǒ. The long cloſe *o*, as in mǒve, prǒve, (164)	*ou* in *mouvoir, pouvoir.*
3. ǒ. The long broad *o*, as in nǒr, fǒr, ǒr; like the broad à, (167)	*o* in *or, for, encor.*
4. ŏ. The ſhort broad *o*, as in nŏt, hŏt, gŏt, (163)	*o* in *hotte, cotte.*
1. ù. The long diphthongal *u*, as in tùbe, cù-pid, (171)	*iou* in *Cioulat, chicurme.*
2. ŭ. The ſhort ſimple *u*, as in tŭb, cŭp, sŭp, (172)	*eu* in *neuf, veuf.*
3. ů. The middle or obtuſe *u*, as in bůll, fůll, půll, (173)	*ou* in *boule, foule, poule.*
ôî. The long broad ô, and the ſhort ĭ, as in ôîl, (299)	*oï* in *cycloïde, heroïque.*
ôů. The long broad ô, and the middle obtuſe ů, as in thôů, pôůnd, (313)	*aoû* in *Août.*
Th. The acute or ſharp *th*, as in *think, thin.* (466).	
TH. The grave or flat TH, as in THIS, THAT (41) (50) (469).	

560. When *G* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard ſound in *get, gone,* &c. as go, give, geeſe, &c.; when it has its ſoft ſound, it is ſpelled in the notation by the conſonant *J*, as *giant, ginger, ji-ant, jin-jer.* The ſame may be obſerved of *S*: the Roman character denotes its hard ſound in *sin, sun,* &c. as ſo, ſit, ſenſe, &c.; its ſoft ſound is ſpelled by *z*, as *rose, raise,* &c. *roze, raze,* &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

N. B. A word not found in the Dictionary, may poſſibly be met with in the Appendix.

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A CRITICAL PRONOUNCING

DICTIONARY

AND EXPOSITOR OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The figures between the parentheſes refer to the numbers in the Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to this Dictionary, where the different ſounds of the letters are explained at large. Thus (73) *refers to the firſt ſound of the letter* A; (93) *to the firſt ſound of the letter* E; *and ſo of the reſt.*

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

A

☞ (559). Fāte, fär, fâll, fåt; mè, mêt; pine, pĭn; nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt; tūbe, tŭb, bûll; öil: pŏund; *th*in, THIS.

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

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

Of the Alphabetical Pronunciation of the Letter A.

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

But, however deep have been their reſearches into the origin of this letter, we find no author in our language has hitherto attempted to ſettle the diſputes that have ariſen between the natives of England, Ireland, and Scotland, about the true ſound of it, when called by its name. Inſtead, therefore, of tracing this character through the circles of Gomer, the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, the myſterious Abraxas, or the Iriſh Ogum, I ſhall endeavour to obviate a difficulty that frequently ariſes when it is pronounced in the Hornbook: or, in other words, to enquire what is the true name of the firſt letter of the Engliſh alphabet—whether we are to ſay *Aye, B, C; Ah, B, C;* or *Aw, B, C.*

And firſt, it will be neceſſary to conſider the nature of a vowel; which grammarians are generally agreed in defining to be "a ſimple articulate ſound, formed by the impulſe of the voice by the opening only of the mouth in a particular manner." Now, as every vowel by itſelf is ſounded long, as nothing but its junction with a conſonant can make it otherwiſe, it is natural, when pronouncing this vowel alone, to give it the long open ſound; but as this long open ſound is threefold, as heard in *face, father*, and *water*, a queſtion ariſes, which of theſe long ſounds ſhall we adopt as a common name to the whole ſpecies of this letter? The Engliſh make choice of the *a* in *face*, the Iriſh of that in *father*, and the Scotch of that in *water*. Each party produces words where the letter *a* is ſounded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one ſhould have the preference, the controverſy is commonly at an end; any farther reaſons are either too

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remote or too insignificant to be produced: and indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into so trifling a question as the mere name of a letter; but when we find ourselves unable to convey signs to each other on account of this diversity of names, and that words themselves are endangered by an improper utterance of their component parts, it seems highly incumbent on us to attempt a uniformity in this point, which, insignificant as it may seem, is undoubtedly the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

The first rule for naming a letter, when pronounced alone, seems to be this: Whatever sound we give to a letter when terminating a syllable, the same sound ought to be given to it when pronounced alone; because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple sound, uninfluenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a sound as does not suppose the existence of any other letter. But wherever *a* terminates a syllable with the accent upon it, (the only state in which it can be said to be pure,) it has always the English sound of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words *fa-ther*, *ma-ster*, and *wa-ter*; and that these are merely exceptions, appears from the uniformity with which the *a* is pronounced otherwise in *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, *fatal*, &c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the sound they have in a similar situation, as the *e* like that in *me-grim*, the *i* like the *i* in *ti-tle*; the *o* as the *o* in *no-ble*, and the *u* like the *u* in *tu-tor*. Thus, as it appears from the general analogy of pronunciation, that the sound of the *a*, which the English adopt, is the only one that does not necessarily suppose the existence of any other sound, it inevitably follows that theirs only is the proper appellation of that letter.

But there is another analogy by which we may determine the true sound of the vowels when pronounced singly; and that is, the sound they have when preserved long and open by the final *e*. Thus we call the letter *e* by the sound it has in *theme*, the letter *i* as it sounds in *time*, the letter *o* as heard in *tone*, and the *u* as in *tune*; and why the letter *a* should not be pronounced as heard in *face*, cannot be conceived, as each of the other vowels has, like *a*, a variety of other sounds, as they are united with letters which, in some measure, alter their quality.

In consequence of entertaining a different idea of the *a*, when pronounced in the alphabet, we see the natives of Ireland very prone to a different pronunciation of the words where this letter occurs; and, indeed, it is quite consistent with their doctrine of the sound of *a*, that the words *parent*, *papal*, *taper*, and *fatal*, should be pronounced *pah-rent*, *pah-pal*, *tah-per*, and *fah-tal*. We find the Scotch likewise inclinable to the same pronunciation of *a*, when in *words*, as when alone. Thus we hear *Sawtan* for *Satan*, *sawcred* for *sacred*, and *law-ity* for *laity*; and this is perfectly consistent with the manner in which they pronounce the letter *a*, when alone: there is no medium. If this be not the true pronunciation of these words, the *a* is certainly to be sounded as the English do: for, whenever the English give the Italian sound, as it may be called, to the *a*, except in the words *father* and *master*, it is always in consequence of its junction with some consonant, which determines it to that sound; as in monosyllables terminating in *r*, as *bar*, *car*, *far*: but where it is not affected by a succeeding consonant, as in the words *parent*, *papal*, *natal*, *fatal*, we then hear it pronounced as the slender English *a*, both in and out of composition.

It will, perhaps, be objected, that the most frequent short sound of *a*, as heard in *cat*, *rat*, *mat*, *carry*, *marry*, *parry*, is the short sound of the Italian *a* in *father*, *car*, *mar*, *par*, and not the short sound of the *a* in *care*, *mare*, and *pare*; but it may be answered, that this want of correspondence between the name of the letter, and the most frequent short sound, is common to the rest of the vowels: for the *o*, as heard in *cot*, *not*, *rot*, is not the short sound of the *o* in *coat*, *note*, *wrote*, but of the *a* in *water*, or of the diphthongs in *caught*, *naught*, and *wrought*; and if we ought to call the *a*, *ah*, because its short sound corresponds to *ah*, for the very same reason we ought to call the *o*, *au*; and a similar alteration must take place with the rest of the vowels. As therefore, from the variety of sounds the vowels have, it is impossible to avoid the inconvenience of sometimes sounding the letter one way in a syllable, and another way in a word, we must either adopt the simple long sound when we would pronounce the letter alone, or invent new names for every different sound in a different word, in order to obviate the difficulty.

It must not be dissembled, however, that the sound of *a*, when terminating a syllable not under the accent, seems more inclined to the Irish than the English *a*, and that the ear is less disgusted with the sound of *Ah-mer-i-cah* than of *A-mer-i-cay*: but to this it may be answered, that letters not under the accent

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nŏt;—tûbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŭnd;—thin, THIS.

in a thousand instances, deviate from their true sound; that the vowel *a*, like several other vowels in a final syllable not accented, has an obscure sound, bordering on *u*; but if the *a*, in this situation, were pronounced ever so distinctly, and that this pronunciation were clearly the *a* in *father*, it would be nothing to the purpose: when the *a* is pronounced alone, it may be said not only to be a letter, but a distinct character, and a noun substantive; and, as such, has the same force as the letters in an accented syllable. The letter *a*, therefore, as the first character in the alphabet, may always be said to have the accent, and ought to have the same long, open sound, as is given to that letter when accented in a syllable, and not influenced in its sound by any preceding or succeeding consonant.

We may therefore conclude, that if all vowels, when pronounced alone, are accented and long, if spelling be the pronunciation of letters alone, as it would be absurd to suppose ourselves acquainted with the different consonants that determine the sound of the vowels before they are pronounced,) it follows, that in spelling, or repeating the component parts of a word, we ought to give those parts their simple and uncombined sound: but there is no uncombined sound of the vowel *a*, except the slender sound contended for, unless in the words *father* and *master*; and therefore, when we repeat letters singly, in order to declare the sound of a word, we must undoubtedly give the first letter of the alphabet the sound we ever give it in the first syllable of the numerous class *la-dy*, *pa-gan*, *ma-son*, *ba-son*, &c.

Thus, after placing every objection in its strongest light, and deducing our arguments from the simplest and clearest principles, this important question seems at last decided in favour of the English; who, independent of the arguments in their favour, may be presumed to have a natural right to determine the name of the letter in question, though it has been so often litigated by their formidable and learned, though junior relations. For though, in some cases, the natives of Ireland and Scotland adhere rather more closely to analogy than the English themselves, yet in this we find the English pronounce perfectly agreeable to rule; and that the slender pronunciation of the letter *a*, as they pronounce it in the alphabet, is no more than giving it that simple sound, it ever has, when unconnected with vowels or consonants that alter its power.

ABACUS, ăb'ă-kŭs. s. [Latin]. A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.

ABAFT, ă-băft'. ad. (545). From the fore part of the ship, towards the stern.

To ABANDON, ă-băn'dŭn. v. a. To give up, resign, or quit; to desert; to forsake. (166).

ABANDONED, ă-băn'dŭnd. par. (362). Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT, ă-băn'dŭn-mĕnt. s. The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, ăb-ăr-tĭk-ù-lă'shŭn. s. (290). That species of articulation that has manifest motion.

To ABASE, ă-bāse'. v. a. To cast down, to depress, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, ă-bāse'mĕnt. s. The state of being brought low; depression.

To ABASH, ă-băsh'. v. a. To make ashamed.

To ABATE, ă-bāte'. v. a. (545.) To lessen, to diminish.

To ABATE, ă bāte'. v. n. To grow less.

ABATEMENT, ă-bāte'mĕnt. s. The act of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

ABATER, ă-bā'tŭr. s. (98). The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured.

ABB, ăb. s. The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBACY, ăb'bă-sē. s. (452). The rights, possessions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, ăb'bĕs. s. The superior of a nunnery.

ABBEY, or ABBY, ăb'bē. s. (270). A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, ăb'bŭt. s. (166). The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBREVIATE, ăb-brē'vē-āte. v. a. To shorten, to cut short. (505).

ABBREVIATION, ăb-brē-vē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of shortening.

ABBREVIATOR, ăb-brē-vē-ā'tŭr. s. One who abridges. (521).

ABBREVIATURE, ăb-brē'vē-ă-tchŭre. s. (461). A mark used for shortening.

To ABDICATE, ăb'dē-kāte. v. a. To give up right, to resign. (503).

ABDICATION, ăb-dē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of abdicating, resignation.

ABDICATIVE, ăb'dē-cā-tĭve, a. (512). That which causes or implies an abdication.

☞ Dr. Johnson places the accent on the first syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry on the second. The former is, in my opinion, the most correct.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, 'fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

ABDOMEN, āb-dō'mĕn. s. (503). A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly. (521).

ABDOMINAL, āb-dŏm'mē-nāl. } a.
ABDOMINOUS, āb-dŏm'mē-nŭs. }
Relating to the abdomen.

To ABDUCE, āb-dūse'. v. a. To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, āb-dū'sĕnt. a. Muscles abducent, serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTOR, āb-dŭk'tŏr. s. (166). The Muscles, which draw back the several members.

ABED, ā-bĕd'. ad. In bed.

ABERRANCE, āb-ĕr'rānse. s. A deviation from the right way, an errour.

ABERRANCY, āb-ĕr'rān-sē. s. The same with Aberrance.

ABERRANT, āb-ĕr'rānt. a. Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, āb-ĕr-rā'shŭn. s. The act of deviating from the common track.

ABERRING, āb-ĕr'ring. part. (410). Going astray.

To ABERUNCATE, āb-ē-rŭn'kāte. v. a. To pull up by the roots. (91).

To ABET, ā-bĕt'. v. a. To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, ā-bĕt'mĕnt. s. The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR, ā-bĕt'tŭr. s. He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. (166). (418).

ABEYANCE, ā-bā'ānse. s. The right of fee simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law.

To ABHOR, āb-hŏr'. v. a. (168). To hate with acrimony; to loathe.

ABHORRENCE, āb-hŏr'rĕnse. }
ABHORRENCY, āb-hŏr'rĕn-sē. } s.
The act of abhorring, detestation.

ABHORRENT, āb-hŏr'rĕnt. a. (168). Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.

ABHORRER, āb-hŏr'rŭr. s. (28). A hater, detester.

To ABIDE, ā-bīde'. v. n. To dwell in a place; not to remove; to bear or support the consequences of a thing; it is used with the particle *with*, before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

ABIDER, ā-bī'dŭr. s. (98). The person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABIDING, ā-bī'dĭng. s. (410). Continuance.

ABJECT, āb'jĕkt. a. (492). Mean or worthless; contemptible, or of no value.

ABJECT, āb'jĕkt. s. A man without hope.

To ABJECT, āb-jĕkt'. v. a. (492). To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS, āb-jĕk'tĕd-nĕs. s. The state of an abject.

ABJECTION, āb-jĕk'shŭn. s. Meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

ABJECTLY, āb'jĕkt-lē. ad. (452). In an abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS, āb'jĕkt-nĕs. s. Servility, meanness.

ABILITY, ā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. (482). The power to do any thing; capacity, qualification; when it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

To ABJURE, āb-jūre'. v. a. To swear not to do something; to retract, or recant a position upon oath.

ABJURATION, āb-jū-rā'shŭn. s. The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABLACTATE, āb-lāk'tāte. v. a. To wean from the breast. (91).

ABLACTATION, āb-lāk-tā'shŭn. s. One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION, āb-lā-kwē-ā'shŭn. s. The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. (534).

ABLATION, āb-lā'shŭn. s. The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, āb'lā-tĭv. a. (158). That which takes away; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, ā'bl. a. (405). Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having power sufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, ā-bl-bŏd'dĭd. a. Strong of body. (99).

To ABLEGATE, āb'lē-gāte. v. a. To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION, āb-lē-gā'shŭn. s. A sending abroad.

ABLENESS, ā'bl-nĕs. s. Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLEPSY, āb'lĕp-sē. s. (482). Want of sight.

ABLUENT, āb'lū-ĕnt. a. That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLUTION, āb-lū'shŭn. s. The act of cleansing.

To ABNEGATE, āb'nē-gāte. v. a. To deny. (91).

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

ABNEGATION, ăb-nė-gā'shŭn. s. Denial, renunciation.

ABOARD, ă-bōrd'. ad. (295). In a ship.

ABODE, ă-bōde'. s. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence; ſtay, continuation in a place.

ABODEMENT, ă-bōde'mĕnt. s. A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future.

To ABOLISH, ă-bŏl'lĭsh. v. a. To annul; to put an end to; to deſtroy.

ABOLISHABLE, ă-bŏl'lĭsh-ă-bl. a. That which may be aboliſhed.

ABOLISHER, ă-bŏl'lĭsh-ŭr. s. (91). He that aboliſhes.

ABOLISHMENT, ă-bŏl'lĭsh mĕnt. s. The act of aboliſhing.

ABOLITION, ăb-ō-lĭsh'ŭn. s. (544). The act of aboliſhing.

ABOMINABLE, ă-bŏm'ė-nă-bl. a. Hateful, deteſtable.

ABOMINABLENESS, ă-bŏm'ė-nă-bl-nĕss. s. (501). The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs.

ABOMINABLY, ă-bŏm'ė-nă blė. ad. Moſt hatefully, odiouſly.

To ABOMINATE, ă-bŏm'ė-nāte. v. a. To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, ă-bŏm-ė-nā'shŭn. s. Hatred, deteſtation.

ABORIGINES, ăb-ō-rĭdge'ė-nēz. s. The earlieſt inhabitants of a country.

ABORTION, ă bŏr'shŭn. s. The act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, ă-bŏr'tĭv. s. (157). That which is born before the due time.

ABORTIVE, ă-bŏr'tĭv. a. Brought forth before the due time of birth; that which brings forth nothing.

ABORTIVELY, ă-bŏr'tĭv-lė. ad. Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, ă bŏr'tĭv-nĕſs. s. The ſtate of abortion.

ABORTMENT, ă-bŏrt'mĕnt. s. The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

ABOVE, ă bŭv'. prep. (165). Higher in place; higher in rank, power, or excellence; beyond, more than; too proud for, too high for.

ABOVE, ă-bŭv'. ad. Over-head; in the regions of heaven.

ABOVE ALL, ă-bŭv-ăll'. In the firſt place; chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD, ă-bŭv'bōrd. In open ſight; without artifice or trick.

ABOVE-CITED, ă-bŭv'sī'tĕd. Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND, ă-bŭv'grŏund. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, ă-bŭv'mĕn-shŭnd. See ABOVE-CITED.

To ABOUND, ă-bŏund'. v. n. (545). To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

ABOUT, ă-bŏŭt'. prep. (545). Round, ſurrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon; appendant to the perſon, as clothes, &c.; relating to the perſon, as a ſervant.

ABOUT, ă bŏŭt'. ad. Circularly; in circuit; nearly; the longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way; to bring about, to bring to the point or ſtate deſired, as, he has brought about his purpoſes; to come about, to come to ſome certain ſtate or point; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

ABRACADABRA, ăb-ră-kă-dăb'ră. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRADE, ă-brāde'. v. a. To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.

ABRASION, ă-brā'zhŭn. s. The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.

ABREAST, ă-brĕſt'. ad. (545). Side by ſide.

To ABRIDGE, ă-brĭdje'. v. a. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance; to contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort; to deprive of.

ABRIDGED OF, ă-brĭdjd' ŏv. Deprived of, debarred from. (359).

An ABRIDGER, ă-brĭd'jŭr. s. He that abridges, a ſhortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT, ă-brĭdje'mĕnt. s. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs; a diminution in general.

ABROACH, ă brōtsh'. ad. (295). In a poſture to run out; in a ſtate of being diffuſed or propagated.

ABROAD, ă-brawd'. ad. (295). Out of the houſe; in another country; without, not within.

To ABROGATE, ăb'rō gāte. v. a. To take away from a law in force, to repeal, to annul. (91).

ABROGATION, ăb rō-gā'shŭn. s. The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Abrupt, åb-rŭpt'. a. Broken, craggy; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

Abruption, åb-rŭp'shŭn. s. Violent and sudden separation.

Abruptly, åb-rŭpt'lė. ad. Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

Abruptness, åb-rŭpt'nĕs. s. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness.

Abscess, åb'sĕs. s. A morbid cavity in the body.

To **Abscind**, åb-sĭnd'. v. a. To cut off.

Abscission, åb-sĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of cutting off: the state of being cut off.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in marking the *ss* in this word; and, I think, with the best usage on my side. Though double *s* is almost always pronounced sharp and hissing, yet when a sharp *s* precedes, it seems more agreeable to the ear to pronounce the succeeding *s* flat. Thus, though the termination *ition* is always sharp, yet because the *s* in *transition* is necessarily sharp, the *t* goes into the flat sound, as if written *tranzishion*, which see.

To **Abscond**, åb-skŏnd'. v. a. To hide one's self.

Absconder, åb-skŏn'dŭr. s. The person that absconds.

Absence, åb'sĕnse. s. The state of being absent, opposed to presence; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

Absent, åb'sĕnt. a. (492). Not present; absent in mind, inattentive.

To **Absent**, åb-sĕnt'. v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

Absentee, åb-sĕn-tė'. s. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Absinthiated, åb-sĭn'*thė*-å-tĕd. p. Impregnated with wormwood.

To **Absist**, åb-sĭst'. v. n. To stand off, to leave off.

To **Absolve**, åb-zŏlv'. v. a. (448). To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

Absolute, åb'sŏ-lūte. a. (448). Complete, applied as well to persons as things; unconditional, as an absolute promise; not relative, as absolute space; not limited, as absolute power.—See Domestic.

Absolutely, åb'sŏ-lūte-lė. ad. Completely, without restriction; without condition; peremptory, positively.

Absoluteness, åb'sŏ-lūte-nĕs. s. Completeness; freedom from dependence, or limits; despotism.

Absolution, åb-sŏ-lū'shŭn. s. Acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.

Absolutory, åb-sŏl'ū-tŭr-rė. a. That which absolves.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I followed the accentuation of Johnson and Ash in this word, and placed the stress upon the first syllable, contrary to what I had done some years before in the Rhyming Dictionary, where I had placed the accent on the second, and which was the accentuation adopted by *Mr. Sheridan*. Upon a nearer inspection of the analogies of the language, I find this the preferable mode of marking it, as words in this termination, though very irregular, generally follow the stress of the corresponding noun or verb; and consequently this word ought to have the same accent as *absolve*, which is the more immediate relation of the word in question, and not the accent of *absolute*, which is the most distant. (512). *Kenrick*, *W. Johnston*, *Entick*, and *Nares*, have not inserted this word; and *Mr. Perry* very improperly accents it upon the third syllable.

Absonant, åb'sŏ-nånt. a. (544). Contrary to reason.

Absonous, åb'sŏ-nŭs. a. Absurd, contrary to reason.

To **Absorb**, åb-sŏrb'. v. a. To swallow up; to suck up.

Absorbent, åb-sŏr'bĕnt. s. A medicine that sucks up humours.

Absorpt, åb-sŏrpt'. p. Swallowed up.

Absorption, åb-sŏrp'shŭn. s. The act of swallowing up.

To **Abstain**, åb-stāne'. v. n. To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

Abstemious, åb-stė'mė-ŭs. a. Temperate, sober, abstinent.

Abstemiously, åb-stė'mė-ŭs-lė. ad. Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

Abstemiousness, åb-stė'mė-ŭs-nĕss. s. (534). The quality of being abstemious.

Abstention, åb-stĕn'shŭn. s. The act of holding off.

To **Absterge**, åb-stĕrje'. v. a. To cleanse, by wiping.

Abstergent, åb-stĕr'jĕnt. a. Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To **Absterse**, åb-stĕrse'. v. a. To cleanse, to purify.

Abstertion, åb-stĕr'shŭn. s. The act of cleansing.

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nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

ABSTERSIVE, åb-stêr'sîv. a. (428). That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing.

ABSTINENCE, åb'stê-nênſe. s. Forbearance of any thing; faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food.

ABSTINENT, åb'stê-nênt. a. That uſes abſtinence.

To ABSTRACT, åb-ſtrâkt'. v. a. To take one thing from another; to ſeparate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

ABSTRACT, åb-ſtrâkt'. a. Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions.

ABSTRACT, åb'ſtrâkt. s. (492). A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

ABSTRACTED, åb-ſtrâk'têd. p. a. Separated; refined, abſtruſe; abſent of mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY, åb-ſtrâk'têd-lê. ad. With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparate from all contingent circumſtances.

ABSTRACTION, åb ſtrâk'ſhŭn. s. The act of abſtracting; the ſtate of being abſtracted.

ABSTRACTIVE, åb-ſtrâk'tîv. a. Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRACTLY, åb-ſtrâkt'lê. ad. In an abſtract manner.

ABSTRUSE, åb-ſtrûſe'. a. (427). Hidden; difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion.

ABSTRUSELY, åb-ſtrûſe'lê. ad. Obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRUSENESS, åb-ſtrûſe'nêſs. s. Difficulty, obſcurity.

ABSTRUSITY, åb-ſtrû'sê-tê. s. (511). Abſtruſeneſs; that which is abſtruſe.

To ABSUME, åb-ſûme'. v. a. To bring to an end by gradual waſte.

ABSURD, åb-ſûrd'. a. Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon.

ABSURDITY, åb-ſûr'dê-tê. s. (511). The quality of being abſurd; that which is abſurd.

ABSURDLY, åb-ſûrd'lê. ad. Improperly, unreaſonably.

ABSURDNESS, åb-ſûrd'nêſs. s. The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE, å-bŭn'dânſe. s. Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.

ABUNDANT, å-bŭn'dânt. a. Plentiful; exuberant; fully ſtored.

ABUNDANTLY, å-bŭn'dânt-lê. ad. In plenty, amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently.

To ABUSE, å-bûze'. v. a. (437). To make an ill uſe of; to deceive, to impoſe upon; to treat with rudeneſs.

ABUSE, å-bûſe'. s. (437). The ill uſe of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad cuſtom; ſeducement; unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach.

ABUSER, å-bû'zûr. s. He that makes an ill uſe; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeneſs.

ABUSIVE, å-bû'sîv, a. (428). Practiſing abuſe; containing abuſe; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, å-bû'sîv-lê. ad. Improperly, by a wrong uſe; reproachfully.

To ABUT, å-bŭt'. v. n. Obſolete. To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTMENT, å-bŭt'mênt. s. That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS, å-bîſs'. s. A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulph.

ACACIA, å-kâ'ſhê-å. s. (505). A drug brought from Egypt.

ACADEMIAL, åk-å-dê'mê-âl. a. Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, åk-å-dê'mê-ân. s. A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity.

ACADEMICAL, åk-å-dêm'mê-kâl. a. Belonging to an univerſity.

ACADEMICK, åk-å-dêm'îk. s. (508). A ſtudent of an univerſity.

ACADEMICK, åk-kå-dêm'îk. a. Relating to an univerſity.

ACADEMICIAN, åk-kå-dê-mîſh'ân. s. The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST, { å-cåd'dê-miſt, or, åk'å dêm iſt. } s.
The member of an academy.

ACADEMY, { å-kåd'dê-mê, or, åk'å dêm'ê. } s.
An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art; the place where ſciences are taught; a place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or public ſchools.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that this word was anciently and properly accented on the firſt ſyllable, though now frequently on the ſecond. That it was accented on the firſt ſyllable till within theſe few years, is pretty generally remembered; and if Shakeſpeare did not, by poetical licenſe, violate the accentuation of his time, it was cer-

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tainly pronounced so two centuries ago, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotation of him:

"Our court shall be a little *academy*,
"Still and contemplative in living arts."
Love's Labour's Lost.

And in Ben Jonson's *New Inn* we find the same accentuation:

——— "Every house became
"An *academy* of honour, and those parts
"We se departed."———

But the accentuation of this word formerly, on the first syllable, is so generally acknowledged, as not to stand in need of poetic authority. The question is, whether this accentuation, or that which places the stress on the second syllable, is the most proper? To wave, therefore, the authority of custom, which precludes all reasoning on language, and reduces the dispute to a mere matter of fact, it may be presumed that whatever is agreeable to the most general usage of the language in similar words, is the most proper in this; and if it appears that general usage, in similar words, is in favour of the old pronunciation, it must certainly, for that reason, be allowed to be the best. And first it may be observed, that as our language is almost as averse to the accent on the last syllable, as the Latin, it is a general custom with us, when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of one or two of its syllables, to remove the accent at least a syllable higher than it was in the original language, that the accent, when the word is naturalized, may not rest on the last. Thus of *Homérus*, we make *Hómer*; of *Virgílius*, *Vírgil*; and of *Horátius*, *Hórace*: *Hyacínthus*, altered to *Hy'acinth*, removes the accent two syllables higher; and *cæremónia*, become *céremony*, does the same; and no law, that I know of, forbids us to accent *academia*; or if you will Ἀκαδημία when turned into *academy*, on the first syllable, as it was constantly accented by our ancestors, who, receiving Greek through the medium of Latin, generally pronounced Greek words according to the Latin analogy, and therefore necessarily placed the accent of *academia* on the third syllable, which, when reduced to *academy* required the accent to be removed higher.

But how, it will be said, does this account for placing the accent on the first syllable of the English word *academy*, rather than the second? To this it may be answered, that the numberless instances of preference given by the accent to the first syllable in similar words, such as *melancholy*, *parsimony*, *dilatory*, &c. might be a sufficient authority without any other reason. But, perhaps, it will be pardoned me if I go farther, and hazard a supposition that seems to account for the very common practice of placing the accent of so many of the longer polysyllables from the Latin on the first or second syllable. Though in the Latin there never was more than one accent upon a word, yet, in our pronunciation of Latin, we commonly place an accent on alternate syllables, as in our own words; and when the Latin word, by being anglicised, becomes shorter, the alternate accent becomes the principal. Thus, in pronouncing the Latin word *academia*, the English naturally place an accent on the first and third syllable, as if divided into *ăc-a-dē-mi-a*; so that when the word becomes anglicised into *ăc-a-de-my*, the first syllable retains the accent it had when the word was Latin. On the other hand, it may be conjectured with some probability, that a fondness for pronouncing like the French has been the occasion of the alteration. As the English ever suppose the French place the accent on the last syllable, in endeavouring to pronounce this word after their manner, the stress must naturally fall on the second and last syllables, as if divided into *a-căd-a-mie*; and from an imitation of this, it is probable, the present pronunciation of the word was produced. Thus we have a very probable reason why so many of our longer words from the Latin are accented so near the beginning; as, in this mode of pronouncing them, they seem to retain one of the accents of the original. Hence the long train of words, *voluntary*, *comparable*, *disputable*, *admirable*, &c. have the accent on the first syllable, because in pronouncing the words *voluntarius*, *comparabilis*, *disputabilis*, *admirabilis*, &c. we commonly lay a stress upon the first, as well as the third syllable. As to the analogy, as Mr. Sheridan pretends, of pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable, because words ending in *my* have the accent on the antepenultimate, nothing can be more ill founded. True it is, that words of this termination never have the accent on the penultimate; but that, for this reason, they must necessarily have the accent on the antepenultimate, I cannot well comprehend. If *polygamy*, *œconomy*, *astronomy*, &c. (513) have their accent on the antepenultimate, it arises from the nature of the terminations; which being, as it were, a species, and applicable to a thousand other words, have, like *logy* and *graphy*, the accent always on the preceding syllable; which

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ſeems beſt to unite the compound into one word: but *academy* being a ſimple, is ſubject to no ſuch rule, and ſeems naturally to incline to a different analogy of pronunciation. Thus Dr. Johnſon ſeems to have decided juſtly in ſaying the word *academy* ought to have the accent on the firſt ſyllable; though preſent uſage, it muſt be confeſſed, ſeems to lead to the contrary pronunciation.

ACANTHUS, â-kân'*th*ŭs. s. (470). The herb bears-foot.

ACATALECTIC, â-kât-â-lêk'tik. s. A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables.

To ACCEDE, âk-ſêde'. v. n. To be added to, to come to.

To ACCELERATE, âk-ſêl-lûr-âte v. a. To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, âk-ſêl-lûr-â'ſhŭn. s. The act of quickening motion; the ſtate of the body accelerated. (555).

To ACCEND, âk-ſênd'. v. a. To kindle, to ſet on fire.

ACCENSION, âk-ſên'ſhŭn. s. The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled.

ACCENT, âk'ſênt. s. (486). The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.

To ACCENT, âk-ſênt'. v. a. (492). To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

ACCENTUAL, âk-ſên'tſhû-âl. a. Relating to accents. (463).

☞ This word is in no Engliſh Dictionary I have met with; but, conceiving its formation to be perfectly agreeable to the analogy of Engliſh adjectives, and finding it uſed by ſeveral very reſpectable authors, I have ventured to inſert it. Mr. Foſter, in his Eſſay on Accent and Quantity, ſays, "When a "high note ſucceeds a low one, or riſes above "the grave tone of voice, the perception of "it is ſudden and inſtantaneous, before the "continuance of the note is determined one "way or the other for long or ſhort. This "I more clearly conceive, than I can per- "haps expreſs. I can however engage to "make it perceptible to a common Engliſh "ear in any Greek word, according to its "preſent *accentual* mark." And Dr. Galley, in his Diſſertation againſt Greek Accents, makes uſe of the ſame word, where he ſays, "For if ΠΟΣΩΙ means, according to Mr. "Foſter, that oratorical or common diſcourſe "differs from muſic only in the number of "ſounds, *i. e.* that the former has only four "or five notes, but that the latter has many "more, then the *accentual* pronunciation of "a Greek ſentence will not differ from the "ſinging of the ſame ſentence, when ſet to "four or five correſponding notes in muſic, "*i. e.* it will in both caſes be a ſong."

To ACCENTUATE, âk-ſên'tſhû-âte. v. a. (461). To place the accent properly.

ACCENTUATION, âk-ſên-tſhû-â'ſhŭn. s. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

To ACCEPT, âk-ſêpt'. v. a. To take with pleaſure, to receive kindly.

ACCEPTABILITY, âk-ſêp-tâ-bil'lê-tê. s. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, âk'ſêp-tâ-bl. a. Grateful; pleaſing.

☞ Within theſe twenty years this word has ſhifted its accent from the ſecond to the firſt ſyllable. There are now few polite ſpeakers who do not pronounce it *ac'ceptable*; and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become ſo general; for where conſonants of ſo different an organ as *p* and *t* are near the end of a word, the word is pronounced with much more difficulty when the accent is removed higher than when it is arreſted by theſe letters; for, in this caſe, the force which accompanies the accent facilitates the organs in their tranſition from the formation of the one letter to the other. As nature, therefore, directs us to place the accent upon theſe conſonants in all words ending in *active*, *ective*, *itive*, *otive*, and *utive*; *able*, *ible*, *ofible*, and *utible*; ſo we ought to liſten to the ſame voice in pronouncing *acceptable*, *ſuſceptible*, *corruptible*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.—See *Commendable*.

ACCEPTABLENESS, âk'ſêp-tâ-bl-nêſs. s. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, âk'ſêp-tâ-blê. ad. In an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, âk-ſêp'tânſe. s. Reception with approbation.

ACCEPTATION, âk-ſêp-tâ'ſhŭn. s. Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, âk-ſêp'tûr. s. (98). The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTION, âk-ſêp'ſhŭn. s. The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS, âk-ſêſs'. s. The way by which any thing may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increaſe, enlargement, addition; the returns or fits of a diſtemper.

☞ This word is ſometimes heard with the accent on the firſt ſyllable.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

" Hail, water-gruel, healing power,
" Of eaſy *acceſs* to the poor!"

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided as contrary to analogy, and the general uſage of the language, as may be ſeen in Johnſon under the word.

ACCESSARINESS, ăk'sĕs-sā'rē-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being acceſſary.

ACCESSARY, ăk'sĕs-sā-rē. s. He that, not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, ăk'sĕs'sā-rē. a. Joined to, additional, helping forward.

ACCESSIBLE, ăk-sĕs'sē-bl. a. That which may be approached.

ACCESSION, ăk-sĕsh'ŭn. s. Increaſe by ſomething added; the act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to, as, acceſſion to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as, the king's acceſſion to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, ăk'sĕs-sō-rē-lē. ad. In the manner of an acceſſory.

ACCESSORY, ăk'sĕs-sō-rē. a. (557). Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

ACCIDENCE, ăk'sē-dĕnse. s. The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

ACCIDENT, ăk'sē-dĕnt. s. The property or quality of any being which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeſeen; caſualty, chance.

ACCIDENTAL, ăk sē-dĕn'tăl. s. A property non-eſſential.

ACCIDENTAL, ăk-sē-dĕn'tăl. a. Having the quality of an accident, non-eſſential; caſual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, ăk-sē-dĕn'tăl-lē. ad. Caſually, fortuitouſly.

ACCIDENTALNESS, ăk-sē-dĕn'tăl-nĕs. s. The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, ăk-sĭp'pē-ĕnt. s. A receiver.

To ACCITE, ăk sīte'. v. a. To call; to ſummon.

ACCLAIM, ăk-klāme'. s. A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION, ăk-klă-mā'shŭn. s. Shouts of applauſe.

ACCLIVITY, ăk klĭv'vē-tē. a. (511). The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the aſcent of an hill is the acclivity, the deſcent is the declivity.

ACCLIVOUS, ăk-klī'vŭs. a. (503, *b*.) Riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLOY, ăk-klŏe'. v. a. (329). To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to fill to ſatiety.

To ACCOIL, ăk-kŏĭl'. v. n. (229). To croud, to keep a coil about, to buſtle, to be in a hurry.

ACCOLENT, ăk'kŏ-lĕnt. s. (544). A borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE, ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dă-bl. a. That which may be fitted.

To ACCOMMODATE, ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dāte. v. a. (91). To ſupply with conveniencies of any kind.

ACCOMMODATE, ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dāte. a. Suitable, fit. (91).

ACCOMMODATELY, ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dāte-lē. ad. (91). Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION, ăk-kŏm-mŏ-dā'shŭn. s. Proviſion of conveniencies; in the plural, conveniencies, things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment; compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

ACCOMPANABLE, ăk-kŭm'pă-nă-bl. a. Sociable.

ACCOMPANIER, ăk-kŭm'pă-nē-ŭr. s. The perſon that makes part of the company; companion.

To ACCOMPANY, ăk-kŭm'pă-nē. v. a. To be with another as a companion; to join with. (165).

ACCOMPLICE, ăk-kŏm'plĭs s. (142). An aſſociate, a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe; a partner, or co-operator.

To ACCOMPLISH, ăk kŏm'plĭsh. v. a. To complete, to execute fully, as, to accompliſh a deſign; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furniſh either mind or body.

ACCOMPLISHED, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-ĕd. p. a. Complete in ſome qualification; elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments.

ACCOMPLISHER, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-ŭr. s. The perſon that accompliſhes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-mĕnt. s. Completion, full performance, perfection; completion, as of a prophecy; embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

ACCOMPT, ăk-kŏŭnt'. s. (407). An account, a reckoning.

ACCOMPTANT, ăk-kŏŭn'tănt. s. A reckoner, computer. (412).

To ACCORD, ăk-kŏrd'. v. a. To make agree, to adjuſt one thing to another.

To ACCORD, ăk kŏrd'. v. n. To agree, to ſuit one with another.

ACCORD, ăk-kŏrd'. s. A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, ſymmetry.

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nó, móve, nór, nŏt;—túbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ôil;—pôund;—*th*in, THIS.

ACCORDANCE, åk-kór'dånse. s. Agreement with a perſon; conformity to ſomething.

ACCORDANT, åk-kór'dånt. a. Willing, in good humour.

ACCORDING, åk-kór'ding. p. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.

ACCORDINGLY, åk-kór'ding-lé. ad. Agreeably, ſuitably, conformably.

To ACCOST, åk-kóſt'. v. a. To ſpeak to firſt, to addreſs, to ſalute.

ACCOSTABLE, åk-kós'tå-bl. a. (405). Eaſy of acceſs, familiar.

ACCOUNT, åk-kóúnt'. s. (407). A computation of debts or expenſes; the ſtate or reſult of a computation; value or eſtimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority; explanation, aſſignment of cauſes.

To ACCOUNT, åk-kóúnt'. v. a. To eſteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to aſſign the cauſes; to make up the reckoning, to anſwer for practice; to hold in eſteem.

ACCOUNTABLE, åk-kóún'tå-bl. a. Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for.

ACCOUNTANT, åk-kóún'tånt. a. Accountable to; reſponſible for.

ACCOUNTANT, åk-kóún'tånt. s. A computer, a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, åk-kóúnt'bóók. s. A book containing accounts.

To ACCOUPLE, åk-kúp'pl. v. a. To join, to link together. (314).

To ACCOURT, åk-kórt'. v. a. (318). To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy.

To ACCOUTRE, åk-kóó'tůr. v. a. To dreſs, to equip. (315).

ACCOUTREMENT, åk-kóó'tůr-mént. s. Dreſs, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

ACCRETION, åk-kré'ſhůn. s. The act of growing to another, ſo as to increaſe it.

ACCRETIVE, åk-kré'tív. a. (158). Growing, that which by growth is added.

To ACCROACH, åk-krótſh'. v. a. To draw to one as with a hook. (295).

To ACCRUE, åk-króó'. v. n (339). To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe, as profits.

ACCUBATION, åk-kú-bå'ſhůn. s. The ancient poſture of leaning at meals.

To ACCUMB, åk-kůmb'. v. a (347). To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

To ACCUMULATE, åk-kú'mú-láte. v. a. To pile up, to heap together. (91).

ACCUMULATION, åk-kú-mú-lá'ſhůn. s. The act of accumulating; the ſtate of being accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVE, åk-kú'mú-lå-tív. a. That which accumulates; that which is accumulated. (157).

ACCUMULATOR, åk-kú'mú-lå-túr. s. He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together. (521).

ACCURACY, åk'kú-rå-ſé. s. Exactneſs, nicety.

ACCURATE, åk'kú-ráte. a. (91). Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure.

ACCURATELY, åk'kú-ráte-lé. ad. Exactly, without errour, nicely.

ACCURATENESS, åk'kú-ráte-néſs. s. Exactneſs, nicety.

To ACCURSE, åk-kúrſe'. v. a. To doom to miſery.

ACCURSED, åk-kúr'ſéd. part. a. (362). That which is curſed or doomed to miſery; execrable, hateful, deteſtable.

ACCUSABLE, åk-kú-zå-bl. a. (405). That which may be cenſured; blameable; culpable.

ACCUSATION, åk-kú-zá'ſhůn. s. The act of accuſing; the charge brought againſt any one.

ACCUSATIVE, åk-kú'zå-tív. a. A term of grammar, the fourth caſe of a noun.

ACCUSATORY, åk-kú'zá-tò-ré. a. That which produceth or containeth an accuſation. (512).

To ACCUSE, åk-kúze'. v. a. To charge with a crime; to blame or cenſure.

ACCUSER, åk-kú'zůr. s. (98). He that brings a charge againſt another.

To ACCUSTOM, åk kůs'tům. v. a. To habituate, to inure.

ACCUSTOMABLE, åk kůs'tům-må-bl. a. Done by long cuſtom or habit.

ACCUSTOMABLY, åk-kůs'tům-å-blé. ad. According to cuſtom.

ACCUSTOMANCE, åk-kůs'tům-månſe. s. Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

ACCUSTOMARILY, åk kůs'tům-må-ré-lé. ad. In a cuſtomary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, åk-kůs'tům-må-ré. a. Uſual, practiſed. (512).

ACCUSTOMED, åk-kůs'tům-éd. a. According to cuſtom, frequent, uſual. (362).

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☞ (559) —Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

ACE, āse, s. An unit, a single point on cards or dice; a small quantity.

ACERBITY, ā-sĕr'bĕ-tē. s. (511). A rough sour taste; applied to men, sharpness of temper.

To ACERVATE, ā-sĕr'vāte. v. a. (91). To heap up.

ACERVATION, ās-ĕr-vā'shŭn. s. (527). Heaping together.

ACESCENT, ā-sĕs'sĕnt. a. That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

ACETOSE, ās-ē-tōse'. a. (427). That which has in it acids.

ACETOSITY, ās-ē-tŏs'ē-tē. s. (511). The state of being acetose.

ACETOUS, ā-sē'tŭs. a. (314). Sour.

ACHE, āke. s. (355). A continued pain.

To ACHE, āke. v. n. To be in pain.

To ACHIEVE, āt-tshēve'. v. a. To perform, to finish. (257).

An ACHIEVER, āt-tshē'vŭr. s. He that performs what he endeavours.

An ACHIEVEMENT, āt-tshēve'mĕnt. s. The performance of an action; the escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.

ACHOR, ā'kŏr. s. (166). A species of the herpes.

ACID, ās'sĭd. a. Sour, sharp.

ACIDITY, ā-sĭd'dĕ-tē. s. (511). Sharpness, sourness.

ACIDNESS, ās-sĭd-nĕs. s. The quality of being acid.

ACIDULÆ, ā-sĭd'dŭ-lē. s. (199). Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.

To ACIDULATE, ā-sĭd'dŭ-lāte. v. a. To tinge with acids in a slight degree. (91).

To ACKNOWLEDGE, āk-nŏl'lĕdj. v. a. To own the knowledge of, to own any thing or person in a particular character; to confess, as, a fault; to own, as, a benefit. (328).

ACKNOWLEDGING, āk-nŏl'lĕdj-ĭng. a. Grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, āk-nŏl'lĕdje-mĕnt. s. (228). See KNOWLEDGE. Confession of the truth of any position; confession of a fault; confession of a benefit received.

ACME, āk'mē. s. The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper.

ACOLOTHIST, ā-kŏl'lō-thĭst. s. One of the lowest order in the Roman church.

ACOLYTE, āk'ō-lite. s. (544). The same as Acolothist.

ACONITE, āk'kō-nite. s (155). The herb wolfs-bane. In poetical language, poison in general.

ACORN, ā'kŏrn. s. The seed or fruit borne by the oak.

ACOUSTICKS, ā-kōŭ'stĭks. s. (313). The doctrine or theory of sounds; medicines to help the hearing.

To ACQUAINT, āk-kwānt'. v. a. To make familiar with; to inform. (202).

ACQUAINTANCE, āk-kwān'tānse. s. The state of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge; familiar knowledge; a slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.

ACQUAINTED, āk-kwān'tĕd. a. Familiar, well-known.

ACQUEST, āk-kwĕst'. s. Acquisition; the thing gained.

To ACQUIESCE, āk-kwē-ĕs'. v. n. To rest in, or remain satisfied.

ACQUIESCENCE, āk-kwē-ĕs'ĕnse. s. A silent appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content; submission.

ACQUIRABLE, āk-kwī'rā-bl. a. Attainable. (405).

To ACQUIRE, āk-kwire'. v. a. To gain by one's labour or power.

ACQUIRED, āk-kwī'rĕd. particip. a. Gained by one's self. (362).

An ACQUIRER, āk-kwī'rŭr. s. (98). The person that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUIREMENT āk-kwire'mĕnt. s. That which is acquired, gain, attainment.

ACQUISITION, āk kwē-zĭsh'shŭn. s. The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement.

ACQUISITIVE, āk-kwĭz-zē-tĭv. a. That which is acquired. (157).

ACQUIST, āk-kwĭst'. s. Acquirement, attainment.

To ACQUIT, āk-kwĭt'. v. a. (415). To set free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve; to clear from any obligation; the man hath acquitted himself well, he discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT, āk-kwĭt'mĕnt. s. The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

ACQUITTAL, āk-kwĭt'tāl. s. (157). Is a deliverance from an offence.

To ACQUITTANCE, āk kwĭt'tānse. v. n. To procure an acquittance, to acquit.

ACQUITTANCE, āk-kwĭt'tānse. s. The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

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ACRE, å'kûr. s. (98) (416). A quantity of land, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards.

ACRID, åk'krîd. a. Of a hot biting taſte.

ACRIMONIOUS, åk-krè-mô'nè-ûs. a. Sharp, corroſive. (314).

ACRIMONY, åk'krè-mô-nè. s. (557). Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs; ſharpneſs of temper, ſeverity. See DOMESTIC.

ACRITUDE, åk'krè tûde. s. An acrid taſte, a biting heat on the palate.

ACROAMATICAL, åk'krô-å-mât'tè-kâl. a. (509). Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROSPIRE, åk'krô-ſpire. s. (151). A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds.

ACROSPIRED, åk'krô-ſpî-rêd. part. a. Having ſprouts. (362).

ACROSS, å-krôſs'. ad. Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it.

An ACROSTICK, å-krôſ'tîk. s. A poem, in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

To ACT, åkt. v. n. To be in action, not to reſt.

To ACT, åkt. v. a. To perform a borrowed character, as a ſtage player; to produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject.

ACT, åkt. s. Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.

ACTION, åk'ſhûn. s. (290). The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to reſt; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the ſeries of events repreſented in a fable; geſticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken; a term in law.

ACTIONABLE, åk'ſhûn-å-bl. a. That which admits an action in law, puniſhable. (405).

ACTION-TAKING, åk'ſhûn-tâ'kîng. a. Litigious.

ACTIVE, åk'tîv. a. (151). That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, oppoſed to paſſive; buſy, engaging in action, oppoſed to idle or ſedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which ſignifies action, as, I teach.

ACTIVELY, åk'tîv-lè. ad. Buſily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, åk'tîv-nêſs. s. Quickneſs; nimbleneſs.

ACTIVITY, åk-tîv'è-tè. s. (515). The quality of being active.

ACTOR, åk'tûr. s. (93) (418). He that acts, or performs any thing; he that perſonates a character, a ſtage player.

ACTRESS, åk'trêſs. s. She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the ſtage.

ACTUAL, åk'tſhû-âl. a. (461). Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in ſpeculation.

ACTUALITY, åk-tſhû-âl'lè-tè. s. The ſtate of being actual.

ACTUALLY, åk'tſhû-âl-lè. ad. In act, in effect, really.

ACTUALNESS, åk'tſhû âl-nêſs. s. The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, åk'tſhû-â-rè. s. The regiſter or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

To ACTUATE, åk'tſhû-âte. v. a. To put into action.

To ACUATE, åk'û-âte. v. a. (91). To ſharpen.

ACULEATE, å-kû'lè-âte, a. (91). Prickly, that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACUMEN, å-kû'mên. s. (503, *b*.) A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects.

ACUMINATED, å-kû'mè-nâ-têd. p. a. Ending in a point, ſharp-pointed.

ACUTE, å-kûte'. a. Sharp, oppoſed to blunt; ingenious, oppoſed to ſtupid; acute diſeaſe, any diſeaſe which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, å-kûte'lè. ad. After an acute manner, ſharply.

ACUTENESS, å-kûte'nêſs. s. Sharpneſs; force of intellects; violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady; ſharpneſs of ſound.

ADACTED, å-dâk'têd. part. a. Driven by force.

ADAGE, âd'âje. s. (90). A maxim, a proverb.

ADAGIO, å-dâ'jè-ô. s. A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

ADAMANT, âd'â-mânt. s. A ſtone of impenetrable hardneſs; the diamond; the load-ſtone.

ADAMANTEAN, âd-â-mân-tè'ân. a. Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, âd-â-mân'tîn. a. Made of adamant, having the qualities of adamant, as hardneſs, indiſſolubility.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Perry, uniformly pronounce the laſt ſyllable of this word as it is here marked, and W. Johnſton only ſo as to rhyme with *line*. (140).

ADAM'S-APPLE, ād'ămz-ăp'pl. s. A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, ă-dăpt'. v. a. To fit, to ſuit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, ăd-ăp-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitneſs of one thing to another. (527).

ADAPTION, ă dăp'ſhŭn. s. The act of fitting.

To ADD, ād. v. a. To join ſomething to that which was before.

To ADDECIMATE, ād-dĕs'ſē-māte. v. a. To take or aſcertain tithes. (91).

To ADDEEM, ād-dēēm'. v. a. To eſteem, to account.

ADDER, ād'dŭr. s. (98) (418). A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile.

ADDER'S-GRASS, ād'dŭrz-grāſs. s. A plant.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, ād'dŭrz-tŭng. s. An herb.

ADDER'S-WORT, ād'dŭrz-wŭrt. s. An herb.

ADDIBLE, ād'dē-bl. a. (405). Poſſible to be added.

ADDIBILITY, ād-dē-bĭl'lē-tē. s. The poſſibility of being added. (511).

ADDICE, ād'dis. s. (142). A kind of ax, corruptly pronounced *adz*.

To ADDICT, ād-dikt'. v. a. To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe, as, he addicted himſelf to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, ād-dik'tĕd-nĕſs. s. The ſtate of being addicted.

ADDICTION, ād dik'ſhŭn. s. The act of devoting; the ſtate of being devoted.

An ADDITAMENT, ād-dĭt'ă-mĕnt. s. Addition, the thing added.

ADDITION, ād-dĭſh'ŭn. s. (459). The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetic, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one ſum or total.

ADDITIONAL, ād-dĭſh'ŭn-ăl. a. That which is added.

ADDITORY, ād'dē-tō-rē. a. (512). That which has the power of adding.

ADDLE, ād'dl. a. (405). Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

ADDLE-PATED, ād'dl-pā-tĕd. a. Having barren brains.

To ADDRESS, ād-drĕſs', v. a. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.

ADDRESS, ād-drĕſs'. s. Verbal application to any one; courtſhip; manner of addreſſing another, as, a man of pleaſing addreſs; ſkill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter.

ADDRESSER, ād-drĕs'ſŭr. s. (98). The perſon that addreſſes.

To ADDUCE, ād-dūſe'. To bring ſomething forward in addition to ſomething already produced.

☞ This word, though conſtantly ariſing in converſation, has not yet found its way into any of our Dictionaries. It is, however, legitimately formed, and has a diſtinct and ſpecific ſignification, which diſtinguiſhes it from *conduce*, *induce*, *produce*, and *reduce*, and has therefore a juſt title to become a part of the language. The propriety of it is a ſufficient authority.

ADDUCENT, ād-dū'ſĕnt. a. A word applied to thoſe muſcles that draw together the parts of the body.

To ADDULSE, ād-dŭlſe'. v. a. To ſweeten.

ADDENOGRAPHY, ād dē-nŏg'grā-fē. s. A treatiſe of the glands. (518).

ADEMPTION, ă-dĕm'ſhŭn. s. (412). Privation.

ADEPT, ă dĕpt'. s. He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art.

ADEQUATE, ād'ē kwāte. a. (91). Equal to, proportionate.

ADEQUATELY, ād'ē-kwāte-lē. ad. In an adequate manner, with exactneſs of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, ād'ē-kwāte-nĕſs. s. The ſtate of being adequate, exactneſs of proportion.

To ADHERE, ād-hēre'. v. n. To ſtick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, ād-hē'rĕnſe. s. The quality of adhering, tenacity; fixedneſs of mind, attachment, ſteadineſs.

ADHERENCY, ād-hē'rĕn-ſē. s. (182). The ſame with adherence.

ADHERENT, ād-hē'rĕnt. a. Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT, ād-hē'rĕnt. s. A follower, a partiſan.

ADHERER, ād-hē'rŭr. s. (98). He that adheres.

ADHESION, ād-hē'zhŭn. s. (451). The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething.

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

ADHESIVE, ăd-hē'sĭv. s. (158) (428). Sticking, tenacious.

To ADHIBIT, ăd-hĭb'bĭt. v. a. To apply, to make uſe of.

ADHIBITION, ăd-hē-bĭſh'ſhŭn. s. Application, uſe. (507).

ADJACENCY, ăd-jā'sĕn-ſē. s. (182). The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.

ADJACENT, ăd-jā'sĕnt. a. Lying cloſe, bordering upon ſomething.

ADJACENT, ăd-jā'sĕnt. s. That which lies next another.

ADIAPHOROUS, ā-dē-ăf'fō-rŭs. a. Neutral.

ADIAPHORY, ā-dē-ăf'fō-rē. s. (534). Neutrality, indifference.

To ADJECT, ăd-jĕct'. v. a. To add to, to put to.

ADJECTION, ăd-jĕk'ſhŭn. s. The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected, or added.

ADJECTITIOUS, ăd-jĕk-tĭſh'ŭs. a. Added, thrown in.

ADJECTIVE, ăd'jĕk-tĭv. s. (512). A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, good, bad.

ADJECTIVELY, ăd'jĕk-tĭv-lē. ad. After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, ā-dū'. ad. (284). Farewel.

To ADJOIN, ăd-jōĭn'. v. a. (299). To join to, to unite to, to put to.

To ADJOIN, ăd-jōĭn'. v. n. To be contiguous to.

To ADJOURN, ăd-jŭrn'. v. a. (314). To put off to another day, naming the time.

ADJOURNMENT, ăd-jŭrn'mĕnt. s. A putting off till another day.

ADIPOUS, ăd'dē-pŭs. a. (314). Fat.

ADIT, ăd'ĭt. s. A paſſage under ground.

ADITION, ăd-ĭſh'ſhŭn. s. (459). The act of going to another.

To ADJUDGE, ăd-jŭdje'. v. a. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to ſentence to a puniſhment; ſimply, to judge, to decree.

ADJUDICATION, ăd-jū-dē-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of granting ſomething to a litigant.

To ADJUDICATE, ăd-jū'dē-kāte. v. a. To adjudge.

To ADJUGATE, ăd'jū-gāte. v. a. (91). To yoke to.

ADJUMENT, ăd'jū-mĕnt. s. Help.

ADJUNCT, ăd'jŭnkt. s. Something adherent or united to another.

ADJUNCT, ăd'jŭnkt. a. Immediately joined.

ADJUNCTION, ăd-jŭnk'ſhŭn. s. The act of adjoining; the thing adjoined.

ADJUNCTIVE, ăd-jŭnk'tĭv. s. (158). He that joins; that which is joined.

ADJURATION, ăd-jū-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of propoſing an oath to another; the form of oath propoſed to another.

To ADJURE, ăd-jūre'. v. a. To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form.

To ADJUST, ăd-jŭſt'. v. a. To regulate, to put in order; to make conformable.

ADJUSTMENT, ăd-jŭſt-mĕnt. s. Regulation, the act of putting in method; the ſtate of being put in method.

ADJUTANT, ăd'jū-tănt. s. (503, *k*.) A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing pay, and overſeeing puniſhment.

To ADJUTE, ăd-jūte'. v. a. To help, to concur.

ADJUTOR, ăd-jū'tŭr. s. (98) (166). A helper.

ADJUTORY, ăd'jū-tŭr-rē. a. (512). That which helps. (557).

ADJUVANT, ăd'jū-vănt. a. Helpful, uſeful.

To ADJUVATE, ăd'jū-vāte. v. a. To help, to further. (503, *k*.)

ADMEASUREMENT, ăd-mĕzh'ŭre-mĕnt. s. The act or practice of meaſuring according to rule.

ADMENSURATION, ăd-mĕn-ſhū-rā'ſhŭn. s. (452). The act of meaſuring to each his part.

ADMINICLE, ăd-mĭn'ē-kl. s. (405). Help, ſupport.

ADMINICULAR, ăd-mē-nĭk'ū-lăr. a. That which gives help. (418).

To ADMINISTER, ăd-mĭn'nĭſ-tŭr. v. a. To give, to afford, to ſupply, to act as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office; to perform the office of an adminiſtrator. (98).

To ADMINISTRATE, ăd-mĭn'nĭſ-trāte. v. a. (91). The ſame as adminiſter.

ADMINISTRATION, ăd-mĭn-nĭſ-trā'ſhŭn. s. (527). The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment; the active or executive part of government; thoſe to whom the care of public affairs is committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ăd-mĭn'nĭſ-trā-tĭv. a. (157). That which adminiſters.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

ADMINISTRATOR, ăd'mĭn-nĭs-trā'tŭr. s. (98) (527). He that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the ſame; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government.

ADMINISTRATRIX, ăd'mĭn-nĭs-trā'-trĭks. s. (527). She who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ăd'mĭn-nĭs-trā'tŭr-ſhĭp. s. The office of adminiſtrator.

ADMIRABLE, ăd'mē-rā-bl. a. (405). To be admired, of power to excite wonder.

ADMIRABLENESS, ăd'mē-rā-bl-nĕſs. } s.
ADMIRABILITY, ăd'mē-rā-bĭl'lē-tē. } (511) (527). The quality or ſtate of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, ăd'mē-rā-blē. ad. In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, ăd'mē-răl. s. An officer or magiſtrate that has the government of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet; the ſhip which carries the admiral.

ADMIRALSHIP, ăd'mē-răl-ſhĭp'. s. The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, ăd'mē-răl-tē. s. The power, or officers, appointed for the adminiſtration of naval affairs.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *admiraltry*, with an *r* in the laſt ſyllable; nor is this miſpronunciation, however improper, confined to the loweſt order of the people. The ſame may be obſerved of *Mayoralty*.

ADMIRATION, ăd-mē-rā'ſhŭn. s. Wonder, the act of admiring or wondering.

To ADMIRE, ăd-mīre'. v. a. To regard with wonder; to regard with love.

ADMIRER, ăd-mī'rŭr. s. (98). The perſon that wonders, or regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, ăd-mī'rĭng-lē. ad. With admiration.

ADMISSIBLE, ăd-mĭs'sē-bl. a. (405). That which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, ăd-mĭſh'ſhŭn. s. The act or practice of admitting; the ſtate of being admitted; admittance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT, ăd-mĭt'. v. a. To ſuffer to enter; to ſuffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or poſition; to allow, or grant in general.

ADMITTABLE, ăd-mĭt'tă-bl. a. Which may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, ăd-mĭt'tănſe. s. The act of admitting, permiſſion to enter; the power or right of entering; cuſtom; conceſſion of a poſition.

To ADMIX, ăd-mĭks'. v. a. To mingle with ſomething elſe.

ADMIXTION, ăd-mĭks'tſhŭn. s. The union of one body with another.

ADMIXTURE, ăd-mĭks'tſhŭre. s. (461). The body mingled with another.

To ADMONISH, ăd-mŏn'nĭſh. v. a. To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.

ADMONISHER, ăd-mŏn'nĭſh-ŭr. s. The perſon that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, ăd-mŏn'nĭſh-mĕnt. s. Admonition, notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, ăd-mō-nĭſh'ŭn. s. The hint of a fault or duty, counſel, gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, ăd-mō-nĭſh'ŭn-ŭr. s. A general adviſer. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITORY, ăd-mŏn'nē-tŭr-rē. a. That which admoniſhes —See DOMESTIC.

To ADMOVE, ăd-mōve'. v. a. To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, ăd-mŭr-mū-rā'-ſhŭn. s. The act of murmuring to another.

ADO, ă-dōō'. s. Trouble, difficulty; buſtle, tumult, buſineſs; more tumult and ſhow of buſineſs than the affair is worth.

ADOLESCENCE, ăd-ō-lĕs'sĕnſe. } s.
ADOLESCENCY, ăd-ō-lĕs'sĕn-ſē. }
The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty. (510).

To ADOPT, ă-dŏpt' v. a. To take a ſon by choice, to make him a ſon who is not ſo by birth; to place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation to ſomething elſe.

ADOPTEDLY, ă-dŏp'tĕd-lē. ad. After the manner of ſomething adopted.

ADOPTER, ă-dŏp'tŭr. s. (98). He that gives ſome one by choice the rights of a ſon.

ADOPTION, ă-dŏp'ſhŭn. s. (459). The act of adopting; the ſtate of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, ă-dŏp'tĭv. a. (157). He that is adopted by another; he that adopts another.

ADORABLE, ă-dō'rā-bl. a. (405). That which ought to be adored.

ADORABLENESS, ă-dō'rā-bl-nĕſs. s. Worthineſs of divine honours.

ADORABLY, ă-dō'rā-blē. ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pòûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

ADORATION, âd-dò-râ'shûn. s. The external homage paid to the divinity; homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

To ADORE, â-dòre'. v. a. To worship with external homage.

ADORER, â-dò'rûr. s. (98). He that adores; a worshipper.

To ADORN, â-dòrn'. v. a. (167). To dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to set out any place or thing with decorations.

ADORNMENT, â-dòrn'mênt. s. Ornament, embellishment.

ADOWN, â-dòûn'. ad. (323). Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, â-dòûn'. prep. Down towards the ground.

ADREAD, â drêd'. ad. (234). In a state of fear.

ADRIFT, â-drîft'. ad. Floating at random.

ADROIT, â-drôît'. a. (305). Active, skilful.

ADROITNESS, â-drôît'nês. s. Dexterity, readiness, activity.

ADRY, â-drî'. ad. Athirst, thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, âd-sê tîsh'ûs. a. That which is taken in to complete something else. (314).

ADSTRICTION, âd strîk'shûn. s. The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, âd-vânse'. v. a. (78). To bring forward, in the local sense; to raise to preferment, to aggrandize; to improve; to forward, to accelerate; to propose, to offer to the public.

To ADVANCE, âd-vânse'. v. n. To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, âd-vânse'. s. (79). The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progression, rise from one point to another; improvement, progress towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, âd-vânse'mênt. s. The act of coming forward; the state of being advanced, preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, âd-vân'sûr. s. (98). A promoter, forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, âd-vân'tâdje. s. (90). Superiority; superiority gained by stratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one side of the comparison.

To ADVANTAGE, âd-vân'tâdje. v. a. To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGED, âd-vân'tâ-jêd. a. Possessed of advantages. (362).

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, âd-vân'tâje-ground. s. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, âd-vân-tâ'jûs. a. Profitable, useful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, âd-vân-tâ'jûs-lê. ad. Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, âd-vân-tâ'jûs-nês. s. Profitableness, usefulness, convenience.

To ADVENE, âd-vêne'. v. n. To accede to something, to be superadded.

ADVENIENT, âd-vê'nê-ênt. a. Advening, superadded.

ADVENT, âd'vênt. s. The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, âd-vên'tîn. a. 140). Adventitious, that which is extrinsically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, âd-vên tîsh'ûs. a. That which advenes, extrinsically added.

ADVENTIVE, âd-vên'tîv. s. (157). The thing or person that comes from without.

ADVENTUAL, âd-vên'tshû-âl. a. (461). Relating to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, âd-vên'tshûre. s. (461). An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

To ADVENTURE, âd-vên'tshûre. v. n. To try the chance, to dare.

ADVENTURER, âd-vên'tshûr-ûr. s. He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance. (98).

ADVENTUROUS, âd-vên'tshûr-ûs. a. He that is inclined to adventures, daring, courageous; full of hazard, dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, âd-vên'tshûr-ûs-lê. ad. Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURESOME, âd-vên'tshûr-sûm. a. The same with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, âd-vên'tshûr-sûm-nês. s. (461). The quality of being adventuresome.

ADVERB, âd'vêrb. s. A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification.

ADVERBIAL, âd-vêr'bê-âl. a. That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ADVERBIALLY, ăd-vĕr'bē-ăl-lē. ad. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ăd-vĕr'sā-bl. a. (405). Contrary to.

ADVERSARY, ăd'vĕr-sā-rē. s. (512). An opponent, antagoniſt, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, ăd-vĕr'sā-tĭv. a. A word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety. (512).

ADVERSE, ăd'vĕrse. a. Acting with contrary directions; calamitous, afflictive, oppoſed to proſperous.

ADVERSITY, ăd-vĕr'sĕ-tē. s. (511). Affliction, calamity; the cauſe of our ſorrow, misfortune; the ſtate of unhappineſs, miſery.

ADVERSELY, ăd'vĕrse-lē. a. Oppoſitely, unfortunately.

To ADVERT, ăd-vĕrt'. v. n. To attend to, to regard, to obſerve.

ADVERTENCE, ăd-vĕr'tĕnse. s. Attention to, regard to.

ADVERTENCY, ăd-vĕr'tĕn-sē. s. The ſame with advertence.

To ADVERTISE, ăd-vĕr-tīze'. v. a. To inform another, to give intelligence; to give notice of any thing in public prints.

ADVERTISEMENT, { ăd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt / ăd-vĕr tīze'mĕnt. } s. intelligence, information; notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

☞ As nouns ending in *ment* always follow the accentuation of the verbs from which they are formed, we frequently hear *advertiſement* taxed with the groſſeſt irregularity for having the accent on a different ſyllable from *advertiſe*. The origin of this irregularity ſeems to have ariſen from a change which has taken place in the pronunciation of the verb ſince the noun has been formed: *advertiſe* and *chaſtiſe* were, in Shakeſpeare's time, both accented on the penultimate, and therefore *advertiſement* and *chaſtiſement* were formed regularly from them.

"Wherein he did the King his lord *advertiſe*." HEN. VIII.

"My grief cries louder than *advertiſement*." MUCH ADO, &c.

"Oh, then how quickly ſhould this arm of mine,
"Now priſ'ner to the paliſy, *chaſtiſe* thee."
" RICHARD II.

"And *chaſtiſement* doth therefore hide its head." JUL. CÆSAR.

But ſince that time the verbs *advertiſe* and *chaſtiſe* have fallen into an analogy more agreeable to verbs of the ſame form—for the verbs to *promiſe*, *practiſe*, *franchiſe*, *mortiſe*, and *diverſiſe*, are the only words where the termination *iſe* has not the accent either primary or ſecondary; and if an alteration muſt be made to reconcile the pronunciation of the ſimple with that of the compound, we ſhould find it much eaſier to change *advértiſement* and *chaſtiſement* into *advertiſement* and *chaſtiſement*, than *advertiſe* and *chaſtiſe* into *advértiſe* and *chaſtiſe*; but the irregularity ſeems too inveterate to admit of any alteration.

ADVERTISER, ăd-vĕr-tī'zŭr. s. (98). He that gives intelligence or information; the paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVERTISING, ăd-vĕr-tī'zĭng. a. Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

To ADVESPERATE, ăd-vĕs'pĕ-rāte. v. n. To draw towards evening. (91).

ADVICE, ăd-vīce'. s. (499). Counſel, inſtruction, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, ăd-vīce'bōte. s. A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISEABLE, ăd-vī'zā-bl. a. (405). Prudent, fit to be adviſed.

ADVISEABLENESS, ăd-vī'zā-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being adviſeable.

To ADVISE, ăd-vīze'. v. a. (437). To counſel; to inform, to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, ăd-vīze'. v. n. (499). To conſult, as, he adviſed with his companions; to conſider, to deliberate.

ADVISED, ăd-vī'zĕd. part. a. (362). Acting with deliberation and deſign, prudent, wiſe; performed with deliberation, acted with deſign.

ADVISEDLY, ăd-vī'zĕd-lē. ad. (364). Deliberately, purpoſely, by deſign, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, ăd-vī'zĕd-nĕs. (365) s. Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ăd-vīze'mĕnt. s. Counſel, information; prudence, circumſpection.

ADVISER, ăd-vī'zŭr. s. (98). The perſon that adviſes, a counſellor.

ADULATION, ăd-jŭ-lā'shŭn. s. (294). Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, ăd-jŭ-lā'tŭr. s. (521). A flatterer.

ADULATORY, ăd'jŭ-lā-tŭr'rē. a. Flattering. (512). See DOMESTIC.

ADULT, ă-dŭlt'. a. Grown up; paſt the age of infancy.

ADULT, ă-dŭlt'. s. A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength.

ADULTNESS, ă-dŭlt'nĕs. s. The ſtate of being adult.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*ĭn, THIS.

To ADULTER, â-dŭl'tŭr. v. a. (98). (556). To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, â-dŭl'tŭr-ânt. s. The perſon or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, â-dŭl'tŭr-âte. v. a. To commit adultery; to corrupt by ſome foreign admixture. (91).

ADULTERATE, â-dŭl'tŭr-âte. a. (91). Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with ſome foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, â-dŭl'tŭr-âte-nĕſs. s. (91) (98) (559). The quality or ſtate of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, â-dŭl-tŭr-â'ſhŭn. s. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the ſtate of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, â-dŭl'tŭr-ŭr. s. (98). The perſon guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, â-dŭl'tŭr-ĕſs. s. A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, â-dŭl'tŭr-ine. s. (149). A child born of an adultereſs.

ADULTEROUS, â-dŭl'tŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, â-dŭl'tŭr-é. s. (556). The act of violating the bed of a married perſon.

ADUMBRANT, âd-ŭm'brânt. a. That which gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, âd-ŭm'bráte. v. a To ſhadow out, to give a ſlight likeneſs, to exhibit a faint reſemblance. (91).

ADUMBRATION, âd-ŭm-brâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation; a faint ſketch.

ADUNATION, âd-ŭ-nâ'ſhŭn. s. The ſtate of being united, union.

ADUNCITY, â-dŭn'ſé-té. s. (511). Crookedneſs, hookedneſs.

ADUNQUE, â-dŭnk'. a. (415). Crooked.

ADVOCACY, âd'vŏ-kâ-ſé. s. (546). Vindication, defence, apology.

ADVOCATE, âd'vŏ-kâte. s. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator.

ADVOCATION, âd-vŏ-kâ'ſhŭn. s. The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, âd-vŏ-lâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of flying to ſomething.

ADVOLUTION, âd-vŏ-lŭ'ſhŭn. s. The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVOUTRY, âd-vŏŭ'tré. s. (313). Adultery.

ADVOWEE, âd-vŏŭ-ée'. s. He that has the right of advowſon.

ADVOWSON, âd-vŏŭ'zŭn. s. (170). A right to preſent to a benefice.

To ADURE, â-dûre'. v. n. To burn up.

ADUST, â-dŭſt'. a. Burnt up, ſcorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.

ADUSTED, â-dŭſt'ĕd. a. Burnt, dried with fire.

ADUSTIBLE, â-dŭs'té-bl. a. (179). That which may be aduſted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION, â-dŭs'tſhŭn. s. (464). The act of burning up, or drying.

ÆGYPTIACUM, é-jip-tî'â-cŭm. (460). s. An ointment conſiſting of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.

AERIAL, â-ê'rê-âl. a. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in ſituation.

AERIE, ê'rê. s. A neſt of hawks and other birds of prey.

AEROLOGY, â-ûr-ŏl'lŏ-jé. s. (556). The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, â'ûr-ŏ-mân-ſé. s. (519). The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY, â-ûr-ŏm'mé-tré. (518). s. The art of meaſuring the air.

AEROSCOPY, â-ûr-ŏs'kŏ-pé. s. (518). The obſervation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, é'*th*é-ŭps-mĭn'ûr-râl. s. A medicine ſo called, from its dark colour, made of quickſilver and ſulphur ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTITES, é-tî'téz. s. Eagle-ſtone.

AFAR, â-fâr'. a. At a great diſtance; to a great diſtance.

AFEARD, â-fêrd'. participial a. Frightened, terrified, afraid.

AFER, â'fûr. s. (98). The ſouth-weſt wind.

AFFABILITY, âf-fâ-bĭl'lé-té. s. Eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs, civility, condeſcenſion.

AFFABLE, âf'fâ-bl. a. (405). Eaſy of manners, courteous, complaiſant.

AFFABLENESS, âf'fâ-bl-nĕſs'. s. Courteſy, affability.

AFFABLY, âf'fâ-blé. ad. Courteouſly, civilly.

AFFABROUS, âf'fâ-brŭs. a. Skilfully made, complete.

AFFAIR, âf-fâre'. s. Buſineſs, ſomething to be managed or tranſacted.

To AFFEAR, âf-fêre'. v. n. (227). To confirm, to eſtabliſh.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

AFFECT, âf-fêkt'. s. Affection, paſſion, ſenſation.

To AFFECT, âf-fêkt'. v. a. To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing; to move the paſſions; to aim at, to aſpire to; to be fond of, to be pleaſed with, to love; to practiſe the appearance of any thing, with ſome degree of hypocriſy; to imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner.

AFFECTATION, âf-fêk-tâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of making an artificial appearance, awkward imitation.

AFFECTED, âf-fêk'têd. participial a. Moved, touched with affection; ſtudied with over-much care; in a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation, as, an affected lady.

AFFECTEDLY, âf-fêk'têd-lè. ad. In an affected manner, hypocritically.

AFFECTEDNESS, âf-fêk'têd-nês. s. The quality of being affected.

AFFECTION, âf-fêk'ſhŭn. s. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe, or agent; paſſion of any kind; love, kindneſs, goodwill to ſome perſon.

AFFECTIONATE, âf-fêk'ſhŭn-âte. a. Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.

AFFECTIONATELY, âf-fêk'ſhŭn-âte-lè. ad. (91). Fondly, tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, âf-fêk'ſhŭn-âte-nês. s. Fondneſs, tenderneſs, goodwill.

AFFECTIONED, âf-fêk'ſhŭnd. a. Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally diſpoſed. (359).

AFFECTIOUSLY, âf-fêk'ſhŭs-lè. ad. In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE, âf-fêk'tĭv. a. That which affects, which ſtrongly touches.

AFFECTUOSITY, âf-fêk-tſhŭ-ôs'ſô-tè. s. Paſſionateneſs.

AFFECTUOUS, âf-fêk'tſhŭ-ŭs. a. Full of paſſion. (464).

To AFFERE, âf-fêre'. v. a. A law term, ſignifying to confirm.

AFFIANCE, âf-fi'ânſe. s. A marriage contract; truſt in general, confidence; truſt in the divine promiſes and protection.

To AFFIANCE, âf-fi'ânſe. v. a. To betroth, to bind any one by promiſe to marriage; to give confidence.

AFFIANCER, âf-fi'ân-ſûr. s. He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION, âf-fê-dâ'ſhŭn. } s.
AFFIDATURE, âf-fê-dâ'tſhûre. }
Mutual contract, mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, âf-fê-dâ'vĭt. s. A declaration upon oath.

AFFIED, âf-fi'êd. participial a. Joined by contract, affianced. (362).

AFFILIATION, âf-fil-lè-â'ſhŭn. s. Adoption.

AFFINAGE, âf'fê-nâje s. (90). The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED, âf-fi'nêd. a. (362). Related to another.

AFFINITY, âf-fĭn'nè-tè. s. (511). Relation by marriage; relation to, connection with.

To AFFIRM, âf-fêrm'. v. n. (108). To declare, to aſſert confidently, oppoſed to the word deny.

AFFIRM, âf-fêrm'. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgement.

AFFIRMABLE. âf-fêr'mâ-bl. a. That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, âf-fêr'mânſe. s. Confirmation, oppoſed to repeal.

AFFIRMANT, âf-fêr'mânt. s. The perſon that affirms.

AFFIRMATION, âf-fêr-mâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of affirming or declaring, oppoſed to negation; the poſition affirmed; confirmation, oppoſed to repeal.

AFFIRMATIVE, âf-fêr'mâ-tĭv. (158). a. That which affirms, oppoſed to negative; that which can or may be affirmed.

AFFIRMATIVELY, âf-fêr'mâ-tĭv-lè. ad. On the poſitive ſide, not negatively.

AFFIRMER, âf-fêr'mûr. s. (98). The perſon that affirms.

To AFFIX, âf-fĭks'. v. a. To unite to the end, to ſubjoin.

AFFIX, âf'fĭks. s. (492). A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFIXION, âf-fĭk'ſhŭn. s. The act of affixing; the ſtate of being affixed.

AFFLATION, âf-flâ'ſhŭn. s. Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, âf-flâ'tŭs. s. Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICT, âf-flĭkt'. v. a. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS, âf-flĭk'têd-nês. s. Sorrowfulneſs, grief.

AFFLICTER, âf-flĭk'tûr. s. (98). The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, âf-flĭk'ſhŭn. s. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow, calamity; the ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs, miſery.

AFFLICTIVE, âf-flĭk'tĭv. a. (158). Painful, tormenting.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

AFFLUENCE, ăf'flŭ-ĕnſe. s. The act of flowing to any place, concourſe: exuberance of riches, plenty.

AFFLUENCY, ăf'flŭ-ĕn-ſē. s. The ſame with affluence.

AFFLUENT, ăf'flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.

AFFLUENTNESS, ăf'flŭ-ĕnt-nĕſs. s. The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, ăf-flŭks. s. The act of flowing to ſome place, affluence; that which flows to any place.

AFFLUXION, ăf-flŭk'ſhŭn. s. The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.

To AFFORD, ăf-fōrd'. v. a. To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to ſell; to be able to bear expences.

To AFFOREST, ăf-fŏr'rĕſt. v. a. (109). (168). To turn ground into foreſt.

To AFFRANCHISE, ăf-frăn'tſhĭz. v. a. (140). To make free.

To AFFRAY, ăf-frā'. v. a. To fright, to terrify.

AFFRAY, ăf-frā'. s. A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others.

AFFRICTION, ăf-frĭk'ſhŭn. s. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

To AFFRIGHT, ăf-frīte. v. a. To affect with fear, to terrify.

AFFRIGHT, ăf frīte'. s. (393). Terror, fear.

AFFRIGHTFUL, ăf-frīte'fŭl. a. Full of affright or terror, terrible.

AFFRIGHTMENT, ăf-frīte'mĕnt. s. The impreſſion of fear, terror; the ſtate of fearfulneſs.

To AFFRONT, ăf-frŭnt'. v. a. (165). To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open inſult, to offend avowedly.

AFFRONT, ăf-frŭnt'. s. Inſult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.

AFFRONTER, ăf-frŭn'tŭr. s. (98). The perſon that affronts.

AFFRONTING, ăf-frŭn'tĭng. part. a. That which has the quality of affronting.

To AFFUSE, ăf fūze. v. a. To pour one thing upon another.

AFFUSION, ăf fū'zhŭn. s. The act of affuſing.

To AFFY, ăf-fī'. v. a. To betroth in order to marriage.

To AFFY, ăf-fī'. v. n. To put confidence in, to put truſt in.

AFIELD, ă-fēēld'. ad. (275). To the field.

AFLAT, ă-flăt'. ad. Level with the ground.

AFLOAT, ă-flōte'. ad. (295). Floating.

AFOOT, ă-fŭt'. ad. (307). On foot, not on horſeback; in action, as, a deſign is afoot.

AFORE, ă-fōre'. prep. Before, nearer in place to any thing; ſooner in time.

AFORE, ă-fōre'. ad. In time foregone or paſt; firſt in the way; in front, in the fore part.

AFOREGOING, ă-fōre'gō-ĭng. part. a. Going before.

AFOREHAND, ă-fōre'hănd. ad. By a previous proviſion; provided, prepared; previouſly fitted.

AFOREMENTIONED, ă-fōre'mĕn'ſhŭnd. a. (362). Mentioned before.

AFORENAMED, ă-fōre'nā'mĕd. a. Named before. (362).

AFORESAID, ă-fōre'ſăde. a. Said before.

AFORETIME, ă-fōre'time. ad. In time paſt.

AFRAID, ă-frăde'. participial a. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.

AFRESH, ă-frĕſh'. ad. Anew, again.

AFRONT, ă-frŭnt'. ad. (165). In front, in direct oppoſition.

AFTER, ăf'tŭr. prep. (98). Following in place; in purſuit of; behind; poſterior in time; according to; in imitation of.

AFTER, ăf'tŭr. ad. In ſucceeding time; following another.

AFTERAGES, ăf'tŭr-ā'jĕz. s. Succeeding times, poſterity.

AFTERALL, ăf'tŭr-ăll'. ad. At laſt, in fine, in concluſion.

AFTERBIRTH, ăf'tŭr-bĕr*th*. s. The ſecundine.

AFTERCLAP, ăf'tŭr-klăp. s. Unexpected event happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end.

AFTERCOST, ăf'tŭr-kŏſt. s. The expenſe incurred after the original plan is executed.

AFTERCROP, ăf'tŭr-krŏp. s. Second harveſt.

AFTERGAME, ăf'tŭr-gāme. s. Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs.

AFTERMATH, ăf'tŭr-mă*th*. s. Second crop of graſs mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON, 'ăf'tŭr nōōn'. s. The time from the meridian to the evening.

AFTERPAINS, ăf'tŭr pānez. s. Pains after birth.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

AFTERTASTE, āf'tŭr-tāste. s. Taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT, āf'tŭr-*thawt*. s. Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.

AFTERTIMES, āf'tŭr-timez. s. Succeeding times.

AFTERWARD, āf'tŭr-wārd. ad. (88). In ſucceeding time.

AFTERWIT, āf'tŭr-wĭt. s. Contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt.

AGAIN, ā-gĕn'. ad. (206). A ſecond time, once more; back, in reſtitution; beſides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the ſame quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.

☞ We find this word written according to the general pronunciation in the Duke of Buckingham's verſes to Mr. Pope:

"I little thought of launching forth *agen*,
"Amidſt advent'rous rovers of the pen."

AGAINST, ā-gĕnſt'. prep. (206). Contrary, oppoſite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, uſed of material action; oppoſite to, in place; in expectation of.

AGAPE, ā-gāpe'. ad. (75). Staring with eagerneſs.—See GAPE.

AGARICK, ăg'ā-rĭk. s. A drug of uſe in phyſic, and the dying trade.

AGAST, ā-gāſt'. a. Amaze.

AGATE, ăg'āt. s. (91). A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs.

AGATY, ăg'ā-tē, a. Partaking of the nature of agate.

To AGAZE, ā-gāze'. v. a. To ſtrike with amazement.

AGE, āje. s. Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part of its duration; a ſucceſſion or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, as, the age of heroes; the ſpace of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age; in law, in a man the age of twenty-one years is the full age, a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.

AGED, ā'jĕd. a. (363). Old, ſtricken in years.

AGEDLY, ā'jĕd-lē. ad. After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGEN, ā-gĕn'. ad. (206). Again, in return.

AGENCY, ā'jĕn-sē. s. The quality of acting, the ſtate of being in action; buſineſs performed by an agent.

AGENT, ā'jĕnt. a. Acting upon, active.

AGENT, ā'jĕnt. s. A ſubſtitute, a deputy, a factor; that which has the power of operating.

AGGENERATION, ăd-jĕn-nŭr-ā'ſhŭn. s. The ſtate of growing to another body.

To AGGERATE, ăd'jŭr-āte. v. a. To heap up.—See EXAGGERATE.

To AGGLOMERATE, ăg-glŏm'mŭr-āte. v. a. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS, ăg-glū'tē-nănts. s. Thoſe medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE, ăg-glū'tē-nāte. v. n. To unite one part to another.

AGGLUTINATION, ăg-glū'tē-nā'ſhŭn. s. Union, coheſion.

AGGLUTINATIVE, ăg-glū'tē-nā-tĭv. a. That which has the power of procuring agglutination. (512).

To AGGRANDIZE, ăg'grăn dize. v. a. (159). To make great, to enlarge, to exalt.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, ăg'grăn-dize-mĕnt. See ACADEMY. The ſtate of being aggrandized.

AGGRANDIZER, ăg'grăn-dize-ŭr. s. The perſon that makes another great.

To AGGRAVATE, ăg'grā-vāte. v. a. (91). To make heavy, in a metaphorical ſenſe, as, to aggravate an accuſation; to make any thing worſe.

AGGRAVATION, ăg-grā-vā'ſhŭn. s. The act of aggravating; the circumſtance which heighten guilt or calamity.

AGGREGATE, ăg'grē-gāte. a. (91). Framed by the collection of particular parts into one maſs.

AGGREGATE, ăg'grē-gāte. s. The reſult of the conjunction of many particulars.

To AGGREGATE, ăg'grē-gāte. v. a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one maſs.

AGGREGATION, ăg-grē-gā'ſhŭn. s. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole compoſed by the collection of many particulars; ſtate of being collected.

To AGGRESS, ăg-grĕss'. v. n. To commit the firſt act of violence.

AGGRESSION, ăg-grĕſh'ŭn. s. Commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity.

AGGRESSOR, ăg-grĕs'sŭr. s. (98). The aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the defendant. (418).

AGGRIEVANCE, ăg-grē'vănse. s. Injury, wrong.

To AGGRIEVE, ăg-grēve'. v. a. To give ſorrow, to vex; to impoſe, to hurt in one's right. (275).

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

To AGGROUP, ăg-grōōp'. v. a. To bring together into one figure.

AGHAST, ă-gāst'. a. Struck with horror, as at the ſight of a ſpectre.

AGILE, ăj'īl. a. (140). Nimble, ready, active.

AGILENESS, ăj'īl-nĕss. s. Nimbleneſs, quickneſs, activity.

AGILITY, ă-jīl'ĕ-tē. s. (511). Nimbleneſs, quickneſs, activity.

To AGIST, ă-jīst'. v. a. To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money.

AGISTMENT, ăj-īst'mĕnt. s. Compoſition, or mean rate.

AGITABLE, ăj'ĕ-tă-bl. s. That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE, ăj'ĕ-tāte. v. a. (91). To put in motion; to actuate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to diſcuſs, to controvert.

AGITATION, ăj-ĕ-tā'shŭn. s. The act of moving any thing; the ſtate of being moved; diſcuſſion, controverſial examination; perturbation, diſturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the ſtate of being conſulted upon.

AGITATOR, ăj'ĕ-tā-tŭr. s. (521). He who manages affairs.

AGLET, ăg'lĕt. s. A tag of a point carved into ſome repreſentation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers.

AGMINAL, ăg'mĕ-năl. a. Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL, ăg'nāle. s. A whitlow.

AGNATION, ăg-nā'shŭn. s. Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line.

AGNITION, ăg-nĭsh'ŭn. s. Acknowledgement.

To AGNIZE, ăg-nize'. v. a. To acknowledge; to own.

AGNOMINATION, ăg-nŏm-mĕ-nā'shŭn. s. Alluſion of one word to another.

AGNUS CASTUS, ăg'nŭs-kăs'tŭs. s. The chaſte tree.

AGO, ă-gō'. ad. Paſt; as, long ago; that is, long time has paſſed ſince.

AGOG, ă-gŏg'. ad. In a ſtate of deſire.

AGOING, ă-gō'ĭng. a. (410). In action.

AGONE, ă-gŏn'. ad. Ago, paſt.

AGONISM, ăg'ō-nizm. s. (548). Contention for a prize.

AGONISTES, ăg-ō nĭs'tēz. s. A prize-fighter, one that contends at a public ſolemnity for a prize.

To AGONIZE, ăg'ō-nize. v. n. To be in exceſſive pain.

AGONY, ăg'ō-nē. s. (548). The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.

AGOOD, ă-gŭd'. ad. In earneſt.

To AGRACE, ă-grāce'. v. a. To grant favours to.

AGRARIAN, ă-grā'rē-ăn. a. Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGREASE, ă-grēze'. a. To dawb, to greaſe.

To AGREE, ă-grēē'. v. n. To be in concord; to yield to; to ſettle terms by ſtipulation; to ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller; to be of the ſame mind or opinion; to ſuit with.

AGREEABLE, ă-grēē'ă-bl. a. Suitable to, conſiſtent with; pleaſing.

AGREEABLENESS, ă-grēē'ă-bl-nĕss. s. Conſiſtency with, ſuitableneſs to; the quality of pleaſing.

AGREEABLY, ă-grēē'ă-blē. ad. Conſiſtently with, in a manner ſuitable to.

AGREED, ă-grēēd'. participial a. Settled by conſent.

AGREEINGNESS, ă-grēē'ĭng-nĕs. s. Conſiſtence, ſuitableneſs.

AGREEMENT, ă-grēē'mĕnt. s. Concord; reſemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.

AGRICULTURE, ăg'rĭ-kŭl-tchŭre. s. (462). Tillage, huſbandry.

AGRIMONY, ăg'rĭ-mŭn-nē. s. (557). The name of a plant.

AGROUND, ă-grŏund'. ad. (313). Stranded, hindered by the ground from paſſing farther; hindered in the progreſs of affairs.

AGUE, ā'gūe. s. (335). An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot.

AGUED, ā'gū-ĕd. a. (362) (359). Struck with the ague, ſhivering.

AGUE-FIT, ā'gūe-fit. s. The paroxyſm of the ague.

AGUE-TREE, ā'gūe-trēē. s. Saſſafras.

AGUISH, ā'gū-ĭsh. a. Having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISHNESS, ā'gū-ĭsh-nĕs. s. The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH, ă. interjection. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure; moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.

AHA', AHA', ă-hā'. interjection. A word intimating triumph and contempt.

AHEAD, ă-hĕd'. ad. Further onward than another.

AHIGHT, ă-hīte'. ad. Aloft, on high.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

To AID, āde. v. a. (202). To help, to ſupport, to ſuccour.

AID, āde. s. Help, ſupport; in law, a ſubſidy.

AIDANCE, āde'ānſe. s. Help, ſupport.

AIDANT, āde'ānt. a. Helping, helpful.

AIDER, āde'ūr. s. A helper, an ally.

AIDLESS, āde'lēſs. a. Helpleſs, unſupported.

To AIL, āle. v. a. To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner.

AIL, āle. s. (202). A diſeaſe.

AILMENT, āle'mēnt. s. Pain, diſeaſe.

AILING, āle'ing. participial a. Sickly.

To AIM, āme. v. a. (202). To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſile weapon; to point the view, or direct the ſteps towards any thing, to endeavour to reach or obtain; to gueſs.

AIM, āme. s. The direction of a miſſile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a deſign; the object of a deſign; conjecture, gueſs.

AIR, āre. s. (202). The element encompaſſing the earth; a gentle gale; muſic, whether light or ſerious; the mein, or manner, of the perſon; an affected or laboured manner of geſture; appearance.

To AIR, āre. v. a. To expoſe to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire.

AIRBLADDER, āre'blād-dūr. s. A bladder filled with air.

AIRBUILT, āre'bilt. a. Built in the air.

AIR-DRAWN, āre'drāwn. a. Painted in air.

AIRER, āre'ūr. s. (98). He that expoſes to the air.

AIRHOLE, āre'hōle. s. A hole to admit air.

AIRINESS, āre'ē-nēſs. s. Expoſure to the air; lightneſs, gaiety, levity.

AIRING, āre'ing. s. (410). A ſhort jaunt.

AIRLESS, āre'lēſs. a. Without communication with the free air.

AIRLING, āre'ling. s. (410). A young gay perſon.

AIRPUMP, āre'pūmp. s. A machine by means of which the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels.

AIRSHAFT, āre'ſhāft. s. A paſſage for the air into mines.

AIRY, āre'ē. a. Compoſed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air, unſubſtantial; without reality, vain, trifling; gay, ſprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.

AISLE, īle. s. (207). The walk in a church.

AIT, āte. s. (202). A ſmall iſland in a river.

To AKE, āke. v. n. (355). To feel a laſting pain.

AKIN, ā-kin'. a. Related to, allied to by blood.

ALABASTER, āl'ā-bās-tūr. s. (98). A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds.

ALABASTER, āl'ā-bās-tūr. a. (418). Made of alabaſter.

ALACK, ā-lāk'. interjection. Alas, an expreſſion of ſorrow.

ALACKADAY, ā-lāk'ā-dā'. interject. A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, ā-lāk'rē-ūs-lē. ad. Cheerfully, without dejection.

ALACRITY, ā-lāk'krē-tē. s. (511). Cheerfulneſs, ſprightlineſs, gaiety.

ALAMODE, āl ā-mōde'. ad. According to the faſhion.

ALAND, ā-lānd'. ad. At land, landed.

ALARM, ā-lārm'. s. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms; notice of any danger approaching; a ſpecies of clock; any tumult or diſturbance.

To ALARM, ā-lārm'. v. a. To call to arms; to ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger; to diſturb.

ALARMBELL, ā-lārm'bēll. s. The bell that is rung to give the alarm.

ALARMING, ā-lār'ming. particip. a. Terrifying, awakening, ſurpriſing.

ALARMPOST, ā lārm'pōſt. s. The poſt appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALAS, ā-lāſs'. interjection. A word expreſſing lamentation; a word of pity.

ALATE, ā-lāte'. ad. Lately.

ALB, ālb. s. A ſurplice.

ALBEIT, āl-bē'it. ad. (84). Although, notwithſtanding.

ALBUGINEOUS, āl-bū-jin'ē-ūs. a. Reſembling an albugo.

ALBUGO, āl-bū'gō. s. (84). A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs.

ALCAHEST, āl'kā-hēſt. s. (84). An univerſal diſſolvent.

ALCAID, āl-cāde'. s. (84). The government of a caſtle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCANNA, āl-kān'nā. s. (84). An Egyptian plant uſed in dying.

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nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—ôil;—póund;—*th*in, THIS.

ALCHYMICAL, âl-kim'mé-kâl. a. Relating to alchymy.

ALCHYMICALLY, âl-kim'mé-kâl-lé. ad. In the manner of an alchymiſt.

ALCHYMIST, âl'ké-miſt. s. (84). One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

ALCHYMY, âl'ké-mé. s. (84). The more ſublime chymiſtry, which propoſes the tranſmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons.

ALCOHOL, âl'kó-hôl. s. (84). A high rectified ſpirit of wine.

ALCOHOLIZATION, âl'kó-hôl-é-zâ'ſhůn. s. The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, âl'kó-hó-lize. v. a. To rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALCORAN, âl'kó-rân. s. (84). The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda; now more properly called the Koran.

ALCOVE, âl-kóve'. s. A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, in which is placed a bed of ſtate.

ALDER, âl'důr. s. (84). A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel.

ALDERMAN, âl'důr-mân. s. The ſame as ſenator, a governor or magiſtrate.

ALDERMANLY, âl'důr-mân-lé. ad. Like an alderman.

ALDERN, âl'důrn. a. (84) (555). Made of alder.

ALE, âle. s. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALEBERRY, âle'bér-ré. s. A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread.

ALEBREWER, âle'brôô-ůr. s. One that profeſſes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, âle'kón-nůr. s. An officer in the city of London to inſpect the meaſures of public houſes.

ALECOST, âle'kôſt. s. An herb.

ALECTRYOMANCY, â-lék'tré-ó-mân-sé. Divination by a Cock.

ALECTOROMANCY, â-lék'tó-ró-mân-sé. Divination by a Cock.

ALEGAR, âl'lé-gůr. s. (98) (418). Sour ale.

ALEHOOF, âle'hôôf. s. Ground ivy.

ALEHOUSE, âle'hôůſe. s. A tippling houſe.

ALEHOUSEKEEPER, âle'hôůſe-ké-půr. s. He that keeps ale publicly to ſell.

ALEKNIGHT, âle'nite. s. A pot companion, a tippler. Obſolete.

ALEMBICK, â-lém'bik. s. A veſſel uſed in diſtilling.

ALENGTH, â-lèng*th*'. ad. At full length.

ALERT, â-lért'. a. Watchful, vigilant; briſk, pert, petulant.

ALERTNESS, â-lért'nés. s. The quality of being alert, pertneſs.

ALEWASHED, âle'wôſht. a. (359). Soaked in ale.

ALEWIFE, âle'wife. s. A woman that keeps an alehouſe.

ALEXANDERS, âl'légz-ân'důrz. s. The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, âl'légz-ân'důrz-fůt'. s (478). The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, âl-légz-ân'drin. s. (150). A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called Alexander. This verſe conſiſts of twelve ſyllables.

ALEXIPHARMICK, â-lék-ſé fár'mik. a. That which drives away poiſon, antidotal.

ALEXITERICAL, â-lék-ſé-tér'ré-kâl. (509). } a.
ALEXITERICK, â-lék-ſé-tér'rik. }
That which drives away poiſon.

ALGATES, âl'gâtes. ad. On any terms: although. Obſolete.

ALGEBRA, âl'jé-brâ. s. (84). A peculiar kind of arithmetic.

ALGEBRAICAL, âl jé-brâ'é-kâl. } a.
ALGEBRAICK, âl-jé-brâ'ík. }
Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, âl-jé-brâ'íſt. s. A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra.

ALGID, âl'jid. a. (84). Cold, chill.

ALGIDITY, âl-jid'dé-té. s. (511). Chilneſs, cold.

ALGIFIC, âl-jif'fik. a. (509). That which produces cold.

ALGOR, âl'gór. s. Extreme cold, chilneſs.

☞ The *o* in the laſt ſyllable of this word eſcapes being pronounced like *u* from its being Latin and ſeldom uſed. (418).

ALGORISM, âl'gó-rizm. (557). } s.
ALGORITHM, âl'gó-ri*th*m. }
Arabic words uſed to imply the ſcience of numbers.

ALIAS, â'lé-âs. ad. A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe.

ALIBLE, âl'é-bl. a. (405). Nutritive, nouriſhing.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ALIEN, āle'yĕn. a. (505). Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land; eſtranged from, not allied to.

ALIEN, āle'yĕn. s. (113) (283). A foreigner, not a deniſon, a ſtranger; in law, an alien is one born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed.

ALIENABLE, āle'yĕn-ā-bl. a That of which the property may be transferred.

To ALIENATE, āle'yĕn-āte. v. a. To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

☞ There is a ſtrong propenſity in undiſciplined ſpeakers to pronounce this word with the accent on *e* in the penultimate; but this cannot be too carefully avoided, as all the compounds of *alien* have invariably the accent on the firſt ſyllable. But whether the *a* in this ſyllable be long or ſhort, is a diſpute among our beſt Orthöepiſts. Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Elphinſtone, join it with the conſonant, and make it ſhort; but Mr. Sheridan ſeparates it from the *l*, and makes it long and ſlender: and though Mr. Elphinſtone's opinion has great weight with me, yet I here join with Mr. Sheridan againſt them all; not only becauſe I judge his pronunciation of this word the moſt agreeable to the beſt uſage, but becauſe it is agreeable to an evident rule which lengthens every vowel with the accent on it, except *i* when followed by a ſingle conſonant and a diphthong. See Principles, No. (505) (534).

"O! *alienate* from Heav'n, O ſpir't accurſt!"
Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v. 877.

ALIENATE, āle'yĕn-āte. a. Withdrawn from, ſtranger to.

ALIENATION, āle-yĕn-ā'shŭn. s. The act of transferring property; the ſtate of being alienated; change of affection.

To ALIGHT, ā lite'. v. a. To come down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, ā-like'. ad. With reſemblance, in the ſame manner.

ALIMENT, ăl'lĕ-mĕnt. s. Nouriſhment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, ăl-lĕ-mĕn'tăl a. That which has the quality of aliment, that which nouriſhes.

ALIMENTARINESS, ăl-lĕ-mĕn'tā-rĕ-nĕſs. s. The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, ăl-lĕ-mĕn'tā-rĕ. a. That which belongs to aliment; that which has the power of nouriſhing.

ALIMENTATION, ăl-lĕ-mĕn-tā'shŭn. s. The quality of nouriſhing.

ALIMONIOUS, ăl-lĕ-mō'nĕ-ŭs. a. That which nouriſhes.

ALIMONY, ăl'lĕ-mŭn-nĕ. s. (556). Legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of ſeparation.—See DOMESTIC.

ALIQUANT, ăl'lĕ-qwănt. a. Parts of a number, which will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQUOT, ăl'lĕ-qwŏt. a. Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, ſuch as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

ALISH, āle'ĭsh. a. Reſembling ale.

ALIVE, ā-līve'. a. In the ſtate of life; not dead; unextinguiſhed, undeſtroyed, active; cheerful, ſprightly: it is uſed to add emphaſis; as, the beſt man alive.

ALKAHEST, ăl'kā-hĕſt. s. (84). An univerſal diſſolvent, a liquor.

ALKALESCENT, ăl-kā-lĕs'ſĕnt. a. That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, ăl'kā-lē. s. (84). Any ſubſtance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE, ăl'kā lĭn. a. (150). That which has the qualities of alkali.

To ALKALIZATE, ăl-kăl'lĕ-zāte. v. a. To make alkaline.

ALKALIZATE, ăl-kăl'lĕ-zāte. a. That which has the qualities of alkali.

ALKALIZATION, ăl-kā-lĕ-zā'shŭn. s. The act of alkalizating.

ALKANET, ăl'kā-nĕt. s. The name of a plant.

ALKEKENGI, ăl kĕ-kĕn'jē. The winter cherry, a genus of plants.

ALKERMES, ăl-kĕr'mēz. s. A confection whereof the kermes berries are the baſis.

ALL, ăll. a. (77). The whole number, every one; the whole quantity, every part.

ALL, ăll. s. The whole; every thing.

ALL, ăll. ad. Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

ALL-BEARING, ăll-bā'rĭng. a. Omniparous.

ALL-CHEERING, ăll-tshē'rĭng. a. That which gives gaiety to all.

ALL-CONQUERING, ăll-cŏnk'kĕr-ing. a. (334). That which ſubdues every thing.

ALL-DEVOURING, ăll-dē-vŏŭr'ing. a. That which eats up every thing.

ALL-FOURS, ăll-fōrz'. s. A low game at cards, played by two.

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—nó, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—ẓin, THIS.

ALL-HAIL, âll-hâle'. s. All health.

ALL-HALLOWN, âll-hâl'lûn. s. The time about All-saints day.

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, âll-hâl'lô-tîde. s. The term near All-saints, or the first of November.

ALL-HEAL, âll-hêle'. s. A species of iron-wort.

ALL-JUDGING, âll-jûd'jîng. a. That which has the sovereign right of judgement.

ALL-KNOWING, âll-nô'îng. a. Omniscient, all-wise.

ALL-SEEING, âll-sêê'îng. a. That beholds every thing.

ALL SOULS DAY, âll-sôlz-dâ'. s. The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, âll-sûf-fîsh'ênt. a. Sufficient to any thing.

ALL-WISE, âll-wîze'. a. Possessed of infinite wisdom.

To ALLAY, âl-lâ'. v. a. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, so as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repress.

ALLAY, âl-lâ'. s. (329). The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

ALLAYER, âl-lâ'ûr. s. The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, âl-lâ'mênt. s. That which has the power of allaying.

ALLEGATION, âl-lê-gâ'shûn. s. Affirmation; declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea,

To ALLEGE, âl-lêdje'. v. a. To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.

ALLEGEABLE, âl-lêdje'â-bl. a. That which may be alleged.

ALLEGEMENT, âl-lêdje'mênt. s. The same with allegation.

ALLEGER, âl-lêdje'ûr. s. He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, âl-lê'jânse. s. The duty of subjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, âl lê'jânt. a. Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICK, âl-lê-gôr'îk. a. Not real, not literal.

ALLEGORICAL, âl-lê-gôr'rê-kâl. a. In the form of an allegory, not literal.

ALLEGORICALLY, âl-lê-gôr'rê-kâl-lé. ad. After an allegorical manner.

To ALLEGORIZE, âl'lê-gô-rize v. a. To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORY, âl'lê-gor-rê. s. (557). A figurative discourse, in which something is intended that is not contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, âl-lê'grô. s. A word denoting in music a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, âl-lê-lû'yâ. s. A word of spiritual exultation; Praise God.

To ALLEVIATE, âl-lê'vê-âte. v. a. To make light, to ease, to soften. (91).

ALLEVIATION, âl-lê-vê-â'shûn. s. The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY, âl'lê. s. (270). A walk in a garden; a passage in towns, narrower than a street.

ALLIANCE, âl-lî'ânse. s. The state of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, âl-lîsh'yên-sê. s. (113). The power of attracting.

To ALLIGATE, âl'lê-gâte. v. a. To tie one thing to another. (91).

ALLIGATION, âl-lê-gâ'shûn. s. The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, âl-lê-gâ'tûr. s. (521). The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, âl lizh'ûn. s. The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, âl-lit-êr-â'shûn. s. The beginning two or more words with the same letter to give them a sort of rhyming consonance somewhat similar to the termination of the adjective and substantive in Latin; and used by the best writers.

"The bookful blockhead ignorantly read
"With loads of learned lumber in his head."
Pope.

ALLOCATION, âl-lô-kâ'shûn. s. The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, âl-lô-kû'shûn. s. The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL, âl-lô'dê-âl. a. Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, âl lô'dê-ûm. s. Possession

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held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgement of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLONGE, ăl-lŏnje'. s. (165). A paſs or thruſt with a rapier.

To ALLOO, ăl-lōō'. v. a. To ſet on, to incite.

ALLOQUY, ăl'lō-kwē. s. The act of ſpeaking to another.

To ALLOT, ăl-lŏt'. v. a. To diſtribute by lot; to grant; to diſtribute, give each his ſhare.

ALLOTMENT, ăl-lŏt'mĕnt. s. The part, the ſhare.

ALLOTTERY, ăl-lŏt'tŭr-ē. s. (555). That which is granted to any in a diſtribution.

To ALLOW, ăl-lŏŭ'. v. a. To admit; to grant; to yield; to permit; to give to, to pay to; to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, ăl-lŏŭ'ă-bl. a. That which may be admitted without contradiction; lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, ăl-lŏŭ'ă-bl-nĕs. s. Lawfulneſs, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWANCE, ăl-lŏŭ'ănſe. s. Sanction, licence; permiſſion; an appointment for any uſe, abatement from the ſtrict rigour; a ſum granted weekly, or yearly, as a ſtipend.

ALLOY, ăl-lŏē'. s. (32). Baſer metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

To ALLUDE, ăl-lūde'. v. n. To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention.

ALLUMINOR, ăl-lū'mē-nŭr. s. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

To ALLURE, ăl-lūre'. v. a. To entice to any thing.

ALLUREMENT, ăl-lūre'mĕnt. s. Enticement, temptation.

ALLURER, ăl-lū'rŭr. s. (98). Enticer, inveigler.

ALLURINGLY, ăl-lū'rĭng-lē. ad. In an alluring manner, enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, ăl-lūr'ĭng-nĕs. s. Enticement, temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLUSION, ăl-lū'zhŭn. s. A hint, an implication.

ALLUSIVE, ăl-lū'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Hinting at ſomething.

ALLUSIVELY, ăl-lū'sĭv-lē. ad. In an alluſive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, ăl-lū'sĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of being alluſive.

ALLUVION, ăl-lū'vē-ŭn. s. The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water.

To ALLY, ăl-lī'. v. a. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.

ALLY, ăl-lī'. s. See SURVEY. One united to ſome other by marriage, friendſhip, or confederacy.

☞ A few years ago there was an affectation of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; and this had an appearance of preciſion from the general cuſtom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the ſame word, as a verb, had the accent on the laſt (492): but a cloſer inſpection into the analogies of the language ſhewed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with an univerſal rule, which was, to pronounce the *y* like *e* in a final unaccented ſyllable. But whatever was the reaſon of this novelty, it now ſeems to have ſubſided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the Orthöepiſts in our language.

ALMACANTER, ăl-mă-kăn'tŭr. s. A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER'S STAFF, ăl-mă kăn'-tŭrz-ſtăf. s. An inſtrument uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting.

ALMANACK, ăl'mă-năk. s. (84). A calendar.

ALMANDINE, ăl'măn-dīne. s. (149). A ruby, coarſer and lighter than the oriental.

ALMIGHTINESS, ăl-mī'tē-nĕs. s. Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.

ALMIGHTY, ăl-mī'tē. a. (84) (406). Of unlimited power, omnipotent.

ALMOND, ă'mŭnd. s. (401). The nut of the almond tree.

ALMONDTREE, ă'mŭnd-trēē. s. It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach tree.

ALMONDS, ă'mŭndz. s. The two glands of the throat; the tonſils.

ALMONER, ăl'mō-nŭr. s. (84). The officer of a prince, employed in the diſtribution of charity.

ALMONRY, ăl'mŭn rē. s. The place where alms are diſtributed.

ALMOST, ăl'mōſt. ad. (84). Nearly, well nigh.

ALMS, ămz. s. (403). What is given in relief of the poor.

ALMSBASKET, ămz'băſ-kĭt. s. The

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund:—*th*in, THIS.

basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

ALMSDEED, ämz'dēēd. s. A charitable gift.

ALMSGIVER, ämz'gĭv-ŭr. s. He that supports others by his charity.

ALMSHOUSE, ämz'hŏŭse. s. An hospital for the poor.

ALMSMAN, ämz'măn. s. A man who lives upon alms.

ALMUG-TREE, ăl'mŭg-trēē. s. A tree mentioned in scripture.

ALNAGER, ăl'nă-jŭr. s. (88). A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.

ALNAGE, ăl'năje. s. (90). Ell-measure.

ALNIGHT, ăl'nite. s. Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst.

ALOES, ăl'ōze. s. A precious wood used in the east for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

☞ This word is divided into three syllables by Mr. Sheridan, and but into two by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. The latter is, in my opinion, preferable. My reason is, that though this plural word is perfectly Latin, and in that language is pronounced in three syllables; yet as we have the singular *aloe* in two syllables, we ought to form the plural according to our own analogy, and pronounce it in two syllables likewise.—See ANTIPODES.

ALOETICAL, ăl-ō-ĕt'ĕ-kăl. a. Consisting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, ă-lŏft'. ad. On high, in the air.

ALOFT, ă-lŏft'. prep. Above.

ALOGY, ăl'-ō-jē. s. Unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALONE, ă-lōne'. a. (545). Single; without company, solitary.

ALONG, ă-lŏng'. ad. At length; through any space measured lengthwise; forward, onward; in company with.

ALOOF, ă-lōōf'. ad. At a distance.

ALOUD, ă lōūd'. ad. Loudly, with a great noise.

ALOW, ălō'. ad. In a low place, not aloft.

ALPHA, ăl'fă. s. (84) (545). The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A: therefore used to signify the first.

ALPHABET, ăl'fă-bĕt. s. The letters, or elements of speech.

ALPHABETICAL, ăl-fă-bĕt'tĕ-kăl. a. According to the series of letters.

ALPHABETICALLY, ăl-fă-bĕt'tĕ-kăl lē. ad. According to the order of the letters.

ALREADY, ăl-rĕd'dē. ad. (84). At this present time; before the present.

ALS, ălz. ad. Also.

ALSO, ăl'sō. ad. (84). In the same manner, likewise.

ALTAR, ăl'tŭr. s. (84) (98). The place where offerings to Heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

ALTARAGE, ăl'tŭr-äje. s. (90). An emolument from oblations at the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH, ăl'tŭr-clŏth. s. The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

To ALTER, ăl'tŭr. v. a. (418). To change, to make otherwise than it is.

To ALTER, ăl'tŭr. v. n. To become otherwise than it was, to be changed, to suffer change.

ALTERABLE, ăl'tŭr-ă-bl. a. That which may be altered or changed.

ALTERABLENESS, ăl'tŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being alterable.

ALTERABLY, ăl'tŭr-ă-blē. ad. In such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT, ăl'tŭr-ănt. a. (555). That which has the power of producing changes.

ALTERATION, ăl'tŭr-ă'-shŭn. s. The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, ăl'tŭr-ă-tĭv. a. Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.

ALTERCATION, ăl-tŭr-kă'shŭn. s. Debate, controversy. (84).

☞ The first syllable of this word, and of the sixteen that follow it, except *although*, are subject to a double pronunciation, between which it is not very easy to decide. There is a general rule in the language, that *l*, followed by another consonant, gives the preceding *a* its broad sound, as in *salt*. This rule is subject to several exceptions (84); and if we take in these words into the exceptions, there is some doubt of the exception's becoming the general rule. But the *a* in question is now so generally pronounced, as in the first syllable of *alley*, *valley*, &c. that we should risk the imputation of inaccuracy to sound it otherwise. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, are uniformly for this latter sound of *a*. Mr. Perry

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

marks all in the same manner, except *altercate* and *altercation;* and W. Johnston has only the words *altercation* and *alternative*, which he pronounces in the former manner. It is certain that the former was the true Anglosaxon sound, and it is highly probable that the latter has only obtained within these few years, in words obviously derived from the Latin as these are; but there seems to be a grossness in one sound, and a neatness in the other, which has so decidedly given one of them the preference.

ALTERN, ăl-tĕrn'. a. (84) (98). Acting by turns.

ALTERNACY, ăl-tĕr'nă-sē. s. (84). Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE, ăl-tĕr'nāte. a. (91). Being by turns, reciprocal.

To ALTERNATE, ăl-tĕr'nāte. v. a. (91). To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

ALTERNATELY, ăl-tĕr'nāte-lē. ad. In reciprocal succession.

ALTERNATENESS, ăl-tĕr'nāte-nĕs. s. The quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, ăl-tŭr-nā'shŭn. s. The reciprocal succession of things. (555).

ALTERNATIVE, ăl-tĕr'nă-tĭv. s. (158). The choice given of two things, so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

ALTERNATIVELY, ăl-tĕr'nă-tĭv-lē. ad. By turns, reciprocally.

ALTERNATIVENESS, ăl-tĕr'nă-tĭv-nĕs. s. See ALTERCATION. The quality or state of being alternative.

ALTERNITY, ăl-tĕr'nĕ-tē. s. (98). Reciprocal succession, vicissitude.

ALTHOUGH, ăl-THŌ'. conj. (84). Notwithstanding, however.

ALTILOQUENCE, ăl-tĭl'lō-kwĕnse. s. Pompous language. (98).

ALTIMETRY, ăl-tĭm'mē-trē. s. (518). The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

ALTISONANT, ăl-tĭs'sō-nănt. a. (518). High sounding, pompous in sound.

ALTITUDE, ăl'tē-tūde. s. Height of place, space measured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; situation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; highest point.

ALTOGETHER, ăl-tō-gĕth'ŭr. ad. Completely, without restriction, without exception.

ALUDEL, ăl'ū-dĕl. s. Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, fitted into one another without luting.

ALUM, ăl'lŭm. s. A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste.

ALUM-STONE, ăl'lŭm-stōne s. A stone or calx used in surgery.

ALUMINOUS, ăl-lū'mē-nŭs. a. Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

ALWAYS, ăl'wāze. ad. (84). Perpetually; throughout all time; constantly, without variation.

AM, ăm. The first person of the verb To be.

AMABILITY, ăm-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. (511). Loveliness. (527).

AMADETTO, ăm-ă-dĕt'tō. s. A sort of pear.

AMADOT, ăm'ă-dŏt. s. (503). A sort of pear.

AMAIN, ă-māne'. ad. With vehemence, with vigour.

AMALGAM, ă-măl'găm. }
AMALGAMA, ă-măl'gă-mă. } s.
The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. (84).

AMALGAMATION, ă-măl-gă-mā'shŭn. s. (84). See ALTERATION.—The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

To AMALGAMATE, ă-măl'gă-māte. v. n. To unite metals with quicksilver.

AMANDATION, ăm-ăn-dā'shŭn. s. The act of sending on a message. (527).

AMANUENSIS, ă-măn-ū-ĕn'sĭs. s. A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, ăm'ă-rănth. s. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading

AMARANTHINE, ăm-ă-răn'*th*ĭn a. Consisting of amaranths. (150).

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* in the last syllable of this word short, as it is here marked.

AMARITUDE, ă-măr'rĕ-tūde. s. (81). Bitterness.

AMASMENT, ă-măs'mĕnt. s. A heap, an accumulation.

☞ This word is spelled with one *s* by Dr. Johnson, but undoubtedly ought to have double *s* as well as *cessment*, *embossment*, and *embarrassment*.

To AMASS, ă-măs'. v. a. To collect together into one heap or mass; to add one thing to another.

To AMATE, ă-māte'. v. n. To terrify, to strike with horror.

AMATORY, ăm'ă-tŭr-rē. s. (512). Relating to love. (555).

AMAUROSIS, ăm-ău-rō'sĭs. s. (520). A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature in the inner parts, occasioning the re-

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presentation of flies and dust floating before the eyes.

To AMAZE, â-màze'. v. a. To confuse with terror; to put into confusion with wonder; to put into perplexity.

AMAZE, â-màze'. s. Astonishment, confusion, either of fear or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, â-mà'zĕd-lè. ad. (364). Confusedly, with amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, â-mà'zĕd nĕs. s. (365). The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.

AMAZEMENT, â-màze'mĕnt. s. Confused apprehension, extreme fear, horror; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.

AMAZING, â-mà'zing. part. a. Wonderful, astonishing.

AMAZINGLY, â-mà'zing-lè. ad. To a degree that may excite astonishment.

AMAZON, ăm'â-zŭn. s. (166). The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.

☞ This word has the accent on the first syllable, contrary to the Latin original, which has it on the second; while the following word *Ambages* has the same penultimate accent as in Latin.

AMBAGES, ăm-bà'jĕz. s. (503). A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.

AMBASSADE, ăm-bâs-sàde'. a. Embassy. Not in use.

AMBASSADOR, ăm-bâs'sâ-dŭr. s. A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another. (418).—See HONOUR.

AMBASSADRESS, ăm-bâs'sâ-drĕs. s. The lady of an ambassador; a woman sent on a message.

AMBASSAGE, ăm'bâs-sâje. s. (90). An embassy.

AMBER, ăm'bŭr. s. (98). A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence.

AMBER, ăm'bŭr. a. Consisting of amber.

AMBER-DRINK, ăm'bŭr-drĭnk. s. Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBERGRIS, ăm'bŭr-grèse. s. (112) A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, used both as a perfume and a cordial.

AMBER-SEED, ăm'bŭr-sèèd. s. Resembles millet.

AMBER-TREE, ăm'bŭr-trèè. s. A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves.

AMBIDEXTER, ăm-bè dĕx'tĕr. s. A man who has equally the use of both his hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either side in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, ăm-bè-dĕx-tĕr'rè-tè. s. The quality of being able equally to use both hands; double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, ăm-bè-dĕx'trŭs. a. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand; double dealing, practising on both sides.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, ăm-bè-dĕx'trŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, ăm'bè-ĕnt. a. Surrounding, encompassing.

AMBIGU, ăm'bè-gû. s. An entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGUITY, ăm-bè-gû'ĕ-tè. s. Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification.

AMBIGUOUS, ăm-bĭg'û-ŭs. a. Doubtful, having two meanings; using doubtful expressions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ăm-bĭg'û-ŭs-lè. ad. In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, ăm-bĭg'û-ŭs-nĕs. s. Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBILOGY, ăm-bĭl'lŏ-gè. s. (518). Talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBILOQUOUS, ăm-bĭl'lŏ-kwŭs. a. Using ambiguous expressions. (518).

AMBIT, ăm'bĭt. s. The compass or circuit of any thing.

AMBITION, ăm-bĭsh'ŭn. s. (507). The desire of preferment or honour; the desire of any thing great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, ăm-bĭsh'ŭs. a. (459). Seized or touched with ambition, desirous of advancement, aspiring.

AMBITIOUSLY, ăm bĭsh'ŭs-lè. ad. With eagerness of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, ăm-bĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, ăm'bè-tûde. s. (463). Compass, circuit.

To AMBLE, ăm'bl. v. n. (405). To move upon an amble, to pace; to move easily; to walk daintily.

AMBLE, ăm'bl. s. (405). An easy pace.

AMBLER, ăm'blŭr. s. (98). A pacer.

AMBLINGLY, ăm'bling-lè. ad. With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, ăm-brŏ'zhè-â. s. (505). The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this and the following word *am-bro-ſha* and *am-bro-ſhal*. Dr. Kenrick has divided them into the ſame number of ſyllables, but has given the *s* the flat aſpiration, like *zh*. That this is the true ſound, ſee letter *S*, No. 453; and that theſe words ought to be divided into four ſyllables, ſee Syllabication, No. 542, 543.

AMBROSIAL, ăm-brō'zhē-ăl. a. Partaking of the nature or quality of ambroſia; delicious.

AMBRY, ăm'brē. s. The place where alms are diſtributed; the place where plate, and utenſils for houſe-keeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE, ămez-āſe'. s. (347). A double ace, aces.

AMBULATION, ăm-bū-lā'ſhŭn. s. The act of walking.

AMBULATORY, ăm'bū-lā-tŭr-rē. a. That which has the power or faculty of walking. (512).

AMBURY, ăm'bŭ-rē. s. A bloody wart on a horſe's body.

AMBUSCADE, ăm-bŭs-kāde'. s. A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others.

AMBUSCADO, ăm-bŭs-kā'dō. s. (77). A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe.

AMBUSH, ăm'bŭſh. s. (175). The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait; the ſtate of lying in wait.

AMBUSHED, ăm'bŭſh-ĕd. a. (359). Placed in ambuſh.

AMBUSHMENT, ăm'bŭſh-mĕnt. s. Ambuſh, ſurpriſe.

AMBUSTION, ăm-bŭs'tſhŭn. s. (464). A burn, a ſcald.

AMEL, ăm'mĕl. s. The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

AMEN, ā'mĕn'. ad. A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, ſo be it; at the end of a creed, ſo it is.

☞ This is the only word in the language that has neceſſarily two conſecutive accents.—See Principles, No. 491.

AMENABLE, ā-mē'nā-bl. a. (405). Reſponſible, ſubject ſo as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, ā-mē'nănſe. s. Conduct, behaviour.

To AMEND, ā-mĕnd'. v. a. To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved.

To AMEND, ā-mĕnd'. v. n. To grow better.

AMENDMENT, ā-mĕnd'mĕnt. s. A change from bad for the better reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a proceſs.

AMENDER, ā-mĕn'dŭr. s. (98). The perſon that amends any thing.

AMENDS, ā-mĕnds'. s. Recompence, compenſation.

AMENITY, ā-mĕn'nē-tē. s. (511). Agreeableneſs of ſituation.

To AMERCE, ā-mĕrſe'. v. a. To puniſh with a fine or penalty.

AMERCER, ā-mĕr'sŭr. s. (98). He that ſets a fine upon any diſdemeanor.

AMERCEMENT, ā-mĕrſe'mĕnt. s. The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender.

AMES-ACE, āmez-āce'. s. Two aces thrown at the ſame time on two dice.

AMETHODICAL, ā-mē-*th*ŏd'ē-kăl. a. Out of method, irregular.

AMETHYST, ăm'ē-*th*ĭst. s. A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

AMETHYSTINE, ăm-ē-*th*ĭs'tĭn. a. (140). Reſembling an amethyſt.

AMIABLE, ā'mē-ă-bl. a. (405). Lovely, pleaſing, worthy to be loved; pretending love, ſhewing love.

AMIABLENESS, ā'mē-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Lovelineſs, power of raiſing love.

AMIABLY, ā'mē-ă-blē. ad. Such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, ăm'mē-kă-bl. a. (405). Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ăm'mē-kă-bl-nĕs. s. Friendlineſs, good will.

AMICABLY, ăm'ē-kă-blē. ad. In a friendly way.

AMICE, ăm-mĭs. s. (142). The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit.

AMID, ā-mĭd'.
AMIDST, ā-mĭdſt'. } prep. In the midſt, middle; mingled with, ſurrounded by; among.

AMISS, ā-mĭs'. ad. Faultily, criminally; wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health.

AMISSION, ā-mĭſh'ŭn. s. Loſs.

To AMIT, ā-mĭt'. v. a. To loſe.

AMITY, ăm'mē-tē. s. (511). Friendſhip.

AMMONIAC, ăm-mō'nē-ăk. s. (505). A gum; a ſalt.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—óil;—póůnd;—*thin*, THIS.

AMMONIACAL, ăm-mó-ní'ă-kăl. a. Having the nature of ammoniac salt. (506).

AMMUNITION, ăm-mů-nísh'ůn. s. Military ſtores.

AMMUNITION BREAD, ăm-mů-nísh'ůn-brĕd. s. Bread for the ſupply of armies.

AMNESTY, ăm'nĕs-té. s. An act of oblivion.

AMNION, ăm'né-ŏn. } s.
AMNIOS, ăm'né-ŏs. (166). }
The innermoſt membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMOMUM, ă-mó'mům. s. A ſort of fruit.

AMONG, ă-můng'. } prep. (165).
AMONGST, ă-můngſt'. }
Mingled with; conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number.

AMORIST, ăm'ó-rĭſt. s. An inamorato, a gallant.

AMOROUS, ăm'ó-rŭs. a. (544). Enamoured; naturally inclined to love, fond; belonging to love.

AMOROUSLY, ăm'ó-rŭs lé. ad. Fondly, lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, ăm'ó-rŭs-nĕs. s. Fondneſs, lovingneſs.

AMORT, ă-mórt'. ad. Depreſſed, ſpiritleſs.

AMORTIZATION, ă-mór-tĕ-zā'ſhůn. } s.
AMORTIZEMENT, ă-mór'tĭz-mĕnt. }
The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.

To AMORTISE, ă-mór'tĭz. v. n. (140). To alien lands or tenements to any corporation.

☞ I have made the laſt ſyllable of this word ſhort, contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of it, not only becauſe it is ſo pronounced by Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick, but becauſe it is agreeable to the general rule.

To AMOVE, ămóóve'. v. a. To remove from a poſt or ſtation; to remove, to move, to alter.

To AMOUNT, ă-móůnt'. v. n. To riſe to in the accumulative quality.

AMOUNT, ă-móůnt'. s. The ſum total.

AMOUR, ă-móůr'. s. An affair of gallantry, an intrigue.

AMPHIBIOUS, ăm-fĭb'é-ŭs. a. That which can live in two elements.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, ăm-fĭb'é-ŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, ăm-fé-bó-lód'jé-kăl. a. (509). Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGY, ăm-fé-bŏl'ó-jé. s. Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning.

AMPHIBOLOUS, ăm-fĭb'bó-lŭs. a. Toſſed from one to another.

AMPHISBÆNA, ăm-fĭs-bé'ná. s. (92). A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads.

AMPHITHEATRE, ăm-fé-*thé*'ă-tůr. s. (516). A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another.

AMPLE, ăm'pl. a. (405). Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; unlimited, without reſtriction; liberal, large, without parſimony; diffuſive, not contracted.

AMPLENESS, ăm'pl-nĕs. s. Largeneſs, liberality.

To AMPLIATE, ăm'plé ăte. v. a. To enlarge, to extend.

AMPLIATION, ăm-plé-ā'ſhůn. s. Enlargement, exaggeration; diffuſeneſs.

To AMPLIFICATE, ăm-plĭf'é-kăte. v. a. To enlarge, to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION, ăm-plé-fé-kā'ſhůn. s. Enlargement, extenſion; exaggerated repreſentation.

AMPLIFIER, ăm'plé-fī-ůr. s. (98). One that exaggerates.

To AMPLIFY, ăm'plé-fī, v. a. (183). To enlarge; to exaggerate any thing; to improve by new additions.

To AMPLIFY, ăm'plé-fī. v. n. To lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion; to form pompous repreſentations.

AMPLITUDE, ăm'plé-tůde. s. Largeneſs, greatneſs; copiouſneſs, abundance.

AMPLY, ăm'plé. ad. Largely, liberally; copiously.

To AMPUTATE, ăm'pů-tăte. v. a. To cut off a limb.

AMPUTATION, ăm-pů-tā'ſhůn. s. The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMULET, ăm'ů-lĕt. s. A charm; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a diſeaſe.

To AMUSE, ă-můze'. v. a. To entertain the mind with harmleſs trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management.

AMUSEMENT, ă-můze'mĕnt. s. That which amuſes, entertainment.

AMUSER, ă-mů'zůr. s. He that amuſes.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

AMUSIVE, ā-mū'sĭv. ad. (158) (428). That which has the power of amuſing.

AMYGDALATE, ā-mĭg'dā-lāte. a. Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE, ā-mĭg'dā-līne. a. (149). Reſembling almonds.

AN, ăn. article. One, but with leſs emphaſis; any, or ſome.

☞ This indefinite, and, as it may be called, the *euphonic* article, is ſaid by all our Grammarians to be uſed before a vowel or *h* mute; but no notice is taken of uſing *a* inſtead of it before what is called a vowel, as *a uſeful book*, *a uſual ceremony*, *a uſurer*, &c.; nor is any mention made of its conſtant uſage before *h* when it is not mute, if the accent of the word be on the ſecond ſyllable, as *an heroic action*, *an hiſtorical account*, &c. This want of accuracy ariſes from a want of analyzing the vowels, and not attending ſufficiently to the influence of accent on pronunciation. A proper inveſtigation of the power of the vowels would have informed our Grammarians, that the letter *u*, when long, is not ſo properly a vowel as a ſemiconſonant, and perfectly equivalent to commencing *y* (8); and that a feeling of this has inſenſibly influenced the beſt ſpeakers to prefix *a* to it in their converſation, while a confuſed idea of the general rule ariſing from an ignorance of the nature of the letters has generally induced them to prefix *an* to it in writing. The ſame obſervations are applicable to the *h*. The ear alone tells us, that before *heroic*, *hiſtorical*, &c. the *an* ought invariably to be uſed; but by not diſcovering that it is the abſence of accent on the *h* that makes *an* admiſſible in theſe words, we are apt to prefix *an* to words where the *h* is ſounded, as *an horſe*, *an houſe*, &c. and thus ſet our ſpoken and written language at variance. This ſeems better to account for the want of accuracy in this article than a conjecture I once heard from Dr. Johnſon, that our anceſtors, particularly in the time of the Spectator, where this miſapplication of the article frequently occurs, did not pronounce the *h* at the beginning of words ſo often as we do. However this may be, it ſeems neceſſary to a correctneſs of language to make our orthography and pronunciation as conſiſtent as poſſible: for which purpoſe it may not be uſeleſs to attend to the following general rules. The article *A* muſt be uſed before all words beginning with a conſonant, and before the vowel *u* when long: and the article *An* muſt be uſed before all words beginning with a vowel, except long *u*; before words beginning with *h* mute, as *an hour*, *an air*, &c. or before words where the *h* is not mute, if the accent be on the ſecond ſyllable, as *an heroic action*, *an hiſtorical account*, &c. For the few words in our language where the *h* is mute, ſee this letter in the Principles, No. 394: and for a juſt idea of the letter *u*, and the reaſon why it admits of *an* before it when long, ſee Principles, No. 8, and the Notes upon it.

ANACAMPTICK, ăn-ā-kăm'tĭk. a. Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS, ăn-ā-kăm'tĭks. s. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHARTICK, ăn-ā-kā-*th*ăr'tĭk. s. Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACHORITE, ăn-ăk'ō-rīte. s. (155). A monk who leaves the convent for a more ſolitary life.

ANACHRONISM, ăn-ăk'krō-nĭzm. s. An error in computing time.

ANACLATICKS, ăn-ā klăt'ĭks. s. The doctrine of reflected light; dioptricks.

ANADIPLOSIS, ăn-ā-dē-plō'sĭs. s. Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick. (520).

ANAGRAM, ăn'ā-grăm. s. A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed ſo as to form ſome other word or ſentence.

ANAGRAMMATISM, ăn-ā-grăm'mā-tĭzm. s. (434). The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, ăn ā-grăm'mā-tĭſt. s. A maker of anagrams.

TO ANAGRAMMATIZE, ăn-ā-grăm'mā-tīze. v. n. (159). To make anagrams.

ANALEPTICK, ăn-ā-lĕp'tĭk. a. Comforting, corroborating.

ANALOGICAL, ăn-ā-lŏdje'ē-kăl. a. Uſed by way of analogy.

ANALOGICALLY, ăn-ā-lŏdje'ē-kăl-ē. ad. In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

ANALOGICALNESS, ăn-ā-lŏdje'ē-kăl-nĕs. s. The quality of being analogical.

TO ANALOGIZE, ā-năl'lō-jize. v. a. To explain by way of analogy.

ANALOGOUS, ā-năl'lō-gŭs. a. (314). Having analogy, having ſomething parallel.

ANALOGY, ā-năl'lō-jē. s. (518). Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects.

ANALYSIS, ā-năl'lē-sĭs. s. (520). A ſeparation of any compound into its ſeveral parts; a ſolution of any thing, whether corporal or mental, to its firſt elements.

ANALYTICAL, ăn-ā-lĭt'tē-kăl. a. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles; that which proceeds by analyſis.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŏnd;—*th*in, THIS.

ANALYTICALLY, ăn-ă-lĭt'tè-kăl-lè. ad. The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts.

To ANALYZE, ăn'ă-lize. v. a. To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles.

ANALYZER, ăn'ă-li-zŭr. s. (98). That which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ăn-ă-mŏr-fŏ'sĭs. s. Deformation; perſpective projection, ſo that at one point of view it ſhall appear deformed, in another an exact repreſentation.

☞ I have accented this word on the penultimate, as Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Sheridan have done; as it is a technical word, and not naturalized like *metamorphoſis*.—See Principles, No. 520.

ANANAS, ă-nă'năs. s. The pine apple.

ANAPHORA, ă-năf'fŏ-ră. s. (92). A figure when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word.

ANARCH, ăn'ărk. s. (353). An author of confuſion.

ANARCHIAL, ă-nâr'kè-ăl. a. Confuſed, without rule.

ANARCHY, ăn'ăr-kè. s. Want of government, a ſtate without magiſtracy.

ANASARCA, ăn ă-ſăr'kă. s. (92). A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours.

ANASTROPHE, ă-năſ'trŏ-fè. s. (518). A figure whereby words, which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANATHEMA, ă-năth'è-mă. s. (92). A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority.

ANATHEMATICAL, ăn-ă-*th*è-măt'è-kăl. a. (509). That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, ăn ă-*th*è-măt'è-kăl lè. ad. In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE, ăn-ăth'è-mă-tize. v. a. (159). To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority.

ANATIFEROUS, ăn-ă-tĭf'fè rŭs. a. Producing ducks.

ANATOCISM, ă-năt'tŏ-sĭzm. s. The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt.

ANATOMICAL, ăn-ă-tŏm'è-kăl. a. Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, ăn-ă-tŏm'è-kăl-lè. ad. In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST, ă năt'ŏ-mĭſt. s. He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection.

To ANATOMIZE, ă-năt'tŏ-mize. v. a. To diſſect an animal; to lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts.

ANATOMY, ă-năt'ŏ-mè. s. (518). The art of diſſecting the body, the doctrine of the ſtructure of the body; the act of dividing any thing; a ſkeleton; a thin meagre perſon.

ANCESTOR, ăn'ſĕſ-tŭr. s. (98). One from whom a perſon deſcends.

ANCESTREL, ăn'ſĕſ-trĕl. a. Claimed from anceſtors.

ANCESTRY, ăn'ſĕſ-trè. s. Lineage, a ſeries of anceſtors; the honour of deſcent, birth.

ANCHENTRY, ăne'tſhĕn-trè. s. Antiquity of a family, properly ancientry.

ANCHOR, ăngk'ŭr. s. (353) (418). A heavy iron, to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confers ſtability.

To ANCHOR, ăngk'ŭr. v. n. (166). To caſt anchor, to lie at anchor; to ſtop at, to reſt on.

ANCHORAGE, ăngk'ŭr-ădje. s. (90). Ground to caſt anchor upon; the anchors of a ſhip; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANCHOR-HOLD, ăngk'ŭr-hŏld. s. The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor.

ANCHORED, ăngk'ŭr-rĕd. part. a. (353). Held by the anchor.

ANCHORET, ăngk'ŏ-rĕt. } s.
ANCHORITE, ăngk'ŏ-rite. (155). }
A recluſe, a hermit.

ANCHOVY, ăn-tſhŏ'vè. s. A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning.

ANCIENT, ane'tſhènt. a (542). Old, not modern; old, that has been of long duration; paſt, former.

ANCIENT, ane'tſhènt. s. The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip.

ANCIENT, ane'tſhènt. s. The bearer of a flag, now enſign.

ANCIENTLY, ane'tſhènt-lè. ad. In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, ane'tſhènt-nĕs. s. Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, ane'tſhĕn-trè. s. The honour of ancient lineage.

AND, ănd. conjunction. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined.

ANDIRON, ănd'ī-ŭrn s. (417). Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, ăn-drŏdje'è-năl. a. Hermaphroditical; partaking of both ſexes.

ANDROGINALLY, ăn-drŏdje'è-năl-lè. ad. With two ſexes.

ANDROGYNUS, ăn-drŏdje'è-nŭs. s. An hermaphrodite. (482).

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

ANECDOTE, ăn'ĕk dōte. s. Something yet unpubliſhed ; ſecret hiſtory.

ANEMOGRAPHY, ăn-ē-mŏg'grā-fē. s. The deſcription of the winds. (518).

ANEMOMETER, ăn-ē-mŏm'mē-tĕr. s. (518). An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the wind.

ANEMONE, ā-nĕm'ō-nē. s. The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, ā nĕm'ō-ſkōpe. s. A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind.

ANENT, ā-nĕnt'. prep. A Scotticiſm. Concerning, about ; over againſt, oppoſite to.

ANEURISM, ăn'ū-rĭzm. s. (503). A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which they become exceſſively dilated.

ANEW, ā-nū'. ad. Over again, another time ; newly, in a new manner.

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, ăn-frăk'tſhū-ŭſ-nĕs. s. (461). Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANGEL, ānе'jĕl. s. (542). See *Change*. Originally a meſſenger ; a ſpirit employed by God in human affairs : angel is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, as, angels of darkneſs ; in the ſtyle of love, a beautiful perſon ; a piece of ancient money.

ANGEL-SHOT, ānе'jĕl-ſhŏt. s. Chain ſhot.

ANGELICA, ăn-jĕl'ē-kā. s. (92). The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, ăn-jĕl'ē-kăl. a. (509). Reſembling angels ; partaking of the nature of angels ; belonging to angels.

ANGELICALNESS, ăn-jĕl'lē-kăl-nĕs. s. Excellence more than human.

ANGELICK, ăn-jĕl'lĭk. a. (508). Angelical ; above human.

ANGELOT, ăn'jē-lŏt. s. A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute.

ANGER, ăng'gŭr. s. (409) (98). Anger is uneaſineſs upon receipt of any injury ; ſmart of a ſore.

To ANGER, ăng'gŭr. v. a. To provoke, to enrage.

ANGERLY, ăng'gŭr-lē. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGIOGRAPHY, ăn-jē-ŏg'grā-fē. s. A deſcription of veſſels in the human body.

ANGLE, ăng'gl. s. (405). The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other.

ANGLE, ăng'gl. s. An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

To ANGLE, ăng'gl. v. a. To fiſh with a rod and hook ; to try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices.

ANGLE-ROD, ăng'gl-rŏd. s. The ſtick to which the fiſher's line and hook are hung.

ANGLER, ăng'glŭr. s. (98). He that fiſhes with an angle.

ANGLICISM, ăng'glē-ſĭzm. s. An Engliſh idiom.

ANGOBER, ăng'gō-bŭr. s. (98). A kind of pear.

ANGRILY, ăng'grē-lē. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGRY, ăng'grē. a. (409). Touched with anger ; having the appearance of anger ; painful, inflamed.

ANGUISH, ăng'gwĭſh. s. (340). Exceſſive pain either of mind or body.

ANGUISHED, ăng'gwĭſh-ĕd. a. Exceſſively pained. (359).

ANGULAR, ăng'gū-lŭr. a. (98). Having angles or corners.

ANGULARITY, ăng-gū-lăr'ē-tē. s. The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY, ăng'gū-lŭr-lē. ad. With angles.

ANGULARNESS, ăng'gū-lŭr-nĕs. s. The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, ăng'gū-lā-tĕd. a. Formed with angles.

ANGULOUS, ăng'gū-lŭs. a. (314). Hooked, angular.

ANGUST, ăn-gŭſt'. a. (409) (98). Narrow, ſtrait.

ANGUSTATION, ăn-gŭſ-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of making narrow ; the ſtate of being narrowed.

ANHELATION, ăn-hē-lā'ſhŭn. s. The act of panting.

ANHELOSE, ăn-hē-lōſe'. a. Out of breath.

ANIENTED, ăn'ē-ĕn-tĕd. a. Fruſtrated.

ANIGHTS, ā-nītes'. ad. In the night-time.

ANIL, ăn'ĭl. s. The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS, ā-nīle'nĕs. } s. (530).
ANILITY, ā-nĭl'lē-tē. }
The old age of woman.

ANIMABLE, ăn'ē-mā-bl. a. (405). That which may be put into life.

ANIMADVERSION, ăn-ē-măd-vĕr'ſhŭn. s. Reproof ; ſevere cenſure ; obſervation.

ANIMADVERSIVE, ăn-ē-măd-vĕr'ſĭv. a. That has the power of judging. (428).

To ANIMADVERT, ăn-ē-măd-vĕrt'. v. a To conſider, to obſerve ; to paſs cenſure upon.

ANIMADVERTER, ăn-ē-măd-vĕr'tŭr. s. He that paſſes cenſures, or obſerves upon.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

ANIMAL, ăn'ė-măl. s. A living creature, corporeal; by way of contempt, we ſay a ſtupid man is an animal.

ANIMAL, ăn'ė-măl. a. That which belongs or relates to animals; animal is uſed in oppoſition to ſpiritual.

ANIMALCULE, ăn-ė-măl'kūle. s. A ſmall animal.

☞ This word is derived from the French, and forms its plural by adding *s*; but this plural is ſometimes expreſſed by the Latin word *animalcula*, which being miſtaken for a ſingular by thoſe who have but a faint memory of their accidence, is ſometimes made plural by the change of *a* into *æ* diphthong: but it ought to be remembered, that *animalcule* in the ſingular, makes *animalcules* in the plural, without any additional ſyllable; and that the ſingular of *animalcula* is *animalculum*.

ANIMALITY, ăn-ė-măl'ė-tė. s. The ſtate of animal exiſtence.

To ANIMATE, ăn'ė-māte. v. a. To quicken, to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage, to incite.

ANIMATE, ăn'ė-māte. a. Alive, poſſeſſing animal life. (91).

ANIMATED, ăn'ė-mā-tėd. part. a. Lively, vigorous.

ANIMATION, ăn-ė-mā'ſhŭn. s. The act of animating or enlivening; that which animates; the ſtate of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, ăn'ė-mā-tiv. a. (157). That has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, ăn'ė-mā-tŭr. s. (521). That which gives life.

ANIMOSE, ăn-ė-mōſe'. a. (427). Full of ſpirit, hot.

ANIMOSITY, ăn ė-mŏs'ſė-tė. s. Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity.

ANISE, ăn'nis. s. (140). A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet-ſcented ſeeds.

ANKER, ăngk'ŭr. s. (98) (409). A liquid meaſure the fourth part of the awm.

ANKLE, ăngk'kl. s. (405). The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

ANKLE-BONE, ăngk'kl-bōne. s. The bone of the ankle.

ANNALIST, ăn'nă-liſt. s. A writer of annals.

ANNALS, ăn'nălz. s. Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time.

ANNATS, ăn'năts. s. Firſt fruits.

To ANNEAL, ăn-nēle'. v. a. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may pierce through; to heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEX, ăn-nēks'. v. a. To unite to at the end; to unite a ſmaller thing to a greater.

ANNEXATION, ăn-nĕk-ſā'ſhŭn. s. Conjunction, addition; union, coalition.

ANNEXION, ăn-nĕk'ſhŭn. s. The act of annexing.

ANNEXMENT, ăn-nĕks'mĕnt. s. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, ăn-nī'hė-lă-bl. a. That which may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNIHILATE, ăn-nī'hė-lāte. v. a. To reduce to nothing; to deſtroy; to annul.

☞ Engliſhmen who have been bred in foreign ſeminaries, where they pronounce the *i* in Latin like *e*, generally pronounce this word as if written *an-ne-he-late*, becauſe they pronounce the Latin word from which it is derived in the ſame manner: but Engliſhmen, educated in their own country, pronounce the *i*, when it ends a ſyllable, with the accent on it, both in Latin and Engliſh, as it is here marked.

ANNIHILATION, ăn-nī-hė-lā'ſhŭn. s. The act of reducing to nothing, the ſtate of being reduced to nothing,

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nė-vĕr'ſă-rė. s. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year; the act of celebration of the anniverſary.

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nė-vĕr'ſă-rė. a. Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNO DOMINI, ăn'nō-dŏm'ė-nė. In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, ăn'nō-lis. s. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION, ăn-nō-tā'ſhŭn. s. Explication; note.

ANNOTATOR, ăn-nō-tā'tŭr. s. (521). A writer of notes; a commentator.

To ANNOUNCE, ăn-nŏŭnſe'. v. a. To publiſh, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

To ANNOY, ăn-nŏė'. v. a. (329). To incommode, to vex.

ANNOY, ăn-nŏė'. s. Injury, moleſtation.

ANNOYANCE, ăn-nŏė'ănſe. s. That which annoys; the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, ăn-nŏė'ŭr. s. (98). The perſon that annoys.

ANNUAL, ăn'nū-ăl. a. That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which laſts only a year.

ANNUALLY, ăn'nū-ăl-lė. ad. Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, ăn-nū'ė-tănt. s. He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ANNUITY, ăn-nū'ē-tē. s. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNUL, ăn-nŭl'. v. a. To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, ăn'nū-lăr. a. (98). Having the form of a ring.

ANNULARY, ăn'nū-lā-rē. a. Having the form of rings.

ANNULET, ăn'nū-lĕt. s. A little ring.

To ANNUMERATE, ăn-nū'mē-rāte. v. a. To add to a former number. (91).

ANNUMERATION, ăn-nū-mē-rā'shŭn. s. Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, ăn-nŭn'shē-āte. v. a. To bring tidings. (91) (337) (196).

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ăn-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn-dā. s. The day celebrated by the Church, in memory of the Angel's ſalutation of the Bleſſed Virgin, ſolemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, ăn'ō-dīne. a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.

To ANOINT, ă-nŏint'. v. a. To rub over with unctious matter; to conſecrate by unction.

ANOINTER, ă-nŏin'tŭr. s. The perſon that anoints.

ANOMALISM, ă-nŏm'ă-lĭzm. s. Anomaly, irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL, ă nŏm-ă-lĭs'tē-kăl. a. (509). Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, ă-nŏm'ă-lŭs. a. Irregular, deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

ANOMALOUSLY, ă-nŏm'ă-lŭſ-lē. ad. Irregularly.

ANOMALY, ă-nŏm'ă-lē. s. Irregularity, deviation from rule.

ANOMY, ăn'ō-mē. s. Breach of law.

ANON, ă-nŏn'. ad. Quickly, ſoon; now and then.

ANONYMOUS, ă-nŏn'ē-mŭs. a. Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, ă-nŏn'ē-mŭſ-lē. ad. Without a name.

ANOREXY, ăn'nō-rĕk-sē. s. (517). Inappetency.

ANOTHER, ăn-ŭTH'ŭr. a. (98). Not the ſame; one more; any other; not one's ſelf; widely different.

ANSATED, ăn'sā-tĕd. a. Having handles.

To ANSWER, ăn'sŭr. v. n. (475) (98). To ſpeak in return to a queſtion; to ſpeak in oppoſition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correſpond to, to ſuit with; to be equivalent to; to ſatisfy any claim or petition; to ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe; to bear proportion to; to ſucceed, to produce the wiſhed event; to appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons.

ANSWER, ăn'sŭr. s. (475). That which is ſaid in return to a queſtion, or poſition; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, ăn'sŭr-ă-bl. a. (475). That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correſpondent to; proportionate to; equal to.

ANSWERABLY, ăn'sŭr-ă-blē. ad. In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably.

ANSWERABLENESS, ăn'sŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being anſwerable.

ANSWERER, ăn'sŭr-ŭr. s. (554). He that anſwers; he that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt.

ANT, ănt. s. An emmet, a piſmire.

ANTBEAR, ănt'bâre. s. An animal that feeds on ants.

ANTHILL, ănt'hĭll. s. The ſmall protuberance of earth in which ants make their neſts.

ANTAGONIST, ăn-tăg'ō-nĭſt. s. One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.

To ANTAGONIZE, ăn-tăg'ō-nize. v. n. To contend againſt another.

ANTANACLASIS, ănt-ă-nă-klă'sĭs. s. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary ſignification; it is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis.

ANTAPHRODITICK, ănt-ă-frō-dĭt'ĭk. a. Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ănt-ăp-pō-plĕk'tĭk. a. Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK, ăn-tărk'tĭk. a. Relating to the ſouthern pole.

ANTARTHRITICK, ănt ăr-*th*rĭt'ĭk. a. Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, ănt-ăſt-măt'ĭk. a. Good againſt the aſthma.

ANTEACT, ăn'tē-ăkt. s. A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION, ăn-tē-ăm-bū-lā'shŭn. s. A walking before.

To ANTECEDE, ăn-tē-sēde'. v. a. To precede; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, ăn-tē-sē'dĕnſe. s. The act or ſtate of going before.

ANTECEDENT, ăn-tē-sē'dĕnt. a. Going before, preceding.

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nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

ANTECEDENT, ăn-tē-sē'dĕnt. s. That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined.

ANTECEDENTLY, ăn-tē-sē'dĕnt-lē. ad. Previouſly.

ANTECESSOR, ăn-tē-sĕs'sŭr. s. One who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHAMBER, ăn'tē-tſhām-bŭr. s. The chamber that leads to the chief apartment. See CHAMBER.

To ANTEDATE, ăn'tē-dāte. v. a. To date earlier than the real time; to date ſomething before the proper time.

ANTEDILUVIAN, ăn-tē-dē-lū'vē-ăn. a. Exiſting before the deluge; relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

ANTELOPE, ăn'tē-lōpe. s. A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, ăn-tē-mē-rĭdj'ē-ăn. a. (294) (376) (507). Being before noon.

ANTEMETICK, ănt-ē-mĕt'ĭk. a. That has the power of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, ăn-tē-mŭn'dāne. a. That which was before the world.

ANTEPAST, ăn'tē-păſt. s. A fore-taſte.

ANTEPENULT, ăn-tē-pē nŭlt'. s. The laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICK, ănt-ĕp-ē-lĕp'tĭk. a. A medicine againſt convulſions.

To ANTEPONE, ăn'tē-pōne. v. a. To prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, ăn-tē-prē-dĭk'ă-mĕnt. s. Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIORITY, ăn-tē-rē-ŏr'ē-tē. s. Priority; the ſtate of being before.

ANTERIOUR, ăn-tē'rē-ŭr. a. Going before.

☞ Now more commonly and better written ANTERIOR.

ANTES, ăn'tēz. s. Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, ăn'tē-ſtŭm'ŭk. s. A cavity that leads into the ſtomach. (166).

ANTHELMINTHICK, ăn-*th*ĕl-mĭn'*th*ĭk. a. That which kills worms.

ANTHEM, ăn'*th*ĕm. s. A holy ſong.

ANTHOLOGY, ăn-*th*ŏl'ŏ-jē. s. (518). A collection of flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, ăn'tō-nĭz-fīre'. s. A kind of eryſipelas.

ANTHRAX, ăn'*th*răks. s. A ſcab or blotch which burns the ſkin.

ANTHROPOLOGY, ăn'*th*rō-pŏl'ŏ-jē. s. The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, ăn'*th*rō-pŏf'-ă-jī. s. Man-eaters, cannibals.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, ăn'*th*rō-pŏf'ă-jĭn'ē-ăn. s. A ludicrous word, formed by Shakeſpeare from anthropophagi.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, ăn'*th*rō-pŏf'ă-jē. s. The quality of eating human fleſh.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, ăn'*th*rō-pŏs'ō-fē. s. The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK, ănt'hĭp-nŏt'ĭk. a. That which has the power of preventing ſleep.

ANTIACID, ăn'tē-ăs'ĭd. s. Alkali.

ANTICHAMBER, ăn'tē-tſhām-bŭr. s. Corruptly written for antechamber.—See CHAMBER.

ANTICHRISTIAN, ăn-tē-krĭs'tſhŭn. a. Oppoſite to Chriſtianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, ăn-tē-krĭs'tſhŭn-ĭsm. s. Oppoſition or contrariety to Chriſtianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, ăn-tē-krĭs-tſhē-ăn'ē-tē. s. Contrariety to Chriſtianity.

To ANTICIPATE, ăn-tĭs'ē-pāte. v. a. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, ăn'tĭs-sē-pā'ſhŭn. s. The act of taking up ſomething before its time; fore-taſte.

ANTICK, ăn'tĭk. a. Odd; ridiculouſly wild.

ANTICK, ăn'tĭk. s. He that plays anticks, or uſes odd geſticulation; a buffoon.

ANTICKLY, ăn'tĭk-lē. ad. With odd poſtures.

ANTICLIMAX, ăn-tē-klī'măks. s. A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt; oppoſite to a climax.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ăn-tē-cŏn-vŭl'sĭv. a. Good againſt convulſions.

ANTICOR, ăn'tē kŏr. s. (166). A preternatural ſwelling in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart.

ANTICOURTIER, ăn-tē-cōre'tſhŭr. s. One that oppoſes the court.

ANTIDOTAL, ăn'tē-dō'tăl. a. Having the power or quality of counteracting poiſon

ANTIDOTE, ăn'tē-dōte. s. A medicine given to expel poiſon.

ANTIFEBRILE, ăn-tē-fēb'rĭl. a. (140). Good againſt fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, ăn-tē-lŏg'ă-rĭ*th*m. s. The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ăn'tē-mō-nār'kē-kăl. a. Againſt government by a ſingle perſon.

ANTIMONIAL, ăn-tē-mō'nē-ăl. a. Made of antimony.

ANTIMONY, ăn'tē-mŭn-ē. s. (556). Antimony is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature.

ANTINEPHRITICK, ăn-tē-nē-frĭt'ĭk. a. Good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY, ăn-tĭn'ō-mē. s. (518). A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK, ăn'tē-păr-ă-lĭt'ĭk. a. Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, ăn'tē-pă-*thĕt*'ē-kăl. a. Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

ANTIPATHY, ăn-tĭp'ă-*thē*. s. (518). A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; oppoſed to ſympathy.

ANTIPERISTASIS, ăn'tē-pē-rĭs'tă-sĭs. s. (520). The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ăn'tē-pĕs-tē-lĕn'-ſhăl. a. Efficacious againſt the plague.

ANTIPHRASIS, ăn-tĭf'frā-sĭs. s. (519). The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their meaning.

ANTIPODAL, ăn-tĭp'ō-dăl. a. (518). Relating to the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz. s. Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

☞ We frequently hear diſputes whether this word ſhould be pronounced in four ſyllables, as it is here, with the accent on the ſecond, or in three, as if divided into *an-ti-podes*, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and the laſt rhyming with *abodes*. To ſolve the difficulty it muſt be obſerved, that the word is pure Latin; and that when we adopt ſuch words into our own language, we ſeldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the ſingular of this word were in uſe like *fatellite* (155), then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three ſyllables only; but as it is always uſed in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

"To counterpoiſe this hero of the mode,
"Some for renown are ſingular and odd;
"What other men diſlike is ſure to pleaſe,
"Of all mankind, theſe dear *antipodes*:
"Through pride, not malice, they run counter ſtill,
"And birth-days are their days of dreſſing ill."
Young's Love of Fame.

ANTIPOPE, ăn'tē-pōpe. s. He that uſurps the popedom.

ANTIPTOSIS, ăn-tĭp-tō'sĭs. s. (520). A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

ANTIQUARY, ăn'tē-kwā-rē. s. A man ſtudious of antiquity.

To ANTIQUATE, ăn'tē-kwāte. v. a. To make obſolete.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, ăn'tē-kwā-tĕd-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being obſolete.

ANTIQUE, ăn-tēēk'. a. (112). Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old faſhion.

ANTIQUE, ăn-tēēk'. s. (112). An antiquity, a remain of ancient times.

ANTIQUENESS, ăn-tēēk'nĕs. s. The quality of being antique.

ANTIQUITY, ăn-tĭk'kwē-tē. s. Old times; the ancients; remains of old times; old age.

ANTISCORBUTICAL, ăn'tē-ſkŏr-bū'tē-kăl. a. Good againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTISPASIS, ăn-tĭs'pă-sĭs. s. The revulſion of any humour.

ANTISPASMODICK, ăn'tē-ſpăz-mŏd'ĭk. a. That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASTICK, ăn-tē-ſpăs'tĭk. a. Medicines which cauſe a revulſion.

ANTISPLENETICK, ăn'tē-ſplĕn'ē-tĭk. a. Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

ANTISTROPHE, ăn-tĭs'trō-fē. s. In an ode ſung in parts; the ſecond ſtanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMATICK, ăn'tē-ſtrū-măt'ĭk. a. Good againſt the king's evil.

ANTITHESIS, ăn-tĭ*th*'ē-sĭs. s. Oppoſition; contraſt.

ANTITYPE, ăn'tē-tīpe. s. That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type. A term of theology.

ANTITYPICAL, ăn-tē-tĭp'ē-kăl. a. That which explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL, ăn'tē-vē-nē'rē-ăl. a. Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTLER, ănt'lŭr. s. Branch of a ſtag's horn.

ANTOECI, ăn-tēē'sī. s. (296). Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other to the ſouth.

ANTONOMASIA, ăn-tō-nō-mā'zhē-ă. s. (453). A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity. We ſay the Orator for Cicero. (92).

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

ANTRE, ân'tûr. s. (416). A cavern, a den.

ANVIL, ân'vil. s. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged; any thing on which blows are laid.

ANXIETY, âng-zi'ê-tê s. (479) (480). Trouble of mind about ſome future event, ſolicitude; depreſſion, lowneſs of ſpirits.

ANXIOUS, ânk'ſhŭs. a (480). Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.

ANXIOUSLY, ânk'ſhŭs-lê. ad. Solicitouſly, unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, ânk'ſhŭs-nês. s. The quality of being anxious.

ANY, ên'nê. a. (89). Every, whoever, whatever.

AORIST, â'ô-riſt. s. Indefinite. A tenſe in the Greek language.

AORTA, â-ôr'tâ. s. (92). The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, â-pâse'. ad. Quick, ſpeedily; haſtily.

APART, â-pârt'. ad. Separately from the reſt in place; in a ſtate of diſtinction; at a diſtance, retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, â-pârt'mênt. s. A room, a ſet of rooms.

APATHY, âp'â-*thê*. s. Exemption from paſſion.

APE, âpe. s. A kind of monkey; an imitator.

To APE, âpe. v. a. To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APEAK, â-pêke'. ad. In a poſture to pierce the ground.

APEPSY, âp'êp-sê, s. (503). A loſs of natural concoction.

APERIENT, â-pê'rê-ênt. a. Gently purgative.

APERITIVE, â-pêr'ê-tiv. a. That which has the quality of opening.

APERT, â-pêrt'. a. Open.

APERTION, â-pêr'ſhŭn. s. An opening, a paſſage, a gap; the act of opening.

APERTLY, â-pêrt'lê. ad. Openly.

APERTNESS, â-pêrt'nês. s. Openneſs.

APERTURE, âp'ûr-tſhûre. s. (460) (463). The act of opening; an open place.

APETALOUS, â-pêt'â-lŭs. a. (314). Without flower-leaves.

APEX, â'pêks. s. The tip or point.

APHÆRESIS, â-fêr'ê-sîs. s. (124). A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, â-fê'lê-ŏn. s That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun.

APHILANTHROPY, âf'ê-lân'*thr*ŏ-pê. s. Want of love to mankind.

APHORISM, âf'ô-rizm. s. (503). A maxim, an unconnected poſition.

APHORISTICAL, âf-o-rîs'tê-kâl. a. Written in ſeparate unconnected ſentences.

APHORISTICALLY, âf-ô-rîs'tê-kâl-lê. ad. In the form of an aphoriſm.

APHRODISIACAL, âf'rŏ-dê-zi'â-kâl. } a.
APHRODISIACK, âf'rŏ-dizh'ê-âk. }
(451). Relating to the venereal diſeaſe.

APIARY, â'pê-â-rê. s. (534). The place where bees are kept.

APIECE, â-pêêſe'. ad. To the part or ſhare of each.

APISH, â'pîſh. a. Having the qualities of an ape, imitative; foppiſh, affected; ſilly, trifling; wanton, playful.

APISHLY, â'pîſh-lê. ad. In an apiſh manner.

APISHNESS, â'pîſh-nês. s. Mimickry, foppery.

APITPAT, â-pît'pât. ad. With Quick palpitation.

APOCALYPSE, â-pŏk'â-lîps. s. Revelation, a word uſed only of the ſacred writings.

APOCALYPTICAL, â-pŏk-â-lîp'tê-kâl. a. Containing revelation.

APOCOPE, â-pŏk'ŏ-pê. s. A figure, when the laſt letter or ſyllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, âp-ŏ-krŭs'tîk. a. Repelling and aſtringent.

APOCRYPHA, â-pŏk'rê-fâ. s. (92). Books added to the ſacred writings, of doubtful authors.

APOCRYPHAL, â-pŏk'rê-fâl. a. Not canonical, of uncertain authority; contained in the apocrypha.

APOCRYPHALLY, â-pŏk'rê-fâl-lê. ad. Uncertainty.

APOCRYPHALNESS, â-pŏk'rê-fâl-nês. s. Uncertainty.

APODICTICAL, âp-ŏ-dîk'tê-kâl. a. Demonſtrative.

APODIXIS, âp-ŏ-dîk'sîs. s. (527). Demonſtration.

APOGÆON, âp-ŏ-jê'ŏn. (527). } s.
APOGEE, âp'ŏ-jê. (503). }
A point in the heavens, in which the ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

APOLOGETICAL, āp-pŏl ŏ-jĕt'ē-kăl. } APOLOGETICK, ā-pŏl-ŏ-jĕt'ĭk. } a. That which is ſaid in defence of any thing.

To APOLOGIZE, ā-pŏl'lŏ-jīze. v. n. To plead in favour.

APOLOGUE, ăp'ŏ-lŏg. s. (338) (503). Fable, ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

APOLOGY, ā-pŏl'ŏ-jē. s. (518). Defence, excuſe.

APOMECOMETRY, ăp'ŏ-mē-kŏm'mē-trē. s. (527). The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEUROSIS, ā-pŏn-nū-rō'sĭs. s. An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, ā-pŏf'ā-sĭs. s. (520). A figure by which the orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, ăp-ŏ-flĕg'mă-tĭk. a. (510). Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, ăp-ŏ-flĕg'mă-tĭzm. s. A medicine to draw phlegm.

APOPHTHEGM, ăp'ŏ-*th*ĕm. s. (503). A remarkable ſaying.

APOPHYGE, ā-pŏf'ē-jē. s. That part of a column where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; the ſpring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, ā-pŏf'ē-sĭs. s. (520). The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs.

APOPLECTICAL, ăp-ŏ-plĕk'tē-kăl. } APOPLECTICK, ăp-ŏ-plĕk'tĭk. } a. Relating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, ăp'ŏ-plĕk sē. s. (517). A ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation.

APORIA, ā-pō'rē-ā. s. (505) (92). A figure by which the ſpeaker doubts where to begin.

APORRHOEA, ăp pŏr-rē'ā. s. (92). Effluvium, emanation.

APOSIOPESIS, ā pō*z*h-ē-ō pē'sĭs. s. (520). A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech. (526).

APOSTACY, ā-pŏs'tā-sē. s. Departure from what a man has profeſſed; it is generally applied to religion.

APOSTATE, ā-pŏs'tāte. s. (91). One that has forſaken his religion.

APOSTATICAL, ăp-pŏf-tăt'ē-kăl. a. After the manner of an apoſtate.

To APOSTATIZE, ā-pŏs'tā-tize. v. n. To forſake one's religion.

To APOSTEMATE, ā-pŏs'tē-māte. v. n (91). To ſwell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMATION, ā-pŏf-tē-mā'shŭn. s. The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

APOSTEME, ăp'ŏ-ſtēme. s. (503). A hollow ſwelling, an abſceſs.

APOSTLE, ā-pŏs'ſl. s. (472) (405). A perſon ſent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

☞ This word is ſometimes heard in the pulpit, as if divided into *a-po-ſtle*; the ſecond ſyllable like the firſt of *po-et*. If the long quantity of the *o*, in the Latin *apoſtulus*, is urged for a ſimilar length of the Engliſh *apoſtle*, let us only turn to No. 537 of the Principles, and we ſhall ſee the futility of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours. If theſe reaſons are not ſatisfactory, it is hoped that thoſe who are abettors of this ſingular pronunciation will alter *e-piſ-tle* into *e-pi-ſtle*, the ſecond ſyllable like *pie*, and then their reaſoning and practice will be uniform.

APOSTLESHIP, ā-pŏs'ſl-ſhĭp. s. The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

APOSTOLICAL, ăp-pŏſ-tŏl'ē-kăl. a. Delivered by the apoſtles.

APOSTOLICALLY, ăp-ŏſ-tŏl'ē-kăl-lē. ad. In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTOLICK, ăp-ŏſ-tŏl'lĭk. a. (509). Taught by the apoſtles.

APOSTROPHE, ā-pŏs'trŏ-fē. s. (518). In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; in grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma, as tho' for though.

To APOSTROPHIZE, ā-pŏs'trŏ-fize. v. a. To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

APOSTUME, ăp'ŏ-ſtūme. s. (503). A hollow tumour, filled with purulent matter.

APOTHECARY, ā-pŏ*th*'ē-kā-rē. s. A man, whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale. (470).

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, not confined to the vulgar, as if it were written *Apteeary*.

APOTHEGM, ăp'ŏ-*th*ĕm. s. (503). A remarkable ſaying.

APOTHEOSIS, ăp-ŏ-*th*ē'ŏ-sĭs. s. Deification.

☞ This word, like *Metamorphoſis*, has deſerted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate ſyllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate. See Principles, No. 503, page 39. The other words of this termination, as *Anaſtaſis*, *Antiſtaſis*, &c. retain the Latin accent, though all theſe words in Greek have the accent on the antepenultimate. This accentuation on the antepenultimate is ſo agreeable to the genius of our own tongue, that it is no wonder it is ſo prevalent. Johnſon, Sheridan, Kenrick, Aſh, Scott, Buchanan, Bailey, and Perry,

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have adopted it as I have done; and only Smith, Barclay, and Entick, accent the penultimate. So eminent a poet as Garth approves of the choice I have made, where he ſays,

"Allots the prince of his celeſtial line
"An *apotheoſis*, and rites divine."

APOTOME, ă-pŏt'ŏ-mè. s. The remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.

APOSEM, ăp'ŏ-zĕm. s. (503). A decoction.

To APPAL, ăp-pâll'. v. a. (406). To fright, to depreſs.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that this word might more properly have been written *Appale*; and we find Bacon, in his Hiſtory of Henry VII. actually writes the compound *Appalement*. Whether Johnſon founds his opinion upon the *pale* colour which fear generally produces, or upon the derivation of the word from the French *Appalir*, it cannot be certainly known; but this is certain, that this word has been ſo often rhymed with *all*, *ball*, *fall*, &c. that ſuch a change as Dr. Johnſon recommends would be attended with no ſmall inconvenience. It may be obſerved too, that ſpelling this word with ſingle *l* as he has done, is at variance with its general pronunciation: for one *l*, when final, does not broaden the *a* like that in *all*, but leaves it in the ſound of that vowel in *fal-low*, *tal-low*, &c. Conſidering therefore that the pronunciation of this word is ſo irrevocably fixed, it is but borrowing an *l* from the Latin *Palleo* to make the ſound and the ſpelling exactly correſpond. We are often fond of neglecting the French for the Latin etymology when there is no neceſſity,—in the preſent caſe ſuch a preference would be commendable.

APPALEMENT, ăp-pâll'mĕnt. s. Depreſſion, impreſſion of fear.

APPANAGE, ăp'pă-nâje. s. (90) (503). Lands ſet apart for the maintenance of younger children.

APPARATUS, ăp-pă-rà'tŭs. s. Thoſe things which are provided for the accompliſhment of any purpoſe; as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a houſe; equipage, ſhow.

APPAREL, ăp-păr'ĕl. s. Dreſs, veſture; external habiliments.

To APPAREL, ăp-păr'ĕl. v. a. To dreſs, to clothe; to cover, or deck.

APPARENT, ăp-pâ'rĕnt. a. Plain, indubitable; ſeeming, not real; viſible; open, diſcoverable; certain, not preſumptive.

APPARENTLY, ăp-pâ'rĕnt-lè. ad. Evidently, openly.

APPARITION, ăp-pă-rĭſh'ŭn. s. Appearance, viſibility; a viſible object; a ſpectre, a walking ſpirit; ſomething only apparent, not real; the viſibility of ſome luminary.

APPARITOR, ăp-păr'ĕ-tŭr. s. (98). The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court.

To APPAY, ăp-pâ'. v. a. To ſatisfy.

To APPEACH, ăp-pètſh'. v. a. To accuſe; to cenſure, to reproach.

APPEACHMENT, ăp-pètſh'mĕnt. s. Charge exhibited againſt any man.

To APPEAL, ăp-pèle'. v. n. To tranſfer a cauſe from one to another; to call another as witneſs.

APPEAL, ăp-pèle'. s. A removal of a cauſe from an inferior to a ſuperior court; in the common law, an accuſation; a call upon any as witneſs.

APPEALANT, ăp-pèl'lânt. s. He that appeals.

To APPEAR, ăp-père'. v. n. To be in ſight, to be viſible; to become viſible as a ſpirit; to exhibit one's ſelf before a court; to ſeem, in oppoſition to reality; to be plain beyond diſpute.

APPEARANCE, ăp-pè'rânſe. s. The act of coming into ſight; the thing ſeen; ſemblance, not reality; outſide, ſhow; entry into a place or company; exhibition of the perſon to a court; preſence, mien; probability, likelihood.

APPEARER, ăp-pè'rûr. s. (98). The perſon that appears.

APPEASABLE, ăp-pè'zâ-bl. a. (405). Reconcileable.

APPEASABLENESS, ăp-pè'zâ bl-nĕs. s. Reconcileableneſs.

To APPEASE, ăp-pèze'. v. a. To quiet, to put in a ſtate of peace; to pacify, to reconcile.

APPEASEMENT, ăp-pèze'mĕnt. s. A ſtate of peace.

APPEASER, ăp pè'zûr. s. (98). He that pacifies, he that quiets diſturbances.

APPELLANT, ăp-pĕl'lânt. s. A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

APPELLATE, ăp-pĕl'lâte. s. (91). The perſon appealed againſt.

APPELLATION, ăp-pĕl-lâ'ſhŭn. s. Name.

APPELLATIVE, ăp-pĕl'lâ tĭv. s. (157). A name common to all of the ſame kind or ſpecies; as man, horſe.

APPELLATIVELY, ăp-pĕl'lâ-tĭv-lè. ad. According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATORY, ăp-pĕl'lâ-tŭr rè. a. That which contains an appeal. (512).

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☞ (559)—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

APPELLEE, ăp-pĕl-lē'. s. One who is accuſed.

To APPEND, ăp-pĕnd'. v. a. To hang any thing upon another; to add to ſomething as an acceſſory.

APPENDAGE, ăp-pĕn'dăje. s. (90). Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence.

APPENDANT, ăp-pĕn'dănt a. Hanging to ſomething elſe: annexed, concomitant.

APPENDANT. ăp pĕn'dănt. s. An accidental or adventitious part.

To APPENDICATE, ăp-pĕn'dē-kāte. v. a. (91). To add to another thing.

APPENDICATION, ăp-pĕn-dē-kā'shŭn. s. (459). Annexion.

APPENDIX, ăp-pĕn'dĭks. s. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.

To APPERTAIN, ăp pĕr-tāne'. v. n. To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature.

APPERTAINMENT, ăp-pĕr-tāne'mĕnt. s. That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCE, ăp-pĕr'tē-nănſe. s. That which belongs to another thing.

APPERTINENT, ăp-pĕr'tē-nĕnt. a. Belonging, relating to.

APPETENCE, ăp'pē-tĕnſe. } s.
APPETENCY, ăp'pē-tĕn-sē. }
Carnal deſire.

APPETIBILITY, ăp-pĕt-tē-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. The quality of being deſirable.

APPETIBLE, ăp'pē-tē-bl. a. (405). Deſirable.

APPETITE, ăp'pē-tīte. s. (155). The natural deſire of good; the deſire of ſenſual pleaſure; violent longing; keenneſs of ſtomach, hunger.

APPETITION, ăp-pē-tĭſh'ŭn. s. (507). Deſire.

APPETITIVE, ăp'pē-tē-tĭv. a. That which deſires.

To APPLAUD, ăp-plâwd'. v. a. To praiſe by clapping the hands; to praiſe in general.

APPLAUDER, ăp-plâw'dŭr. s. (98). He that praiſes or commends.

APPLAUSE, ăp-plâwz'. s. Approbation loudly expreſſed.

APPLE, ăp'pl. s. (405). The fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of the eye.

APPLEWOMAN, ăp'pl-wŭm-ŭn. s. A woman that ſells apples.

APPLIABLE, ăp-plī'ă-bl. a. (405). That which may be applied.

APPLIANCE, ăp plī'ănſe. s. The act of applying, the thing applied.

APPLICABILITY, ăp'plē-kă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. The quality of being fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, ăp'plē-kă-bl. a. That which may be applied.

APPLICABLENESS, ăp'plē-kă bl-nĕs. s. Fitneſs to be applied.

APPLICABLY, ăp'plē-kă-blē. ad. In ſuch manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE, ăp'plē-kāte. s. (91). A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter.

APPLICATION, ăp-plē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any perſon as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end; intenſeneſs of thought, cloſe ſtudy; attention to ſome particular affair.

APPLICATIVE, ăp'plē-kă-tĭv. a. Belonging to application. (512.)

APPLICATORY, ăp'plē-kă-tŭr-rē. a. Belonging to the act of applying. (512).

To APPLY, ă-plī'. v. a. To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make uſe of as relative or ſuitable; to put to a certain uſe; to fix the mind upon, to ſtudy; to have recourſe to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work.

To APPOINT, ăp-pŏint'. v. a. To fix any thing; to eſtabliſh any thing by decree; to furniſh in all points, to equip.

APPOINTER, ăp-pŏin'tŭr. s. (98). He that ſettles or fixes.

APPOINTMENT, ăp-pŏint'mĕnt. s. Stipulation; decree, eſtabliſhment; direction order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

To APPORTION, ăp-pōre'shŭn. v. a. To ſet out in juſt proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, ăp-pōre'shŭn-mĕnt s. A dividing into portions.

To APPOSE, ăp-pōze'. v. a. To put queſtions to.

APPOSITE, ăp'pō-zĭt. a. (156). Proper, fit, well adapted.

APPOSITELY, ăp'pō-zĭt lē. ad. Properly, fitly, ſuitably.

APPOSITENESS, ăp'pō-zĭt-nĕs. s. Fitneſs, propriety, ſuitableneſs.

APPOSITION, ăp-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. s. The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe.

To APPRAISE, ăp-prāze'. v. a. To ſet a price upon any thing.

APPRAISER, ăp-prā'zŭr. s. (98). A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To APPRECIATE, ăp-prē'shē-ăte. v. a. ☞ This word is not in Johnſon; and Bailey, who has it, ſeems not to have given its preſent ſignification, for he explains it, "to ſet a high value or eſteem upon any thing;" for my recollection fails me, if it has not been generally uſed in the ſenſe of the French word it comes from, *Apprécier*, to appraiſe, to rate, to value, to declare the juſt price of any thing, as nearly ſynonimous to the Engliſh word to *eſtimate*.

APPRECIABLE, ăp-prē'shē-ă-bl. a. ☞ This word is the genuine offspring of the former; and if we admit the parent, we cannot refuſe the child, eſpecially as the latter ſeems of more uſe than the former; for though we may pretty well ſupply the place of *appreciate* by *eſtimate*, we have not ſo good a word as *appreciable* to expreſs the capability of being eſtimated.

To APPREHEND, ăp-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. To lay hold on; to ſeize, in order for trial or puniſhment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terrour, to fear.

APPREHENDER, ăp-prē-hĕn'dŭr. s. One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE, ăp-prē-hĕn'sē-bl. a. (160). That which may be apprehended or conceived.

APPREHENSION, ăp-prē-hĕn'shŭn. s. The mere contemplation of things; opinion, ſentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; ſuſpicion of ſomething; ſeizure.

APPREHENSIVE, ăp-prē-hĕn-sĭv. a. Quick to underſtand; fearful. (158).

APPREHENSIVELY, ăp-prē-hĕn'sĭv-lē. ad. In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, ăp-prē-hĕn'sĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of being apprehenſive.

APPRENTICE, ăp prĕn'tĭs. s. (140). One that is bound by covenant to ſerve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradeſman ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art. (142.)

To APPRENTICE, ăp-prĕn'tĭs. v. a. To put out to a maſter as an apprentice.

APPRENTICEHOOD, ăp-prĕn'tĭs-hŭd. s. The years of an apprentice's ſervitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, ăp-prĕn'tĭs-shĭp. s. The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter.

To APPRIZE, ăp-prize'. v. a. To inform.

To APPROACH, ăp-prōtsh'. v. n. To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progreſs towards, mentally.

To APPROACH, ăp-prōtsh'. v. a. To bring near to.

APPROACH, ăp-prōtsh'. s. The act of drawing near; acceſs; means of advancing.

APPROACHER, ăp-prō'tshŭr. s. (98). The perſon that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, ăp-prōtsh'mĕnt. s. The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, ăp-prō-bā'shŭn. s. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed; the liking of any thing; atteſtation, ſupport.

APPROOF, ăp-prōōf'. s. Commendation. Obſolete.

To APPROPINQUE, ăp-prō-pĭnk'. v. n. To draw near to. Not in uſe.

APPROPRIABLE, ăp-prō'prē-ă-bl. a. That which may be appropriated.

To APPROPRIATE, ăp-prō'prē-ăte. v. a. (91). To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon; to claim or exerciſe an excluſive right; to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, ăp-prō'prē-ăte. a. (91). Peculiar, conſigned to ſome particular.

APPROPRIATION, ăp-prō-prē-ā'shŭn. s. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular ſignification to a word; in law, a ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean and chapter, biſhoprick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, ăp-prō-prē-ā'tŭr. s. He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice. (98).

APPROVABLE, ăp-prōō'vă-bl. a. That which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, ăp-prōō'văl. s. Approbation.

APPROVANCE, ăp-prōō'vănſe. s. Approbation. Not in uſe.

To APPROVE, ăp-prōōv'. v. a. To like, to be pleaſed with; to expreſs liking; to prove, to ſhow; to experience; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, ăp-prōōv'mĕnt. s. Approbation, liking.

APPROVER, ăp-prōō'vŭr. s. (98). He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one that, confeſſing felony of himſelf, accuſes another.

To APPROXIMATE, ăp-prŏks'ē-măte. v. n. (91). To approach, to draw near to. ☞ This word, as a verb, is not in Johnſon; but its very frequent uſe among good writers and ſpeakers is a ſufficient authority for its inſertion here, without the trouble of ſearching for a precedent.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

APPROXIMATE, āp-prŏks'ē-māte. a. Near to.

APPROXIMATION, āp-prŏk-sē-mā'shŭn. s. Approach to any thing; continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer to the quantity ſought.

APPULSE, āp'pŭlſe. s. The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

APRICOT, or APRICOCK, ā'prē-kŏt. s. A kind of wall fruit.

☞ The latter manner of writing this word is grown vulgar.

APRIL, ā'prĭl. s. The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt.

APRON, ā'pŭrn. s. (417). A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean, or for ornament.

APRON, ā'pŭrn. s. (417). A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRONED, ā'pŭrnd. a. (362). Wearing an apron.

APSIS, āp'sĭs. s. The higher apſis is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT, āpt. a. Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to, led to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

To APTATE, āp'tāte. v. a. (91). To make fit.

APTITUDE, āp'tē-tūde. s. Fitneſs; tendency; diſpoſition.

APTLY, āpt'lē. ad. Properly, fitly; juſtly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as he learned his buſineſs very aptly.

APTNESS, āpt'nĕs. s. Fitneſs, ſuitableneſs; diſpoſition to any thing; quickneſs of apprehenſion; tendency.

APTOTE, āp'tōte. s. A noun which is not declined with caſes.

AQUA, ā'kwā. s. (92). Water.

AQUA-FORTIS, āk-kwā-fŏr'tĭs. s. A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.

AQUA-MARINA, āk-kwā mā-rī'nā. s. The Beryl.

AQUA-VITÆ, āk-kwā-vī'tē. s. Brandy.

AQUATICK, ā-kwăt'ĭk. a. That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

AQUATILE, āk'kwā-tĭl. a. (145). That which inhabits the water. (503).

AQUEDUCT, āk'kwē-dŭct. s. A conveyance made for carrying water.

AQUEOUS, ā'kwē-ŭs. a. (534). Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS, ā'kwē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Wateriſhneſs.

AQUILINE, āk'wē-līn. a. (145). Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked.

AQUOSE, ā-kwōſe'. a. Watery.

AQUOSITY, ā-kwŏs'ē-tē. s. (511). Waterineſs.

ARABLE, ăr'ā bl. a. (405). Fit for tillage.

☞ The *a* in the firſt ſyllable of this word has the ſhort ſound as much as if the *r* were double. The ſame may be obſerved of every accented *a* before *r*, followed by a vowel. (81) (168).

ARANEOUS, ā-rā'nē-ŭs. a. Reſembling a cobweb.

ARATION, ā-rā'shŭn. s. The act or practice of ploughing.

ARATORY, ăr'ā-tŭr-rē. a. (512). That which contributes to tillage.

ARBALIST, ăr'bā lĭſt. s. (503). A croſs-bow.

ARBITER, ăr'bē-tăr. s. (98). A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit; a judge.

ARBITRABLE, ăr'bē-trā-bl. a. Arbitrary, depending upon the will.

ARBITRAMENT, ăr-bĭt'trā-mĕnt. s. Will, determination, choice.

ARBITRARILY, ăr'bē-trā-rē-lē. ad. With no other rule than the will; deſpotically, abſolutely.

ARBITRARINESS, ăr'bē-trā-rē-nĕs. s. Deſpoticalneſs.

ARBITRARIOUS, ăr-bē-trā'rē-ŭs. a. Arbitrary, depending on the will.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, ăr-bē-trā'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. According to mere will and pleaſure.

ARBITRARY, ăr'bē trā-rē. a. Deſpotick, abſolute; depending on no rule, capricious.

To ARBITRATE, ăr'bē-trāte. v. a. (91). To decide, to determine; to judge of.

ARBITRATION, ăr-bē-trā'shŭn. s. The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRATOR, ăr-bē-trā'tŭr. s. (521). An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent; a governor; a preſident; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.

ARBITREMENT, ăr-bĭt'trē-mĕnt. s. Deciſion, determination; compromiſe.

ARBORARY, ăr'bō-rā-rē. a. (512). Of or belonging to a tree.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

ARBORET, ăr'bŏ-rĕt. s. A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

ARBORIST, ăr'bŏ-rĭſt. s. A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.

ARBOROUS, ăr'bŏ-rŭs. a. (314). Belonging to trees.

ARBOUR, ăr'bŭr. s. (314). A bower.

ARBUSCLE, ăr'bŭs-ſl. s. (351) (405). Any little ſhrub.

ARBUTE, ăr-bŭte'. s. Strawberry tree.

ARC, ărk. s. A ſegment, a part of a circle; an arch.

ARCADE, ăr-kăde'. s. A continued arch.

ARCANUM, ăr-kā'nŭm. s. (503). (Plural *Arcana*). A ſecret.

ARCH, ărtſh. s. Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.

To ARCH, ărtſh. v. a. To build arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, ărtſh. a. Chief, of the firſt claſs; waggiſh, mirthful.

ARCHANGEL, ărk-ăne'jĕl. s. (354). One of the higheſt order of angels.

☞ The accent is ſometimes on the firſt ſyllable, though not ſo properly.

ARCHANGEL, ărk-ăne'jĕl. s. A plant, dead nettle.

ARCHANGELICK, ărk-ăn-jĕl'lĭk. a. Belonging to archangels.

ARCHBEACON, ărtſh-bē'kn. s. The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

ARCHBISHOP, ărtſh-bĭſh'ŭp. s. (354). A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

ARCHBISHOPRICK, ărtſh-bĭſh'ŭp-rĭk. s. The ſtate, province, or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

ARCHCHANTER, ărtſh-tſhăn'tŭr. s. The chief chanter.

ARCHDEACON, ărtſh dē'kn. s. One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office.

ARCHDEACONRY, ărtſh-dē'kn-rē. s. The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ărtſh-dē'kn-ſhip. s. The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUKE, ărtſh-dūke'. s. A title given to princes of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

ARCHDUCHESS, ărtſh-dŭtſh'ĕs. s. The ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER, ărtſh-fē-lŏs'ŏ-fŭr. s. Chief philoſopher.

ARCHPRELATE, ărtſh-prĕl'lăte. s. (91). Chief prelate.

ARCHPRESBYTER, ărtſh prĕs'bē-tĕr. s. Chief preſbyter.

ARCHAIOLOGY, ăr-kā-ŏl'ŏ-jē. s. A diſcourſe of antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGICK, ăr-kā-ŏ-lŏd'jĭk. a. Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAISM, ăr'kā-ĭsm. s. (353). An ancient phraſe.

ARCHED, ărtſhĕd. part. a. Bent in the form of an arch.

☞ Words of this form are colloquially pronounced in one ſyllable; and this ſyllable is one of the harſheſt that can be imagined, for it ſounds as if written *artſht*. (359).

ARCHER, ărtſh'ŭr. s. He that ſhoots with a bow.

ARCHERY, ărtſh'ŭr-ē. s. The uſe of the bow; the act of ſhooting with the bow; the art of an archer.

ARCHES-COURT, ărtſh'ĕz-cŏrt. s. The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes.

ARCHETYPE, ăr'kē-tīpe. s. (354). The original of which any reſemblance is made.

ARCHETYPAL, ăr-kē-tī'păl. a. Original.

ARCHEUS, ăr-kē'ŭs. s. (353). A power that preſides over the animal œconomy.

ARCHIDIACONAL, ăr-kē-dī-ăk'ŏ-năl. a. Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ăr-kē-ē-pĭs'kŏ-păl, a. (354). Belonging to an archbiſhop.

ARCHITECT, ăr'kē-tĕkt. s. (354). A profeſſor of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of any thing.

ARCHITECTIVE, ăr-kē-tĕk'tĭv. a. That performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, ăr-kē-tĕk-tŏn'nĭk. a. (509). That which has the power or ſkill of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE, ăr'kē-tĕk-tſhūre. s. (461). The art or ſcience of building; the effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

ARCHITRAVE, ăr'kē-trāve. s. That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES, ăr'kīvez. s. (354). The places where records or ancient writings are kept.

ARCHWISE, ărtſh'wīze. a (354). In the form of an arch.

ARCTATION, ărk-tā'ſhŭn. s. Confinement.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

ARCTICK, ārk'tĭk. a. Northern.

ARCUATE, ār'kū-āte. a. (91). Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION, ār-kū-ā'shŭn. s. The act of bending any thing, incurvation; the ſtate of being bent, curvity, or crookedneſs.

ARCUBALISTER, ār-kū-bāl'ĭs-tŭr. s. A croſs-bow man.

ARDENCY, ār'dĕn-sē. s. Ardour, eagerneſs.

ARDENT, ār'dĕnt. a. Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; paſſionate, affectionate.

ARDENTLY, ār'dĕnt-lē. ad. Eagerly, affectionately.

ARDOUR, ār'dŭr. s. (314). Heat; heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage.

ARDUITY, ār-dū'ĕ-tē. s. Height, difficulty.

ARDUOUS, ār-jū-ŭs. a. (293) (376). Lofty, hard to climb; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, ār'jū-ŭs-nĕs. s. (293) (376). Height, difficulty.

ARE, ār. (75). The plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb To be.

AREA, ā'rē-ā. s. (70) (545) (534). The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open ſurface.

To AREAD, ā-rēēd'. v. a. To adviſe, to direct. Little uſed.

AREFACTION, ār-rē-fāk'shŭn. s. The ſtate of growing dry, the act of drying.

To AREFY, ār'rē-fī. v. a. To dry.

ARENACEOUS, ār-ē-nā'shŭs. a. (527). Sandy.

ARENOSE, ār-ē-nōſe'. a. (527). Sandy.

ARENULOUS, ā-rĕn'ū-lŭs. a. Full of ſmall ſand, gravelly.

AREOTICK, ā-rē-ŏt'ĭk. a. (534). Such medicines as open the pores.

ARGENT, ār'jĕnt. a. Having the white colour uſed in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; ſilver, bright like ſilver.

ARGIL, ār'jĭl. s. Potters clay.

ARGILLACEOUS, ār-jĭl-lā'shŭs. a. Clayey, conſiſting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGILLOUS, ār-jĭl'lŭs. a. (314). Conſiſting of clay, clayiſh.

ARGOSY, ār'gō-sē. s. (503). A large veſſel for merchandize, a tarrack.

To ARGUE, ār'gū. v. n. (355). To reaſon, to offer reaſons; to perſuade by argument; to diſpute.

ARGUER, ār'gū-ŭr. s. (98). A reaſoner, a diſputer.

ARGUMENT, ār'gū-mĕnt. s. A reaſon alledged for or againſt any thing; the ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing; the contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract; controverſy.

ARGUMENTAL, ār-gū-mĕn'tăl. a. Belonging to argument.

ARGUMENTATION, ār-gū-mĕn-tā'shŭn. s. Reaſoning, the act of reaſoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ār-gū-mĕn'tā-tĭv. a. (512). Conſiſting of argument, containing argument.

ARGUTE, ār-gūte'. a Subtile, witty, ſharp, ſhrill.

ARID, ār'rĭd. a. (81). Dry, parched up.—See ARABLE.

ARIDITY, ā-rĭd'dē-tē. s. (511). Dryneſs, ſiccity; a kind of inſenſibility in devotion.

ARIES, ā'rē-ēz. s. The ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

To ARIETATE, ā-rī'ē-tāte. v. n. (91). To butt like a ram.

☞ I have, in this word, followed Dr. Johnſon, in placing the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and not on the firſt, according to Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Aſh; but I do not very well know for what reaſon, unleſs it be that words of this termination derived from the Latin generally preſerve the accent of the original. See principles, No. 503, *b*.

ARIETATION, ā-rī-ē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, ā-rē-ĕt'tā. s. (534). A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

ARIGHT, ā-rīte'. ad. (393). Rightly, without errour; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end deſigned.

ARIOLATION, ā-rē-ō-lā'shŭn. s. (534). Sooth-ſaying.

To ARISE, ā-rīze'. v. n. pret. aroſe, part. ariſen. To mount upward as the ſun; to get up as from ſleep, or from reſt; to revive from death; to enter upon a new ſtation; to commence hoſtility.

ARISTOCRACY, ār-rĭs-tŏk'krā-sē. s. That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles.

ARISTOCRATICAL, ār-rĭs-tō-krăt'tē-kăl. a. (544). Relating to ariſtocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, ār-rĭs-tō krăt'tē-kăl-nĕs. s. An ariſtocratical ſtate.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

ARITHMANCY, ă-rĭ*th*'măn-sē. s. A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL, ăr-ĭ*th*-mĕt'tē-kăl. a. According to the rules or methods of arithmetick. (527).

ARITHMETICALLY, ăr-ĭ*th*-mĕt'tē-kăl-lē. ad. In an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETICIAN, ă-rĭ*th*-mē-tĭsh'ăn. s. A maſter of the art of numbers.

ARITHMETICK, ă-rĭ*th*'mē-tĭk. s. The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.

☞ There is a ſmall, but a very general deviation from accuracy in pronouncing this word, which lies in giving the firſt *i* the ſound of ſhort *e*, as if written *arethmetick*. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, ſo it may be rectified without any great ſingularity.

ARK, ărk. s.—See Art. (77). A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge; the repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM, ărm. s.—See Art. The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the ſea; power, might, as the ſecular arm.

To ARM, ărm. v. a.—See Art. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with any thing that may add ſtrength; to furniſh, to fit up.

To ARM, ărm. v. n.—See Art. To take arms; to provide againſt.

ARMADA, ăr-mā'dă. s. See *Lumbago*. An armament for ſea.

ARMADILLO, ăr-mă-dĭl'lō. s. A four-footed animal of Braſil.

ARMAMENT, ăr'mă-mĕnt. s. (503). A naval force.

ARMATURE, ăr'mă-tſhŭre. s. (461). Armour.

ARMENTAL, ăr-mĕn'tăl. } a.
ARMENTINE, ăr'mĕn-tīne. (149). } a. Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMGAUNT, ărm'gănt. a. (214). Slender as the arm; or rather, ſlender with want.

ARM-HOLE, ărm'hōle. s. The cavity under the ſhoulder.

ARMIGEROUS, ăr-mĭd'jŭr-rŭs. a. Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, ăr'mĭl-lă-rē. a. Reſembling a bracelet.—See MAXILLARY.

ARMILLATED, ăr'mĭl-lă-tĕd. a. Wearing bracelets.

ARMINGS, ărm'ĭngz. s. The ſame with waſte-clothes.

ARMIPOTENCE, ăr-mĭp'ō-tĕnſe. s. Power in war. (518)

ARMIPOTENT, ăr-mĭp'ō-tĕnt. a. Mighty in war.

ARMISTICE, ăr'mē-ſtĭs. s. (503). A ſhort truce. (142).

ARMLET, ărm'lĕt. s. A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

ARMONIAK, ăr-mō'nē-ăk. s. (505). The name of a ſalt.

ARMORER, ăr'mŭr-ŭr. s. (557). He that makes armour, or weapons; he that dreſſes another in armour.

ARMORIAL, ăr-mō'rē-ăl. a. Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family.

ARMORY, ăr'mŭr-ē. s. (557). The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe; armour, arms of defence; enſigns armorial.

ARMOUR, ăr'mŭr. s. (314). Defenſive arms.

ARMOUR-BEARER, ăr'mŭr-bâre'ŭr. s. He that carries the armour of another.

ARMPIT, ărm'pĭt. s. The hollow place under the ſhoulder.

ARMS, ărmz. s. (77). Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a ſtate of hoſtility; war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the enſigns armorial of a family.

ARMY, ăr'mē. s. (482). A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number.

AROMATICAL, ăr-ō-măt'ē-kăl. }
AROMATICK, ăr-ō-măt'ĭk. (527). } a. Spicy; fragrant, ſtrong ſcented.

AROMATICKS, ăr-ō-măt'ĭks. s. (527). Spices.

AROMATIZATION, ăr-ō-măt-ē-zā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſcenting with ſpices.

To AROMATIZE, ăr'rō-mă-tīze. v. a. To ſcent with ſpices, to impregnate with ſpices; to ſcent, to perfume.

AROSE, ă-rōze'. (554). The preterite of the verb Ariſe.

AROUND, ă-rŏŭnd'. ad. In a circle, on every ſide.

AROUND, ă-rŏŭnd'. prep. (545). About.

To AROUSE, ă-rŏŭze'. v. a. To wake from ſleep; to raiſe up, to excite.

AROW, ă-rō'. ad. (545). In a row.

AROYNT, ă-rŏĭnt'. ad. Be gone, away.

ARQUEBUSE, ăr'kwē-bŭs. s. A hand gun.

ARQUEBUSIER, ăr-kwē-bŭs-ēēr'. s. A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe. (275).

ARRACK. ăr-răk'. s. A ſpirituous liquor.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To ARRAIGN, ăr-rāne'. v. a. To ſet a thing in order, in its place; a priſoner is ſaid to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuſe, to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy or in ſatire.

ARRAIGNMENT, ăr-rāne'mĕnt. s. The act of arraigning, a charge.

To ARRANGE, ăr-rānje'. v. a. To put in the proper order for any purpoſe.

ARRANGEMENT, ăr-rānje'mĕnt. s. The act of putting in proper order, the ſtate of being put in order.

ARRANT, ăr'rănt. a. (81) (82). Bad in a high degree.

ARRANTLY, ăr'rănt-lē. a. Corruptly, ſhamefully.

ARRAS, ăr'răs. s. (81) (82). Tapeſtry.

ARRAUGHT, ăr-rawt'. ad. Seized by violence. Out of uſe.

ARRAY, ăr-rā'. s. Dreſs; order of battle; in law, the ranking or ſetting in order.

To ARRAY, ăr-rā'. v. a. To put in order; to deck, to dreſs.

ARRAYERS, ăr-rā'ŭrs. s. Officers, who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREAR, ăr-rēēr'. s. That which remains behind unpaid, though due.

ARREARAGE, ăr-rēē'rāje. s. (90). The remainder of an account.

ARRENTATION, ăr-rĕn-tā'shŭn. s. The licencing an owner of lands in the foreſt to incloſe.

ARREPTITIOUS, ăr-rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Snatched away; crept in privily.

ARREST, ăr-rĕſt'. s. In law, a ſtop or ſtay; an arreſt is a reſtraint of a man's perſon; any caption.

To ARREST, ăr-rĕſt'. v. a. To ſeize by a mandate from a court; to ſeize any thing by law; to ſeize, to lay hands on; to withhold, to hinder; to ſtop motion.

ARRIERE, ăr-rēēr'. s. The laſt body of an army.

ARRISION, ăr-rĭzh'ŭn. s. (451). A ſmiling upon.

ARRIVAL, ăr-rī'văl. s. The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpoſe.

ARRIVANCE, ăr-rī'vănſe. s. Company coming.

To ARRIVE, ăr-rīve'. v. n. To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.

To ARRODE, ăr-rōde'. v. a. To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE, ăr'rō-gănſe. } s.
ARROGANCY, ăr-rō-găn-sē. }
The act or quality of taking much upon one's ſelf.

ARROGANT, ăr'rō-gănt. a. (81) (82). Haughty, proud.

ARROGANTLY, ăr'rō-gănt-lē. ad. In an arrogant manner.

ARROGANTNESS, ăr'rō-gănt-nĕſs. s. Arrogance.

To ARROGATE, ăr'rō-gāte. v. a. (91). To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims.

ARROGATION, ăr-rō-gā'shŭn. s. A claiming in a proud manner.

ARROSION, ăr-rō'zhŭn. s. (451). A gnawing.

ARROW, ăr'rō. s. (327). The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow.

ARROWHEAD, ăr'rō-hĕd. s. A water plant.

ARROWY, ăr'rō-ē. a. Conſiſting of arrows.

ARSE, ărſe. s. The buttocks.

ARSE-FOOT, ărs'fŭt. s. A kind of water fowl.

ARSE-SMART, ărs'smărt. s. A plant.

ARSENAL, ăr'sē-năl. s. A repoſitory of things requiſite to war, a magazine.

ARSENICAL, ăr-sĕn'ē-kăl. a. Containing arſenick.

ARSENICK, ărſe'nĭk. s. A mineral ſubſtance; a violent corroſive poiſon.

ART, ărt. s. (77). The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct; a ſcience, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulneſs, ſkill, dexterity; cunning.

☞ As *a* before *r*, followed by a vowel, has the ſhort or fourth ſound, ſo when it is followed by a conſonant it has the long or ſecond ſound. See ARABLE, (81) (168).

ARTERIAL, ăr-tē'rē-ăl. a. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, ăr-tē-rē-ŏt'tō-mē. s. The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery. (518).

ARTERY, ăr'tŭr-ē. s. (555). An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, ărt'fŭl. a. (174). Performed with art; artificial, not natural; cunning, ſkilful, dexterous.

ARTFULLY, ărt'fŭl-lē. ad. With art, ſkilfully.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd:—*th*in, THIS.

ARTFULNESS, ärt'fŭl-nĕs. s. Skill, cunning.

ARTHRITICK, är-*th*rĭt'ĭk. (509). } a.
ARTHRITICAL, är-*th*rĭt'ĕ-kăl. }
Gouty, relating to the gout; relating to joints.

ARTICHOKE, är'tĕ-tshōke. s. This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree.

ARTICK, är'tĭk. a. properly ARCTIC. Northern.

ARTICLE, är'tĕ-kl. a. (405). A part of ſpeech, as the, an; a ſingle clauſe of an account, a particular part of any complex thing; term, ſtipulation; point of time, exact time.

To ARTICLE, är'tĕ-kl. v. n. (405). To ſtipulate, to make terms.

ARTICULAR, är-tĭk'ŭ-lăr. a. Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, är-tĭk'ŭ-lāte. a. (91). Diſtinct; branched out into articles.

To ARTICULATE, är-tĭk'ŭ-lāte. v. a. (91). To form words, to ſpeak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms.

ARTICULATELY, är-tĭk'ŭ-lāte-lĕ. ad. In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, är-tĭk'ŭ-lāte-nĕs. s. The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, är-tĭk-ŭ-lā'shŭn. s. The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, är'tĕ-fĭs. s. (142). Trick, fraud, ſtratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, är-tĭf'fĕ-sŭr. s. (98). An artiſt, a manufacturer; forger, a contriver; a dexterous or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, är-tĕ-fĭsh'ăl. a. Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with ſkill.

ARTIFICIALLY, är-tĕ-fĭsh'ăl-lĕ. ad. Artfully, with ſkill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, är-tĕ-fĭsh'ăl-nĕs. s. Artfulneſs.

ARTILLERY, är-tĭl'lŭr-rĕ. s. (555). Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.

ARTISAN, är-tĕ-zăn'. s. (528). Artiſt, profeſſor of an art; manufacturer, low tradeſman.

ARTIST, ärt'ĭſt. s. The profeſſor of an art; a ſkilful man, not a novice.

ARTLESSLY, ärt'lĕs-lĕ. ad. In an artleſs manner, naturally, ſincerely.

ARTLESS, ärt'lĕs. a. Unſkilful, without fraud, as an artleſs maid; contrived without ſkill, as an artleſs tale.

To ARTUATE, är'tshŭ-āte. v. a. (91) (461). To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS, ă-rŭn-dĕ-nā'shŭs. a. Of or like reeds. (292).

ARUNDINEOUS, ăr-ŭn-dĭn'ĕ-ŭs. a. Abounding with reeds.

As, ăz. conjunct. (423). In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe; like, of the ſame kind with; in the ſame degree with; as if, in the ſame manner; as it were, in ſome ſort; while, at the ſame time that; equally; how, in what manner; with, anſwering to like or ſame; in a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to As; anſwering to Such; having ſo to anſwer it, in the conditional ſenſe; anſwering to So conditionally; As for, with reſpect to; As to, with reſpect to; As well as, equally with; as though, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, ăſ-ſă-fĕt'ĕ-dă. s. A gum or reſin brought from the Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.

ASARABACCA, ăſ-ſă-răb-băk'kă. s. The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE, ăz-bĕs'tĭn. a. (140). Something incombuſtible.

ASBESTOS, ăz-bĕs'tŭs. s. (166). A ſort of native foſſile ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES, ăſ-kăr'ĕ-dēz. s. Little worms in the rectum.

To ASCEND, ăſ-sĕnd'. v. n. To mount upwards; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another; to ſtand higher in genealogy.

To ASCEND, ăſ-sĕnd'. v. a. To climb up any thing.

ASCENDANT, ăſ-sĕn'dănt. s. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; ſuperiority, influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCENDANT, ăſ-sĕn'dănt. a. Superior, predominant, overpowering; in an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, ăſ-sĕn'dĕn-sĕ. s. Influence, power.

ASCENSION, ăſ-sĕn'shŭn. s. (451). The act of aſcending or riſing; the viſible elevation of our Saviour to Heaven; the thing riſing or mounting.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Ascension Day, ăs-sĕn'shŭn-dā'. s. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thurſday, the Thurſday but one before Whitſuntide.

Ascensive, ăs-sĕn'sĭv. a. (158). In a ſtate of aſcent.

Ascent, ăs-sĕnt'. s. Riſe, the act of riſing; the way by which one aſcends; an eminence, or high place.

To **Ascertain**, ăs-sĕr-tāne'. v. a. To make certain, to fix, to eſtabliſh; to make confident.

Ascertainer, ăs-sĕr-tā'nŭr. s. The perſon that proves or eſtabliſhes.

Ascertainment, ăs-sĕr-tāne'mĕnt. s. A ſettled rule; a ſtandard.

Ascetick, ăs-sĕt'ĭk. a. (509). Employed wholly in exerciſes of devotion and mortification.

Ascetick, ăs-sĕt'ĭk. s. He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

Ascites, ăs-sī'tēz. s. A particular ſpecies of dropſy, a ſwelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravaſation of water.

Ascitical, ăs-sĭt'ē-kăl. } a. (507).
Ascitick, ăs-sĭt'ĭk. }
Dropſical, hydropical.

Ascititious, ăs-sē-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Supplemental, additional.

Ascribable, ăs-skrī'bă-bl. a. (405). That which may be aſcribed.

To **Ascribe**, ăs-krībe'. v. a. To attribute to as a cauſe; to attribute to as a poſſeſſor.

Ascription, ăs-krĭp'shŭn. s. The act of aſcribing.

Ascriptitious, ăs-krĭp-tĭsh'ŭs. a. That which is aſcribed.

Ash, ăsh. s. A tree.

Ash-coloured, ăsh'kŭl-ŭrd. a. Coloured between brown and grey. (362).

Ashamed, ă-shā'mĕd. a. (359) (362). Touched with ſhame.

Ashen, ăsh'shĕn. a. (103) (359). Made of aſh wood.

Ashes, ăsh'ĭz. s. (99). The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.

Ash-Wednesday, ăsh-wĕnz'dā. s. The firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

Ashlar, ăsh. lăr. s. Free ſtones as they come out of the quarry.

Ashlering, ăsh'lăr-ĭng. s. (555). Quartering in garrets. A term in building.

Ashore, ă-shōre'. ad. On ſhore, on the land; to the ſhore, to the land.

Ashweed, ăsh'wēēd. s. An herb.

Ashy, ăsh'ē. a. Aſh-coloured, pale, inclined to a whitiſh grey.

Aside, ă-sīde'. ad. To one ſide; to another part; from the company.

Asinary, ăs'sē-nă-rē. a. Belonging to an aſs.

Asinine, ăs'sē-nīne. a. (149). Belonging to an aſs.

To **Ask**, ăsk. v. a. (79). To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to enquire, to queſtion; to require.

Askance, } ă-skănse'. } ad. (214).
Askaunce, }
Sideways, obliquely.

Askaunt, ă-skănt'. ad. (214). Obliquely, on one ſide.

Asker, ăsk'ŭr. s. (98). Petitioner; enquirer.

Asker, ăsk'ŭr. s. A water newt.

Askew, ă-skū'. ad. Aſide, with contempt, contemptuouſly.

To **Aslake**, ă-slāke'. v. a. To remit, to ſlacken.

Aslant, ă-slănt'. ad. (78). Obliquely, on one ſide.

Asleep, ă-slēēp'. ad. Sleeping; into ſleep.

Aslope, ă-slōpe'. ad. With declivity, obliquely.

Asp, or **Aspick**, ăsp, or ăs-pĭk. s. A kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die by ſleep and lethargy.

Asp, ăsp. s. A tree.

Aspalathus, ăs-păl'ă-*th*ŭs. s. A plant called the wood of Jeruſalem; the wood of a certain tree.

Asparagus, ăs-păr'ă-gŭs. s. The name of a plant.

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced *Sparrowgraſs*. It may be obſerved, that ſuch words as the vulgar do not know how to ſpell, and which convey no definite idea of the thing, are frequently changed by them into ſuch words as they do know how to ſpell, and which do convey ſome definite idea. The word in queſtion is an inſtance of it: and the corruption of this word into *Sparrowgraſs* is ſo general, that *aſparagus* has an air of ſtiffneſs and pedantry. See Lantern.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

ASPECT, ăs'pĕkt. s. Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, position; disposition of any thing to something else, relation; disposition of a planet to other planets.

☞ This word, as a noun, was universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable till about the middle of the seventeenth century. It grew antiquated in Milton's time, and is now entirely obsolete. Dr. Farmer's observations on this word, in his no less solid than ingenious Essay on *The Learning of Shakespeare*, are so curious, as well as just, that the reader will, I doubt not, be obliged to me for quoting them:

"Sometimes a very little matter detects a forgery. You may remember a play called the Double Falsehood, which Mr. Theobald was desirous of palming upon the world for a posthumous one of Shakespeare: and I see it is classed as such in the last edition of the Bodleian catalogue. Mr. Pope himself, after all the strictures of Scriblerus, in a letter to Aaron Hill, supposes it of that age; but a mistaken accent determines it to have been written since the middle of the last century:

——"This late example
"Of base Henriquez, bleeding in me new,
"From each good *aspect* takes away my trust."

And in another place,

"You have an *aspect*, Sir, of wondrous wisdom."

"The word *aspect*, you perceive, is here accented on the *first* syllable, which, I am confident, in *any* sense of it, was never the case in the time of Shakespeare; though it may sometimes appear to be so, when we do not observe a preceding Elision.

"Some of the professed imitators of our old poets have not attended to this and many other *minutiæ*: I could point out to you several performances in the respective *styles* of Chaucer, Spencer, and Shakespeare, which the *imitated* bard could not possibly have either read or construed.

"This very accent hath troubled the annotators on Milton. Dr. Bently observes it to be a *tone* different from the present use." "Mr. Manwaring, in his Treatise of Harmony and Numbers, very solemnly informs us, that this verse is defective both in accent and quantity.

"His words here ended; but his meek *aspect*,
"Silent, yet spake."——

"Here, says he, a syllable is *acuted* and *long*, whereas it should be *short* and *graved!*"

"And a still more extraordinary gentleman, one Green, who published a specimen of a *new version* of the Paradise Lost, into blank verse, "by which that amazing work is brought somewhat nearer the summit of perfection," begins with correcting a blunder in the fourth book,

——"The setting sun
"Slowly descended, and with right *aspect*—
"Levell'd his evening rays."

"*Not so* in the *new version*:

"Meanwhile the setting sun descending slow—
"Levell'd with *aspect* right his ev'ning rays."

"Enough of such commentators.—The celebrated Dr. Lee had a *spirit*, who would sometimes condescend to correct him, when peccant in *quantity*: and it had been kind of him to have a little assisted the *weights* above mentioned.—Milton affected the *antique*; but it may seem more extraordinary, that the old accent should be adopted in Hudibras."

TO ASPECT, ăs-pĕkt'. v. a. (492). To behold.

ASPECTABLE, ăs-pĕk'tă-bl. a. (405). Visible.

ASPECTION, ăs-pĕk'shŭn. s. Beholding, view.

ASPEN, ăs'pĕn. s. (103). A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.

ASPEN, ăs'pĕn. a. Belonging to the asp-tree; made of aspen wood.

ASPER, ăs'pŭr. a. (98). Rough, rugged.

TO ASPERATE, ăs'pĕ-rāte. v. a. (91). To make rough.

☞ This word, and those that succeed it of the same family, seem to follow the general rule in the sound of the *e* before *r* when after the accent; that is, to preserve it pure, and in a separate syllable.—See PRINCIPLES, No. 555.

ASPERATION, ăs-pĕ-rā'shŭn. s. A making rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS, ăs-pĕr-ĕ-fō'lē-ŭs. a. Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY, ăs-pĕr'ĕ-tē. s. Unevenness, roughness of surface; roughness of sound; roughness, or ruggedness of temper.

ASPERNATION, ăs-pĕr-nā'shŭn. s. Neglect, disregard.

ASPEROUS, ăs'pĕ-rŭs. a. Rough, uneven.

TO ASPERSE, ăs-pĕrse'. v. a. To bespatter with censure or calumny.

ASPERSION, ăs-pĕr'shŭn. s. A sprinkling calumny, censure.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ASPHALTICK, ăs-fāl'tĭk. a. (84). Gummy, bituminous.

ASPHALTOS, ăs-fāl'tŏs. s. A bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the Lacus Aſphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, ăs-fāl'tŭm. s. A bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPHODEL, ăs'fō-dĕl. s. Day-lily.

ASPICK, ăs'pĭk. s. The name of a ſerpent.

To ASPIRATE, ăs'pē-rāte. v. a. To pronounce with full breath, as hope, not ope. (91).

ASPIRATE, ăs'pē-rāte. a. (91) (394). Pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRATION, ăs-pē-rā'ſhŭn. s. A breathing after, an ardent wiſh; the act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

To ASPIRE, ăs-pīre'. v. n. To deſire with eagerneſs, to pant after ſomething higher; to riſe higher.

ASPORTATION, ăs-pŏr-tā'ſhŭn. s. A carrying away.

ASQUINT, ă-ſkwĭnt'. ad. Obliquely, not in the ſtraight line of viſion.

ASS, ăs. s. An animal of burden; a ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow, a dolt.

To ASSAIL, ăs-sāle'. v. a. To attack in a hoſtile manner, to aſſault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or cenſure.

ASSAILABLE, ăs-sā'lā-bl. a. (405). That which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, ăs-sā'lānt. s. He that attacks.

ASSAILANT, ăs-sā'lānt. a. Attacking, invading.

ASSAILER, ăs-sā'lŭr. s. (98). One who attacks another.

ASSAPANICK, ăs-sā-păn'nĭk. s. The flying ſquirrel.

ASSASSIN, ăs-săs'sĭn. s. A murderer, one that kills by ſudden violence.

To ASSASSINATE, ăs-săs'sē-nāte. v. a. (91). To murder by violence; to way-lay, to take by treachery.

ASSASSINATION, ăs-săs-sē-nā'ſhŭn. s. The act of aſſaſſinating.

ASSASSINATOR, ăs-săs'ē-nā-tŭr. s. Murderer, man-killer.

ASSATION, ăs-sā'ſhŭn. s. Roaſting.

ASSAULT, ăs-sālt'. s. Storm, oppoſed to ſap or ſiege; violence; invaſion, hoſtility, attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon.

To ASSAULT, ăs-sālt'. v. a. To attack, to invade.

ASSAULTER, ăs-sālt'ŭr. s. One who violently aſſaults another.

ASSAY, ăs-sā'. s. Examination; in law, the examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market; the firſt entrance upon any thing; attack, trouble.

To ASSAY, ăs-sā'. v. a. To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchſtone in aſſaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

ASSAYER, ăs-sā'ŭr. s. (98). An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver.

ASSECTATION, ăs-sĕk-tā'ſhŭn. s. Attendance.

ASSECUTION, ăs-sē-kū'ſhŭn. s. Acquirement.

ASSEMBLAGE, ăs-sĕm'blādje. s. (90). A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

To ASSEMBLE, ăs-sĕm'bl. v. a. (405). To bring together into one place.

To ASSEMBLE, ăs-sĕm'bl. v. n. To meet together.

ASSEMBLY, ăs-sĕm'blē. s. A company met together.

ASSENT, ăs-sĕnt'. s. The act of agreeing to any thing; conſent, agreement.

To ASSENT, ăs-sĕnt'. v. n. To concede, to yield to.

ASSENTATION, ăs-sĕn-tā'ſhŭn. s. Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.

ASSENTMENT, ăs-sĕnt'mĕnt. s. Conſent.

To ASSERT, ăs-sĕrt'. v. a. To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.

ASSERTION, ăs-sĕr'ſhŭn. s. The act of aſſerting.

ASSERTIVE, ăs-sĕr'tĭv. a. (158). Poſitive, dogmatical.

ASSERTOR, ăs-sĕr'tŭr. s. (98). Maintainer, vindicator, affirmer.

To ASSERVE, ăs-sĕrv'. v. a. To ſerve, help, or ſecond.

To ASSESS, ăs-sĕs'. v. a. To charge with any certain ſum.

ASSESSION, ăs-sĕſh'ŭn. s. A ſitting down by one.

ASSESSMENT, ăs-sĕs'mĕnt. s. The ſum levied on certain property; the act of aſſeſſing.

ASSESSOR, ăs-sĕs'ŭr. s. (98). The perſon that ſits by the judge; he that ſits

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.

ASSETS, âs'sêts. s. Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden which is caſt upon the executor or heir.

To ASSEVER, âſ-sêv'êr. (98).
To ASSEVERATE, âſ-sêv'ê-râte. (91) (555). } v. a.
To affirm with great ſolemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION, âſ-sêv-ê-râ'ſhûn. s. Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSHEAD, âs'hêd. s. A blockhead.

ASSIDUITY, âſ-sê-dû'ê-tê. s. Diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, âſ-sîd'jû-ûs. a. (294) (376). Conſtant in application.

ASSIDUOUSLY, âſ-sîd'jû-ûſ-lê. ad. Diligently, continually.

ASSIENTO, âſ-sê-ên'tò. s. A contract or convention between the kings of Spain and other powers for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with ſlaves.

To ASSIGN, âſ-sîne'. v. a. To mark out, to appoint; to fix with regard to quantity or value; to give a reaſon for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.

ASSIGNABLE, âſ-sîne'â-bl. a. That which may be aſſigned.

ASSIGNATION, âſ-sîg-nâ'ſhûn. s. An appointment to meet, uſed generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, âſ-sê-nê'. s. He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity.

ASSIGNER, âſ-sî'nûr. s. (98). He that aſſigns.

ASSIGNMENT, âſ-sîne'mênt. s. Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.

ASSIGNS, âſ-sînz'. s. Thoſe perſons to whom any truſt is aſſigned. This is a Law term, and always uſed in the plural. As a legacy is left to a perſon's heirs, adminiſtrators, or *aſſigns*.

ASSIMILABLE, âſ-sîm'ê-lâ-bl. a. That which may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe.

To ASSIMILATE, âſ-sîm'ê-lâte. v. a. (91). To convert to the ſame nature with another thing; to bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.

ASSIMILATENESS, âſ-sîm'mê-lâte-nês. s. Likeneſs.

ASSIMILATION, âſ-sîm-mê-lâ'ſhûn. s. The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another; the ſtate of being aſſimilated; the act of growing like ſome other being.

To ASSIST, âs-sîſt'. v. a. To help.

ASSISTANCE, âſ-sîs'tânſe. s. Help, furtherance.

ASSISTANT, âſ-sîs'tânt. a. Helping, lending aid.

ASSISTANT, âſ-sîs'tânt. s. A perſon engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial.

ASSIZE, âſ-sîze'. s. A court of judicature held twice a year in every county, in which cauſes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or ſtatute to determine the weight of bread.

To ASSIZE, âſ-sîze'. v. a. To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, âſ-sî'zûr. s. An officer that has the care of weights and meaſures.

ASSOCIABLE, âſ-sô'ſhê-â-bl. a. That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, âſ-sô'ſhê-âte. v. a. (91). To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, âſ-sô'ſhê-âte. a. (91). Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, âſ-sô'ſhê-âte. s. A partner; a confederate; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, âſ-sô-ſhê-â'ſhûn. s. Union, conjunction, ſociety; confederacy; partnerſhip; connection.—See PRONUNCIATION.

ASSONANCE, âs'sô-nânſe. s. Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it.

ASSONANT, âs'sô-nânt. a. Reſembling another ſound.

To ASSORT, âſ-sôrt'. v. a. To range in claſſes.

To ASSOT, âſ-sôt'. v. a. To infatuate.

To ASSUAGE, âſ-ſwâje'. v. a. (331). To mitigate, to ſoften; to appeaſe, to pacify; to eaſe.

ASSUAGEMENT, âſ-ſwâje'mênt. s. What mitigates or ſoftens.

ASSUAGER, âſ-ſwâ'jûr. s. (98). One who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUASIVE, âſ-ſwâ'ſîv. a. (158) (428). Softening, mitigating.

To ASSUBJUGATE, âſ-sûb'jû-gâte. v. a. To ſubject to. (91).

ASSUEFACTION, âſ-ſwê-fâk'ſhûn. s. The ſtate of being accuſtomed.

ASSUETUDE, âs'ſwê-tûde. s. (334). Accuſtomance, cuſtom.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Assume, ăs-sūme'. v. a. (454). To take; to take upon one's ſelf; to arrogate, to claim or ſeize unjuſtly; to ſuppoſe ſomething without proof; to appropriate.

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan ſhould pronounce this word and the word *conſume* without the *b*, and *preſume* and *reſume*, as if written *prezhoom* and *rezhoom*, is not eaſily conceived; the *ſ* ought to be aſpirated in all or none.—See Principles, (454) (478) (479).

Assumer, ăs-sū'mŭr. s. (98). An arrogant man.

Assuming, ăs-sū'mĭng. particip. a. Arrogant, haughty.

Assumpsit, ăs-sŭm'sĭt. s. A voluntary promiſe made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

Assumption, ăs-sŭm'shŭn. s. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf; the ſuppoſition of any thing without farther proof; the thing ſuppoſed, a poſtulate; the taking up any perſon into heaven.

Assumptive, ăs-sŭm'tĭv. a. (157). That which is aſſumed.

Assurance, ăsh-shū'rănſe. s. Certain expectation; ſecure confidence, truſt; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmneſs, undoubting ſteadineſs; confidence, want of modeſty; ground of confidence, ſecurity given; ſpirit, intrepidity; teſtimony of credit; conviction; inſurance.

To Assure, ăsh-shūre'. v. a. (175). To give confidence by a firm promiſe; to ſecure another; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear; to make ſecure.

Assured, ăsh-shū'rĕd, or ăs-shŭrd. particip. a. (359). Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; immodeſt, viciouſly confident.

Assuredly, ăsh-shū'rĕd-lē. ad. (364). Certainly, indubitably.

Assuredness, ăsh-shū'rĕd-nĕs. s. (365). The ſtate of being aſſured, certainty.

Assurer, ăsh-shū'rŭr. s. He that gives aſſurance; he that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

Asterisk, ăs'tĕ-rĭsk. s. A mark in printing, as *.

Asterism, ăs'tĕ-rĭzm. s. A conſtellation.

Asthma, ăst'mă. s. (471). A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough.

Asthmatical, ăst-măt'ĕ-kăl. } a.
Asthmatick, ăst-măt'ĭk. (509). }
Troubled with an aſthma.

Astern, ă-stĕrn'. ad. In the hinder part of the ſhip, behind the ſhip.

To Astert, ă-stĕrt'. v. a. To terrify, to ſtartle, to fright.

Astonied, ă-stŏn'ē-ĕd. part. a. A word uſed for aſtoniſhed.

To Astonish, ăs-tŏn'nĭsh. v. a. To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

Astonishingness, ăs-tŏn'nĭsh-ĭng-nĕs. s. Quality to excite aſtoniſhment.

Astonishment, ăs-tŏn'ĭsh-mĕnt. s. Amazement, confuſion of mind.

To Astound, ăs-tŏŭnd'. v. a. To aſtoniſh, to confound with fear or wonder.

Astraddle, ă-străd'dl. ad. (405). With one's legs acroſs any thing.

Astragal, ăs'tră-găl. s. (503). A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.

Astral, ăs'trăl. a. Starry, relating to the ſtars.

Astray, ă-strā'. ad. Out of the right way.

To Astrict, ăs-trĭkt'. v. a. To contract by application.

Astriction, ăs-trĭk'shŭn. s. The act or power of contracting the parts of the body.

Astrictive, ăs-trĭk'tĭv. a. (158). Stiptick, binding.

Astrictory, ăs-trĭk'tŭr-rē. a. Aſtringent.

Astride, ă-strīde'. ad. With the legs open.

Astriferous, ăs-trĭf'ē-rŭs. a. Bearing, or having ſtars.

To Astringe, ăs-trĭnje'. v. a. To make a contraction, to make the parts draw together.

Astringency, ăs-trĭn'jĕn-sē. s. The power of contracting the parts of the body.

Astringent, ăs-trĭn'jĕnt. a. Binding, contracting.

Astrography, ăs-trŏg'ră-fē. s. (518). The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars.

Astrolabe, ăs'trō-lābe. s. An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun, or ſtars, at ſea.

Astrologer, ăs-trŏl'ō-jŭr. s. One that, ſuppoſing the influence of the ſtars to have a caſual power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events.

Astrologian, ăs-trō-lō'jē-ăn. s. Aſtrologer.

Astrological, ăs-trō-lŏd'jē-kăl. (509). } a.
Astrologick, ăs-trō-lŏd'jĭk. }
Relating to aſtrology, profeſſing aſtrology.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—öil;—póund;—*thin*, THIS.

ASTROLOGICALLY, ás-tró-lód'jé-kál-lé. ad. In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE, ás-tról'ó-jize. v. n. To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTROLOGY, ás-tról'ó-jé. s. The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars.

ASTRONOMER, ás-trón'nó-múr. s. He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, ás-tró-nóm'é-kál. (509). } a.
ASTRONOMICK, ás-tró-nóm'ik. }
Belonging to aſtronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, ás-tró-nóm'é-kál-lé. a. In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, ás-trón'nó-mé. s. A mixed mathematical ſcience, teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. (518).

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, ás-tró *thé*-ól'ló-jé. s. Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies.

ASUNDER, á-sún'dúr. ad. (98). Apart, ſeparately, not together.

ASYLUM, á-sí'lúm. s. A ſanctuary, a refuge.

☞ Nothing can ſhew more plainly the tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accent than the vulgar pronunciation of this word, which generally places the accent on the firſt ſyllable. This is however an unpardonable offence to a Latin ear, which inſiſts on preſerving the accent of the original whenever we adopt a Latin word into our own language without alteration.—See Principles, No. 503.

ASYMMETRY, á-sím'mé-tré. s. Contrariety to ſymmetry, diſproportion.

ASYMPTOTE, ás'sim-tóte. s. Aſymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve, but which would never meet.

☞ I have preferred Dr. Johnſon's accentuation on the firſt ſyllable, to Mr. Sheridan's and Dr. Aſh's on the ſecond.

ASYNDÉTON, á-sín'dé-tón. s. A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, át. prep. At before a place notes the nearneſs of the place, as a man is at the houſe before he is in it; At before a word ſignifying time, notes the co-exiſtence of the time with the event; At before a ſuperlative adjective implies in the ſtate, as at moſt, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, &c. At ſignifies the particular condition of the perſon, as at peace; At ſometimes marks employment or attention, as he is at work; At ſometimes the ſame with furniſhed with, as a man at arms; At ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, as he is at home; At ſometimes is nearly the ſame as In, noting ſituation; At ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to, as at your ſervice; At all, in any manner.

ATABAL, át'á-bál. s. A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors.

ATARAXY, át'tá-rák-sé. s. (517). Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.

ATHANOR, á*th*'á-nór. s. (166). A digeſting furnace to keep heat for ſome time.

ATHEISM, á'*thé*-íſm. s. (505). The diſbelief of a God.

ATHEIST, á'*thé*-íſt. s. One that denies the exiſtence of God.

ATHEISTICAL, á-*thé*-ís'té-kál. a. Given to atheiſm, impious.

ATHEISTICALLY, á-*thé*-ís'té-kál-lé. ad. In an atheiſtical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, á-*thé*-ís'té-kál-nés. s. The quality of being atheiſtical.

ATHEISTICK, á-*thé*-ís'tík. a. Given to atheiſm.

ATHEOUS, á'*thé*-ús. a. (505). Atheiſtick, godleſs.

ATHEROMA, á*th*-é-ró'má. s. (527). A ſpecies of wen.

ATHEROMATOUS, á*th*-é-róm'á-tús. a. Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.

ATHIRST, á-*thúrſt*'. ad. (108). Thirſty, in want of drink.

ATHLETICK, á*th*-lét'ík. a. (500). Belonging to wreſtling; ſtrong of body, vigorous, luſty, robuſt.

ATHWART, á-*thwárt*'. prep. Acroſs, tranſverſe to any thing; through.

ATILT, á tílt'. ad. With the action of a man making a thruſt; in the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind.

ATLAS, át'lás. s. A collection of maps; a large ſquare folio; ſometimes the ſupporter of a building; a rich kind of ſilk.

ATMOSPHERE, át'mó-sfére. s. The air that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides.

ATMOSPHERICAL, át-mó-sfér'é-kál. a. Belonging to the atmoſphere.

ATOM, át'túm. s. (166). Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided; any thing extremely ſmall.

ATOMICAL, á-tóm'é-kál. a. Conſiſting of atoms; relating to atoms.

ATOMIST, át'tó-míſt. s. One that holds the atomical philoſophy.

ATOMY, át'ó mé. s. An atom.

To ATONE, á-tóne'. v. n. To agree,

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

to accord; to ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething; to anſwer for.

To Atone, ā-tōne'. v. a. To expiate.

Atonement, ā-tōne'mĕnt. s. Agreement, concord; expiation, expiatory, equivalent.

Atop, ā-tŏp'. ad. On the top, at the top.

Atrabilarian, ăt-trā-bē-lā'rē-ăn. a. Melancholy. (507).

Atrabilarious, ăt-trā-bē-lā'rē-ŭs. a. Melancholick.

Atrabilariousness, ăt-trā-bē-lā'rē-ŭs-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being melancholy.

Atramental, ăt-trā-mĕn'tăl. a. Inky, black.

Atramentous, ăt-trā-mĕn'tŭs. a. Inky, black.

Atrocious, ā-trō'ſhŭs. a. (292). Wicked in a high degree, enormous.

Atrociously, ā-trō'ſhŭſ-lē. ad. In an atrocious manner.

Atrociousness, ā-trō'ſhŭſ-nĕs. s. The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

Atrocity, ā-trŏs'sē-tē. s. (511). Horrible wickedneſs.

Atrophy, ăt'trō-fē. s. Want of nouriſhment, a diſeaſe.

To Attach, ăt-tătſh'. v. a. To arreſt, to take or apprehend; to ſeize; to lay hold on; to win; to gain over, to enamour; to fix to one's intereſt.

Attachment, ăt-tătſh'mĕnt. s. Adherence, regard.

To Attack, ăt-tăk'. v. a. To aſſault an enemy; to begin a conteſt.

Attack, ăt-tăk'. s. An aſſault.

Attacker, ăt-tăk'ŭr. s. (98). The perſon that attacks.

To Attain, ăt-tāne'. v. a. To gain, to procure; to overtake; to come to; to reach; to equal.

To Attain, ăt-tāne'. v. n. To come to a certain ſtate; to arrive at.

Attainable, ăt-tāne'ă-bl. a. That which may be obtained, procurable.

Attainableness, ăt-tāne'ă-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being attainable.

Attainder, ăt-tāne'dŭr. s. (98). The act of attainting in law; taint.

Attainment, ăt-tāne'mĕnt. s. That which is attained, acquiſition; the act or power of attaining.

To Attaint, ăt-tānt'. v. a. To attaint is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence; to taint, to corrupt.

Attaint, ăt'tānt'. s. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs; ſtain, ſpot, taint.

Attainture, ăt-tāne'tſhŭre. s. (461). Reproach, imputation.

To Attaminate, ăt-tăm'ē-nāte. v. a. To corrupt. Not uſed.

To Attemper, ăt-tĕm'pŭr. v. a. To mingle, to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe; to regulate, to ſoften; to mix in juſt proportions; to fit to ſomething elſe.

To Attemperate, ăt-tĕm'pē-rāte. v. a. To proportion to ſomething. (555).

To Attempt, ăt-tĕmt'. v. a. (412). To attack, to venture upon; to try, to endeavour.

Attempt, ăt-tĕmt'. s. (412). An attack, an eſſay, an endeavour.

Attemptable, ăt-tĕmt'tă-bl. a. Liable to attempts or attacks.

Attempter, ăt-tĕmt'tŭr. s. The perſon that attempts; an endeavourer.

To Attend, ăt-tĕnd'. v. a. To regard, to fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be preſent with, upon a ſummons; to be appendant to; to be conſequent to; to ſtay for.

To Attend, ăt-tĕnd'. v. n. To yield attention; to ſtay, to delay.

Attendance, ăt-tĕn'dănſe. s. The act of waiting on another; ſervice; the perſons waiting, a train; attention, regard.

Attendant, ăt-tĕn'dănt. s. One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a ſuitor or agent; one that is preſent at any thing; a concomitant, a conſequent.

Attender, ăt-tĕn'dŭr. s. (98). Companion, aſſociate.

Attent, ăt-tĕnt'. a. Intent, attentive.

Attentates, ăt-tĕn'tăteſ. s. Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.

Attention, ăt-tĕn'ſhŭn. s. The act of attending or heeding.

Attentive, ăt-tĕn'tĭv. a. (158). Heedful, regardful.

Attentively, ăt-tĕn'tĭv-lē. ad. Heedfully, carefully.

Attentiveness, ăt-tĕn'tĭv-nĕs. s. Heedfulneſs, attention.

Attenuant, ăt-tĕn'ū-ănt. a. Endued with the power of making thin or ſlender.

Attenuate, ăt-tĕn'ū-āte. a. (91). Made thin, or ſlender.

Attenuation, ăt-tĕn-ū-ā'ſhŭn. s. The act of making any thing thin or ſlender.

Atter, ăt'tŭr. s. (98). Corrupt matter.

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To ATTEST, ât-têst'. v. a. To bear witneſs of, to witneſs; to call to witneſs.

ATTESTATION, ât-tês tâ'shûn. s. Teſtimony, evidence.

ATTIGUOUS, ât-tig'û-ûs. a. Hard by.

To ATTINGE, ât-tînje'. v. a. To touch ſlightly.

To ATTIRE, ât-tire'. v. a. To dreſs, to habit, to array.

ATTIRE, ât-tire'. s. Clothes, dreſs; in hunting, the horns of a buck or ſtag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the impalement, the foliation, and the attire.

ATTIRER, ât-ti'rûr. s. One that attires another, a dreſſer.

ATTITUDE, ât'tê-tûde. s. A poſture, the poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.

ATTOLLENT, ât-tôl'lênt. a. That which raiſes or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, ât-tûr'nê. s. (165). Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed to, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence; one who is appointed or retained to proſecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.

ATTORNEYSHIP, ât-tûr'nê-ſhîp. s. The office of an attorney.

ATTORNMENT, ât-tûrn'mênt. s. A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

To ATTRACT, ât-trâkt'. v. a. To draw to ſomething; to allure, to invite.

ATTRACTICAL, ât-trâk'tê-kâl. a. Having the power to draw.

ATTRACTION, ât-trâk'ſhûn. s. The power of drawing any thing; the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, ât-trâk'tîv. a. (158). Having the power to draw any thing; inviting, alluring, enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, ât-trâk'tîv. s. That which draws or incites.

ATTRACTIVELY, ât-trâk'tîv-lê. ad. With the power of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, ât-trâk'tîv-nês. s. The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, ât-trâk'tûr. s. (98). The agent that attracts.

ATTRACTATION, ât-trâk-tâ'shûn. s. Frequent handling.

ATTRAHENT, ât'trâ-hênt. s. (503, *f.*) That which draws.

ATTRIBUTABLE, ât-trîb'û-tâ-bl. a. That which may be aſcribed or attributed.

To ATTRIBUTE, ât'trîb-ûte. v. a. (492). To aſcribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cauſe.

ATTRIBUTE, ât'trê-bûte. s. (492). The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, an appendant; reputation, honour.

ATTRIBUTION, ât-trê-bû'shûn. s. Commendation.

ATTRITE, ât-trîte'. a. Ground, worn by rubbing.

ATTRITENESS, ât-trite'nês. s. The being much worn.

ATTRITION, ât-trîſh'ûn. s. (507). The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTUNE, ât tûne'. v. a To make any thing muſical; to tune one thing to another.—See TUNE.

ATWEEN, â-twêên'. ad. or prep. Betwixt, between.

ATWIXT, â-twîkſt'. prep. In the middle of two things.

To AVAIL, â-vâle'. v. a. To profit, to turn to profit, to promote, to proſper, to aſſiſt.

AVAIL, â-vâle'. s. Profit, advantage, benefit.

AVAILABLE, â-vâ'lâ bl. a. Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.

AVAILABLENESS, â-vâ'lâ-bl-nês. s. Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed.

AVAILABLY, â-vâ'lâ-blê. ad. Powerfully, profitably.

AVAILMENT, â-vâle'mênt. s. Uſefulneſs, advantage.

To AVALE, â-vâle'. v. a. To let fall, to depreſs.

AVANT-GUARD, â-vânt'gârd. s. The van.

AVARICE, âv'â rîs. s. (142). Covetouſneſs, inſatiable deſire.

AVARICIOUS, âv-â-rîſh'ûs. a. (292). Covetous.

AVARICIOUSLY, âv-â-rîſh'ûs lê. ad. Covetouſly.

AVARICIOUSNESS, âv-â-rîſh'ûs-nês. s. The quality of being avaricious.

AVAUNT, â-vânt'. interject. (216). A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

AUBURNE, âw'bûrn. a. Brown, of a tan colour.

AUCTION, âwk'ſhûn. s. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another; the thing ſold by auction.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

AUCTIONARY, âwk'shŭn â-rè. a. Belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONEER, âwk-shŭn-ēēr'. s. The perſon that manages an auction. (275).

AUCTIVE, âwk'tĭv. a. (158). Of an increaſing quality. Not uſed.

AUCUPATION, âw-kū-pā'shŭn. s. Fowling, bird-catching.

AUDACIOUS, âw-dā'shŭs. a. (292). Bold, impudent.

AUDACIOUSLY, âw-dā'shŭs-lè. ad. Boldly, impudently.

AUDACIOUSNESS, âw-dā'shŭs-nĕs. s. Impudence.

AUDACITY, âw-dâs'ē-tè. s. (511). Spirit, boldneſs.

AUDIBLE, âw'dè-bl. a. (405). That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard.

AUDIBLENESS, âw'dè-bl-nĕs. s. Capableneſs of being heard.

AUDIBLY, âw'dè-blè. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, âw'jè-ĕnſe. s. (293) (294). The act of hearing; the liberty of ſpeaking granted, a hearing; an auditory, perſons collected to hear; the reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

AUDIT, âw'dĭt. s. A final account.

To AUDIT, âw'dĭt. v. a. To take an account finally.

AUDITION, âw-dĭſh'ŭn. s. (507). Hearing.

AUDITOR, âw'dè-tŭr. s. (98) (503, *b.*) A hearer; a perſon employed to take an account ultimately; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book.

AUDITORY, âw'dè-tŭr-rè. a. (557). That which has the power of hearing.

AUDITORY, âw'dè-tŭr-rè. s. An audience, a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS, âw'dè-trĕs. s. The woman that hears.

To AVEL, â-vĕl'. v. a. To pull away.

AVEMARY, â-vè-mā'rè. s. A form of worſhip in honour of the Virgin Mary.

AVENAGE, âv'ĕn-ĭdje. s. (91). A certain quality of oats paid to a landlord.

To AVENGE, â-vĕnje'. v. a. To revenge; to puniſh.

AVENGEANCE, â-vĕn'jânſe. s. (244). Puniſhment.

AVENGEMENT, â-vĕnje'mĕnt. s. Vengeance, revenge.

AVENGER, â-vĕn'jŭr. s. Puniſher; revenger, taker of vengeance.

AVENS, âv'ĕnz. s. Herb Bennet.

AVENTURE, â-vĕn'tſhŭre. s. (461). A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony.

AVENUE, âv'è-nū. s. (335) (503). A way by which any place may be entered; an alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.—See REVENUE.

To AVER, â-vĕr'. v. a. To declare poſitively.

AVERAGE, âv'ŭr-âje. s. (90) (555). That duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king; a medium, a mean proportion.

AVERMENT, â-vĕr'mĕnt. s. Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence.

AVERNAT, â-vĕr'nât. s. A ſort of grape.

To AVERUNCATE, âv-ĕr-rŭng'kâte. v. a. To root up. (91) (408).

AVERSATION, âv-ĕr-sâ'shŭn. s. Hatred, abhorrence.

AVERSE, â-vĕrſe'. a. Malign, not favourable; not pleaſed with, unwilling to.

AVERSELY, â-vĕrſe'lè. ad. Unwillingly; backwardly.

AVERSENESS, â-vĕrſe'nĕs. s. Unwillingneſs, backwardneſs.

AVERSION, â-vĕr'ſhŭn. s. Hatred, diſlike, deteſtation; the cauſe of averſion.

To AVERT, â-vĕrt'. v. a. To turn aſide, to turn off, to put by.

AUGER, âw'gŭr. s. (98) (166). A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

AUGHT, âwt. pronoun. (393). Any thing.

☞ This word is not a pronoun as Dr. Johnſon has marked it, but a ſubſtantive.

To AUGMENT, âwg-mĕnt'. v. a. To increaſe, to make bigger or more.

To AUGMENT, âwg-mĕnt'. v. n. To increaſe, to grow bigger.

AUGMENT, âwg'mĕnt. s. (492). Increaſe; ſtate of increaſe.

AUGMENTATION, âwg-mĕn-tâ'shŭn. s. The act of increaſing or making bigger; the ſtate of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.

AUGUR, âw'gŭr. s. (98) (166). One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.

To AUGUR, âw'gŭr. v. n. To gueſs, to conjecture by ſigns.

To AUGURATE, âw'gū-râte. v. n. (91). To judge by augury.

AUGURATION, âw-gū-rā'shŭn. s. The practice of augury.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

AUGURER, âw'gûr-ûr. s. (555). The ſame with augur.

AUGURIAL, âw-gû'rè-âl. a. Relating to augury.

AUGURY, âw'gû-rè. s. (179). The act of prognoſticating by omens; the rules obſerved by augurs; an omen or prediction.

AUGUST, âw-gûſt'. a. (494). Great, grand, royal, magnificent.

AUGUST, âw'gŭſt. s. The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

AUGUSTNESS, âw-gŭſt'nĕs. s. Elevation of look, dignity.

AVIARY, â'vè-â-rè. s. (505). A place incloſed to keep birds in.

AVIDITY, â-vid'è-tè. s. Greedineſs, eagerneſs.

AVITOUS, âv'è-tŭs. a. (503) (314). Left by a man's anceſtors. Not uſed.

To AVIZE, â-vîze'. v. a. To counſel; to bethink himſelf, to conſider.

AULD, âwld. a. Old. Not uſed.

AULETICK, âw-lĕt'ik. a. (509). Belonging to pipes.

AULICK, âw'lik. a. Belonging to the court.

AULN, âwn. s. A French meaſure of length, an ell.

To AUMAIL, âw-mâle'. v. a. To variegate.

AUNT, ânt. s. (214). A father or mother's ſiſter.

AVOCADO, âv-ŏ-kâ'dŏ. s. A plant.—See LUMBAGO.

To AVOCATE, âv'vŏ-kâte. v. a. (91). To call away.

AVOCATION, âv-vŏ-kâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of calling aſide; the buſineſs that calls.

To AVOID, â-vŏid'. v. a. (299). To ſhun, to eſcape; to endeavour to ſhun; to evacuate, to quit.

To AVOID, â-vŏid'. v. n. To retire; to become void or vacant.

AVOIDABLE, â-vŏid'â-bl. a. That which may be avoided or eſcaped.

AVOIDANCE, â-vŏid'ânſe. s. The act of avoiding; the courſe by which any thing is carried off.

AVOIDER, â-vŏid'ûr. s. (98). The perſon that ſhuns any thing; the perſon that carries any thing away; the veſſel in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS, â-vŏid'lĕs. a. Inevitable.

AVOIRDUPOIS, âv-ûr-dŭ-pŏîz'. a. (302). A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy as 17 to 14.

AVOLATION, âv-ŏ-lâ'ſhŭn. s. The flying away.

To AVOUCH, â-vŏŭtſh'. v. a. To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to juſtify.

AVOUCH, â-vŏŭtſh'. s. (313). Declaration, evidence.

AVOUCHABLE, â-vŏŭtſh'â-bl. a. That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER, â-vŏŭtſh'ûr. s. He that avouches.

To AVOW, â vŏŭ'. v. a. To juſtify, to declare openly.

AVOWABLE, â-vŏŭ'â-bl. a. That which may be openly declared.

AVOWAL, â-vŏŭ'âl. s. Juſtificatory declaration.

AVOWEDLY, â-vŏŭ'ĕd-lè. ad. (364). In an avowed manner.

AVOWEE, âv-ŏŭ-ê'. s. He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs.

AVOWER, â vŏŭ'ûr. s. (98). He that avows or juſtifies.

AVOWRY, â-vŏŭ'rè. s. Where one takes a diſtreſs, the taker ſhall juſtify for what cauſe he took it; which is called his avowry.

AVOWSAL, â-vŏŭ'zâl. s. (442). A confeſſion.

AVOWTRY, â-vŏŭ'trè. s. Adultery.

AURATE, âw'râte. s. A ſort of pear.

AURELIA, âw-rê'lè â. A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects, the chryſalis.

AURICLE, âw'rè-kl. s. (405). The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.

AURICULA, âw-rîk'û-lâ. s. Bear's ear, a flower.

AURICULAR, âw-rîk'û-lâr. a. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing; ſecret, told in the ear.

AURICULARLY, âw-rîk'û-lâr-lè. ad. In a ſecret manner.

AURIFEROUS, âw-rîf'fè-rŭs. a. That which produces gold.

AURIGATION, âw-rè-gâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of driving carriages. Not uſed.

AURORA, âw-rŏ'râ. s. (545). A ſpecies of crowfoot; the goddeſs that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning.

AUSCULTATION, âwſ-kŭl-tâ'ſhŭn. s. A hearkening or liſtening to.

AUSPICE, âw'ſpîs. s. (140) (142). The omens of any future undertaking drawn

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mê, mêt ;—pîne, pîn ;—

from birds; protection, favour ſhewn; influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

AUSPICIAL, âw-ſpîſh'âl. a. (292). Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPICIOUS, âw-ſpîſh'ûs. a. (292). With omens of ſucceſs; proſperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things.

AUSPICIOUSLY, âw-ſpîſh'ûs-lê. ad. Happily, proſperouſly.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, âw-ſpîſh'ûs-nês. s. Proſperity, happineſs.

AUSTERE, âw-ſtêre'. a. Severe, harſh, rigid; ſour of taſte, harſh.

AUSTERELY, âw-ſtêre'lê. ad. Severely, rigidly.

AUSTERENESS, âw-ſtêre'nês. s. Severity, ſtrictneſs, rigour; roughneſs in taſte.

AUSTERITY, âw-ſtêr'ê-tê. s. (511). Severity, mortified life, ſtrictneſs; cruelty, harſh diſcipline.

AUSTRAL, âws'trâl. a. Southern.

AUSTRINE, âws'trîn. a. (140). Southern.

AUTHENTICAL, âw-*th*ên'tê-kâl. a. Authentick. (509).

AUTHENTICALLY, âw *th*ên'tê kâl-lê ad. With circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.

AUTHENTICALNESS, âw-*th*ên'tê kâl-nês s. The quality of being authentic, genuineneſs.

To AUTHENTICATE, âw-*th*ên'tê-kâte. v. a. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority. (91).

☞ I have inſerted this word without any precedent from our other Dictionaries; but it is, in my opinion, ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by good uſage to give it a place in all of them.

AUTHENTICITY, âw-*th*ên-tîs'sê-tê. s. Authority, genuineneſs.

AUTHENTICK, âw-*th*ên'tîk. a. That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority.

AUTHENTICKLY, âw-*th*ên'tîk-lê. ad. After an authentick manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS, âw-*th*ên'tîk-nês. s. Authenticity.

AUTHOR, âw'*th*ûr. s. (98) (418). The firſt beginner or mover of any thing; the efficient, he that effects or produces any thing; the firſt writer of any thing; a writer in general.

AUTHORITATIVE, âw-*th*ôr'ê-tâ-tîv. a. Having due authority; having an air of authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, âw-*th*ôr'ê-tâ tîv-lê. ad. In an authoritative manner, with a ſhew of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, âw-*th*ôr'ê-tâ-tîv-nês. s. Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, âw-*th*ôr'ê-tê. s. Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; ſupport, countenance; teſtimony, credibility.

☞ This word is ſometimes pronounced as if written *autority*. This affected pronunciation is traced to a gentleman who was one of the greateſt ornaments of the law, as well as one of the politeſt ſcholars of the age, and whoſe authority has been ſufficient to ſway the bench and the bar, though *author*, *authentic*, *theatre*, *theory*, &c. and a thouſand ſimilar words where the *th* is heard, are conſtantly ſtaring them in the face.

The public ear, however, is not ſo far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation; for though it may with ſecurity, and even approbation, be pronounced in Weſtminſter Hall, it would not be quite ſo ſafe for an actor to adopt it on the ſtage.

I know it will be ſaid, that *autoritas* is better Latin, that the purer Latin never had the *h*; and that our word, which is derived from it, ought, on that account, to omit it. But it may be obſerved, that, according to the beſt Latin critics, the word ought to be written *auctoritas*, and that, according to this reaſoning, we ought to write and pronounce *auctority* and *auctor*: but this, I preſume, is farther than theſe innovators would chooſe to go. The truth is, ſuch ſingularities of pronunciation ſhould be left to the lower order of critics; who, like coxcombs in dreſs, would be utterly unnoticed if they were not diſtinguiſhed by petty deviations from the reſt of the world.

AUTHORIZATION, âw-*th*ô-rê-zâ'ſhûn. s. Eſtabliſhment by authority.

To AUTHORIZE, âw'*th*ô-rîze. v. a. To give authority to any perſon; to make any thing legal; to eſtabliſh any thing by authority; to juſtify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any perſon or thing.

AUTOCRASY. âw-tôk'râ-sê. s. (518). Independent power.

AUTOGRAPH, âw'tô-grâf. s. A particular perſon's own writing, the original.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, âw-tô-grâf'ê-kâl. a. Of one's own writing.

AUTOMATICAL, âw-tô-mât'ê-kâl. a. Having the power of moving itſelf.

AUTOMATON, âw-tôm'â-tôn. s. A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

AUTOMATOUS, åw-tŏm'å-tŭs. a. Having in itſelf the power of motion.

AUTONOMY, åw-tŏn'nŏ-mé. s. (518). The living according to one's own mind and preſcription. Not in uſe.

AUTOPSY, åw'tŏp-sé. s. Ocular demonſtration.

AUTOPTICAL, åw-tŏp'tė-kål. a. Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, åw-tŏp'tė-kål-lė. ad. By means of one's own eyes.

AUTUMN, åw'tŭm. s. (411). The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter.

AUTUMNAL, åw-tŭm'nål. a. Belonging to autumn.

AVULSION, å-vŭl'ſhŭn. s. The act of pulling one thing from another.

AUXESIS, åwg-zé'sis. s. (478) (520). Amplification.

AUXILIAR, åwg-zil'yår. (478).
AUXILIARY, åwg-zil'yå-ré } s. and a. Helper, aſſiſtant; helping, aſſiſting.

AUXILIATION, åwg-zil-é-å'ſhŭn. s. Help, aid.

To AWAIT, å-wåte'. v. a. To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in ſtore for.

AWAIT, å-wåte'. s. Ambuſh.

To AWAKE, å-wåke'. v. a. To rouſe out of ſleep; to raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep; to put into new action.

To AWAKE, å-wåke'. v. n. To break from ſleep, to ceaſe to ſleep.

AWAKE, å-wåke'. a. Without ſleep, not ſleeping.

To AWAKEN, å-wå'kn. (103). See AWAKE.

To AWARD, å-wård'. v. a. To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial ſentence; to judge, to determine.

AWARD, å-wård'. s. Judgment, ſentence, determination.

AWARE, å-wåre'. a. Vigilant, attentive.

To AWARE, å-wåre'. v. n. To beware, to be cautious.

AWAY, å-wå'. ad. Abſent, from any place or perſon; let us go; begone; out of one's own power.

AWE, åw. s. Reverential fear, reverence.

To AWE, åw. v. a. To ſtrike with reverence, or fear.

AWEBAND, åw'bånd. s. A check.

AWFUL, åw'fŭl. a. (173) (406). That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence; worſhipful, inveſted with dignity; ſtruck with awe, timorous.

AWFULLY, åw'fŭl-lė. ad. In a reverential manner.

AWFULNESS, åw'fŭl-nės. s. The quality of ſtriking with awe, ſolemnity; the ſtate of being ſtruck with awe.

AWHILE, å-hwile'. ad. (397). Some time.

AWKWARD, åwk'wŭrd. a. (475). Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unready, unhandy, clumſy; perverſe, untoward.

AWKWARDLY, åwk'wŭrd-lė. ad. Clumſily, unreadily, inelegantly.

AWKWARDNESS, åwk'wŭrd-nės. s. Inelegance, want of gentility, clumſineſs.

AWL, åll. s. A pointed inſtrument to bore holes.

AWLESS, åw'lės. a. Without reverence; without the power of cauſing reverence.

AWME, åwm. s. A Dutch meaſure anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-ſeventh of an Engliſh tun.

AWNING, åw'nĭng. s. (410). A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel to keep off the weather.

AWOKE, å-wŏke'. The preterite of Awake.

AWORK, å-wŭrk'. ad. (165). On work, in a ſtate of labour.

AWORKING, å-wŭrk'ĭng. ad. In the ſtate of working.

AWRY, å-rī'. ad. (474). Not in a ſtraight direction, obliquely; aſquint, with oblique viſion; not level, unevenly; not equally between two points; not in a right ſtate, perverſely.

AXE, åks. s. An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge.

AXILLAR, åks'zil lår. (478).
AXILLARY, åks'zil-lå-ré } a. Belonging to the armpit.—See MAXILLARY.

AXIOM, åk'ſhŭm. s. (479). A propoſition evident at firſt ſight.

AXIS, åk'sis. s. The line, real or imaginary, that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, åk'sl. (405).
AXLE TREE, åk'sl-trė. } s. The pin which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

AY, åė. ad. (105). Yes.

☞ See Directions to Foreigners prefixed to this Dictionary, page xxi.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

AYE, āē. ad. Always, to eternity, for ever.

AYGREEN, āē'grēēn. s. The ſame with houſeleek.

AYRY, ā'rē. a. See AIRY.

AZIMUTH, āz'ē-mŭth. s. The azimuth of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; azimuth compaſs, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, ā'zhūre. a. (484) (461). Blue, faint blue.

B

BAA, bā. s. (77). The cry of a ſheep.

To BAA, bā. v. n. To cry like a ſheep.

To BABBLE, bāb'bl. v. n. (405). To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell ſecrets; to talk much.

BABBLE, bāb'bl. s. Idle talk, ſenſeleſs prattle.

BABBLEMENT, bāb'bl-mĕnt. s. Senſeleſs prate.

BABBLER, bāb'blŭr. s. (98). An idle talker; a teller of ſecrets.

BABE, bābe. s. An infant.

BABERY, bā'bŭr-rē. s. (555). Finery to pleaſe a babe or child.

BABISH, bā'bĭſh. a. Childiſh.

BABOON, bā-bōōn'. s. A monkey of the largeſt kind.

BABY, bā'bē. s. vulgarly bāb'bē. A child, an infant; a ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BACCATED, bāk'kā-tĕd. a. Beſet with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN, bāk-kā-nā'lē-ăn. s. A drunkard.

BACCHANALS, bāk'kā-nālz. s. The drunken feaſts of Bacchus.

BACCHUS BOLE, bāk'kŭs-bōle. s. A flower, not tall, but very full and broad leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, bāk-sĭf'ē-rŭs. a. (555). Berry-bearing.

BACHELOR, bātſh'ē-lŭr. s. A man unmarried; a man who takes his firſt degrees; a knight of the loweſt order.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON, bātſh'ē-lŭrz-bŭt'tn. s. (170). Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bātſh'ē-lŭr-ſhĭp. s. The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bāk. s. The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand when it is ſhut; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of ſight; the thick part of any tool, oppoſed to the edge.

BACK, bāk. ad. To the place whence one came; backward from the preſent ſtation; behind, not coming forward; toward things paſt; again, in return; again, a ſecond time.

To BACK, bāk. v. a. To mount a horſe; to break a horſe; to place upon the back; to maintain, to ſtrengthen; to juſtify, to ſupport; to ſecond.

To BACKBITE, bāk'bīte. v. a. To cenſure or reproach the abſent.

BACKBITER, bāk'bī-tŭr. s. A privy calumniator, cenſurer of the abſent.

BACKDOOR, bāk'dōre. s. The door behind the houſe.

BACKED, bākt. a. (359). Having a back.

BACKFRIEND, bāk'frĕnd. s. An enemy in ſecret.

BACKGAMMON, bāk-gām'mŭn. s. A play or game with dice and tables. (166).

BACKHOUSE, bāk'hoŭſe. s. The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe.

BACKPIECE, bāk'pēēce. s. The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKROOM, bāk'rōōm. s. A room behind.

BACKSIDE, bāk'ſīde. s. The hinder part of any thing; the hind part of an animal; the yard or ground behind a houſe.

To BACKSLIDE, bāk-ſlīde'. v. n. (497). To fall off.

☞ I have in this word preferred Dr. Johnſon's accentuation on the ſecond ſyllable, to Mr. Sheridan's on the firſt; for the reaſons ſee principles under the number marked. Dr. Aſh, Entick, Scott, and Perry, are on

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

the ſide of Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Johnſon and W. Johnſton only on that which I have choſen; but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Aſh, by marking the noun *backſlider* with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as it is always heard, have betrayed their pronunciation of the verb; for one of theſe modes muſt be wrong, as the verbal noun muſt unqueſtionably have the ſame accent as the verb.

BACKSLIDER, bāk-slī'dŭr. s. (98). An apoſtate.

BACKSTAFF, bāk'ſtāf. s. An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

BACKSTAIRS, bāk'ſtārz. s. The private ſtairs in the houſe.

BACKSTAYS, bāk'ſtāze. s. Ropes which keep the maſt from pitching forward.

BACKSWORD, bāk'sōrd. s. A ſword with one ſharp edge.

BACKWARDS, bāk'wŭrdz. ad. (88). With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the preſent ſtation to the place behind; regreſſively; towards ſomething paſt; out of the progreſſive ſtate; from a better to a worſe ſtate; paſt, in time paſt.

BACKWARD, bāk'wŭrd. a. Unwilling, averſe; heſitating; ſluggiſh, dilatory; dull, not quick, or apprehenſive.

BACKWARD, bāk'wŭrd. ad. The things paſt.

BACKWARDLY, bāk'wŭrd-lē. ad. Unwillingly, averſely.

BACKWARDNESS, bāk'wŭrd nēs. s. Dulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

BACON, bā'kn. s. (170). The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried.

BAD, bād. a. Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholeſome; ſick.

BADE, bād. (75). The preterite of Bid.

BADGE, bādje. s. (74). A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; the mark of any thing.

To BADGE, bādje. v. a. To mark.

BADGER, bād'jŭr. s. (98). A brock, an animal.

BADGER, bād'jŭr. s. One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.

BADLY, bād'lē. ad. Not well.

BADNESS, bād'nēs. s. Want of good qualities.

To BAFFLE, bāf'fl. v. a. (405). To elude; to confound; to cruſh.

BAFFLER, bāf'flŭr. s. (98). He that baffles.

BAG, bāg. s. A ſack, or pouch; that part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſons of vipers; an ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair; a term uſed to ſignify quantities, as a bag of pepper.

To BAG, bāg. v. a. To put into a bag; to load with a bag.

To BAG, bāg. v. n. To ſwell like a full bag.

BAGATELLE, bāg-ā tēl'. s. A trifle. Not Engliſh.

BAGGAGE, bāg'gĭdje. s. (90). The furniture of an army; a worthleſs woman.

BAGNIO, bān'yō. s. (388). A houſe for bathing and ſweating.

BAGPIPE, bāg'pīpe. s. A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bāg'pī-pŭr. s. (98). One that plays on a bagpipe.

BAIL, bāle. s. Bail is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance.

To BAIL, bāle. v. a. To give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, bā'lā-bl. a. (405). That may be ſet at liberty by bail.

BAILIFF, bā'lĭf. s. A ſubordinate officer, an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts; an under-ſteward of a manor.

BAILIWICK, bā'lē-wĭk. s. The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff.

To BAIT, bāte. v. a. To put meat to tempt animals.

To BAIT, bāte. v. a. To ſet dogs upon.

To BAIT, bāte. v. n. To ſtop at any place for refreſhment; to clap the wings, to flutter.

BAIT, bāte. s. Meat ſet to allure animals to a ſnare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE, bāze. s. A kind of coarſe open cloth.

To BAKE, bāke. v. a. To heat any thing in a cloſe place; to dreſs in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

To BAKE, bāke. v. n. To do the work of baking.

BAKEHOUSE, bāke'hŏuſe. s. A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bā'kŭr. s. (98). He whoſe trade is to bake.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât ;—mė, mėt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

BALANCE, bâl'lânse. s. A pair of ſcales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoiſe; the beating part of a watch; in aſtronomy, one of the ſigns, Libra.

To BALANCE, bâl'lânse. v. a. To weigh in a balance; to counterpoiſe; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

To BALANCE, bâl'lânse. v. n. To heſitate, to fluctuate.

BALANCER, bâl'lân-ſûr. s. The perſon that weighs.

BALASS RUBY, bâl'âſ-rû'bė. s. A kind of Ruby.

BALCONY, bâl-kō'nė. s. A frame of wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.

BALD, bâwld. a. Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; ſtripped, without dignity.

BALDERDASH, bâwl'dûr-dâſh. s. Rude mixture.

BALDLY, bâwld'lė. ad. Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALDMONY, bâwld'mûn-nė. s. Gentian, a plant.

BALDNESS, bâwld'nės. s. The want of hair; the loſs of hair; meanneſs of writing.

BALDRICK, bâwl'drĭk. s. A girdle; the zodiack.

BALE, bâle. s. A bundle of goods.

BALEFUL, bâle'fûl. a. Sorrowful, ſad; full of miſchief.

BALEFULLY, bâle'fûl-lė. ad. Sorrowfully, miſchievouſly.

BALK, bâwk. s. (402) (84). A great beam.

BALK, bâwk. s. A ridge of land left unploughed.

BALK, bâwk. s. Diſappointment when leaſt expected.

To BALK, bâwk. v. a. (402). To diſappoint, to fruſtrate; to miſs any thing.

BALKERS, bâw'kûrz. s. (98). Men who give a ſign which way the ſhoal of herrings is.

BALL, bâwl. s. (33) (77). Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; a globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs.

BALL, bâwl. s. An entertainment of dancing.

BALLAD, bâl'lâd. s. A ſong.

BALLAD-SINGER, bâl'lâd-sĭng-ûr. s. One whoſe employment is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.

BALLAST, bâl'lâſt. s. (88). Something put at the bottom of the ſhip to keep it ſteady.

BALLETTE, bâl'lĕt. s. A dance.

BALLOON, bâl-lōōn'. s. A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which is ſhot up into the air, and then burſts; a large hollow ball of ſilk filled with *gas*, which makes it riſe into the air.

BALLOT, bâl'lŭt. s. (166). A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT, bâl'lŭt. v. n. To chooſe by ballot.

BALLOTATION, bâl-lō-tâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, bâm. s. (403). The ſap or juice of a ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain.

BALM, bâm. s. The name of a plant.

BALM OF GILEAD, bâm of gĭl'yâd. s. The juice drawn from the balſam tree; a plant having a ſtrong balſamick ſcent.

BALMY, bâm'ė. a. (403). Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; ſoothing, ſoft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, aſſuaſive.

BALNEARY, bâl'nė-â-rė. s. A bathing-room.

BALNEATION, bâl-nė-â'ſhŭn. s. The act of bathing.

BALNEATORY, bâl'nė-â-tŭr-rė. a. Belonging to a bath. (512) (557).

BALSAM, bâwl'ſŭm. s. (88). Ointment, unguent.

BALSAM APPLE, bâwl'ſŭm-âp-pl. s. An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL, bâl-sâm'ė-kâl. (84).

BALSAMICK, bâl-sâm'ĭk. (509). } a. Unctuous, mitigating.

BALUSTRADE, bâl-ûſ-trâde'. s. Rows of little pillars called baluſters.

☞ This word is often corrupted into baniſters, as the baniſters of a ſtaircaſe.

Baluſtrade means the row of ſmall pillars ſupporting the guard of a ſtaircaſe, taken collectively; as a colonnade means a collection of columns in regular order; but, beſides this collective term, there is the diſtributive Baluſters; meaning either the whole of the baluſtrade, or any part of it; as each of the ſmall pillars that compoſe it may be called a baluſter.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

BAMBOO, bâm-bôô'. s. An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBOOZLE, bâm-bôô'zl. v. a. To deceive, to impoſe upon. A low word.

BAMBOOZLER, bâm-bôô'zlûr. s. A cheat.

BAN, bân. s. Public notice given of any thing; a curſe; excommunication; interdiction; Ban of the Empire, a public cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended.

BANANA TREE, bâ-nâ'nâ-trêê. s. Plantain.

BAND, bând. s. A tye, a bandage, a chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint; any union or connexion: any thing bound round another; a company of perſons joined together; a particular kind of neck-cloth worn chiefly by the clergy; in architecture, any flat low moulding, facia, face, or plinth.

To BAND, bând. v. a. To unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.

BANDAGE, bân'dîdje. s. (90). Something bound over another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX, bând'bôks. s. A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight.

BANDELET, bân'dê-lêt. s. Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT, bân'dît. } s. An outlawed robber.
BANDITTO, bân-dît'tô. }

BANDITTI, bân-dît'tê. s. A company of outlawed robbers.

BANDOG, bân'dôg. s. A maſtiff.

BANDOLEERS, bân-dô-lêêrz'. s. Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BANDROL, bând'rôll. s. A little flag or ſtreamer.

BANDY, bân'dê. s. A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball.

To BANDY, bân'dê. v. a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toſs about.

BANDYLEG, bân'dê-lêg. s. A crooked leg.

BANDYLEGGED, bân'dê-lêgd. a. Having crooked legs. (362).

BANE, bâne. s. Poiſon; miſchief, ruin.

To BANE, bâne. v. a. To poiſon.

BANEFUL, bâne'fûl. a. Poiſonous; deſtructive.

BANEFULNESS, bâne'fûl-nês. s. Poiſonouſneſs, deſtructiveneſs.

BANEWORT, bâne'wûrt. s. (88). Deadly nightſhade.

To BANG, bâng. v. a. (409). To beat, to thump; to handle roughly.

BANG, bâng. s. A blow, a thump.

To BANISH, bân'nîſh. v. a. To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

BANISHER, bân'nîſh-ûr. s. He that forces another from his own country.

BANISHMENT, bân'nîſh-mênt. s. The act of baniſhing another; the ſtate of being baniſhed, exile.

BANK, bângk. s. (409). The earth riſing on each ſide of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally; the company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, bângk. v. a. To lay up money in a bank; to incloſe with banks.

BANK-BILL, bângk'bîll. s. A note for money laid up in a bank; at the ſight of which the money is paid.

BANKER, bângk'ûr. s. (98). One that trafficks in money.

BANKRUPTCY, bângk'rûp-sê. s. (472). The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt.

BANKRUPT, bângk'rûpt. a. In debt beyond the power of payment.

BANNER, bân'nûr. s. (98). A flag, a ſtandard; a ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERET, bân'nûr-êt. s. A knight made in the field.

BANNEROL, bân'nûr-rôll. s. (555). A little flag or ſtreamer.

BANNIAN, bân-yân'. s. A man's undreſs, or morning gown.

BANNOCK, bân'nûk. s. (166). A kind of oaten or peaſe-meal cake.

BANQUET, bângk'kwêt. s. (408). A feaſt.

To BANQUET, bângk'kwêt. v. n. (409). To feaſt, to fare daintily.

BANQUETER, bângk'kwêt-ûr. s. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly; he that makes feaſts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bângk'kwêt-hôûſe. }
BANQUETING-HOUSE, bângk'kwêt-îng-hôûſe. } s.
A houſe where banquets are kept.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

BANQUETTE, bāṅk-kĕt'. s. A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICLE, bān'ſtĭk kl. s. (405). A ſmall fiſh, a ſtickleback.

To BANTER, bān'tŭr. v. a. (98). To play upon, to rally.

BANTER, bān'tŭr. s. Ridicule, raillery.

BANTERER, bān'tŭr-ŭr. s. One that banters.

BANTLING, bānt'lĭng. s. A little child.

BAPTISM, bāp'tĭzm. s. Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe; baptiſm is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings.

BAPTISMAL, bāp-tĭz'māl. a. Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

BAPTIST, bāp'tĭſt. s. He that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAPTISTERY, bāp'tĭſ-tŭr-ē. s. (555). The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered.

To BAPTISE, bāp-tīze'. v. a. To chriſten, to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm.

BAPTIZER, bāp-tī'zŭr. s. (98). One that chriſtens, one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR, bär. s. (77). A piece of wood laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance; a bolt to faſten a door; any obſtacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; any thing uſed for prevention; the place where cauſes of law are tried; an incloſed place in a tavern where the houſekeeper ſits; in law, a peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea; any thing by which the ſtructure is held together; bars in muſic, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſic, uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

To BAR, bär. v. a. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar; to hinder, to obſtruct; to prevent; to ſhut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a ſuit.

BARB, bärb. s. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard; the points that ſtand backward in an arrow; the armour for horſes.

BARB, bärb. s. A Barbary horſe.

To BARB, bärb. v. a. To ſhave, to dreſs out the beard, to furniſh the horſe with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bär'bă-kăn. s. A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, bär-bā'dŭz tſhĕr'rē. s. (166). A pleaſant tart fruit in the Weſt Indies.

BARBARIAN, bär-bā'rē-ăn. s. A man uncivilized, a ſavage; a foreigner; a man without pity.

BARBARICK, bär-bär'ĭk. a. Foreign, far-fetched.

BARBARISM, bär'bă-rĭzm. s. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, ſavageneſs of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardneſs of heart.

BARBARITY, bär-bär'ĕ-tē. s. Savageneſs, incivility; cruelty inhumanity, impurity of ſpeech.

BARBAROUS, bär'bă-rŭs. a. (314). Stranger to civility, ſavage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bär'bă rŭſ-lē. ad. Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bär'bă rŭſ nĕs. s. Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

To BARBECUE, bär'bē-kū. v. a. A term for dreſſing a hog whole.

BARBECUE, bär'bē-kū. s. A hog dreſſed whole.

BARBED, bär-bĕd, or bärb'd. (362). Furniſhed with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BARBEL, bär'bl. s. (102) (405). A kind of fiſh found in rivers.

BARBER, bär'bŭr. s. (98). A man who ſhaves the beard.

BARBERRY, bär'bĕr-rē. s. Pipperidge buſh.

BARD, bärd. s. (77). A poet.

BARE, bâre. a. Naked, without covering; uncovered in reſpect; unadorned, plain, ſimple; detected, without concealment; poor, without plenty; mere; threadbare, much worn; not united with any thing elſe.

To BARE, bâre. v. a. To ſtrip.

BARE, bâre. preterite of To BEAR. Almoſt obſolete.

BAREBONE, bâre'bône. s. A very lean perſon.

BAREFACED, bâre-fāſte'. a. (359). With the face naked, not maſked; ſhameleſs, unreſerved.

BAREFACEDLY, bâre-fāſte'lē. ad. Openly, ſhameleſsly, without diſguiſe. (364).

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nòt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

BAREFACEDNESS, bâre-fâste'nês. s. Effrontery, aſſurance, audacioufneſs. (365).

BAREFOOT, bâre'fût. a. Without ſhoes.

BAREFOOTED, bâre'fût-êd. a. Without ſhoes.

BAREHEADED, bâre'hêd-dêd. a. Uncovered in reſpect.

BARELY, bâre'lê. ad. Nakedly, merely, only.

BARENESS, bâre'nês. s. Nakedneſs; leanneſs; poverty; meanneſs of clothes.

BARGAIN, bâr'gin. s. (208). A contract or agreement concerning ſale; the thing bought or ſold; ſtipulation.

To BARGAIN, bâr'gin. v. n. To make a contract for ſale.

BARGAINEE, bâr'gin-nêê'. s. He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, bâr'gin-nûr. s. (98). The perſon who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bârje. s. A boat for pleaſure; a boat for burden.

BARGER, bâr'jûr. s. (98). The manager of a barge.

BARK, bârk. s. The rind or covering of a tree; a ſmall ſhip.

To BARK, bârk. v. a. To ſtrip trees of their bark.

To BARK, bârk. v. n. To make the noiſe which a dog makes; to clamour at.

BARKER, bâr'kûr. s. (98). One that barks or clamours; one employed in ſtripping trees.

BARKY, bâr'kê. a. Conſiſting of bark.

BARLEY, bâr'lê. s. (270). A grain, of which malt is made.

BARLEYBRAKE, bâr'lê-brâke. s. A kind of rural play.

BARLEYCORN, bâr'lê-kôrn. s. A grain of barley.

BARM, bârm. s Yeſt, the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMY, bâr'mê. a. Containing barm.

BARN, bârn. s. A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw.

BARNACLE, bâr'nâ-kl. s. (405). A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees; a ſpecies of ſhell fiſh.

BAROMETER, bâ-rôm'mê-tûr. s. (518). A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determinate the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL, bâr-ô-mêt'trê kâl. a. Relating to the barometer. (509) (515).

BARON, bâr'rûn. s. (166). A degree of nobility next to a viſcount; baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are alſo barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament; baron is uſed in law for the huſband in relation to his wife.

BARONAGE, bâr'rûn-âdje. s. (90). The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS, bâr'rûn-ês. s. (557). A baron's lady.

BARONET, bâr-rûn-êt. s. (557). The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BARONY, bâr'rûn-ê. s. (557). That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron.

BAROSCOPE, bâr'rô-ſkôpe. s. An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere.

BARRACAN, bâr'râ-kân. s. A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK, bâr'râk. s. Building to lodge ſoldiers.

BARRATOR, bâr'râ-tûr. s. A wrangler, and encourager of lawſuits.

BARRATRY, bâr'râ-trê. s. Foul practice in law.

BARREL, bâr'ril. s. (99). A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe; a veſſel containing liquor; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.

To BARREL, bâr'ril. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel.

BARREN, bâr'rên. a. Not prolifick; unfruitful, not fertile, ſterile; not copious, ſcanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.

BARRENLY, bâr'rên-lê. ad. Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bâr'rên-nês. s. Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulneſs, ſterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of ſenſibility.

BARRENWORT, bâr'rên-wûrt. s. A plant.

BARRFUL, bâr'fûl. a. Full of obſtructions—properly BARFUL.

BARRICADE, bâ-rê-kâde'. s. A fortification made to keep off an attack; any ſtop, bar, obſtruction.

To BARRICADE, bâr-rê-kâde'. v. a. To ſtop up a paſſage.

BARRICADO, bâr-rê kâ'dô. s. A fortification, a bar.—See LUMBAGO.

To BARRICADO, bâr-rê-kâ'dô. v. a. To fortify, to bar.

BARRIER, bâr'rê-ûr. s. (98). A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or ſtrong place; a ſtop, an obſtruction; a bar

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.

☞ Pope, by the licence of his art, pronounced this word in two syllables, with the accent on the laſt, as if written *bar-réer*.

" Twixt that and reaſon what a nice *barrier!*
" For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near."
Eſſay on Man, Ep. i. v. 215.

And yet in another part of his works he places the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as we always hear it in proſe.

" Safe in the love of Heav'n an ocean flows
" Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes."

BARRISTER, bâr'rĭs-tûr. s. A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice.

BARROW, bâr'rō. s. Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

BARSHOT, bâr'ſhŏt. s. Two bullets or half-bullets joined by a bar, and uſed chiefly at ſea to cut down the maſts and rigging of ſhips.

To BARTER, bâr'tûr. v. n. (98). To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

To BARTER, bâr'tûr. v. a. To give any thing in exchange.

BARTER, bâr'tûr. s. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bâr'tûr-ûr. s. He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bâr'tûr-rē. s. (555). Exchange of commodities.

BARTRAM, bâr'trăm. s. A plant, pellitory.

BARYTONE, bâr'ē tōne. s.

☞ A word with the grave accent on the laſt ſyllable. If the inſpector does not know what is meant by the grave accent, it may be neceſſary to inform him, that writers on the Greek accent tell us that every ſyllable which has not the acute accent has the grave; and as there could but be one ſyllable acuted in that language, the reſt muſt neceſſarily be grave. What theſe accents are has puzzled the learned ſo much that they ſeem neither to underſtand each other nor themſelves; but it were to be wiſhed they had kept this diſtinction into acute and grave out of our own language, as it is impoſſible to annex any clear ideas to it, except we conſider the grave accent merely as the abſence of the acute, which reduces it to no accent at all. If we divide the voice into its two leading inflections, the riſing and falling, and call the former the acute and the latter the grave, we can annex diſtinct ideas to theſe words: and perhaps it is an ignorance of this diſtinction of ſpeaking ſounds, and confounding them with high and low, or loud and ſoft, that occaſions the confuſion we meet with in writers on this ſubject.—See *Elements of Elocution*, page 66. Alſo obſervations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, at the end of the *Key to the Claſſical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names.*

BASE, bāſe. a. Mean, vile, worthleſs; diſingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low ſtation, of mean account; baſe-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals, without value; applied to ſounds, deep, grave.

BASE-BORN, bāſe'bŏrn. a. Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT, bāſe'kŏrt. s. Lower court.

BASE-MINDED, bāſe-mīnd'ĕd. a. Mean ſpirited.

BASE-VIOL, bāſe-vī'ŭl. s. (166). An inſtrument uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

BASE, bāſe. s. The bottom of any thing; the pedeſtal of a ſtatue; the bottom of a cone; ſtockings; the place from which racers or tilters run; the ſtring that gives a baſe ſound; an old ruſtick play.

BASELY, bāſe'lē. ad. Meanly, diſhonourably; in baſtardy, as baſely born.

BASENESS, bāſe'nĕs. s. Meanneſs, vileneſs; vileneſs of metal; baſtardy; deepneſs of ſound.

BASHAW, bă-ſhâw'. s. Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BASHFUL, bāſh'fŭl. a. Modeſt, ſhamefaced, ſhy.

BASHFULLY, bāſh'fŭl-lē. ad. Timorouſly, modeſtly.

BASHFULNESS, bāſh'fŭl-nĕs. s. Modeſty, fooliſh or ruſtick ſhame.

BASIL, bāz'ĭl. s. The name of a plant.

BASILICA, bă-zĭl'ē-kă. s. The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bă-zĭl'ē-kă. s. The baſilick vein.

BASILICK, bă-zĭl'lĭk. a. Belonging to the baſilica.

BASILICK, bă-zĭl'lĭk. s. The baſilick vein; a large hall.

BASILIKON, bă-zĭl'ē-kŏn. s. An ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon.

BASILISK, bāz'ē-lĭſk. s. A kind of ſerpent, a cockatrice, ſaid to kill by looking. He is called Baſiliſk, or little king, from a comb or creſt on his head; a ſpecies of cannon.

BASIN, bā'ſn. s. (405). A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes; a ſmall pond; a part of the ſea incloſed in

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd:—*th*in, THIS.

rocks; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a dock for repairing and building ſhips; Baſins of a Balance, the ſame with the ſcales.

BASIS, bā'sĭs. s. The foundation of any thing; the loweſt of the three principal parts of a column; that on which any thing is raiſed; the pedeſtal; the groundwork.

To BASK, bāſk. v. a. (79). To warm by laying out in the heat.

BASK, bāſk. v. n. To lie in a place to receive heat.

BASKET, bās'kĭt. s. (99). A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters.

BASKET-HILT, bās'kĭt-hĭlt. s. (99). A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, bās'kĭt-wŭm-ŭn. s. (166). A woman that plies at market with a baſket.

BASS, bāſe. a. properly BASE. In muſick, grave, deep.

BASS-VIOL, bāſe-vī'ŭl. s. (166). See BASE-VIOL.

BASS, bās. s. A mat uſed in churches.

BASS-RELIEF, bās-rē-lēēf'. s. Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSET, bās'ĭt. s. (99). A game at cards.

BASSOON, bās-sōōn'. s. A muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASTARD, bās'tārd. s. (88). A perſon born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing ſpurious.

BASTARD, bās'tārd. a. Begotten out of wedlock; ſpurious, ſuppoſititious, adulterate.

To BASTARDIZE, bās'tār-dīze. v. a. To convict of being a baſtard; to beget a baſtard.

BASTARDLY, bās'tārd lē. ad. In the manner of a baſtard.

BASTARDY, bās'tār-dē. An unlawful ſtate of birth, which diſables a child from ſucceeding to an inheritance.

To BASTE, bāſte. v. a. To beat with a ſtick; to drip butter upon meat on the ſpit; to ſew ſlightly.

BASTINADE, bās-tē-nāde'. } s.
BASTINADO, bās-tē-nā'dō. }

The act of beating with a cudgel; a Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINADE, bās-tē-nāde'. }
To BASTINADO, bās-tē-nā'dō. } v. a.

To beat.—See LUMBAGO.

BASTION, bās'tĭŏn. s. (291). A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſtanding out from a rampart; a bulwark.

BAT, bāt. s. A heavy ſtick.

BAT, bāt. s. An animal having the body of a mouſe, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and ſuckles them.

BAT-FOWLING, bāt'fōū-lĭng. s. Bird-catching in the night-time.

BATABLE, bā'tā-bl. a. (405). Diſputable. Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH, bātſh. s. The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.

BATE, bāte. s. Strife, contention.

To BATE, bāte. v. a. To leſſen any thing, to retrench; to ſink the price; to leſſen a demand; to cut off.

BATEFUL, bāte'fŭl. a. Contentious.

BATEMENT, bāte'mĕnt. s. Diminution.

BATH, bā*th*. s. (78). A Bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a veſſel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire; a ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing ſeven gallons and four pints.

To BATHE, bā*th*e. v. a. (467). To waſh in a bath; to ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors; to waſh with any thing.

To BATHE, bā*th*e. v. n. To be in the water.

BATING, bā'tĭng. prep. (410). Except.

BATLET, bāt'lĕt. s. A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen.

BATOON, bā-tōōn'. s. A ſtaff or club; a truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff.

BATTAILOUS, bāt'tā-lŭs. a. Warlike, with military appearance.

BATTALIA, bāt-tāle'yā. s. (272). The order of battle.

BATTALION, bāt-tāl'yŭn. s. (272) (507). A diviſion of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army.

To BATTEN, bāt'tn. v. a. (103). To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.

To BATTEN, bāt'tn. v. n. (103). To grow fat.

To BATTER, bāt'tŭr. v. a. (98). To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with ſervice.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

BATTER, bāt'tŭr. s. A mixture of several ingredients beaten together.

BATTERER, bāt'tŭr-rŭr. s. He that batters.

BATTERY, bāt'tŭr-rē. s. (555). The act of battering; the inſtruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent ſtriking of any man.

BATTLE, bāt'tl. s. (405). A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.

To BATTLE, bāt'tl. v. n. To contend in fight.

BATTLE-ARRAY, bāt'tl-ăr-rā'. s. Array, or order of battle.

BATTLE-AX, bāt'tl āks. s. A weapon, a bill.

BATTLE-DOOR, bāt'tl-dōre. s. An inſtrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to ſtrike a ball or a ſhuttlecock.

BATTLEMENT, bāt'tl-mĕnt. s. A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.

BATTY, bāt'tē. a. Belonging to a bat.

BAVAROY, bāv-ā-rōē'. s. A kind of cloke.

BAUBEE, bāw-bēē'. s. In Scotland, a halfpenny.

BAVIN, bāv'ĭn. s. A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots.

BAWBLE, bāw'bl. s. (405). A gewgaw, a trifling piece of finery.

BAWBLING, bāw'blĭng. a. (410). Trifling, contemptible.

BAWCOCK, bāw'kŏk. s. A fine fellow.

BAWD, bāwd. s. A procurer or procureſs.

To BAWD, bāwd. v. n. To procure.

BAWDILY, bāw'dē-lē. ad. Obſcenely.

BAWDINESS, bāw'dē-nĕs. s. Obſceneneſs.

BAWDRICK, bāw'drĭk. s. A belt.

BAWDRY, bāw'drē. s. A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obſcenity.

BAWDY, bāw'dē. a. Obſcene, unchaſte.

BAWDY-HOUSE, bāw'dē-hŏŭſe. s. A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.

To BAWL, bāll. v. n. To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.

To BAWL, bāll. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.

BAWREL, bāw'rĭl. s. (99). A kind of hawk.

BAWSIN, bāw'zĭn. s. A badger.

BAY, bā. a. (220). A colour.

BAY, bā. s. An opening into the land.

BAY, bā. s. The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies.

BAY, bā. s. In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the diviſions of a barn or other buildings. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.

BAY, bā. s. A tree.

BAY, bā. s. An honorary crown or garland.

To BAY, bā. v. n. To bark as a dog at a thief; to ſhut in.

BAY SALT, bā'sālt. s. Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour.

BAY WINDOW, bā'wĭn'dō. s. A window jutting outward.—See BOW WINDOW.

BAYARD, bā'yărd. s. A bay horſe.

BAYONET, bā'yŭn-nĕt. s. A ſhort ſword fixed at the end of a muſket.

☞ This word is very frequently pronounced *bagonet*, but chiefly by the vulgar.

BDELLIUM, dĕl'yŭm. s. An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. See PNEUMATICK.

To BE, bēē. v. n. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, as the man is wiſe; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed; to exiſt, to have exiſtence.

BEACH, bēētſh. s. (227). The ſhore, the ſtrand.

BEACHED, bēētſh'ĕd. a. Expoſed to the waves.

BEACHY, bēētſh'ē. a. Having beaches.

BEACON, bē'kn. s. (170). Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD, bēde. s. (227). Small globes or balls ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Roman Catholics to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.

BEAD-TREE, bēde'trēē. s. The nut of this tree is, by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads, whence it takes its name.

BEADLE, bē'dl. s. (227) (405). A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court; a petty officer in pariſhes.

BEADROLL, bēde'rōll. s. A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—òil;—pòûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

BEADSMAN, bèèdz'mân. s. A man employed in praying for another.

BEAGLE, bè'gl s. (227) (405). A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted.

BEAK, bèke. s. (227). The bill or horney mouth of a bird; a piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies; any thing ending in a point like a beak.

BEAKED, bè'kèd, or bèkt. a. (362). Having a beak.

BEAKER, bè'kûr. s. (98). A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak.

BEAL, bèle. s. (227). A whelk or pimple.

BEAM, bème. s. (227). The main piece of timber that ſupports the lofts of a houſe; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance, to the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove; the ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body.

BEAM-TREE, bème'trèè. s. Wildſervice.

BEAMY, bè'mè. a. Radiant, ſhining; emitting beams; having horns or antlers.

BEAN, bène. s. (227). The common garden bean; the horſe bean.

BEAN-CAPER, bène'kâ-pûr. s. A plant.

To BEAR, bâre. v. a. (240). To carry as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority; to carry as a mark of diſtinction; to ſupport, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to endure, as pain, without ſinking; to ſuffer, to undergo; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to ſupport any thing good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to puſh; to preſs; to bear in hand, to amuſe with falſe pretences, to deceive; to bear off, to carry away by force; to bear out, to ſupport, to maintain.

To BEAR, bâre. v. n. (73). To ſuffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolifick; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be ſituated with reſpect to other places; to bear up, to ſtand firm without falling; to bear with, to endure an unpleaſing thing.

BEAR, bâre. s. (73). A rough ſavage animal; the name of two conſtellations, called the Greater and Leſſer Bear, in the tail of the Leſſer Bear is the Pole ſtar.

BEAR-BIND, bâre'bind. s. A ſpecies of bind-weed.

BEAR-FLY, bâre'flì. s. An inſect.

BEAR-GARDEN, bâre'gâr-dn. s. A place in which bears are kept for ſport, any place of tumult or miſrule.

BEAR'S-BREECH, bârz'brîtſh. s. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, bârz'èèr. s. The name of a plant. The Auricula.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bârz'fût. s. A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bârz'wûrt. s. (165). An herb.

BEARD, bèèrd'. s. (228). The hair that grows on the lips and chin; ſharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.

☞ This word, as Dr. Kenrick obſerves, is frequently pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *herd*: but I am of his opinion that this pronunciation is improper. Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry give it both ways. Buchanan ſounds it ſhort, like Mr. Sheridan. W. Johnſton makes it rhyme with *laird*, a Scotch lord: but Mr. Elphinſton, who is the moſt accurate obſerver of pronunciation I ever met with, gives it as I have done. The ſtage has, in my opinion, adopted the ſhort ſound of the diphthong without good reaſon, and in this inſtance ought not to be followed; as the long ſound is not only more agreeable to analogy, but to general uſage. I am glad to find my opinion confirmed by ſo good a judge as Mr. Smith; and though the poets ſo often ſacrifice pronunciation to rhyme, that their authority, in theſe caſes, is not always deciſive, yet, as Shakeſpeare ſays on another occaſion,

"They ſtill may help to thicken other proofs
"That do demonſtrate thinly."—*Othello.*

"Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
"Their reverend perſons to my *beard*."
Hudibras.

"Some thin remains of chaſtity appear'd
"Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*."
Dryden.

The impropriety of pronouncing this word as it is heard on the ſtage, will perhaps appear more perceptible by carrying this pronunciation into the compounds, as the falſe ſound of *great* may be detected by the phraſe *Alexander the Great* (241).

"Old propheſies foretel our fall at hand,
"When *bearded* men in floating caſtles land.
"And as young ſtriplings whip the top for ſport,
"On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
"The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
"Admir'd with clamours of the *beardleſs* rout."
Dryden.

To BEARD, bèèrd. v. a. To take or pluck by the beard; to oppoſe to the face.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

BEARDED, bēērd'ĕd. a. Having a beard; having ſharp prickles, as corn; barbed, or jagged.

BEARDLESS, bēērd'lĕs. a. Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER, bāre'ŭr. s. (98). A carrier of any thing; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears any thing; one who carries the body to the grave; one who ſupports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bāre'hŭrd. s. A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bāre'ĭng. s. (410). The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe; geſture, mien, behaviour.

BEARWARD, bāre'wărd. s. A keeper of bears.

BEAST, bēēſt. s. (227). An animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man; an irrational animal, oppoſed to man; a brutal ſavage man.

BEASTLINESS, bēēſt'lē-nĕs s. Brutality.

BEASTLY, bēēſt'lē. a. Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beaſts.

To BEAT, bēte. v. a (227) (233). To ſtrike, to knock; to puniſh with ſtripes; to mark the time in muſic; to give repeated blows; to ſtrike ground; to rouſe game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to ſubdue, to vanquiſh; to haraſs, to over-labour; to depreſs; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; to beat down; to leſſen the price demanded; to beat up, to attack ſuddenly; to beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

☞ The paſt time of this verb is by the Engliſh uniformly pronounced like the preſent. Nay, except in ſolemn language, the preſent, preterit and participle are exactly the ſame; while the Iriſh, more agreeably to analogy, as well as utility, pronounce the preterit as the noun *bet*, a wager; and this pronunciation, though contrary to Engliſh uſage, is quite conformable to that general tendency obſervable in the preterits of irregular verbs, which is to ſhorten the vowel that is long in the preſent, as *eat, ate* (often pronounced *et*); *hear, heard; deal, dealt; mean, meant; dream, dreamt*; &c.

To BEAT, bēte. v. n. To move in a pulſatory manner; to daſh, as a flood or ſtorm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to try in different ways, to ſearch; to act upon with violence; to enforce by repetition.

BEAT, bēte. s. A ſtroke, or a ſtriking.

BEATEN, bē'tn. particip. (103). From BEAT.

BEATER, bē'tŭr. s. (98). An inſtrument with which any thing is beaten; a perſon much given to blows.

BEATIFICAL, bē-ă-tĭf'ē-kăl. } a.
BEATIFICK, bē-ă-tĭf'ĭk, (509). }
Bliſsful. It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICALLY, bē-ă-tĭf'ē-kăl-lē. ad. In ſuch a manner as to complete happineſs.

BEATIFICATION, bē-ăt'ē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. s. Beatification is an acknowledgement made by the Pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed.

To BEATIFY, bē-ăt'ē-fī. v. a. (183). To bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment.

BEATING, bēte'ĭng. s. (410). Correction by blows.

BEATITUDE, bē-ăt'ē-tūde. s. Bleſſedneſs, felicity, happineſs; a declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bō. s. (245) (481). A man of dreſs.

BEAVER, bēē'vŭr. s. (227) (98). An animal, otherwiſe named the caſtor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the beſt kind; the part of a helmet that covers his face.

BEAVERED, bēē'vŭrd. a. (362). Covered with a beaver.

BEAUISH, bō'ĭſh. a. (245). Befitting a beau, foppiſh.

BEAUTEOUS, bū'tſhē-ŭs. a. (263). Fair, elegant in form.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bū'tſhē-ŭs-lē. ad. In a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bū'tſhē-ŭs-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being beauteous.

BEAUTIFUL, bū'tē-fŭl a. Fair.

BEAUTIFULLY, bū'tē-fŭl-lē. ad. In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, bū'tē-fŭl-nĕs. s. The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAUTIFY, bū'tē-fī. v. a. (183). To adorn, to embelliſh.

BEAUTY, bū'tē. s. That aſſemblage of graces which pleaſes the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful perſon.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'tē-ſpŏt. s. A ſpot placed to heighten ſome beauty.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—öil;—pównd;—*thin*, THIS.

BECAFICO, bék-á-fé'kó. s. (112). A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

To BECALM, bé-kám'. v. a. (403). To ſtill the elements; to keep a ſhip from motion; to quiet the mind.

BECAME, bé-káme'. The preterit of Become.

BECAUSE, bé-káwz'. conjunct. For this reaſon; for; on this account.

To BECHANCE, bé-tſhánſe'. v. n. To befal, to happen to (352).

To BECK, bék. v. a. To make a ſign with the head.

BECK, bék. s. A ſign with the head, a nod; a nod of command.

To BECKON, bék'kn. v. n. (170). To make a ſign.

To BECLIP, bé-klíp'. v. a. To embrace.

To BECOME, bé-kúm'. v. a. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition; to become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

To BECOME, bé-kúm'. v. a. To appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething; to be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit.

BECOMING, bé-kúm'ming. part. a. That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety, graceful (410).

BECOMINGLY, bé-kúm'ming-lé. ad. After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bé-kúm'ming-nés. s. Elegant congruity, propriety.

BED, béd. s. Something made to ſleep on; lodging; marriage; bank of earth raiſed in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated; a layer, a ſtratum; To bring to BED, to deliver of a child; To make the BED, to put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

To BED, béd. v. a. To go to bed with; to be placed in bed; to be made partaker of the bed; to ſow, or plant in earth; to lay in a place of reſt; to lay in order, in ſtrata.

To BED, béd. v. n. To cohabit.

To BEDABBLE, bé-dáb'bl. v. a. To wet, to beſprinkle.

To BEDAGGLE, bé-dág'gl. v. a. To bemire.

To BEDASH, bé-dáſh'. v. a. To beſpatter.

To BEDAWB, bé-dáwb'. v. a. To beſmear.

To BEDAZZLE, bé-dáz'zl. v. a. To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre.

BEDCHAMBER, béd'tſhámbur. s. The chamber appropriated to reſt.

BEDCLOATHS, béd'clóze. s. Coverlets ſpread over a bed.

BEDDING, béd'ding. s. (410). The materials of a bed.

To BEDECK, bé-dék'. v. a. To deck, to adorn.

To BEDEW, bé-dú'. v. a. To moiſten gently, as with fall of dew.

BEDFELLOW, béd'fél-ló. s. One that lies in the ſame bed.

To BEDIGHT, bé-díte'. v. a. To adorn, to dreſs.

To BEDIM, bé-dím'. v. a. To obſcure, to cloud, to darken.

To BEDIZEN, bé-dí'zn. v. a. (103). To dreſs out. A low term.

BEDLAM, béd'lám. s. (88). A madhouſe; a madman.

BEDLAMITE, béd'lúm-ite. s. (155). A madman.

BEDMAKER, béd'má-kúr. s. A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds.

BEDMATE, béd'máte. s. A bedfellow.

BEDMOULDING, béd'móld-ing. s. A particular moulding.

BEDPOST, béd'póſt. s. The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy.

BEDPRESSER, béd'prés-súr. s. A heavy lazy fellow.

To BEDRAGGLE, bé-drág'gl. v. a. To ſoil the clothes (405).

To BEDRENCH, bé-drénſh'. v. a. To drench, to ſoak.

BEDRID, béd'rid. a. Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs.

BEDRITE, béd'rite. s. The privilege of the marriage bed.

To BEDROP, bé-dróp'. v. a. To beſprinkle, to mark with drops.

BEDSTEAD, béd'ſtéd. s. The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDSTRAW, béd'ſtráw. s. The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

BEDSWERVER, béd'ſwér-vúr. s. One that is falſe to the bed.

BEDTIME, béd'time. s. The hour of reſt.

To BEDUNG, bé-dúng'. v. a To cover with dung.

To BEDUST, bé-dúſt'. v. a. To ſprinkle with duſt.

BEDWARD, béd'wárd. ad. Toward bed.

To BEDWARF, bé-dwárf'. v. a. To make little, to ſtunt.

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BEDWORK, bĕd'wûrk. s. Work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, bēē. s. The animal that makes honey; an induſtrious and careful perſon.

BEE-EATER, bēē'ē-tûr. s. A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bēē'flōŭ-ûr. s. A ſpecies of fool-ſtones.

BEE-GARDEN, bēē'gār-dn. s. (103). A place to ſet hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, bēē'hīve. s. The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, bēē'mās-tûr. s. One that keeps bees.

BEECH, bēētſh. s. A tree.

BEECHEN, bēē'tſhn. a. (103). Conſiſting of the wood of the beech.

BEEF, bēēf. s. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural Beeves.

BEEF-EATER, bēēf'ē-tûr. s. A yeoman of the guard.—Probably a corruption of the French word *Beaufetier*, one who attends at the ſideboard, which was anciently placed in a *Beaufet*.

BEEN, bĭn. The participle preterit of To Be.

☞ This word, in the ſolemn, as well as the familiar ſtyle, has ſhared the fate of moſt of thoſe words, which, from their nature, are in the moſt frequent uſe. It is ſcarcely ever heard otherwiſe than as the noun *bin*, a repoſitory for corn or wine, and muſt be placed among thoſe deviations which language is always liable to in ſuch words as are auxiliary or ſubordinate to others; for, as thoſe parts of bodies which are the moſt frequently handled grow the ſooneſt ſmooth by conſtant friction, ſo ſuch words as are in continual uſe ſeem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others. So low as the age of James the Firſt, I have ſeen this word ſpelled *byn*.

BEER, bēēr. s. Liquor made of malt and hops.

BEET, bēēt. s. The name of a plant.

BEETLE, bēē'tl. s. (405). An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.

BEETLEBROWED, bēē'tl-brōŭd. a. Having prominent brows (362).

BEETLEHEADED, bēē'tl-hĕd-ĕd. a. Logger-headed, having a ſtupid head.

BEETLESTOCK, bēē'tl-ſtŏk. s. The handle of a beetle.

BEETRAVE, bēēt'rāve. } s. Beet.
BEET-RADISH, bēēt'rād-iſh. }

BEEVES, bēēvz. s. Black cattle, oxen.

To BEFALL, bē-fâwl'. v. n. To happen to; to come to paſs.

To BEFIT, bē-fĭt'. v. a. To ſuit, to be ſuitable to.

To BEFOOL, bē-fōōl'. v. a. To infatuate, to fool.

BEFORE, bē fōre'. prep. Further onward in place; in the front of; not behind; in the preſence of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; ſuperior to.

BEFORE, bē fōre'. ad. Sooner than, earlier in time; in time paſt; in ſome time lately paſt; previouſly to; to this time, hitherto; further onward in place.

BEFOREHAND, bē-fōre'hând. ad. In a ſtate of anticipation or preoccupation; previouſly, by way of preparation; in a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended; at firſt, before any thing is done.

BEFORETIME, bē-fōre'time. ad. Formerly.

To BEFORTUNE, bē-fôr'tſhûne. v. n. (461). To betide.

To BEFOUL, bē-fōŭl'. v. a. To make foul, to foil.

To BEFRIEND, bē-frĕnd'. v. a. To favour; to be kind to.

To BEFRINGE, bē-frinje'. v. a. To decorate, as with fringes.

To BEG, bĕg. v. n. To live upon alms.

To BEG, bĕg. v. a. To aſk, to ſeek by petition; to take any thing for granted.

To BEGET, bē-gĕt'. v. a. To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.

BEGETTER, bē-gĕt'tûr. s. (98). He that procreates, or begets.

BEGGAR, bĕg'gûr. s. (418). One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who aſſumes what he does not prove.

To BEGGAR, bĕg'gûr. v. a. To reduce to beggary, to impoveriſh; to deprive; to exhauſt.

BEGGARLINESS, bĕg'gûr-lē-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY, bĕg'gûr-lē. a. Mean, poor, indigent.

BEGGARY, bĕg'gûr-ē. s. Indigence.

To BEGIN, bē-gin'. v. n. To enter upon ſomething new; to commence any action or ſtate; to enter upon exiſtence; to have its original; to take riſe; to come into act.

To BEGIN, bē-gin'. v. a. To do the firſt act of any thing; to trace from any

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thing as the firſt ground; to begin with, to enter upon.

BEGINNER, bē-gĭn'nŭr. s. (95). He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, bē-gĭn'ning. s (410). The firſt original or cauſe; the entrance into act or being; the ſtate in which any thing firſt is; the rudiments, or firſt grounds; the firſt part of any thing.

To BEGIRD, bē-gĕrd'. v. a. (160). To bind with a girdle; to ſurround, to encircle; to ſhut in with a ſiege, to beſiege.

BEGLERBEG, bĕg'lĕr-bĕg. s. The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNAW, bē-nâw'. v. a. To bite, to eat away.

BEGONE, bē-gŏn'. interject. Go away, hence, away.

BEGOT, bē-gŏt'.
BEGOTTEN, bē-gŏt'tn. (103). } The part. paſſive of the verb Beget.

To BEGREASE, bē-grēze'. v. a. To ſoil or dawb with fat matter.

To BEGRIME, bē-grīme'. v. a. To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed.

To BEGUILE, bē-gīle'. v. a. (160). To impoſe upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleaſingly, to amuſe.

BEGUN, bē-gŭn'. The part. paſſive of Begin.

BEHALF, bē-hâf'. s. (78) (403). Favour, cauſe; vindication, ſupport.

To BEHAVE, bē-hāve'. v. a. To carry, to conduct.

To BEHAVE, bē-hāve'. v. n. To act, to conduct one's ſelf.

BEHAVIOUR, bē-hāve'yŭr. s. (294). Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad; external appearance; geſture, manner of action; elegance of manners, gracefulneſs; conduct, general practice, courſe of life; To be upon one's Behaviour, a familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution.

To BEHEAD, bē-hĕd'. v. a. To kill by cutting off the head.

BEHELD, bē-hĕld'. Particip. paſſive from Behold.

BEHEMOTH, bē'hē-mŏth. s. The hippopotamus, or river-horſe.

BEHEST, bē-hĕſt'. s. Command.

BEHIND, bē-hīnd'. prep.—See WIND. At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe; remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged; at a diſtance from ſomething going before; inferior to another.

BEHIND, bē hīnd'. ad. Backward.

BEHINDHAND, bē-hīnd'hănd. ad. In a ſtate in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs.

To BEHOLD, bē hōld'. v. a. To view, to ſee.

BEHOLD, bē-hōld'. interject. See, lo.

BEHOLDEN, bē hōl'dn. part. a. (103). Bound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, bē-hōl'dŭr. s. Spectator.

BEHOLDING, bē-hōl'ding. a. (410). Beholden.

BEHOLDING, bē hōl'ding. Part. from the word behold. Seeing, looking upon.

BEHOOF, bē-hōōf'. s. Profit, advantage.

To BEHOOVE, bē hōōv'. v. n. To be fit, to be meet. Uſed only impersonally with *it*, as It behooves.

☞ This word is ſometimes improperly written *behove*, and corruptly pronounced as rhyming with *rove*; but this is contrary to the analogy of words of this form; which preſerve the ſame ſound of the vowel, both in the noun and verb; as *proof, prove; wife, wive; thief, thieve*, &c.

BEHOOVEFUL, bē-hōōve'fŭl. a. Uſeful, profitable.

BEHOOVEFULLY, bē-hōōve'fŭl-lē. ad. Profitably, uſefully.

To BEHOWL, bē hōūl'. v. a. To howl at.

BEING, bē'ing. s. (410). Exiſtence, oppoſed to non-entity; a particular ſtate or condition; the perſon exiſting.

BEING, bē'ing. conjunct. Since.

BE IT SO, bē'it-sō. A phraſe, ſuppoſe it to be ſo; let it be ſo.

To BELABOUR, bē-lā'bŭr. v. a. To beat, to thump.

BELAMIE, bĕl'â-mē. s. A friend, an intimate.

BELAMOUR, bĕl'â-mōōr. s. A gallant, conſort.

BELATED, bē-lā'tĕd. a. Benighted.

To BELAY, bē-lā'. v. a. To block up, to ſtop the paſſage; to place in ambuſh.

To BELCH, bĕlſh. v. n. To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to iſſue out by eructation.

BELCH, bĕlſh. s. (352). The action of eructation; a cant term for liquor.

BELDAM, bĕl'dâm. s. (88). An old woman; a hag.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Beleaguer, bē-lē'gŭr. v. a. To beſiege, to block up a place.

Beleaguerer, bē-lē'gŭr-ŭr. s. One that beſieges a place.

Belflower, bĕl'flŏŭr. s. A plant.

Belfounder, bĕl'fŏŭn-dŭr. s. He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

Belfry, bĕl'frē. s. The place where the bells are rung.

To Belie, bē-lī'. v. a. To counterfeit, to feign, to mimick; to give the lie to, to charge with falſehood; to calumniate; to give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.

Belief, bē-lēēf'. s. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; perſuaſion, opinion; the thing believed; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.

Believable, bē-lēē'vă-bl. a. Credible.

To Believe, bē-lēēv'. v. a. To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.

To Believe, bē-lēēv'. v. n. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing; to exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.

Believer, bē-lēē'vŭr. s. (98). He that believes or gives credit; a profeſſor of Chriſtianity.

Believingly, bē-lēē'vĭng-lē. ad. After a believing manner.

Belike, bē-like' ad. Probably, likely, perhaps; ſometimes in a ſenſe of irony.

Bell, bĕll. s. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of ſome inſtrument ſtriking againſt it; it is uſed for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

Belle, bĕll. s. A gay young lady.

Belles Lettres, bel-lā'tŭr. Polite literature.

Belligerous, bĕl-lĭdje'ĕ-rŭs. a. (314) (518). Waging war.

Belligerant, bĕl-lĭdje'ĕ-rănt. a. (518). Waging war.

Bellipotent, bĕl-lĭp'pō-tĕnt. a. (518). Mighty in war.

To Bellow, bĕl'lō. v. n. (327). To make a noiſe as a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate, to clamour; to roar as the ſea or the wind.

Bellows, bĕl'lŭs. s. The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.

☞ The laſt ſyllable of this word, like that of Gallows, is corrupted beyond recovery into the ſound of *lus*.

Belluine, bĕl'lū-ine. a. (149). Beaſtly, brutal.

Belly, bĕl'lē. s. (182). That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; that part of a man which requires food; that part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity; any place in which ſomething is incloſed.

To Belly, bĕl'lē. v. n. To hang out, to bulge out.

Bellyache, bĕl'lē-āke. s. (355). The cholick.

Bellybound, bĕl'lē-bŏŭnd. a. Coſtive.

Bellyful, bĕl'lē-fŭl. s. As much food as fills the belly.

Bellygod, bĕl'lē-gŏd. s. A glutton.

Belman, bĕl'măn. s. (88). He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

Belmetal, bell'mĕt-tl. s. (405). The metal of which bells are made.

To Belock, bē-lŏk'. v. a. To faſten.

To Belong, bē-lŏng'. v. n. To be the property of; to be the province or buſineſs of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of.

Beloved, bē-lŭv'ĕd. a. Dear.

☞ This word, when an adjective, is uſually pronounced in three ſyllables, as a *beloved* ſon; and when a participle in two, as he was much *belov'd*.— See Principles, No. 362.

Below, bē-lō'. prep. Under in place, not ſo high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unbefitting.

Below, bē-lō'. ad. In the lower place; on earth, in oppoſition to heaven; in hell, in the regions of the dead.

To Belowt, bē-loŭt'. v. a. To treat with opprobrious language.

Belswagger, bĕl-ſwăg'gŭr. s. A whoremaſter.

Belt, bĕlt. s. A girdle, a cincture.

Belwether, bĕl'wĕTH-ŭr. s. A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck; hence, To bear the bell.

To Bemad, bē-măd'. v. a. To make mad.

To Bemire, bē-mīre'. v. a. To drag, or incumber in the mire.

To Bemoan, bē-mōne'. v. a. To lament, to bewail.

Bemoaner, bē-mō'nŭr. s. (98). A lamenter.

To Bemoil, bē-mŏil'. v. a. To bedrabble, to bemire.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏll;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To BEMONSTER, bĕ-mŏns'tŭr. v. a. To make monſtrous.

BEMUSED, bĕ-mūzd'. a. (359). Overcome with muſing.

BENCH, bĕnsh. s. (352). A ſeat; a ſeat of juſtice; the perſons ſitting upon a bench.

BENCHER, bĕn'shŭr. s. (98). The ſenior members of the ſociety of the inns of court.

To BEND, bĕnd. v. a. To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to ſubdue, to make ſubmiſſive.

To BEND, bĕnd. v n. To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be ſubmiſſive, to bow.

BEND, bĕnd. s. Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip.

BENDABLE, bĕn'dā-bl. a. (405). That may be bent.

BENDER, bĕn'dŭr. s. (98). The perſon who bends; the inſtrument with which any thing is bent.

BENDWITH, bĕnd'wĭth. s. An herb.

BENEAPED, bĕ-nēpt'. a. (352). A ſhip is ſaid to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENEATH, bĕ-nēTHE'. prep. Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.

BENEATH, bĕ-nēTHE'. ad. (467). In a lower place, under; below, as oppoſed to heaven.

BENEDICT, bĕn'ĕ-dĭkt. a. Having mild and ſalubrious qualities.

BENEDICTION, bĕn-ĕ-dĭk'shŭn. s. Bleſſing, a decretory pronunciation of happineſs; the advantage conferred by bleſſing; acknowledgements for bleſſings received; the form of inſtituting an abbot.

BENEFACTION, bĕn-ĕ-făk'shŭn. s. The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.

BENEFACTOR, bĕn-ĕ-făk'tŭr. s. (166). He that confers a benefit.

BENEFACTRESS, bĕn-ĕ-făk'trĕs. s. A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, bĕn'ĕ-fĭs. s. (142). Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally uſed for all eccleſiaſtical livings.

BENEFICED, bĕn-ĕ-fĭst. a. (352). Poſſeſſed of a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, bĕ-nĕf'ĕ-sĕnse. s. Active goodneſs.

BENEFICENT, bĕ nĕf'ĕ sĕnt. a. Kind, doing good.

BENEFICIAL, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'ăl. a. Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal.

BENEFICIALLY, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'ăl-lĕ. ad. Advantageouſly, helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'ăl-nĕs. s. Uſefulneſs, profit.

BENEFICIARY, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'yā-rĕ. a. (113). Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another.

BENEFICIARY, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'yā-rĕ. s. (113). He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

BENEFIT, bĕn'ĕ-fĭt. s. A kindneſs, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, uſe.

☞ Benefit of Clergy in law is a privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a man convicted of felony or manſlaughter was put to read in a Latin book of a Gothick black character; and if the Ordinary of Newgate ſaid *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. he reads like a clerk, he was only burnt in the hand and ſet free, otherwiſe he ſuffered death for his crime.—*Bailey*.

To BENEFIT, bĕn'ĕ-fĭt. v. a. To do good to.

To BENEFIT, bĕn'ĕ-fĭt. v. n. To gain advantage.

To BENET, bĕ-nĕt'. v. a. To enſnare.

BENEVOLENCE, bĕ-nĕv'vŏ-lĕnse. s. Diſpoſition to do good, kindneſs; the good done, the charity given; a kind of tax.

BENEVOLENT, bĕ-nĕv'vŏ-lĕnt. a. Kind, having good-will.

BENEVOLENTNESS, bĕ-nĕv'vŏ-lĕnt-nĕs. s. The ſame as benevolence.

BENGAL, bĕn-găl'. s. A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff.

BENJAMIN, bĕn'jă-mĭn. s. The name of a tree.

To BENIGHT, bĕ-nīte'. v. a. To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night; to involve in darkneſs, to embarraſs by want of light.

BENIGN, bĕ-nīne'. a. (385). Kind, generous, liberal; wholeſome, not malignant.

BENIGNITY, bĕ-nĭg'nĕ-tĕ. s. Graciouſneſs, actual kindneſs; ſalubrity, wholeſome quality.

BENIGNLY, bĕ-nīne'lĕ. ad. Favourably, kindly.

BENISON, bĕn'nĕ-zn. s. (170) (443). Bleſſing, benediction.

BENNET, bĕn'nĕt. s. (99). An herb.

BENT, bĕnt. s. The ſtate of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmoſt power; application of the mind; inclination, diſpoſition towards ſomething; determina-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

tion, fixed purpoſe; turn of the temper or diſpoſition; tendency, flexion; a ſtalk or graſs, called the Bent-graſs.

BENT, bĕnt. part. of the verb To bend. Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

BENTING TIME, bĕn'tĭng-time. s. The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

To BENUM, bē-nŭm. v. a. To make torpid; to ſtupify.—See To NUMB.

BENZOIN, bĕn-zōĭn'. s. A medicinal kind of reſin, imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.

To BEPAINT, bē-pānt'. v. a. To cover with paint.

To BEPINCH, bē-pĭnſh'. v. a. To mark with pinches.

To BEQUEATH, bē-kwēthe'. v. a. (467). To leave by will to another.

BEQUEST, bē-kwĕſt'. s. (334) (414). Something left by will.

To BERATTLE, bē-răt'tl. v. a. To ratſle off.

BERBERRY, bĕr'bĕr-rē. s. (555). A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles.

To BEREAVE, bē-rēve'. v. a. To ſtrip of, to deprive of; to take away from.

BEREFT, bē-rĕft'. Part. paſſ. of Bereave.

BERGAMOT, bĕr'gă-mŏt. s. A ſort of pear, commonly called Burgamot, and vulgarly called Burgamee, a ſort of eſſence or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a Burgamot pear ſtock; a ſort of ſnuff.

To BERHYME, bē-rīme'. v. a. To celebrate in rhyme or verſes.

BERLIN, bĕr-lĭn'. s. A coach of a particular form.

BERRY, bĕr'rē. s. Any ſmall fruit with many ſeeds.

To BERRY, bĕr'rē. v. n. To bear berries.

BERTRAM, bĕr'trăm. s. (88). Baſtard pellitory.

BERYL, bĕr'rĭl. s. A precious ſtone.

To BESCREEN, bē-ſkrēēn'. v. a. To ſhelter, to conceal.

To BESEECH, bē-ſēētſh'. v. a. To entreat, to ſupplicate, to implore; to beg, to aſk.

To BESEEM, bē-ſēēm'. v. n. To become, to be fit.

To BESET, bē-ſĕt'. v. a. To beſiege, to hem in; to embarraſs, to perplex; to waylay, to ſurround; to fall upon, to haraſs.

To BESHREW, bē-ſhrōō'. v. a. To wiſh a curſe to; to happen ill to.

BESIDE, bē-ſīde'. } prep. At
BESIDES, bē-ſīdes'. } the ſide of another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a ſtate of deviation from.

BESIDE, bē-ſīde'. } ad. Over
BESIDES, bē-ſīdes'. } and above; not in this number, beyond this claſs.

To BESIEGE, bē-ſēēje'. v. a. To beleaguer, to lay ſiege to, to beſet with armed forces.

BESIEGER, bē-ſēē'jŭr. s. (98). One employed in a ſiege.

To BESLUBBER, bē-ſlŭb'bŭr. v. a. To dawb, to ſmear.

To BESMEAR, bē-ſmēēr'. v. a. To bedawb; to foil, to foul.

To BESMIRCH, bē-ſmĕrtſh'. v. a. To foil, to diſcolour.

To BESMOKE, bē-ſmōke'. v. a. To foul with ſmoke; to harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMUT, bē-ſmŭt'. v. a. To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BESOM, bē'zŭm. s. An inſtrument to ſweep with.

To BESORT, bē-ſŏrt'. v. a. To ſuit, to fit.

BESORT, bē-ſŏrt'. s. Company, attendance, train.

To BESOT, bē-ſŏt'. v. a. To infatuate, to ſtupify; to make to doat.

BESOUGHT, bē-ſăwt'. Part. paſſ. of Beſeech: which ſee.

To BESPANGLE, bē-ſpăng'gl. v. a. To adorn with ſpangles, to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

To BESPATTER, bē-ſpăt'tŭr. v. a. To ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

To BESPAWL, bē-ſpâwl'. v. a. To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPEAK, bē-ſpēēk'. v. a. To order or intreat any thing beforehand; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to ſpeak to, to addreſs; to betoken, to ſhew.

BESPEAKER, bē-ſpēē'kŭr. s. He that beſpeaks any thing.

To BESPECKLE, bē-ſpĕk'kl. v. a. To mark with ſpeckles or ſpots.

To BESPEW, bē-ſpū'. v. a. To dawb with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPICE, bē-ſpīce'. v. a. To ſeaſon with ſpices.

To BESPIT, bē-ſpĭt'. v. a. To dawb with ſpittle.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd:—*th*in, THIS.

To BESPOT, bė-ſpŏt'. v. a. To mark with ſpots.

To BESPREAD, bė-ſprĕd'. v. a. To ſpread over.

To BESPRINKLE, bė-ſprĭnk'kl. v. a. To ſprinkle over.

To BESPUTTER, bė-ſpŭt'tŭr. v. a. To ſputter over ſomething, to dawb any thing by ſputtering.

BEST, bĕſt. a. Moſt good.

BEST, bĕſt. ad. In the higheſt degree of goodneſs; fitteſt.

To BESTAIN, bė-ſtāne'. v. a. To mark with ſtains, to ſpot.

To BESTEAD, bė-ſtĕd'. v. a. To profit; to treat, to accommodate.

BESTIAL, bĕs'tſhė-ăl. a. (464). Belonging to a beaſt; brutal, carnal.

BESTIALITY, bĕs-tſhė-ăl'ė-tė. s. The quality of beaſts.

BESTIALLY, bĕs'tſhė-ăl-lė. s. Brutally.

To BESTICK, bė-ſtĭk'. v. a. To ſtick over with any thing.

To BESTIR, bė-ſtĕr'. v. a. (109). To put into vigorous action.

To BESTOW, bė-ſtō'. v. a. To give, to confer upon; to give as charity; to give in marriage; to give as a preſent; to apply; to lay out upon; to lay up, to ſtow, to place.

BESTOWER, bė-ſtō'ŭr. s. (98). Giver, diſpoſer.

BESTRAUGHT, bė-ſtrāwt'. particip. Diſtracted, mad.

To BESTREW, bė-ſtrō'. v. a. To ſprinkle over.—See STREW.

To BESTRIDE, bė-ſtride'. v. a. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs; to ſtep over.

To BESTUD, bė-ſtŭd'. v. a. To adorn with ſtuds.

BET, bĕt. s. A wager.

To BET, bĕt. v. a. To wager, ſtake at a wager.

To BETAKE, bė-tāke'. v. a. To take, to ſeize; to have recourſe to.

To BETHINK, bė-*th*ĭnk'. v. a. To recal to reflection.

To BETHRAL, bė-*th*rāll'. v. a. (406). To enſlave, to conquer.

To BETHUMP, bė-*th*ŭmp'. v. a. To beat.

To BETIDE, bė-tide'. v. n. To happen to, to befal; to come to paſs, to fall out.

BETIME, bė-time'. } ad.
BETIMES, bė-timz'. }
Seaſonably; early; ſoon, before long time has paſſed; early in the day.

To BETOKEN, bė-tō'kn. v. a. To ſignify, to mark, to repreſent; to foreſhew, to preſignify.

BETONY, bĕt'tō-nė. s. A plant.

BETOOK, bė-tōŏk'. Irreg. pret. from Betake.

To BETOSS, bė-tŏs'. v. a. To diſturb, to agitate.

To BETRAY, bė-trā'. v. a. To give into the hands of enemies; to diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy; to make liable to ſomething inconvenient; to ſhow, to diſcover.

BETRAYER, bė-trā'ŭr. s. He that betrays, a traitor.

To BETRIM, bė-trĭm'. v. a. To deck, to dreſs, to grace.

To BETROTH, bė-trō*th*'. v. a. To contract to any one, to affiance; to nominate to a biſhoprick.

To BETRUST, bė-trŭſt'. v. a. To entruſt, to put into the power of another.

BETTER, bĕt'tŭr. a. (98). Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe.

BETTER, bĕt'tŭr. ad. Well in a greater degree.

To BETTER, bĕt'tŭr. v. a. To improve, to meliorate; to ſurpaſs, to exceed, to advance.

BETTER, bĕt'tŭr. a. Superior in goodneſs.

BETTOR, bĕt'tŭr. s. (166). One that lays bets or wagers.

BETTY, bĕt'tė. s. An inſtrument to break open doors.

BETWEEN, bė-twēēn'. prep. In the intermediate ſpace; from one to another; belonging to two in partnerſhip; bearing relation to two; in ſeparation of one from the other.

BETWIXT, bė-twĭkſt'. prep. Between.

BEVEL, } bĕv'ĭl. } s. (99).
BEVIL, }
In maſonry and joinery, a kind of ſquare, one leg of which is frequently crooked.

BEVERAGE, bĕv'ŭr-idje. s. (90) (555). Drink, liquor to be drunk.

BEVY, bĕv'ė. s. A flock of birds; a company, an aſſembly.

To BEWAIL, bė-wāle'. v. a. To bemoan, to lament.

To BEWARE, bė-wāre'. v. n. To regard with caution, to be ſuſpicious of danger from.

To BEWEEP, bė-wēēp'. v. a. To weep over or upon.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Bewet, bē-wĕt'. v. a. To wet, to moiſten.

To Bewilder, bē-wĭl'dûr. v. a. To loſe in pathleſs places, to puzzle. (515).

To Bewitch, bē-wĭtſh'. v. a. To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to pleaſe.

Bewitchery, bē-wĭtſh'ûr-rē. s. Faſcination, charm (555).

Bewitchment, bē-wĭtſh'mĕnt. s. Faſcination.

To Bewray, bē-rā'. v. a. (427). To betray, to diſcover perfidiouſly; to ſhow, to make viſible.

Bewrayer, bē-rā'ûr. s. Betrayer, diſcoverer.

Beyond, bē-yŏnd'. prep. Before, at a diſtance not reached; on the farther ſide of; farther onward than; paſt, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above in excellence; remote from, not within the ſphere of; To go beyond, is to deceive.

☞ There is a pronunciation of this word ſo obviouſly wrong as ſcarcely to deſerve notice; and that is ſounding the *e* like *a*, as if the word were written *beyand*. Abſurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and thoſe not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it.

Bezoar, bē'zōre. s. A medicinal ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, brought from the Eaſt Indies.

Bezoardick, bēz-ō-ār'dĭk. a. Compounded with bezoar.

Biangulated, bī-ăng'gū-lā-tĕd. } a.
Biangulous, bī-ăng'gū-lŭs. (116). } a. Having two corners or angles.

Bias, bī'ăs. s. (88). The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtraight line; any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe; propenſion, inclination.

To Bias, bī'ăs. v. a. To incline to ſome ſide.

Bib bĭb. s. A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children, over their clothes.

Bibacious, bī-bā'ſhŭs. a. (118). Much addicted to drinking.

☞ Perhaps the firſt ſyllable of this word may be conſidered as an exception to the general rule (117).

Bibber, bĭb'bûr. s. (98). A tippler.

Bible, bī'bl. s. (405). The ſacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.

Bibliographer, bĭb-lē-ŏg'grā-fûr. s. A tranſcriber.

Bibliothecal, bĭb-lē-ō*th*'ē-kăl. a. Belonging to a library.

Bibulous, bĭb'ū-lŭs. a. (314). That which has the quality of drinking moiſture.

Bicapsular, bī-kăp'ſhū-lâr. a. (118) (552). A plant whoſe ſeed-pouch is divided into two parts.

Bice, bīce. s. A colour for painting.

Bicipital, bī-ſĭp'ē-tăl. (118). } a.
Bicipitous, bī-ſĭp'ē-tŭs. } a. Having two heads; it is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm.

To Bicker, bĭk'kûr. v. n. (98). To ſkirmiſh, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.

Bickerer, bĭk'ûr-ûr. s. (555). A ſkirmiſher.

Bickern, bĭk'kûrn. s. (98) (418). An iron ending in a point.

Bicorne, bī'kôrn. (118). } a.
Bicornous, bī-kôr'nŭs. } a. Having two horns.

Bicorporal, bī-kôr'pō-răl. a. (118). Having two bodies.

To Bid, bĭd. v. a. To deſire, to aſk; to command, to order; to offer, to propoſe; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.

Bidden, bĭd'dn. part. paſſ. (103). Invited; commanded.

Bidder, bĭd'dûr. s. (98). One who offers or propoſes a price.

Bidding, bĭd'dĭng. s. (410). Command, order.

To Bide, bīde. v. a. To endure, to ſuffer.

To Bide, bīde. v. n. To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.

Bidental, bī-dĕn'tăl. a. (118). Having two teeth.

Biding, bī'dĭng. s. (410). Reſidence, habitation.

Biennial, bī-ĕn'nē-ăl. a. (116). Of the continuance of two years.

Bier, bēer. s. (275). A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

Biestings, bēes'tĭngz. s. (275). The firſt milk given by a cow after calving.

Bifarious, bī-fā'rē-ŭs. a. Twofold.

Biferous, bĭf'fē-rŭs. a. (503). Bearing fruit twice a year.

☞ We ſee that the antepenultimate accent on this word, as well as on Bigamy, and ſome others, has the power of ſhortening the vowel in the firſt ſyllable (535).

Bifid, bī'fĭd. (118). } a.
Bifidated, bĭf'fē-dā-tĕd. } a. (503) (535). Opening with a cleft.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

BIFOLD, bī'fōld. a. Twofold, double.

BIFORMED, bī'fōrmd. a. (362). Compounded of two forms.

BIFURCATED, bī-fŭr'kā-tĕd. a. (118). Shooting out into two heads.

BIFURCATION, bī-fŭr-kā'shŭn. s. Diviſion into two.

BIG, bĭg. a. Great in bulk, large; teeming, pregnant; full of ſomething; diſtended, ſwoln; great in air and mien, proud; great in ſpirit, brave.

BIGAMIST, bĭg'gā-mĭſt. s. One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, bĭg'gā-mē. s. (535) (503). The crime of having two wives at once.

BIGBELLIED, bĭg'bĕl-lĭd. a. (282). Pregnant.

BIGGIN, bĭg'gĭn. s. A child's cap.

BIGLY, bĭg'lē. ad. Tumidly, haughtily.

BIGNESS, bĭg'nĕs. s. Greatneſs of quantity; ſize, whether greater or ſmaller.

BIGOT, bĭg'gŭt. s. (166). A man devoted to a certain party.

BIGOTED, bĭg'gŭt-ĕd. a. Blindly prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomething.

☞ From what oddity I know not, this word is frequently pronounced as if accented on the laſt ſyllable but one, and is generally found written as if it ought to be ſo pronounced, the *t* being doubled, as is uſual when a participle is formed from a verb that has its accent on the laſt ſyllable. Dr. Johnſon, indeed, has very judiciouſly ſet both orthography and pronunciation to rights, and ſpells the word with one *t*, though he finds it with two in the quotations he gives us from Garth and Swift. That the former thought it might be pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, is highly preſumable from the uſe he makes of it, where he ſays:

"Bigotted to this idol, we diſclaim
"Reſt, health, and eaſe, for nothing but a name."

For if we do not lay the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, here the verſe will be unpardonably rugged. This miſtake muſt certainly take its riſe from ſuppoſing a verb which does not exiſt, namely, as *bigot*; but as this word is derived from a ſubſtantive, it ought to have the ſame accent; thus though the words *ballot* and *billet* are verbs as well as nouns, yet as they have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, the participial adjectives derived from them have only one *t*, and both are pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *balloted*, *billeted*. *Bigoted* therefore ought to have but one *t*, and to preſerve the accent on the firſt ſyllable.

BIGOTRY, bĭg'gŭt-trē. s. (555). Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.

BIGSWOLN, bĭg'ſwōln. a. Turgid.

BILANDER, bĭl'ăn-dŭr. s. (503). A ſmall veſſel uſed for the carriage of goods.

BILBERRY, bĭl'bĕr-rē. s. Whortleberry.

BILBO, bĭl'bō. s. A rapier, a ſword.

BILBOES, bĭl'bōze. s. (296). A ſort of ſtocks.

BILE, bīle. s. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, ſeparated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and diſcharged by the common duct.

BILE, bīle. s. A ſore angry ſwelling. Improperly BOIL.

To BILGE, bĭlje. v. n. (74). To ſpring a leak.

BILIARY, bĭl'yā-rē. a. (113). Belonging to the bile.

BILINGSGATE, bĭl'lingz-gāte. s. Ribaldry, foul language.

BILINGUOUS, bī-ling'gwŭs. a. (118). Having two tongues.

BILIOUS, bĭl'yŭs. a. (113). Conſiſting of bile.

To BILK, bĭlk. v. a. To cheat, to defraud.

BILL, bĭll. s. The beak of a fowl.

BILL, bĭll. s. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

BILL, bĭll. s. A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law preſented to the parliament; a phyſician's preſcription; an advertiſement.

To BILL, bĭll. v. n. To careſs, as doves by joining bills.

To BILL, bĭll. v. a. To publiſh by an advertiſement.

BILLET, bĭl'lĭt. s. (99) (472) (481). A ſmall paper, a note; Billet-doux, or a ſoft Billet, a love letter.

BILLET, bĭl'lĭt. s. (99). A ſmall log of wood for the chimney.

To BILLET, bĭl'lĭt. v. a. To direct a ſoldier where he is to lodge; to quarter ſoldiers.

BILLIARDS, bĭl'yŭrdz. s. (113). A kind of play.

☞ Mr. Nares has very judiciouſly corrected a falſe etymology of Dr. Johnſon in this word, which might eventually lead to a falſe pronunciation. Dr. Johnſon derives it from *ball* and *yard*, or ſtick, to puſh it with. So Spencer—

"With dice, with cards, with *balliards* far unfit,
"With ſhuttle-cocks, unſeeming manly wit."

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Spencer, says Mr. Nares, was probably miſled, as well as the Lexicographer, by a falſe notion of the etymology. The word, as well as the game, is French, *billiard*; and made by the addition of a common termination, from *bille*, the term for the ball uſed in playing.

BILLOW, bĭl'lō. s. A wave ſwollen.

BILLOWY, bĭl'lō-ē. a. Swelling, turgid.

BIN, bĭn. s. A place where bread or wine is repoſited.

BINACLE, bĭn'ā-kl. A ſea term, meaning the compaſs box.

☞ This word is not in Johnſon; and Dr. Aſh and Mr. Smith, who have it, pronounce the *i* in the firſt ſyllable ſhort. It is probably only a corruption of the word *Bittacle*.

BINARY, bī'nā-rē. (118). Two double.

To BIND, bīnd. v. a. To confine with bonds, to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to faſten to any thing; to faſten together; to cover a wound with dreſſings; to compel, to conſtrain; to oblige by ſtipulation; to confine, to hinder; to make coſtive; to reſtrain; To bind to, to oblige to ſerve ſome one; To bind over, to oblige to make appearance.

To BIND, bīnd. v. n. To contract, to grow ſtiff; to be obligatory.

BINDER, bīnd'ŭr. s. (98). A man whoſe trade it is to bind books; a man that binds ſheaves; a fillet, a ſhred cut to bind with.

BINDING, bīnd'ĭng. s. (410). A bandage.

BINDWEED, bīnd'wēēd. s. A plant.

BINOCLE, bĭn'nŏ-kl. s. (405). A teleſcope fitted ſo with two tubes, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes.

☞ The ſame reaſon appears for pronouncing the *i* in the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort as in *Bigamy*. (535).

BINOCULAR, bī-nŏk'ū-lŭr. a. (118). Having two eyes (88) (98).

BIOGRAPHER, bī-ŏg'grā-fŭr. s. (116). A writer of lives.

BIOGRAPHY, bī-ŏg'grā-fē. s. (116). An hiſtorical account of the lives of particular men (518).

BIPAROUS, bĭp'pā-rŭs. a. (503). Bringing forth two at a birth.

☞ This word and *Bipedal* have the *i* long in Dr. Aſh and Mr. Sheridan; but Mr. Perry makes the *i* in the firſt long, and in the laſt ſhort: analogy, however, ſeems to decide in favour of the ſound I have given it. For though the penultimate accent has a tendency to lengthen the vowel when followed by a ſingle conſonant, as in *biped*, *tripod*, &c. the antepenultimate accent has a greater tendency to ſhorten the vowel it falls upon. ——See BIGAMY and TRIPOD (503).

BIPARTITE, bĭp'pār-tīte. a. (155). Having two correſpondent parts.

☞ Every orthöepiſt has the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word but Entick, who places it on the ſecond; but a conſiderable difference is found in the quantity of the firſt and laſt *i*. Sheridan and Scott have them both long. Nares the laſt long, Perry both ſhort, and Buchanan and W. Johnſton as I have done it. The varieties of quantity on this word are the more ſurpriſing, as all theſe writers that give the ſound of the vowels make the firſt *i* in *tripartite* ſhort, and the laſt long; and this uniformity in the pronunciation of one word ought to have led them to the ſame pronunciation of the other, ſo perfectly ſimilar. The ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent is evident in both (503).

BIPARTITION, bī-pār-tĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of dividing into two.

BIPED, bī'pĕd. s. (118). An animal with two feet.

BIPEDAL, bĭp'pē-dăl. a. (503). Two feet in length.—See BIPAROUS.

BIPENNATED, bī-pĕn'nā-tĕd. a. (118). Having two wings.

BIPETALOUS, bī-pĕt'tā-lŭs. a. (118). Conſiſting of two flower-leaves.

BIQUADRATE, bī-kwŏd'drāte. (91). } s.
BIQUADRATICK, bī-kwŏ-drăt'ĭk. }
The fourth power ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare by itſelf.

BIRCH, bŭrtſh. s. (108). A tree.

BIRCHEN, bŭr'tſhĭn. a. (103) (405). Made of birch.

☞ An Engliſhman may bluſh at this cluſter of conſonants for a ſyllable; and yet this is unqueſtionably the exact pronunciation of the word; and that our language is full of theſe ſyllables without vowels.——See Principles, No. 103, 405.

BIRD, bŭrd. s. (108). A general term for the feather kind, a fowl.

To BIRD, bŭrd. v. n. To catch birds.

BIRDBOLT, bŭrd'bōlt. s. A ſmall arrow.

BIRDCATCHER, bŭrd'kătſh-ŭr. s. (89). One that makes it his employment to take birds.

BIRDER, bŭrd'ŭr. s. (98). A bird-catcher.

BIRDINGPIECE, bŭrd'ĭng-pēēſe. s. A gun to ſhoot birds with.

BIRDLIME, bŭrd'līme. s. A glutinous ſubſtance ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nôt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ôil;—pôund;—*th*in, THIS.

BIRDMAN, bûrd'măn. s. (88). A birdcatcher.

BIRDSEYE, bûrdz'ī. s. A plant.

BIRDSFOOT, bûrdz'fût. s. A plant.

BIRDSNEST, bûrdz'nĕst. s. An herb.

BIRDSNEST, bûrdz'nĕst. s. The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

BIRDSTONGUE, bûrdz'tŭng. s. An herb.

BIRGANDER, bĕr'găn-dûr. s. A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRTH, bĕr*th*. s. (108). The act of coming into life; extraction, lineage; rank which is inherited by descent; the condition in which any man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth.

BIRTHDAY, bĕr*th*'dā. s. The day on which any one is born.

BIRTHDOM, bĕr*th*'dŭm. s. Privilege of birth.

BIRTHNIGHT, bĕr*th*'nīte. s. The night in which any one is born.

BIRTHPLACE, bĕr*th*'plāse. s. Place where any one is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, bĕr*th*'rīte. s. The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.

BIRTHSTRANGLED, bĕr*th*'străng-gld. a. Strangled in being born (359).

☞ See BIRCHEN.

BIRTHWORT, bĕr*th*'wûrt. s. (166). The name of a plant.

BISCUIT, bĭs'kĭt. s. (341). A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

TO BISECT, bī-sĕkt'. v. a. (118) (119). To divide into two parts.

BISECTION, bī-sĕk'shŭn. s. (118). A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP, bĭsh'ŭp. s. (166). One of the head order of the clergy.

BISHOP, bĭsh'ŭp. s. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

BISHOPRICK, bĭsh'ŭp-rĭk. s. The diocese of a bishop.

BISHOPWEED, bĭsh'ŭp-wēed. s. A plant.

BISK, bĭsk. s. Soup, broth.

BISMUTH, bĭz'mŭ*th*. s. Marcasite, a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia.

BISSEXTILE, bĭs-sĕks'tĭl. s. (140). Leap year.

☞ Mr. Scott places the accent on the first syllable of this word; Dr. Kenrick on the first and last; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bayley, on the second; Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and W. Johnston, pronounce the last *i* long, as in *tile*. But as the accent is on the second syllable by so great a majority, analogy determines the last *i* to be short.

BISSON, bĭs'sŭn. a. (166). Blind. Obsolete.

BISTORT, bĭs'tôrt. s. A plant called snake-weed.

BISTOURY, bĭs'tûr-ē. s. (314). A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BIT, bĭt. s. The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth.

BIT, bĭt. s. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a small piece of any thing; a Spanish West-India silver coin, valued at seven-pence halfpenny, sterling.

TO BIT, bĭt. v. a. To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, bĭtsh. s. The female of the dog kind; a vulgar name of reproach for a woman.

TO BITE, bīte. v. a. To crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to cheat, to trick.

BITE, bīte. s. The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a sharper.

BITER, bī'tûr. s. (98). He that bites; a fish apt to take a bait; a tricker, a deceiver.

BITTACLE, bĭt'tă-kl. s. (405). A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed. More commonly BINNACLE.

BITTER, bĭt'tûr. a. (98). Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; sharp, cruel, severe, calamitous, miserable; reproachful, satirical; unpleasing or hurtful.

BITTERGROUND, bĭt'tûr-grŏund. s. A plant.

BITTERLY, bĭt'tûr-lē. ad. With a bitter taste; in a biting manner, sorrowfully, calamitously; sharply, severely.

BITTERN, bĭt'tûrn. s. (98). A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish.

BITTERNESS, bĭt'tûr-nĕs. s. A bitter taste; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; sharpness, severity of temper; satire, piquancy, keenness of reproach; sorrow, vexation, affliction.

BITTERSWEET, bĭt'tûr-swēēt. s. An apple which has a compounded taste.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

BITUMEN, bē-tū'mĕn. s. (118) (503). A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes.

☞ This word, from the propenſity of our language to the antepenultimate accent, is often pronounced with the ſtreſs on the firſt ſyllable, as if written *bit'u-men;* and this laſt mode of ſounding the word may be conſidered as the moſt common, though not the moſt learned pronunciation. For Dr. Aſh is the only orthöepiſt who places the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but every one who gives the ſound of the unaccented vowels, except Buchanan, very improperly makes the *i* long, as in *idle;* but if this ſound be long, it ought to be ſlender, as in the ſecond ſyllable of *viſible, terrible,* &c. (117) (551).

BITUMINOUS, bē-tū'mē-nŭs. a. (118). Compounded of bitumen.

BIVALVE, bī'vălv. a. (118). Having two valves or ſhutters, uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters.

BIVALVULAR, bī-văl'vū-lăr. a. Having two valves.

BIXWORT, bĭks'wûrt. s. An herb.

BIZANTINE, bĭz'ăn-tine. s. (149). A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offers upon high feſtival days.

☞ Perry is the only orthöepiſt who pronounces the laſt *i* in this word ſhort: and Dr. Johnſon remarks, that the firſt ſyllable ought to be ſpelled with *y*, as the word ariſes from the cuſtom eſtabliſhed among the Emperors of Conſtantinople, anciently called BYZANTIUM.

To BLAB, blăb. v. a. To tell what ought to be kept ſecret.

To BLAB, blăb. v. n. To tell tales.

BLAB, blăb. s. A telltale.

BLABBER, blăb'bŭr. s. A tattler.

BLACK, blăk. a. Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; ſullen; horrible, wicked; diſmal, mournful.

BLACK-BRYONY, blăk-brī'ō-nē. s. The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blăk'kăt-tl. s. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-GUARD, blăg-gârd'. a. (448). A dirty fellow. A low term.

BLACK-LEAD, blăk-lĕd'. s. A mineral found in the lead mines, much uſed for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING, blăk-pŭd'dĭng. s. A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, blăk-rŏd'. s. The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is uſher of the parliament.

BLACK, blăk. s. A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.

To BLACK, blăk. v. a. To make black, to blacken.

BLACKAMOOR, blăk'ă-môre. s. A negro.

BLACKBERRY, blăk'bĕr-rē. s. A ſpecies of bramble; the fruit of it.

BLACKBIRD, blăk'bûrd. s. The name of a bird.

To BLACKEN, blăk'kn. v. a. (103). To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To BLACKEN, blăk'kn. v. n. To grow black.

BLACKISH, blăk'ĭſh. a. Somewhat black.

BLACKMOOR, blăk'môre. s. A negro.

BLACKNESS, blăk'nĕs. s. Black colour; darkneſs.

BLACKSMITH, blăk'ſmĭ*th*. s. A ſmith that works in iron, ſo called from being very ſmutty.

BLACKTAIL, blăk'tăle. s. The ruff or pope. A ſmall fiſh.

BLACKTHORN, blăk'*th*ôrn. s. The ſloe.

BLADDER, blăd'dŭr. s. (98). That veſſel in the body which contains the urine; a bliſter, a puſtule.

BLADDER-NUT, blăd'dŭr-nŭt. s. A plant.

BLADDER SENA, blăd'dŭr-sĕn'ă. s. A plant.

BLADE, blāde. s. The ſpire of graſs, the green ſhoots of corn.

BLADE, blāde. s. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument; a briſk man, either fierce or gay.

BLADEBONE, blāde'bōne. s. The ſcapula, or ſcapular bone.

☞ Probably corrupted from *Platebone:* Greek ωμοπλατη.

BLADED, blā'dĕd. a. Having blades or ſpires.

BLAIN, blāne. s. A puſtule, a bliſter.

BLAMEABLE, blā'mă-bl. a. (405). Culpable, faulty.

BLAMEABLENESS, blā'mă-bl nĕs. s. Fault.

BLAMEABLY, blā'mă-blē. ad. Culpably.

To BLAME, blāme. v. a. To cenſure, to charge with a fault.

BLAME, blāme. s. Imputation of a fault; crime, hurt.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt ;—tûbe, tûb, bûll ;—öil ;—pôûnd ;—*thin*, THIS.

BLAMEFUL, blâme'fûl. a. Criminal, guilty.

BLAMELESS, blâme'lês. a. Guiltleſs, innocent.

BLAMELESLY, blâme'lês-lè. ad. Innocently.

BLAMELESNESS, blâme'lês-nês. s. Innocence.

BLAMER, blâ'mûr. s. (98). A cenſurer.

BLAMEWORTHY, blâme'wûr-thè. a. Culpable, blameable.

To BLANCH, blânſh. v. a. To whiten; to ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks; to obliterate, to paſs over.

BLANCHER, blân'ſhûr. s. (98). A whitener.

BLAND, blând. a. Soft, mild, gentle.

To BLANDISH, blân'dîſh. v. a. To ſmooth, to ſoften.

BLANDISHMENT, blân'dîſh-mênt. s. Act of fondneſs, expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture; ſoft words, kind ſpeeches; kind treatment.

BLANK, blânk. a. White; unwritten; confuſed; without rhyme.

BLANK, blânk. s. A void ſpace; a lot, by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or ſhot is directed.

BLANKET, blânk'ît. s. (99). A woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven; a kind of pear.

To BLANKET, blânk'ît. v. a. To cover with a blanket; to toſs in a blanket.

BLANKLY, blânk'lè. a. In a blank manner, with paleneſs, with confuſion.

To BLASPHEME, blâſ-fême'. v. a. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to ſpeak evil of.

To BLASPHEME, blâs-fême'. v. n. To ſpeak blaſphemy.

BLASPHEMER, blâs-fê'mûr. s. A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLASPHEMOUS, blâs'fê-mûs. a. Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.

☞ We ſometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable like blaſpheme; and as the word *blaſphemus* in Latin has the ſecond ſyllable long, and the Engliſh word has the ſame number of ſyllables, it has as good a right to the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as *Sonorous*, *Bitumen*, *Acumen*, &c.; but placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of blaſphemous is by much the moſt polite; as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, though the learned one, it has been adopted by the vulgar (503).

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blâs'fê-mûs-lè. ad. Impiouſly, with wicked irreverence.

BLASPHEMY, blâs'fê-mè. s. Blaſphemy is an offering of ſome indignity unto God himſelf.

BLAST, blâſt. s. A guſt, or puff of wind; the ſound made by any inſtrument of wind muſic; the ſtroke of a malignant planet.

To BLAST, blâſt. v. a. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to ſtrike with terror.

BLASTMENT, blâſt'mênt. s. Sudden ſtroke of infection.

BLATANT, blâ'tânt. a. Bellowing as a calf.

To BLATTER, blât-tûr. v. n. To roar.

BLAY, blâ. s. A ſmall whitiſh river fiſh; a bleak.

BLAZE, blâze. s. A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horſe.

To BLAZE, blâze. v. n. To flame; to be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE, blâze. v. a. To publiſh, to make known; to blazon; to inflame; to fire.

BLAZER, blâ'zûr. s. (98). One that ſpreads reports.

To BLAZON, blâ'zn. v. a. (170). To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial; to deck, to embelliſh; to diſplay, to ſet to ſhow; to celebrate, to ſet out; to blaze about, to make publick.

BLAZONRY, blâ'zn-rè. s. The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH, blêêtſh. v. a. To whiten.

BLEAK, blêke. a. Pale; cold, chill.

BLEAK, blêke. s. A ſmall river fiſh.

BLEAKNESS, blêke'nês. s. Coldneſs, chilneſs.

BLEAKY, blê'kè. a. Bleak, cold, chill.

BLEAR, blêêr. a. Dim with rheum or water; dim, obſcure in general.

BLEAREDNESS, blêê'rêd-nês. s. (365). The ſtate of being dimmed with rheum.

To BLEAT, blête. v. n. To cry as a ſheep.

BLEAT, blête. s. The cry of a ſheep or lamb.

BLEB, blêb. s. A bliſter.

To BLEED, blêêd. v. n. To loſe blood, to run with blood; to drop as blood.

To BLEED, blêêd. v. a. To let blood.

To BLEMISH, blêm'ſh. v. a. To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

BLEMISH, blĕm'ĭsh. s. A mark of deformity, a ſcar; reproach, diſgrace.

To BLENCH, blĕnsh. v. n. (352). To ſhrink, to ſtart back.

To BLEND, blĕnd. v. a. To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to ſpoil.

BLENT, blĕnt. The obſolete participle of Blend.

To BLESS, blĕs. v. a. To make happy, to proſper, to wiſh happineſs to another; to praiſe; to glorify for benefits received.

BLESSED, blĕs'sĕd, particip. a. (361). Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESSEDLY, blĕs'sĕd-lē. ad. Happily.

BLESSEDNESS, blĕs'sĕd-nĕs. s. Happineſs, felicity, ſanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.

BLESSER, blĕs'sŭr. s. (98). He that bleſſes.

BLESSING, blĕs'sĭng. s. (410). Benediction; the means of happineſs; Divine favour.

BLEST, blĕſt. part. a. (361). Happy.

BLEW, blū. The preterit of Blow.

BLIGHT, blīte. s. (393). Mildew; any thing nipping, or blaſting.

To BLIGHT, blīte. v. a. To blaſt, to hinder from fertility.

BLIND, blīnd. a. Without ſight, dark; intellectually dark; unſeen, private; dark, obſcure.

To BLIND, blīnd. v. a. To make blind; to darken; to obſcure to the eye; to obſcure to the underſtanding.

BLIND, blīnd. s. Something to hinder the ſight; ſomething to miſlead.

To BLINDFOLD, blīnd'fōld. v. a. To hinder from ſeeing by blinding the eyes.

BLINDFOLD, blīnd'fōld. a. Having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blīnd'lē. ad. Without ſight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S-BUFF, blīnd-mănz-bŭf'. s. A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company.

BLINDNESS, blīnd'nĕs. s. Want of ſight; ignorance, intellectual darkneſs.

BLINDSIDE, blīnd-sīde'. s. Weakneſs, foible.

BLINDWORM, blīnd'wŭrm. s. A ſmall viper, venomous.

To BLINK, blĭnk. v. n. To wink; to ſee obſcurely.

☞ This word has been uſed for ſome years, chiefly in Parliament, as a verb active; as when a ſpeaker has omitted to take notice of ſome material point in queſtion, he is ſaid to *blink* the queſtion. It were to be wiſhed that every word which finds its way into that houſe had as good a title to remain there as the preſent word. It combines in its ſignification an omiſſion and an artful intention to omit; and as this cannot be ſo handſomely or ſo comprehenſively expreſſed by any other word, this word, in this ſenſe, ought to be received.

BLINKARD, blĭnk'ŭrd. s. (98). One that has bad eyes; ſomething twinkling.

BLISS, blĭs. s. The higheſt degree of happineſs; the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls; felicity in general.

BLISSFUL, blĭs'fŭl. a. Happy in the higheſt degree.

BLISSFULLY, blĭs'fŭl-lē. ad. Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, blĭs'fŭl-nĕs. s. Happineſs.

BLISTER, blĭs'tŭr. s. (98). A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis; any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts.

To BLISTER, blĭs'tŭr. v. n. To riſe in bliſters.

To BLISTER, blĭs'tŭr. v. a. To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt.

BLITHE, blīthe. a. (467). Gay, airy.

BLITHLY, blīTH'lē. ad. In a blithe manner.

☞ Theſe compounds of the word *blithe* ought to be written with the final *e*, as *blithely*, *blitheſome*, &c. for as they ſtand in Johnſon, the *i* might be pronounced ſhort.—See Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphoriſm the 8th.

BLITHENESS, blīTH'nĕs. } s.
BLITHSOMENESS, blīTH'sŭm-nĕs }
The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME, blīTH'sŭm. a. Gay, cheerful.

To BLOAT, blōte. v. a. To ſwell.

To BLOAT, blōte. v. n. To grow turgid.

BLOATEDNESS, blō'tĕd-nĕs. s. Turgidneſs; ſwelling.

BLOBBER, blŏb'bŭr. s. (98). A bubble.

BLOBBERLIP, blŏb'bŭr-lĭp. s. A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blŏb'bŭr-lĭpt. } a.
BLOBLIPPED, blŏb'lĭpt. }
Having ſwelled or thick lips.

BLOCK, blŏk. s. A ſhort heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obſtruction, a ſtop; a ſea term for a pully; a blockhead.

To BLOCK, blŏk. v. a. To ſhut up, to encloſe.

BLOCK-HOUSE, blŏk'hŏuſe. s. A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs.

BLOCK-TIN, blŏk-tĭn'. s. Tin pure or unmixed.

BLOCKADE, blŏk-kāde'. s. A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

To BLOCKADE, blŏk-kāde'. v. a. To ſhut up.

BLOCKHEAD, blŏk'hĕd. s. A ſtupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, blŏk-hĕd'ĕd. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISH, blŏk'ĭſh. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISHLY, blŏk'ĭſh-lė. ad. In a ſtupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS, blŏk'ĭſh-nĕs. s. Stupidity.

BLOOD, blŭd. s. (308). The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; deſcent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, ſtate of the paſſions; hot ſpark; man of fire.

To BLOOD, blŭd. v. a. To ſtain with blood; to enure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exaſperate.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blŭd'bŏl-tŭrd. a. Blood ſprinkled.

BLOODSTONE, blŭd'ſtōne. s. The bloodſtone is green, ſpotted with a bright blood-red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blŭd'*th*ŭrſ-tė. a. Deſirous to ſhed blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, blŭd'flŏŭr. s. A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blŭd'gĭlt'ė-nĕs. s. Murder.

BLOOD-HOUND, blŭd'hŏŭnd. s. A hound that follows by the ſcent.

BLOODILY, blŭd'ė-lė. a. Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, blŭd'ė-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being bloody.

BLOODLESS, blŭd'lĕs. a. Without blood, dead; without ſlaughter.

BLOODSHED, blŭd'ſhĕd. s. The crime of blood, or murder; ſlaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, blŭd'ſhĕd-dŭr. s. Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, blŭd'ſhŏt. } a.
BLOODSHOTTEN, blŭd'ſhŏt-tn. }

Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels (103).

BLOODSUCKER, blŭd'ſŭk-ŭr. s. A leech, a fly, any thing that ſucks blood; a murderer.

BLOODY, blŭd'ė. a. Stained with blood; cruel, murderous.

BLOOM, blōōm. s. A bloſſom; the ſtate of immaturity.

To BLOOM, blōōm. v. n. To bring or yield bloſſoms; to produce, as bloſſoms; to be in a ſtate of youth.

BLOOMY, blōōm'mė. a. Full of blooms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, blŏs'ſŭm. s. (166). The flower that grows on any plant.

To BLOSSOM, blŏs'ſŭm. v. n. To put forth bloſſoms.

To BLOT, blŏt. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing inviſible; to efface, to eraſe; to blur; to diſgrace, to diſfigure; to darken.

BLOT, blŏt. s. An obliteration of ſomething written; a blur, a ſpot; a ſpot in reputation.

BLOTCH, blŏtſh. s. A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin.

To BLOTE, blōte. v. a. To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke.

BLOW, blō. s. (324). A ſtroke; the fatal ſtroke; a ſingle action, a ſudden event; the act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh.

To BLOW, blō. v. n. To move with a current of air: This word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with It; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to ſound by being blown; to play muſically by wind; to bloom; to bloſſom; To blow over, to paſs away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To BLOW, blō. v. a. To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to ſwell, to puff into ſize; to ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick; to warm with the breath; to ſpread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguiſh by wind; To blow up, to raiſe or ſwell with breath; To blow upon, to make ſtale.

BLOWZE, blŏŭze. s. (323). A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whoſe hair is in diſorder.

BLOWZY, blŏŭ'zė. a. Sun-burnt, high-coloured.

BLUBBER, blŭb'bŭr. s. The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLUBBER, blŭb'bŭr. v. n. To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

BLUDGEON, blŭd'jŭn. s. (259). A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded.

BLUE, blū. a. (335). One of the ſeven original colours.

BLUEBOTTLE, blū'bŏt-tl. s. A flower of the bell ſhape; a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUELY, blū'lē. ad. With a blue colour.

☞ There is an inconſiſtency in ſpelling this and ſimilar words with the ſilent *e*, and leaving it out in *duly* and *truly*, which ſhows how much our orthography ſtill wants regulating, notwithſtanding the labour and attention of Dr. Johnſon. My opinion is, that the ſervile *e* ought to be omitted in theſe words; for my reaſons, I muſt refer the inſpector to the Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Aphoriſm the 8th.

BLUENESS, blū'nĕs. s. The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, blŭf. a. Big, ſurly, bluſtering.

BLUISH, blū'ĭſh. a. Blue in a ſmall degree.

To BLUNDER, blŭn'dŭr. v. n. (98). To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely; to flounder, to ſtumble.

To BLUNDER, blŭn'dŭr. v. a. To mix fooliſhly, or blindly.

BLUNDER, blŭn'dŭr. s. A groſs or ſhameful miſtake.

BLUNDERBUSS, blŭn'dŭr-bŭs. s. A gun that is diſcharged with many bullets.

BLUNDERER, blŭn'dŭr-ŭr. s. A block-head.

BLUNDERHEAD, blŭn'dŭr-hĕd. s. A ſtupid fellow.

BLUNT, blŭnt. a. Dull on the edge or point, not ſharp; dull in underſtanding, not quick; rough, not delicate; abrupt, not elegant.

To BLUNT, blŭnt. v. a. To dull the edge or point; to repreſs or weaken any appetite.

BLUNTLY, blŭnt'lē. ad. Without ſharpneſs; coarſely, plainly.

BLUNTNESS, blŭnt'nĕs. s. Want of edge or point, coarſeneſs, roughneſs of manners.

BLUR, blŭr. s. A blot, a ſtain.

To BLUR, blŭr. v. a. To blot, to efface; to ſtain.

To BLURT, blŭrt. v. a. To let fly without thinking.

To BLUSH, blŭſh. v. n. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheeks; to carry a red colour.

BLUSH, blŭſh. s. The colour in the cheeks; a red or purple colour; ſudden appearance.

BLUSHY, blŭſh'ē. a. Having the colour of a bluſh.

To BLUSTER, blŭs'tŭr. v. n. To roar, as a ſtorm; to bully, to puff.

BLUSTER, blŭs'tŭr. s. Roar, noiſe, tumult; boaſt, boiſterouſneſs.

BLUSTERER, blŭs'tŭr-ŭr. s. A ſwaggerer, a bully.

BLUSTROUS, blŭs'trŭs. a. Tumultuous, noiſy.

BO, bō. interj. A word of terrour.

BOAR, bōre. s. (295). The male ſwine.

BOARD, bōrd. s. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs; a table, at which a council or court is held; a court of juriſdiction; the deck or floor of a ſhip.

To BOARD, bōrd. v. a. To enter a ſhip by force; to attack, or make the firſt attempt; to lay or pave with boards.

To BOARD, bōrd. v. n. To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

BOARD-WAGES, bōrd-wā'jĭz. s. (99). Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals.

BOARDER, bōr'dŭr. s. One who diets with another at a certain rate.

BOARISH, bōre'ĭſh. a. Swiniſh, brutal, cruel.

To BOAST, bōſt. v. n. To diſplay one's own worth or actions.

To BOAST, bōſt. v. a. To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.

BOAST, bōſt. s. A proud ſpeech; cauſe of boaſting.

BOASTER, bōſt'ŭr. s. A bragger.

BOASTFUL, bōſt'fŭl. a. Oſtentatious.

BOASTINGLY, bōſt'ĭng-lē. ad. Oſtentatiouſly.

BOAT, bōte. s. (295). A veſſel to paſs the water in.

BOATION, bō-ā'ſhŭn. s. Roar, noiſe.

BOATMAN, bōte'măn. } s. (88).
BOATSMAN, bōtes'măn. }
He that manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bō'ſn. s. An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

☞ This word is univerſally pronounced in common converſation as it is here marked: but in reading it would ſavour ſomewhat of vulgarity to contract it to a ſound ſo very unlike the orthography. It would be adviſable, therefore, in thoſe who are not of the naval profeſſion, where it is technical, to pronounce this word, when they read it, diſtinctly as it is written.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

To BOB, bŏb. v. a. To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud.

To BOB, bŏb. v. n. To play backward and forward.

BOB, bŏb. s. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſe; the words repeated at the end of a ſtanza; a blow; a ſhort wig.

BOBBIN, bŏb'bĭn. s. A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch.

BOBCHERRY, bŏb'tſhĕr-rė. s. A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

BOBTAIL, bŏb'tāle. s. Cut tail.

BOBTAILED, bŏb'tāl'd. a. (359). Having a tail cut.

BOBWIG, bŏb'wĭg'. s. A ſhort wig.

To BODE, bōde. v. a. To portend, to be the omen of.

BODEMENT, bōde'mĕnt. s. Portent, omen.

To BODGE, bŏdje. v. n. To boggle.

BODICE, bŏd'dĭs. s. (142). Stays, a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone.

BODILESS, bŏd'dė-lĕs. a. Incorporeal, without a body.

BODILY, bŏd'dė-lė. a. Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.

BODILY, bŏd'dė-lė. ad. Corporeally.

BODKIN, bŏd'kĭn. s. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point; an inſtrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop; an inſtrument to dreſs the hair.

BODY, bŏd'dė. s The material ſubſtance of an animal; matter, oppoſed to ſpirit; a perſon; a human being; reality, oppoſed to repreſentation; a collective maſs; the main army; the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the main part; a pandect, a general collection; ſtrength, as wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOATHS, bŏd'dė-clōze. s. Cloathing for horſes that are dieted.

BOG, bŏg. s. A marſh, a fen, a moraſs.

BOG-TROTTER, bŏg'trŏt-tŭr. s. One that lives in a boggy country.

To BOGGLE, bŏg'gl. v. n. (405). To ſtart, to fly back; to heſitate.

BOGGLER, bŏg'glŭr. s. A doubter, a timorous man.

BOGGY, bŏg'gė. a. (283). Marſhy, ſwampy.

BOGHOUSE, bŏg'hŏŭſe. s. A houſe of office.

BOHEA, bō-hē'. s A ſpecies of tea.

To BOIL, bŏil. v. n. (299). To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.

To BOIL, bŏil. v. a. To ſeeth; to heat by putting into boiling water; to dreſs in boiling water.

BOILER, bŏil-ŭr. s. The perſon that boils any thing; the veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, bŏis'tĕr-ŭs. a Violent, loud, roaring, ſtormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY, bŏis'tĕr-ŭſ-lė. ad. Violently, tumultuouſly.

BOISTEROUSNESS, bŏis'tĕr-ŭſ-nĕs. s. Tumultuouſneſs, turbulence.

BOLARY, bō'lā-rė. a. Partaking of the nature of bole.

BOLD, bōld. a. Daring, brave, ſtout; executed with ſpirit; confident, not ſcrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; ſtanding out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.

To BOLDEN, bōld'd'n. v. n. (103). To make bold.

BOLDFACE, bōld'fāſe. s. Impudence, faucineſs.

BOLDFACED, bōld'fāſte. a. Impudent.

BOLDLY, bōld'lė. ad. In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, bōld'nĕs. s. Courage, bravery; exemption from caution; aſſurance, impudence.

BOLE, bōle. s The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a meaſure of corn containing ſix buſhels.

BOLIS, bō'lĭs. s. Bolis is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bōle. s. (406). A round ſtalk or ſtem.

BOLSTER, bōle'ſtŭr. s. Something laid in the bed, to ſupport the head; a pad, or quilt; compreſs for a wound.

To BOLSTER, bōle'ſtŭr. v. a To ſupport the head with a bolſter; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compreſs; to ſupport, to maintain.

BOLT, bōlt. s. An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to faſten the legs; a ſpot or ſtain.

To BOLT, bōlt v. a. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt; to blurt out; to fetter, to ſhackle; to ſift, or ſeparate with a ſieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, or purge.

To BOLT, bōlt. v. n. To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Bolter, bōlt'ŭr. s. A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran.

Bolthead, bōlt'hĕd. s. A long ſtraight-necked glaſs veſſel; a matraſs, or receiver.

Bolting-house, bōlt'ĭng-hŏŭſe. s. The place where meal is ſifted.

Boltsprit, or **Bowsprit**, bō'ſprĭt. s. A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope.

Bolus, bō'lŭs. s. A medicine made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills.

Bomb, bŭm. s. (165). A loud noiſe; a hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar.

☞ I do not heſitate to follow Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares in this word, and all its compounds, in giving the *o* its fourth ſound, equivalent to the ſecond ſound of *u*, though contrary to Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes it rhyme with *Tom, from* &c. Dr. Johnſon's derivation of the word to *bump*, from the ſame origin as *bomb*, makes the pronunciation I have given more agreeable to analogy.

Bomb-chest, bŭm'tſhĕſt. s. A kind of cheſt filled with bombs, placed underground, to blow up in the air.

Bomb-ketch, bŭm'kĕtſh. } s.
Bomb-vessel, bŭm'vĕſ-sĕl. }
A kind of ſhip, ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar.

Bombard, bŭm'bārd. s. A great gun; a barrel for wine.

To **Bombard**, bŭm-bārd'. v. a. To attack with bombs.

Bombardier, bŭm-bār-dēēr'. s. (275). The engineer, whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.

Bombardment, bŭm-bārd'mĕnt. s. An attack made by throwing bombs.

Bombasin, bŭm-bā-zēēn'. s. A ſlight ſilken ſtuff.

Bombast, bŭm'băſt. s. Fuſtian, big words.

Bombast, bŭm-băſt'. a. High-ſounding.

Bombastick, bŭm-băs'tĭk. a. High-ſounding, pompous.

☞ Dr. Aſh is the only lexicographer who has inſerted this word; but I think its general uſage entitles it to a place in the language, eſpecially as it has the true adjective termination, and relieves us from the inconvenience to which our language is ſo ſubject, that of having the ſubſtantive and adjective of the ſame form; and though, as *bombast* ſtands in Dr. Johnſon, the ſubſtantive has the accent on the laſt ſyllable, and the adjective on the firſt, contrary, I think, to the analogy of accentuation (494); yet this is but a bungling way of ſupplying the want of different words for different parts of ſpeech.—See Bowl.

Bombulation, bŭm-bŭ'lā'ſhŭn. s. Sound, noiſe.

Bonaroba, bō'nā-rō'bā. s. A whore.

Bonasus, bō-nā'sŭs. s. A kind of buffalo.

Bonchretian, bŏn-krē'tſhēēn. s. A ſpecies of pear.

Bond, bŏnd. s. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; impriſonment, captivity; cement of union, cauſe of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.

Bondage, bŏn'dăge. s. (90). Captivity, impriſonment.

Bondmaid, bŏnd'māde. s. A woman ſlave.

Bondman, bŏnd'măn. s. (88). A man ſlave.

Bondservant, bŏnd'sĕr-vănt. s. A ſlave.

Bondservice, bŏnd'sĕr-vĭs. s. Slavery.

Bondslave, bŏnd'ſlāve. s. A man in ſlavery.

Bondsman, bŏndz'măn. s. (38). One bound for another.

Bondwoman, bŏnd'wŭm-ŭn. s. A woman ſlave.

Bone, bōne. s. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no ſcruple; dice.

To **Bone**, bōne. v. a. To take out the bones from the fleſh.

Bonelace, bōne-lāſe'. s. Flaxen lace.

Boneless, bōne'lĕs. a. Without bones.

To **Boneset**, bōne'sĕt. v. n. To reſtore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

Bonesetter, bōne'sĕt-tŭr. s. One who makes a practice of ſetting bones.

Bonfire, bŏn'fire. s. A fire made for triumph.

☞ Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *bone-fire;* Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnſton, make the firſt ſyllable rhyme with *don;* and though in the firſt edition of this Dictionary I made it rhyme with *tun*, I now prefer the ſound rhyming with *don*.

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—nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

BONGRACE, bŭn'grās. s. A covering for the forehead.

BONNET, bŏn'nit. s. (99). A hat, a cap.

BONNETS, bŏn'nĭts. s. Small ſails ſet on the courſes of the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail.

BONNILY, bŏn'nė-lė. ad. Gaily, handſomely.

BONNINESS, bŏn'nė-nĕs. s. Gaiety, handſomeneſs.

BONNY, bŏn'nė. a. Handſome, beautiful; gay, merry.

BONNY-CLABBER, bŏn'nė-klăb'bŭr. s. Sour buttermilk.

BONUM MAGNUM, bō'nŭm-măg'nŭm. s. A great plumb.

BONY, bō'nė. a. Conſiſting of bones; full of bones.

BOOBY, bōō'bė. s. A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow.

BOOK, bŏŏk. s. A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the regiſter in which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.

To BOOK, bŏŏk. v. a. To regiſter in a book.

BOOK-KEEPING, bŏŏk'kēēp-ĭng. s. The art of keeping accounts.

BOOKBINDER, bŏŏk'bīn-dŭr. s. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

BOOKFUL, bŏŏk'fŭl. a. Crowded with undigeſted knowledge.

BOOKISH, bŏŏk'ĭſh. a. Given to books.

BOOKISHNESS, bŏŏk'ĭſh-nĕs. s. Overſtudiouſneſs.

BOOKLEARNED, bŏŏk'lĕrn-ĕd. a. Verſed in books.

BOOKLEARNING, bŏŏk'lĕrn-ĭng. s. Skill in literature; acquainted with books.

BOOKMAN, bŏŏk'măn. s. (88). A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

BOOKMATE, bŏŏk'māte. s. Schoolfellow.

BOOKSELLER, bŏŏk'sĕl-lŭr. s. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

BOOKWORM, bŏŏk'wŭrm. s. A mite that eats holes in books; a ſtudent too cloſely fixed upon books.

BOOM, bōōm. s. In ſea language, a long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail; a pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer; a bar laid acroſs a harbour, to keep out the enemy.

To BOOM, bōōm. v. n. To ruſh with violence.

BOON, bōōn. s. A gift, a grant.

BOON, bōōn. a. Gay, merry.

BOOR, bōōr. s. A lout, a clown.

BOORISH, bōōr'ĭſh. a. Clowniſh, ruſtick.

BOORISHLY, bōōr'ĭſh-lė. ad. After a clowniſh manner.

BOORISHNESS, bōōr'ĭſh-nĕs. s. Coarſeneſs of manners.

To BOOT, bōōt. v. a. To profit, to advantage; to enrich, to benefit.

BOOT, bōōt. s. Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above; booty, or plunder.

BOOT, bōōt. s. A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.

BOOT OF A COACH, bōōt. s. The place under the coach-box.

BOOT-HOSE, bōōt-hōze. s. Stockings to ſerve for boots.

BOOT-TREE, bōōt'trēė. s. Wood ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for ſtretching them.

BOOT-CATCHER, bōōt'kĕtſh-ŭr. s. The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.

BOOTED, bōōt'ĕd. a. In boots.

BOOTH, bōōth. s. A houſe built of boards or boughs.

BOOTLESS, bōōt'lĕs. a. Uſeleſs, unavailing; without ſucceſs.

BOOTY, bōō'tė. s. Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery; To play booty, to loſe by deſign.

BOPEEP, bō-pēēp'. s. To play Bopeep, is to look out, and draw back, as if frighted.

BORACHIO, bō-rāt'tſhō. s. A drunkard.

BORABLE, bō'rā-bl. a. That may be bored.

BORAGE, bŭr'ĭdje. a. (90) (165). A plant.

BORAX, bō'rāks. s. An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine.

BORDEL, bor'dĕl. s. A brothel, a bawdy-houſe,

BORDER, bŏr'dŭr. s. (98). The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needle-work; a bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers.

To BORDER, bŏr'dŭr. v. n. To confine upon; to approach nearly to.

To BORDER, bŏr'dŭr. v. a. To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.

BORDERER, bŏr'dŭr-ŭr. s. (555). He that dwells on the borders.

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To Bore, bôre. v. a. To pierce in a hole.

To Bore, bôre. v. n. To make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point.

Bore, bôre, s. The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of any hole.

Bore, bôre. The preterit of Bear.

Boreal, bô'rê-âl. a. Northern.

Boreas, bô'rê-âs. s. The north wind.

Boree, bô-rêê'. s. A step in dancing.

Born, bôrn. Come into life.

Borne, bôrne. Carried, supported. ☞ See Appendix.

Borough, bûr'rô. s. (318) (390). A town with a corporation.

To Borrow, bôr'rô. v. a. To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Borrower, bôr'rô-ûr. s. He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

Boscage, bôs'kâje. s. (90). Wood or woodlands.

Bosky, bôs'kê. a. Woody.

Bosom, bôô'zûm. s. The breast, the heart; the innermost part of an inclosure; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the tender affections; inclination; desire; in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as my bosom friend.

☞ This word is pronounced four ways, *Bozum*, *Buzzum*, and *Boozum*, the *oo* like *u* in *bull*; and *bouzom*, as *ou* in *house*. Sheridan and Scott adopt the third sound; Perry seems to mark the fourth; Dr. Kenrick has the second and fourth, but seems to prefer the former; and W. Johnston has the second; and that is, in my opinion, the most general: but the stage seems to have adopted the fourth sound, which has given it a currency among polite speakers, and makes it the most fashionable. Mr. Elphinston, a nice observer, as well as a deep investigator, announces the second, but tells us that the third was the original pronunciation.

To Bosom, bôô'zûm. v. a. To include in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.

Boson, bô'sn. s. (170) (103). Corrupted from Boatswain, which see.

Boss, bôs. s. A stud; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

Bossage, bôs'sâje. s. (90). Any stone that has a projecture.

Bosvel, bôz'vêl. s. (448). A species of crewsnet.

Botanical, bô-tân'ê-kâl. } a. Relating to herbs, skilled in herbs.
Botanick, bô-tân'nik. }

Botanist, bôt'â-nîst. s. (503, *b.*) (543). One skilled in plants.

Botanology, bôt-ân-ôl'ô-jê. s. A discourse upon plants (518).

Botch, bôtsh. s. (352). A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.

To Botch, bôtsh. v. a. To mend or patch clothes clumsily; to put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to mark with botches.

Botchy, bôt'shê. a. Marked with botches.

Both, bôth. a. (467). The two.

Both, bôth. conj. As well.

Bots, bôts. s. Small worms in the entrails of horses.

Bottle, bôt'tl. s. (405). A small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity of wine usually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

To Bottle, bôt'tl. v. a. To inclose in bottles.

Bottleflower, bôt'tl-flôû-ûr. s. A plant.

Bottlescrew, bôt'tl-skrôô. s. A screw to pull out the cork.

Bottom, bôt'tûm. s. (166). The lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the groundwork; a dale, a valley; the deepest part; bound, limit; the utmost of any man's capacity; the last resort; a vessel for navigation; a chance, or security; a ball of thread wound up together.

To Bottom, bôt'tûm. v. a. To build up, to fix upon as a support; to wind upon something.

To Bottom, bôt'tûm. v. n. To rest upon as its support.

Bottomed, bôt'tûm'd. a. (359). Having a bottom.

Bottomless, bôt'tûm-lês. a. Without a bottom, fathomless.

Bottomry, bôt'tûm-rê. s. The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.

Boud, bôûd. s. An insect which breeds in malt.

To Bouge, bôôdje. v. n. (315). To swell out.

Bough, bôû. s. (313). An arm or a large shoot of a tree.

Bought, bâwt. (319). Preter. of To buy.

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pōund;—*th*in, THIS.

To BOUNCE, bŏŭnse. v. n. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force; to make a ſudden leap; to boaſt, to bully.

BOUNCE, bŏŭnse. s. A ſtrong ſudden blow; a ſudden crack or noiſe; a boaſt, a threat.

BOUNCER, bŏŭn'sŭr. s. A boaſter, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

BOUND, bŏŭnd. s. (313). A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained; a leap, a jump, a ſpring; a rebound.

To BOUND, bŏŭnd. v. a. To limit, to terminate; to reſtrain, to confine; to make to bound.

To BOUND, bŏŭnd. v. n. To jump, to ſpring; to rebound, to fly back.

BOUND, bŏŭnd. Participle paſſive of Bind.

BOUND, bŏŭnd. a. Deſtined, intending to come to any place.

BOUNDARY, bŏŭn'dā-rē. s. Limit, bound.

BOUNDEN, bŏŭn'dĕn. Participle paſſive of Bind.

BOUNDING-STONE, bŏŭn'ding-ſtōne. }
BOUND-STONE, bŏŭnd'ſtōne. } s. A ſtone to play with.

BOUNDLESSNESS, bŏŭnd'lĕs-nĕs. s. Exemption from limits.

BOUNDLESS, bŏŭnd'lĕs. a. Unlimited, unconfined.

BOUNTEOUS, bŏŭn'tchē-ŭs. a. (263). Liberal, kind, generous.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bŏŭn'tchē-ŭs-lē. ad. Liberally, generouſly.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bŏŭn'tchē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Munificence, liberality.

BOUNTIFUL, bŏŭn'tē-fŭl. a. Liberal, generous, munificent.

BOUNTIFULLY, bŏŭn'tē-fŭl-lē. ad. Liberally.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bŏŭn'tē-fŭl-nĕs. s. The quality of being bountiful, generoſity.

BOUNTIHEAD, bŏŭn'tē-hĕd. }
BOUNTYHOOD, bŏŭn'tē-hŭd. } s. Goodneſs, virtue.

BOUNTY, bŏŭn'tē. s. Generoſity, liberality, munificence.

To BOURGEON, bŭr'jŭn. v. n. (313) (259). To ſprout, to ſhoot into branches.

BOURN, bŏrne. s. A bound, a limit; a brook, a torrent.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in the pronunciation of this word. They make it ſound as if written *boorn*; but if my memory fail me not, it is a rhyme to *mourn* upon the ſtage; and Mr. Garrick ſo pronounced it.

"That undiſcover'd country, from whoſe *bourn*
"No traveller returns."—*Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

I am fortified in this pronunciation by the ſuffrages of Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith.

To BOUSE, bŏŏze. v. n. To drink laviſhly.

BOUSY, bŏŏ'zē. a. Drunken.

BOUT, bŏŭt. s. A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time.

To BOW, bŏŭ. v. a. To bend or inflect; to bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion; to bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion; to depreſs, to cruſh.

To BOW, bŏŭ. v. a. To bend, to ſuffer flexure; to make a reverence; to ſtoop; to ſink under preſſure.

BOW, bŏŭ. s. An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion.

BOW, bō. s. An inſtrument of war; a rainbow; the inſtrument with which ſtring inſtruments are played upon; the doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip knot; Bow of a ſhip, that part of her which begins at the looſ, and ends at the ſternmoſt part of the forecaſtle.

To BOW, bō. To bend ſideways.

☞ While ſome words are narrowing and contracting their original ſignification, others are dividing and ſubdividing into a thouſand different acceptations. The verb to *bow* rhyming with *cow* might originally ſignify flexure every way, and ſo ſerve for that action which made any thing crooked, let its direction be what it would: but it appears certain, that at preſent it only means that flexure which is vertical, and which may be called a *bowing down*, but is by no means ſo applicable to that flexure which is ſideways or horizontal, and for which, neceſſity ſeems inſenſibly to have brought the verb I have inſerted into uſe. This verb ſeems accompanied by the word *out* as the other is by *down*, and we may ſay ſuch a thing *bows down*, but another thing *bows out*, or ſwells ſideways: the firſt verb is pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *cow*, *now*, &c. and the laſt with *go*, *no*, &c. Milton ſeems to have uſed the word with this ſound, where in his *Penſeroſo* he ſays——

"And love the high *embowed* roof,
"With antique pillars' maſſy proof."

But as nothing can tend more to the ambiguity of language than to have words ſpelled in the ſame manner founded differently in order to diſtinguiſh their meaning by their pronunciation, I would humbly adviſe to

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fär, fall, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

ſpell the word *bow* (to ſhoot with), and the verb to *bow* (to bend ſideways), with the final *e*; this ſlight addition will relieve a reader from the embarraſſment he is under at firſt ſight, where he is not thoroughly acquainted with the circumſtances of a relation, and does not know how to pronounce the word till he has read the context. For the propriety of this additional *e*, ſee the words Bowl and Form.

I cannot refrain from quoting Mr. Nares on this word, as his opinion has great authority:—"A bow for arrows, and to bow, "when it ſignifies merely to bend any thing, "have *ow* like *ō* long. This diſtinction I "believe to be right, though our great "Lexicographer has not noticed it. He "gives to *bow*, in every ſenſe, the regular "ſound of *ow*. (that is rhyming with *cow*.) "But of this inſtance the firſt and fourth "appear to be erroneous; the third is "doubtful; and in the ſecond, the word is "uſed to expreſs an inclination of the body, "but metaphorically applied to trees. See "the four inſtances from Shakeſpeare, Dry-"den, and Locke, under *To bow*, v. a. "No. 1."

A want of attending to the different ideas the word *bow* conveys, as it is differently ſounded, has occaſioned the inconſiſtent ſea terms; the *bow* of a ſhip, rhyming with *cow*; and an anchor, called the beſt *bower*, rhyming with *bour*; and *bow*, in the word *bowſprit*, rhyming with *go*, *no*, &c.

Bow-bent, bō'bĕnt. a. Crooked.

Bow-hand, bō'hănd. s. The hand that draws the bow.

Bow-legged, bō'lĕgd. a. (359). Having crooked legs.

Bowels, bŏu'ĕls. s. Inteſtines, the veſſels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderneſs, compaſſion.

Bower, bŏu'ŭr. s. (98). An arbour: it ſeems to ſignify, in Spenſer, a blow, a ſtroke.

Bower, bŏu'ŭr s. Anchor ſo called.

Bowery, bŏu'ŭr-rē. a. Full of bowers.

Bowl, bōle. s. A veſſel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a baſin, a fountain.—See the next word.

Bowl, bōle. s. Round maſs rolled along the ground.

☞ Many reſpectable ſpeakers pronounce this word ſo as to rhyme with *howl*, the noiſe made by a dog. Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Elphinſton, and Mr. Perry, declare for it; but Mr Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as the veſſel to hold liquor, rhyming with *bole*. I remember having been corrected by Mr. Garrick for pronouncing it like *howl*; and am upon the whole of opinion, that pronouncing it as I have marked it is the preferable mode, though the leaſt analogical. But as the veſſel has indiſputably this ſound, it is rendering the language ſtill more irregular to give the ball a different one. The inconvenience of this irregularity is often perceived in the word *bow*; to have the ſame word ſignify different things, is the fate of all languages; but pronouncing the ſame word differently to ſignify different things, is multiplying difficulties without neceſſity; for though it may be alleged that a different pronunciation of the ſame word to ſignify a different thing is in ſome meaſure remedying the poverty and ambiguity of language, it may be anſwered, that it is in reality increaſing the ambiguity by ſetting the eye and ear at variance, and obliging the reader to underſtand the context before he can pronounce the word. It may be urged, that the Greek and Latin languages had theſe ambiguities in words which were only diſtinguiſhable by their quantity or accent. But it is highly probable that the Greek language had a written accent to diſtinguiſh ſuch words as were pronounced differently to ſignify different things, and this is equivalent to a different ſpelling; and though the Latin word *lego* ſignified either *to read* or *to ſend*, according to the quantity with which the firſt ſyllable was pronounced, it was certainly an imperfection in that language which ought not to be imitated. Ideas and combinations of ideas will always be more numerous than words; and therefore the ſame word will often ſtand for very different ideas; but altering the ſound of a word without altering the ſpelling, is forming an unwritten language.

To Bowl, bōle. v. a. To play at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.

Bowler, bō'lŭr. s. He that plays at bowls.

Bowline, bŏu'lĭn. s. A rope faſtened to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail.

Bowling-green, bō'ling-grēn. s. A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers.

Bowman, bō'măn. s. (88). An archer.

Bowsprit, bŏ'ſprit. s. Boltſprit; which ſee.

Bowstring, bō'ſtring. s. The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

Bow-window, bō'win'dō.

☞ Dr. Johnſon derives this word, and, perhaps, juſtly, from *Bay-window*, or a window forming a *bay* in the internal part of the room; but preſent cuſtom has univerſally

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agreed to call theſe windows *bow-windows*, from the curve, like a *bow*, which they form by jutting outwards. However original and juſt, therefore, Dr. Johnſon's derivation may be, there is little hope of a conformity to it, either in writing or pronunciation, while there is apparently ſo good an etymology, both for ſenſe and ſound, to ſupport the preſent practice.—See To Bow.

BOWYER, bô'yûr. s. (98). An archer; one whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX, bôks. s. A tree; the wood of it.

BOX, bôks. s. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the caſe of the mariner's compaſs; the cheſt into which money given is put; ſeat in the play-houſe.

To BOX, bôks. v. a. To incloſe in a box.

BOX, bôks. s. A blow on the head given with the hand.

To BOX, bôks. v. n. To fight with the fiſt.

BOXEN, bôk'ſn. a. (103). Made of box, reſembling box.

BOXER, bôks'ûr. s. A man who fights with his fiſts.

BOY, bôê. s. (482). A male child, not a girl; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence, older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.

BOYHOOD, bôê'hûd. s. The ſtate of a boy.

BOYISH, bôê'iſh. a. Belonging to a boy; childiſh, trifling.

BOYISHLY, bôê'iſh-lê. ad. Childiſhly, triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, bôê'iſh-nês. s. Childiſhneſs, triflingneſs.

BOYISM, bôê'izm. s. Puerility, childiſhneſs.

BRABBLE, brâb'bl. s. (405). A clamorous conteſt.

To BRABBLE, brâb'bl. v. n. To conteſt noiſily.

BRABBLER, brâb'lûr. s. A clamorous noiſy fellow.

To BRACE, brâſe. v. a. To bind, to tie cloſe with bandages; to ſtrain up.

BRACE, brâſe. s. Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line incloſing a paſſage, as in a triplet; tenſion, tightneſs.

BRACE, brâſe. s. A pair, a couple.

BRACELET, brâſe'lêt. s. An ornament for the arms.

☞ I have in the pronunciation of this word, made the *a* long and ſlender, as in *brace*, as I find it in Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Scott; and not ſhort as in *braſs*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; and which, I believe, is the prevailing pronunciation in Ireland: for though many compounds ſhorten the vowel in the ſimple, as is ſhewn at large in the Principles of Pronunciation, (308) (515); yet I think ſuch words are exceptions as are only diminutives, plurals and feminines.—See PATRONESS.

BRACER, brâ'ſûr. s. (98). A cincture, a bandage.

BRACH, brâtſh. s. (252). A bitch hound.

BRACHIAL, brâk'yâl. a. (353). Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY, brâ-kîg'grâ-fê. s. The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs (353).

BRACK, brâk. s. A breach.

BRACKET, brâk'kit. s. (99). A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.

BRACKISH, brâk'iſh. a. Salt, ſomething ſalt.

BRACKISHNESS, brâk'iſh-nês. s. Saltneſs.

BRAD, brâd. s. A ſort of nail to floor rooms with.

To BRAG, brâg. v. n. To boaſt, to diſplay oſtentatiouſly.

BRAG, brâg. s. A boaſt, a proud expreſſion; the thing boaſted.

BRAGGADOCIO, brâg-gâ-dô'ſhê-ô. s. A puffing, boaſting fellow.

BRAGGART, brâg'gârt. a. (88). Boaſtful, vainly oſtentatious.

BRAGGART, brâg'gârt. s. A boaſter.

BRAGGER, brâg'gûr. s. (98). A boaſter.

BRAGLESS, brâg'lês. a. Without a boaſt.

BRAGLY, brâg'lê. ad. Finely.

To BRAID, brâde. v. a. To weave together.

BRAID, brâde. s. A texture, a knot.

BRAILS, brâlz. s. Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN, brâne. s. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe; the underſtanding.

To BRAIN, brâne. v. n. To kill by beating out the brain.

BRAINISH, brâne'iſh. a. Hotheaded furious.

BRAINLESS, brâne'lês. a. Silly.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt ;—mē, mĕt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

BRAINPAN, brāne'păn. s. The ſkull containing the brains.

BRAINSICK, brāne'sĭk. a. Addleheaded, giddy.

BRAINSICKLY, brāne'sĭk-lē. ad. Weakly, headily.

BRAINSICKNESS, brāne'sĭk-nĕs. s. Indiſcretion, giddineſs.

BRAKE, brāke. The preterit of Break.

BRAKE, brāke. s. Fern, brambles.

BRAKE, brāke. s. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax; the handle of a ſhip's pump; a baker's kneading-trough.

BRAKY, brā'kē. a. Thorny, prickly, rough.

BRAMBLE, brăm'bl. s. (405). Blackberry buſh, dewberry buſh, raſpberry buſh; any rough prickly ſhrub.

BRAMBLING, brăm'blĭng. s. A bird; called alſo a mountain chaffinch.

BRAN, brăn. s. The huſks of corn ground.

BRANCH, brăntſh. s. (352) (78). The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any diſtant article; any part that ſhoots out from the reſt; a ſmaller river running into a larger; any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line; the offſpring, the deſcendant; the antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

To BRANCH, brăntſh. v. n. To ſpread in branches; to ſpread into ſeparate parts; to ſpeak diffuſively; to have horns ſhooting out.

To BRANCH, brăntſh. v. a. To divide as into branches; to adorn with needle-work.

BRANCHER, brăn'tſhŭr. s. One that ſhoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.

BRANCHINESS, brăn'ſhē-nĕs. s. Fulneſs of branches.

BRANCHLESS, brănſh'lĕs. a. Without ſhoots or boughs; naked.

BRANCHY, brăn'ſhē. a. Full of branches ſpreading.

BRAND, brănd. s. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a ſword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

To BRAND, brănd. v. a. To mark with a note of infamy.

BRANDGOOSE, brănd'gōōs. s. A kind of wild fowl.

To BRANDISH, brăn'dĭſh. v. a. To wave or ſhake; to play with, to flouriſh.

BRANDLING, brănd'lĭng. s. A particular worm.

BRANDY, brăn'dē. s. A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine.

BRANGLE, brăng'gl. s. (405). Squabble, wrangle.

To BRANGLE, brăng'gl. v. n. (405). To wrangle, to ſquabble.

BRANK, brănk. s. Buckwheat.

BRANNY, brăn'nē. a. Having the appearance of bran.

BRASIER, brā'zhŭr. s. (283). A manufacturer that works in braſs; a pan to hold coals.

BRASIL, or BRAZIL, brā-zēēl'. s. An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil.

BRASS, brăs. s. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.

BRASSINESS, brăs'sē-nĕs. s. An appearance like braſs.

BRASSY, brăs'sē. a. Partaking of braſs; hard as braſs; impudent.

BRAT, brăt. s. A child, ſo called in contempt; the progeny, the offſpring.

BRAVADO, brā-vā'dō. s. A boaſt, a brag.—See LUMBAGO.

BRAVE, brāve. a. Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mein; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.

BRAVE, brāve. s. A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitneſs; a boaſt, a challenge.

To BRAVE, brāve. v. a. To defy, to challenge; to carry a boaſting appearance.

BRAVELY, brāve'lē. ad. In a brave manner, courageouſly, gallantly.

BRAVERY, brā'vŭr-rē. s. (555). Courage, magnanimity; ſplendour, magnificence; ſhow, oſtentation; bravado, boaſt.

BRAVO, brā'vō. s. *Spaniſh.* A man who murders for hire.

To BRAWL, brāwl. v. n. To quarrel noiſily and indecently; to ſpeak loud and indecently; to make a noiſe.

BRAWL, brāwl. s. Quarrel, noiſe, ſcurrility.

BRAWLER, brāw'lŭr. s. A wrangler.

BRAWN, brāwn. s. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body; the arm, ſo called from its being muſculous; bulk, muſcular ſtrength; the fleſh of a boar; a boar.

BRAWNER, brāw'nŭr. s. A boar killed for the table.

BRAWNINESS, brāw'nē-nĕs. s. Strength, hardneſs.

BRAWNY, brāw'nē. a. Muſculous, fleſhy, bulky.

To BRAY, brā. v. a. To pound, or grind ſmall.

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To BRAY, brâ. v. n. To make a noiſe as an aſs; to make an offenſive noiſe.

BRAY, brâ. s. Noiſe, ſound.

BRAYER, brâ'ûr. s. One that brays like an aſs; with printers, an inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE, brâze. v. a. To ſolder with braſs; to harden to impudence.

BRAZEN, brâ'zn. a (103). Made of braſs; proceeding from braſs; impudent.

To BRAZEN, brâ'zn. v. n. To be impudent, to bully.

BRAZENFACE, brâ'zn-fâſe. s. An impudent wretch.

BRAZENFACED, brâ'zn-fâſte. a. (359). Impudent, ſhameleſs.

BRAZENNESS, brâ'zn-nês. s. Appearing like braſs; impudence.

BRAZIER, brâze'yûr. s. (283). See BRASIER.

BREACH, brêêtſh. s. The act of breaking any thing; the ſtate of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.

BREAD, brêd. s. Food made of ground corn; food in general; ſupport of life at large.

BREAD-CHIPPER, brêd'tſhîp-ûr. s. A baker's ſervant.

BREAD-CORN, brêd'kôrn. s. Corn of which bread is made.

BREADTH, brêd*th*. s. The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

To BREAK, brâke. v. a. (240) (242). To burſt, or open by force; to divide; to deſtroy by violence; to overcome, to ſurmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body; to ſink or appal the ſpirit; to ſubdue; to cruſh, to diſable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the ſkin; to violate a contract or promiſe; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to ſeparate company; to diſſolve any union; to open ſomething new; To break the back, to diſable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart, to deſtroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a ſudden ſtop; To break off, to diſſolve; To break up, to ſeparate or diſband; To break upon the wheel, to puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK, brâke. v. n. To part in two; to burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock; to open and diſcharge matter; to open as the morning; to burſt forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and ſtrength; to make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs; to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer; to diſcard; To break from, to ſeparate from with ſome vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break looſe, to eſcape from captivity; To break off, to deſiſt ſuddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become diſſolute; To break up, to ceaſe, to intermit; To break up, to diſſolve itſelf; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendſhip with any.

BREAK, brâke. s. State of being broken, opening; a pauſe, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

BREAKER, brâ'kûr. s. He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BREAKFAST, brêk'fâſt. v. n. (234) (515). To eat the firſt meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brêk'fâſt. s. (88). The firſt meal in the day; the thing eaten at the firſt meal; a meal in general.

BREAKNECK, brâke'nêk. s. A ſteep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, brâke'prôm-îs. s. One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe.

BREAM, brême. s. The name of a fiſh.

BREAST, brêſt. s. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women, which contain the milk; the part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the fore-legs; the heart; the conſcience; the paſſions.

To BREAST, brêſt. v. a. To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, brêſt'bône. s. The bone of the breaſt, the ſternum.

BREASTHIGH, brêſt'hî. a. Up to the breaſt.

BREASTHOOKS, brêſt'hôôks. s. With ſhipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem and all the forepart of the ſhip.

BREASTKNOT, brêſt'nôt. s. A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by the women on the breaſt.

BREASTPLATE, brêſt'plâte. s. Armour for the breaſt.

BREASTPLOUGH, brêſt'plôû. s. A

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plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt.

BREASTWORK, brĕſt'wŭrk. s. Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants.

BREATH, brĕth. s. (437). The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; reſpiration; reſpite, pauſe, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a ſingle act, an inſtant.

To BREATHE, brēthe. v. n. (437). To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to reſt; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to exerciſe; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATHER, brē'thŭr. s. One that breathes, or lives.

BREATHING, brē'thing. s. Aſpiration, ſecret prayer; breathing place, vent.

BREATHLESS, brĕth'lĕs. a. Out of breath, ſpent with labour; dead.

BRED, brĕd. Particip. paſſ. from To breed.

BREDE, brēde. s.—See BRAID.

BREECH, brēētſh. s. (247). The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To BREECH, brēētſh. v. a. (247). To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as to breech a gun.

BREECHES, britch'iz. s. (247) (99). The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of the huſband.

To BREED, brēēd. v. a. To procreate, to generate; to occaſion, to cauſe, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce, from one's ſelf; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education: to bring up, to take care of.

To BREED, brēēd. v. n. To bring young: to increaſe by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raiſe a breed.

BREED, brēēd. s. A caſt, a kind, a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies; progeny, offſpring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

BREEDBATE, brēēd'bāte. s. One that breeds quarrels.

BREEDER, brēē'dŭr. s. (98). That which produces any thing; the perſon which brings up another; a female that is prolifick; one that takes care to raiſe a breed.

BREEDING, brēē'ding. s. Education, inſtruction; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.

BREEZE, brēēz. s. A ſtinging fly.

BREEZE, brēēz. s. A gentle gale.

BREEZY, brēē'zē. a. Fanned with gales.

BRET, brĕt. s. A fiſh of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN, brĕTH'rĕn. s. The plural of brother.

BREVIARY, brēve'yā-rē. s. (507). An abridgment, an epitome; the book containing the daily ſervice of the Church of Rome.

☞ All our orthöepiſts but Mr. Perry pronounce the firſt ſyllable of this word long; but if authority were ſilent, analogy would decide for the pronunciation I have given. (534).

BREVIAT, brēve'yăt. s. (113). A ſhort compendium.

BREVIATURE, brēve'yā-tſhŭre. s. An abbreviation (465) (113).

BREVITY, brĕv'ĕ-tē. s. (511). Conciſeneſs, ſhortneſs.

To BREW, brōō. v. a. (339). To make liquors by mixing ſeveral ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive, to plot.

To BREW, brōō. v. n. To perform the office of a brewer.

BREWAGE, brōō'ĭdje. s. (90). Mixture of various things.

BREWER, brōō'ŭr. s. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer.

BREWHOUSE, brōō'hŏŭs. s. A houſe appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, brōō'ing. s. (410). Quantity of liquor brewed.

BREWIS, brōō'ĭs. s. A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRIBE, brībe. s. A reward given to pervert the judgment.

To BRIBE, brībe. v. a. To give bribes.

BRIBER, brī'bŭr. s. (98). One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, brī'bŭr-rē. s. (555). The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

BRICK, brĭk. s. A maſs of burnt clay; a loaf ſhaped like a brick.

To BRICK, brĭk. v. a. To lay with bricks.

BRICKBAT, brĭk'băt. s. A piece of brick.

BRICKCLAY, brĭk'klā. s. Clay uſed for making bricks.

BRICKDUST, brĭk'dŭſt. s. Duſt made by pounding bricks.

BRICK-KILN, brĭk'kĭl. s. A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.

BRICKLAYER, brĭk'lā-ŭr. s. A brick maſon.

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

BRICKMAKER, brik'mā-kŭr. s. One whose trade it is to make bricks.

BRIDAL, bri'dăl. a. Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.

BRIDE, bride. s. A woman new married.

BRIDEBED, bride'bĕd. s. Marriage bed.

BRIDECAKE, bride'kāke. s. A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, bride'grōōm. s. A new-married man.

BRIDEMEN, bride'mĕn. } s. The at-
BRIDEMAIDS, bride'mādz. } tendants on the bride and bride-groom.

BRIDESTAKE, bride'stāke. s. A post set in the ground, to dance round.

BRIDEWELL, bride'wĕl. s. A house of correction.

BRIDGE, bridje. s. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To BRIDGE, bridje. v. a. To raise a bridge over any place.

BRIDLE, bri'dl. s. (405). The head-stall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.

To BRIDLE, bri'dl. v. a. To guide by a bridle; to restrain, to govern.

To BRIDLE, bri'dl. v. n. To hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND, bri'dl-hănd. s. The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF, brēēf. a. Short, concise; contracted, narrow.

BRIEF, brēēf. s. A short extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing the case; letters patent, giving license to a charitable collection; in musick, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.

BRIEFLY, brēēf'lē. ad. Concisely, in few words.

BRIEFNESS, brēēf'nĕs. s. Conciseness, shortness.

BRIER, bri'ŭr. s. (98) (418). A plant.

BRIERY, bri'ŭr-rē. a. (555). Rough, full of briers.

BRIGADE, brē-gāde'. s. (117). A division of forces, a body of men.

BRIGADIER GENERAL, brig-ă-dēēr'. s. An officer next in order below a major-general (257).

BRIGANDINE, brig'ăn-dine. (150). } s.
BRIGANTINE, brig'ăn-tine. } A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates; a coat of mail.

☞ All our orthoepists found the last *i* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the stage does not pronounce it short; a pronunciation to which the stage is very prone, as *Valentine*, *Cymbeline*, &c. are heard on the stage as if written *Valentin*, *Cymbelin*, &c.

"You may remember, scarce three years are past,
"When in your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
"The Adriatic wedded by our Duke,
"And I was with you."——*Venice Preserved.*

BRIGHT, brite. a. Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illustrious, as a bright reign; witty, acute, as a bright genius.

To BRIGHTEN, bri'tn. v. a. (103). To make bright, to make to shine; to make luminous by light from without; to make gay, or alert; to make illustrious; to make acute.

To BRIGHTEN, bri'tn. v. n. To grow bright, to clear up.

BRIGHTLY, brite'lē. ad. Splendidly, with lustre.

BRIGHTNESS, brite'nĕs. s. Lustre, splendour; acuteness.

BRILLIANCY, bril'yăn-sē. s. Lustre, splendour.

BRILLIANT, bril'yănt. a. (113). Shining, sparkling.

BRILLIANT, bril'yănt. s. A diamond of the finest cut.

BRILLIANTNESS, bril'yănt-nĕs. s. Splendour, lustre.

BRIM, brim. s. The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.

To BRIM, brim. v. a. To fill to the top.

To BRIM, brim. v. n. To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brim'fŭl. a. Full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brim'fŭl-nĕs. s. Fulness to the top.

BRIMMER, brim'mŭr. s. A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, brim'stōne. s. Sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, brim'stō-nē. a. Full of brimstone.

BRINDED, brin'dĕd. a. Streaked, tabby.

BRINDLE, brin'dl. s. (405) (359). The state of being brinded.

BRINDLED, brin'dld. a. (405). Brinded, streaked.

BRINE, brine. s. Water impregnated with salt, the sea; tears.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

BRINEPIT, brīne'pit. s. Pit of ſalt water.

To BRING, brīng. v. a. (408) (409). To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to ſend; to cauſe to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular ſtate; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To bring about, to bring to paſs, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure, to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action: To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit, to ſhow; To bring under, to ſubdue, to repreſs; To bring up, to educate, to inſtruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINGER, brīng'ŭr. s. (409). The perſon that brings any thing.

BRINISH, brī'nīſh. a. Having the ſtate of brine, ſalt.

BRINISHNESS, brī'nīſh-nēs. s. Saltneſs.

BRINK, brīnk. s. The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, brī'nē. a. Salt.

BRISK, brīſk. a. Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, ſpirituous; vivid, bright.

BRISKET, brīs'kit. s. (99). The breaſt of an animal.

BRISKLY, brīſk'lē. ad. Actively, vigorouſly.

BRISKNESS, brīſk'nēs. s. Livelineſs, vigour, quickneſs; gayety.

BRISTLE, brīs'ſl. s. (405) (472). The ſtiff hair of ſwine.

To BRISTLE, brīs'ſl. v. a. To erect in briſtles.

To BRISTLE, brīs'ſl. v. n. To ſtand erect as briſtles.

BRISTLY, brīs'lē. a. Thick ſet with briſtles.

BRISTOL STONE, brīs'tŏl-ſtōne. s. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

BRIT, brīt. s. The name of a fiſh.

BRITTLE, brīt'tl. a. (405). Fragile, apt to break.

BRITTLENESS, brīt'tl-nēs. s. Aptneſs to break.

BRIZE, brīze. s. The gadfly.

BROACH, brōtſh. s. (295). A ſpit.

To BROACH, brōtſh. v. a. To ſpit, to pierce as with a ſpit; to pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor; to open any ſtore; to give out, to utter any thing.

BROACHER, brōtſh'ŭr. s. A ſpit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, brâwd. a. (295). Wide, extended in breadth; large; clear, open; groſs, coarſe; obſcene, fulſome; bold, not delicate, not reſerved.

BROAD CLOTH, brâwd'clŏth. s. A fine kind of cloth.

To BROADEN, brâw'dn. v. n. (103). To grow broad.

BROADLY, brâwd'lē. ad. In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brâwd'nēs. s. Breadth, extent from ſide to ſide; coarſeneſs, fulſomeneſs.

BROADSIDE, brâwd'ſide. s. The ſide of a ſhip; the volley of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

BROADSWORD, brâwd'ſōrd. s. A cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, brâwd'wize. ad. (140). According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, brō-kāde'. s. A ſilken ſtuff variegated.

BROCADED, brō-kā'dĕd. a. Dreſt in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCAGE, brō'kidje. s. (90). The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things.

BROCCOLI, brŏk'kō-lē. s. A ſpecies of cabbage.

BROCH, brŏk. s. A badger.

BROCKET, brŏk'kit. s. (99). A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, brōg. s. (337). A kind of ſhoe; a corrupt dialect.

To BROIDER, brŏĕ'dŭr. v. a. To adorn with figures of needle-work.

BROIDERY, brŏĕ'dŭr-rē. s. (555). Embroidery, flower-work.

BROIL, brŏil. s. A tumult, a quarrel.

To BROIL, brŏil. v. a. To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals.

To BROIL, brŏil. v. n. To be in the heat.

BROKE, brōke. Preterimperfect tenſe of the verb To break.

To BROKE, brōke. v. n. To contract buſineſs for others.

BROKEN, brō'kn. (103). Part. paſſ. of Break.

BROKEN-HEARTED, brō'kn-hār'tĕd. a. Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear.

BROKENLY, brō'kn-lē. ad. Without any regular ſeries.

BROKER, brō'kŭr. s. A factor, one that does buſineſs for another; one who

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—òil;—pòûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

deals in old houſehold goods; a pimp, a match-maker.

BROKERAGE, brò'kûr-îdje. s. (90). The pay or reward of a broker.

BRONCHOCELE, brôn'kò-sêle. s. A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria called the Bronchos.

BRONCHIAL, brôn'kê-âl. } a. Belonging
BRONCHICK, brôn'kîk. } to the throat.

BRONCHOTOMY, brôn-kôt'tò-mê. s. The operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation (518).

BRONSE, brônze. s. Braſs; a medal.

BROOCH, brôôtſh. s. A jewel, an ornament of jewels.

To BROOD, brôôd. v. n. To ſit on eggs, to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly; to mature any thing by care.

To BROOD, brôôd. v. a. To cheriſh by care, to hatch.

BROOD, brôôd. s. Offspring, progeny; generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.

BROODY, brôô'dê. a. In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs.

BROOK, brôôk. s. A running water; a rivulet.

To BROOK, brôôk. v. a. To bear, to endure.

To BROOK, brôôk. v. n. To endure, to be content.

BROOKLIME, brôôk'lîme. s. A ſort of water; an herb.

BROOM, brôôm. s. A ſhrub, a beſom, ſo called from the matter of which it is made.

BROOMLAND, brôôm'lând. s. Land that bears broom.

BROOMSTAFF, brôôm'ſtâf. s. The ſtaff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMY, brôô'mê, a. Full of broom.

BROTH, brôth. s. Liquor in which fleſh is boiled.

BROTHEL, brôth'êl. } s.
BROTHEL-HOUSE, brôth'êl-hòûſe. } A bawdy-houſe.

BROTHER, brûth'ûr. s. (98). One born of the ſame father or mother; any one cloſely united; any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion; Brother is uſed in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, brûth'ûr hûd. s. The ſtate or quality of being a brother; an aſſociation of men for any purpoſe, a fraternity; a claſs of men of the ſame kind.

BROTHERLY, brûth'ûr-lê. a. Natural to brothers, ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother.

BROUGHT, brâwt. (393). Part. paſſive of Bring.

BROW, brôû. s. The arch of hair over the eye; forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.

To BROWBEAT, brôû'bête. v. a. To depreſs with ſtern looks.

BROWBOUND, brôû'bôûnd. a. Crowned.

BROWSICK, brôû'sîk. a. Dejected.

BROWN, brôûn. a. The name of a colour.

BROWNBILL, brôûn'bîl. s. The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot.

BROWNNESS, brôûn'nês. s. A brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, brôûn-ſtûd'dê. s. Gloomy meditations.

To BROWSE, brôûze. v. a. To eat branches or ſhrubs.

To BRUISE, brôôze. v. a. (343). To cruſh or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, brôôze. s. A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy.

BRUISEWORT, brôôze'wûrt. s. Comfrey.

BRUIT, brôôt. s. (343). Rumour, noiſe, report.

BRUMAL, brôô'mâl. a. Belonging to the winter.

BRUNETT, brôô-nêt'. s. A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, brûnt. s. Shock, violence; blow, ſtroke.

BRUSH, brûſh. s. An inſtrument for rubbing; a rude aſſault, a ſhock.

To BRUSH, brûſh. v. a. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh; to ſtrike with quickneſs; to paint with a bruſh.

To BRUSH, brûſh. v. n. To move with haſte; to fly over, to ſkim lightly.

BRUSHER, brûſh'ûr. s. He that uſes a bruſh.

BRUSHWOOD, brûſh'wôôd. s. Rough, ſhrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, brûſh-ê. a. Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh.

To BRUSTLE, brûs'ſl. v. n. (472). To crackle.

BRUTAL, brôô'tâl. a. (343). That which belongs to a brute; ſavage, cruel, inhuman.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Brutality, brōō-tăl'ē-tē. s. Savageneſs, churliſhneſs.

To **Brutalize**, brōō'tă-līze. v. n. To grow brutal or ſavage.

Brutally, brōō'tăl-lē. ad. Churliſhly, inhumanly.

Brute, brōōt. a. (339). Senſeleſs, unconſcious; ſavage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

Brute, brōōt. s. A creature without reaſon.

Bruteness, brōōt'nĕs. s. Brutality.

To **Brutify**, brōōt'tē fī. v. a. To make a man a brute.

Brutish, brōō'tĭſh. a. Beſtial, reſembling a beaſt; rough, ſavage, ferocious; groſs, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

Brutishly, brōō'tĭſh-lē. ad. In the manner of a brute.

Brutishness, brōō'tĭſh-nĕs. s. Brutality, ſavageneſs.

Bryony, brī'ō-nē. s. A plant.

Bub, bŭb. s. Strong malt liquor. A low word.

Bubble, bŭb'bl. s. (405). A ſmall bladder of water; any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; a cheat, a falſe ſhow; the perſon cheated.

To **Bubble**, bŭb'bl. v. n. To riſe in bubbles; to run with a gentle noiſe.

To **Bubble**, bŭb'bl. v. a. To cheat.

Bubbler, bŭb'blŭr. s. (405). A cheat.

Bubby, bŭb'bē. s. A woman's breaſt. A low word.

Bubo, bū'bō. s. The groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum: all tumours in that part are called Buboes.

Bucaniers, bŭk-ă-nēērz'. s. A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

Buck, bŭk. s. The liquor in which clothes are waſhed: the clothes waſhed in the liquor.

Buck, bŭk. s. The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals.

To **Buck**, bŭk. v. a. To waſh clothes.

To **Buck**, bŭk. v. n. To copulate as bucks and does.

Buckbasket, bŭk'băſ-kĕt. s. The baſket in which clothes are carried to the waſh.

Buckbean, bŭk'bēne. s. A plant, a ſort of treſoil.

Bucket, bŭk'kĭt. s. (99). The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well; the veſſel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Buckle, bŭk'kl. s. (405). A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten one thing to another; the ſtate of the hair criſped and curled.

To **Buckle**, bŭk'kl. v. a. To faſten with a buckle; to confine.

To **Buckle**, bŭk'kl. v. n. To bend, to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.

Buckler, bŭk'lŭr. s. A ſhield.

Buckmast, bŭk'măſt. s. The fruit or maſt of the beech tree.

Buckram, bŭk'rŭm. s. A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum.

Buckshorn-plantain, bŭks'hŏrn-plān'tĭn. s. A plant.

Buckthorn, bŭk'*th*ŏrn. s. A tree.

Bucolick, bū-kŏl'ĭck. s. A paſtoral.

☞ From the tendency we have to remove the accent to the beginning of ſuch Latin words as we Anglicize by dropping the laſt ſyllable, we ſometimes hear this word improperly accented on the firſt ſyllable.—See Academy. The authorities for the accent on the ſecond ſyllable are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnſon, W. Johnſton, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Dr. Aſh, and Entick; Buchanan ſtands alone for the accent on the firſt.

Bud, bŭd. s. The firſt ſhoot of a plant, a germ.

To **Bud**, bŭd. v. n. To put forth young ſhoots, or germs; to be in the bloom.

To **Bud**, bŭd. v. a. To inoculate.

To **Budge**, bŭdje. v. n. To ſtir.

Budge, bŭdje. a. Stiff, formal.

Budger, bŭd'jŭr. s. One that ſtirs.

Budget, bŭd'jĕt. s. A bag, ſuch as may be eaſily carried; a ſtore, or ſtock.

Buff, bŭf. s. Leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo, uſed for waiſt belts, pouches, &c. a military coat.

To **Buff**, bŭf. v. a. To ſtrike. A low word.

Buffalo, bŭf'fă-lō. s. A kind of wild bull or cow.

Buffet, bŭf'fĭt. s. (99). A blow with the fiſt.

Buffet, bŭf-fĕt'. s. A kind of cupboard.

To **Buffet**, bŭf'fĭt. v. n. (99). To box, to beat.

To **Buffet**, bŭf'fĭt. v. n. To play a boxing-match.

Buffeter, bŭf'fĭt-tŭr. s. A boxer.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

BUFFLE, bŭf'fl. s. (405). The ſame with buffalo.

BUFFLEHEADED, bŭf'fl-hĕd'ĕd. a. Dull, ſtupid.

BUFFOON, bŭf-fōōn'. s. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport by low jeſts and antick poſtures, a jackpudding; a man that practiſes indecent raillery.

BUFFOONERY, bŭf-fōōn'ŭr-rē. s. The practice of a buffoon; low jeſts, ſcurrile mirth.

BUG, bŭg. s. A ſtinking inſect, bred in old houſehold ſtuff.

BUGBEAR, bŭg'bāre. s. A frightful object, a falſe terror.

BUGGINESS, bŭg'gē-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY, bŭg'gē. a. (283). Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE, bū'gl. (405). } s. A hunting horn.
BUGLEHORN, bū'gl-hŏrn. }

BUGLE, bū'gl. s. A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

BUGLE, bū'gl. s. A plant.

BUGLOSS, bū'glŏs. s. The herb oxtongue.

To BUILD, bĭld. v. a. (341). To make a fabrick, or an edifice; to raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.

To BUILD, bĭld. v. n. To depend on, to reſt on.

BUILDER, bĭld'ŭr. s. (98). He that builds, an architect.

BUILDING, bĭld'ĭng. s. (410). A fabrick, an edifice.

BUILT, bĭlt. s. The form, the ſtructure.

BULB, bŭlb. s. A round body, or root.

BULBACEOUS, bŭl-bā'shŭs. a. The ſame with Bulbous.

BULBOUS, bŭl'bŭs. a. (314). Containing bulbs.

To BULGE, bŭlje. v. n. To take in water, to founder, to jut out.

BULK, bŭlk. s. Magnitude, ſize, quantity; the groſs, the majority; main fabrick.

BULK, bŭlk. s. A part of a building jutting out.

BULKHEAD, bŭlk-hĕd'. s. A partition made acroſs a ſhip with boards.

BULKINESS, bŭl'kē-nĕs. s. Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize.

BULKY, bŭl'kē. a. Of great ſize or ſtature.

BULL, bŭl. s. (173). The male of black cattle; in the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy, powerful, and violent; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack; a letter publiſhed by the Pope; a blunder.

BULLBAITING, bŭl'bā-ting. s. The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR, bŭl'bĕg-ŭr. s. Something terrible to fright children with.

BULL-DOG, bŭl'dŏg. s. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.

BULL-HEAD, bŭl'hĕd. s. A ſtupid fellow; the name of a fiſh.

BULL-WEED, bŭl'wēēd. s. Knapweed.

BULL-WORT, bŭl'wŭrt. s. Biſhopsweed.

BULLACE, bŭl'lĭs. s. (98). A wild ſour plum.

BULLET, bŭl'lĭt. s. (99). A round ball of metal.

BULLION, bŭl'yŭn. s. (113). Gold or ſilver in the lump unwrought.

BULLITION, bŭl-lĭsh'ŭn. s. (177). The act or ſtate of boiling.

BULLOCK, bŭl'lŭk. s. (166). A young bull.

BULLY, bŭl'lē. s. A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow.

BULRUSH, bŭl'rŭsh. s. A large ruſh.

BULWARK, bŭl'wŭrk. s. A fortification, a citadel; a ſecurity.

BUM, bŭm. s. The part on which we ſit; it is uſed, in compoſition, for any thing mean or low, as bum-bailiff.

BUMBAILIFF. bŭm-bā'lĭf. s. A bailiff of the meaneſt kind, one that is employed in arreſts.

BUMBARD, bŭm'bărd. s. See BOMBARD.

BUMBAST bŭm-bāst'. s.

☞ A cloth made of patches; patchwork; more properly written *Bombaſt*, as derived by Mr. Stevens from *Bombycinus*, made of ſilk.

BUMP, bŭmp. s. A ſwelling, a protuberance.

To BUMP, bŭmp. v. a.—See BOMB. To make a loud noiſe.

BUMPER, bŭm'pŭr. s. (98). A cup filled.

☞ There is a plauſible derivation of this word from the French *Bon Pere*, which, ſay the anti-clerical critics, was the toaſt which the Monks gave to the Pope in a full glaſs. The farther a derivation is traced, the better it is liked by the common crowd of critics; but Mr. Elphinſton, who ſaw farther into Engliſh and French etymology than any author I have met with, contents himſelf with deriving this word from the word *Bump*, which, as a verb, ſignifies the action of ſome heavy body that makes a denſe noiſe, and,

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

as a noun, implies the general effect of ſuch an action on the animal frame, which is a protuberance or ſwelling; and the ſwelling out of the liquor when a glaſs is full ſeems the natural offſpring of the ſubſtantive *Bump*.

Dr. Aſh, whoſe etymological knowledge ſeems very extenſive, gives this word the ſame derivation, but tells us that the word *Bumpkin* is of uncertain etymology; a little attention, however, would, I think, have led him to the ſame origin of this word as the former; for the heavy and protuberant form of the ruſticks, to whom this word is generally applied, might very naturally generate the appellation.

BUMPKIN, bŭmp'kĭn. s. An awkward heavy ruſtick.—See BUMPER.

BUMPKINLY, bŭmp'kĭn-lē. a. Having the manner or appearance of a clown.

BUNCH, bŭnſh. s. (352). A hard lump a knob; a cluſter; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot.

BUNCHBACKED, bŭnſh'bākt. a. Having bunches on the back.

BUNCHY, bŭn'ſhē. a. Growing into bunches.

BUNDLE, bŭn'dl. s. (405). A number of things bound together; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

To BUNDLE, bŭn'dl. v. a. To tie in a bundle.

BUNG, bŭng. s. A ſtoppel for a barrel.

To BUNG, bŭng. v. a. To ſtop up.

BUNGHOLE, bŭng'hōle. s. The hole at which the barrel is filled.

To BUNGLE, bŭng'gl. v. n. (405). To perform clumſily.

To BUNGLE, bŭng'gl. v. a. To botch, to manage clumſily.

BUNGLE, bŭng'gl. s. A botch, an awkwardneſs.

BUNGLER, bŭng'glŭr. s. A bad workman.

BUNGLINGLY, bŭng'gling-lē. ad. Clumſily, awkwardly.

BUNN, bŭn. s. A kind of ſweet bread.

BUNT, bŭnt. s. An increaſing cavity.

BUNTER, bŭn'tŭr. s. (98). Any low vulgar woman.

BUNTING, bŭn'ting. s. The name of a bird.

BUOY, bŭoē. s. (346). A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.

To BUOY, bŭoē. v. a. To keep afloat.

BUOYANCY, bŭoē'ăn-ſē. s. The quality of floating.

BUOYANT, bŭoē'ănt. a. Which will not ſink.

BUR, bŭr. s. A rough head of a plant.

BURBOT, bŭr'bŭt. s. (166). A fiſh full of prickles.

BURDELAIS, bŭr-dē-lā'. s. A ſort of grape.

BURDEN, bŭr'dn. s. (103). A load; ſomething grievous; a birth; the verſe repeated in a ſong.

To BURDEN, bŭr'dn. v. a. To load, to incumber.

BURDENER, bŭr'dn-ŭr. s. (98). A loader, an oppreſſor.

BURDENOUS, bŭr'dn-ŭs. a. Grievous, oppreſſive; uſeleſs.

BURDENSOME, bŭr'dn-sŭm. a. Grievous, troubleſome.

BURDENSOMENESS, bŭr'dn-sŭm-nēs. s. Weight, uneaſineſs.

BURDOCK, bŭr'dŏk. s.—See DOCK.

BUREAU, bū-rō'. s. A cheſt of drawers.

BURG, bŭrg. s.—See BURROW.

BURGAGE, bŭr'gădje. s. (90). A tenure proper to cities and towns.

BURGAMOT, bŭr-gă-mŏt'. s. A ſpecies of pear.

BURGANET, or BURGONET, bŭr'gō-nĕt. s. A kind of helmet.

BURGESS, bŭr'jĕs. s. A citizen, a freeman of a city; a repreſentative of a town corporate.

BURGH, bŭrg. s. (392). A corporate town or borough.

BURGHER, bŭr'gŭr. s. One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

BURGHERSHIP, bŭr'gŭr-ſhĭp. s. The privilege of a burgher.

BURGLARY, bŭr'glā-rē. s. Robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.

BURGOMASTER, bŭr'gō-măſ-tŭr. s. One employed in the government of a city.

BURIAL, bĕr'rē ăl. s. (178). The act of burying, ſepulture, interment; the act of placing any thing under earth; the church ſervice for funerals.

BURIER, bĕr'rē-ŭr. s. He that buries.

BURINE, bū'rĭn. s. A graving tool.

BURLACE, bŭr'lăſe. s. A ſort of grape.

To BURL, bŭrl. v. a. To dreſs cloth as fullers do.

BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕſk'. a. (415). Jocular, tending to raiſe laughter.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕsk'. s. Ludicrous language.

To BURLESQUE, bŭr-lĕsk'. v. a. To turn to ridicule.

BURLINESS, bŭr'lė-nĕs. s. Bulk, bluſter.

BURLY, bŭr'lė. a. Big of ſtature.

To BURN, bŭrn. v. a. To conſume with fire; to wound with fire.

To BURN, bŭrn. v. n. To be on fire; to be inflamed with paſſion; to act as fire.

BURN, bŭrn. s. A hurt cauſed by fire.

BURNER, bŭr'nŭr. s. A perſon that burns any thing.

BURNET, bŭr'nit. s. (99). A plant.

BURNING, bŭr'ning. s. (410). State of inflammation.

BURNING-GLASS, bŭr'ning-glâs. s. A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force.

To BURNISH, bŭr'nĭſh. v. a. To poliſh.

To BURNISH, bŭr'nĭſh. v. n. To grow bright or gloſſy.

BURNISHER, bŭr'nĭſh-ŭr. s. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes; the tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

BURNT, bŭrnt. Part. paſſ. of Burn.

BURR, bŭr. s. The lobe or lap of the ear.

BURREL, bŭr'rĕl. s. (99). A ſort of pear.

BURROW, bŭr'rō. s. A corporate town, that is, not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the holes made in the ground by conies.

To BURROW, bŭr'rō. v. n. To mine as conies or rabbits.

BURSAR, bŭr'sŭr. s. (88). The treaſurer of a college.

BURSE, bŭrſe. s. An exchange where merchants meet.

To BURST, bŭrſt. v. n. To break, or fly open; to fly aſunder; to break away, to ſpring; to come ſuddenly; to begin an action violently.

To BURST, bŭrſt. v. a. To break ſuddenly, to make a quick and violent diſruption.

BURST, bŭrſt. s. A ſudden diſpoſition.

BURST, bŭrſt. } Part. a.
BURSTEN, bŭr'ſtn. (472). }
Diſeaſed with a hernia or rupture (405).

BURSTNESS, bŭrſt'nĕs. s. A rupture.

BURSTWORT, bŭrſt'wŭrt. s. An herb good againſt ruptures.

BURT, bŭrt. s. A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN, bŭr'THn. s. (468). See BURDEN.

To BURY, bĕr'rė. v. a. (178). To inter, to put into a grave; to inter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.

BUSH, bŭſh. s. (173). A thick ſhrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhow that liquors are ſold there.

BUSHEL, bŭſh'il. s. (173). A meaſure containing eight gallons, a ſtrike.

BUSHINESS, bŭſh'ė-nĕs. s. The quality of being buſhy.

BUSHMENT, bŭſh'mĕnt. s. A thicket.

BUSHY, bŭſh'ė. a. Thick, full of ſmall branches; full of buſhes.

BUSILESS, bĭz'zė-lĕs. a. (178). At leiſure.

BUSILY, bĭz'zė-lė. ad. With hurry, actively.

BUSINESS, bĭz'nĕs. s. (178). Employment, multiplicity of affairs; an affair; the ſubject of action; ſerious engagement; right of action; a matter of queſtion; To do one's buſineſs, to kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

BUSK, bŭſk. s. A piece of ſteel, or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays.

BUSKIN, bŭs'kĭn. s. A kind of half boot, a ſhoe which comes to the mid-leg; a kind of high ſhoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

BUSKINED, bŭs'kind. a. (359). Dreſſed in buſkins.

BUSKY, bŭs'kė. a. Woody.

BUSS, bŭs. s. A kiſs, a ſalute with lips; a boat for fiſhing.

To BUSS, bŭs. v. a. To kiſs. A low word.

BUST, bŭſt. s. A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt.

BUSTARD, bŭs'tŭrd. s. (88). A wild turkey.

To BUSTLE, bŭs'ſl. v. n. (472). To be buſy, to ſtir.

BUSTLE, bŭs'ſl. s. A tumult, a hurry.

BUSTLER, bŭs'lŭr. s. (98). An active ſtirring man.

BUSY, bĭz'zė. a. (178). Employed with earneſtneſs; buſtling, active, meddling.

To BUSY, bĭz'zė. v. a. To employ, to engage.

BUSYBODY, bĭz'zė-bŏd-dė. s. A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

But, bŭt. conjunct. Except; yet, nevertheleſs; the particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwiſe than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwiſe than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; but for, had not this been.

But-end, bŭt'ĕnd'. s. The blunt end of any thing.

Butcher, bŭt'tſhŭr. s. (175). One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh; one that is delighted with blood.

To Butcher, bŭt'tſhŭr. v. a. To kill, to murder.

Butcherliness, bŭt'tſhŭr-lē-nĕs. s. A butcherly manner.

Butcherly, bŭt'tſhŭr-lē. a. Bloody, barbarous.

Butchery, bŭt'tſhŭr-rē. s. The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is ſhed.

Butler, bŭt'lŭr. s. (98). A ſervant employed in furniſhing the table.

Butment, bŭt'mĕnt. s. That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

Butt, bŭt. s. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jeſts.

Butt, bŭt. s. A veſſel, a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine.

To Butt, bŭt. v. a. To ſtrike with the head.

Butter, bŭt'tŭr. s. (98). An unctuous ſubſtance, made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

To Butter, bŭt'tŭr. v. a. To ſmear, or oil with butter; to increaſe the ſtakes every throw.

Butterbump, bŭt'tŭr-bŭmp. s. A fowl, the bittern.

Butterbur, bŭt'tŭr-bŭr. s. A plant.

Butterflower, bŭt'tŭr-flŏŏ'ŭr. s. A yellow flower of May.

Butterfly, bŭt'tŭr-flī. s. A beautiful inſect.

Butteris, bŭt'tŭr-rĭs. s. An inſtrument of ſteel uſed in paring the foot of a horſe.

Buttermilk, bŭt'tŭr-mĭlk. s. The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

Butterprint, bŭt'tŭr-prĭnt. s. A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

Buttertooth, bŭt'tŭr-tŏŏth. s. The great broad foretooth.

Butterwoman, bŭt'tŭr-wŭm-ŭn. s. A woman that ſells butter.

Butterwort, bŭt'tŭr-wŭrt. s. A plant, ſanicle.

Buttery, bŭt'tŭr-rē. a. Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Buttery, bŭt'tŭr-rē. s. The room where proviſions are laid up.

Buttock, bŭt'tŭk. s. (166). The rump, the part near the tail.

Button, bŭt'tn. s. (103) (170). Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

To Button, bŭt'tn. v. a. (405). To dreſs, to clothe; to faſten with buttons.

Buttonhole, bŭt'tn-hōle. s. The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Buttress, bŭt'trĭs. s. (99). A prop, a wall built to ſupport another; a prop, a ſupport.

To Buttress, bŭt'trĭs. v. a. To prop.

Buxom, bŭk'sŭm. a. (166). Obedient, obſequious; gay, lively, briſk; wanton, jolly.

Buxomly, bŭk'sŭm-lē. ad. Wantonly, amorouſly.

Buxomness, bŭk'sŭm-nĕs. s. Wantonneſs, amorouſneſs.

To Buy, bī. v. a. To purchaſe, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.

To Buy, bī. v. n. To treat about a purchaſe.

Buyer, bī'ŭr. s. He that buys, a purchaſer.

To Buzz, bŭz. v. n. To hum, to make a noiſe like bees; to whiſper, to prate.

Buzzard, bŭz'zŭrd. s. (88). A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.

Buzzer, bŭz'zŭr. s. (98). A ſecret whiſperer.

By, {bī. / bē.} prep. It notes the agent; it notes the inſtrument; it notes the cauſe; it notes the means by which any thing is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the ſum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beſide, noting paſſage; near to, in preſence, noting proximity; before Himſelf, it notes the abſence of all others; it is the ſolemn form of ſwearing; at hand; it is uſed in forms of obteſting; by proxy of, noting ſubſtitution.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

☞ The general ſound of this word is like the verb to *buy;* but we not unfrequently hear it pronounced like the verb to *be.* This latter ſound, however, is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and then only when uſed as a prepoſition; as when we ſay, Do you travel *by* land or *by* water? But in reading theſe lines of Pope:

" *By* land, *by* water, they renew the charge;
" They ſtop the chariot, and they board the barge."

Here we ought to give the word *by* the ſound of the verb to *buy;* ſo that pronouncing this like *be,* is, if the word will be pardoned me, a *colloquialiſm.*

BY, bi. ad. Near, at a ſmall diſtance; beſide, paſſing; in preſence.

BY AND BY, bi'ănd-bi'. ad. In a ſhort time.

BY, bi. s. Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.

BY-CONCERNMENT, bi'kŏn-sĕrn'mĕnt. s. Not the main buſineſs.

BY-END, bi'ĕnd'. s. Private intereſt, ſecret advantage.

BY-GONE, bi'gŏn'. a. Paſt.

BY-LAW, bi'lâw'. s. By-laws are orders made for the good of thoſe that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

BY-NAME, bi'nâme'. s. A nickname.

BY-PATH, bi'pâth'. s. A private or obſcure path.

BY-RESPECT, bi'rĕ-ſpĕkt'. s. Private end or view.

BY-ROOM, bi'rôôm'. s. A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, bi'ſpēētſh'. s. An incidental or caſual ſpeech.

BY-STANDER, bi'ſtăn'dŭr. s. A looker on, one unconcerned.

BY-STREET, bi'ſtrēēt'. s. An obſcure ſtreet.

BY-VIEW, bi'vū'. s. Private ſelf-intereſted purpoſe.

BY-WALK, bi'wâwk'. s. Private walk, not the main road.

BY-WAY, bi'wā'. s. A private and obſcure way.

BY-WEST, bĕ-wĕſt'. a. Weſtward, to the weſt of.

BY-WORD, bi'wŭrd'. s. A ſaying, a proverb: a term of reproach.

C.

CAB, kăb. s. A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh.

CABAL, kă-băl'. s. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign; intrigue.

☞ The political ſignification of this word owes its original to the five Cabinet Miniſters in Charles the Second's reign; Clifford, Aſhley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale: this junto were known by the name of the *Cabal;* a word which the inicial letters of their names happened to compoſe.

To CABAL, kă-băl'. v. n. To form cloſe intrigues.

CABALIST, kăb'ă-liſt. s. One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALLISTICAL, kăb-ăl-liſ'tĕ-kăl. } a.

CABALLISTICK, kăb-ăl liſ'tĭk. } a. Something that has an occult meaning.

CABALLER, kă-băl'lŭr. s. He that engages in cloſe deſigns, an intriguer.

CABBAGE, kăb'bĭdje. s. (90). A plant.

To CABBAGE, kăb'bĭdje. v. a. To ſteal in cutting clothes.

CABBAGE-TREE, kăb'bĭdje-trēē. s. A ſpecies of palm-tree.

CABBAGE-WORM, kăb'bĭdje-wŭrm. s. An inſect.

CABIN, kăb'bĭn. s. A ſmall room; a ſmall chamber in a ſhip; a cottage, or ſmall houſe.

To CABIN, kăb'bĭn. v. n. To live in a cabin.

To CABIN, kăb'bĭn. v. a. To confine in a cabin.

CABINED, kăb'bĭnd. a. (362). Belonging to a cabin.

CABINET, kăb'ĭn-ĕt. s. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which conſultations are held.

CABINET-COUNCIL, kăb'ĭn-ĕt-kŏŭn'sĭl s. A council held in a private manner.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CABINET-MAKER, kăb'ĭn-ĕt-mā'kŭr. s. One that makes ſmall nice work in wood.

CABLE, kā'bl. s. (405). The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

CACHECTICAL, kă-kĕk'tĕ-kăl. } a.
CACHECTICK, kă-kĕk'tĭk. }
Having an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, kăk'kĕk-sē. s. (517). Such a diſtemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only orthöepiſt who accents this word on the firſt ſyllable as I have done; and yet every other lexicographer, who has the word, accents *Anorexy*, *Ataxy*, and *Artaraxy*, on the firſt ſyllable, except Mr. Sheridan, who accents *Anorexy*, and Bailey *Ataxy* on the penultimate.—Whence this variety and inconſiſtency ſhould ariſe, it is not eaſy to determine. *Orthodoxy* and *Apoplexy* had ſufficiently chalked out the analogy of accentuation in theſe words. The terminations in *axy* and *exy* do not form a ſpecies of words which may be called enclitical, like *logy* and *graphy* (517), but ſeem to be exactly under the predicament of thoſe Latin and Greek words, which, when adopted into Engliſh by dropping their laſt ſyllable, remove the accent at leaſt two ſyllables higher.—See ACADEMY.

CACHINNATION, kăk-kĭn-nā'shŭn. s. A loud laughter (353).

CACKEREL, kăk'ŭr-ĕl. s. (555) (99). A fiſh.

To CACKLE, kăk'kl. v. n. (405). To make a noiſe as a gooſe; ſometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

CACKLE, kăk'kl. s. The voice of a gooſe or fowl.

CACKLER, kăk'lŭr. s. (98). A fowl that cackles; a telltale, a tattler.

CACOCHYMICAL, kăk-kō-kĭm'ĕ-kăl. } a.
CACOCHYMICK, kăk-kō-kĭm'ĭk. } a.
(353) (509).
Having the humours corrupted.

CACOCHYMY, kăk'kō-kĭm-mē. s. A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate.

☞ Johnſon and Bailey accent this word *Cacochym'y*, Sheridan and Buchanan *Cacoch'ymy*, and Dr. Aſh *Cac'ochymy*; and this laſt accentuation I have adopted for reaſons given under the word *Cachexy*—which ſee.

CACOPHONY, kă-kŏf'ō-nē. s. (518). A bad ſound of words.

To CACUMINATE, kă-kū'mĕ-nāte. v. a. To make ſharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS, kă-dăv'ĕ-rŭs. a. Having the appearance of a dead carcaſe.

CADDIS, kăd'dĭs. s. A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE, kāde. a. Tame, ſoft, as a cade lamb.

CADE, kāde. s. A barrel.

CADENCE, kā'dĕnſe. } s. Fall, ſtate of
CADENCY, kā'dĕn-sē. } ſinking, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verſes, or periods; the tone or ſound.

CADENT, kā'dĕnt. a. Falling down.

CADET, kă-dĕt'. s. The younger brother; the youngeſt brother; a volunteer in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CADGER, kăd'jŭr. s. A huckſter.

☞ This word is only uſed by the vulgar in London, where it is not applied to any particular profeſſion or employment, but nearly in the ſame ſenſe as curmudgeon, and is corruptly pronounced as if written *Cajer*.

CADI, kā'dē. s. A magiſtrate among the Turks.

CADILLACK, kă-dĭl'lăk. s. A ſort of pear.

CÆSURA, sē-zhū'rā. s. (479) (480). A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long; a pauſe in verſe.

CAFTAN, kăf'tăn. s. A Perſian veſt or garment.

CAG, kăg. s. A barrel or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, kāje. s. An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beaſts; a priſon for petty malefactors.

To CAGE, kāje. v. n. To incloſe in a cage.

CAIMAN, kā'măn. s. (88). The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE, kă-jōle'. v. a. To flatter, to ſoothe.

CAJOLER, kă-jō'lŭr. s. A flatterer, a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, kă-jō'lŭr-rē. s. (555). Flattery.

CAITIFF, kā'tĭf. s. A mean villain, a deſpicable knave.

CAKE, kāke. s. A kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high.

To CAKE, kāke. v. n. To harden as dough in the oven.

CALABASH, kăl'ă-băſh. s. A ſpecies of a large gourd.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ôil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

CALABASH TREE, kâl'â-bâsh-trêe. s. A tree of which the ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for inſtruments of muſick.

CALAMANCO, kâl-â-mâng'kô. s. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

CALAMINE, kâl'â-mîne. s. (149). A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs.

CALAMINT, kâl'â-mînt. s. The name of a plant.

CALAMITOUS, kâ-lâm'ê-tŭs. a. Miſerable, involved in diſtreſs, unhappy, wretched.

CALAMITOUSNESS, kâ-lâm'ê-tŭs-nês. s. Miſery, diſtreſs.

CALAMITY, kâ-lâm'ê-tê. s. Misfortune, cauſe of miſery.

CALAMUS, kâl'â-mŭs. s. A ſort of reed or ſweet ſcented wood, mentioned in Scripture.

CALASH, kâ-lâſh'. s. A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

CALCARIOUS, kâl-kâ'rê-ŭs. a. Partaking of the nature of calx.

CALCEATED, kâl'ſhê-â-têd. a. (450). Shod, fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDONIUS, kâl-ſê-dô'nê-ŭs. s. A kind of precious ſtone.

CALCINATION, kâl-ſê-nâ'ſhŭn. s. Such a management of bodies by fire as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.

CALCINATORY, kâl-sîn'â-tŭr-ê. s. A veſſel uſed in calcination.

☞ Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the firſt ſyllable, and Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Perry on the ſecond. I prefer the ſame accent as on the verb To calcine (512).

To CALCINE, kâl-sîne'. v. a. To burn in the fire to a calx or ſubſtance eaſily reduced to powder; to burn up.

To CALCINE, kâl-sîne'. v. n. To become a calx by heat.

To CALCULATE, kâl'kŭ-lâte. v. a. To compute, to reckon; to adjuſt, to project for any certain end.

CALCULATION, kâl-kŭ-lâ'ſhŭn. s. A practice or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the reſult of arithmetical operation.

CALCULATOR, kâl'kŭ-lâ-tŭr. s. (521). A computer.

CALCULATORY, kâl'kŭ-lâ-tŭr-ê. a. Belonging to calculation. (512).

CALCULE, kâl'kŭle. s. Reckoning, compute.

CALCULOSE, kâl-kŭ-lôſe'. } a. Stony, gritty.
CALCULOUS, kâl'kŭ-lŭs. }

CALCULUS, kâl'kŭ-lŭs. s. The ſtone in the bladder.

CALDRON, kâwl'drŭn. s. (166). A pot, a boiler, a kettle.

CALEFACTION, kâl-ê-fâk'ſhŭn. s. The act of heating any thing; the ſtate of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kâl-ê-fâk'tîv. a. That which makes any thing hot, heating.

CALEFACTORY, kâl-ê-fâk'tŭr-ê. a. That which heats.

To CALEFY, kâl'ê-fî. v. n. (183). To grow hot, to be heated.

CALENDAR, kâl'ên-dŭr. s. (88). A regiſter of the year, in which the months and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals or holidays.

To CALENDER, kâl'ên-dŭr. v. a. To dreſs cloth.

CALENDER, kâl'ên-dŭr. s. (98). A hot preſs, a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

CALENDERER, kâl'ên-dêr-ŭr. s. The perſon who calenders.

CALENDS, kâl'êndz. s. The firſt day of the month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, kâl'ên tſhûre. s. (461). A diſtemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields.

CALF, kâf. s. (401) (78). The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CALIBER, kâl'ê-bŭr. s. The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

☞ Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the ſecond ſyllable, and gives the *i* the ſound of double *e* like the French; but Johnſon, Kenrick, Aſh, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, conſider the word as perfectly angliciſed, and place the accent on the firſt ſyllable as I have done.

CALICE, kâl'îs. s. A cup, a chalice.

CALICO, kâl'ê-kô. s. An Indian ſtuff made of cotton.

CALID, kâl'îd. a. Hot, burning.

CALIDITY, kâ-lîd'dê-tê. s. (511). Heat.

CALIF, } kâ'lîf. } s. A title aſ-
CALIPH, } ſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGATION, kâl-lê-gâ'ſhŭn. s. Darkneſs, cloudineſs.

CALIGINOUS, kâ-lîdje'ê-nŭs. a Obſcure, dim.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CALIGINOUSNESS, kă-lĭdje'ē-nŭs-nĕs. s. Darkneſs.

CALIVER, kăl'ē-vŭr. s. A handgun, a harquebuſe, an old muſket.

To CALK, kawk. v. a. To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip.

CALKER, kaw'kŭr. s. The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

To CALL, kawl. v. a. (77). To name; to ſummon or invite; to convoke; to ſummon judicially; in the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publiſh; to make a ſhort viſit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view; to ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination; To call back, to revoke; To call in, to reſume money at intereſt; To call over, to read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll; To call out, to challenge.

CALL, kawl. s. A vocal addreſs; requiſition; divine vocation; ſummons to true religion; an impulſe; authority, command; a demand, a claim; an inſtrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

CALLAT, CALLET, } kăl'lĕt. s. A trull.

CALLING, kawl'ling. s. Vocation, profeſſion, trade; proper ſtation, or employment; claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, kăl'lē-pŭrz. s. (98). Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks.

CALLOSITY, kăl-lŏs'sē-tē. s. A kind of ſwelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kăl'lŭs. a. Hardened, inſenſible.

CALLOUSNESS, kăl'lŭs-nĕs. s. Induration of the fibres; inſenſibility.

CALLOW, kăl'lō. a. Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALLUS, kăl'lŭs. s. An induration of the fibres; the hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kām. a. (80). Quiet, ſerene; undiſturbed, unruffled.

CALM, kām. s. Serenity, ſtillneſs; quiet, repoſe.

To CALM, kām. v. a. To ſtill, to quiet; to pacify, to appeaſe.

CALMER, kām'ŭr. s. (403). The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kām'lē. ad. Without ſtorms, or violence; without paſſions, quietly.

CALMNESS, kām'nĕs. s. Tranquillity, ſerenity; mildneſs, freedom from paſſion.

CALOMEL, kăl'ō-mĕl. s. Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

CALORIFICK, kăl-ō-rĭf'ĭk. a. That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, kă-lŏt'. s. A cap or coif.

CALTROPS, kăl'trŏps. s. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of Tribulus.

To CALVE, kāv. v. n. (78). To bring forth a calf, ſpoken of a cow.

To CALUMNIATE, kă-lŭm'nē-āte. v. a. To ſlander (91).

CALUMNIATION, kă-lŭm-nē-ā'shŭn. s. A malicious and falſe repreſentation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, kă-lŭm'nē-ā-tŭr. s. (521). A forger of accuſation, a ſlanderer.

CALUMNIOUS, kă-lŭm'nē-ŭs. a. Slanderous, falſely reproachful.

CALUMNY, kăl'ŭm-nē. s. Slander, falſe charge.

CALX, kălks. s. Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CALYCLE, kăl'ē-kl. s. (405). A ſmall bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, kă-mā'yōō. s. A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſcapes, formed by nature.

CAMBER, kām'bŭr. s. A piece of timber cut arch-wiſe.

CAMBRICK, kāme'brĭk. s. (542). A kind of fine linen.—See CHAMBER.

CAME, kāme. The preterit of To come.

CAMEL, kăm'ĕl. s. (99). A beaſt of burden.

CAMELOPARD, kă mĕl'lō-pārd. s. An animal taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick.

CAMELOT, CAMLET, } kăm'lĕt. } s. (99). A kind of ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk.

CAMERA OBSCURA. kăm'ĕ-rā-ŏb-skū'-rā. s. An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects oppoſite are repreſented inverted.

CAMERADE.—See COMRADE.

CAMERATED, kăm'ĕr-ā-tĕd. a. Arched.

CAMERATION, kăm-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s. A vaulting or arching.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd:—*th*in, THIS.

CAMISADO, kăm-ė-ſä'dō. s. (77). An attack made in the dark, on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward.

CAMISATED, kăm'ė-ſä-tėd. a. Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CAMLET, kăm'lėt. s. See CAMELOT.

CAMMOCK, kăm'mŭk. s. (166). An herb, petty whin, or reſtharrow.

CAMP, kămp. s. The order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP, kămp. v. n. To lodge in tents.

CAMPAIGN, kăm-pāne'. s. (385). A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

CAMPANIFORM, kăm-păn'nė-fŏrm. a. A term uſed of flowers which are in the ſhape of a bell.

CAMPANULATE, kăm-păn'ù-lāte. a. Campaniform.

CAMPESTRAL, kăm-pės'trăl. a. Growing in fields.

CAMPHIRE, kăm'fir. s. (140). A kind of reſin produced by a chemical proceſs from the camphire tree.

CAMPHIRE-TREE, kăm'fir trėė. s. The tree from which camphire is extracted.

CAMPHORATE, kăm'fō-rāte. s. (91). Impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, kăm'pė-ŭn. s. (166). A plant.

CAN, kăn. s. A cup.

To CAN, kăn. v. n. To be able, to have power; it expreſſes the potential mood, as I can do it.

CANAILLE, kă-nāle'. s. The loweſt people.

CANAL, kă-năl'. s. A baſin of water in a garden; any courſe of water made by art; a paſſage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL. This word is corrupted into kĕn'nĭl-kōle. s. A fine kind of coal.

CANALICULATED, kăn-ă-lik'ù-lā-tėd. a. Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANARY, kă-nā'rė. s. Wine brought from the Canaries, ſack.

CANARY-BIRD, kă-nā'rė-bŭrd. s. An excellent ſinging bird.

To CANCEL, kăn'sĭl. v. a. (99). To croſs a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.

CANCELLATED, kăn'sėl-lā-tėd. a. Croſs-barrel.

CANCELLATION, kăn-sėl-lā'ſhŭn. s. An expunging or wiping out of an inſtrument.

CANCER, kăn'sŭr. s. (98). A crab-fiſh; the ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice; a virulent ſwelling, or ſore.

To CANCERATE, kăn'sŭr-rāte. v. n. (91). To become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kăn-sŭr-rā'ſhŭn. s. A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kăn'sŭr-rŭs. a. Having the virulence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kăn'sŭr-rŭs-nės. s. The ſtate of being cancerous.

CANCRINE, kăng'krĭn. a. (140). Having the qualities of a crab (408).

CANDENT, kăn'dėnt. a. Hot.

CANDICANT, kăn'dė-kănt. a. Growing white.

CANDID, kăn'dĭd. a. White; fair, open, ingenuous.

CANDIDATE, kăn'dė-dāte. s. A competitor, one that ſolicits advancement.

CANDIDLY, kăn'dĭd-lė. ad. Fairly, ingenuouſly.

CANDIDNESS, kăn'dĭd-nės. s. Ingenuouſneſs, openneſs of temper.

To CANDIFY, kăn'dė-fī. v. a. To make white.

CANDLE, kăn'dl. s. (405). A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kăn'dl-bĕr-rė-trėė. s. Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHOLDER, kăn'dl-hōld-ŭr. s. He that holds the candle.

CANDLELIGHT, kăn'dl-līte. s. The light of a candle.

CANDLEMAS, kăn'dl-mŭs. s. (88). The feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

CANDLESTICK, kăn'dl-ſtĭk. s. The inſtrument that holds candles.

CANDLESTUFF, kăn'dl-ſtŭf. s. Greaſe, tallow.

CANDLEWASTER, kăn'dl-wās-tŭr. s. A ſpendthrift.

CANDOCK, kăn'dŏk. s. A weed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, kăn'dŭr. s. (314). Sweetneſs of temper, purity of mind, ingenuouſneſs.

To CANDY, kăn'dė. v. a. To conſerve with ſugar; to form into congelations.

To CANDY, kăn'dė. v. n. To grow congealed.

CANE, kāne. s. A kind of ſtrong reed; the plant which yields the ſugar; a lance; a reed.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To CANE, kāne. v. a. To beat with a cane or ſtick.

CANICULAR, kā-nĭk'ū-lâr. a. Belonging to the dog-ſtar.

CANINE, kā-nīne'. a. Having the properties of a dog.

CANISTER, kăn'ĭs-tŭr. s. (98). A ſmall baſket; a ſmall veſſel in which any thing is laid up.

CANKER, kăng'kŭr. s. (409). A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or conſumes; an eating or corroding humour; corroſion, virulence; a diſeaſe in trees.

To CANKER, kăng'kŭr. v. n. To grow corrupt.

To CANKER, kăng'kŭr. v. a. To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.

CANKERBIT, kăng'kŭr-bĭt. part. ad. Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CANNABINE, kăn'nâ-bĭne. a. (149). Hempen.

CANNIBAL, kăn'nē-băl. s. A man-eater.

CANNIBALLY, kăn'nē-băl-lē. ad. In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNIPERS, kăn'nē-pŭrz. s. Callipers.

CANNON, kăn'nŭn. s. (166). A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL, kăn-nŭn-bâwl'. } s.
CANNON-SHOT, kăn-nŭn-ſhŏt'. }
The balls which are ſhot from great guns.

To CANNONADE, kăn-nŭn-nāde'. v. n. To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.

CANNONIER, kăn-nŭn-nēēr'. s. The engineer that manages the cannon (275).

CANNOT, kăn'nŏt. v. n. of Can and Not. To be unable.

CANOA, } kă-nōō'. } s.
CANOE, }
A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

CANON, kăn'ŭn. s. (166). A rule, a law; law made by eccleſiaſtical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a large ſort of printing letter.

CANONESS, kăn'ŭn-nĕs. s. In Catholic countries, women living after the example of ſecular canons.

CANONICAL, kă-nŏn'ē-kăl. a. According to the canon; conſtituting the canon; regular, ſtated, fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws, ſpiritual, eccleſiaſtical.

CANONICALLY, kă-nŏn'ē-kăl-lē. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, kă-nŏn'ē-kăl-nĕs. s. The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST, kăn'nŭn-nĭſt. s. (166). A profeſſor of the canon law.

CANONIZATION, kăn-nŏ-nē-zā'ſhŭn. s. The act of declaring a ſaint.

To CANONIZE, kăn'nŏ-nīze. v. a. To declare any one a ſaint.

CANONRY, kăn'ŭn-rē. } s.
CANONSHIP, kăn'ŭn-ſhĭp. }
An eccleſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kăn'ŏ-pĭd'. a. (282). Covered with a canopy.

CANOPY, kăn'ŏ-pē. s. A covering ſpread over the head.

To CANOPY, kăn'ŏ-pē. v. a. To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, kă-nō'rŭs. a. (512). Muſical, tuneful.

CANT, kănt. s. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds; a form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men; a whining pretenſion to goodneſs; barbarous jargon; auction.

☞ It is ſcarcely to be credited, that the writer in the Spectator ſigned T. ſhould adopt a derivation of this word from one *Andrew Cant*, a Scotch Preſbyterian Miniſter, when the Latin *cantus*, ſo expreſſive of the ſinging or whining tone of certain preachers is ſo obvious an etymology. The Cant of particular profeſſions is an eaſy derivation from the ſame origin, as it means the ſet phraſes, the routine of profeſſional language, reſembling the chime of a ſong. *Quaint*, from which ſome derive this word, is a much leſs probable etymology.

To CANT, kănt. v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions; to ſpeak with a particular tone.

To CANT, kănt. v. a. To toſs or fling away.

CANTATA, kăn-tā'tâ. s. *Italian*. A ſong (77).

CANTATION, kăn-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſinging.

CANTER, kăn'tŭr. s. (98). A hypocrite; a ſhort gallop.

CANTHARIDES, kăn-*thă*r'ē-dēz. s. Spaniſh flies, uſed to raiſe bliſters.

CANTHUS, kăn'*th*ŭs. s. The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, kăn'tē-kl. s. (405). A ſong; the ſong of Solomon.

CANTLE, kăn'tl. s. (405). A piece with corners.

CANTLET, kănt'lĕt. s. (99). A piece, a fragment.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

CANTO, kăn'tō. s. A book or ſection of a poem.

CANTON, kăn'tŭn. s. (166). A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land; a ſmall community, or clan.

To CANTON, kăn'tŭn. v. a. To divide into little parts.

To CANTONIZE, kăn'tŭn-ize. v. a. To parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

CANVASS, kăn'văs. s. A kind of cloth woven for ſeveral uſes; ſolicitation upon an election.

To CANVASS, kăn'văs. v. a. To ſift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

To CANVASS, kăn'văs. v. n. To ſolicit.

CANY, kā'nē. a. Full of canes, conſiſting of canes.

CANZONET, kăn-zō-nĕt'. s. A little ſong.

CAP, kăp. s. The garment that covers the head; the enſign of the cardinalate; the topmoſt, the higheſt; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP, kăp. v. a. To cover on the top; to ſnatch off the cap; To cap verſes, to name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter.

CAP-A-PIE, kăp-ā-pē'. a. From head to foot.

CAP-PAPER, kăp'pā-pŭr. s. A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper.

CAPABILITY, kā-pā-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Capacity.

CAPABLE, kā'pā-bl. a. See *Incapable*. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to underſtand; capacious; able to receive; ſuſceptible; qualified for; hollow.

CAPABLENESS, kā'pā-bl-nĕs. s. The quality or ſtate of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, kā-pā'ſhŭs. a. Wide, large, able to hold much; extenſive, equal to great deſign.

CAPACIOUSNESS, kā-pā'ſhŭs-nĕs. s. The power of holding, largeneſs.

To CAPACITATE, kā-păs'ē tāte. v. a. To enable, to qualify.

CAPACITY, kā-păs'ē-tē. s. (511). The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, ſpace; ſtate, condition, character.

CAPARISON, kā-păr'ē-sŭn. s. (170). A ſort of cover for a horſe (443).

To CAPARISON, kā-păr'ē sŭn. v. a. To dreſs in capariſons; to dreſs pompouſly.

CAPE, kāpe. s. Headlong, promontory; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

CAPER, kā'pŭr. s. (98). A leap, or jump.

CAPER, kā'pŭr. s. An acid pickle.

CAPER-BUSH, kā'pŭr-bŭſh. s. This plant grows in the South of France, the buds are pickled for eating.

To CAPER, kā'pŭr. v. n. To dance frolickſomely; to ſkip for merriment.

CAPERER, kā'pŭr-rŭr. s. (555). A dancer.

CAPIAS, kā'pē-ŭs. s. (88). A writ of execution.

CAPILLACEOUS, kăp-pĭl lā'ſhŭs. a. The ſame with capillary.

CAPILLAIRE, kăp-pĭl-lāre'. s. Syrup of maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, kă-pĭl'lă-mĕnt. s. Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, kăp-pĭl'lă-rē. a. Reſembling hairs, ſmall, minute.

CAPILLATION, kăp-pĭl-lā'ſhŭn. s. A ſmall ramification of veſſels.

CAPITAL, kăp'ē-tăl. a. (88). Relating to the head; criminal in the higheſt degree; that which affects life; chief, principal; applied to letters, large, ſuch as are written at the beginning or heads of books; Capital Stock, the principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

CAPITAL, kăp'ē-tăl. s. The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.

CAPITALLY, kăp'ē-tăl-lē. ad. In a capital manner, ſo as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

CAPITATION, kăp-ē-tā'ſhŭn. s. Numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, kă pĭtſh'ū-lŭr. s. (88). The body of the ſtatutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter (463).

To CAPITULATE, kă-pĭtſh'ū-lāte. (91). v. n. To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield or ſurrender on certain ſtipulations.

CAPITULATION, kă-pĭtſh-ū-lā'ſhŭn. s. Stipulation, terms, conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, kă-pē'vē-trēē. s. A balſam tree.

CAPON, kā'pn. s. (405) (170). A caſtrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, kăp-pŏn-nēēr'. s. A covered lodgment, encompaſſed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, kă-pŏt'. s. Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of Piquet.

CAPRICE, kă-prēēſe'. or kăp'rēēſe. Freak, fancy, whim.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

☞ The firſt manner of pronouncing this word is the moſt eſtabliſhed; but the ſecond does not want its patrons. Thus Dr. Young, in his *Love of Fame*:

"'Tis true great fortunes ſome great men confer;
"But often, ev'n in doing right, they err:
"From *caprice*, not from choice, their favours come;
"They give, but think it toil to know to whom."

CAPRICIOUS, kā prīsh'ŭs. a. Whimſical, fanciful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, kā-prīsh'ŭs-lē. ad. Whimſically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, kā-prīsh'ŭs-nĕs. s. Humour, whimſicalneſs.

CAPRICORN, kăp'prē-kōrn. s. One of the ſigns of the zodiack, the winter ſolſtice.

CAPRIOLE, kăp-rē-ōle'. s. Capriolets are leaps, ſuch as horſes make in one and the ſame place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, kăp'ſtăn. s. A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, kăp'ſhŭ-lăr. (452). } a.
CAPSULARY, kăp'ſhŭ-lăr-ē. }
Hollow like a cheſt.

CAPSULATE, kăp'ſhŭ-lāte. }
CAPSULATED, kăp'ſhŭ-lā-tĕd. } a. Incloſed, or in a box.

CAPTAIN, kăp'tĭn. s. (208). A chief commander; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ſhip; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, kăp'tĭn-rē. s. The power over a certain diſtrict, the chieftainſhip.

CAPTAINSHIP, kăp'tĭn-ſhĭp. s. The rank or poſt of a captain; the condition or poſt of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, kăp-tā'ſhŭn. s. The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, kăp'ſhŭn. s. The act of taking any perſon.

CAPTIOUS, kăp'ſhŭs. a. (314). Given to cavils, eager to object; inſidious, enſnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, kăp'ſhŭſ-lē. ad. With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kăp'ſhŭſ-nĕs. s. Inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.

To CAPTIVATE, kăp'tē-vāte. v. a. To take priſoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to ſubdue.

CAPTIVATION, kăp-tē-vā'ſhŭn. s. The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, kăp'tĭv. s. (140). One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, kăp'tĭv. a. Made priſoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, kăp-tĭv'ē-tē. s. Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; ſlavery, ſervitude.

CAPTOR, kăp'tŭr. s. (166). He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, kăp'tſhūre. s. (461). The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.

CAPUCHIN, kăp-ū-ſhēēn'. s. (112). A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks.

CAR, kăr. s. (78). A ſmall carriage of burden; chariot of war.

CARABINE, or CARBINE, kăr-bine'. s. A ſmall ſort of fire-arms.

☞ Dr. Aſh, Bailey, W. Johnſton, Entick, and Buchanan, accent *Cărabine* on the laſt ſyllable, and Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Perry on the firſt; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, Buchanan, Dr. Johnſon, and Bailey, accent *Carbine* on the firſt: but Mr. Scott, Entick, Perry, and Kenrick, more properly on the laſt. The reaſon is, that if we accent *Carbine* on the firſt ſyllable, the laſt ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* ſhort: but as the *i* is always long, the accent ought to be on the laſt ſyllable (140).

CARBINIER, kăr-bē-nēēr'. s. A ſort of light horſeman.

CARACK, kăr'ăk. s. A large ſhip of burden, galleon.

CARAT, } kăr'ăt. } s. A weight of four grains; a manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.
CARACT, }

CARAVAN, kăr'ă-văn. s. (524). A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kăr-ă-văn'ſă-rē. s. A houſe built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kăr'ă-wā. s. A plant.

CARBONADO, kăr-bō-nā'dō. s. (92). Meat cut acroſs to be broiled (77).

To CARBONADO, kăr-bō-nā'dō. v. a. To cut or hack.—See LUMBAGO.

CARBUNCLE, kăr'bŭnk-kl. s. (405). A jewel ſhining in the dark; red ſpot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kăr'bŭnk-kld. a. Set with carbuncles; ſpotted, deformed with pimples (362).

CARBUNCULAR, kăr-bŭng'kū-lŭr. a. Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kăr-bŭng-kū-lā' ſhŭn. s. The blaſting of young buds by heat or cold.

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—nò, move, nôr, nŏt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—*th*in, THIS.

CARCANET, kär'kå-nĕt. s. A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, kär'kås. s. (92). A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kär'sĕ-lĭdje. s. (90). Priſon fees.

CARD, kärd. s. (92). A paper painted with figures, uſed in games; the paper on which the ſeveral points of the compaſs are marked under the mariner's needle; the inſtrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, kärd. v. a. To comb wool.

CARDAMOMOM. This word is commonly pronounced kär'då-mŭm. s. A medicinal ſeed.

CARDER, kär'dŭr. s. (98). One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kär-dī'å-kål. } a. Cordial,
CARDIACK, kär'dė-åk. } having the quality of invigorating.

CARDINAL, kär'dė-nål. a. (88). Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, kär-dė-nål. s. One of the chief governors of the church.

CARDINALATE, kär'dė-nå-lāte. } s.
CARDINALSHIP, kär'dė-nål-ſhĭp. } The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, kärd'mătſh. s. A match made by dipping a piece of a card in melted ſulphur; a party at cards.

CARE, kâre. s. Solicitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preſervation; the object of care, or of love.

To CARE, kâre. v. n. To be anxious or ſolicitous, to be inclined, to be diſpoſed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, kâre'krāzd. a. (359). Broken with care and ſolicitude.

To CAREEN, kå-rēēn'. v. a. To caulk, to ſtop up leaks.

CAREER, kå-rēēr'. s. The ground on which a race is run; a courſe, a race; full ſpeed, ſwift motion; courſe of action.

To CAREER, kå-rēēr'. v. n. To run with ſwift motion.

CAREFUL, kâre'fŭl a. Anxious, ſolicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, kâre'fŭl-lė. ad. In a manner that ſhows care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, kâre'fŭl-nĕs. s. Vigilance, caution.

CARELESLY, kâre'lĕſ-lė. ad. Negligently, heedleſsly.

CARELESNESS, kâre'lĕs-nĕs. s. Heedleſsneſs, inattention.

CARELESS, kâre'lĕs. a. Without care, without ſolicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedleſs, unmindful, cheerful, undiſturbed; unmoved by, unconcerned at.

To CARESS, kå-rĕs'. v. a. To endear, to fondle.

CARESS, kå-rĕs'. s. An act of endearment.

CARET, kå'rĕt. s. A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read, as A.

CARGO, kär'gō. s. The lading of a ſhip.

CARICATURE, kär-ĭk-å-tſhūre'. (461). ☞ This word, though not in Johnſon, I have not ſcrupled to inſert, from its frequent and legitimate uſage. Baretti tells us, that the literal ſenſe of this word is *certa quantità di munizione che ſi mettee nell' archibuſo o altro*, which, in Engliſh, ſignifies the charge of a gun: but its metaphorical ſignification, and the only one in which the Engliſh uſe it, is, as he tells us, *dicheſi anche di ritratto ridicolo in cui ſenſi grandemente accreſciute i diffetti*, when applied to paintings, chiefly portraits, that heightening of ſome features and lowering others, which we call in Engliſh overcharging, and which will make a very ugly picture, not unlike a handſome perſon: whence any exaggerated character, which is redundant in ſome of its parts, and defective in others, is called a Caricature.

CARIES, kå'rė-ēz. s. (99). Rottenneſs.

CARIOSITY, kå-rė-ŏs'ė-tė. Rottenneſs.

CARIOUS, kå'rė-ŭs. a. (314). Rotten.

CARK, kärk. s. Care, anxiety.

To CARK, kärk. v. n. To be careful, to be anxious.

CARLE, kärl. s. A rude, brutal man, churl.

CARLINE THISTLE, kär-lĭne-*th*ĭs'l. s. A plant.

CARLINGS, kär'lĭngz. s. In a ſhip, timbers lying fore and aft.

CARMAN, kär'măn. s. (88). A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

CARMELITE, kär'mė-līte. s. (156). A ſort of pear; one of the order of White Friars.

CARMINATIVE, kär-mĭn'å-tĭv. s. Carminatives are ſuch things as diſpel wind and promote inſenſible perſpiration.

CARMINATIVE, kär-mĭn'å-tĭv. a. Belonging to carminatives. (157).

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CARMINE, kär-mīne'. s. A powder of a bright red or crimſon colour.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Sheridan, Aſh, and Smith, accent this word on the firſt ſyllable; but Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, more properly on the laſt:—for the reaſon, ſee CARBINE.

CARNAGE, kär'nĭdje. s. (90). Slaughter, havock; heaps of fleſh.

CARNAL, kär'năl. a. (88). Fleſhly, not ſpiritual; luſtful, lecherous.

CARNALITY, kär-năl'ĕ-tē. s. Fleſhly luſt; groſſneſs of mind.

CARNALLY, kär'năl-lē. ad. According to the fleſh, not ſpiritually.

CARNALNESS, kär'năl-nĕs. s. Carnality.

CARNATION, kär-nā'shŭn. s. The name of the natural fleſh colour.

CARNELION, kär-nēle'yŭn. s. (113). A precious ſtone, more commonly written and pronounced *Cornelian*.

CARNEOUS, kär'nē-ŭs. a. Fleſhy.

To CARNIFY, kär'nē-fī. v. n. To breed fleſh.

CARNIVAL, kär'nē-văl. s. The feaſt held in Roman Catholic countries before Lent.

CARNIVOROUS, kär-nĭv'vō-rŭs. a. Fleſh-eating (518).

CARNOSITY, kär-nŏs'sĕ-tē. s. Fleſhy excreſcence.

CARNOUS, kär'nŭs. a. (314). Fleſhy.

CAROB, kă'rŏb. s. A plant.

CAROL, kăr'rŭl. s. (166). A ſong of joy and exultation; a ſong of devotion.

To CAROL, kăr'rŭl. v. n. To ſing, to warble.

To CAROL, kăr'rŭl. v. a. To praiſe, to celebrate.

CAROTID, kă-rŏt'ĭd. a. Two arteries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta.

CAROUSAL, kă-rŏŭ'zăl. s. (88). A feſtival.

To CAROUSE, kă-rŏŭz'. v. n. To drink, to quaff.

To CAROUSE, kă-rŏŭz'. v. a. To drink.

CAROUSER, kă-rŏŭ'zŭr. s. (98). A drinker, a toper.

CARP, kärp. s. A pond fiſh.

To CARP, kärp. v. n. To cenſure, to cavil.

CARPENTER, kär'pĕn-tŭr. s. (98). An artificer in wood.

CARPENTRY, kär'pĕn-trē. s. The trade of a carpenter.

CARPER, kär'pŭr. s. (98). A caviller.

CARPET, kär'pĭt. s. (99). A covering of various colours; ground variegated with flowers; to be on the carpet, is to be the ſubject of conſideration.

To CARPET, kär'pĭt. v. a. To ſpread with carpets.

CARPING, kär'pĭng. part. a (410). Captious, cenſorious.

CARPINGLY, kär'pĭng lē. ad. Captiouſly, cenſoriouſly.

CARRIAGE, kăr'rĭdje. s. (90). The act of carrying or tranſporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; management.

CARRIER, kăr'rē-ŭr. s. One who carries ſomething; one whoſe trade is to carry pigeons; a meſſenger; a ſpecies of pigeons.

CARRION, kăr'rē-ŭn. s. (166). The carcaſs of ſomething not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthleſs woman; any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CARRION, kăr'rē-ŭn. a. Relating to carcaſſes.

CARROT, kăr'rŭt. s. (166). Garden root.

CARROTINESS, kăr'rŭt-ĕ-nĕs. s. Redneſs of hair.

CARROTY, kăr'rŭt-ē. a. Spoken of red hair.

To CARRY, kăr'rē. v. a. To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs; To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward; To carry through, to ſupport to the laſt.

To CARRY, kăr'rē. v. n. A horſe is ſaid to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

CART, kărt. s. (92). A wheel carriage, uſed commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

To CART, kărt. v. a. To expoſe in a cart.

To CART, kărt. v. n. To uſe carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE, kărt'hŏrſe. s. A coarſe unwieldly horſe.

CART-LOAD, kărt-lŏde'. s. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY, kărt'wā. s. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CART-BLANCHE, kărt-blănsh'. s. A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

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CARTEL, kăr-tĕl'. s. A writing containing ſtipulations.

CARTER, kărt'ŭr. s. (98). The man who drives a cart.

CARTILAGE, kăr'tĕ-lĭdje. s. (90). A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, kăr'tĕ-lă-jĭn'yŭs. (113).
CARTILAGINOUS, kăr-tĕ-lădje'ĕ-nŭs (314). } a.
Conſiſting of cartilages.

CARTOON, kăr-tōōn'. s. A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, kăr-tōōtſh'. s. A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar.

CARTRAGE, CARTRIDGE, kăr'trĭdje. (90). s.
A caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CARTRUT, kărt'rŭt. s. The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, kăr'tſhŭ-lă-rĕ. s. (461). A place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT, kărt'rĭte. s. A maker of carts.

To CARVE, kărv. v. a. To cut wood, or ſtone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to chooſe one's own part.

To CARVE, kărv. v. n. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor; to perform at table the office of ſupplying the company.

CARVER, kăr'vŭr. s. (98). A ſculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooſes for himſelf.

CARVING, kăr'ving. s. (410). Sculpture, figures carved.

CARUNCLE, kăr'ŭnk-kl. s. (405). A ſmall protuberance of fleſh (81).

CASCADE, kăſ-kăde'. s. A cataract, a water-fall.

CASE, kăſe. s. A covering, a box, a ſheath; the outer part of a houſe; a building unfuriſhed.

CASE KNIFE, kăſe'nĭfe. s. A large kitchen knife.

CASE-SHOT, kăſe'ſhŏt. s. Bullets incloſed in a caſe.

CASE, kăſe. s. Condition with regard to outward circumſtances; ſtate of things; in phyſick, ſtate of the body; condition with regard to leanneſs, or health; contingence; queſtion relating to particular perſons or things; repreſentation of any queſtion or ſtate of the body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns; In caſe, if it ſhould happen.

To CASE, kăſe. v. a. To put in a caſe or cover; to cover as a caſe; to ſtrip off the covering.

To CASEHARDEN, kăſe'hăr-dn. v. a. To harden on the outſide.

CASEMATE, kăſe'măte. s. A kind of vault or arch of ſtone-work.

CASEMENT, kăze'mĕnt. s. A window opening upon hinges.

CASEWORM, kăſe'wŭrm. s. A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

CASH, kăſh. s. Money, ready money.

CASH-KEEPER, kăſh'kēēp-ŭr. s. A man entruſted with the money.

CASHEWNUT, kă-ſhōō'nŭt. s. A tree.

CASHIER, kă-ſhēēr'. s. (275). He that has charge of the money.

To CASHIER, kă-ſhēēr'. v. a. To diſcard, to diſmiſs from a poſt.

CASK, kăſk. s. A barrel.

CASQUE, kăſk. s. (415). A helmet, armour for the head.

CASKET, kăs'kĭt. s. (99). A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels.

To CASSATE, kăs'ſăte. v. a. (91). To vacate, to invalidate.

CASSATION, kăſ-ſă'ſhŭn. s. A making null or void.

CASSAVI, kăs'ſă-vē. CASSADA, kăs'ſă-dă. } s. An American plant.

CASSIA, kăſh'ſhē-ă. s. A ſweet ſpice mentioned by Moſes.

CASSIOWARY, kăſh'ſhē-ō-wă-rē. s. A large bird of prey.

CASSOCK, kăs'ſŭk. s. (166). A cloſe garment.

CASSWEED, kăs'wēēd. s. Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST, kăſt. v. a. (79). To throw with the hand; to throw away, as uſeleſs or noxious; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wreſtling; to throw a net or ſnare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in race; to ſhed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer; to overweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to direct the eye; to form a mould; to model, to form; To caſt away, to ſhipwreck; to waſte in profuſion; to ruin; To caſt down, to deject, to depreſs the mind; To caſt off, to diſcard, to diſburden one's ſelf; to leave behind; To

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt ;—mē, mĕt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

caſt out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to ſpeak; To caſt up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.

To Cast, kāſt. v. n. (92). To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by caſting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

Cast, kāſt. s. The act of caſting or throwing, a throw; ſtate of any thing caſt or thrown; a ſtroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; chance from the caſt of dice; a mould, a form; a ſhade, or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner, air, mien; a flight of hawks.

Castanet, kāſt'tā-nĕt. s. Small ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

Castaway, kāſt'ā-wā. s. A perſon loſt, or abandoned by providence.

Castellin, kās-tĕl'lĭn. } s.
Castellain, kās'tĕl-lāne. }
Conſtable of a caſtle.

Caster, kās'tŭr. s. A thrower, he that caſts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.

To Castigate, kās'tē-gāte. v. a. (91). To chaſtiſe, to chaſten, to puniſh.

Castigation, kās-tē-gā'ſhŭn. s. Penance, diſcipline; puniſhment, correction; emendation.

Castigatory, kās'tē-gā-tŭr-ē. a. Punitive (512).

Castile Soap, kās'tēēl-ſōpe. s. A kind of ſoap.

Casting-net, kās'tĭng-nĕt. s. A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fiſh.

Castle, kās'ſl. s. (472). A houſe fortified; Caſtles in the air, projects without reality.

Castled, kās'ſld. a. (405) (472). Furniſhed with caſtles.

Castling, kāſt'lĭng. s. An abortive.

Castor, kās'tŭr. s. (98). A beaver.

Castoreum, kās-tō'rē-ŭm. s. In pharmacy, a liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles.

Castrametation, kās-trā-mē tā'ſhŭn. s. The art or practice of encamping.

To Castrate, kās'trāte. v. a. To geld; to take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

Castration, kās-trā'ſhŭn. s. The act of gelding.

Casteril, } kās'trĭl. } s. (99). A
Castrel, } mean or degenerate kind of hawk.

Castrensian, kās-trĕn'ſhē-ăn. a. Belonging to a camp.

Casual, kāzh'ū-ăl. a. (451) (453). Accidental, ariſing from chance.

Casually, kāzh'ū-ăl-lē. ad. Accidentally, without deſign.

Casualness, kāzh'ū-ăl-nĕs. s. Accidentalneſs.

Casualty, kāzh'ū-ăl'tē. s. Accident, a thing happening by chance.

Casuist, kāzh'ū-ĭſt. s. One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience.

Casuistical, kāzh-ū-ĭs'tē-kăl. a. Relating to caſes of conſcience.

Casuistry, kāzh'ū-ĭs-trē. s. The ſcience of a caſuiſt.

Cat, kăt. s. A domeſtick animal that catches mice.

Cat, kăt. s. A ſort of ſhip.

Cat-o'-nine-tails, kăt ă-nīne'tālz. s. (88). A whip with nine laſhes.

Catachresis, kăt ă-krē'sĭs. s. (520). The abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.

Catachrestical, kăt-ă-krĕs'tē-kăl. a. Forced, far fetched.

Cataclysm, kăt'ă-klĭzm. s. A deluge, an inundation.

Catacombs, kăt'ă-kōmz. s. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

Catalepsis, kăt ă-lĕp'sĭs. s. A diſeaſe wherein the patient is without ſenſe, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeized him.

Catalogue, kăt'ă-lŏg. s. (338). An enumeration of particulars, a liſt.

Catamountain, kăt-ă-mŏŭn'tĭn. s. A fierce animal reſembling a cat.

Cataphract, kăt'ă-frăkt. s. A horſeman in complete armour.

Cataplasm, kăt'ă-plăzm. s. A poultice.

Catapult, kăt'ă-pŭlt. s. (489). An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones.

Cataract, kăt'ă-răkt. s. A fall of water from on high, a caſcade.

Cataract, kăt'ă-răkt. s. An inſpiſſation of the cryſtalline humour of the eye; ſometimes a pellicle that hinders the ſight.

Catarrh, kă-tăr'. s. A defluction of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

CATARRHAL, kâ-târ'râl. } a. Relating to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.
CATARRHOUS, kâ-târ'rûs. }

CATASTROPHE, kâ-tâs'trò-fê. s. The change or revolution which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.

CATCAL, kât'kâll. (406). A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays.

☞ This word ought undoubtedly to be written with double *l*.—See Principles of Pronunciation, letter *L*, and Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Othographical Aphoriſm XII.

To CATCH, kâtſh. v. a. (89). To lay hold on with the hand; to ſtop any thing flying; to ſeize any thing by purſuit; to ſtop, to interrupt falling; to enſnare, to intangle in a ſnare; to receive ſuddenly; to faſten ſuddenly upon, to ſeize; to pleaſe, to ſeize the affections, to charm; to receive any contagion or diſeaſe.

☞ This word is almoſt univerſally pronounced in the capital like the noun *ketch*: but this deviation from the true ſound of *a* is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and ought, by correct ſpeakers, to be avoided even in that.

To CATCH, kâtſh. v. n. To be contagious, to ſpread infection.

CATCH, kâtſh. s. Seizure, the act of ſeizing; the act of taking quickly; a ſong ſung in ſucceſſion; watch, the poſture of ſeizing; an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit; a ſhort interval of action; a taint, a ſlight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a ſmall ſwift-ſailing ſhip.

CATCHER, kâtſh'ûr. s. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, kâtſh'flî. s. A plant, Campion.

CATCHPOLL, kâtſh'pôle. s. A ſerjeant, a bumbailiff.

CATCHWORD, kâtſh'wûrd. s. The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL, kât-ê-kêt'ê-kâl. a. Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

CATECHETICALLY, kât-ê-kêt'ê-kâl-ê. ad. In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CATECHISE, kât'ê-kîze. v. a. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions; to queſtion; to interrogate, to examine (160).

CATECHISER, kât'ê-kî-zûr. s. (160). One who catechizes.

CATECHISM, kât'ê-kîzm. s. A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kât'ê-kiſt. s. One whoſe charge is to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.

CATECHUMEN, kât-ê-kû'mên. s. One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of Chriſtianity (503).

CATECHUMENICAL, kât-ê-kû-mên'ê-kâl. a. (509). Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kât-ê-gôr'ê-kâl. a. Abſolute, adequate, poſitive.

CATEGORICALLY, kât-ê-gôr'ê-kâl-ê. ad. Poſitively, expreſsly.

CATEGORY, kât'ê-gôr-ê. s. A claſs, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENARIAN, kât-ê-nâ'rê-ân. a. Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE, kât'ê-nâte. v. a. To chain.

CATENATION, kât-ê-nâ'ſhûn. s. Link, regular connexion.

To CATER, kâ'tûr. v. n. (98). To provide food, to buy in victuals.

CATER, kâ'tûr. s. The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN, kâ'tûr-kûz-zn. s. A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, kâ'tûr-ûr. s. A purveyor.

CATERESS, kâ'tûr-rês. s. A woman employed to provide victuals.

CATERPILLAR, kât'tûr-pîl-lûr. s. A worm ſuſtained by leaves and fruits; a plant.

To CATERWAUL, kât'tûr-wâwl. v. n. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time; to make any offenſive or odious noiſe.

CATES, kâtes. s. Viands, food, diſh of meat.

CATFISH, kât'fîſh. s. A ſea-fiſh in the Weſt-Indies.

CATHARTICAL, kâ-*th*âr'tê-kâl. } a.
CATHARTICK, kâ-*th*âr'tîk. } Purgative.

CATHARTICK, kâ-*th*âr'tîk. s. (509). A medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, kâ-*th*âr'tê-kâl-nês. s. Purging quality.

CATHEAD, kât'hêd. s. In a ſhip, a piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of foſſile.

CATHEDRAL, kâ-*th*ê'drâl. a. (88). Epiſcopal, containing the ſee of a biſhop; belonging to an epiſcopal church.

CATHEDRAL, kâ-*th*ê'drâl. s. (88). The head church of a dioceſe.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

CATHERINE-PEAR, kăth'ŭr-rĭn-pāre'. s. An inferior kind of pear.

☞ This proper name ought to be written with an *a* in the ſecond ſyllable inſtead of *e*, as it comes from the Greek Καθαρος, ſignifying *pure*.

CATHETER, kăth'ĕ-tŭr. s. (98). A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine when the paſſage is ſtopped.

CATHOLES, kăt'hōlz. s. In a ſhip, two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports.

CATHOLICISM, kă-thŏl'ĕ-sĭzm. s. Adherence to the Catholick Church.

CATHOLICK, kăth'ō-lĭk. a. Univerſal or general.

CATHOLICON, kă-thŏl'ĕ-kŏn. s. An univerſal medicine.

CATKINS, kăt'kĭnz. s. Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.

CATLING. kăt'lĭng. s. A diſmembering knife, uſed by ſurgeons; catgut, fiddle ſtrings.

CATMINT, kăt'mĭnt. s. A plant.

CATOPTRICAL, kăt ŏp'trĕ-kăl. a. Relating to the catoptricks, or viſion by reflection.

CATOPTRICKS, kăt-ŏp'trĭks. s. That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CATPIPE, kăt'pipe. s. Catcal.

CAT'S-EYE, kăts'ī. s. A ſtone.

CAT'S-FOOT, kăts'fŭt. s. Alehoof.

CAT'S-HEAD, kăts'hĕd. s. A kind of apple.

CATSILVER, kăt's l-vŭr. s. (98). A kind of foſſile.

CAT'S-TAIL, kăts'tāle. s. A long round ſubſtance that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reed.

CATSUP, univerſally pronounced kătſh'ŭp. s. A kind of pickle.

CATTLE, kăt'tl. s. (405). Beaſts of paſture, not wild nor domeſtick.

CAVALCADE, kăv'ăl-kăde'. s. (524). A proceſſion on horſeback.

CAVALIER, kăv-ă-lēēr'. s. (275). A horſeman, a knight; a gay, ſprightly military man; the appellation of the party of King Charles the Firſt.

CAVALIER, kăv-ă-lēēr' a. Gay, ſprightly, warlike; generous, brave; diſdainful, haughty.

CAVALIERLY, kăv-ă-lēēr'lē. ad. Haughtily, arrogantly, diſdainfully.

CAVALRY. kăv'ăl-rē. Horſe troops.

To CAVATE, kă'vāte. v. a. To hollow.

CAVAZION, kă-vā'zhŭn. s. The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.

CAUDLE, kâw'dl. s. (405). A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed.

CAVE, kāve. s. A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hollow place.

CAVEAT, kā'vē-ăt. s. A caveat is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts.

CAVERN, kăv'ŭrn. s. (555). A hollow place in the ground.

CAVERNED, kăv'ŭrnd. a. (362). Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting a cavern.

CAVERNOUS. kăv'ŭr-nŭs. a. (557). Full of caverns.

CAVESSON, kăv'ĕſ-sŭn. s. (98). A ſort of noſeband for a horſe.

CAUF, kâwf. s. A cheſt with holes, to keep fiſh alive in the water.

CAUGHT, kâwt. (213) (393). Part. paſs. from To catch.

CAVIARE, kă-vēēr'. s. The eggs of a ſturgeon ſalted.

☞ Either the ſpelling or the pronunciation of this word ſhould be altered: we have no inſtance in the language of ſounding *are*, *ere*: the ancient ſpelling ſeems to have been *Caviare*; though Buchanan and Bailey, in compliance with the pronunciation, ſpell it *Cavier*, and W. Johnſton *Cavear*; and Aſh, as a leſs uſual ſpelling, *Cavier*: but the Dictionary De la Cruſca ſpells it *Caviale*.

To CAVIL, kăv'ĭl. v. n. (159). To raiſe captious and frivolous objections.

To CAVIL, kăv-ĭl. v. a. To receive or treat with objections.

CAVIL, kăv'ĭl. s. A falſe or frivolous objection.

CAVILLATION, kăv-ĭl-lā'ſhŭn. s. The diſpoſition to make captious objections.

CAVILLER, kăv'vĭl-ŭr. s. An unfair adverſary, a captious diſputant.

CAVILLINGLY, kăv'ĭl-lĭng-lē. ad. In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS, kăv'vĭl-lŭs. a. Full of objections.

CAVITY, kăv'ĕ-tē. s. (511). Hollowneſs, hollow.

CAUK, kâwk. s. A coarſe talky ſpar.

CAUL, kâwl. s. The net in which women incloſe their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of ſmall net; the integument in which the guts are incloſed; a thin membrane incloſing the head of ſome children when born.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr; nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

CAULIFEROUS, kâw-lif'fĕ-rŭs. a. A term for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk.

CAULIFLOWER, kŏl'lĕ-flŏŭ-ŭr. s. A ſpecies of cabbage.

CAUSABLE, kâw'zâ-bl. a. (405). That which may be cauſed.

CAUSAL, kâw'zâl. a. Relating to cauſes.

CAUSALITY, kâw-zâl'ĕ-tĕ. s. The agency of a cauſe, the quality of cauſing.

CAUSATION, kâw-zâ'ſhŭn. s. The act or power of cauſing.

CAUSATIVE, kâw'zâ-tĭv. a. (157). That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

CAUSATOR, kâw-zâ'tŭr. s. (521). A cauſer; an author (98).

CAUSE, kâwz. s. That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reaſon, motive to any thing; ſubject of litigation; party.

To CAUSE, kâwz. v. a. To effect as an agent.

CAUSELESSLY, kâwz'lĕſ-lĕ. ad. Without cauſe, without reaſon.

CAUSELESS, kâwz'lĕs. a. Original to itſelf; without juſt ground or motive.

CAUSER, kâw'zŭr. s. (98). He that cauſes, the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEY, CAUSEWAY, } kâw'zĕ. kâwz'wâ. } s. A way raiſed and paved above the reſt of the ground.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that this word, by a falſe notion of its etymology, has been lately written *cauſeway*. It is derived from the French *chauſſée*. In the Scripture we find it written *cauſey*.

"To Shuppim the lot came forth weſtward "by the *cauſey*."—1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16.

But Milton, Dryden, and Pope, write it *cauſeway*; and theſe authorities ſeem to have fixed the pronunciation. This word, from its miſtaken etymology, may rank with *Lantern*,—which ſee.

CAUSTICAL, kâws'tĕ-kâl. } a. Belonging to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eſchar.

CAUSTICK, kâws'tĭk. } a. Belonging to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eſchar.

CAUSTICK, kâws'tĭk. s. A cauſtick or burning application.

CAUTEL, kâw'tĕl. s. Caution, ſcruple.

CAUTELOUS, kâw'tĕ-lŭs. a. Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.

CAUTELOUSLY, kâw'tĕ-lŭſ-lĕ. ad. Cunningly, ſlily, cautiouſly, warily.

CAUTERIZATION, kâw-tŭr-rĕ-zâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of burning with hot irons.

To CAUTERIZE, kâw'tŭr-ize. v. a. To burn with the cautery.

CAUTERY, kâw'tŭr-rĕ. s. (555). Cautery is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines.

CAUTION, kâw'ſhŭn. s. Prudence, foreſight, warineſs; proviſionary precept; warning.

To CAUTION, kâw'ſhŭn. v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.

CAUTIONARY, kâw'ſhŭn-â-rĕ. a. Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity.

CAUTIOUS, kâw'ſhŭs. a. (292). Wary, watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, kâw'ſhŭſ-lĕ. ad. In a wary manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, kâw'ſhŭs-nĕs. s. Watchfulneſs, vigilance, circumſpection.

To CAW, kâw. v. n. To cry as the rook, or crow.

CAYMAN, kâ'mân. s. (88). American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE, ſēſe. v. n. To leave off, to ſtop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.

To CEASE, ſēſe. a. To put a ſtop to.

CEASE, ſēſe. s. Extinction, failure. Obſolete.

CEASELESS, ſēſe'lĕs. a. Inceſſant, perpetual, continual.

CECITY, ſĕs'ĕ-tĕ. s. (503). Blindneſs, privation of ſight.

☞ I have given the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word the ſhort ſound, notwithſtanding the diphthong in the original *cæcitas*; being convinced of the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent of theſe words (124) (511), and of the pre-antepenultimate accent of *Cenatory* and *Prefatory*.

CECUTIENSY, ſĕ kŭ'ſhĕ-ĕn-ſĕ. s. Cloudineſs of ſight.

CEDAR, ſē'dŭr. s. (88). A tree; the wood of the cedar tree.

To CEDE, ſēde. v. a. To yield; to reſign; to give up to another.

CEDRINE, ſē'drine. a. (140). Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL, ſēle. v. a. To cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, ſē'lĭng. s. The inner roof.

CELANDINE, ſĕl'ân-dine. s. (149). A plant.

CELATURE, ſĕl'â-tſhŭre. s. (461). The art of engraving.

To CELEBRATE, ſĕl'lĕ-brâte. v. a. To

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

praiſe, to commend; to diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites; to mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner (91).

CELEBRATION, sĕl-ē-brā'shŭn. s. Solemn performance, ſolemn remembrance; praiſe, renown, memorial.

CELEBRIOUS, sē-lē'brē-ŭs. a. (505). Famous, renowned.

CELEBRIOUSLY, sē-lē'brē-ŭs-lē. ad. In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, sē-lē'brē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sē-lĕb'brē-tē. s. (511). Celebration, fame.

CELERIACK, sē-lē'rē-ăk. a. Turnep-rooted celery.

CELERITY, sē-lĕr'rē-tē. s. Swiftneſs, ſpeed, velocity.

CELERY, sĕl'ĕ-rē. s. A ſpecies of parſley: corruptly pronounced SALARY.

CELESTIAL, sē-lĕs'tshăl. a. (272). Heavenly, relating to the ſuperior regions; heavenly, related to the bleſſed ſtate; heavenly, with reſpect to excellence.

CELESTIAL, sē-lĕs'tshăl. s. (464). An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, sē-lĕs'tshăl-lē. ad. In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY, sē-lĕs'tē-fī. To give ſomething of a heavenly nature to any thing.

CELIACK, sē'lē-ăk. a. Relating to the lower belly.

CELIBACY, sĕl'ē-bă-sē. a. Single life.

CELIBATE, sĕl'ē-bāt. s. (91). Single life.

CELL, sĕl. s. A ſmall cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious perſon; a ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon; any ſmall place or reſidence.

CELLAR, sĕl'lŭr. s. (88). A place under ground, where ſtores are repoſited, where liquors are kept.

CELLARAGE, sĕl'lŭr-ĭdje. s. (90). The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CELLARIST, sĕl'lŭr-ĭst. s. (555). The butler in a religious houſe.

CELLULAR, sĕl'lū-lăr. a. Conſiſting of little cells or cavities.

CELSITUDE, sĕl'sē-tūde. s. Height.

CEMENT, sē'mĕnt. s. (492). The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendſhip.

To CEMENT, sē-mĕnt'. v. a. To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed.

To CEMENT, sē-mĕnt'. v. n. To come into conjunction, to cohere.

CEMENTATION, sĕm-ĕn-tā'shŭn. s. The act of cementing.

CEMETERY, sĕm'mē-tĕr-ē. s. A place where the dead are repoſited.

CENATORY, sĕn'nā-tŭr-ē. s. (505). Relating to ſupper.—See CECITY (512).

CENOBITICAL, sĕn nō-bĭt'ē-kăl. a. Living in community (503).

CENOTAPH, sĕn'ō-tăf. s. A monument for one elſewhere buried.

CENSE, sĕnſe. s. Publick rates.

To CENSE, sĕnſe. v. a. To perfume with odours.

CENSER, sĕn'sŭr. s. (98). The pan in which incenſe is burned.

CENSOR, sĕn'sŏr. s. (166). An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to cenſure.

CENSORIAN, sĕn-sō'rē-ăn. a. Relating to the cenſor.

CENSORIOUS, sĕn sō'rē-ŭs. a. Addicted to cenſure, ſevere.

CENSORIOUSLY, sĕn-sō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. In a ſevere reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sĕn-sō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Diſpoſition to reproach.

CENSORSHIP, sĕn'sŏr-shĭp. s. (166). The office of a cenſor.

CENSURABLE, sĕn'shŭ-rā-bl. a. Worthy of cenſure, culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, sĕn'shŭ-rā-bl-nĕs. s. Blameableneſs.

CENSURE, sĕn'shŭre. s. (452). Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial ſentence; ſpiritual puniſhment.

To CENSURE, sĕn'shŭre. v. a. To blame, to brand publickly; to condemn.

CENSURER, sĕn'shŭr-ŭr. s. He that blames.

CENT, sĕnt. s. A hundred, as five per cent.; that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR, sĕn'tawr. s. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe; the archer in the zodiack.

CENTAURY, sĕn'tăw-rē. s. A plant.

CENTENARY, sĕn'tē-nā-rē. s. The number of a hundred.

CENTESIMAL, sĕn-tĕs'ē-măl. s. Hundredth (88).

CENTIFOLIOUS, sĕn-tē-fō'lē-ŭs. a. Having an hundred leaves.

CENTIPEDE, sĕn'tē pēde. s. A poiſoned inſect.—See MILLEPEDES.

CENTO, sĕn'tō. s. A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from different authors.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—öil;—pöünd;—*thin*, THIS.

CENTRAL, sén'trál. a. (88). Relating to the centre.

CENTRE, sén'tûr. s. (416). The middle.

To CENTRE, sén'tûr. v. a. To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

To CENTRE, sén'tûr. v. n. To reſt on, to repoſe on; to be placed in the midſt or centre.

CENTRICK, sén'trik. a. Placed in the centre.

CENTRICAL, sén'trik-ál. Placed in the centre.

☞ This word, though in conſtant uſage, is not in any of our Dictionaries. It ſeems to be perfectly equivalent to *Centrick*; but cuſtom, in time, generally either finds or makes a different ſhade of meaning between words where no ſuch difference was perceived at firſt.

CENTRIFUGAL, sén-trîf'ú-gál. a. Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, sén-trîp'é-tál. a. Having a tendency to the centre.

CENTRY, sén'trè. s. See SENTINEL.

CENTUPLE, sén'tú-pl. a. (405). A hundredfold.

To CENTUPLICATE, sén-tú'plé-kåte. v. a. To make a hundredfold.

To CENTURIATE, sén-tú'ré-åte. v. a. To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR, sén-tú-ré-å'túr. s. (521). A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries.

CENTURION, sén-tú'ré-ún. s. A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

CENTURY, sén'tſhú-ré. s. (461). An hundred, uſually employed to ſpecify time, as the ſecond century.

CEPHALALGY, séf'á-lál-jé. s. The headach.

CEPHALICK, sé-fál'lík. a. (509). That which is medicinal to the head.

CERASTES, sé-rás'téz. s. A ſerpent having horns.

CERATE, sé'rát. s. (91). A medicine made of wax.

CERATED, sé'rá-téd. a. Waxed.

To CERE, sére. v. a. To wax.

CEREBEL, sér'é-bél. s. (503). Part of the brain.

CERECLOTH, sére'clóth. s. Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, sére'mént. s. Clothes dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

CEREMONIAL, sér-é-mó'né-ál. a. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal, obſervant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, sér-é-mó'né-ál. s. Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMONIALNESS, sér-é-mó'né-ál-nés. s. The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, sér-é-mó'né-ûs. a. Conſiſting of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMONIOUSLY, sér-é-mó'né-ûs-lé. ad. In a ceremonious manner, formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, sér-é-mó'né-ûſ-nés s. Fondneſs of ceremony.

CEREMONY, sér'é-mó-né. s. (489). Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of ſtate.

CERTAIN, sér'tin. a. (208). Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite ſenſe, ſome, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put paſt doubt.

CERTAINLY, sér'tin-lé. ad. Indubitably, without queſtion; without fail.

CERTAINTY, sér'tin-té. s. Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, sér'téz. ad. Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, sér-tîf'é-két. s. (91). A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any teſtimony.

To CERTIFY, sér'té-fí. v. a. To give certain information of; to give certain aſſurance of.

CERTIORARI, sér-ſhé-ó-rá'rí. s. A writ iſſuing out of the Chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending.

CERTITUDE, sér'té-túde. s. Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, sér'vé-kál. a. Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, sé-rú'lé-án. } a. Blue, ſky-
CERULEOUS, sé-rú'lé-ûs. } coloured.—See EUROPEAN.

CERULIFICK, sér-ú-lîf'ik. a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sé-rú'mén. s. The wax of the ear.—See BITUMEN.

CERUSE, sé'rúſe. s. White lead.

☞ I prefer Dr. Kenrick's, Mr. Perry's, and, as far as I can gueſs by their accentuation, Dr. Aſh's and Bailey's pronunciation of this word, who make the firſt ſyllable long, to Mr. Sheridan's, Scott's, and Entick's, who make it ſhort.—See Principles, 529.

CESARIAN, sé-zá'ré-án. a. The Ceſari-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

an ſection is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, sĕs. s. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an aſſeſſment; the act of laying rates.

To CESS, sĕs. v. a. To lay charge on, to aſſeſs.

CESSATION, sĕſ-sā'shŭn. s. A ſtop, a reſt, a vacation; a pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sĕſ-sā'vĭt. s. A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sĕſ-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sĕs'sē-bl. a. (405). Eaſy to give way.

CESSION, sĕsh'shŭn. s. Retreat, the act of giving way; reſignation.

CESSIONARY, sĕsh'shē-ŏ-nā-rē. a. Implying a reſignation.

CESSMENT, sĕs'mĕnt. s. An aſſeſſment or tax.

CESSOR, sĕs'sŭr. s. (98) (166). He that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CESTUS, sĕs'tŭs. s. The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS, sē-tā'shŭs. a. (357). Of the whale kind.

CHAD, ſhăd. s. A ſort of fiſh.

To CHAFE, tſhāfe. v. a. To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To CHAFE, tſhāfe. v. n. To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret againſt any thing.

CHAFE, tſhāfe. s. A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFE WAX, tſhāfe' wăks. s. An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs.

CHAFER, tſhāfe'ŭr. s. (98). An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, tſhăf. s. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing; it is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHAFFER, tſhăf'fŭr. v. n. To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, tſhăf'fŭr-rŭr. s. A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, tſhăf'fĭnſh. s. A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tſhăf'lĕs. a. Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, tſhăf'wēd. s. Cudweed.

CHAFFY, tſhăf'fē. a. Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFINGDISH, tſhā'fĭng-dĭſh. s. A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, ſhă-grēēn'. v. a. Ill humour, vexation.

To CHAGRIN, ſhă-grēēn'. v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tſhāne. s. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another; a bond, a manacle; a fetter; a line of links with which land is meaſured; a ſeries linked together.

To CHAIN, tſhāne. v. a. To faſten or link with a chain; to bring into ſlavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, tſhāne'pŭmp. s. A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, tſhāne'ſhŏt. s. Two bullets or half bullets faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, tſhāne'wŭrk. s. Work with open ſpaces.

CHAIR, tſhāre. s. (52). A moveable ſeat; a ſeat of juſtice, or of authority; a vehicle borne by men; a ſedan.

CHAIRMAN, tſhāre'măn. s. (88). The preſident of an aſſembly; one whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, ſhāze. s. A carriage either of pleaſure or expedition.

☞ The Vulgar, who are unacquainted with the ſpelling of this word, and ignorant of its French derivation, are apt to ſuppoſe it a plural, and call a ſingle carriage a *chay*; and the Polite ſeem ſometimes at a loſs whether they ſhould not conſider it as both ſingular and plural; but the beſt uſage ſeems to have determined it to be, in this reſpect, regular, and to make the plural *chaiſes*.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kăl-kŏg'grā-fŭr. s. (353). An engraver in braſs.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kăl-kŏg'grā-fē. s. Engraving in braſs.

CHALDRON, CHAUDRON, tſhā'drŭn. s. (417). A dry Engliſh meaſure of coals, conſiſting of thirty-ſix buſhels heaped up. The chaldron ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds.

CHALICE, tſhăl'ĭs. s. (142). A cup, a bowl, the communion cup, a cup uſed in acts of worſhip.

CHALICED, tſhăl'ĭſt. a. (359). Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, tſhāwk. s. (402). A white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles.

To CHALK, tſhāwk. v. a. To rub with

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or trace out, as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tſhâwk'kŭt-tŭr. s. A man that digs chalk.

CHALKY, tſhâwk'kė. a. Conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, tſhâl'lênje. v. a. To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat; to call to a conteſt; to accuſe; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tſhâl'lênje. s. A ſummons to combat; a demand of ſomething as due; in law, an exception taken either againſt perſons or things.

CHALLENGER, tſhâl'lên jŭr. s. One that deſires or ſummons another to combat; one that claims ſuperiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEATE, kâ-lib'bė-ėt. a. (91). Impregnated with iron or ſteel.

CHAMADE, ſhâ-mâde'. s. The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender.

CHAMBER, tſhâme'bŭr. s. (542). An apartment in a houſe generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of juſtice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

☞ I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick, becauſe I think the beſt uſage has entirely departed from them. About thirty years ago the firſt ſyllable of *Chamber* was univerſally pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *Palm*, *Pſalm*, &c.; but ſince that time it has been gradually narrowing to the ſlender ſound of *a* in *came*, *fame*, &c. and ſeems now to be fully eſtabliſhed in this ſound. This, however, is to be regretted, as it militates with the laws of ſyllabication: there are few words in the language which we cannot ſo divide into parts as to ſhow by this diviſion the quantity of the vowels; this word forms an exception; for *mb*, being uncombinable conſonants, we cannot end the firſt ſyllable with *a*; and if we join *m* to it, the *a* becomes ſhort, and requires another ſound. But if two ſuch words as *Cam* and *Bridge* could not reſiſt the blind force of cuſtom, which has for ſo many years reduced them to *Camebridge*, why ſhould we wonder that *Chamber* and *Cambrick*, *Tinmouth* and *Yarmouth*, ſhould yield to the ſame unrelenting tyrant?

To CHAMBER, tſhâme'bŭr. v. n. To be wanton, to intrigue; to reſide as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tſhâme'bŭr-ŭr. s. A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tſhâme'bŭr-fėl-lŏ. s. One that lies in the ſame chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tſhâme'bŭr-lin. s. (208). Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a ſervant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tſhâme'bŭr-lin-ſhip. s. The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tſhâme'bŭr-mâde. s. A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady.

CHAMBREL of a horſe, kâm'brĭl. s. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, kâ-mė'lė-ŭn. s. A kind of lizard, ſaid to live on air.

CHAMLET, kâm'lėt. s. See CAMELOT.

CHAMOIS, ſhâ-mŏė'. s. An animal of the goat kind, the ſkin of which made into leather is called *Shammy*.

CHAMOMILE, kâm'ŏ-mile. s. (353). The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, tſhâmp. v. a. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To CHAMP, tſhâmp. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, ſhâm-pâne'. s. A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, tſhâm'pâne. s. A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, ſhâm-pin'yŭn. s. A kind of muſhroom.

CHAMPION, tſhâm'pė-ŭn. s. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat; a hero, a ſtout warriour.

To CHAMPION, tſhâm'pė-ŭn. v. a. To challenge.

CHANCE, tſhânſe. s. (78) (79). Fortune, the cauſe of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; caſual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; poſſibility of any occurrence.

To CHANCE, tſhânſe. v. n. To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tſhânſe-mĕd'lė. s. In law, the caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of a ſlayer.

CHANCEABLE, tſhân'ſâ-bl. a. Accidental.

CHANCEL, tſhân'sĕl. s. The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tſhân'sĕl-lŭr. s. An offi-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

cer of the higheſt power and dignity in the court where he preſides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tſhān'sĕl-lŭr-ſhĭp. s. The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, tſhān'sŭr-ē. s. The court of equity and conſcience.

CHANCRE, ſhānk'ŭr. s. (416). An ulcer, uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, ſhānk'rŭs. a. Ulcerous.

CHANDELIER, ſhān-dē-lēēr'. s. A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tſhānd'lŭr. s. An artiſan whoſe trade is to make candles.

To CHANGE, tſhānje. v. a. (74). To put one thing in the place of another; to reſign any thing for the ſake of another; to diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to mend the diſpoſition or mind.

☞ This word, with others of the ſame form, ſuch as *range*, *ſtrange*, *mange*, &c. are in the weſt of England, pronounced with the ſhort ſound of *a* in *ran*, *man*, &c. The ſame may be obſerved of the *a* in the firſt ſyllable of *angle*, *ancient*, &c. which, in that part of the kingdom, ſounds like the article *an*; and this though diſagreeable to a London ear, and contrary to the beſt uſage, which forms the only rule, is more analogical than pronouncing them as if written *chainge*, *ſtrainge*, *aincient*, *aingel*, &c.; for we find every other vowel in this ſituation ſhort, as *revenge*, *hinge*, *ſpunge*, &c.

To CHANGE, tſhānje. v. n. To undergo change, to ſuffer alteration.

CHANGE, tſhānje. s. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing; a ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded; that which makes a variety; ſmall money.

CHANGEABLE, tſhānje'ā-bl. a. Subject to change, fickle, inconſtant; poſſible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, tſhānje'ā-bl-nĕs. s. Suſceptibility of change; inconſtancy, fickleneſs.

CHANGEABLY, tſhānje'ā-blē. ad. Inconſtantly.

CHANGEFUL, tſhānje'fŭl. a. Inconſtant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, tſhānje'lĭng. s. A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, tſhāne'jŭr. s. One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHANNEL, tſhān'nĕl. s. (99). The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longways; a ſtrait or narrow ſea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, tſhān'nĕl. v. a. To cut any thing in channels.

To CHANT, tſhānt. v. a. To ſing; to celebrate, by ſong; to ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT, tſhānt. v. n. (78). To ſing.

CHANT, tſhānt. s. (79). Song, melody.

CHANTER, tſhān'tŭr. s. A ſinger, a ſongſter.

CHANTICLEER, tſhān'tē-klēēr. s. The cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tſhān'trĕs. s. A woman ſinger.

CHANTRY, tſhān'trē. s. Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for prieſts, to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors.

CHAOS, kā'ŏs. s. (353). The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements; confuſion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

CHAOTICK, kā-ŏt'tĭk. a. Reſembling chaos, confuſed.

To CHAP, tſhăp. v. a. To divide the ſurface of the ground by exceſſive heat; to divide the ſkin of the face or hands by exceſſive cold.

☞ The etymology of this word will not ſuffer us to write it *chop*; and univerſal uſage will not permit us to pronounce it *chap*: ſo that it muſt be claſſed among thoſe incorrigible words, the pronunciation and orthography of which muſt ever be at variance.

CHAP, tſhŏp. s. A cleft, a gaping, a chink.

CHAP, tſhŏp. s. The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

CHAPE, tſhāpe. s. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

CHAPEL, tſhāp'ĕl. s. A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a Chapel of Eaſe.

CHAPELESS, tſhāpe'lĕs. a. Without a chape.

CHAPELLANY, tſhāp'pĕl-lĕn-nē. s. A chapellany is found within ſome other church.

CHAPELRY, tſhāp'pĕl-rē. s. The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPFALN, tſhŏp'fāln. a. Having the mouth ſhrunk.—See CATCAL.

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tŭb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd:—*th*in, THIS.

CHAPLAIN, tshăp'lĭn. s. (208). He that attends the king, or other great perſon, to perform divine ſervice.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tshăp'lĭn-ſhĭp. s. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain; the poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tshŏp'lĕs. a. Without any fleſh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, tshăp'lĕt. s. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a ſtring of beads uſed in the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads.

CHAPMAN, tshăp'măn. s. (88). A cheapner, one that offers as a purchaſer.

CHAPS, tshŏps. s. The mouth of a beaſt of prey; the entrance into a channel.

CHAPT, CHAPPED, } tshŏpt. } part. paſs. Cracked, cleft.

CHAPTER, tshăp'tŭr. s. A diviſion of a book; an aſſembly of the clergy of the cathedral; the place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPTREL, tshăp'trĕl. s. The capitals of pillars, or pilaſtres, which ſupport arches.

CHAR, tshăr. s. A fiſh found only in Winander-meer, in Lancaſhire.

To CHAR, tshăr. v. a. To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, tshâre. s. Work done by the day.

To CHAR, tshâre. v. n. To work at other's houſes by the day.

☞ "As the maid that milks,
"And does the meaneſt *chars*."
—*Shakeſpeare.*

In Ireland they ſeem to have retained the genuine pronunciation of this, as well as many other old Engliſh words; I mean that which is agreeable to the orthography, and rhyming with *tar*. In Engliſh it is generally heard like *chair* to ſit on, and its compound *charwoman*, like *chair-woman*. Skinner, I know, admits that the word may be derived from the Dutch *keeren*, to ſweep; and Junius ſpells the word *chare*, and tells us the Saxons have the ſame word ſpelled cyppe, ſignifying buſineſs or charge, but be its derivation what it will, either the orthography, or the pronunciation, ought to be altered; for, as it ſtands at preſent, it is a ſingular and diſgraceful anomaly.

CHAR-WOMAN, tshâre'wŭm-ăn. s. A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

CHARACTER, kăr'ăk-tŭr. s (353). A mark, a ſtamp, a repreſentation; a letter uſed in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities.

To CHARACTER, kăr'ăk-tŭr. v. a. To inſcribe, to engrave.

CHARACTERISTICAL, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'tĕ-kăl. } a.
CHARACTERISTICK, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'tĭk. (509). }
Conſtituting or pointing out the true character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'tĕ-kăl-nĕs. s. The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs'tĭk. s. That which conſtitutes the character.

To CHARACTERIZE, kăr'ăk-tĕ-rize. v. a. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man; to engrave or imprint; to mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

CHARACTERLESS, kăr'ăk-tŭr-lĕs. a. Without a character.

CHARACTERY, kăr'ăk tŭr-rĕ. s. Impreſſion, mark.

CHARCOAL, tshăr'kŏle. s. Coal made by burning wood.

CHARD, tshărd. s. Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw; Chards of beet are plants of white beet tranſplanted.

To CHARGE, tshărje. v. a. To entruſt, to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe; to impute as a debt; to impute; to impoſe as a taſk; to accuſe, to cenſure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

CHARGE, tshărje. s. Care, truſt, cuſtody; precept, mandate, command; commiſſion, truſt conferred, office; accuſation, imputation; the thing entruſted to care or management; expenſe, coſt; onſet, attack; the ſignal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation or a ſort of ointment applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits and ſprains of horſes.

CHARGEABLE, tshăr'jâ-bl. a. Expenſive, coſtly; imputable, as a debt or crime; ſubject to charge, accuſable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshăr'jâ-bl-nĕs. s. Expenſe, coſt, coſtlineſs.

CHARGEABLY, tshăr'jâ-blĕ. ad. Expenſively.

CHARGER, tshăr'jŭr. s. (98). A large diſh; an officer's horſe.

CHARILY, tshâ'rĕ-lĕ. ad. Warily, frugally.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

CHARINESS, tſhā'rē-nĕs. s. Caution, nicety.

CHARIOT, tſhăr'rē-ŭt. s. (543). A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

☞ If this word is ever heard as if written *Charrot*, it is only tolerable in the moſt familiar pronunciation; the leaſt ſolemnity, or even preciſion, muſt neceſſarily retain the ſound of *i* and give it three ſyllables.

CHARIOTEER, tſhăr rē-ŭt-tēēr'. s. He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOT RACE, tſhăr'rē-ŭt-rāſe. s. A ſport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, tſhăr'ē-tā-bl. a. Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.

CHARITABLY, tſhăr'ē-tā-blē. ad. Kindly, liberally; benevolently.

CHARITY, tſhăr'ē-tē. s. (160). Tenderneſs, kindneſs, love; good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of univerſal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.

To CHARK, tſhărk. v. a. To burn to a black cinder.

CHARLATAN, ſhăr'lā-tăn. s. (528). A quack, a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, ſhăr-lā-tăn'ē kăl. a. Quackiſh, ignorant.

CHARLATANRY, ſhăr'lā-tăn-rē. s. Wheedling, deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tſhărlz'ĭz-wāne'. s. the northern conſtellation called the Bear.

CHARLOCK, tſhăr'lŏk. s. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM, tſhărm. s. Words or philtres, imagined to have ſome occult power; ſomething of power to gain the affections.

To CHARM, tſhărm. v. a. To fortify with charms againſt evil; to make powerful by charms; to ſubdue by ſome ſecret power; to ſubdue by pleaſure.

CHARMER, tſhăr'mŭr. s. One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.

CHARMING, tſhăr'mĭng. particip. a. Pleaſing in the higheſt degree.

CHARMINGLY, tſhăr'mĭng-lē. ad. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly.

CHARMINGNESS, tſhăr'mĭng-nĕs. s. The power of pleaſing.

CHARNEL, tſhăr'nĕl. a. Containing fleſh or carcaſes.

CHARNEL-HOUSE. tſhăr'nĕl-hŏuſe. s. The place where the bones of the dead are repoſited.

CHART, kărt, or tſhărt. s. A delineation of coaſts.

☞ As this word is perfectly angliciſed, by cutting off the *a* in the Latin *Charta*, and *ns* in the Greek χαρτης, we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *Charter*, *Charity*, &c.: but ſuch is our fondneſs for Latin and Greek originals, that we catch at the ſhadow of a reaſon for pronouncing after theſe languages, though in direct oppoſition to the laws of our own. Thus we moſt frequently, if not univerſally, hear this word pronounced as *Cart*, a carriage, and perfectly like the French *Carte*.

CHARTER, tſhăr'tŭr. s. A charter is a written evidence; any writing beſtowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.

CHARTER-PARTY, tſhăr'tŭr-păr-tē. s. A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

CHARTERED, tſhăr'tŭrd. a. (359). Privileged.

CHARY, tſhā'rē. a. Careful, cautious.

To CHASE, tſhāſe. v. a. To hunt; to purſue as an enemy; to drive.

CHASE, tſhāſe. s. Hunting, purſuit of any thing as game; fitneſs to be hunted; purſuit of an enemy; purſuit of ſomething as deſirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted; the Chaſe of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece.

CHASE-GUN, tſhāſe'gŭn. s. Guns in the fore part of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

CHASER, tſhā'sŭr. s. Hunter, purſuer, driver.

CHASM, kăzm. s. (353). A cleft, a gap, an opening; a place unfilled; a vacuity.

CHASTE, tſhāſte. a. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phraſes; without obſcenity; true to the marriage bed.

To CHASTEN, tſhāſe'tn. v. a. (405). To correct, to puniſh.

☞ This word is ſometimes falſely pronounced with the *a* ſhort, ſo as to rhyme with *faſten*; but it is exactly under the ſame predicament as the verb to *baſte*, which, when formed into what is called an inchoative verb, becomes *baſten*, and with which *chaſten*, is a perfect rhyme.

To CHASTISE, tſhăs-tize'. v. a. To puniſh, to correct by puniſhment; to reduce to order or obedience.

CHASTISEMENT, tſhăs'tĭz-mĕnt. s.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—ůil;—pǒůnd;—*thin*, THIS.

Correction, puniſhment.——See ADVERTISE.

CHASTISER, tſhás-tí'zůr. s. A puniſher, a corrector.

CHASTITY, tſhás'tė-tė. s. (511). Purity of the body; freedom from obſcenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

☞ I have in this word departed from Mr. Sheridan, and ſeveral other ſpeakers, in the ſound of the *a* in the firſt ſyllable, as no analogy can be clearer than that which prevails in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent always ſhortens the vowel. Thus, though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *ſerene*, and *divine*, they are ſhort in *humanity*, *ſerenity*, and *divinity*; and unleſs cuſtom clearly forbids, which I do not believe is the caſe, *chaſtity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it.

CHASTLY, tſhåſte'lė. ad. Without incontinence, purely, without contamination.

☞ In theſe words Dr. Johnſon has very improperly omitted the ſilent *e*; they ought to be written *chaſtely* and *chaſteneſs*.—See Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphoriſm the VIIIth.

CHASTNESS, tſhåſte'nės. s. Chaſtity, purity.

To CHAT, tſhåt. v. n. To prate, to talk idly; to prattle.

CHAT, tſhåt. s. Idle talk, prate.

CHATELLANY, tſhåt'tėl-lėn-ė. s. The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

CHATTEL, tſhåt'tl. s. (405). Any moveable poſſeſſion.

To CHATTER, tſhåt'tůr. v. n. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird; to make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth; to talk idly or careleſly.

CHATTER, tſhåt'tůr. s. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.

CHATTERER, tſhåt'tůr-růr. s. An idle talker.

CHAVENDER, tſhåv'ĭn-důr. s. The chub, a fiſh.

CHAUMONTELLE, ſhǒ-mǒn-tėl'. s. A ſort of pear.

To CHAW, tſhåw. v. a. See To CHEW.

CHAWDRON, tſhåw'drůn. s. Entrails.

CHEAP, tſhépe. a. To be had at a low rate; eaſy to be had, not reſpected.

To CHEAPEN, tſhé'pn. v. a. (103). To attempt to purchaſe, to bid for any thing; to leſſen value.

CHEAPLY, tſhépe'lė. ad. At a ſmall price, at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, tſhépe'nės. s. Loweſs of price.

To CHEAT, tſhéte. v. a. To defraud, to impoſe upon, to trick.

CHEAT, tſhéte. s. A fraud, a trick, an impoſture; a perſon guilty of fraud.

CHEATER, tſhé'tůr. s. (95). One that practiſes fraud.

To CHECK, tſhék. v. a. To repreſs, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK, tſhék. v. n. To ſtop, to make a ſtop; to claſh, to interfere.

CHECK, tſhék. s. Repreſſure, ſtop, rebuff; reſtraint, curb, government; reproof, a ſlight; in falconry, when a hawk forſakes the proper game to follow other birds; the cauſe of reſtraint, a ſtop.

To CHECKER, To CHEQUER, tſhék'ůr. v. a. To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours.

CHECKER-WORK, tſhék'ůr-wůrk. s. Work varied alternately.

CHECKMATE, tſhék'máte. s. The movement on the cheſs-board, that puts an end to the game.

CHEEK, tſhéék. s. The ſide of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines that are double.

CHEEK-TOOTH, tſhéék'tǒǒ*th*. s. The hinder tooth or tuſk.

CHEER, tſhéér. s. Entertainment, proviſions; invitation to gayety; gayety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.

To CHEER, tſhéér. v. a. To incite, to encourage, to inſpirit; to comfort, to conſole, to gladden.

To CHEER, tſhéér. v. n. To grow gay or gladſome.

CHEERER, tſhéé'růr. s. Gladdener, giver of gayety.

CHEERFUL, tſhéér'fůl, or tſhér'fůl. a. Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.

☞ This word, like *fearful*, has contracted an irregular pronunciation that ſeems more expreſſive of the turn of mind it indicates than the long open *e*, which languiſhes on the ear, and is not akin to the ſmartneſs and vivacity of the idea. We regret theſe irregularities, but they are not to be entirely prevented; and as they ſometimes ariſe from an effort of the mind to expreſs the idea more forcibly, they ſhould not be too ſtudiouſly avoided; eſpecially when cuſtom has given them conſiderable currency; which I take to be the caſe with the ſhort pronunciation of the preſent word. Mr. Sheridan, and ſome other

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

orthöepiſts ſeem to adopt the latter pronunciation; and W. Johnſton, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, the former; and as this is agreeable to the orthography, and, it may be added, to the etymology (which indicates that ſtate of mind which ariſes from being full of good cheer), it ought, unleſs the other has an evident preference in cuſtom, to be looked upon as the moſt accurate (241) (242).

CHEERFULLY, tſhēēr'fŭl-lē. ad. Without dejection, with gayety.

CHEERFULNESS, tſhēēr'fŭl-nĕs. s. Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloomineſs.

CHEERLESS, tſhēēr'lĕs. a. Without gayety, comfort, or gladneſs.

CHEERLY, tſhēēr'lē. a. Gay, cheerful, not gloomy.

CHEERLY, tſhēēr'lē. ad. Cheerfully.

CHEERY, tſhēē'rē. a. Gay, ſprightly.

CHEESE, tſhēēze. s. A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of milk.

CHEESECAKE, tſhēēze'kāke. s. (247). A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, tſhēēze'mŭng-gŭr. s. One who deals in cheeſe.

CHEESEVAT, tſhēēze'văt. s. The wooden caſe in which the curds are preſſed into cheeſe.

CHEESY, tſhēē'zē. a. Having the nature or form of cheeſe.

CHELY, kē'lē. (353). The claw of a ſhell fiſh.

To CHERISH, tſhĕr'rĭſh. v. a. To ſupport, to ſhelter, to nurſe up.

CHERISHER, tſhĕr'rĭſh-ŭr. s. An encourager, a ſupporter.

CHERISHMENT, tſhĕr'rĭſh-mĕnt. s. Encouragement, ſupport, comfort.

CHERRY, tſhĕr'rē. } s. A
CHERRY-TREE, tſhĕr'rē-trēē. } tree and fruit.

CHERRY, tſhĕr'rē. a. Reſembling a cherry in colour.

CHERRYBAY, tſhĕr'rē-bā. s. Laurel.

CHERRYCHEEKED, tſhĕr'rē-tſhēēkd. a. Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRYPIT, tſhĕr'rē-pĭt. s. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-ſtones into a ſmall hole.

CHERSONESE, kĕr'ſō-nēs. s. (353). A peninſula.

CHERUB, tſhĕr'ŭb. s. A celeſtial ſpirit, which in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the Seraphim.

CHERUBICK, tſhē-rū'bĭk. a. Angelick, relating to the Cherubim.

CHERUBIM, tſhĕr'ŭ-bĭm. s. The Hebrew plural of Cherub.

☞ Thoſe who underſtand no language but their own, are apt to commit an unpardonable fault with critics, by miſtaking this word for a ſingular, and writing the plural *Cherubims*. Others are apt to commit a much greater fault in ſpeaking, which is that of forming an adjective from this word, as if written *Cherubimical*, or *Cherubinical*, inſtead of *Cherubick*. How hard is the fate of an Engliſhman, who, to write and ſpeak his own language properly, muſt not only underſtand French, Latin, and Greek, but Hebrew alſo!

CHERUBIN, tſhĕr'ŭ-bĭn. a. Angelical.

CHERVIL, tſhĕr'vĭl. s. An umbelliferous plant.

To CHERUP, tſhĕr'ŭp. v. n. To chirp, to uſe a cheerful voice.

CHESS, tſhĕs. s. A nice and intricate game in imitation of a battle between two armies.

CHESS-APPLE, tſhĕs'ăp-pl. s. Wild ſervice.

CHESS-BOARD, tſhĕs'bōrd. s. The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played.

CHESS-MAN, tſhĕs'măn. s. (88). A puppet for cheſs.

CHESSOM, tſhĕs'sŭm. s. (166). Mellow earth.

CHEST, tſhĕſt. s. A box of wood or other materials.

CHESTED, tſhĕſt'ĕd. a. Having a cheſt.

CHESTNUT, tſhĕs'nŭt. } s.
CHESTNUT-TREE, tſhĕs'nŭt-trēē. } A tree; the fruit of the cheſtnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.

CHEVALIER, ſhĕv-ă-lēēr'. s. (352). A knight.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, ſhĕv-ō-dē-frēēze'. s. (352). A piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHEVEN, tſhĕv'vn. s. (103). A river fiſh, the ſame with chub.

CHEVERIL, tſhĕv'ĕr-ĭl. s. A kid, kid-leather.

CHEVRON, tſhĕv'rŭn. In heraldry it repreſents two rafters of a houſe as they ought to ſtand.

To CHEW, { tſhōō. / tſhăw. } v. a. To grind with the teeth, to maſticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taſte without ſwallowing.

☞ The latter pronunciation is grown vulgar.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To CHEW, tſhōō. v. n. To champ upon, to ruminate.

CHICANE, ſhē-kāne'. s. (352). The art of protracting a conteſt by artifice; artifice in general.

To CHICANE, ſhē-kāne'. v. n. To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICANER, ſhē-kā'nŭr. s. A petty ſophiſter, a wrangler.

CHICANERY, ſhē kā'nŭr-ē. s. Sophiſtry, wrangle.

CHICK, tſhĭk. } s. The
CHICKEN, tſhĭk'ĭn. (104). } young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird; a word of tenderneſs; a term for a young girl.

CHICKENHEARTED, tſhĭk'ĭn-hārt-tĕd. a. Cowardly, fearful.

CHICKENPOX, tſhĭk'ĭn-pŏks. s. A puſtulous diſtemper.

CHICKLING, tſhĭk'lĭng. s. A ſmall chicken.

CHICKPEAS, tſhĭk'pēze. s. An herb.

CHICKWEED, tſhĭk'wēēd. s. A plant.

To CHIDE, tſhīde. v. a. To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.

To CHIDE, tſhīde. v. n. To clamour, to ſcold; to quarrel with; to make a noiſe.

CHIDER, tſhī'dŭr. s. (98). A rebuker, a reprover.

CHIEF, tſhēēf. a. Principal, moſt eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the firſt order.

CHIEF, tſhēēf. s. (275). A commander, a leader.

CHIEFLESS, tſhēēf'lĕs. a. Without a head.

CHIEFLY, tſhēēf'lē. ad. Principally, eminently, more than common.

CHIEFRIE, tſhēēf'rē. s. A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, tſhēēf'tĭn. s. (208). A leader; a commander; the head of a clan.

☞ This word ought undoubtedly to follow *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, &c. in the pronunciation of the laſt ſyllable; though, from its being leſs in uſe, we are not ſo well reconciled to it.

CHIEVANCE, tſhēē'vānſe. s. Traffick, in which money is extorted, as diſcount.

CHILBLAIN, tſhĭl'blāne. s. Sores made by froſt.

CHILD, tſhīld. s. An infant, or very young perſon; one in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.

To CHILD, tſhīld. v. n. To bring children. Little uſed.

CHILDBEARING, tſhīld'bā-rĭng. partic. p. The act of bearing children.

CHILDBED, tſhīld'bĕd. s. The ſtate of a woman bringing a child.

CHILDBIRTH, tſhīld'bĕr*th*. s. Travail, labour.

CHILDED, tſhīl'dĕd. a. Furniſhed with a child. Little uſed.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, tſhīl'dĕr-māſ-dā'. s. The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the Holy Innocents is ſolemnized.

CHILDHOOD, tſhīld'hŭd. s. The ſtate of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHILDISH, tſhīld'ĭſh. a. Trifling; becoming only children, trivial, puerile.

CHILDISHLY, tſhīld'ĭſh-lē. ad. In a childiſh trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tſhīld'ĭſh-nĕs. s. Puerility, triflingneſs; harmleſſneſs.

CHILDLESS, tſhīld'lĕs. a. Without children.

CHILDLIKE, tſhīld'like. a. Becoming or beſeeming a child.

CHILIAEDRON, kĭl-ē-ā-ē'drŏn. s. (553). A figure of a thouſand ſides.

☞ This word ought to have the accented *e* long; not on account of the quantity in the Greek word, but becauſe, where no rule forbids, we ought to make the vowel accented on the penultimate, long (542).

CHILIFACTORY, kĭl-ē-fāk'tō-rē. ad. Making Chyle.—See CHYLIFACTORY.

CHILIFACTIVE, kĭl-ē-fāk'tĭv. ad. Making Chyle.—See CHYLIFACTIVE.

CHILIFICATION, kĭl ē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of making Chyle.—See CHYLIFICATION.

CHILL, tſhĭl. a. Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the ſenſation of cold; depreſſed, dejected, diſcouraged.

CHILL, tſhĭl. v. a. Chilneſs, cold.

To CHILL, tſhĭl. v. a. To make cold; to depreſs, to deject; to blaſt with cold.

CHILLINESS, tſhĭl'lē-nĕs. s. A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

CHILLY, tſhĭl'lē. a. Somewhat cold.

CHILNESS, tſhĭl'nĕs. s. Coldneſs, want of warmth.

CHIME, tſhīme. s. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments; the correſpondence of ſound; the ſound of bells ſtruck with hammers; the correſpondence of proportion or relation.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

To CHIME, tſhime. v. n. The ſound in harmony; to correſpond in relation or proportion; to agree; to ſuit with; to jingle.

To CHIME, tſhime. v. a. To make to move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonically; to ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, kė-mē'rā. s. (353) (120). A vain and wild fancy.

CHIMERICAL, kė-mĕr'rė-kāl. a. Imaginary, fantaſtick.

CHIMERICALLY, kė-mĕr'rė-kāl-ė. ad. Vainly, wildly.

CHIMNEY, tſhĭm'nė. s. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe; the fireplace.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, tſhĭm'nė-kŏr'nŭr. s. The fireſide, the place of idlers.

CHIMNEYPIECE, tſhĭm'nė-pēēſe. s. The ornamental piece round the fireplace.

CHIMNEYSWEEPER, tſhĭm'nė-ſwēė-pŭr. s. One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot.

CHIN, tſhĭn. s. The part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHINA, tſhā'nė, or tſhī'nā. s. China ware, porcelain, a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent.

☞ What could induce us to ſo irregular a pronunciation of this word is ſcarcely to be conceived. One would be apt to ſuppoſe that the French firſt imported this porcelain, and that when we purchaſed it of them we called it by their pronunciation of China (*Sheen*); but being unwilling to drop the *a*, and deſirous of preſerving the French ſound of *i*, we awkwardly tranſpoſed theſe ſounds, and turned *China* into *Chaince*. This abſurd pronunciation ſeems only tolerable when we apply it to the porcelain of China, or the Oranges, which are improperly called China Oranges; but even in theſe caſes it ſeems a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true ſound.

CHINA-ORANGE, tſhā'nė-ŏr'ĭnje. s The ſweet orange.

CHINA-ROOT, tſhī'nā-rōōt. s. A medicinal root brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH, tſhĭn'kŏf. s. A violent and convulſive cough.

CHINE, tſhīne. s. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

To CHINE, tſhīne. v. a. To cut into chines.

CHINK, tſhĭnk. s. A ſmall aperture longwiſe.

To CHINK, tſhĭnk. v. a. To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.

To CHINK, tſhĭnk. v. n. To ſound by ſtriking each other.

CHINKY, tſhĭnk'ė. a. Full of holes, gaping.

CHINTS, tſhĭnts. s. Cloth of cotton made in India.

CHIOPPINE, tſhŏp-pēne'. s. (112). A high ſhoe formerly worn by ladies.

To CHIP, tſhĭp. v. a. To cut into ſmall pieces.

CHIP, tſhĭp. s. A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument.

CHIPPING, tſhĭp'pĭng. s. A fragment cut off.

CHIRAGRICAL, kī-rāg'grė-kāl. a. (120) (353). Having the gout in the hand.

CHIROGRAPHER, kī rŏg'grā-fŭr. s. He that exerciſes writing.

CHIROGRAPHIST, kī-rŏg'grā-fĭſt. s. Chirographer.

CHIROGRAPHY, kī-rŏg'grā-fė. s. The art of writing (518).

CHIROMANCER, kīr'ō-măn-sŭr. s. One that foretells future events by inſpecting the hand.

CHIROMANCY, kīr'rō-măn-sė. s. (353) (519). The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand.

To CHIRP, tſhĕrp. v. n. To make a cheerful noiſe, as birds.

CHIRP, tſhĕrp. s. The voice of birds or inſects.

CHIRPER, tſhĕr'pŭr. s. (89). One that chirps.

CHIRURGEON, kī-rŭr'jė-ŭn. s. (353). One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications, now written *Surgeon*; a ſurgeon.

CHIRURGERY, kī-rŭr'jė-rė. s. The art of curing by external applications, now written *Surgery*.

CHIRURGICAL, kī-rŭr'jė-kāl. } a.
CHIRURGICK, kī-rŭr'jĭk. (353). } a. Belonging to ſurgery.

CHISEL, tſhĭz'zĭl. s. (102) (99). An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away.

To CHISEL, tſhĭz'zĭl. v. a. (102). To cut with a chiſel.

CHIT, tſhĭt. s. A child a baby; the ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain.

To CHIT, tſhĭt. v. n. To ſprout.

CHITCHAT, tſhĭt'tſhăt. s. Prattle, idle prate.

CHITTERLINGS, tſhĭt'tŭr-lingz. s. The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the boſom of a ſhirt (555).

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt ;—tûbe, tûb, bûll ;—ôil ;—pôûnd ;—*thin*, THIS.

CHITTY, tſhît'tè. a. Childiſh, like a baby.

CHIVALROUS, tſhîv'âl-rûs. a. Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.

CHIVALRY, tſhîv'âl-rè. s. Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general ſyſtem of knighthood.

CHIVES, tſhîvz. s. The threads or filaments riſing in flowers, with ſeeds at the end; a ſpecies of ſmall onion.

CHLOROSIS, klò-rò'ſîs. s. (353). The green ſickneſs.

To CHOAK, tſhòke. v. a. See CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE, tſhôk'ô-làte. s. (91). The nut of the cocoa-tree; the maſs made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be diſſolved in hot water; the liquor made by a ſolution of chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tſhôk'ô-làte hôûſe. s. A houſe for drinking chocolate.

CHODE, tſhôde. The old preterit from Chide. Obſolete.

CHOICE, tſhôîſe. s. The act of chooſing, election; the power of chooſing; care in chooſing, curioſity of diſtinction; the thing choſen; the beſt part of any thing; ſeveral things propoſed as objects of election.

CHOICE, tſhôîſe. a. Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

CHOICELESS, tſhôîſe'lês. a. Without the power of chooſing.

CHOICELY, tſhôîſe'lè. ad. Curiouſly, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

CHOICENESS, tſhôîſe'nês. s. Nicety, particular value.

CHOIR, kwire. s. (300) (356). An aſſembly or band of ſingers; the ſingers in divine worſhip; the part of the church where the ſingers are placed.

To CHOKE, tſhôke. v. a. To ſuffocate; to ſtop up, to block up a paſſage; to hinder by obſtruction; to ſuppreſs; to overpower.

CHOKE, tſhôke. s. The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR, tſhôke'pâre. s. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear; any ſarcaſm that ſtops the mouth.

CHOKER, tſhô'kûr. s. One that chokes.

CHOKY, tſhô'kè. a. That which has the power of ſuffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES, kôl'â-gôgz. s. Medicines having the power of purging bile.

CHOLER, kôl'lûr. s. The bile; the humour ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility; anger, rage.

CHOLERICK, kôl'lûr-rîk. a. Abounding with choler; angry, iraſcible.

CHOLERICKNESS, kôl'lûr-rîk-nês. s. Anger, iraſcibility, peeviſhneſs.

CHOLICK.—See COLICK.

To CHOOSE, tſhôôze. v. a. I choſe, I have choſen. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; to ſelect, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happineſs; a term of theologians.

☞ This word is ſometimes improperly written *chuſe*, which is a needleſs departure from its French etymology in *choiſir*, as well as from our own analogy in the preterit *choſe*.

To CHOOSE, tſhôôze. v. n. To have the power of choice.

CHOOSER, tſhôô'zûr. s. He that has the power of chooſing, elector.

To CHOP, tſhôp. v. n. To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to menace, to cut into ſmall pieces; to break into chinks.

To CHOP, tſhôp. v. n. To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP, tſhôp. v. a. To purchaſe, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to altercate.

CHOP, tſhôp. s. A piece chopped off, a ſmall piece of meat; a crack, or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, tſhôp'hôûſe. s. A mean houſe of entertainment.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, in this definition, ſeems to have rated a chop-houſe too low, and to have had a *Cook's Shop* or an *Eating-Houſe* in his mind. Since coffee-houſes are become eating-houſes and taverns, chop-houſes are, perhaps, a little depreciated; but this was not the caſe till long after Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary was publiſhed; and I think they may ſtill, without any impropriety, be called *Reputable houſes of ready entertainment.*

CHOPIN, tſhô-pêên'. s. (112). A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter; a term uſed in Scotland for a quart of wine meaſure.

CHOPPING, tſhôp'ping. a. An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation; meaning large or well grown.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tſhôp'ping-nîfe. s. A knife uſed in chopping.

CHOPPY, tſhôp'pè. a. Full of holes or cracks.

CHOPS, tſhôps. s. The mouth of a beaſt; the mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHORAL, kò'râl. a. (353). Sung by a choir; ſinging in a choir.

CHORD, kôrd. s. The ſtring of a muſi-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

cal inſtrument; a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD, kŏrd. v. a. (353). To furniſh with ſtrings.

CHORDEE, kŏr-dēē'. s. A contraction of the frœnum.

CHORION, kō'rē-ŏn. s. The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER, kwĭr'rĭs-tŭr. s. (300). A ſinger in the cathedrals, a ſinging boy; a ſinger in a concert (356).

CHOROGRAPHER, kŏ-rŏg'grā-fŭr. s. He that deſcribes particular regions of countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, kŏr-rō-grăf'ē-kăl. a. Deſcriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kŏr-rō-grăf'ē-kăl-lē. ad. In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kŏ-rŏg'grā-fē. s. The art of deſcribing particular regions.

CHORUS, kō'rŭs. s. (353). A number of ſingers, a concert; the perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the ſong between the acts of tragedy; verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

CHOSE, tſhōze. The preter tenſe, from To chooſe.

CHOSEN, tſhō'zn. (103). The participle paſſive, from To chooſe.

CHOUGH, tſhŭf. s. (301). A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea.

To CHOUSE, tſhōūze. v. a. To cheat, to trick.

CHOUSE, tſhōūze. s. A bubble; a tool; a trick or ſham.

CHRISM, krĭzm. s. (353). Unguent, or unction.

To CHRISTEN, krĭs'sn. v. a. (472). To baptize, to initiate into Chriſtianity by water; to name, to denominate.

CHRISTENDOM, krĭs'sn dŭm. s. The collective body of Chriſtianity.

CHRISTENING, krĭs'sn-ĭng. s. The ceremony of the firſt initiation into Chriſtianity.

CHRISTIAN, krĭſt'yŭn. s. (291). A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.

CHRISTIAN, krĭſt'yŭn. a. (113). Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, krĭſt'yŭn-nāme. s. The name given at the font, diſtinct from the ſurname.

CHRISTIANISM, krĭſt'yŭn-ĭzm. s. The Chriſtian religion; the nations profeſſing Chriſtianity.

CHRISTIANITY, krĭs-tſhē-ăn'ē-tē. s. The religion of Chriſtians.

To CHRISTIANIZE, krĭſt'yŭn-īze. v. a. To make Chriſtian.

CHRISTIANLY, krĭſt'yŭn-lē. ad. Like a Chriſtian.

CHRISTMAS, krĭs'măs. s. (88) (472). The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krĭs'măſ-bŏks. s. A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas. The money ſo collected.

CHROMATICK, krō-măt'ĭk. a. Relating to colour; relating to a certain ſpecies of ancient muſick.

CHRONICAL, krŏn'ē-kăl. } a. (509).
CHRONICK, krŏn'ĭk. }
Relating to time; a chronical diſtemper is of long duration.

CHRONICLE, krŏn'ē-kl. s. (353). A regiſter or account of events in order of time; a hiſtory (405).

To CHRONICLE, krŏn'ē-kl. v. a. (405). To record in chronicle, or hiſtory; to regiſter, to record.

CHRONICLER, krŏn'ē-klŭr. s. (98). A writer of chronicles; an hiſtorian.

CHRONOGRAM, krŏn'ō-grăm. s. An inſcription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, krŏn-nō-grăm-măt'ē-kăl. a. Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, krŏn-nō-grăm'mă-tĭſt. s. A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER, krō-nŏl'lō-jŭr. s. He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time.

CHRONOLOGICAL, krŏn-nē-lŏdje'ē-kăl. a. Relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, krŏn-nō-lŏdje'ē-kăl-lē. ad. In a chronological manner, according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, krō-nŏl'ō-jĭſt. s. One that ſtudies or explains time.

CHRONOLOGY, krō-nŏl'ō-jē. s. The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time.

CHRONOMETER, krō-nŏm'mē-tŭr. s. An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.

CHRYSALIS, krĭs'să-lĭs. s. (503). Aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects.

CHRYSOLITE, krĭs'sō-lite. s. (155). A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow.

CHUB, tſhŭb. s. A river fiſh. The chevin.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

CHUBBED, tshŭb'bĭd. a. (99). Big-headed, like a chub.

To CHUCK, tshŭk. v. n. To make a noiſe like a hen.

To CHUCK, tshŭk. v. a. To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.

CHUCK, tshŭk. s. The voice of a hen; a word of endearment.

CHUCK-FARTHING, tshŭk'fâr-*th*ĭng s. A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

To CHUCKLE, tshŭk'kl. v. n. (405). To laugh vehemently.

To CHUCKLE, tshŭk'kl. v. a. To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.

CHUET, tshŏŏ'ĭt. s. (99). Forced meat. Obſolete.

CHUFF, tshŭf. s. A blunt clown.

CHUFFILY, tshŭf'fĕ-lĕ. ad. Stomachfully.

CHUFFINESS, tshŭf'fĕ-nĕs. s. Clowniſhneſs.

CHUFFY, tshŭf'fĕ. a. Surly, fat.

CHUM, tshŭm. s. A chamber fellow.

CHUMP, tshŭmp. s. A thick heavy piece of wood.

CHURCH, tshûrtsh. s. The collective body of Chriſtians; the body of Chriſtians adhering to one particular form of worſhip; the place which Chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.

To CHURCH, tshûrtsh. v. a. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks after any ſignal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE, tshûrtsh-âle'. s. A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshûrtsh-ât-tîre'. s. The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.

CHURCHMAN, tshûrtsh'mân. s. (88). An eccleſiaſtic, a clergyman; an adherent to the Church of England.

CHURCHWARDENS, tshûrtsh-wâr'dnz. s. (103). Officers yearly choſen, to look to the church, churchyards, and ſuch things as belong to both.

CHURCHYARD, tshûrtsh'yârd. s. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

CHURL, tshûrl. s. A ruſtick, a countryman; a rude, ſurly, ill-bred man; a miſer, a niggard.

CHURLISH, tshûr'lĭsh. a. Rude, brutal, harſh; ſelfiſh, avaricious.

CHURLISHLY, tshûr'lĭsh-lĕ. ad. Rudely, brutally.

CHURLISHNESS, tshûr'lĭsh-nĕs. s. Brutality, ruggedneſs of manner.

CHURME, tshûrm. s. A confuſed ſound, a noiſe. Obſolete.

CHURN, tshûrn. s. The veſſel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.

To CHURN, tshûrn. v. a. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.

CHURRWORM, tshûr'wûrm. s. An inſect that turns about nimbly, called alſo a fancricket.

CHYLACEOUS, kĭ'lâ'shŭs. a. (186). Belonging to chyle.

CHYLE, kile. s. (353). The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment.

CHYLIFACTION, kĭl-lĕ-fâk'shŭn. s. The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.

CHYLIFACTIVE, kĭl-lĕ-fâk'tĭv. a. Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLIFICATION, kĭl ĕ-fĕ-kâ'shŭn. The act of making chyle.

CHYLIFICATORY, kĭl-ĕ-fĕ-kâ'tŏ-rĕ. adj. Making chyle.

CHYLOUS, kĭ'lŭs. a. (160). Conſiſting of chyle.

CHYMICAL, kĭm'ĕ-kâl. } a. Made by
CHYMICK, kĭm'mĭk. } chymiſtry; relating to chymiſtry.

CHYMICALLY, kĭm'mĕ-kâl-lĕ. ad. In a chymical manner.

CHYMIST, kĭm'mĭſt. s. A profeſſor of chymiſtry.

☞ Scholars have lately diſcovered, that all the nations of Europe, have, for many centuries paſt, been erroneous in ſpelling this word with a *y* inſtead of an *e*; that is, *Chymiſt* inſtead of *Chemiſt*: and if we crave their reaſons, they very gravely tell us, that inſtead of deriving the word from χυμος, juice, or from χεω, χευω, or χυω, to melt, it is more juſtly derived from the Arabic *kema*, black. But Dr. Johnſon, who very well underſtood every thing that could be urged in favour of the new orthography, has very judiciouſly continued the old; and indeed, till we ſee better reaſons than have yet appeared, it ſeems rather to favour of an affectation of Oriental learning, than a liberal deſire to rectify and improve our language. But let the word originate in the Eaſt or Weſt, among the Greeks or Arabians, we certainly received it from our common *Linguaducts*, (if the word will be pardoned me,) the Latin and French,

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

which ſtill retain either the *y*, or its ſubſtitute *i*.

Beſides, the alteration produced a change in the pronunciation, which, from its being but ſlight, is the leſs likely to be attended to; and therefore the probability is, that, let us write the word as we will, we ſhall ſtill continue to pronounce the old way; for in no Engliſh word throughout the language does the *e* ſound like *y*, or *i* ſhort, when the accent is on it.

This improvement, therefore, in our ſpelling, would, in all probability, add a new irregularity to our pronunciation, already incumbered with too many. Warburton, in his Edition of Pope's Works, ſeems to have been the firſt writer of note who adopted this mode of ſpelling from Boerhaave, and the German critics; and he ſeems to have been followed by all the inſcriptions on the chymiſts ſhops in the kingdom. But till the voice of the people has more decidedly declared itſelf, it is certainly the moſt eligible to follow Dr. Johnſon and our eſtabliſhed writers in the old orthography.—See Mr. Nares's Engliſh Orthoepy, page 285, where the reader will ſee judiciouſly expoſed the folly of altering ſettled modes of ſpelling for the ſake of far-fetched and fanciful etymologies.

CHYMISTRY, kĭm'mĭſ-trē. s. The art or proceſs by which the different ſubſtances found in mixt bodies are ſeparated from each other by means of fire.

CIBARIOUS, sĭ-bā'rē-ŭs. a. (121). Relating to food.

CICATRICE, or CICATRIX, sĭk'ā-trĭs. s. (142). The ſcar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impreſſure.

CICATRISANT, sĭk-ā-trĭ'zănt. s. An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE, sĭk ā-trĭ'sĭv. a. (158). (428). Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION, sĭk-ā-trē-zā'shŭn. s. The act of healing the wound; the ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.

To CICATRIZE, sĭk'ā-trize. v. a. To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as ſkin them.

CICELY, sĭs'lē. s. A ſort of herb.

To CICURATE, sĭk'ū-rāte. v. a. (91). To tame, to reclaim from wildneſs (503).

CICURATION, sĭk-ū rā'shŭn. s. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs.

CIDER, sī'dŭr. s. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented.

CIDERIST, sī'dŭr-ĭſt. s. (98). A maker of cider.

CIDERKIN, sī'dŭr-kĭn. s. The liquor made of the groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out.

CILIARY, sĭl'yā-rē. a. (113). Belonging to the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, sē-lĭſh'ŭs. a. (314). Made of hair.

CIMETER, sĭm'ē-tŭr. s. (98). A ſort of ſword, ſhort and recurvated.

CINCTURE, sĭnk'tshūre. s. (461). Something worn round the body; an incloſure; a ring or liſt at the top or bottom of the ſhaft of a column.

CINDER, sĭn'dŭr. s. (98). A maſs of any thing burnt in the fire, but not reduced to aſhes; a hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, sĭn'dŭr-wŭm-ŭn. } s.
CINDER-WENCH, sĭn'dŭr-wĕnſh. }
A woman whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

CINERATION, sĭn-ē-rā'shŭn. s. The reduction of any thing by fire or aſhes.

CINERITIOUS, sĭn-ē-rĭſh'ŭs. a. Having the form or ſtate of aſhes.

CINERULENT, sē-nĕr'ū-lĕnt. a. (121). Full of aſhes.

CINGLE, sĭng'gl. s. (405). A girth for a horſe.

CINNABAR, sĭn'nā-băr. s. (166). Vermilion, a mineral conſiſting of mercury and ſulphur.

CINNAMON, sĭn'nā-mŭn. s. (166). The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon.

CINQUE, sĭnk. s. (415). A five.

CINQUE-FOIL, sĭnk'foĭl. s. A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sĭnk'pāſe. s. A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, sĭnk'pōrts. s. Thoſe havens that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sĭnk'ſpŏt-tĕd. a. Having five ſpots.

CION, sī'ŭn. s. (166). A ſprout, a ſhoot from a plant; the ſhoot engrafted on a ſtock.

CIPHER, sī'fŭr. s. (98). An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general; a ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To CIPHER, sī'fŭr. v. n. To practiſe arithmetick.

To CIPHER, sī'fŭr. v. a. To write in occult characters.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

CIRCLE, sĕr'kl. s. (108) (405). A curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all parts equally distant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compass, inclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

To CIRCLE, sĕr'kl. v. a. To move round any thing; to inclose, to surround; to confine, to keep together.

To CIRCLE, sĕr'kl. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCLED, sĕr'kld. a. (359). Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCLET, sĕr'klĭt. s. A little circle.

CIRCLING, sĕr'klĭng. part. a. Circular, round.

CIRCUIT, sĕr'kĭt. s. (341) (108). The act of moving round any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; space, extent, measured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.

To CIRCUIT, sĕr'kĭt. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, sĕr'kĭt-tĕr. s. One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, sĕr-kŭ-ĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of going round any thing; compass, maze of argument, comprehension.

CIRCULAR, sĕr'kŭ-lŭr. a. (88) (418). Round, like a circle, circumscribed by a circle; successive to itself, always returning; Circular Letter, a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.

CIRCULARITY, sĕr-kŭ-lăr'ĕ-tĕ. s. A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, sĕr'kŭ-lăr-lĕ. ad. In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE, sĕr'kŭ-lāte. v. n. (91). To move in a circle.

To CIRCULATE, sĕr'kŭ-lāte. v. a. To put about.

CIRCULATION, sĕr-kŭ-lā'shŭn. s. Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATORY, sĕr'kŭ-lā-tŭr-ĕ. a. Belonging to circulation; circular (512).

CIRCULATORY, sĕr'kŭ-lā tŭr-ĕ. s. A chymical vessel.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'bĕ-ĕn-sĕ. s. The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'bĕ-ĕnt. a. Surrounding, encompassing.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, sĕr-kŭm-ăm'bŭ-lāte. v. n. (91). To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, sĕr'kŭm-sīze. v. a. To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, sĕr kŭm-sĭzh'ŭn. s. The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To CIRCUMDUCT, sĕr-kŭm-dŭkt'. v. a. To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sĕr-kŭm-dŭk'shŭn. s. Nullification, cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, sĕr-kŭm'fĕ-rĕnse. s. The periphery, the line including and surrounding any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sĕr-kŭm-fĕ-rĕn'tŭr. s. (166). An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, sĕr'kŭm-flĕks. s. An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

☞ All our prosodists tell us, that the Circumflex accent is a composition of the grave and the acute; or that it is a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable. If they are desired to exemplify this by actual pronunciation, we find they cannot do it, and only pay us with words. This accent, therefore, in the ancient as well as modern languages, with respect to sound, has no specific utility. The French, who make use of this Circumflex in writing, appear, in the usual pronunciation of it, to mean nothing more than long quantity.—See BARYTONE.—If the inspector would wish to see a rational account of this accent, as well as of the *grave* and *acute*, let him consult a work lately published by the Author of this Dictionary, called *A Rhetorical Grammar*, the third edition; or, *A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sĕr-kŭm'flŭ-ĕnse. s. An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sĕr-kŭm'flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, sĕr-kŭm'flŭ-ŭs. a. Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEOUS, sĕr-kŭm-fŏ-rā'nĕ-ŭs. a. (314). Wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFUSE, sĕr-kŭm-fūze'. v. a. To pour round.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

CIRCUMFUSILE, sĕr-kŭm-fū'sĭl. a. (427). That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, sĕr-kŭm-fū'zhŭn. s. The act of ſpreading round.

To CIRCUMGIRATE, sĕr-kŭm'jē-rāte. v. n. To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, sĕr-kŭm-jē-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, sĕr-kŭm-jā'sĕnt. a. Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMITION, sĕr-kŭm-ĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, sĕr-kŭm-lē-gā'ſhŭn. s. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, sĕr-kŭm-lō-kū'ſhŭn. s. A circuit or compaſs of words, periphraſis; the uſe of indirect expreſſions.

CIRCUMMURED, sĕr-kŭm-mūrd'. a. Walled round (359).

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, sĕr-kŭm-nāv'ē-gā-bl. a. That which may be ſailed round.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, sĕr-kŭm-nāv'ē-gāte. v. a. To ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sĕr-kŭm-nāv-ē-gā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, sĕr-kŭm-plē-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of enwrapping on every ſide; the ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, sĕr-kŭm-pō'lăr. a. (418). Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, sĕr-kŭm-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRASION, sĕr-kŭm-rā'zhŭn. s. The act of ſhaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, sĕr-kŭm-rō-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, sĕr-kŭm-ſkrībe'. v. a. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sĕr-kŭm-ſkrĭp'ſhŭn. s. Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sĕr-kŭm-ſkrĭp'tĭve. a. Encloſing the ſuperficies.

CIRCUMSPECT, sĕr'kŭm-ſpĕkt. a. Cautious, attentive, watchful.

CIRCUMSPECTION, sĕr-kŭm spĕk'ſhŭn. s. Watchfulneſs on every ſide, caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, sĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk'tĭv. a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, sĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk'tĭv-lē. ad. Cautiouſly, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sĕr'kŭm ſpĕkt-lē. ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sĕr'kŭm ſpĕkt-nĕs. s. Caution, vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sĕr'kŭm-ſtănſe. s. Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, ſomething adventitious; incident, event; condition, ſtate of affairs.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, sĕr'kŭm-ſtănſe. v. a. To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things.

CIRCUMSTANT, sĕr'kŭm-ſtănt. a. Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sĕr-kŭm-ſtăn'ſhăl. a. Accidental, not eſſential; incidental, caſual; full of ſmall events, detailed, minute.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sĕr-kŭm-ſtăn-ſhē-ăl'ē-tē. s. The ſtate of any thing as modified by its ſeveral circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, sĕr-kŭm-ſtăn'ſhăl-lē. ad. According to circumſtances, not eſſentially; minutely, exactly.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, sĕr-kŭm ſtăn'ſhē-āte. v. a. (91). To place in particular circumſtances; to place in a particular condition.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, sĕr-kŭm-văl'lāte. v. a. (91). To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, sĕr-kŭm-văl-lā'ſhŭn. s. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place beſieged.

CIRCUMVECTION, sĕr-kŭm-vĕk'ſhŭn. s. The act of carrying round; the ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT, sĕr-kŭm-vĕnt'. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.

CIRCUMVENTION, sĕr-kŭm-vĕn'ſhŭn. s. Fraud, impoſture, cheat, deluſion.

To CIRCUMVEST, sĕr-kŭm-vĕſt'. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to ſurround.

CIRCUMVOLATION, sĕr-kŭm-vō-lā'ſhŭn. s. The act of flying round.

CIRCUMVOLVE, sĕr-kŭm-vŏlv'. v. a. To roll round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sĕr-kŭm-vō-lū'ſhŭn. s. The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, sĕr'kŭs.
CIRQUE, sĕrk. (337). } s. (415). An open ſpace or area for ſports.

CIST, sĭſt. s. A caſe, a tegument, commonly the encloſure of a tumour.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

CISTED, sĭs'tĕd. a. Enclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERN, sĭs'tŭrn. s. (98). A receptacle of water for domestick uses; a reservoir, an enclosed fountain; any watery receptacle.

CISTUS, sĭs'tŭs. s. Rockrose.

CIT, sĭt. s. An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsman.

CITADEL, sĭt'ă-dĕl. s. A fortress, a castle.

CITAL, sī'tăl. s. Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

CITATION, sī-tā'shŭn. s. The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

CITATORY, sī'tă-tŭ-rĕ. a. (512). Having the power or form of citation.

To CITE, site. v. a. To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

CITER, sī'tŭr. s. One who cites into a court; one who quotes.

CITESS, sĭt-tĕs'. s. A city woman.

CITHERN, sĭ*th*'ŭrn. s. (98). A kind of harp.

CITIZEN, sĭt'ĕ-zn. s. (103). A freeman of a city; a townsman, an inhabitant of a city.

CITRINE, sĭt'rĭn. s. (140). Lemon-coloured.

CITRINE, sĭt'rĭn. s. (140). A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.

CITRON, sĭt'trŭn. s. (415). A large kind of lemon; the citron tree. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CITRON-WATER, sĭt'trŭn-wâ'tŭr. s. Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

CITRUL, sĭt'trŭl. s. A pumpion.

CITY, sĭt'tĕ. s. A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop; the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, sĭt'tĕ. a. Relating to the city.

CIVET, sĭv'ĭt. s. (99). A perfume from the civet cat.

CIVICK, sĭv'ĭk. a. Relating to civil honours, not military.

CIVIL, sĭv'ĭl. a. Relating to the community, political; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical; not military; civilized, not barbarous; complaisant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient consular or imperial government, as civil law.

CIVILIAN, sĕ-vĭl'yăn. s. (113). One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVILITY, sĕ-vĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. (511). Freedom from barbarity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice or politeness.

CIVILIZATION, cĭv-ĕ-lĕ-zā'shŭn. s. The state of being civilized, the art of civilizing.

To CIVILIZE, sĭv'ĭl-ize. v. a. To reclaim from savageness and brutality.

CIVILIZER, sĭv'ĭl-lī-zŭr. s. He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

CIVILLY, sĭv'ĭl-lĕ. ad. In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.

CLACK, klăk. s. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; the Clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To CLACK, klăk. v. n. To make a chinking noise; to let the tongue run.

CLAD, klăd. part. pret. from Clothe. Clothed, invested, garbed.

To CLAIM, klāme. v. a. (202). To demand of right, to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, klāme. s. A demand of any thing as due; a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the possession of another.

CLAIMABLE, klā'mă-bl. a. That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, klā'mănt. s He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER, klā'mŭr. s. (98). He that makes a demand.

To CLAMBER, klăm'bŭr. v. n. To climb with difficulty.

To CLAMM, klăm. v. n. To clog with any glutinous matter.

☞ This word ought to be written with single *m*; both from its derivation, and from a rule that seems to have obtained in our language, namely, that monosyllables beginning with a consonant do not double any consonant at the end, except *f*, *l*, and *s*. The substantive *Butt*, and the verb to *Buzz*, seem the only exceptions.

CLAMMINESS, klăm'mĕ-nĕs. s. Viscosity, viscidity.

CLAMMY, klăm'mĕ. a. Viscous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klăm'mŭr-ŭs. a. Vociferous, noisy (555).

CLAMOUR, klăm'mŭr. s. (418). Outcry, noise, exclamation, vociferation.

To CLAMOUR, klăm'mŭr. v. n. To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CLAMP, klămp. s. A piece of wood joined to another to ſtrengthen it; a piece of iron uſed to join ſtones together; a quantity of bricks.

To CLAMP, klămp. v. a. To ſtrengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN, klăn. s. A family, a race; a body or ſect of perſons.

CLANCULAR, klăng'kū-lŭr. a. (88). Clandeſtine, ſecret.

CLANDESTINE, klăn-dĕs'tĭn. a. (140). Secret, hidden.

CLANDESTINELY, klăn-dĕs'tĭn-lē. ad. Secretly, privately.

CLANG, klăng. s. A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

To CLANG, klăng. v. n. To clatter, to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

CLANGOUR, klăng'gŭr. s. (314). A loud ſhrill ſound.

CLANGOUS, klăng'gŭs. a. Making a clang.

CLANK, klăngk. s. A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe.

To CLAP, klăp. v. a. To ſtrike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another ſuddenly; to do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion; to celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poiſon; To clap up, to complete ſuddenly.

To CLAP, klăp. v. n. To move nimbly, with a noiſe; to enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing; to ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

CLAP, klăp. s. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion; a ſudden or unexpected act or motion; an exploſion of thunder; an act of applauſe; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, klăp'pŭr. s. (98). One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.

To CLAPPERCLAW, klăp'pŭr-klăw. v. a. To tongue-beat, to ſcold. A low word.

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCIEUX, klăr'ĕn-shū. s. The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the duchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, klâre ŏb-skūre'. s. Light and ſhade in painting.

CLARET, klăr'ĕt. s. French wine.

CLARICORD, klăr'ĕ kord. s. A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinet.

CLARIFICATION, klăr-ĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To CLARIFY, klăr'ĕ-fi. v. a. (511). To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.

CLARION, klăre'yŭn. s. (113) (534). A trumpet.

CLARITY, klăr'ĕ-tē. s. (511). Brightneſs, ſplendour.

CLARY, klā'rē. s. An herb.

To CLASH, klăsh. v. n. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppoſe.

To CLASH, klăsh. v. a. To ſtrike one thing againſt another.

CLASH, klăsh. s. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies; oppoſition, contradiction.

CLASP, klăsp. s. A hook to hold any thing cloſe; an embrace.

To CLASP, klăsp. v. a. To ſhut with a claſp; to catch hold by twining; to incloſe between the hands; to embrace; to incloſe.

CLASPER, klăs'pŭr. s. The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.

CLASPKNIFE, klăsp'nīfe. s. A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klăs. s. A rank or order of perſons; a number of boys learning the ſame leſſon; a ſet of beings or things.

To CLASS, klăs. v. a. To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution.

CLASSICAL, klăs'sĕ-kăl. } a. Relating
CLASSICK, klăs'sĭk. } to antique authors; of the firſt order or rank.

CLASSICK, klăs'sĭk. s. An author of the firſt rank.

CLASSIS, klăs'sĭs. s. Order, ſort, body.

To CLATTER, klăt'tŭr. v. n. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together; to talk faſt and idly.

To CLATTER, klăt'tŭr. v. a. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound; to diſpute, jar, or clamour.

CLATTER, klăt'tŭr. s. A rattling noiſe made by frequent colliſion of ſonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe.

CLAVATED, klăv'ă-tĕd. a. Knobbed.

CLAUDENT, klâw'dĕnt. a. Shutting, incloſing.

To CLAUDICATE, klâw'dĕ-kāte. v. n. To halt.

CLAUDICATION, klâw-dĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The habit of halting.

CLAVE, klāve. The preterit of Cleave.

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

CLAVELLATED, klâv'êl-lâ-têd. a. Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLAVICLE, klâv'ê-kl. s. (405). The collar-bone.

CLAUSE, klâwz. s. A ſentence, a ſingle part of diſcourſe, a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence; an article, or particular ſtipulation.

CLAUSTRAL, klâws'trâl. a. Relating to a cloyſter.

CLAUSURE, klâw'zhûre. s. (452). Confinement.

CLAW, klâw. s. The foot of a beaſt or bird armed with ſharp nails; a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW, klâw. v. a. To tear with nails or claws; to tear or ſcratch in general; To claw off, to ſcold.

CLAWBACK, klâw'bâk. s. A flatterer, a wheedler.

CLAWED, klâwd. a. (359). Furniſhed or armed with claws.

CLAY, klâ. s. Unctuous and tenacious earth.

To CLAY, klâ. v. a. To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD, klâ'kôld. a. Cold as the unanimated earth.

CLAY-PIT, klâ'pît. s. A pit where clay is dug.

CLAYEY, klâ'ê. a. Conſiſting of clay.

CLAYMARL, klâ'mârl. s. A chalky clay.

CLEAN, klêne. a. (227). Free from dirt or filth; chaſte, innocent, guiltleſs; elegant, neat, not incumbered; not leprous.

CLEAN, klêne. ad. Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.

To CLEAN, klêne. v. a. To free from dirt.

CLEANLILY, klên'lê-lê. ad. (234). In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS, klên'lê-nês. s. Freedom from dirt or filth; neatneſs of dreſs, purity.

CLEANLY, klên'lê. a. (234). Free from dirtineſs, pure in the perſon; that which makes cleanlineſs; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.

CLEANLY, klêne'lê. ad. (227). Elegantly, neatly.

CLEANNESS, klêne'nês. s. Neatneſs, freedom from filth; eaſy exactneſs, juſtneſs; natural, unlaboured correctneſs; purity, innocence.

To CLEANSE, klênz. v. a. (515). To free from filth or dirt; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leproſy; to ſcour.

CLEANSER, klên'zûr. s. (98). That which has the quality of evacuating.

CLEAR, klêre. a. (227). Bright, pellucid, tranſparent; ſerene; perſpicuous, not obſcure, not ambiguous; indiſputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifeſt, not hid; unſpotted, guiltleſs, irreproachable; free from proſecution, or imputed guilt, guiltleſs; free from deductions or incumbrances; out of debt; unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from danger; canorous, ſounding diſtinctly.

CLEAR, klêre. ad. Clean, quite, completely.

To CLEAR, klêre. v. a. To make bright, to brighten; to free from obſcurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to juſtify; to cleanſe; to diſcharge, to remove any incumbrance; to free from any thing offenſive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

To CLEAR, klêre. v. n. To grow bright, to recover tranſparency; to be diſengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klê'rânſe. s. A certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtom-houſe.

CLEARER, klêre'ûr. s. Brightener, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klêre'lê. ad. Brightly, luminouſly; plainly, evidently; with diſcernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or coſt; without reſerve, without ſubterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klêre'nês. s. Tranſparency, brightneſs; ſplendour, luſtre; diſtinctneſs, perſpicuity.

CLEARSIGHTED, klêre-sî'têd. a. Diſcerning, judicious.

To CLEARSTARCH, klêre'ſtârſh. v. a. To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klêre'ſtârſh-ûr. s. One who waſhes fine linen.

To CLEAVE, klêve. v. n. (227). To adhere, to ſtick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To CLEAVE, klêve. v. a. To divide with violence, to ſplit; to divide.

To CLEAVE, klêve. v. n. To part aſunder; to ſuffer diviſion.

CLEAVER, klê'vûr. s. (98). A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klîf. s. A mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

☞ It is the common fault of Profeſſions, liberal as well as mechanical, to vitiate their technical terms. Thus, even without the plea of brevity, *clef* is changed by muſicians into *cliff*.

CLEFT, klĕft. part. paſs. from Cleave. Divided.

CLEFT, klĕft. s. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horſe.

To CLEFTGRAFT, klĕft'grāft. v. a. To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klĕm'mĕn-sē. s. Mercy, remiſſion of ſeverity.

CLEMENT, klĕm'mĕnt. a. Mild, gentle, merciful.

To CLEPE, klēpe. v. a. To call, to name. See YCLEPED. Obſolete.

CLERGY, klĕr'jē. s. The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.

CLERGYMAN, klĕr'jē-măn. s. (88.) A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klĕr'ē-kăl. a. Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klārk. s. (100). A clergyman; a ſcholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in public offices; the layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLERKSHIP, klārk'ſhĭp. s. Scholarſhip; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klĕv'ŭr. a. (98). Dextrous, ſkilful; juſt, fit, proper, commodious; well-ſhaped, handſome.

CLEVERLY, klĕv'ŭr-lē. ad. Dextrouſly, fitly, handſomely.

CLEVERNESS, klĕv'ŭr-nĕs. s. Dexterity, ſkill.

CLEW, klū. s. Thread wound upon a bottom; a guide, a direction.

To CLEW, klū. v. a. To clew the ſails, is to raiſe them in order to be furled.

To CLICK, klĭk. v. n. To make a ſharp, ſucceſſive noiſe.

CLIENT, klī'ĕnt. s. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klī'ĕn tĕd. part. a. Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klīĕn-tēle'. s. The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klī'ĕnt-ſhĭp. s. The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klĭf. s. A ſteep rock, a rock.

CLIFT, klĭft. s. The ſame with Cliff.

CLIMACTER, klī-măk'tŭr. s. (122). A certain progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klīm-ăk-tĕr'rĭk. (530).
CLIMACTERICAL, klīm-ăk-tĕr'rē-kăl. } a.

Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

CLIMATE, klī'māte. s. (91). A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month; a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMATURE, klī'mă-tſhŭre. s. (463). The ſame with Climate.

CLIMAX, klī'măks. s. Gradation, aſcent, a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually.

To CLIMB, klīme. v. n. To aſcend to any place.

To CLIMB, klīme. v. a. To aſcend.

CLIMBER, klī'mŭr. s. One that mounts or ſcales any place, a mounter, a riſer; a plant that creeps upon other ſupports; the name of a particular herb.

CLIME, klīme. s. Climate, region; tract of earth.

To CLINCH, klĭnſh. v. a. To hold in hand with the fingers bent; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail in the other ſide; to confirm, to fix, as To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klĭnſh. s. A pun, an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klĭnſh'ŭr. s. (98). A cramp, a holdfaſt.

To CLING, klĭng. v. n. To hang upon by twining round; to dry up, to conſume.

CLINGY, klĭng'ē. a. Clinging, adheſive.

CLINICAL, klĭn'ē-kăl.
CLINICK, klĭn'ĭk. } a. Keeping the bed through ſickneſs.

To CLINK, klĭngk. v. n. (405). To utter a ſmall interrupted noiſe.

CLINK, klĭngk. s. (405). A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe.

CLINQUANT, klĭngk'ănt. a. Shining, glittering.

To CLIP, klĭp. v. a. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to cut with ſheers; it is particularly uſed of thoſe who

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

diminiſh coin; to curtail, to cut ſhort; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klip'pŭr. s. One that debaſes coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klip'ping. s. The part cut or clipped off.

CLOAK, klŏke. s. The outer garment; a concealment.

To CLOAK, klŏke. v. a. To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klŏke'băg. s. A portmanteau, a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOCK, klŏk. s. The inſtrument which tells the hour; The clock of a ſtocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a ſort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, klŏk'mâ-kŭr. s. An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klŏk'wŭrk. s. Movements by weights or ſprings.

CLOD, klŏd. s. A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, baſe, and earthy; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To CLOD, klŏd. v. n. To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To CLOD, klŏd. v. a. To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klŏd'dė. a. Conſiſting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klŏd'pâte. s. A ſtupid fellow, a dolt, a thickſcull.

CLODPATED, klŏd'pâ-tėd. a. Doltiſh, thoughtleſs.

CLODPOLL, klŏd'pŏle. s. A thickſcull, a dolt.

To CLOG, klŏg. v. a. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obſtruct; to load, to burthen.

To CLOG, klŏg. v. n. To coaleſce, to adhere; to be encumbered or impeded.

CLOG, klŏg. s. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hindrance, an obſtruction; a kind of additional ſhoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden ſhoe.

CLOGGINESS, klŏg'gė-nės. s. The ſtate of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klŏg'gė. a. (283). That which has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, klŏis'tŭr. s. A religious retirement; a periſtile, a piazza.

To CLOISTER, klŏis'tŭr. v. a. To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to immure from the world.

CLOISTERAL, klŏis'tŭr-ăl. a. (88). Solitary, retired.

CLOISTERED, klŏis'tŭrd. part. a. Solitary, inhabiting cloiſters; built with periſtiles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, klŏis'trės. s. A nun.

CLOMB, klŏm. Pret. of To climb.

To CLOOM, klŏŏm. v. a. To ſhut, with viſcous matter.

To CLOSE, klŏze. v. a. (437). To ſhut, to lay together; to conclude, to finiſh; to incloſe, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

To CLOSE, klŏze. v. n. To coaleſce, to join its own parts together; To cloſe upon, to agree upon; To cloſe with, or To cloſe in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

CLOSE, klŏſe. s. A ſmall field incloſed.

CLOSE, klŏze. s. The time of ſhutting up; a grapple in wreſtling; a pauſe or ceſſation; a concluſion or end.

CLOSE, klŏſe. a. (437) (499). Shut faſt; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact, conciſe, brief; immediate, without any intervening diſtance or ſpace; joined one to another; narrow, as a cloſe alley; admitting ſmall diſtance; hidden, ſecret, not revealed; having the quality of ſecrecy, truſty; reſerved, covetous; cloudy, without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, ſolitary; ſecluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED, klŏſe bŏd'id. a. (99). Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSEHANDED, klŏ'ſe hăn'dėd. a. Covetous; more commonly CLOSEFISTED.

CLOSELY, klŏſe'lė. ad. Without inlet or outlet; without much ſpace intervening, nearly; ſecretly, ſlily; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, klŏſe'nės. s. The ſtate of being ſhut; narrowneſs, ſtraitneſs; want of air, or ventilation; compactneſs, ſolidity; recluſeneſs, ſolitude, retirement; ſecrecy, privacy; covetouſneſs, ſly avariſe; connexion, dependance.

CLOSER, klŏ'zŭr. s. A finiſher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klŏſe'ſtŏŏl. s. A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klŏz'it. s. (99). A ſmall room of privacy and retirement; a private repoſitory of curioſities.

To CLOSET, klŏz'it. v. a. To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet; to take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

CLOSURE, klŏ'zhŭre. s. (452). The act of ſhutting up; that by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut; the parts incloſing, incloſure; concluſion, end.

CLOT, klŏt. s. Concretion, grume.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To CLŎT, klŏt. v. n. To form clots, to hang together; to concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klŏth. s. (467). Any thing woven for dreſs or covering; the piece of linen ſpread upon a table; the canvaſs on which pictures are delineated; in the plural, dreſs, habit, garment, veſture. Pronounced Kloze.

To CLOTHE, klōthe. v. a. (467). To inveſt with garments, to cover with dreſs; to adorn with dreſs; to furniſh or provide with clothes.

CLOTHES, klōze. s. Garment, raiment; thoſe coverings of the body that are made of cloth.

☞ This word is not in Johnſon's Vocabulary, though he has taken notice of it under the word *Cloth*, and ſays it is the plural of that word. With great deference to his authority, I think it is rather derived from the verb to *clothe*, than from the noun *cloth*, as this word has its regular plural *cloths*, which plural regularly ſounds the *th* as in *this* (469), and not as *x*; which is a corruption that, in my opinion, is not incurable. I ſee no reaſon why we may not as eaſily pronounce the *th* in this word as in the third perſon of the verb To *clothe*.

CLOTHIER, klōthe'yĕr. s. (113). A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, klōthe'ĭng. s. (410). Dreſs, veſture, garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, klŏth'shēēr-ŭr. s. One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klŏt'pōle. s. Thickſcull, blockhead.

To CLOTTER, klŏt'tŭr. v. n. To concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klŏt'tē. a. Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klŏŭd. s. The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies; any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.

To CLOUD, klŏŭd. v. a. To darken with clouds; to obſcure, to make leſs evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD, klŏŭd. v. n. To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klŏŭd'bĕr-rē. s. A plant, called alſo Knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, klŏŭd'kăpt. a. Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klŏŭd'kŏm-pĕl'lĭng. a. (410). An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

CLOUDILY. klŏŭd'dē-lē. ad. With clouds, darkly; obſcurely, not perſpicuouſly.

CLOUDINESS, klŏŭ'dē-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being covered with clouds, darkneſs; want of brightneſs.

CLOUDLESS, klŏŭd'lĕs. a. Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klŏŭd'dē. a. Obſcured with clouds; dark, obſcure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with ſpots or veins.

CLOUGH, or CLOFF, klŏff. The cleft of a hill, a cliff; an allowance in weight.

CLOVE, klōve. Preterit of Cleave.

CLOVE, klōve. s. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate; the fruit or ſeed of a very large tree; ſome of the parts into which garlick ſeparates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klōve-jĭl'lē-flŏŭr. s. A flower ſmelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, klō'vn. (103). Part. pret. from Cleave.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klō'vn-fŭt-ĕd. } a.
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klō'vn-hōōft. }
Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, klō'vŭr. s. A ſpecies of treſoil; To live in clover, is to live luxuriouſly.

CLOVERED, klō'vŭrd. a. (359). Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klŏŭt. s. A cloth for any mean uſe; a patch on a ſhoe or coat; anciently the mark of white cloth at which archers' ſhot; an iron place to an axle-tree.

To CLOUT, klŏŭt. v. a. To patch, to mend coarſely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

CLOUTED, klŏŭ'tĕd. part. a. Congealed, coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klŏŭ'tŭr-lē. a. Clumſy, awkward.

CLOWN, klŏŭn. s. A ruſtick, a churl; a coarſe ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klŏŭn'ŭr-rē. s. Ill breeding, churliſhneſs.

CLOWNISH, klŏŭn'ĭſh. a. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns; uncivil, ill-bred; clumſy, ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY, klŏŭn'ĭſh-lē. ad. Coarſely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klŏŭn'ĭſh-nĕs. s. Ruſticity, coarſeneſs; incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klŏŭnz-mŭs'tŭrd. s. An herb.

To CLOY, klŏe. v. a. To ſatiate, to ſate, to ſurfeit; to nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS, klŏe'lĕs. a. That which cannot cauſe ſatiety.

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CLOYMENT, klŏe'mĕnt. s. Satiety, repletion.

CLUB, klŭb. s. A heavy ſtick; the name of one of the ſuits of cards; the ſhot or dividend of a reckoning; an aſſembly of good fellows; concurrence, contribution, joint charge.

To CLUB, klŭb. v. n. To contribute to common expenſe; to join to one effect.

To CLUB, klŭb. v. a. To pay a common reckoning.

CLUBHEADED, klŭb'hĕd-ĕd. a. Having a thick head.

CLUBLAW, klŭb'lâw. s. The law of arms.

CLUBROOM, klŭb'rōōm. s. The room in which a club or company aſſembles.

To CLUCK, klŭk. v. n. To call chickens, as a hen.

CLUMP, klŭmp. s. A ſhapeleſs piece of wood; a ſmall cluſter of trees.

CLUMPS, klŭmps. s. A numbſcull.

CLUMSILY, klŭm'zĕ-lĕ. ad. Awkwardly.

CLUMSINESS, klŭm'zĕ-nĕs. s. Awkwardneſs, ungainlineſs, want of dexterity.

CLUMSY, klŭm'zĕ. a. Awkward, heavy, unhandy.

CLUNG, klŭng. The preterit and participle of Cling.

CLUSTER, klŭs'tŭr. s. (98). A bunch, a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.

To CLUSTER, klŭs'tŭr. v. n. To grow in bunches.

To CLUSTER, klŭs'tŭr. v. a. To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER GRAPE, klŭs'tŭr-grāpe. s. The ſmall black grape, called the currant.

CLUSTERY, klŭs'tŭr-rĕ. a. Growing in cluſters.

To CLUTCH, klŭtſh. v. a. To hold in the hand; to gripe, to graſp; to contract, to double the hand.

CLUTCH, klŭtſh. s. The gripe, graſp, ſeizure; the paws, the talons.

CLUTTER, klŭt'tŭr. s. (98). A noiſe, a buſtle, a hurry.

To CLUTTER, klŭt'tŭr. v. n. To make a noiſe or buſtle.

CLYSTER, klis'tŭr. s. An injection into the anus.

To COACERVATE, kō-ă-sĕr'vāte. v. a. (91) (503, *b*.) To heap up together.

☞ Every Dictionary but Entick's has the accent on the penultimate ſyllable of this word; and that this is the true accentuation, we may gather from the tendency of the accent to reſt on the ſame ſyllable as in the Latin word it is derived from, when the ſame number of ſyllables are in both; as in *coacervo* and *coacervate*.—See ARIETATE.

COACERVATION, kō-ăſ-sĕr-vā'ſhŭn. s. The act of heaping.

COACH, kōtſh. s. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate.

To COACH, kōtſh. v. a. To carry in a coach.

COACH-BOX, kōtſh'bŏks s. The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

COACH-HIRE, kōtſh'hīre. s. Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

COACH-MAN, kōtſh'măn. s. (88). The driver of a coach.

To COACT, kō-ăkt'. v. n. To act together in concert.

COACTION, kō-ăk'ſhŭn. s. Compulſion, force.

COACTIVE, kō-ăk'tĭv. a. (157). Having the force of reſtraining or impelling, compulſory; acting in concurrence.

COADJUMENT, kō-ăd'jū-mĕnt. s. Mutual aſſiſtance.

COADJUTANT, kō-ăd'jū-tănt. a. Helping, co-operation.

COADJUTOR, kō-ăd-jū'tŭr. s. (166). A fellow-helper, an aſſiſtant, an aſſociate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJUVANCY, kō-ăd'jū-văn-sĕ. s. Help, concurrent help.

COADUNITION, kō-ăd-ū-nĭſh'ŭn. s. The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.

To COAGMENT, kō-ăg-mĕnt'. v. a. To congregate.

COAGMENTATION, kō-ăg-mĕn-tā'ſhŭn. s. Coacervation into one maſs, union.

COAGULABLE, kō-ăg'ū-lă-bl. a. That which is capable of concretion.

To COAGULATE, kō-ăg'ū-lāte. v. a. (91). To force into concretions.

To COAGULATE, kō-ăg'ū-lāte. v. n. To run into concretions.

COAGULATION, kō-ăg-ū-lā'ſhŭn. s. Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.

COAGULATIVE, kō-ăg'ū-lă-tĭv. a. That which has the power of cauſing concretion.

COAGULATOR, kō-ăg'ū-lā-tŭr. s. (521). That which cauſes coagulation.

COAL, kōle. s. (295). The common

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

fossil fewel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

To Coal, kōle. v. n. To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.

Coal-black, kōle'blāk. a. Black in the highest degree.

Coal-mine, kōle'mine. s. A mine in which coals are dug.

Coal-pit, kōle'pit. s. A pit for digging coals.

Coal-stone, kōle'stōne. s. A sort of cannel coal.

Coal-work, kōle'wŭrk. s. A coalery, a place where coals are found.

Coalery, kō'lĕr-ē. s. A place where coals are dug.

To Coalesce, kō-ă-lĕs'. v. n. To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.

Coalescence, kō-ă-lĕs'sĕnse. s. Concretion, union.

Coalition, kō-ă-lĭsh'ŭn. s. Union in one mass or body.

Coaly, kō'lē. a. Containing coal.

Coaptation, kō-ăp-tā'shŭn. s. The adjustment of parts to each other.

To Coarct, kō-ārkt'. v. a. To straiten, to confine; to contract power.

Coarctation, kō-ārk-tā'shŭn s. Confinement, restraint to a narrow space; contraction of any space; restraint of liberty.

Coarse, kōrse. a. Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; inelegant; unaccomplished by education; mean, vile.

Coarsely, kōrse'lē. ad. Without fineness, meanly, not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.

Coarseness, kōrse'nĕs. s. Impurity, unrefined state; roughness, want of fineness; grossness, want of delicacy; rudeness of manners; meanness, want of nicety.

Coast, kōste. s. The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the shore; The coast is clear, the danger is over.

To Coast, kōste. v. n. To sail by the coast.

To Coast, kōste. v. a. To sail by, or near a place.

Coaster, kōs'tŭr. s. He that sails timorously near the shore.

Coat, kōte. s. The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dress; vesture, as demonstrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

To Coat, kōte. v. a. To cover, to invest.

To Coax, kōks. v. a. To wheedle, to flatter.

Coaxer, kōks'ŭr. s. A wheedler, a flatterer.

Cob, kŏb. s. The head of a top.

Cob, kŏb. s. A sort of sea-fowl.

Cobalt, kŏb'ălt. s. A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick.

To Cobble, kŏb'bl. v. a. (405). To mend any thing coarsely; to do or make any thing clumsily.

Cobbler, kŏb'lŭr. s. (98). A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.

Cobirons, kŏb'ī-ŭrnz. s. Irons with a knob at the upper end.

Cobishop, kō-bĭsh'ŭp. s. A coadjutant bishop.

Cobnut, kŏb'nŭt. s. A boy's game.

Cobswan, kŏb'swŏn. s. The head or leading swan.

Cobweb, kŏb'wĕb. s. The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.

Coccigerous, kŏk-sĭj'ĕr-ŭs. a. Plants are so called that have berries.

Cochineal, kŭtch'ĭn-ēl. s. (165). An insect from which a red colour is extracted.

Cochleary, kŏk'lē-ă-rē. a. (353). Screwform.

Cochleated, kŏk'lē-ă-tĕd. a. Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Cock, kŏk. s. The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; the weathercock that shows the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with flint; a cockboat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-hoop, triumphant, exulting.

To Cock, kŏk. v. a. To set erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.

To Cock, kŏk. v. n. To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.

Cockade, kŏk-kāde'. s. A ribband worn in the hat.

Cockatrice, kŏk'ă trĭse. s. (142). A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

Cockboat, kŏk'bōte. s. A small boat belonging to a ship.

Cockbroth, kŏk'brŏth. s. Broth made by boiling a cock.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt ;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll ;—ŏil ;—pound ;—*thin*, THIS.

COCKCROWING, kŏk'krŏ-ing. s. The time at which cocks crow.

To COCKER, kŏk'kŭr. v. a. To fondle, to indulge.

COCKER, kŏk'kŭr. s. (98). One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

COCKEREL, kŏk'kŭr-il. s. (555). A young cock.

COCKET, kŏk'kĭt. s. (99). A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtom-houſe; likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the cuſtom-houſe to merchants as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.

COCKFIGHT, kŏk'fite. s. A match of cocks.

COCKHORSE, kŏk'hŏrſe a. On horſeback, triumphant.

COCKLE, kŏk'kl. s. (405). A ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

COCKLESTAIRS, kŏk'kl-ſtâres. s. Winding or ſpiral ſtairs.

COCKLE, kŏk'kl. s. A weed that grows in corn, corn-roſe.

To COCKLE, kŏk'kl. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

COCKLED, kŏk'kld. a. (359) Shelled, or turbinated.

COCKLOFT, kŏk'lŏft. s. The room over the garret.

COCKMASTER, kŏk'mâs-tŭr. s. One that breeds game cocks.

COCKMATCH, kŏk'mâtſh. s. Cockfight for a prize.

COCKNEY, kŏk'nė. s. (270). A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.

COCKPIT, kŏk'pit. s. The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.

COCK'S-COMB, kŏks'kŏme. s. A plant, louſewort.

COCK'S-HEAD, kŏks'hĕd. s. A plant, ſainfoin.

COCKSPUR, kŏk'ſpŭr. s. Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of medlar.

COCKSURE, kŏk-ſhŏor'. a. Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, kŏk'ſn s. The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly *Coxn.*—See BOATSWAIN.

COCKWEED, kŏk'wēēd. s. A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

COCOA, kŏ'kŏ. s. A ſpecies of palm-tree.

COCTILE, kŏk'til. a. (140). Made by baking.

COCTION, kŏk'ſhŭn. s. The act of boiling.

COD, kŏd. } s. A ſea fiſh.
CODFISH, kŏd'fiſh. }

COD, kŏd. s. Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged.

To COD, kŏd. v. a. To incloſe in a cod.

CODE, kŏde. s. A book; a book of the civil law.

CODICIL, kŏd'ė-ſil. s. An appendage to a will.

CODILLE, kŏ-dil'. s. A term at ombre and quadrille.

To CODLE, kŏd'dl. v. a. (405). To parboil.

☞ How Dr. Johnſon could be guilty of ſo groſs an overſight as to ſpell this word and its compounds with one *d* is inconceivable. By the general rule of Engliſh pronunciation, as the word ſtands here, it ought to be pronounced with the *o* long, the firſt ſyllable rhyming with *go*, *no*, and *ſo*. Falſe and abſurd, however, as this ſpelling is, the veneration I have for Dr. Johnſon's authority forbids me to alter it in this Dictionary, though I ſhall never follow it in practice. Perhaps the ſame veneration induced Mr. Sheridan to let this word ſtand as he found it in Johnſon. Dr. Kenrick has ventured to inſert another *d* in the verb; but in the ſubſtantive, derived from the preſent participle *Codling*, lets it ſtand with one *d*. Some will be apt to think that when *d* ends a ſyllable, and a conſonant follows the *d*, which begins another, that the buſineſs is done, and that the quantity of the vowel is ſufficiently ſecured: but this is a miſtake; for unleſs we previouſly underſtand the ſimple, the *o* in the compound, by the general rule, muſt be long. Now the firſt principle of orthography is, that, if poſſible, the letters ſhould of themſelves point out the ſound of the word, without the neceſſity of recurring to etymology to find out the ſound of the letters; and that we ſhould never have recourſe to etymology, but where fixing the ſound would unſettle the ſenſe. Thus *Coddling*, a kind of apple, ought to be written with double *d*, both becauſe it determines the ſound of the *o*, and ſhews its derivation from the verb to *Coddle*. And *Codling*, a ſmall cod fiſh, ought to have but one *d*, becauſe putting two, in order to fix the ſound of *o*, would confound it with another word. To write *Saddler*, therefore, with one *d*, as we frequently ſee it on ſhops, is an error againſt the firſt principles of ſpelling; as, without neceſſity, it obliges us to underſtand the derivation of the word before we are ſure of its ſound. The word *Stabling* and *Stabler*, for ſtable-keeper in Scotland, with the word *Fabled* in Milton, all preſent their

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

true ſound to the eye without knowing their primitives; and this eſſential rule has generated the double conſonant in the participles and verbal nouns, *beginning*, *regretted*, *complotter*, &c. But this rule, rational and uſeful as it is, is a thouſand times violated by an affectation of a knowledge of the learned languages, and an ignorant prejudice againſt cluſters of conſonants, as they are called. Thus *couple*, *trouble*, *double*, *treble*, and *triple*, have ſingle conſonants, becauſe their originals in Latin and French have no more, though double conſonants would fix the ſound of the preceding vowels, and be merely double to the eye.

CODLING, kŏd'ling. s. An apple generally codled; a ſmall codfiſh.

COEFFICACY, kō-ĕf'fē-kā-sē. s. The power of ſeveral things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, kō-ĕf-fĭsh'ĕn-sē. s. Co-operation, the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

COEFFICIENT, kō-ĕf-fĭsh'ĕnt. s. That which unites its action with the action of another.—See EFFACE.

COEMPTION, kō-ĕm'shŭn. s. (412). The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

COEQUAL, kō-ē'quăl. a. Equal.

COEQUALITY, kō-ē-quŏl'ĕ-tē. s. The ſtate of being equal.

To COERCE, kō-ĕrſe'. v. a. To reſtrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, kō-ĕr'sē-bl. a. That may be reſtrained; that ought to be reſtrained.

COERCION, kō-ĕr'shŭn. s. Penal reſtraint, check.

COERCIVE, kō-ĕr'sĭv. a. That which has the power of laying reſtraint; that which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

COESSENTIAL, kō-ĕs-sĕn'shăl. a. Participating of the ſame eſſence.

COESSENTIALITY, kō-ĕs-sĕn-shē-ăl'ĕ-tē. s. Participation of the ſame eſſence.

COETANEOUS, kō-ē-tā'nē-ŭs. a. Of the ſame age with another.

COETERNAL, kō-ē-tĕr'năl. a. Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, kō-ē-tĕr'năl-lē. ad. In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, kō-ē-tĕr'nē-tē. s. Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COEVAL, kō-ē'văl. a. Of the ſame age.

COEVAL, kō-ē'văl. s. A contemporary.

COEVOUS, kō-ē'vŭs. a. Of the ſame age.

To COEXIST, kō-ĕg-zĭſt'. v. n. (478). At the ſame time with another.

COEXISTENCE, kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnſe. s. Exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

COEXISTENT, kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt. a. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

To COEXTEND, kō-ĕks-tĕnd'. v. a. (477). To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, kō-ĕks-tĕn'shŭn. s. The ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace with another.

COFFEE, kŏf'fē. s. The coffee tree; the berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infuſion of thoſe berries in hot water.

COFFEE-HOUSE, kŏf'fē-hŏuſe. s. A houſe where coffee is ſold.

COFFEE-MAN, kŏf'fē-măn. s. (88). One that keeps a coffee-houſe.

COFFEE-POT, kŏf'fē-pŏt. s. The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kŏf'fŭr. s. A cheſt generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgement acroſs a dry moat.

☞ I have in this word followed the general pronunciation, which I ſee is confirmed by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Meſſrs. Perry, Scott, and Buchanan; for as it ſtands in Mr. Sheridan with the *o* long, though not without reſpectable uſage on its ſide, it is a groſs irregularity, which ought, if poſſible, to be reduced to rule.

To COFFER, kŏf'fŭr. v. a. To treaſure up in cheſts.

COFFERER, kŏf'fŭr-ŭr. s. (555). A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller.

COFFIN, kŏf'fĭn. s. The cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paſte for a pye; Coffin of a horſe, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin-bone.

To COFFIN, kŏf'fĭn. v. a. To incloſe in a coffin.

To COG, kŏg. v. a. To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falſehood; To cog a die, to ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall.

To COG, kŏg. v. n. To lie, to wheedle.

COG, kŏg. s. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG, kŏg. v. a. To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, kō'jĕn-sē. s. Strength, force.

COGENT, kō'jĕnt. a. Forcible, reſiſtleſs, convincing.

COGENTLY, kō'jĕnt-lē. ad. With reſiſtleſs force, forcibly.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd:—*thin*, THIS.

COGGER, kŏg'ŭr. s. A flatterer, a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE, kŏg'gl-ſtŏne. s. A little ſtone.

COGITABLE, kŏdje'ė-tă-bl. a. (405). What may be the ſubject of thought.

To COGITATE, kŏdje'ė-tăte. v. n. (91). To think.

COGITATION, kŏdje-ė-tă'ſhŭn. s. Thought, the act of thinking; purpoſe, reflection previous to action; meditation.

COGITATIVE, kŏdje'ė-tă-tiv. a. Having the power of thought; given to meditation.

COGNATION, kŏg-nă'ſhŭn. s. Kindred, relation, participation of the ſame nature.

COGNISEE, kŏg-nė-zėė', or kŏn-ė-zėė'. s.—See COGNIZANCE. He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

COGNISOUR, kŏg-nė-zŏr', or kŏn-ė-zŏr'. s. (314). Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine.

COGNITION, kŏg-nĭſh'ŭn. s. Knowledge, complete conviction.

COGNITIVE, kŏg'nė-tiv. a. Having the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE, kŏg'nė-zā-bl, or kŏn'ė-zā-bl. a. (405). That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

COGNIZANCE, kŏg'nė-zânſe, or kŏn'ė-zânſe. s. Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.

☞ I have in this word and its relatives given the forenſic pronunciation; but cannot help obſerving, that it is ſo groſs a departure from the moſt obvious rules of the language, that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law to renounce it, and reinſtate the excluded *g* in its undoubted rights.—See AUTHORITY and CLERK.

COGNOMINAL, kŏg-nŏm'ė-nâl. a. Having the ſame name.

COGNOMINATION, kŏg-nŏm-ė-nă'ſhŭn. s. A ſurname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.

COGNOSCENCE, kŏg-nŏs'ſênſe. s. Knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE, kŏg-nŏs'ſė-bl. a. That may be known.

To COHABIT, kŏ-hăb'ĭt. v. n. To dwell with another in the ſame place; to live together as huſband and wife.

COHABITANT, kŏ-hăb'ė-tânt. s. An inhabitant of the ſame place.

COHABITATION, kŏ-hăb-ė-tă'ſhŭn. s. The ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another; the ſtate of living together as married perſons.

COHEIR, kŏ-âre'. s. One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

COHEIRESS, kŏ-â'rĭs. s. (99). A woman who has an equal ſtate of an inheritance.

To COHERE, kŏ-hère'. v. n. To ſtick together; to be well connected; to ſuit, to fit; to agree.

COHERENCE, kŏ-hė'rênſe. } s. That
COHERENCY, kŏ-hė'rên-ſė. } ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, ſo that they reſiſt ſeparation; connexion, dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a diſcourſe; conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating.

COHERENT, kŏ-hė'rênt. a. Sticking together; ſuitable to ſomething elſe, regularly adopted; conſiſtent, not contradictory.

COHESION, kŏ-hė'zhŭn. s. The act of ſticking together; the ſtate of union; connexion, dependence.

COHESIVE, kŏ-hė'ſiv. a. (158) (428). That has the power of ſticking together.

COHESIVENESS, kŏ-hė'ſiv-nės. s. The quality of being coheſive.

To COHIBIT, kŏ-hĭb'ĭt. v. a. To reſtrain, to hinder.

To COHOBATE, kŏ'hŏ-bâte. v. n. (91). To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtil it again.

COHOBATION, kŏ-hŏ-bă'ſhŭn. s. A returning of any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.

COHORT, kŏ'hŏrt. s. A troop of ſoldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

COHORTATION, kŏ-hŏr-tă'ſhŭn. s. Incitement.

COIF, kŏif. s. (344) (415). The head-dreſs, a cap.—See QUOIF.

COIFED, kŏift. a. (359). Wearing a coif.

To COIL, kŏil. v. a. To gather into a narrow compaſs.

COIL, kŏil. s. Tumult, turmoil, buſtle; a rope wound into a ring.

COIN, kŏin. s. A corner, called often quoin.

COIN, kŏin. s. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion; payment of any kind.

To COIN, kŏin. v. a. To mint or ſtamp metals for money; to forge any thing in an ill ſenſe.

COINAGE, kŏin'âje. s. (91). The act or practice of coining money; coin, money.

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.

To Coincide, kô-în-sîde'. v. n. To fall upon the ſame point; to concur.

Coincidence, kô-în'sê-dênſe. s. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies or lines falling upon the ſame point; concurrence, tendency of things to the ſame end.

Coincident, kô-în'sê-dênt. a. Falling upon the ſame point; concurrent, conſiſtent, equivalent.

Coindication, kô-în-dê-kâ'ſhûn. s. Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

Coiner, koin'ûr. s. (98). A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the legal ſtamp; an inventor.

To Cojoin, kô-join'. v. n. To join with another.

Coistrel, kôis'trîl. s. A coward hawk.

Coit, kôit. s. (344) (415). Any thing thrown at a certain mark.—See Quoit.

Coition, kô-iſh'ûn. s. Copulation. the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

Coke. kôke. s. Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

Colander, kûl'lân-dûr. s. (165). A ſieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Colation, kô-lâ'ſhûn. s. The art of filtering or ſtraining.

Colature, kô'lâ-tſhûre. s. (461). The art of ſtraining, filtration; the matter ſtrained.

Colbertine, kôl bêr-têên'. s. (112). A kind of lace worn by women.

Cold, kôld. a. Chill, having the ſenſe of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without paſſion; unaffecting, unable to move the paſſions; reſerved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaſte; not welcome.

Cold, kôld. s. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold, the privation of heat; the ſenſation of cold, chillneſs; a diſeaſe cauſed by cold, the obſtruction of perſpiration.

Coldly, kôld'lê. ad. Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

Coldness, kôld'nês. s. Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyneſs, want of kindneſs; chaſtity.

Colf, kôlf. s. Cabbage.

Colewort, kôle'wûrt. s. (165). Cabbage.

Colick, kôl'ik. s. It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon; but looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

Colick, kôl'ik. a. Affecting the bowels.

To Collapse, kôl-lâps'. v. n. To cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other; to fall together.

Collapsion, kôl-lâp'ſhûn. s. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed; the act of cloſing or collapſing.

Collar, kôl'lûr. s. (418) (88). A ring of metal put round the neck; the harneſs faſtened about the horſe's neck; To ſlip the collar, to diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty; A collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

Collar-bone, kôl'lûr-bône. s. The clavicle, the bones on each ſide of the neck.

To Collar, kôl'lûr. v. a. To ſeize by the collar, to take by the throat; To collar beef or other meat, to roll it up and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

To Collate, kôl-lâte'. v. a. To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another; to collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

Collateral, kôl-lât'têr-âl. a. Side to ſide; running parallel; diffuſed on either ſide; thoſe that ſtand in equal relation to ſome anceſtor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

Collaterally, kôl-lât'têr-âl-ê. ad. Side by ſide; indirectly; in collateral relation.

Collation, kôl-lâ'ſhûn. s. The act of conferring or beſtowing, gift; compariſon of one thing of the ſame kind with another; in law, collation is the beſtowing of a benefice; a repaſt.

Collatitious, kôl-lâ-tiſh'ûs. a. Done by the contribution of many.

Collator, kôl-lâ'tûr. s. (166). One that compares copies, or manuſcripts; one who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

Collaud, kôl-lâwd'. v. a. To join in praiſing.

Colleague, kôl'lêêg. s. (492). A partner in office or employment.

To Colleague, kôl-lêêg'. v. a. To unite with.

To Collect, kôl-lêkt'. v. a. To gather together; to draw many units into one ſum; to gain from obſervation; to infer from premiſes; To collect himſelf, to recover from ſurpriſe.

☞ In ſcarcely any part of the language does the influence of accent on the ſound of the

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

vowels appear more perceptibly than in the prepositional syllables, *Col*, *Com*, *Con*, and *Cor*. When the accent is on these syllables, in *College*, *Commissary*, *Conclave*, *Corrigible*, &c. &c. the *o* has distinctly its short sound. The same may be observed of this *o*, when the principal accent is on the third syllable, and the secondary accent on the first (523); as in *Colonnade*, *Commendation*, *Condescension*, *Correspondent*, &c. &c.: for in this case there is a secondary accent on the first syllable, which preserves the *o* in its true sound (522); but when the accent is on the second syllable, this vowel slides into a sound like short *u*, and the words To *Collect*, To *Commit*, To *Convince*, To *Corrupt*, &c. &c. are heard as if written *Cullect*, *Cummit*, *Cunvince*, *Currupt*, &c. &c. It is true, that when these words are pronounced alone with deliberation, energy, and precision, the *o* in the first syllable preserves nearly its true sound; but this seems to slide insensibly into short *u* the moment we unite these words with others, and pronounce them without premeditation. The deliberate and solemn sound is that which I have given in this Dictionary: nor have I made any difference between words where the accent is on the second syllable; and why Mr. Sheridan, and those who have followed him, should in *Combust*, *Commute*, *Complete*, &c. &c. give the sound of short *o* in *from*; and in *Command*, *Commit*, *Commence*, &c. &c. give the same letter the sound of short *u* in *drum*, I cannot conceive; they are all susceptible of this sound or none, and therefore should all be marked alike. If custom be pleaded for this distinction, it may be observed that this plea is the best in the world when it is evident, and the worst when obscure. No such custom ever fell under my observation; I have always heard the first syllable of *compare* and *compel*, of *commence* and *compose*, pronounced alike, and have therefore made no distinction between them in this Dictionary. I have given them all the sound of the *o* in *Comma*; though I am sensible that, in colloquial pronunciation, they all approach nearer to the short *u*, and are similar to the same syllables in *Comfort*, *Combat*, &c. And it may be laid down as a general rule, without an exception, "that *o* "in an initial syllable, immediately before "the accent, and succeeded by two uncom-"binable consonants, may, in familiar con-"versation, be pronounced like the same "letter in *come*, *done*," &c.

COLLECT, kŏl'lĕkt. s. (492). Any short prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tā'nē-ŭs. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIBLE, kŏl-lĕk'tē-bl. a. That which may be gathered from the premises.

COLLECTION, kŏl-lĕk'shŭn. s. The act of gathering together; the things gathered together; a consectary, deduced from premises.

COLLECTITIOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIVE, kŏl-lĕk'tĭv. a. Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequences; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as a company.

COLLECTIVELY, kŏl-lĕk'tĭv-lē. ad. In a general mass, in a body, not singly.

COLLECTOR, kŏl-lĕk'tŭr. s. (166). A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, kŏl-lĕg'ā-tā-rē. s. A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.

COLLEGE, kŏl'lĕdje. s. (91). A community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside.—See To COLLECT.

COLLEGIAL, kŏl-lē'jē-ăl. a. Relating to a college.

COLLEGIAN, kŏl-lē'jē-ăn. s. An inhabitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kŏl-lē'jē-āte. (91). Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of Presbyters lived together.

COLLEGIATE, kŏl-lē'jē-āte. s. A member of a college, an university man.

COLLET, kŏl'lĭt. s. (99). Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLIDE, kŏl-līde'. v. a. To beat, to dash, to knock together.

COLLIER, kŏl'yŭr. s. (113). A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.

COLLIERY, kŏl'yŭr-ē. s. (113). The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, kŏl'lē-flŏŭ-ŭr. s. A kind of cabbage.

COLLIGATION, kŏl-lē-gā'shŭn. s. A binding together.

COLLIMATION, kŏl-lē-mā'shŭn. s. Aim.

COLLINEATION, kŏl-lĭn-ē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, kŏl-lĭk'wā-bl. a. Easily dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, kŏl-lĭk'wā-mĕnt. s. The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT, kŏl'lē-kwănt. s. That which has the power of melting.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

To Colliquate, kŏl'lĕ-kwāte. v. a. (91). To melt, to diſſolve.

Colliquation, kŏl-lĕ-kwā'ſhŭn. s. The act of melting; a lax or diluted ſtate of the fluids in animal bodies.

Colliquative, kŏl-lĭk'wā-tĭv. a. Melting, diſſolvent.

Colliquefaction, kŏl-lĭk-wĕ-fāk'ſhŭn. s. The act of melting together.

Colliſion, kŏl-lĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of ſtriking two bodies together; the ſtate of being ſtruck together, a claſh.

To Collocate, kŏl'lō-kāte. v. a. (91). To place, to ſtation.

Collocation, kŏl-lō-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of placing; the ſtate of being placed.

Collocution, kŏl-lō-kū'ſhŭn. s. Conference, converſation.

To Collogue, kŏl-lōg'. v. n. (337). To wheedle, to flatter.

Collop, kŏl'lŭp. s. (166). A ſmall ſlice of meat: a piece of an animal.

Colloquial, kŏl-lō'kwē-ăl. ad. Relating to converſation or talking.

Colloquy, kŏl'lō-kwē. s. Conference, converſation, talk.

Colluctancy, kŏl-lŭk'tăn-sē. s. Oppoſition of nature.

Colluctation, kŏl-lŭk-tā'ſhŭn. s. Conteſt, contrariety, oppoſition.

To Collude, kŏl-lūde'. v. n. To conſpire in a fraud.

Colluſion, kŏl-lū'zhŭn. s. A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

Colluſive, kŏl-lū'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Fraudulently concerted.

Colluſively, kŏl-lū'sĭv-lē. ad. In a manner fraudulently concerted.

Colluſory, kŏl-lū'sŭr-ē. a. (557). Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

Colly, kŏl'lē. s. The ſmut of coal.

Collyrium, kŏl-lĭr'rē-ŭm. s. (113). An ointment for the eyes.

Colmar, kŏl'mär. s. A ſort of pear.

Colon, kō'lŏn. s. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period; the greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines.

Colonel, kŭr'nĕl. s. The chief commander of a regiment.

☞ This word is among thoſe groſs irregularities which muſt be given up as incorrigible.

Colonelſhip, kŭr'nĕl-ſhĭp. s. The office or character of colonel.

To Coloniſe, kŏl'ō-nīze. v. a. To plant with inhabitants.

Colonnade, kŏl-lō-nāde'. s. A periſtile of a circular figure, or a ſeries of columns diſpoſed in a circle; any ſeries or range of pillars.—See To Collect.

Colony, kŏl'ō-nē. s. A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit ſome diſtant place; the country planted, a plantation.

Coloquinteda, kŏl-lō-kwĭn'tē-dă. s. The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.

Colorate, kŏl'ō-rāte. a. (91). Coloured, dyed.

Coloration, kŏl-ō-rā'ſhŭn. s. The art or practice of colouring; the ſtate of being coloured.

Colorifick, kŏl-lō-rĭf'ĭk. a. That has the power of producing colours.

Coloſſe, kō-lŏs'. } s. A ſtate of
Coloſſus, kō-lŏs'ŭs. } enormous magnitude.

Coloſſean, kŏl-lŏs-sē'ăn. a. Giant-like.—See European.

Colour, kŭl'lŭr. s. (165) (314). The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, dye; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined; palliation; appearance, falſe ſhow; in the plural, a ſtandard, an enſign of war.

To Colour, kŭl'lŭr. v. a. To mark with ſome hue or dye; to palliate, to excuſe; to make plauſible.

Colourable, kŭl'lŭr-ă-bl. a. Specious, plauſible.

Colourably, kŭl'lŭr-ă-blē. ad. Speciouſly, plauſibly.

Coloured, kŭl'lŭrd. part. a. (359). Streaked, diverſified with hues.

Colouring, kŭl'lŭr-ĭng. s. (410). The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.

Colourist, kŭl'lŭr-ĭſt. s. A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns.

Colourleſs, kŭl'lŭr-lĕs. a. Without colour, tranſparent.

Colt, kōlt. s. A young horſe; a young fooliſh fellow.

To Colt, kōlt. v. a. To befool. Obſolete.

Colts-foot, kōlts'fŭt. s. A plant.

Colts-tooth, kōlts-tōō*th*'. s. An imperfect tooth in young horſes; a love of youthful pleaſure.

Colter, kōl'tŭr. s. The ſharp iron of a plough.

Coltiſh, kōlt'ĭſh. a. Wanton.

Columbary, kŏ-lŭm'bă-rē. s. A dove-cot, pigeonhouſe.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

COLUMBINE, kŏl'ŭm-bine. s. (148). A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

COLUMN, kŏl'lŭm. s. (411). A round pillar; any body preſſing vertically upon its baſe; the long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle.

COLUMNAR, kŏ-lŭm'nâr. } a.
COLUMNARIAN, kŏl-ŭm-nâ'rè-ân. }
Formed in columns.

COLURES, kŏ-lûrz'. s. Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world.

COMATE, kŏ-mâte'. s. Companion.

COMB, kōme. s. (347). An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair; the top or creſt of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

To COMB, kōme. v. a. To divide and adjuſt the hair; to lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth, as to comb wool.

COMB-BRUSH, kōme'brŭſh. s. A bruſh to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kōme'mâ-kûr. s. One whoſe trade is to make combs.

To COMBAT, kŭm'bât. v. n. (165). To fight.

To COMBAT, kŭm'bât. v. a. To oppoſe.—See To COLLECT.

COMBAT, kŭm'bât. s. (88). Conteſt, battle, duel.

COMBATANT, kŭm'bâ-tânt. s. He that fights with another, antagoniſt; a champion.

COMBER, kō'mûr. s. He whoſe trade is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

COMBINATE, kŏm'bè-nâte. a. (91). Betrothed, promiſed.

COMBINATION, kŏm-bè-nâ'ſhŭn. s. Union for ſome certain purpoſe, aſſociation, league; union of bodies, commixture, conjunction; copulation of ideas.

To COMBINE, kŏm-bine'. v. a. To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, oppoſed to Analyſe.

To COMBINE, kŏm-bine'. v. n. To coaleſce, to unite each with other; to unite in friendſhip or deſign, often in a bad ſenſe.

COMBLESS, kōm'lĕs. a. Wanting a comb or creſt.

COMBUST, kŏm-bŭſt'. a. A planet not above eight degrees and an half from the ſun, is ſaid to be Combuſt.—See To COLLECT.

COMBUSTIBLE, kŏm-bŭs'tè-bl a. Suſceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kŏm-bŭs'tè-bl-nĕs. s. Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kŏm-bŭs'tſhŭn. s. (291). Conflagration, burning, conſumption by fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.

To COME, kŭm. v. a. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place, oppoſed to Go; to draw near, to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to attain any condition; to happen, to fall out; To come about, to come to paſs, to fall out, to change, to come round; To come again, to return; To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain; To come by, to obtain, to gain, to require; To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield, to become modiſh; To come in for, to be early enough to obtain; To come in to, to join with, to bring help; To comply with, to agree to; To come near, to approach in excellence; To come of, to proceed, as a deſcendant from anceſtors; To proceed, as effects from their cauſes; To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to eſcape; to come off from, to leave, to forbear; To come on, to advance, to make progreſs; to advance to combat; to thrive, to grow big; To come over, to repeat an act, to revolt; To come out, to be made publick, to appear upon trial, to be diſcovered; To come out with, to give vent to; To come to, to conſent or yield; to amount to; To come to himſelf, to recover his ſenſes; To come to paſs, to be effected, to fall out; To come up, to grow out of the ground; to make appearance; to come into uſe; To come up to, to amount to, to riſe to; To come up with, to overtake; To come upon, to invade, to attack; To come, in futurity.

COME, kŭm. interj. Be quick, make no delay.

COME, kŭm. A particle of reconciliation. "Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt."—POPE.

COMEDIAN, kō-mē'dè-ân. s. (293) (376). A player or actor of comick parts; a player in general, an actreſs or actor.

COMEDY, kŏm'mè-dè. s. A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kŭm'lè-nĕs. s. Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kŭm'lè. a (165). Graceful, decent.

COMER, kŭm'mûr. s. (98). One that comes.

COMET, kŏm'ĭt. s (99). A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing ſuddenly, and again diſappearing.

COMETARY, kŏm'mè-târ-è. (512). } a.
COMETICK, kō-mĕt'ĭk. (509). }
Relating to a comet.

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

COMFIT, kûm'fit. s. (165). A kind of sweetmeat.

COMFITURE, kûm'fè-tshûre. s. (461). Sweetmeat.

To COMFORT, kûm'fûrt. v. a. (165). To ſtrengthen, to enliven, to invigorate; to conſole, to ſtrengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kûm'fûrt. s. (98). Support, aſſiſtance; countenance; conſolation, ſupport under calamity, that which gives conſolation or ſupport. See To COLLECT.

COMFORTABLE, kûm'fûr-tâ-bl. a. Receiving comfort, ſuſceptible of comfort, diſpenſing comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kûm'fûr-tâ-blè. ad. With comfort, without deſpair.

COMFORTER, kûm'fûr-tûr. s. One that adminiſters conſolation in misfortunes; the title of the third perſon of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kûm'fûrt-lès a. Without comfort.

COMICAL, kôm'mè-kâl. a. Raiſing mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy, beſitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kôm'mè-kâl-lè. ad. In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth; in a manner beſitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kôm'mè-kâl-nès. s. The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kôm'mik. a. Relating to comedy; raiſing mirth.

COMING, kûm'ming. s. (410). The act of coming, approach; ſtate of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kûm-ming-în'. s. Revenue, income.

COMING, kûm'ming. a. Forward, ready to come; future, to come.

COMING, kûm'ming. part. a. Moving from ſome other to this place; ready to come.

COMITIAL, kô-mish'âl. a. Relating to the aſſemblies of the people.

COMITY, kôm'è-tè. s. Courteſy, civility.

COMMA, kôm'mâ. s. (92). The point which denotes the diſtinction of clauſes, marked thus [,].

To COMMAND, kôm-mând'. v. a. (79). To govern, to give orders to; to order, to direct to be done; to overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen.

To COMMAND, kôm-mând'. v. n. To have the ſupreme authority.

COMMAND, kôm-mând'. s. The right of commanding, power, ſupreme authority; cogent authority, deſpotiſm; the act of commanding, order.—See To COLLECT.

☞ The propenſity of the unaccented *o* to fall into the ſound of ſhort *u* is no-where more perceptible than in the firſt ſyllables of words beginning with *col, com, con*, or *cor*, when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable. Thus the *o* in to *collect* and *college*; in *commend* and *comment*; in *connect* and *conſul*; in *correct* and *corner*, cannot be conſidered as exactly the ſame in all: the *o* in the firſt word of each of theſe pairs has certainly a different ſound from the ſame letter in the ſecond; and if we appreciate this ſound, we ſhall find it coincide with that which is the moſt nearly related to it, namely the ſhort *u*. I have not however ventured to ſubſtitute this *u*, not that I think it incompatible with the moſt correct and ſolemn pronunciation, but becauſe where there is a poſſibility of reducing letters to their radical ſound without hurting the ear, this radical ſound ought to be the model; and the greater or leſſer departure from it, left to the ſolemnity or familiarity of the occaſion. To foreigners, however, it may not be improper to remark, that it would be always better for them to adopt the *u* inſtead of *o*; this will ſecure them from the ſmalleſt impropriety, for natives only can ſeize ſuch nice diſtinctions as ſometimes divide even judges themſelves. Mr. Sheridan was certainly of opinion that this unaccented *o* might be pronounced like *u*, as he has ſo marked it in *command, commence, commiſſion*, and *commend*; though not in *commend-r*; and in *compare*, though not in *comparative*; but in almoſt every other word where this *o* occurs, he has given it the ſound it has in *conſtant*. Mr. Scott has exactly followed Mr. Sheridan in theſe words, and Dr. Kenrick has uniformly marked them all with the ſhort ſound of *o*. Why Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott ſhould make any difference in the firſt ſyllables of theſe words, where the letters and accents are exactly the ſame, I cannot conceive: theſe ſyllables may be called a ſpecies; and, if the occaſion were not too trifling for ſuch a compariſon, it might be obſerved, that as nature varies in individuals, but is uniform in the ſpecies, ſo cuſtom is ſometimes various in accented ſyllables, which are definitely and ſtrongly marked, but commonly more regular in unaccented ſyllables, by being left, as it were, to the common operation of the organs of pronunciation.—See the words COLLECT and DOMESTIC.

COMMANDER, kôm-mân'dûr. s. He that has the ſupreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kôm-mân'dûr-rè. s. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

COMMANDMENT, kôm-mând'mênt. s. Mandate, command, order, precept; autho-

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rity, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the Decalogue given by God to Moſes.

COMMANDRESS, kŏm-măn'drĕs. s. A woman veſted with ſupreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kŏm-mă-tē'rē-ăl. a. Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kŏm-mă-tē-rē-ăl'ē-tē. s. Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kŏm-mĕm'mō-rā-bl. a. Deſerving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kŏm-mĕm'mō-rāte. v. a. (91). To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kŏm-mĕm-mō-rā'ſhŭn. s. An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kŏm-mĕm'mō-rā-tĭv. a. (157). Tending to preſerve memory of any thing.

To COMMENCE, kŏm-mĕnſe'. v. n. To begin, to make a beginning; to take a new character.—See To COLLECT.

To COMMENCE, kŏm-mĕnſe'. v. a. To begin, to make a beginning of, as to commence a ſuit.

COMMENCEMENT, kŏm-mĕnſe'mĕnt. s. Beginning, date; the time when degrees are taken in a univerſity.

To COMMEND, kŏm-mĕnd'. v. a. To repreſent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDABLE, kŏm'mĕn-dă-bl. / kŏm-mĕn'dă-bl. a. Laudable, worthy of praiſe.

☞ This word, like *Acceptable*, has, ſince Johnſon wrote his Dictionary, ſhifted its accent from the ſecond to the firſt ſyllable. The ſound of the language certainly ſuffers by theſe tranſitions of accent. However, when cuſtom has once decided, we may complain, but muſt ſtill acquieſce. The accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reaſon for baniſhing it from polite pronunciation.

COMMENDABLY, kŏm'mĕn-dă-blē. ad. Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kŏm-mĕn'dăm. s. Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied.

COMMENDATARY, kŏm-mĕn'dă-tă-rē. s. (512). One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kŏm-mĕn-dā'ſhŭn. s. Recommendation, favourable repreſentation; praiſe, declaration of eſteem.—See To COLLECT.

COMMENDATORY, kŏm-mĕn'dă-tŭr-rē. a. (512). Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

COMMENDER, kŏm-mĕn'dŭr. s. Praiſer.

COMMENSALITY, kŏm-mĕn-ſăl'ē-tē. s. Fellowſhip of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kŏm-mĕn-ſhū-rā-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Capacity of being compared with another as to the meaſure, or of being meaſured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-rā-bl. a. (452). Reducible to ſome common meaſure, as a yard and foot are meaſured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-rā-bl-nĕs. s. Commenſurability, proportion.

To COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-rāte. v. a. (91). To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-rāte. a. (91). Reducible to ſome common meaſure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kŏm-mĕn'ſhū-rāte-lē. ad. With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kŏm-mĕn-ſhū rā'ſhŭn. s. Reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

To COMMENT, kŏm'mĕnt. v. n. To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kŏm'mĕnt. s. (498). Annotations on an author, notes, expoſition.

COMMENTARY, kŏm'mĕn-tă-rē. s. An expoſition, annotation, remark; a memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kŏm-mĕn-tā'tŭr. s. (521). Expoſitor, annotator.

COMMENTER, kŏm-mĕn'tŭr. s. An explainer, an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kŏm-mĕn-tĭſh'ŭs. a. Invented, imaginary.

COMMERCE, kŏm'mĕrſe. s. Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

To COMMERCE, kŏm-mĕrſe'. v. n. To hold intercourſe.

☞ Milton has, by the licenſe of his art, accented this verb according to the analogy of diſſyllable nouns and verbs of the ſame form. (492).

" And looks *commĕrcing* with the ſkies,
" Thy rapt ſoul ſitting in thy eyes.—*Penſeroſo.*

But this verb, like To *Comment*, would, in proſe, require the accent on the firſt ſyllable

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

as in the noun. Though Akenſide has taken the ſame liberty with this word as Milton had done with that—

"——————— the ſober zeal
"Of age *commenting* on prodigious things."
Pleaſ. of Imag.

COMMERCIAL, kŏm-mĕr'ſhăl. a. Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE, kŏm-mâre'. s. *French.* A common mother. Not uſed.

To COMMIGRATE, kŏm'mē-grāte. v. n. To remove by conſent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kŏm-mē-grā'ſhŭn. s. A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kŏm-mē-nā'ſhŭn. s. A threat, a denunciation of puniſhment; the recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

COMMINATORY, kŏm-mĭn'nā-tŭr-ē. a. Denunciatory, threatening (512).

To COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭng'gl. v. a. To mix into one maſs, to mix, to blend.

To COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭng'gl. v. n. To unite with another thing.

COMMINUIBLE, kŏm-mĭn'ū-ē-bl. a. Frangible, reducible to powder.

To COMMINUTE, kŏm-mē-nūte'. v. a. To grind, to pulveriſe.

COMMINUTION, kŏm-mē-nū'ſhŭn. s. The act of grinding into ſmall parts, pulveriſation.

COMMISERABLE, kŏm-mĭz'ĕr-â-bl. a. Worthy of compaſſion, pitiable.

To COMMISERATE, kŏm-mĭz'ĕr-āte. v. a. (91). To pity, to compaſſionate.

COMMISERATION, kŏm-mĭz-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. s. Pity, compaſſion, tenderneſs.

COMMISSARY, kŏm'mĭs-sâr-ē. s. An officer made occaſionally, a delegate, a deputy; ſuch as exerciſe ſpiritual juriſdiction in places of the dioceſe far diſtant from the chief city; an officer who draws up liſts of an army, and regulates the procuration of proviſion.—See To COLLECT.

COMMISSARISHIP, kŏm'mĭs-sâr-ē-ſhĭp. s. The office of a commiſſary.

COMMISSION, kŏm-mĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of entruſting any thing; a truſt, a warrant by which any truſt is held; a warrant by which a military office is conſtituted; a charge, a mandate, office; act of committing a crime; ſins of commiſſion are diſtinguiſhed from ſins of omiſſion; a number of people joined in a truſt or office; the ſtate of that which is entruſted to a number of joint officers, as the broad ſeal was put into commiſſion; the order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMISSION, kŏm-mĭſh'ŭn. v. a. To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kŏm-mĭſh'ŭn-ŭr. s. (98). One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, kŏm-mĭſh'ŭre. s. Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMIT, kŏm-mĭt'. v. a. To entruſt, to give in truſt; to put in any place to be kept ſafe; to ſend to priſon, to impriſon; to perpetrate, to do a fault.—See To COLLECT.

☞ This word was firſt uſed in Junius's Letter's in a ſenſe unknown to our former Engliſh writers; namely, to *expoſe*, to *venture*, to *hazard*. This ſenſe is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by ſubſequent writers.

COMMITMENT, kŏm-mĭt'mĕnt. s. Act of ſending to priſon, an order for ſending to priſon.

COMMITTEE, kŏm-mĭt'tē. s. Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties.

☞ This word is often pronounced improperly with the accent on the firſt or laſt ſyllable.

COMMITTER, kŏm-mĭt'tŭr. s. Perpetrator, he that commits.

COMMITTABLE, kŏm-mĭt'tâ-bl. a. Liable to be committed.

To COMMIX, kŏm-mĭks'. v. a. To mingle, to blend.

COMMIXION, kŏm-mĭk'ſhŭn. s. Mixture, incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, kŏm-mĭks'tſhŭre. s. (291). The act of mingling, the ſtate of being mingled; the maſs formed by mingling different things, compound.

COMMODE, kŏm mŏde'. s. The head-dreſs of women.

COMMODIOUS, kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs, or kŏm-mō'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (294) (376). Convenient, ſuitable, accommodate; uſeful, ſuited to wants or neceſſities.

COMMODIOUSLY, kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs-lē. ad. Conveniently; without diſtreſs; ſuitably to a certain purpoſe.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kŏm-mŏd'ē-tē. s. Intereſt, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandiſe.

COMMODORE, kŏm-mō-dōre'. s. The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

☞ This is one of thoſe words which may have the accent either on the firſt or laſt ſyllable, according to its poſition in the ſentence. Thus we ſay, "The voyage was

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

" made by *Cŏmmodore* Anſon; for though he " was made an admiral afterwards, he went " out as *Commodŏre*" (524) (528).

COMMON, kŏm'mŭn. a. (166). Belonging equally to more than one; having no poſſeſſor or owner; vulgar, mean, eaſy to be had, not ſcarce; publick, general; mean, without birth or deſcent; frequent, uſeful, ordinary; proſtitute.

COMMON, kŏm'mŭn. s. An open ground equally uſed by many perſons.

To COMMON, kŏm'mŭn. v. n. To have a joint right with others in ſome common ground.

COMMON LAW, kŏm'mŭn-lâw'. s. Cuſtoms which have by long preſcription obtained the force of laws, diſtinguiſhed from the Statute Law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kŏm'mŭn-plēēz'. s. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter Hall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kŏm'mŭn-â-bl. a. What is held in common.

COMMONAGE, kŏm'mŭn-âje. s. (90). The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kŏm'mŭn-âl-tē. s. The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kŏm'mŭn-ŭr. s. (98). One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the houſe of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford; a proſtitute.

COMMONITION, kŏm-mŏ-nĭſh'ŭn. s. Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kŏm'mŭn-lē. ad. Frequently, uſually.

COMMONNESS, kŏm'mŭn-nĕs. s. Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

To COMMONPLACE, kŏm-mŭn-plâſe'. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, kŏm-mŭn-plâſe'-bŏŏk. s. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kŏm'mŭnz. s. (166). The vulgar, the lower people; the lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kŏm-mŭn-wēēl'. (528).

COMMONWEALTH, kŏm'mŭn-wĕl*th*. } s.

A polity, an eſtabliſhed form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

☞ Theſe words have the accent either on the firſt or laſt ſyllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the laſt, and the latter on the firſt.—See COMMODORE.

COMMORANCE, kŏm'mŏ-rânſe. } s.
COMMORANCY, kŏm'mŏ-rân-sē. }

Dwelling, habitation, reſidence.

COMMORANT, kŏm'mŏ-rânt. s. Reſident, dwelling.

COMMOTION, kŏm-mō'ſhŭn. s. Tumult, diſturbance, combuſtion; perturbation, diſorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kŏm-mō'ſhŭn-ŭr. s. A diſturber of the peace.

To COMMOVE, kŏm-mŏŏve'. v. a. To diſturb, to unſettle.

To COMMUNE, kŏm-mūne'. v. n. To converſe, to impart ſentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kŏm-mū-nē-kâ-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kŏm mū'nē-kâ-bl. a. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one; that which may be imparted, or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kŏm-mū'nē-kânt. s. One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's ſupper.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū'nē-kâte. v. a.—See To COMMAND. To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū'nē-kâte. v. n. (91). To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament; to have ſomething in common with another, as, The houſes communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kŏm-mū-nē-kâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, converſation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kŏm-mū'nē-kâ-tĭv. a. Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not ſelfiſh.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kŏm-mū'nē-kâ-tĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kŏm-mūne'yŭn. s. Intercourſe, fellowſhip, common poſſeſſion; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick act; union in the common worſhip of any church (113).

COMMUNITY, kŏm-mū'nē-tē. s. The commonwealth, the body politic; common poſſeſſion; frequency, commonneſs.

COMMUTABILITY, kŏm-mū-tâ-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The quality of being capable of exchange.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

COMMUTABLE, kŏm-mū'tā-bl. a. That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe.

COMMUTATION, kŏm-mū-tā'shŭn. s. Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ranſom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment.

COMMUTATIVE, kŏm-mū'tā-tĭv. a. (157). Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte'. v. a. To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another.—See To COLLECT.

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte'. v. n. To atone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kŏm-mū'tshū-ăl. a. (461). Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kŏm'păkt. s. (492). A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kŏm-păkt'. v. a. To join together with firmneſs, to conſolidate; to make out of ſomething; to league with; to join together, to bring into a ſyſtem.

COMPACT, kŏm-păkt'. a. (494). Firm, ſolid, cloſe, denſe; brief, as a compact diſcourſe.

COMPACTEDNESS, kŏm-păk'tĕd-nĕs. s. Firmneſs, denſity.

COMPACTLY, kŏm-păkt'lē. ad. Cloſely, denſely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kŏm-păkt'nĕs. s. Firmneſs, cloſeneſs.

COMPACTURE, kŏm-păk'tshūre. s. (461). Structure, compagination.

COMPAGES, kŏm-pā'jēs. s. A ſyſtem of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kŏm-păd-jē-nā'shŭn. s. Union, ſtructure.

COMPANION, kŏm-păn'yŭn. s. (113). One with whom a man frequently converſes, a partner, an aſſociate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kŏm-păn'yŭn-ā-bl. a. Fit for good fellowſhip, ſocial.

COMPANIONABLY, kŏm-păn'yŭn-ā-blē. ad. In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kŏm-păn'yŭn-shĭp. s. Company, train, fellowſhip, aſſociation.

COMPANY, kŭm'pā-nē. s. (165). Perſons aſſembled together; an aſſembly of pleaſure; perſons conſidered as capable of converſation; fellowſhip; a number of perſons united for the execution of any thing, a band; perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip; a body corporate, a corporation; a ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to aſſociate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houſes of entertainment.

To COMPANY, kŭm'pā-nē. v. a. To accompany, to be aſſociated with. Obſolete.

To COMPANY, kŭm'pā nē. v. n. To aſſociate one's ſelf with. Not uſed.

COMPARABLE, kŏm'pā-rā-bl. a. Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.—See ACADEMY, ACCEPTABLE, COMMENDABLE, and INCOMPARABLE.

COMPARABLY, kŏm'pā-rā-blē. ad. In a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPARATIVE, kŏm-păr'ā-tĭv. a. Eſtimated by compariſon, not abſolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the ſtronger.

COMPARATIVELY, kŏm-păr'ā-tĭv-lē. ad. In a ſtate of compariſon, according to eſtimate made by compariſon.

To COMPARE, kŏm-pāre'. v. a. To make one thing the meaſure of another, to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs.—See To COLLECT.

COMPARE, kŏm-pāre'. s. Comparative eſtimate, compariſon; ſimile, ſimilitude.—See To COMMAND.

COMPARISON, kŏm-păr'ē-sŭn. s. The act of comparing; the ſtate of being compared; a comparative eſtimate; a ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification, as ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.

☞ I have inſerted the vowel in the laſt ſyllable of this word, becauſe in ſolemn pronunciation ſome ſpeakers may think it proper to preſerve it; but in common and unpremeditated ſpeaking, I am convinced it falls into the general analogy, and is ſunk as much as in *Reaſon*, *Season*, *Priſon*, &c. (103) (170).—See To COLLECT.

To COMPART, kŏm-pärt'. v. a. To divide.

COMPARTIMENT, kŏm-pärt'ē-mĕnt. s. A diviſion of a picture, or deſign.

COMPARTITION, kŏm pär-tĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or ſeparated, a ſeparate part.

COMPARTMENT, kŏm-pärt'mĕnt. s. Diviſion.

To COMPASS, kŭm'pŭs. v. a. (165). To encircle, to environ, to ſurround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take meaſures preparatory to any thing, as to compaſs the death of the king.

COMPASS, kŭm'pŭs. s. (88) (165). Circle, round; ſpace, room, limits; enclоſure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt ;—tûbe, tûb, bûll ;—ôîl ;—pôûnd ;—*th*in, THIS.

ſpace, moderation, due limits; the power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſic; the inſtruments with which circles are drawn; the inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer.

COMPASSION, kôm-pâſh'ûn. s. Pity, commiſeration, painful ſympathy.

To COMPASSION, kôm-pâſh'ûn. v. a. To pity. Not uſed.

COMPASSIONATE, kôm-pâſh'ûn-âte. a. (91). Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

To COMPASSIONATE, kôm-pâſh'ûn-âte. v. a. (91). To pity, to commiſerate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kôm-pâſh'ûn-âte-lè. ad. Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kôm-pâ-tèr'nè-tè. s. The ſtate of being a godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kôm-pât-è-bîl'è-tè. s. Conſiſtency, the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe.

COMPATIBLE, kôm-pât'è-bl. a. Suitable to, fit for, conſiſtent with: conſiſtent, agreeable.

☞ Mr. Nares obſerves that this word ought to be written *Competible*, becauſe it comes from the Latin *competo*.

COMPATIBLENESS, kôm-pât'è-bl-nês. s. Conſiſtency.

COMPATIBLY, kôm-pât'è-blè. ad. Fitly, ſuitably.

COMPATIENT, kôm-pâ'ſhênt. a. Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kôm-pâ'trè-ût. s. (166). One of the ſame country.

COMPEER, kôm-pêêr'. s. Equal, companion, colleague.

To COMPEER, kôm-pêêr'. v. a. To be equal with, to mate. Not uſed.

To COMPEL, kôm-pêl'. v. a. To force to ſome act, to oblige, to conſtrain; to take by force or violence.—See To COLLECT.

COMPELLABLE, kôm-pêl'lâ bl. a. That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kôm-pêl-lâ'ſhûn. s. The ſtyle of addreſs, as Sir, Madam, &c.

COMPELLER, kôm-pêl'lûr. s. He that forces another.

COMPEND, kôm'pênd. s. Abridgment, ſummary, epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kôm-pên-jè-â'rè-ûs. a. (294). Short, contracted.

COMPENDIOSITY, kôm-pên-jè-ôs'è-tè. s. (294). Shortneſs.

COMPENDIOUS, kôm-pên'jè-ûs. a. Short, ſummary, abridged, comprehenſive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kôm-pên'jè-ûs-lè. ad. (294). Shortly, ſummarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kôm-pên'jè-ûs-nês. s. (294). Shortneſs, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kôm-pên'jè-ûm. s. Abridgment, ſummary, breviate.

COMPENSABLE, kôm-pên'sâ-bl. a. That which may be recompenſed.

To COMPENSATE, kôm-pên'sâte. v. a. (91). To recompenſe, to counterbalance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kôm-pên-sâ'ſhûn. s. Recompenſe, ſomething equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kôm-pên'sâ-tîv. a. That which compenſates.

To COMPENSE, kôm-pênſe'. v. a. To compenſate, to counterbalance, to recompenſe.

COMPETENCE, kôm'pè-tênſe. } s.
COMPETENCY, kôm'pè-tên-sè. }
Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient; a fortune equal to the neceſſities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, kôm'pè-tênt. a. Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or ſuperfluity; reaſonable, moderate; qualified, fit; conſiſtent with.

COMPETENTLY, kôm'pè-tênt-lè. ad. Reaſonably, moderately; adequately, properly.

COMPETIBLE, kôm-pêt'è-bl. a. Suitable to, conſiſtent with.

COMPETIBLENESS, kôm-pêt'è-bl-nês. s. Suitableneſs, fitneſs.

COMPETITION, kôm-pè-tîſh'ûn. s. Rivalry, conteſt; claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kôm-pêt'è-tûr. s. A rival; an opponent.

COMPILATION, kôm-pè-lâ'ſhûn. s. A collection from various authors; an aſſemblage, a coacervation.

To COMPILE, kôm-pîle'. v. a. To draw up from various authors; to write, to compoſe.

COMPILEMENT, kôm-pîle'mênt. s. The act of heaping up.

COMPILER, kôm-pî'lûr. s. A collector, one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kôm-plâ'sênſe. } s.
COMPLACENCY, kôm-plâ'sên-sè. }
Pleaſure, ſatisfaction, gratification; civility, complaiſance.

COMPLACENT, kôm-plâ'sênt. a. Civil, affable, mild.

To COMPLAIN, kôm-plâne'. v. n. To mention with ſorrow, to lament; to inform againſt.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

COMPLAINANT, kŏm-plā'nânt. s. One who urges ſuit againſt another.

COMPLAINER, kŏm-plā'nŭr. s. One who complains, a lamenter.

COMPLAINT, kŏm-plānt'. s. Repreſentation of pains or injuries; the cauſe or ſubject of complaint; a malady, a diſeaſe; remonſtrance againſt.

COMPLAISANCE, kŏm-plĕ-zânſe'. s. Civility, deſire of pleaſing, act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kŏm-plĕ-zânt'. a. Civil, deſirous to pleaſe.

COMPLAISANTLY, kŏm-plĕ-zânt'lĕ. ad. Civilly, with deſire to pleaſe, ceremoniouſly.

COMPLAISANTNESS, kŏm-plĕ-zânt'nĕs. s. Civility.

To COMPLANATE, kŏm-plā'nāte. (503). } v. a.
To COMPLANE, kŏm-plāne'. }
To level, to reduce to a flat ſurface.

COMPLEMENT, kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt. s. Perfection, fulneſs, completion; complete ſet, complete proviſion, the full quantity.

COMPLETE, kŏm-plēte'. a. Perfect, full, without any defects; finiſhed, ended, concluded.—See To COLLECT.

To COMPLETE, kŏm-plēte'. v. a. To perfect, to finiſh.

COMPLETELY, kŏm-plēte'lĕ. ad. Fully, perfectly.

COMPLETEMENT, kŏm-plēte'mĕnt. s. The act of completing.

COMPLETENESS, kŏm-plēte'nĕs. s. Perfection.

COMPLETION, kŏm-plē'shŭn. s. Accompliſhment, act of fulfilling; utmoſt height, perfect ſtate.

COMPLEX, kŏm'plĕks. a. Compoſite, of many parts, not ſimple.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kŏm-plĕk'sĕd-nĕs. s. (365). Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION, kŏm-plĕk'shŭn. s. Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL, kŏm-plĕk'shŭn-ăl. a. Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, kŏm-plĕk'shŭn-ăl-lĕ. ad. By complexion.

COMPLEXLY, kŏm'plĕks-lĕ. ad. In a complex manner, not ſimply.

COMPLEXNESS, kŏm'plĕks-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, kŏm-plĕk'shŭre. s. (452). The involution of one thing with others.

☞ The *s* in the compoſition of *x* in this word, agreeably to analogy, goes into the ſharp aſpiration *sh*, as it is preceded by the ſharp conſonant *k*; in the ſame manner as the *s* in *pleaſure*, goes into the flat aſpiration *zh*, as it is preceded by a vowel (479).

COMPLIANCE, kŏm-plī'ânſe. s. The act of yielding, accord, ſubmiſſion; a diſpoſition to yield to others.

COMPLIANT, kŏm-plī'ânt. a. Yielding, bending; civil, complaiſant.

To COMPLICATE, kŏm'plĕ-kāte. v. a. To entangle one with another, to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication of parts; to form by complication, to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral.

COMPLICATE, kŏm'plĕ-kāte. a. (91). Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATENESS, kŏm'plĕ-kāte-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being complicated, intricacy.

COMPLICATION, kŏm-plĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The act of involving one thing in another; the integral conſiſting of many things involved.

COMPLICE, kŏm'plĭs. s. One who is united with others in an ill deſign, a confederate.

☞ This word is only in uſe among the loweſt vulgar as a contraction of *Accomplice*.

COMPLIER, kŏm-plī'ŭr. s. A man of an eaſy temper.

COMPLIMENT, kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt. s. An act or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to mean leſs than it declares.

To COMPLIMENT, kŏmp'lĕ-mĕnt. v. a. To ſooth with expreſſions of reſpect, to flatter.

COMPLIMENTAL, kŏm-plĕ-mĕn'tăl. a. Expreſſive of reſpect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kŏm-plĕ-mĕn'tăl-lĕ. ad. In the nature of a compliment, civility.

COMPLIMENTER, kŏm'plĕ-mĕn-tŭr. s. One given to compliments, a flatterer.

To COMPLORE, kŏm-plōre'. v. n. To make lamentation together.

COMPLOT, kŏm'plŏt. s. A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime, a plot.

☞ I have in this word followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation, as more agreeable to analogy than Dr. Johnſon's, and have differed from both in the noun *comport*, for the ſame reaſon (492).

To COMPLOT, kŏm-plŏt'. v. a. To form a plot, to conſpire.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

COMPLOTTER, kŏm-plŏt'tŭr. s. A conſpirator, one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY, kŏm-plī'. v. n. To yield to, to be obſequious to.

COMPONENT, kŏm-pō'nĕnt. a. That which conſtitutes the compound body.

To COMPORT, kŏm-pŏrt'. v. n. To agree, to ſuit.

To COMPORT, kŏm-pŏrt'. v. a. To bear, to endure.

COMPORT, kŏm'pŏrt. s. (492). Behaviour, conduct.

COMPORTABLE, kŏm-pŏr'tă-bl. a. Conſiſtent.

COMPORTANCE, kŏm-pŏr'tănſe. s. Behaviour.

COMPORTMENT, kŏm-pŏrt'mĕnt. s. Behaviour.

To COMPOSE, kŏm-pōze'. v. a. To form a maſs by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method; to diſpoſe, to put in the proper ſtate; to put together a diſcourſe or ſentence; to conſtitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs; to adjuſt, to ſettle, as to compoſe a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in muſic, to form a tune from the different muſical notes.—See To COLLECT.

COMPOSED, kŏm-pōzd'. particip. a. Calm, ſerious, even, ſober.

COMPOSEDLY, kŏm-pō'zĕd-lē. ad. (364). Calmly, ſeriouſly.

COMPOSEDNESS, kŏm-pō'zĕd-nĕs. s. (365). Sedateneſs, calmneſs.

COMPOSER, kŏm-pō'zŭr. s. An author, a writer; he that adapts the muſick to words.

COMPOSITE, kŏm-pŏz'ĭt. a. (140). The Compoſite order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders, ſo named becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders; it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order.

COMPOSITION, kŏm-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts; the act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis; a maſs formed by mingling different ingredients; the ſtate of being compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; conſiſtency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution.

COMPOSITIVE, kŏm-pŏz'ĕ-tĭv. a. Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kŏm-pŏz'ĕ-tŭr. s. He that ranges and adjuſts the types in printing.

COMPOST, kŏm'pŏſt. s. Manure.

COMPOSTURE, kŏm-pŏs'tſhŭre. s. (461). Soil, manure. Not uſed.

COMPOSURE, kŏm-pō'zhŭre. s. (452). The act of compoſing or indicting; arrangement, combination, order; the form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjuſtment; compoſition, framed diſcourſe; ſedateneſs, calmneſs, tranquillity; agreement, compoſition, ſettlement of differences.

COMPOTATION, kŏm-pō-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of drinking together.

COMPOTATOR, kŏm-pō-tā'tŭr. s. One that drinks with another.

COMPOTOR, kŏm-pō'tŭr. s. One that drinks with another.

☞ I have not found either of theſe words in any of our Dictionaries, and have ventured to place them here only as converſation words: the former as the more uſual, the latter as more correct. They are neater expreſſions than any in our language, and convey a much leſs offenſive idea, than *a pot companion, a good fellow*, &c. &c.

To COMPOUND, kŏm-pŏŭnd'. v. a. To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjuſt a difference, by receſſion from the rigour of claims; to diſcharge a debt, by paying only part.

To COMPOUND, kŏm-pŏŭnd'. v. n. To come to terms of agreement, by abating ſomething; to bargain in the lump.

COMPOUND, kŏm'pŏŭnd. a. (492). Formed out of many ingredients, not ſingle; compoſed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, kŏm'pŏŭnd. s. (492). The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, kŏm-pŏŭn'dă-bl. a. Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kŏm'pŏŭn'dŭr. s. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHEND, kŏm-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. To compriſe, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-bl. a. Intelligible, conceivable.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-blē. ad. With great power of ſignification or underſtanding.

COMPREHENSION, kŏm-prē-hĕn'ſhŭn.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

s. The act or quality of compriſing or containing, incluſion; ſummary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHENSIVE, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv. a. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand; having the quality of compriſing much.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv-lē. ad. In a comprehenſive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs.

To COMPRESS, kŏm-prĕs'. v. a. To force into a narrow compaſs; to embrace.

COMPRESS, kŏm'prĕs. s. (492). Bolſters of linen rags.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kŏm-prĕs-sē-bĭl'lē-tē. s. The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRESSIBLE, kŏm-prĕs'sē-bl. a. Yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kŏm-prĕs'sē-bl-nĕs. s. Capability of being preſſed cloſe.

COMPRESSION, kŏm-prĕsh'ŭn. s. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSURE, kŏm-prĕsh'shŭre. s. (452). The act or force of one body preſſing againſt another.

To COMPRINT, kŏm-prĭnt'. v. a. To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRISE, kŏm-prīze'. v. a. To contain, to include.

COMPROBATION, kŏm-prō-bā'shŭn. s. Proof, atteſtation.

COMPROMISE, kŏm'prō-mīze. s. A mutual promiſe of parties at difference, to refer their controverſies to arbitrators; an adjuſtment of a difference of parties by mutual conceſſions.

To COMPROMISE, kŏm'prō-mīze. v. a. To adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions, to accord, to agree.

COMPROMISSORIAL, kŏm-prō-mĭs-sō'rē-ăl. a. Relating to compromiſe.

COMPROVINCIAL, kŏm-prō-vĭn'shăl. s. Belonging to the ſame province.

COMPT, kŏunt. s. (407). Account, computation, reckoning. Not uſed.

To COMPT, kŏunt. v. a. To compute, to number. We now uſe To count.

COMPTIBLE, kŏun'tē-bl. a. Accountable, ready to give account. Obſolete.

To COMPTROLL, kŏn-trōl'. v. a. (84) (406). To controll, to over-rule, to oppoſe.

COMPTROLLER, kŏn-trō'lŭr. s. Director, ſupervisor.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, kŏn-trō'lŭr-shĭp. s. Superintendence.

COMPULSATIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'sā-tĭv-lē. ad. By conſtraint.

COMPULSATORY, kŏm-pŭl'sā-tŭr-ē. a. Having the force of compelling.—See DOMESTIC (512).

COMPULSION, kŏm-pŭl'shŭn. s. The act of compelling to ſomething, force; the ſtate of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv. a. Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv-lē. ad. By force, by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kŏm-pŭl'sĭv-nĕs. s. Force, compulſion.

COMPULSORILY, kŏm-pŭl'sō-rē-lē. ad. In a compulſory or forcible manner, by violence.

COMPULSORY, kŏm-pŭl'sŭr-ē. a. Having the power of compelling.—See DOMESTIC (512).

COMPUNCTION, kŏm-pŭng'shŭn. s. The power of pricking, ſtimulation; repentance, contrition.

COMPUNCTIOUS, kŏm-pŭng'shŭs. a. Repentant.

COMPUNCTIVE, kŏm-pŭng'tĭv. a. Cauſing remorſe.

COMPURGATION, kŏm-pŭr-gā'shŭn. s. The practice of juſtifying any man's veracity by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kŏm-pŭr-gā'tŭr. s. One who bears his teſtimony to the credibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, kŏm-pū'tā-bl. a. Capable of being numbered.

COMPUTATION, kŏm-pū-tā'shŭn. s. The act of reckoning, calculation; the ſum collected or ſettled by calculation.

To COMPUTE, kŏm-pūte'. v. a. To reckon, to calculate, to count.

COMPUTER, kŏm-pū'tŭr. s. Reckoner, accountant.

COMPUTIST, kŏm'pū-tĭſt. s. Calculator, one ſkilled in computation.

COMRADE, kŭm'rāde. s. (165). One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber; a companion, a partner.

CON, kŏn. A Latin inſeparable prepoſition, which, at the beginning of words, ſig-

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nifies union, as concourſe, a running together.

CON, kŏn. ad. An abbreviation of *contra*. On the oppoſite ſide, againſt another, as to diſpute *pro* and *con*.

To CON, kŏn. v. a. To know; to ſtudy; to fix in the memory.

To CONCAMERATE, kŏn-kăm'ĕ-rate. v. a. (91) (408). To arch over, to vault.

To CONCATENATE, kŏn-kăt'ĕ-nate. v. a. (91). To link together.

CONCATENATION, kŏn-kăt-ĕ-nā'ſhŭn. s. A ſeries of links.

CONCAVATION, kŏng-kā-vā'ſhŭn. s. The act of making concave.

☞ As the ſecondary accent is on the firſt ſyllable of this word, and the *n* comes before hard *c*, it has the ringing ſound as much as if the principal accent were upon it (408) (409) (432).

CONCAVE, kŏng'kāve. a. (408) (409) (432). Hollow, oppoſed to convex.

CONCAVENESS, kŏng'kāve-nĕs. s. Hollowneſs.

CONCAVITY, kŏn-kăv'ĕ-tē. s. Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical ſpheroidical body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kŏn-kā'vō-kŏng'-kāve. a. (408). Concave or hollow on both ſides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kŏn-kā'vō-kŏn'vĕks. a. Concave one way, and convex the other.

CONCAVOUS, kŏn-kā'vŭs. a. Concave.

CONCAVOUSLY, kŏn-kā'vŭs-lē. ad. With hollowneſs.

To CONCEAL, kŏn-sēle'. v. a. To hide, to keep ſecret, not to divulge.

CONCEALABLE, kŏn-sē'lā-bl. a. Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALEDNESS, kŏn-sē'lĕd-nĕs. s. Privity, obſcurity.

CONCEALER, kŏn-sē'lŭr. s. He that conceals any thing.

CONCEALMENT, kŏn-sēle'mĕnt. s. The act of hiding, ſecrecy; the ſtate of being hid, privacy; hiding place, retreat.

To CONCEDE, kŏn-sēde'. v. a. To admit, to grant.

CONCEIT, kŏn-sēte'. s. Conception, thought, idea; underſtanding, readineſs of apprehenſion; fancy, fantaſtical notion; a fond opinion of one's ſelf; a pleaſant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.

To CONCEIT, kŏn-sēte'. v. a. To imagine, to believe.

CONCEITED, kŏn-sē'tĕd. particip. a. Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himſelf; opinionative.

CONCEITEDLY, kŏn-sē'tĕd-lē. ad. Fancifully, whimſically.

CONCEITEDNESS, kŏn-sē'tĕd-nĕs. s. Pride, fondneſs of himſelf.

CONCEITLESS, kŏn-sēte'lĕs. a. Stupid, without thought.

CONCEIVABLE, kŏn-sē'vă-bl. a. That may be imagined or thought; that may be underſtood or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, kŏn-sē'vă-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kŏn-sē'vă-blē. ad. In a conceivable manner.

To CONCEIVE, kŏn-sēve'. v. a. To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to underſtand; to think, to be of opinion.

To CONCEIVE, kŏn-sēve'. v. n. To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, kŏn-sē'vŭr. s. One that underſtands or apprehends.

CONCENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. s. Concert of voices, harmony; conſiſtency.

To CONCENTRATE, kŏn-sĕn'trate. v. a. (91). To drive into a narrow compaſs; to drive towards the centre.

CONCENTRATION, kŏn-sĕn-trā'ſhŭn. s. Collection into a narrower ſpace round the centre.

To CONCENTRE, kŏn-sĕn'tŭr. v. n. (416). To tend to one common centre.

To CONCENTRE, kŏn-sĕn'tŭr. v. a. To emit towards one centre.

CONCENTRICAL, kŏn-sĕn'trĕ-kăl. } a.
CONCENTRICK, kŏn-sĕn'trĭk. }
Having one common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, kŏn-sĕp'tă-kl. s. (405). That in which any thing is contained, a veſſel.

CONCEPTIBLE, kŏn-sĕp'tĕ-bl. a. Intelligible, capable to be underſtood.

CONCEPTION, kŏn-sĕp'ſhŭn. s. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the ſtate of being conceived; notion, idea; ſentiment, purpoſe; apprehenſion, knowledge; conceit, ſentiment, pointed thought.

CONCEPTIOUS, kŏn-sĕp'ſhŭs. a. Apt to conceive, pregnant.

CONCEPTIVE, kŏn-sĕp'tĭv. a. Capable to conceive.

To CONCERN, kŏn-sĕrn'. v. a. To relate to; to belong to; to affect with ſome paſſion; to intereſt, to engage by intereſt; to diſturb, to make uneaſy.

CONCERN, kŏn-sĕrn'. s. Buſineſs,

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

affair; intereſt, engagement, importance, moment; paſſion, affection, regard.

CONCERNING, kŏn-sĕr'nĭng. prep. Relating to, with relation to.

CONCERNMENT, kŏn-sĕrn'mĕnt. s. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted, buſineſs, intereſt; intercourſe, importance; interpoſition, meddling; paſſion, emotion of mind.

To CONCERT, kŏn-sĕrt'. v. a. To ſettle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to ſettle, to contrive, to adjuſt.

CONCERT, kŏn'sĕrt. s. Communication of deſigns; a ſymphony, many performers playing the ſame tune.

CONCERTATION, kŏn-sĕr-tā'shŭn. s. Strife, contention.

CONCERTATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'tā-tĭv. a. Contentious.

CONCESSION, kŏn-sĕs'shŭn. s. The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

CONCESSIONARY, kŏn-sĕs'shŭn-ăr-ē. a. Given by indulgence.

CONCESSIVELY, kŏn-sĕs'sĭv-lē. ad. By way of conceſſion.

CONCH, kŏngk. s. (408). A ſhell, a ſea ſhell.

CONCHOID, kŏng'kŏĭd. s. The name of a curve, the property of which is to approach perpetually nearer to a line, without ever being able to touch it.

To CONCILIATE, kŏn-sĭl'yāte. v. a. (91) (113). To gain over, to reconcile.

CONCILIATION, kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'tŭr. s. One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY, kŏn-sĭl'ē-ā-tŭr-ē. a. Relating to reconciliation.—See DOMESTIC.

☞ Mr. Sheridan places the accent upon the *a* in this word, but all our other orthöepiſts place it more properly upon the ſecond ſyllable (512).

CONCINNITY, kŏn-sĭn'nē-tē. s. Decency, fitneſs.

CONCINNOUS, kŏn-sĭn'nŭs. a. Becoming, pleaſant.

CONCISE, kŏn-sīse'. a. Brief, ſhort.

CONCISELY, kŏn-sīse'lē. ad. Briefly, ſhortly.

CONCISENESS, kŏn-sīse'nĕs. s. Brevity, ſhortneſs.

CONCISION, kŏn-sĭzh'zhŭn. s. Cutting off, exciſion.

CONCITATION, kŏn-sē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of ſtirring up.

CONCLAMATION, kŏng-klă-mā'shŭn. s. (408). An outcry.

CONCLAVE, kŏng'klāve. s. (408). Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the aſſembly of the cardinals; a cloſe aſſembly.—See To COLLECT.

To CONCLUDE, kŏn-klūde'. v. a. To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finiſh.

To CONCLUDE, kŏn-klūde'. v. n. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination, to determine; to ſettle opinion; finally to determine; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kŏn-klū'dĕn-sē. s. Conſequence, regular proof.

CONCLUDENT, kŏn-klū'dĕnt. a. Deciſive.

CONCLUSIBLE, kŏn-klū'zē-bl. a. (439). Determinable.

CONCLUSION, kŏn-klū'zhŭn. s. Determination, final deciſion; collection from propoſitions premiſed, conſequence; the cloſe; the event of experiment; the end, the upſhot.

CONCLUSIVE, kŏn-klū'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Deciſive, giving the laſt determination; regularly conſequential.

CONCLUSIVELY, kŏn-klū'sĭv-lē. ad. Deciſively.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kŏn-klū'sĭv-nĕs. s. Power of determining the opinion.

To CONCOAGULATE, kŏng-kŏ-ăg'gū-lāte. v. a. (408). To congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULATION, kŏng-kŏ-ăg-gū-lā'shŭn. s. A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCOCT, kŏn-kŏkt'. v. a. To digeſt by the ſtomach; to purify by heat.

CONCOCTION, kŏn-kŏk'shŭn. s. Digeſtion in the ſtomach, maturation by heat.

CONCOLOUR, kŏn-kŭl'lŭr. a. Of one colour.

CONCOMITANCE, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tănse. } CONCOMITANCY, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tăn-sē. } s. Subſiſtence together with another thing.

CONCOMITANT, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tănt. a. Conjoined with, concurrent with.

CONCOMITANT, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tănt. s. Companion, perſon or thing collaterally connected.

CONCOMITANTLY, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tănt-lē. ad. In company with others.

To CONCOMITATE, kŏn-kŏm'ē-tāte. v. a. To be connected with any thing.

CONCORD, kŏng'kŏrd. s. (408). Agreement between perſons and things, peace, union, harmony, concent of ſounds; prin-

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cipal grammatical relation of one word to another.

CONCORDANCE, kŏn-kŏr'dănse. s. (496). Agreement; a book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

☞ Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Scott, Nares, Perry, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Kenrick, all concur in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word in both its senses; and every plea of distinction is trifling against all these authorities, and the discordance of the accent on the first syllable.—See To BOWL.

CONCORDANT, kŏn-kŏr'dănt. a. Agreeable, agreeing.

CONCORDATE, kŏn-kŏr'dāte. s. (91). A compact, a convention.

CONCORPORAL, kŏn-kŏr'pŏ-răl. a. Of the same body.

To CONCORPORATE, kŏn-kŏr'pŏ-rāte. v. a. (91). To unite in one mass or substance.

CONCORPORATION, kŏn-kŏr-pŏ-rā'shŭn. s. Union in one mass.

CONCOURSE, kŏng'kŏrse. s. (408). The confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

CONCREMATION, kŏng-krē-mā'shŭn. s. The act of burning together.

CONCREMENT, kŏng'krē-mĕnt. s. (408). The mass formed by concretion.

CONCRESCENCE, kŏn-krĕs'sĕnse. s. The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

To CONCRETE, kŏn-krēte'. v. n. To coalesce into one mass.

To CONCRETE, kŏn-krēte'. v. a. To form by concretion.

CONCRETE, kŏn-krēte'. a. (408). Formed by concretion; in logick, not abstract, applied to a subject.—See DISCRETE.

CONCRETE, kŏng'krēte. s. (408). A mass formed by concretion.

CONCRETELY, kŏn-krēte'lē. ad. In a manner including the subject with the predicate.

CONCRETENESS, kŏn-krēte'nĕs. s. Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRETION, kŏn krē'shŭn. s. The act of concreting, coalition; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETIVE, kŏn-krē'tĭv. a. Coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kŏn-krē'tshūre. s. (461). A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE, kŏn-kū'bĕ-năje. s. (91). The act of living with a woman not married.

CONCUBINE, kŏng'kū-bine. s. (408). A woman kept in fornication, a whore.

☞ Anciently this word signified a woman who was married, but who had no legal claim to any part of the husband's property.

To CONCULCATE, kŏn-kŭl'kāte. v. a. To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, kŏng-kŭl'kā-shŭn. s. (408). Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kŏn kū'pē-sĕnse. s. (510). Irregular desire, libidinous wish.

CONCUPISCENT, kŏn-kū'pē-sĕnt. a. Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kŏn-kū-pē-sĕn'shăl. a. Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kŏn-kū'pē-sē-bl. a. Impressing desire.

To CONCUR, kŏn-kŭr'. v. n. (408). To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnse. } s.
CONCURRENCY, kŏn-kŭr'rĕn-sē. }
Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kŏn-kŭr'rĕnt. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kŏn kŭr'rĕnt. s. That which concurs.

CONCUSSION, kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn. s. The act of shaking, tremefaction.

CONCUSSIVE, kŏn-kŭs'sĭv. a. Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN, kŏn-dĕm'. v. a. To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to censure, to blame.

CONDEMNABLE, kŏn-dĕm'nă-bl. a. Blameable, culpable.

CONDEMNATION, kŏn-dĕm-nā'shŭn. s. The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.

CONDEMNATORY, kŏn-dĕm'nă-tŭr-ē. a. Passing a sentence of condemnation.—See DOMESTIC (512).

CONDEMNER, kŏn-dĕm'nŭr. s. (411). A blamer, a censurer.

CONDENSABLE, kŏn dĕn'să-bl. a. That which is capable of condensation.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sāte. v. a. (91). To make thicker.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn dĕn'sāte. v. n. To grow thick.

CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'sāte. a. (91). Made thick, compressed into less space.

CONDENSATION, kŏn-dĕn-sā'shŭn. s.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

The act of thickening any body; oppoſite to rarefaction.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕnſe'. v. a. To make any body more thick, cloſe, and weighty.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕnſe'. v. n. To grow cloſe and weighty.

CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕnſe'. a. Thick, denſe.

CONDENSER, kŏn-dĕn'sŭr. s. A veſſel, wherein to crowd the air.

CONDENSITY, kŏn-dĕn'sĕ-tē. s. The ſtate of being condenſed.

To CONDESCEND, kŏn-dē-sĕnd'. v. n. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority; to conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require; to ſtoop, to bend, to yield.

CONDESCENDENCE, kŏn-dē-sĕn'dĕnſe. s. Voluntary ſubmiſſion.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kŏn-dē-sĕnd'ĭng-lē. ad. By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind conceſſion.

CONDESCENSION, kŏn-dē-sĕn'shŭn. s. Voluntary humiliation, deſcent from ſuperiority.—See To COLLECT.

CONDESCENSIVE, kŏn-dē-sĕn'sĭv. a. Courteous.

CONDIGN, kŏn-dīne'. a. (385). Suitable, deſerved, merited.

CONDIGNNESS, kŏn-dīne'nĕs. s. Suitableneſs, agreeableneſs to deſerts.

CONDIGNLY, kŏn-dīne'lē. ad. Deſervedly, according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kŏn'dē-mĕnt. s. Seaſoning, ſauce.

CONDISCIPLE, kŏn-dĭs-sī'pl. s. A ſchool-fellow.

To CONDITE, kŏn-dīte'. v. a. To pickle, to preſerve by ſalts.

CONDITION, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn. s. Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; ſtate, circumſtances; rank; ſtipulation, terms of compact.

CONDITIONAL, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl. a. By way of ſtipulation, not abſolute.

CONDITIONALITY, kŏn-dĭsh-ē-ŏ-năl'ĕ-tē. s. Limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl-ē. ad. With certain limitations, on particular terms.

CONDITIONARY, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ă-rē. a. Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kŏn-dĭsh'ē-ŏ-nāte. a. Eſtabliſhed on certain terms.

CONDITIONED, kŏn-dĭsh'ŭnd. a. Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dōle'. v. n. To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dōle'. v. a. To be wail with another.

CONDOLEMENT, kŏn-dōle'mĕnt. s. Grief, ſorrow.

CONDOLENCE, kŏn-dō'lĕnſe. s. Griefs for the ſorrows of another.

CONDOLER, kŏn-dō'lŭr. s. One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONATION, kŏn-dō-nā'shŭn. s. A pardoning, a forgiving.

To CONDUCE, kŏn-dūſe'. v. n. To promote an end, to contribute to.

CONDUCIBLE, kŏn-dū'sē-bl. a. Having the power of concluding.

CONDUCIBLENESS, kŏn-dū'sē-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDUCIVE, kŏn-dū'sĭv. a. That which may contribute to any end.

CONDUCIVENESS, kŏn-dū'sĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of conducing.

CONDUCT, kŏn'dŭkt. s. (492). Management, œconomy; the act of leading troops; convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, regular life.

To CONDUCT, kŏn-dŭkt'. v. a. To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to ſhow the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as to conduct an affair; to head an army.

CONDUCTITIOUS, kŏn-dŭk-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Hired.

CONDUCTOR, kŏn-dŭk'tŭr. s. (418). A leader, one who ſhows another the way by accompanying him; a chief, general; a manager, a director; an inſtrument to direct the knife in cutting for the ſtone.

CONDUCTRESS, kŏn-dŭk'trĕs. s. A woman that directs.

CONDUIT, kŭn'dĭt. s. (165) (341). A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

CONDUPLICATION, kŏn-dū-plē-kā'shŭn. s. A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE, kōne. s. A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFABULATE, kŏn-făb'ū-lāte. v. n. To talk eaſily together, to chat.

CONFABULATION, kŏn-făb-ū-lā'shŭn. s. Eaſy converſation.

CONFABULATORY, kŏn-făb'ū-lā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Belonging to talk.—See DOMESTIC.

CONFARREATION, kŏn-fâr-rē-ā'shŭn. s. The ſolemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

To CONFECT, kŏn-fĕkt'. v. a. To make up into ſweetmeats.

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—nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

CONFECT, kŏn'fĕkt. s (492). A sweetmeat.

CONFECTION, kŏn-fĕk'shŭn. s. A preparation of fruit with sugar, sweetmeat; a compoſition, a mixture.

CONFECTIONARY, kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ā-rē. s. The place where ſweetmeats are made or ſold.

CONFECTIONER, kŏn-fĕk'shŭn-ŭr. s. One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-ā-sē. s. League, union, engagement.

To CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte. v a. (91). To join in a league, to unite, to ally.

To CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte. v. n. To league, to unite in a league.

CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'er-āte. a. (91). United in a league.

CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āte. s. One who engages to ſupport another, an ally.

CONFEDERATION, kŏn-fĕd-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s. League, alliance.

To CONFER, kŏn-fĕr'. v. n. To diſcourſe with another upon a ſtated ſubject, to conduce to.

To CONFER, kŏn-fĕr'. v. a. To compare; to give, to beſtow.

CONFERENCE, kŏn'fer-ĕnſe. s. (503). Formal diſcourſe, oral diſcuſſion of any queſtion; an appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point; compariſon. In this laſt ſenſe little uſed.

CONFERRER, kŏn-fĕr'ŭr. s. He that confers; he that beſtows.

To CONFESS, kŏn-fĕs'. v. a. To acknowledge a crime; to diſcloſe the ſtate of the conſcience to the prieſt; to hear the confeſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt; to own, to avow; to grant.

To CONFESS, kŏn-fĕs'. v. n. To make confeſſion, as he is gone to the prieſt to confeſs.

CONFESSEDLY, kŏn-fĕs'sĕd-lē. ad. (364). Avowedly, indiſputably.

CONFESSION, kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn. s. The acknowledgment of a crime; the act of diſburdening the conſcience to a prieſt; a formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed.

CONFESSIONAL, kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl. s. The ſeat in which the confeſſor ſits.

CONFESSIONARY, kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-ā-rē. s. The ſeat where the prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions.

CONFESSOR, kŏn'fĕs-sŭr. s. One who makes profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confeſſions, and preſcribes penance; he who confeſſes his crimes.

☞ Dr. Kenrick ſays, this word is ſometimes, but improperly accented on the firſt ſyllable; but it may be obſerved, that this impropriety is become ſo univerſal, that not one who has the leaſt pretenſion to politeneſs dares to pronounce it otherwiſe. It is, indeed, to be regretted, that we are ſo fond of Latin originals as entirely to neglect our own; for this word can now have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, only when it means one who confeſſes his crimes: a ſenſe in which it is ſcarcely ever uſed. Mr. Sheridan and Entick have the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, Mr. Scott on the firſt and ſecond; Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Aſh, Bailey, and Smith, on the ſecond: but notwithſtanding this weight of authority, the beſt uſage is certainly on the other ſide.

CONFEST, kŏn-fĕſt'. a. Open, known, not concealed.

☞ Dr. Kenrick tells us, that this is a poetical word for *Confeſſed*; and, indeed, we frequently find it ſo written by Pope and others:

"This clue thus found unravels all the reſt;
"The proſpect clears, and Clodio ſtands
"confeſt."

But that this is a mere compliance with the prejudices of the eye, and that there is not the leaſt neceſſity for departing from the common ſpelling, ſee Principles of Engliſh Pronunciation, No. 360.

CONFESTLY, kŏn-fĕſt'lē. ad. Indiſputably, properly CONFESSEDLY (364).

CONFIDANT, kŏn-fē-dănt'. s. A perſon truſted with private affairs.

☞ This word, very unlike moſt others from the ſame ſource, has been made to alter its French orthography, in order to approach a little nearer to the Engliſh pronunciation of it. Some affected ſpeakers on the ſtage pronounce the firſt ſyllable like *cone*, as it is marked in the firſt edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary; and this is perfectly of a piece with the affectation which has altered the ſpelling of the laſt. By Dryden and South, as quoted by Dr. Johnſon, we find this word ſpelled like the adjective *confident*; and it is more than probable that its French pronunciation is but of late date; but ſo univerſal is its uſe at preſent, that a greater mark of ruſticity cannot be given than to place the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and to pronounce the laſt *dent* inſtead of *dant*.

To CONFIDE, kŏn-fīde'. v. n. To truſt in.

CONFIDENCE, kŏn'fē-dĕnſe. s. Firm belief of another; truſt in his own abilities or fortune; vitious boldneſs, oppoſed to

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

modeſty; honeſt boldneſs, firmneſs of integrity; truſt in the goodneſs of another.

CONFIDENT, kŏn'fĕ-dĕnt. a. Aſſured beyond doubt; poſitive, dogmatical; ſecure of ſucceſs; without ſuſpicion, truſting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.

CONFIDENT, kŏn'fĕ-dĕnt. s. One truſted with ſecrets.—See CONFIDANT.

CONFIDENTIAL, kŏn-fĕ-dĕn'shâl. adj. Worthy of confidence.

CONFIDENTIALLY, kŏn-fĕ-dĕn'shâl-lĕ. adv. In a confidential manner.

CONFIDENTLY, kŏn'fĕ-dĕnt-lĕ. ad. Without doubt, without fear; with firm truſt; poſitively, dogmatically.

CONFIDENTNESS, kŏn'fĕ-dĕnt-nĕs. s. Aſſurance.

CONFIGURATION, kŏn-fĭg-ū-rā'shŭn. s. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoſcope.

To CONFIGURE, kŏn-fĭg'ūre. v. a. To diſpoſe into any form.

CONFINE, kŏn'fine. s. (140) (492). Common boundary, border, edge.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that the ſubſtantive *confine* was formally pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable. The examples, however, which he gives us from the poets, prove only that it was accented both ways. But, indeed, it is highly probable that this was the caſe; for inſtances are numerous of the propenſity of latter pronunciation to place the accent higher than formerly; and when by this accentuation a noun is diſtinguiſhed from a verb, it is ſuppoſed to have its uſe.—See BOWL.

To CONFINE, kŏn-fine'. v. n. To border upon, to touch on different territories.

To CONFINE, kŏn-fine'. v. a. To limit; to impriſon; to reſtrain, to tie up to.

CONFINELESS, kŏn-fine'lĕs. a. Boundleſs, unlimited.

CONFINEMENT, kŏn-fine'mĕnt. s. Impriſonment, reſtraint of liberty.

CONFINER, kŏn-fi-nûr. s. A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one which touches upon two different regions.

CONFINITY, kŏn-fin'ĕ-tĕ. s. Nearneſs.

To CONFIRM, kŏn-fêrm'. v. a. (108). To put paſt doubt by new evidence; to ſettle, to eſtabliſh; to ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

CONFIRMABLE, kŏn-fêr'mâ-bl. a. That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence.

CONFIRMATION, kŏn-fêr-mā'shŭn. s. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon, evidence, additional proof; an eccleſiaſtical rite.

CONFIRMATOR, kŏn-fêr-mā'tŭr. s. An atteſter, he that puts a matter paſt doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, kŏn-fêrm'â-tŭr-ĕ. a. Giving additional teſtimony.—See DOMESTIC (512).

CONFIRMEDNESS, kŏn-fêrm'ĕd-nĕs. s. Confirmed ſtate.

☞ This word ought to be added to thoſe taken notice of—Prin. No. (365).

CONFIRMER, kŏn-fêrm'ûr. s. One that confirms, an atteſter, an eſtabliſher.

CONFISCABLE, kŏn-fĭs'kā-bl. a. Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE, kŏn-fĭs'kāte. v. a. To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.

CONFISCATE, kŏn-fĭs'kāte. a. Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

☞ Dr. Kenrick blames Dr. Johnſon for accenting this word on the ſecond ſyllable, when the example he brings from Shakeſpeare accents it on the firſt; but it may be obſerved, that as the verb ought to have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, the adjective, which is derived from it, ought to have the accent on the ſame ſyllable likewiſe; and the example from Shakeſpeare muſt be looked upon as a poetical licenſe.

CONFISCATION, kŏn-fĭs-kā'shŭn. s. The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe.

CONFITENT, kŏn'fĕ-tĕnt. s. One confeſſing.

CONFITURE, kŏn'fĕ-tshûre. s. (461). A ſweetmeat, a confection.

To CONFIX, kŏn-fĭks'. v. a. To fix down.

CONFLAGRANT, kŏn-flā'grânt. a. Involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRATION, kŏn-flă-grā'shŭn. s. A general fire: it is taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation.

CONFLATION, kŏn-flā'shŭn. s. The act of blowing many inſtruments together; a caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, kŏn-flĕk'shûre. s. (452). A bending.

To CONFLICT, kŏn-flĭkt'. v. n. To conteſt, to ſtruggle.

CONFLICT, kŏn'flĭkt. s. (492). A violent colliſion, or oppoſition; a combat, ſtriſe, contention; ſtruggle, agony.

CONFLUENCE, kŏn'flū-ĕnſe. s. The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourſe; a multitude.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

CONFLUENT, kŏn'flŭ-ĕnt. a. Running one into another, meeting.

CONFLUX, kŏn'flŭks. s. The union of ſeveral currents; crowd, multitude collected.

CONFORM, kŏn-fôrm'. a. Aſſuming the ſame form, reſembling.

To CONFORM, kŏn-fôrm'. v. a. To reduce to the like appearance with ſomething elſe.

To CONFORM, kŏn-fôrm'. v. n. To comply with.

CONFORMABLE, kŏn-fôr'mâ-bl. a. Having the ſame form, ſimilar; agreeable, ſuitable; compliant, obſequious.

CONFORMABLY, kŏn-fôr'mâ-blĕ. ad. With conformity, ſuitably.

CONFORMATION, kŏn-fôr-mâ'ſhŭn. s. The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity.

CONFORMIST, kŏn-fôr'mĭſt. s. One that complies with the worſhip of the Church of England.

CONFORMITY, kŏn-fôr'mĕ-tĕ. s. Similitude, reſemblance; conſiſtency.

To CONFOUND, kŏn-fŏŭnd'. v. a. To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into conſternation; to aſtoniſh, to ſtupify; to deſtroy.

CONFOUNDED, kŏn-fŏŭn'dĕd. par. a. Hateful, deteſtable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kŏn-fŏŭn'dĕd-lĕ. ad. Hatefully, ſhamefully.

CONFOUNDER, kŏn-fŏŭn'dûr. s. He who diſturbs, perplexes, or deſtroys.

CONFRATERNITY, kŏn-frâ-tĕr'nĕ-tĕ. s. A body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

CONFRICATION, kŏn-frĕ-kâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

To CONFRONT, kŏn-frŏnt'. v. a. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another; to oppoſe one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.

☞ In colloquial pronunciation this word has its laſt ſyllable ſounded like the laſt of *affront*, but the ſecond ſyllable of *confrontation* ought never to be ſo pronounced.

CONFRONTATION, kŏn-frŏn-tâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE, kŏn-fûze'. v. a. To diſorder, to diſperſe irregularly; to perplex, to obſcure; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, kŏn-fû'zĕd-lĕ. ad. (364). In a mixed maſs, without ſeparation; indiſtinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuouſly, haſtily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kŏn-fû'zĕd-nĕs. s. (365). Want of diſtinctneſs, want of clearneſs.

CONFUSION, kŏn-fû'zhŭn. s. Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indiſtinct combination; overthrow, deſtruction; aſtoniſhment, diſtraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kŏn-fû'tâ-bl. a. Poſſible to be diſproved.

CONFUTATION, kŏn-fû-tâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of confuting, diſproof.

To CONFUTE, kŏn-fûte'. v. a. To convict of errour, to diſprove.

CONGE, or CONGEE, kŏn-jēē'. s. Act of reverence, bow, courteſy; leave, farewell.

To CONGEE, kŏn-jēē'. v. a. *French.* To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kŏn-jē-dĕ-lēēr'. s. The king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to chooſe a biſhop.

To CONGEAL, kŏn-jēēl'. v. a. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, kŏn-jēēl'. v. n. To concrete by cold.

CONGEALABLE, kŏn-jēēl'â-bl. a. Suſceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kŏn-jēēl'mĕnt. s. The clot formed by congelation.

CONGELATION, kŏn-jĕ-lâ'ſhŭn. s. State of being congealed, or made ſolid.

CONGENER, kŏn-jē'nûr. s. (98). Of the ſame kind or nature.

CONGENEROUS, kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-rŭs. a. Of the ſame kind.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-rŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being from the ſame original.

CONGENIAL, kŏn-jē'nē-ăl. a. Partaking of the ſame genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kŏn-jē-nē-ăl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Cognation of mind.

CONGENIALNESS, kŏn-jē'nē-ăl-nĕs. s. Cognation of mind.

CONGENITE, kŏn-jĕn'nĭt. a. (140) (154). Of the ſame birth, connate.

CONGER, kŏng'gûr. s. (409). The ſea-eel.

CONGERIES, kŏn-jē'rē-ēs. s. A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

To CONGEST, kŏn-jĕſt'. v. a. To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kŏn-jĕſt'ĕ-bl. a. That may be heaped up.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CONGESTION, kŏn-jĕs'tyŭn. s. (464). A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes.

CONGIARY, kŏn'jē-ā-rē. s. A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery.

To CONGLACIATE, kŏn-glā'shē-āte. v. n. (461). To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, kŏng-glā-shē-ā'shŭn. s. (408). Act of changing into ice.

To CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glō'bāte. v. a. To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glō'bāte. a. (91). Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kŏn-glō'bāte-lē. ad. In a ſpherical form.

CONGLOBATION, kŏng glō-bā'shŭn. s. (408). A round body.

To CONGLOBE kŏn-glōbe'. v. a. To gather into a round maſs.

To CONGLOBE, kŏn-glōbe'. v. n. To coaleſce into a round maſs.

To CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-āte. v. a. To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-āte. a. (91). Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the fibres are diſtinct; collected, twiſted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kŏn-glŏm-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Collection of matter into a looſe ball; intertexture, mixture.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glū'tē-nāte. v. a. To cement, to re-unite.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glū'tē-nāte. v. n. To coaleſce.

CONGLUTINATION, kŏn-glū tē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kŏn-glū'tē-nā-tĭv. a. (91). Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kŏn-glū'tē-nā-tŭr. s. (520) (166). That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, kŏn-grătsh'ū-lānt. a. (461). Rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRATULATE, kŏn-grătsh'ū-lāte. v. a. (461). To compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRATULATE, kŏn-grătsh'ū-lāte. v. n. (461). To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, kŏn-grătsh-ū-lā'shŭn. s. (462). The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another; the form in which joy is profeſſed.

CONGRATULATORY, kŏn-grătsh'ū-lā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Expreſſing joy for the good of another.

To CONGREET, kŏn-grēēt'. v. n. To ſalute reciprocally.

To CONGREGATE, kŏng'grē-gāte. v. a. (408). To collect, to aſſemble, to bring into one place.

To CONGREGATE, kŏng'grē-gāte. v. n. To aſſemble, to meet.

CONGREGATE, kŏng'grē-gāte. a. (91). Collected, compact.

CONGREGATION, kŏng grē-gā'shŭn. s. (408). A collection, a maſs of various matters brought together; an aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick.

CONGREGATIONAL, kŏng-grē-gā'shŭn-ăl. a. (88). Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

CONGRESS, kŏng'grĕs. s. (408). A meeting, a ſhock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations; an aſſembly of Delegates.

CONGRESSIVE, kŏn-gres'sĭv. a. Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kŏng'grū ĕnſe. s. (408). Agreement, ſuitableneſs of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kŏng'grū-ĕnt. a. Agreeing, correſpondent.

CONGRUITY, kŏn-grū'ĕ-tē. s. (408). Suitableneſs, agreeableneſs; fitneſs; conſiſtency.

CONGRUMENT, kŏng'grū-mĕnt. s. Fitneſs, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kŏng'grū-ŭs. a. Agreeable to, conſiſtent with; ſuitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kŏng'grū-ŭs-lē. ad. Suitably, pertinently.

CONICAL, kŏn'ē-kăl. } a. (509). Having the form of a cone.
CONICK, kŏn'ĭk. }

☞ The *o* in the firſt ſyllable of this word is pronounced ſhort, though it is long in its primitive *cone*, if we may be allowed to call *cone* its primitive, and not the Latin *Conus* and Greek Κῶνος; in both which the *o* is long: but *Conus*, or Κωνικος, whence the learned oblige us to derive our *Conic*, or *Conical*, have the *o* as ſhort as in the Engliſh words, and ſerve to corroborate the opinion of Biſhop Hare with reſpect to the ſhortening power of the Latin antepenultimate accent (537).

CONICALLY, kŏn'ē-kăl-ē. ad. In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kŏn'ē-kăl nĕs. s. The ſtate or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTIONS, kŏn'ĭk-sĕk'shŭnz. } s. That part of geometry which conſiders
CONICKS, kŏn'ĭks. }

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

the cone, and the curves arising from its functions.

To CONJECT, kŏn-jĕkt'. v. n. To guess, to conjecture. Not used.

CONJECTOR, kŏn-jĕk'tŭr. s. (166). A guesser, a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭ-râ-bl. a. (461). Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭ-răl. a. Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, kŏn-jĕk-tshŭ-răl'ĕ-tĕ. s. That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭ-răl-ĕ. ad. By guess, by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭre. s. (461). Guess, imperfect knowledge.

To CONJECTURE, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭre. v. a. To guess, to judge by guess.

CONJECTURER, kŏn-jĕk'tshŭr-ŭr. s. A guesser.

CONIFEROUS, kŏ-nĭf'ĕ-rŭs. a. Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are, fir, pine.

To CONJOIN, kŏn-jöin'. v. a. To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to associate, to connect.

To CONJOIN, kŏn-jöin'. v. n. To league, to unite.

CONJOINT, kŏn-jöint'. a. United, connected.

CONJOINTLY, kŏn-jöint'lĕ. ad. In union, together.

CONJUGAL, kŏn'jŭ-găl. a. Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, kŏn'jŭ-găl-ĕ. ad. Matrimonially, connubially.

To CONJUGATE, kŏn'jŭ-gāte. v. a. (91). To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.

CONJUGATION, kŏn-jŭ-gā'shŭn. s. The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.

CONJUNCT, kŏn-jŭnkt'. a. Conjoined, concurrent, united.

CONJUNCTION, kŏn-jŭnk'shŭn. s. Union, association, league, the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack; one of the parts of speech, whose use is to join words or sentences together.

CONJUNCTIVE, kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv. a. Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY, kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv-lĕ. ad In union.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, kŏn-jŭnkt'lĕ. ad. Jointly, together.

CONJUNCTURE, kŏn-jŭnk'tshŭre. s. Combination of many circumstances; occasion, critical time.

CONJURATION, kŏn-jŭ-rā'shŭn. s The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conspiracy.

To CONJURE, kŏn-jûre'. v. a. To summon in a sacred name; to conspire.

To CONJURE, kŭn'jŭr. v. n. (495). To practise charms or enchantments.

CONJURER, kŭn'jŭr-ŭr. s. (165). An impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man; a man of shrewd conjecture.

CONJUREMENT, kŏn-jûre'mĕnt. s. Serious injunction.

CONNASCENCE, kŏn-năs'sĕnse. s. Common birth, community of birth.

CONNATE, kŏn-nāte'. a. (91). Born with another.

CONNATURAL, kŏn-năt'shŭ-răl. a. (461). Suitable to nature; connected by nature; participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALITY, kŏn-năt'sh-ŭ-răl'ĕ-tĕ. s. (462). Participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALLY, kŏn-năt'shŭ-răl ĕ. ad. By the act of nature, originally.

CONNATURALNESS, kŏn-năt'shŭ-răl-nĕs. s. Participation of the same nature, natural union.

To CONNECT, kŏn-nĕkt'. v. a. To join, to link; to unite, as a cement; to join in a just series of thought, as the author connects his reasons well.

To CONNECT, kŏn-nĕkt'. v. n. To cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTIVELY, kŏn-nĕk'tĭv-lĕ. ad. In conjunction, in union.

To CONNEX, kŏn-nĕks'. v. a. To join or link together.

CONNEXION, kŏn-nĕk'shŭn. s. Union, junction; just relation to something precedent or subsequent.

CONNEXIVE, kŏn-nĕks'ĭv. a. Having the force of connexion.

CONNIVANCE, kŏn-nĭ'vănse. s. Voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.

To CONNIVE, kŏn-nive'. v. n. To wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance.

CONNOISSEUR, kŏ-nes-sûre'. s. A judge, a critick.

☞ This word is perfectly French, and though in very general use, is not naturalized. The pronunciation of it given here is but a very

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pin;—

awkward one, but, perhaps, as good a one as we have letters in our language to expreſs it; for the French *eu* is not to be found among any of our Engliſh vowel or diphthongal ſounds.

To Connotate, kŏn-nō-tāte. v. a. To deſignate ſomething beſides itſelf.

Connotation, kŏn-nō-tā'shŭn. s. Implication of ſomething beſides itſelf.

To Connote, kŏn-note'. v. a. To Imply, to betoken, to include.

Connubial, kŏn-nū'bē-ăl. a. Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.

Conoid, kō'nŏid. s. A figure partaking of a cone.

Conoidical, kō-nŏi'dē-kăl. a. Approaching to a conick form.

To Conquassate, kŏn-kwās'sāte. v. a. To ſhake, to agitate.

Conquassation, kŏng-kwās-sā'shŭn. s. (408). Agitation, concuſſion.

To Conquer, kŏnk'ŭr, or kŏn'kwŭr. v. a. (415). To gain by conqueſt, to win; to overcome, to ſubdue; to ſurmount.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnſton, have adopted the firſt pronunciation of this word; but as it is a wanton departure from our own analogy to that of the French, and is a much harſher ſound than the ſecond, it were to be wiſhed it could be reclaimed; but as it is in full poſſeſſion of the ſtage, there is but little hope of a change.

To Conquer, kŏnk'ŭr. v. n. To get the victory, to overcome.

Conquerable, kŏnk'ŭr-ă-bl. a. Poſſible to be overcome.

Conqueror, kŏnk'ŭr-ŭr. s. (415). A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that ſubdues countries.

Conqueſt, kŏng'kwĕſt. s. (408) (415). The act of conquering, ſubjection; acquiſition by victory, thing gained; victory, ſucceſs in arms.

Conſanguineous, kŏn-sāng-gwĭn'nē-ŭs. a. Near of kin, related by birth, not affined by marriage.

Conſanguinity, kŏn-sāng-gwĭn'ē-tē. s. Relation by blood.

Conſarcination, kŏn-sār-sē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of patching together.

Conſcience, kŏn'shēnſe. s. (357). The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves; juſtice, the eſtimate of conſcience; real ſentiment, private thoughts; ſcruple, difficulty.

Conſcientious, kŏn-shē-ĕn'shŭs. a. Scrupulous, exactly juſt.

☞ From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the ſecond ſyllable of this word ſounded *se*, without the aſpiration; but this is the ſame incorrectneſs we ſometimes hear in the word *Pronunciation*, which ſee.

Conſcientiously, kŏn-shē-ĕn'shŭs-lē. ad. According to the direction of conſcience.

Conſcientiousness, kŏn-shē-ĕn'shŭs-nĕs. s. Exactneſs of juſtice.

Conſcionable, kŏn'shŭn-ă-bl. a. Reaſonable, juſt.

Conſcionableness, kŏn'shŭn ă bl-nĕs. s. Equity, reaſonableneſs.

Conſcionably, kŏn'shŭn-ă-blē. ad. Reaſonably, juſtly.

Conſcious, kŏn'shŭs. a. (357). Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.

Conſciously, kŏn'shŭſ-lē. ad. With knowledge of one's own actions.

Conſciousness, kŏn'shŭſ-nĕs. a. The perceptions of what paſſes in a man's own mind; internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

Conſcript, kŏn'skript. a. Regiſtered, enrolled; a term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called Patres conſcripti.

Conſcription, kŏn-skrip'shŭn. s. An enrolling.

To Conſecrate, kŏn'sē-krāte. v. a. To make ſacred, to appropriate to ſacred uſes; to dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe; to canonize.

Conſecrate, kŏn'sē-krāte. a. (91). Conſecrated, ſacred.

Conſecrater, kŏn'sē-krā-tŭr. s. One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

Conſecration, kŏn-sē-krā'shŭn. s. A rite of dedicating to the ſervice of God; the act of declaring one holy.

Conſectary, kŏn'sĕk-tā-rē. a. Conſequent, conſequential.

Conſectary, kŏn'sĕk-tā-rē. s. (512). Deduction from premiſes, corollary.

Conſecution, kŏn-sē-kū'shŭn. s. Train of conſequences, chain of deductions; ſucceſſion; in aſtronomy, the month of conſecution, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another.

Conſecutive, kŏn-sĕk'kū-tĭv. a. Following in train; conſequential, regularly ſucceeding.

To Conſeminate, kŏn-sĕm'ē-nāte. v. a. To ſow different ſeeds together.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

CONSENSION, kŏn-sĕn'shŭn. s. Agreement, accord.

CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. s. The act of yielding or conſenting; concord, agreement; coherence with, correſpondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. v. n. To agree to; to co-operate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs. a. Agreeable to, conſiſtent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kŏn-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. Agreeably, conſiſtently, ſuitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Agreement, conſiſtence.

CONSENTIENT, kŏn-sĕn'shē-ĕnt. a. Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kŏn'sē-kwĕnse. s. That which follows from any cauſe or principle; deduction, concluſion; concatenation of cauſes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'sē-kwĕnt. a. Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cauſe.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'sē-kwĕnt. s. Conſequence, that which follows from previous propoſitions; effect, that which follows an acting cauſe.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kŏn-sē-kwĕn'shăl. a. Produced by the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes; concluſive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kŏn-sē-kwĕn'shăl-lē. ad. With juſt deduction of conſequences; by conſequence, eventually; in a regular ſeries.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kŏn-sē-kwĕn'-shăl-nĕs. s. Regular conſecution of diſcourſe.

CONSEQUENTLY, kŏn'sē-kwĕnt-lē. ad. By conſequence, neceſſarily; in conſequence, purſuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kŏn'sē-kwĕnt-nĕs. s. Regular connexion.

CONSERVABLE, kŏn-sĕr'vă-bl. a. Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kŏn-sĕr'văn-sē. s. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preſervation of the fiſhery.

CONSERVATION, kŏn-sĕr-vā'shŭn. s. The act of preſerving, continuance; protection; preſervation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'vă-tĭv. a. Having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kŏn-sĕr-vā'tŭr. s. (418). Preſerver.

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'vă-tŭr-ē. s. (512). A place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sĕr'vă-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Having a preſervative quality.

To CONSERVE, kŏn-sĕrv'. v a. To preſerve without loſs or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kŏn'sĕrv. s. (492). A ſweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with ſugar.

CONSERVER, kŏn-sĕr'vŭr. s. A layer up, a repoſitor; a preparer of conſerves.

CONSESSION, kŏn sĕsh'shŭn. s. A ſitting together.

CONSESSOR, kŏn-sĕs'sŏr. s. (418). One that ſits with others.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr. v. a. (418). To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr. v. n. To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ă-bl. a. Worthy of conſideration; reſpectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle ſenſe between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ă-blnĕs. s. (555). Importance, value, a claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ă-blē. ad. In a degree deſerving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ănse. s. Conſideration, reflection.

CONSIDERATE, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-āte. a. (91). Serious, prudent; having reſpect to, regardful; moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-āte-lē. ad. Calmly, coolly.

CONSIDERATENESS, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-āte-nĕs. s. (555). Prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kŏn-sĭd-ŭr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of conſidering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compenſation; motive of action, influence; reaſon, ground of concluding; in law, Conſideration is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.

CONSIDERER, kŏn-sĭd'ŭr-ŭr. s. (98). A man of reflection.

To CONSIGN, kŏn-sine'. v. a. (385). To give to another any thing; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit, to entruſt.

To CONSIGN, kŏn-sine'. v. n. To yield, to ſign, to conſent to. Obſolete.

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

CONSIGNATION, kŏn-sĭg-nā'shŭn. s. The act of consigning.

CONSIGNMENT, kŏn-sīne'mĕnt. s. The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, kŏn-sĭm'ĕ-lŭr. a. (88). Having one common resemblance.

To CONSIST, kŏn-sĭst'. v. n. To continue fixed, without dissipation; to be comprised, to be contained in; to be composed of; to agree.

CONSISTENCE, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnse. } s.
CONSISTENCY, kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sĕ. }
State with respect to material existence; degree of denseness or rarity; substance, form; agreement with itself, or with any other thing.

CONSISTENT, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt. a. Not contradictory, not opposed; firm, not fluid.

CONSISTENTLY, kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt-lĕ. ad. Without contradiction, agreeably.

CONSISTORIAL, kŏn-sĭs-tō'rē-ăl. a. Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

CONSISTORY, kŏn'sĭs-tŭr-ē. s. (512). The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.

CONSOCIATE, kŏn-sō'shē-āte. s. An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

To CONSOCIATE, kŏn-sō'shē-āte. v. a. To unite, to join.

To CONSOCIATE, kŏn-sō'shē-āte. v. n. To coalesce, to unite.

CONSOCIATION, kŏn-sō-shē-ā'shŭn. s. Alliance; union, intimacy, companionship. See PRONUNCIATION.

CONSOLABLE, kŏn-sō'lă-bl. a. That which admits comfort.

To CONSOLATE, kŏn'sō-lāte. v. a. (91). To comfort, to console. Little used.

CONSOLATION, kŏn-sō-lā'shŭn. s. Comfort, alleviation of misery.

CONSOLATOR, kŏn'sō-lā-tŭr. s. (521). A comforter.

CONSOLATORY, kŏn-sŏl'lă-tŭr-ē. s. (512). A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

☞ I have given the *o* in the second syllable of this word the short sound, as heard in *solid*; as it seems more agreeable to the analogy of words in this termination than the long *o* which Mr. Sheridan has given: for by inspecting the Rhyming Dictionary we shall see that every vowel, but *u* in the preantepenultimate syllable in these words, is short. Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston give the *o* the same sound as I have done.

CONSOLATORY, kŏn-sŏl'lă-tŭr-ē. a. Tending to give comfort.

To CONSOLE, kŏn-sōle'. v. a. To comfort, to cheer.

CONSOLE, kŏn'sōle. s. (492). In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.

CONSOLER, kŏn-sō'lŭr. s. (98). One that gives comfort.

CONSOLIDANT, kŏn-sŏl'ē-dănt. a. That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSOLIDATE, kŏn-sŏl'ē-dāte. v. a. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.

To CONSOLIDATE, kŏn-sŏl'ē-dāte. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid.

CONSOLIDATION, kŏn-sŏl-ē-dā'shŭn. s. The act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.

CONSONANCE, kŏn'sō-nănse. } s. Ac-
CONSONANCY, kŏn'sō-năn-sē. }
cord of sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord.

CONSONANT, kŏn'sō-nănt. a. (503). Agreeable, according, consistent.

CONSONANT, kŏn'sō-nănt. s. A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.

CONSONANTLY, kŏn'sō-nănt-lĕ. ad. Consistently, agreeably.

CONSONANTNESS, kŏn'sō-nănt-nĕs. s. Agreeableness, consistency.

CONSONOUS, kŏn'sō-nŭs. a. (503). Agreeing in sound, symphonious.

CONSOPIATION, kŏn-sō-pē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of laying to sleep.

CONSORT, kŏn'sŏrt. s. (492). Companion, partner; a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union.

To CONSORT, kŏn-sŏrt'. v. n. To associate with.

To CONSORT, kŏn-sŏrt'. v. a. To join, to mix, to marry. He with his consorted Eve. To accompany.

CONSORTABLE, kŏn-sŏr'tă-bl. a. To be compared with, suitable.

CONSORTION, kŏn-sŏr'shŭn. s. Partnership, society.

CONSPECTABLE, kŏn-spĕk'tă-bl. a. Easy to be seen.

CONSPECTUITY, kŏn-spĕk-tū'ĕ-tē. s. Sense of seeing. Not used.

CONSPERSION, kŏn-spĕr'shŭn. s. A sprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, kŏn-spē-kū'ĕ-tē. s. Brightness, obviousness to the sight.

CONSPICUOUS, kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs. a. Ob-

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vious to the ſight, ſeen at diſtance; eminent, diſtinguiſhed.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kŏn-ſpĭk'ū-ŭs-lē. ad. Obviouſly to the view; eminently, remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kŏn-ſpĭk'ū-ŭſ-nĕs. s. Expoſure to the view; eminence, celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, kŏn-ſpĭr'ā-sē. s. (109). A plot, a concerted treaſon; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil ſenſe; tendency of many cauſes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kŏn-ſpī'rānt. a. Engaged in a conſpiracy, plotting.

CONSPIRATION, kŏn-ſpē-rā'ſhŭn. s. A plot.

CONSPIRATOR, kŏn-ſpĭr'ā tŭr. s. (110). A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.

To CONSPIRE, kŏn-ſpīre'. v. n. To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as all things conſpire to make him happy.

CONSPIRER, kŏn-ſpī'rŭr. s. A conſpirator, a plotter.

CONSTABLE, kŭn'ſtā bl. s. (165). A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the ſtate.

CONSTABLESHIP, kŭn'ſtā-bl-ſhĭp. s. The office of a conſtable.

CONSTANCY, kŏn'ſtăn-sē. s. Unalterable continuance; conſiſtency, unvaried ſtate; reſolution, ſteadineſs; laſting affection.

CONSTANT, kŏn'ſtănt. a. Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, reſolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.

CONSTANTLY, kŏn'ſtănt-lē. ad. Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, ſteadily.

To CONSTELLATE, kŏn-ſtĕl'lāte. v. n. To ſhine with one general light.

To CONSTELLATE, kŏn-ſtĕl'lāte. v. a. To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour.

CONSTELLATION, kŏn-ſtĕl-lā'ſhŭn. s. A cluſter of fixed ſtars; an aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, kŏn-ſtĕr-nā'ſhŭn. s. Aſtoniſhment, amazement, terror, dread.

To CONSTIPATE, kŏn'ſtē-pāte. v. a. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condenſe; to ſtop by filling up the paſſages; to make coſtive.

CONSTIPATION, kŏn-ſtē-pā'ſhŭn. s. The act of crowding any thing into leſs room; ſtoppage, obſtruction by plenitude.

CONSTITUENT, kŏn-ſtĭtſh'ū-ĕnt. a. (461). Elemental, eſſential, that of which any thing conſiſts.

CONSTITUENT, kŏn-ſtĭtſh'ū-ĕnt. s. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing; that which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing; he that deputes another.

To CONSTITUTE, kŏn'ſtē-tūte. v. a. To produce, to appoint; to erect, to eſtabliſh; to depute.

CONSTITUTER, kŏn'ſtē-tū-tŭr. s. He that conſtitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kŏn-ſtē-tū'ſhŭn. s. The act of conſtituting, enacting, eſtabliſhing; ſtate of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with reſpect to health; temper of mind; eſtabliſhed form of government; ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms; particular law, eſtabliſhment, inſtitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kŏn-ſtē-tū'ſhŭn-ăl. a. Bred in the conſtitution, radical; conſiſtent with the conſtitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kŏn'ſtē-tū-tĭv. a. Elemental, eſſential, productive; having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRAIN, kŏn-ſtrāne'. v. a. To compel, to force to ſome action; to hinder by force; to neceſſitate; to confine, to preſs.

CONSTRAINABLE, kŏn-ſtrā'nā-bl. a. Liable to conſtraint.

CONSTRAINER, kŏn-ſtrā'nŭr. s. He that conſtrains.

CONSTRAINT, kŏn-ſtrānt'. s. Compulſion, violence, confinement.

To CONSTRICT, kŏn-ſtrĭkt'. v. a. To bind, to cramp; to contract, to cauſe to ſhrink.

CONSTRICTION, kŏn-ſtrĭk'ſhŭn. s. Contraction, compreſſion.

CONSTRICTOR, kŏn-ſtrĭk'tŭr. s. (166). That which compreſſes or contracts.

To CONSTRINGE, kŏn-ſtrĭnje'. v. a. To compreſs, to contract, to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, kŏn-ſtrĭn'jĕnt. a. Having the quality of binding or compreſſing.

To CONSTRUCT, kŏn-ſtrŭkt'. v. a. To build, to form.

CONSTRUCTION, kŏn-ſtrŭk'ſhŭn. s. The act of building; the form of building, ſtructure; the putting of words together in ſuch a manner as to convey a complete ſenſe; the act of interpreting, explanation; the ſenſe, the meaning; the manner of deſcribing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE, kŏn-ſtrŭk'tſhŭre. s. (461). Pile, edifice, fabrick.

To CONSTRUE, kŏn'ſtrū, or kŏn'ſtŭr. v. a. To interpret, to explain.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

☞ It is a ſcandal to ſeminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word ſhould prevail there. Thoſe who ought to be the guardians of propriety are often the perverters of it. Hence *Accidence* for *Accidents*, *Prepoſtor* for *Prepoſitor*, and *Conſtur* for *Conſtrue*; for it muſt be carefully noted, that this laſt word is under a different predicament from thoſe which end with *r* and mute *e*: here the vowel *u* muſt have its long ſound, as in the word *true*; this letter cannot be ſunk or tranſpoſed like *e* in *Centre*, *Sceptre*, &c.

To Constuprate, kŏn'ſtū-prāte. v. a. To violate, to debauch, to defile.

Constupration, kŏn-ſtū-prā'ſhŭn. s. Violation, defilement.

Consubstantial, kŏn-sŭb-ſtăn'ſhăl. a. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſtance; being of the ſame kind or nature.

Consubstantiality, kŏn-sŭb-ſtăn-ſhē-ăl'ē-tē. s. Exiſtence of more than one in the ſame ſubſtance.

To Consubstantiate, kŏn-sŭb-ſtăn'ſhē-āte. v. a. To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

Consubstantiation, kŏn-sŭb-ſtăn-ſhē-ā'ſhŭn. s. The union of the body of our Bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental elements, according to the Lutherans.

Consul, kŏn'sŭl. s. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick; an officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

Consular, kŏn'ſhū-lăr. a. (452). Relating to the conſul.

Consulate, kŏn'ſhū-lāte. s. (91). The office of conſul.

Consulship, kŏn'sŭl-ſhĭp. s. The office of conſul.

To Consult, kŏn-sŭlt'. v. n. To take counſel together.

To Consult, kŏn sŭlt'. v. a. To aſk advice of, as he conſulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or reſpect to; to ſearch into, to examine, as to conſult an author.

Consult, kŏn'sŭlt, or kŏn-sŭlt'. s. The act of conſulting; the effect of conſulting, determination; a council, a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation.

☞ I am much miſtaken if this word does not incline to the general analogy of accent in diſſyllable nouns and verbs, like *inſult*. Poets have uſed it both ways; but the accent on the firſt ſyllable ſeems the moſt uſual, as well as the moſt legitimate pronunciation (492).

Consultation, kŏn-sŭl-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of conſulting, ſecret deliberation; number of perſons conſulted together.

Consulter, kŏn-sŭl'tŭr. s. (98). One that conſults or aſks counſel.

Consumable, kŏn-sū'mă-bl. a. Suſceptible of deſtruction.

To Consume, kŏn-sūme'. v. a. (454). To waſte, to ſpend, to deſtroy.

☞ The reaſon why the *ſ* in this word is pure, and in *Conſular* it takes the aſpiration, is, that in one the accent is on the ſyllable beginning with this letter; and in the other, on the preceding ſyllable (450).

To Consume, kŏn-sūme'. v. n. To waſte away, to be exhauſted.

Consumer, kŏn-sū'mŭr. s. One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

To Consummate, kŏn-sŭm'māte. v. a. (91). To complete, to perfect.

Consummate, kŏn-sŭm'māte. a. Complete, perfect.

☞ The propenſity of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation of ſimple words of three ſyllables makes us ſometimes hear the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word; but by no correct ſpeakers.

Consummation, kŏn sŭm-mā'ſhŭn. s. Completion, perfection, end; the end of the preſent ſyſtem of things; death, end of life.

Consumption, kŏn-sŭm'ſhŭn. s. (412). The act of conſuming, waſte; the ſtate of waſting or periſhing; a waſte of muſcular fleſh, attended with a hectic fever.

Consumptive, kŏn-sŭm'tĭv. a. Deſtructive, waſting, exhauſting; diſeaſed with a conſumption.

Consumptiveness, kŏn-sŭm'tĭv-nĕs. s. Tendency to a conſumption.

Consutile, kŏn-sū'tĭl. a. (140). Sewed or ſtitched together.

To Contabulate, kŏn-tăb'ū-lāte. v. a. To floor with boards.

Contact, kŏn'tăkt. s. Touch, cloſe union.

Contaction, kŏn-tăk'ſhŭn. s. The act of touching.

Contagion, kŏn-tā'jē-ŭn. s. (542). The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated; infection, propagation of miſchief; peſtilence, venomous emanations.

Contagious, kŏn-tā'jē-ŭs. a. (542). Infectious, caught by approach.

Contagiousness, kŏn-tā'jē-ŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being contagious.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To CONTAIN, kŏn-tāne'. v. a. To hold, as a veſſel; to compriſe, as a writing; to reſtrain, to withhold.

To CONTAIN, kŏn-tāne'. v. n. To live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, kŏn-tā'nā-bl. a. Poſſible to be contained.

To CONTAMINATE, kŏn-tăm'ė-nāte. v. a. To defile, to corrupt by baſe mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kŏn-tăm'ė-nāte. a. (91). Polluted, defiled.

CONTAMINATION, kŏn-tăm-ė-nā'ſhŭn. s. Pollution, defilement.

To CONTEMN, kŏn-tĕm'. v. a. (411). To deſpiſe, to ſcorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kŏn-tĕm'nŭr. s. (411). One that contemns, a deſpiſer.

To CONTEMPER, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr. v. a. To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr-ā-mĕnt. s. Degree of any quality.

To CONTEMPERATE, kŏn-tĕm'pŭr-āte. v. a. To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPERATION, kŏn-tĕm-pŭr-ā'ſhŭn. s. The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

To CONTEMPLATE, kŏn-tĕm'plāte. v. a. To ſtudy, to meditate.

☞ There is a very prevailing propenſity to pronounce this word with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; a propenſity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language. That very ſingular analogy in our tongue, of placing the accent on the laſt ſyllable of the verb, and the firſt of the noun, (492,) ſeems to have taken place chiefly for the convenience of forming participles, adverbs, and verbal nouns; which would be inharmonious and difficult to pronounce, if the verb had the accent on the firſt ſyllable. This analogy ſhould teach us to avoid placing the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this and ſimilar verbs, however we may pronounce nouns and adjectives; for though to *Cŏntemplate* with the accent on the firſt ſyllable is not of very difficult pronunciation, yet *Cŏntemplating* and *Cŏntemplatingly* are almoſt unpronounceable.

To CONTEMPLATE, kŏn-tĕm'plāte. v. n. To muſe, think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kŏn-tĕm-plā'ſhŭn. s. Meditation, ſtudious thought on any ſubject; holy meditation; ſtudy, oppoſed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kŏn-tĕm'plā-tĭv. a Given to thought, ſtudious, employed in ſtudy; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kŏn-tĕm'plā-tĭv-lė. ad. Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATOR, kŏn-tĕm'plā-tŭr. s. (521). One employed in ſtudy.

CONTEMPORARY, kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rė. a. Living in the ſame age; born at the ſame time; exiſting at the ſame point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rė. s. (512). One who lives at the ſame time with another.

To CONTEMPORISE, kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rize. v. a. (153). To make contemporary.

CONTEMPT, kŏn-tĕmt'. s. (412). The act of deſpiſing others, ſcorn; the ſtate of being deſpiſed, vileneſs.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kŏn-tĕm'tė-bl. a. Worthy of contempt, deſerving ſcorn; deſpiſed, ſcorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kŏn-tĕm'tė-blnĕs. s. The ſtate of being contemptible; vileneſs, cheapneſs.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kŏn-tĕm'tė-blė. ad. Meanly, in a manner deſerving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kŏn-tĕm'tſhŭ-ŭs. a. (461). Scornful, apt to deſpiſe.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kŏn-tĕm'tſhŭ-ŭs-lė. ad. With ſcorn, with deſpite.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕm'tſhŭ-ŭs-nĕs. s. Diſpoſition to contempt.

To CONTEND, kŏn-tĕnd'. v. n. To ſtrive, to ſtruggle in oppoſition; to vie, to act in emulation.

To CONTEND, kŏn-tĕnd'. v. a. To diſpute any thing, to conteſt.

CONTENDENT, kŏn-tĕn'dĕnt. s. Antagoniſt, opponent.

CONTENDER, kŏn-tĕn'dŭr. s. Combatant, champion.

CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt'. a. Satisfied ſo as not to repine, eaſy.

To CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt'. v. a. To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint; to pleaſe, to gratify.

CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt'. s. Moderate happineſs; acquieſcence; that which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is compriſed in a writing; in this ſenſe uſed only in the plural, and then it is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable (493).

CONTENTED, kŏn-tĕn'tĕd. part. a. Satisfied, at quiet, not repining.

CONTENTION, kŏn-tĕn'ſhŭn. s. Striſe, debate, conteſt; emulation, endeavour to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kŏn-tĕn'ſhŭs. a. Quarrelſome, given to debate, perverſe.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pine, pĭn ;—

CONTENTIOUSLY, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs-lē. ad. Perverſely, quarrelſomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕn'shŭs-nĕs. s. Proneneſs to conteſt.

CONTENTLESS, kŏn-tĕnt'lĕs. a. Diſcontented, diſſatisfied, uneaſy.

CONTENTMENT, kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt. s. Acquieſcence without plenary ſatisfaction, gratification.

CONTERMINOUS, kŏn-tĕr'mē-nŭs. a. Bordering upon.

CONTERRANEOUS, kŏn-tĕr-rā'nē-ŭs. a. Of the ſame country.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕſt'. v. a. (492). To diſpute, to controvert, to litigate.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕſt'. v. n. To ſtrive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.

CONTEST, kŏn'tĕſt. s. (492). Diſpute, difference, debate.

CONTESTABLE, kŏn-tĕs'tā-bl. a. Diſputable, controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kŏn-tĕs'tā-bl-nĕs. s. Poſſibility of conteſt.

To CONTEXT, kŏn-tĕkſt'. v. a. To weave together.

CONTEXT, kŏn'tĕkſt. s. The general ſeries of a diſcourſe.

CONTEXT, kŏn-tĕkſt'. a. Knit together, firm.

CONTEXTURE, kŏn-tĕks'tshŭre. s. (461). The diſpoſition of parts one among another, the ſyſtem, the conſtitution.

CONTIGNATION, kŏn-tĭg-nā'shŭn. s. A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabric.

CONTIGUITY, kŏn-tē gū'ē-tē. s. Actual contact, nearneſs of ſituation.

CONTIGUOUS, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs. a. Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs-lē. ad. Without any intervening ſpace.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs-nĕs. s. Cloſe connexion.

CONTINENCE, kŏn'tē-nĕnſe. } s. Re-
CONTINENCY, kŏn'tē-nĕn-sē. } ſtraint, command of one's ſelf; chaſtity in general; forbearance of lawful pleaſure; moderation in lawful pleaſures.

CONTINENT, kŏn'tē-nĕnt a. Chaſte, abſtemious in lawful pleaſures; reſtrained, moderate, temperate.

CONTINENT, kŏn'tē-nĕnt. s. Land not diſjoined by the ſea from other lands; that which contains any thing.

CONTINENTAL, kŏn-tē-nĕnt'ăl. adj. Relating to the Continent.

To CONTINGE, kŏn-tĭnje'. v. a. To touch, to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnſe. } s.
CONTINGENCY, kŏn-tĭn'jĕn-sē. } The quality of being fortuitous, accidental poſſibility.

CONTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt. a. Falling out by chance, accidental.

CONTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt. s. A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion.

CONTINGENTLY, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt-lē. ad. Accidentally; without any ſettled rule.

CONTINGENTNESS, kŏn-tĭn'jĕnt-nĕs. s. Accidentalneſs.

CONTINUAL, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl. a. Inceſſant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăl-lē. ad. Without pauſe, without interruption; without ceaſing.

CONTINUANCE, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ănſe. s. Succeſſion uninterrupted; permanence in one ſtate; abode in a place; duration, laſtingneſs; perſeverance.

CONTINUATE, kŏn-tĭn'ū-āte. a. (91). Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'shŭn. s. Protraction, or ſucceſſion, uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ā-tĭv. s. An expreſſion noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā'tŭr. s. (521). He that continues or keeps up the ſeries of ſucceſſion.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn'ū. v. n. To remain in the ſame ſtate; to laſt, to be durable; to perſevere.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn'ū. v. a. To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

CONTINUEDLY, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ĕd-lē. ad. Without interruption, without ceaſing.

CONTINUER, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭr. s. One that has the power of perſeverance.

CONTINUITY, kŏn-tē-nū'ē-tē. s. Connexion, uninterrupted coheſion; the texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs. a. Joined together, without the intervention of any ſpace.

To CONTORT, kŏn-tŏrt'. v. a. To twiſt, to writhe.

CONTORTION, kŏn-tŏr'shŭn. s. Twiſt, wry motion, flexure.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nŏt;—tûbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

CONTOUR, kŏn-tôôr'. s. *French*. The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRABAND, kŏn'trà-bănd. a. (524). Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

To CONTRACT, kŏn-trăkt'. v. a. To draw together, to ſhorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiance; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomiſe.

To CONTRACT, kŏn trăkt' v. n. To ſhrink up, to grow ſhort; to bargain, as to contract for a quantity of proviſions.

CONTRACT, kŏn'trăkt. s. (492). A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

☞ Mr. Nares, in his Engliſh Orthöepy, page 338, has very properly criticiſed Dr. Johnſon's obſervation on this word, where he ſays, 'Dr. Johnſon has accented this word 'on the laſt ſyllable, and has ſubjoined this 'remark, "anciently accented on the firſt." 'It is evident that the whole article ſhould 'be reverſed: the word ſhould ſtand with the 'accent on the firſt, and the remark ſhould 'be, "anciently accented on the laſt." The juſtneſs of theſe obſervations will appear from the quotations:

"This is the hand which, with a vow'd *con-*
"*tract*,
"Was faſt belock'd in thine."—*Shakeſpeare.*

"I did; and his *contract* with Lady Lucy,
"And his *contract* by deputy in France.—*Ibid.*

But that the accent ſhould now be placed on the firſt ſyllable, needs no proof but the general ear, and the general analogy of diſſyllable nouns and verbs of the ſame form (492).

CONTRACTEDNESS, kŏn-trăk'tĕd-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kŏn-trăk-tĕ bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Poſſibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kŏn-trăk'tĕ-bl. a. Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kŏn-trăk'tĕ-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of ſuffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kŏn-trăk'tĭl. a. (145) (140). Having the power of ſhortening itſelf.

CONTRACTION, kŏn-trăk'ſhŭn. s. The act of contracting or ſhortening; the act of ſhrinking or ſhrivelling; the ſtate of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compaſs; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one; abbreviation, as the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kŏn trăk'tŭr. s. One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADICT, kŏn trà-dĭkt'. v. a. To oppoſe verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kŏn-trà-dĭk'tŭr. s. One that contradicts, an oppoſer.

CONTRADICTION, kŏn-trà-dĭk'ſhŭn. s. Verbal oppoſition, controverſial aſſertion; oppoſition; inconſiſtency, incongruity; contrariety, in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIOUS, kŏn-trà-dĭk'ſhŭs. a. Filled with contradictions, inconſiſtent; inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, kŏn-trà-dĭk'ſhŭs-nĕs. s. Inconſiſtency.

CONTRADICTORILY, kŏn-trà-dĭk'tŭr-ĕ-lĕ ad. Inconſiſtency with himſelf; oppoſitely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, kŏn-trà-dĭk'tŭr-ĕ. a. Oppoſite to, inconſiſtent with; in logick, that which is in the fulleſt oppoſition.

CONTRADICTORY, kŏn-trà-dĭk'tŭr-ĕ. s. A propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms, inconſiſtency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kŏn-trà dĭs-tĭng' ſhŭn. s. (408). Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, kŏn-trà-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭſh. v. a. To diſtinguiſh by oppoſite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kŏn-trà-fĭſh'ſhŭre. s. (450) (452). A crack of the ſcull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fiſſure; but in the contrary part, contrafiſſure.

To CONTRAINDICATE, kŏn-trà-ĭn'dĕ-kāte. v. a. To point out ſome peculiar ſymptom contrary to the general tenour of the malady.

CONTRAINDICATION, kŏn-trà-ĭn-dĕ-kā' ſhŭn. s. An indication, or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt.

CONTRAMURE, kŏn-trà-mûre'. s. An outwall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANITENCY, kŏn-trà-nĭ'tĕn-sĕ. s. Re-action, a reſiſtence againſt preſſure.

CONTRAPOSITION, kŏn-trà-pŏ-zĭſh'ŭn. s. A placing over againſt.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kŏn-trà-rĕg-ù-lăr'ĕ-tĕ. s. Contrariety to rule.

CONTRARIANT, kŏn-trà'rĕ-ănt. a. Inconſiſtent, contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kŏn'trà-rĭz. s. (99). Things of oppoſite natures or qualities; in logick, propoſitions which deſtroy each other.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

CONTRARIETY, kŏn-trā-rī'ē-tē. s. Repugnance, oppoſition; inconſiſtency, quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite.

CONTRARILY, kŏn'trā-rē-lē. ad. In a manner contrary; different ways, in oppoſite directions. Little uſed.

☞ This and the following word are by Dr. Johnſon accented on the ſecond ſyllable; no doubt from the harſhneſs that muſt neceſſarily ariſe from placing the accent on the firſt, when ſo many unaccented ſyllables are to ſucceed. But if harmony were to take place, we ſhould never ſuffer the ſtreſs on the firſt ſyllable of *Contrary*, from which theſe words are formed; but that once admitted, as it invariably is by the beſt ſpeakers, we ſhould croſs the moſt uniform analogy of our language, if we accented the adverb differently from the ſubſtantive and the adjective; and therefore, however harſh they may ſound, theſe words muſt neceſſarily have the accent on the firſt ſyllable. See CONTRARY.

CONTRARINESS, kŏn'trā-rē-nĕs. s. Contrariety, oppoſition.

CONTRARIOUS, kŏn-trā'rē-ŭs. a. Oppoſite, repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kŏn-trā'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. Oppoſitely.

CONTRARIWISE, kŏn'trā-rē-wīſe. ad Converſely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kŏn'trā-rē. a. Oppoſite, contradictory; inconſiſtent, diſagreeing; adverſe, in an oppoſite direction.

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the firſt ſyllable of this word by all correct ſpeakers, and as conſtantly removed to the ſecond by the illiterate and vulgar. When common ears refuſe a ſound, it is a ſtrong preſumption *that* ſound is not agreeable to the general harmony of the language. The learned often vitiate the natural taſte for their own language by an affected veneration for others; while the illiterate, by a kind of vernacular inſtinct, fall into the moſt analogical pronunciation, and ſuch as is moſt ſuitable to the general turn of the language. Anciently this word was moſt commonly pronounced by the learned, as it is now by the vulgar, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but nothing can be now more firmly eſtabliſhed than the accent on the firſt ſyllable, and the other pronunciation muſt be ſcrupulouſly avoided.—See CONTRARILY.

CONTRARY. kŏn'trā-rē. s. A thing of oppoſite qualities; a propoſition contrary to ſome other; in oppoſition, on the other ſide; to a contrary purpoſe.

CONTRAST, kŏn'trăſt. s. Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

TO CONTRAST, kŏn-trăſt'. v. a. To place in oppoſition; to ſhow another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kŏn-trā-văl-lā'ſhŭn. s. The fortification thrown up, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon.

CONTRAVENE, kŏn-trā-vēne'. v. a. To oppoſe, to obſtruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, kŏn-trā-vē'nŭr. s. He who oppoſes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kŏn-trā-vĕn'ſhŭn. s. Oppoſition.

CONTRECTATION, kŏn-trĕk-tā'ſhŭn. s. A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY, kŏn trĭb'ū-tā-rē. a. Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign.

TO CONTRIBUTE, kŏn-trĭb'ūte. v. a. To give to ſome common ſtock.

TO CONTRIBUTE, kŏn-trĭb'ūte. v. n. To bear a part, to have a ſhare in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kŏn-trē-bū'ſhŭn. s. The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons; that which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe; that which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv. a. That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tŭr. (166). One that bears a part in ſome common deſign.

CONTRIBUTORY, kŏn-trĭb'ū-tŭr-ē. a. Promoting the ſame end, bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign (512).

TO CONTRISTATE, kŏn-trĭs'tāte. v. a. To ſadden, to make ſorrowful. Not uſed.

CONTRISTATION, kŏn-trĭs-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of making ſad, the ſtate of being made ſad. Not uſed.

CONTRITE, kŏn'trīte. a. (140). Bruiſed, much worn; worn with ſorrow, haraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt, penitent.

☞ This word ought to have the accent on the laſt ſyllable, both as it is an adjective, from which is formed the abſtract ſubſtantive *contriteneſs*, and as the accent on the firſt ſyllable has a tendency to ſhorten the *i* in the laſt (140). Accordingly Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Scott, and Bailey, place the accent on the laſt ſyllable; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinſtone, Dr. Aſh, W. Johnſton, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, place it on the firſt, with unqueſtionably the beſt uſage on their ſide.

CONTRITELY, kŏn'trīte-lē. ad. Penitently.

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☞ As the adjective *contrite*, though contrary to analogy, ſeems to prefer the accent on the firſt ſyllable; *contritely*, and *contriteness* muſt neceſſarily have the accent on the ſame ſyllable.—See CONTRARILY.

CONTRITENESS, kŏn'trīte-nĕs. s. Contrition, repentance.

CONTRITION, kŏn-trĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, ſorrow for ſin.

CONTRIVABLE, kŏn-trī'vă-bl. a. Poſſible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kŏn-trī'vănſe. s. The act of contriving; ſcheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

To CONTRIVE, kŏn-trīve'. v. a. To plan out; to find out means.

To CONTRIVE, kŏn-trīve'. v. n. To form or deſign, to plan.

CONTRIVEMENT, kŏn-trīve'mĕnt. s. Invention.

CONTRIVER, kŏn-trī'vŭr. s. (98). An Inventer.

CONTROL, kŏn-trōll'. s. (406). A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, reſtraint; power, authority, ſuperintendence.

To CONTROL, kŏn-trōll'. v. a. (406). To keep under check by a counter-reckoning; to govern, to reſtrain; to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kŏn-trōll'ă-bl. a. Subject to control, ſubject to be over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kŏn trōll'ŭr. s. One that has the power of governing or reſtraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kŏn-trōll'ŭr-ſhĭp. s. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kŏn-trōll'mĕnt. s. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining, reſtraint; oppoſition, confutation.

CONTROVERSIAL, kŏn-trō-vĕr'ſhăl. a. Relating to diſputes, diſputations.

CONTROVERSY, kŏn'trō-vĕr-ſē. s. Diſpute, debate; a ſuit in law; a quarrel.

To CONTROVERT, kŏn'trō-vĕrt. v. a To debate, to diſpute any thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kŏn-trō-vĕrt'ĕ-bl. a. Diſputable.

CONTROVERTIST, kŏn'trō-vĕr-tĭſt. s. Diſputant, chiefly on religious ſubjects.

☞ It is with ſome ſurpriſe I have frequently obſerved thoſe profound philologiſts, the Monthly Reviewers, write this word *Controversialist*. "He appears to be a ſenſible, ingenious, and candid Controverſialiſt: one "who writes from a regard to truth, and "with the full conviction of his own mind." M. R. November 1794, p. 346. But nothing is more evident than that every verbal noun ought to be formed from the verb, and conſequently that to *controvert* ought to form *controvertist*. Dr. Johnſon has only produced the authority of Tillotſon; to which I will beg leave to add a much better from the Idler, No. 12. It is common for *controvertists*, in the heat of diſputation, to add one poſition to another till they reach the extremities of knowledge, whoſe truth and falſehood loſe their diſtinction.

CONTUMACIOUS, kŏn-tū-mā'ſhŭs. a. Obſtinate, perverſe, ſtubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mā'ſhŭs-lē. ad. Obſtinately, inflexibly, perverſely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kŏn-tū-mā'ſhŭs-nĕs. s. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs.

CONTUMACY, kŏn'tū-mă-sē. s. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs; in law, a wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs. a. Reproachful, ſarcaſtick; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, ſhameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mē'lē-ŭs-lē. ad. Reproachfully, contemptuouſly.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kŏn tū-mē'lē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Rudeneſs, reproach.

CONTUMELY, kŏn'tū-mē-lē. s. Contemptuouſneſs, bitterneſs of language, reproach.

To CONTUSE, kŏn tūze'. v. a. (437). To beat together, to bruiſe; to bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kŏn-tū'zhŭn. s. The act of beating or bruiſing; the ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed; a bruiſe.

CONVALESCENCE, kŏn-vă-lĕs'ſĕnſe. (510).
CONVALESCENCY, kŏn-vă-lĕs'ſĕn-ſē. } s.
Renewal of health, recovery from a diſeaſe.

CONVALESCENT, kŏn-vă-lĕs'ſĕnt. a. Recovering.

To CONVENE, kŏn-vēne'. v. n. To come together, to aſſemble.

To CONVENE, kŏn-vēne'. v. a. To call together, to aſſemble, to convoke; to ſummon judicially.

CONVENIENCE, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnſe.
CONVENIENCY, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕn-ſē. } s.
Fitneſs, commodiouſneſs, cauſe of eaſe, accommodation; fitneſs of time or place.

CONVENIENT, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Fit, ſuitable, proper.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CONVENIENTLY, kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt-lē. ad. Commodiously, fitly.

CONVENT, kŏn'vĕnt. s. An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, a monastery, a nunnery.

To CONVENT, kŏn-vĕnt'. v. a. (492). To call before a judge or judicature. Not in use.

CONVENTICLE, kŏn-vĕn'tē-kl. s. An assembly, a meeting; an assembly for worship; a secret assembly.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I followed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word upon the first syllable, as I apprehended it was more agreeable to polite usage, though less agreeable to the ear than the accent on the second; but from a farther inquiry, and a review of the authorities for both, I am strongly persuaded in favour of the latter accentuation. For the former we have Sheridan, Ash, W. Johnston, and Entick; and for the latter, Dr. Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey. The other accentuation seems chiefly adopted by the poets, who should not be deprived of their privilege of altering the accents of some words to accommodate them to the verse:

"For 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite."
Pope.

CONVENTICLER, kŏn-vĕn'tĭk-lŭr. s. One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn. s. The act of coming together, union, coalition: an assembly; a contract, agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ăl. a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, kŏn-vĕn'shŭn-ă-rē. a. Acting upon contract.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'tshū-ăl. a. Belonging to a convent, monastick.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn'tshū-ăl. s. A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.

To CONVERGE, kŏn-vĕrje'. v. n. To tend to one point from different places.

CONVERGENT, kŏn-vĕr'jĕnt. } a.
CONVERGING, kŏn-vĕr'jĭng. }
Tending to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE, kŏn-vĕr'sā-bl. a. Qualified for conversation, fit for company.

CONVERSABLENESS, kŏn-vĕr'sā-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVERSABLY, kŏn-vĕr'sā-blē. ad. In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, { kŏn'vĕr-sănt. / kŏn-vĕr'sănt. } a.
Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourse with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.

☞ There are such considerable authorities for each of these pronunciations as render a decision on that ground somewhat difficult. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Baily, place the accent on the second syllable; and Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott place it on both, and consequently leave it undecided. Analogy seems to demand the stress on the second syllable; perhaps not so much from the relation the word bears to the verb to *converse*, since it may possibly be derived from the noun *cónverse* (492), as from the very general rule of accenting words of three syllables, that are not simples in our language, on the second syllable when two consonants occur in the middle. This rule, however, is frequently violated in favour of the antepenultimate accent (the favourite accent of our language), as in *ággrandize*, *ámnesty*, *chárácter*, *cónvertite*, *áncestor*, *mágistrate*, *próteśtant*, &c.; and where there is but one consonant in the middle, nothing is more common than to find the accent of the dissyllable verb neglected, and the trisyllable noun adopting the antepenultimate accent. Thus the words *Confident*, *President*, *Provident*, &c. are not accented like the verbs *Confide*, *Preside*, &c. &c. but are considered as simples, and follow the general rule; which is, that all simples of three syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, have the accent on the first, and that the vowel in this syllable is short (503). Upon the whole, therefore, since authorities are so equal and analogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire; and my observation fails me if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favour of the accent on the first syllable.

CONVERSATION, kŏn-vĕr-sā'shŭn. s. Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk, a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse; familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.

To CONVERSE, kŏn-vĕrse'. v. n. To cohabit with, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSE, kŏn'vĕrse. s. (592). Manner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometricians it means the contrary.

☞ It is highly probable that this substantive was anciently pronounced like the verb, with the accent on the second syllable; but no-

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thing is now better eſtabliſhed than the accent on the firſt. Even the line of Pope,

"Generous *cónverſe;* a ſoul exempt from pride,"

however rugged with the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word, cannot with propriety be read otherwiſe.

CONVERSELY, kŏn-vêrſe'lé. ad. With change of order, reciprocally.

CONVERSION, kŏn-vêr'ſhŭn. s. Change from one ſtate into another, tranſmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.

CONVERSIVE, kŏn-vêr'ſiv. a. Converſable, ſociable.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vêrt'. v. a. To change into another ſubſtance, to tranſmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any uſe, to appropriate.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vêrt'. v. n. To undergo a change, to be tranſmuted.

CONVERT, kŏn'vêrt. s. (492). A perſon converted from one opinion to another.

CONVERTER, kŏn-vêrt'ûr. s. One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, kŏn-vêr-tè-bîl'è-tè. s. The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE, kŏn-vêr'tè-bl. a. Suſceptible of change, tranſmutable; ſo much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

CONVERTIBLY, kŏn-vêr'tè-blè. ad. Reciprocally.

CONVERTITE, kŏn'vêr-tite. s. (156). (503). A convert.

CONVEX, kŏn'vêks. a. Riſing in a circular form, oppoſite to concave.

CONVEX, kŏn'vêks. s. A convex body.

CONVEXED, kŏn-vêkſt'. part. (359). Protuberant in a circular form.

CONVEXEDLY, kŏn-vêk'sed-lè. (364). In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, kŏn-vêks'è-tè. s. Protuberance in a circular form.

CONVEXLY, kŏn-vêks'lè. ad. In a convex form.

CONVEXNESS, kŏn-vêks'nês. s. Spheroidical protuberance, convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kŏn-vêks'ò-kŏng'kâve. a. Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVEY, kŏn-vâ'. v. a. (269). To carry, to tranſport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move ſecretly; to tranſmit, to transfer, to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kŏn-vâ'ânſe. s. The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or tranſportation; the method of removing ſecretly; the means by which any thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, kŏn-vâ'ân-sûr. s. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, kŏn-vâ'ûr. s. One who carries or tranſmits any thing.

To CONVICT, kŏn-vîkt'. v. a. To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute, to diſcover to be falſe.

CONVICT, kŏn-vîkt'. a. Convicted, detected in guilt.

CONVICT, kŏn'vîkt. s. (492). A perſon caſt at the bar.

CONVICTION, kŏn-vîk'ſhŭn. s. Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.

CONVICTIVE, kŏn-vîk'tîv. a. (157). Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCE, kŏn-vînſe'. v. a. To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition; to convict.—See To COLLECT.

CONVINCEMENT, kŏn-vînſe'mênt. s. Conviction.

CONVINCIBLE, kŏn-vîn'sè-bl. a. Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently diſproved.

CONVINCINGLY, kŏn-vîn'sîng-lè. ad. In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, kŏn-vîn'sîng-nês. s. The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE, kŏn-vîve'. v. a. To entertain, to feaſt. Obſolete.

CONVIVAL, kŏn-vî'vâl. } a. (113).
CONVIVIAL, kŏn-vîv'yâl. }
Relating to an entertainment, feſtal, ſocial.

CONUNDRUM, kò-nŭn'drŭm. s. A low jeſt, a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, kŏn'vò-kâte. v. a. To call together.

CONVOCATION, kŏn-vò-kâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of calling to an aſſembly; an aſſembly; an aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical.

To CONVOKE, kŏn-vôke'. v. a. To call together, to ſummon to an aſſembly.

To CONVOLVE, kŏn-vôlv'. v. a. To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kŏn-vò-lù'tèd. part. a. Twiſted, rolled upon itſelf.

CONVOLUTION, kŏn-vò-lù'ſhŭn. s. The

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

act of rolling any thing upon itſelf; the ſtate of rolling together in company.

To Convoy, kŏn-vŏè'. v. a. To accompany by land or ſea, for the ſake of defence.

Convoy, kŏn'vŏè. s. (492). Attendance at ſea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence.

Conusance, kŏn'ŭ-sânſe. s. Cognizance, notice. A law term.—See Cognizance.

☞ Perhaps it may be pleaded by the gentlemen of the law, that this is the word they uſe inſtead of *Cognizance*, and conſequently, that the charge againſt them of mutilating that word falls to the ground. But it may be anſwered, that the ſecond ſyllable of theſe words are ſo different as to leave us in no doubt which they make uſe of; and that the words *Cognizable*, *Cognizor*, and *Cognizee*, being pronounced by them without the *g*, are ſufficient proofs of the juſtneſs of the accuſation.

To Convulse, kŏn-vŭlſe'. v. a. To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Convulsion, kŏn-vŭl'ſhŭn. s. A convulſion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

Convulsive, kŏn-vŭl'ſiv. a. (158) (428). Giving twitches or ſpaſms.

Cony, kŭn'nè. s. A rabbit, an animal that burroughs in the ground.

Cony-borough, kŭn'nè bŭr-ŏ. s. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To Coo, kŏŏ. v. n. (10). To cry as a dove or pigeon.

Cook, kŏŏk. s. (306). One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table.

Cook-maid, kŏŏk'mâde. s. A maid that dreſſes proviſions.

Cook-room, kŏŏk'rŏŏm. s. A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To Cook, kŏŏk. v. a. To prepare victuals for the table.

Cookery, kŏŏk'ŭr-è. s. (555). The art of dreſſing victuals.

Cool, kŏŏl. a. (306). Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

Cool, kŏŏl. s. Freedom from heat.

To Cool, kŏŏl. v. a. To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet paſſion, to calm anger.

To Cool, kŏŏl. v. n. To grow leſs hot; to grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion.

Cooler, kŏŏl'ŭr. s. That which has the power of cooling the body; a veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

Coolly, kŏŏl'lè. ad. Without heat, or ſharp cold; without paſſion.

Coolness, kŏŏl'nês. s. Gentle cold, a ſoft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, diſinclination; freedom from paſſion.

Coom, kŏŏm. s. (306). Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

Coom, kŏŏm. s. A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels.

Coop, kŏŏp. s. A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or ſheep.

To Coop, kŏŏp. v. a. To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs, to cage.

Coopee, kŏŏ-pèè'. s. A motion in dancing.

Cooper, kŏŏ'pŭr. s. (98). One that makes coops or barrels.

Cooperage, kŏŏ'pŭr-îdje. s. (90). The price paid for coopers work.

To Co-operate, kŏ-ŏp'ĕr-âte. v. n. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end; to concur in the ſame effect.

Co-operation, kŏ-ŏp-ĕr-â'ſhŭn. s. The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

Co-operative, kŏ-ŏp'ĕr-â-tîv. a. Promoting the ſame end jointly.

Co-operator, kŏ-ŏp'ĕr-â-tŭr. s. (521). He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

Co-optation, kŏ-ŏp-tâ'ſhŭn. s. Adoption, aſſumption.

Co-ordinate, kŏ-ŏr'dè-nâte. a. (91). Holding the ſame rank.

Co-ordinately, kŏ-ŏr'dè-nâte-lè. ad. In the ſame rank.

Co-ordinateness, kŏ-ŏr'dè-nâte-nês. s. The ſtate of being co-ordinate.

Co-ordination, kŏ-ŏr-dè-nâ'ſhŭn. s. The ſtate of holding the ſame rank, collateralneſs.

Coot, kŏŏt. s. (306). A ſmall black water-fowl.

Cop, kŏp. s. The head, the top of any thing.

Coparcenary, kŏ-pâr'sè-nâ-rè. s. Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

Coparcener, kŏ-pâr'sè-nŭr. s. Coparceners are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor.

Coparceny, kŏ-pâr'sè-nè. s. An equal ſhare of coparceners.

Copartner, kŏ-pârt'nŭr. s. (98). One

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kŏ-pârt'nûr-ſhip. s. The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

COPATAIN, kŏp'â-tîn. a. (208). High raiſed, pointed. Obſolete.

COPAYVA, kŏ-pâ'vâ. s. (92). A gum which diſtills from a tree in Braſil.

COPE, kōpe. s. Any thing with which the head is covered; a ſacerdotal cloak, worn in ſacred miniſtration; any thing which is ſpread over the head.

To COPE, kōpe. v. a. To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppoſe.

To COPE, kōpe. v. n. To contend, to ſtruggle, to ſtrive.

COPIER, kŏp'pē-ûr. s. One that copies, a tranſcriber; a plagiary, an imitator.

COPING, kŏ'pĭng. s. The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kŏ'pē-ŭs. a. Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

COPIOUSLY, kŏ'pē-ŭs-lē. ad. Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffuſely.

COPIOUSNESS, kŏ'pē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Plenty, abundance; exuberance of ſtyle.

COPLAND, kŏp'lând. s. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED, kŏp'pĕd, or kŏpt. a. (366). Riſing to a top or head.

COPPEL, kŏp'pĕl. s. An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver.

COPPER, kŏp'pûr. s. (98). One of the ſix primitive metals.

COPPER, kŏp'pûr. s. A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE, kŏp'pûr-nōſe. s. A red noſe.

COPPER-PLATE, kŏp-pûr-plāte'. s. A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK, kŏp'pûr-wûrk. s. A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS, kŏp'pûr-âs. s. A kind of vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kŏp'pûr-ſmĭth. s. One that manufactures copper.

COPPERWORM, kŏp'pûr-wûrm. s. A little worm in ſhips; a worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY, kŏp'pûr-ē. a. Containing copper.

COPPICE, kŏp'pĭs. s. (142). Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel.

COPPLE DUST, kŏp'pl-dŭſt. s. Powder uſed in purifying metals.

COPPLED, kŏp'pld. a. (359). Riſing in a conick form.

COPSE, kŏps. s. Short wood.

To COPSE, kŏps. v. a. To preſerve underwoods.

COPULA, kŏp'ū-lâ. s. (92). The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition.

To COPULATE, kŏp'ū-lāte. v. a. To unite, to conjoin.

To COPULATE, kŏp'ū-lāte. v. n. To come together as different ſexes.

COPULATION, kŏp-ū-lâ'ſhŭn. s. The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

COPULATIVE, kŏp'ū-lâ-tĭv. a. (157). A term of grammar.

COPY, kŏp'pē. s. (482). A tranſcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a good and fair copy; the original, the archetype; a picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK, kŏp'pē-bŏŏk. s. A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, kŏp'pē-hōld. s. A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhow but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court.

COPYHOLDER, kŏp'pē-hōl-dûr. s. One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To COPY, kŏp'pē. v. a. To tranſcribe, to write after an original; to imitate, to propoſe in imitation.

To COPY, kŏp'pē. v. n. To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

COPYER, kŏp'pē-ûr. } s. One who co-
COPYIST, kŏp'pē-ĭſt. } pies writing or pictures.

To COQUET, kō-kĕt'. v. a. (415). To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

COQUETRY, kō-kĕt'rē. s. Affectation of amorous advances.

COQUETTE, kō-kĕt'. s. A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

CORACLE, kŏr'â-kl. s. A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers.

CORAL, kŏr'ăl. a. Red coral is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature while growing in the water, as it is after long expoſure to the air; the piece of coral which children uſe as a plaything.

☞ We ſometimes hear this word pronounced *Curral*; but this is contrary to all our pronouncing Dictionaries, and ought to be avoided.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CORALLINE, kŏr'ăl-ĭn. a. (150). Conſiſting of coral.

CORALLINE, kŏr'ăl-ĭn. s. Coralline is a ſea-plant uſed in medicine.

CORALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL, kŏr'ăl-lŏĭd, kŏr-ăl-lŏĭd'ăl. a. Reſembling coral.

CORANT, kō-rănt'. s. A nimble ſprightly dance.

CORBAN, kŏr'băn. s. (168). An alms baſket, a gift, an alms.

CORBEILS, kŏr'bēlz. s. Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kŏr'bĕl. s. In architecture, the repreſentation of a baſket.

CORD, kōrd. s. A rope a ſtring; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER, kōrd'mā-kŭr. s. One whoſe trade is to make ropes, a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD, kōrd'wŭd. s. Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD, kōrd. v. a. To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE, kŏr'dĭdje. s. (90). A quantity of cords.

CORDED, kŏr'dĕd. a. Made of ropes.

CORDELIER, kŏr-dē-lēēr'. s. (275). A franciscan friar, ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL, kŏr'jē-ăl s. (294) (376). A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increaſes ſtrength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

☞ There is certainly a tendency in the *d* as well as in the *t* to ſlide into a ſoft hiſſing ſound when preceded by the accent, and followed by a diphthong or a diphthongal vowel, commencing with the ſound of *e*. This is evident by the current pronunciation of *immediate*, *verdure*, &c. as if written *immejiate*, *verjure*, &c. (294); and this pronunciation is ſo agreeable to the genius of our language, that the organs ſlide into it inſenſibly. Mr. Sheridan, in order to mark this ſound, has adopted the *y*, and ſpelled the word *Cor-dyal*: and if *y* is here articulated as a conſonant, as is intended, its connexion with *d* produces a ſound ſo near the hiſs in *Cor-je-al*, as to be with difficulty diſtinguiſhed from it.

CORDIAL, kŏr'jē-ăl. a. Reviving, invigorating; ſincere, hearty.

CORDIALITY, kŏr-jē-ăl'ē-tē. s. Relation to the heart; ſincerity.

CORDIALLY, kŏr'jē-ăl-lē. ad. Sincerely, heartily.

CORE, kōre. s. The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit, which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or ſore.

CORIACEOUS, kō-rē-ā'shŭs. a. Conſiſting of leather; of a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

CORIANDER, kō-rē-ăn'dŭr. s. (98). A plant.

CORINTH, kŭr'răn. s. A ſmall fruit commonly called currant, which ſee.

CORINTHIAN, kō-rĭn'thē-ăn. s. Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.

CORK, kŏrk. s. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples; the ſtopple of a bottle.

To CORK, kŏrk. v. a. To put corks into bottles.

CORKING-PIN, kŏr-kĭng-pĭn'. s. A pin of the largeſt ſize.

CORKY, kŏr'kē. a. Conſiſting of cork.

CORMORANT, kŏr'mō-rănt. s. A bird that preys upon fiſh; a glutton.

CORN, kŏrn. s. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed; an excreſcence on the foot, hard and painful.

To CORN, kŏrn. v. a. To ſalt, to ſprinkle with ſalt; to form into ſmall grains.

CORN-FIELD, kŏrn'fēēld. s. A field where corn is growing.

CORN FLAG, kŏrn'flăg. s. A plant: the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lis.

CORN-FLOOR, kŏrn'flōre. s. The floor where corn is ſtored.

CORN-FLOWER, kŏrn'flŏŭ-ŭr. s. The blue bottle.

CORN-LAND, kŏrn'lănd. s. Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MILL, kŏrn'mĭl. s. A mill to grind corn into meal.

CORN-PIPE, kŏrn'pīpe. s. A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn.

CORNCHANDLER, kŏrn'tshănd-lŭr. s. One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, kŏrn'kŭt-tŭr. s. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEL, kŏr'nĕl.
CORNELIAN-TREE, kŏr-nē'lē-ăn-trēē. } s. The Cornel-tree, beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian cherry.

CORNEOUS, kŏr'nē-ŭs. a. Horney, of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

CORNER, kŏr'nŭr. s. (98). An angle;

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a ſecret or remote place; the extremities, the utmoſt limit.

CORNER-STONE, kŏr'nŭr-ſtŏne'. s. The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, kŏrn'nŭr-wize. ad. Diagonally.

CORNET, kŏr'nĕt. s. (99). A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horſe, in this ſenſe obſolete; the officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop; Cornet of a horſe, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin.

CORNICE, kŏr'nĭs. s. (142). The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, kŏr'nĭk-kl. s. (405). A little horn.

CORNIGEROUS, kŏr-nĭdje'ĕ-rŭs. a. Horned, having horns.

CORNUCOPIÆ, kŏr-nŭ-kō'pē-ē. s. The horn of plenty.

To CORNUTE, kŏr-nūte'. v. a. To beſtow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kŏr-nū'tĕd. a. Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

CORNUTO, kŏr-nū'tō. s. *Italian*. A man horned, a cuckold.

CORNY, kŏr'nē. a. Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

COROLLARY, kŏr'ō-lăr-ē. s. (168). The concluſion; an inference.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Aſh, W. Johnſton, Buchanan, Entick, and Smith, accent this word on the firſt; and Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Perry, and Bailey, on the ſecond ſyllable. The weight of authority is certainly for the accentuation I have adopted, and analogy ſeems to confirm this authority. For as the word is derived from *Corollarium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, our pronunciation of this word generally lays an additional accent on the firſt ſyllable, which, when the word is ſhortened by dropping a ſyllable in *Corollary*, becomes the principal accent, as in a thouſand other inſtances.—See ACADEMY.

CORONAL, kŏr'ō-năl. s. (168). A crown, a garland.

CORONAL, kŏr-ō'năl. a. Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kŏr'ō-năr-ē. a. Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kŏr-ō-nā'ſhŭn. s. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation.

CORONER, kŏr'ō-nŭr. s. An officer whoſe duty it is to inquire how any violent death was occaſioned.

CORONET, kŏr'ō-nĕt. s. An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

CORPORAL, kŏr'pō-răl. s. (168). The loweſt officer of the infantry; a low ſea-officer.

CORPORAL, kŏr'pō-răl. a. Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not ſpiritual.

CORPORALITY, kŏr-pō-răl'ĕ-tē. s. The quality of being embodied.

CORPORALLY, kŏr'pō-răl-ē. ad. Bodily.

CORPORATE, kŏr'pō-rāte. a. (91). United in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kŏr-pō-rā'ſhŭn. s. A body politick.

CORPOREAL, kŏr-pō'rē-ăl. a. Having a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kŏr-pō-rē'ĕ-tē. s. Materiality, bodylineſs.

CORPS, kōre. s. Plural, kōrz. A body of forces.

☞ Perhaps it is the unpleaſing idea this word ſuggeſts, when pronounced in the Engliſh manner, that has fixed it in the French pronunciation. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear than the ſound it has from the mouth of thoſe who are wholly unacquainted with its faſhionable and military uſage.

CORPSE, kŏrps. s. (168). A carcaſe, a dead body, a corſe.

CORPULENCE, kŏr'pū-lĕnſe. } s. Bulk-
CORPULENCY, kŏr'pū-lĕn-ſē. } ineſs of body, fleſhineſs.

CORPULENT, kŏr'pū-lĕnt. a. Fleſhy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, kŏr'pŭſ-ſl. s. (351) (405). A ſmall body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kŏr-pŭs'kū-lăr. }
CORPUSCULARIAN, kŏr-pŭſ-kū-lā'rē-ăn. } a.
Relating to bodies, compriſing bodies.

To CORRADE, kŏr-rāde'. v. a. (168). To rub off, to ſcrape together.

CORRADIATION, kŏr-rā dē-ā'ſhŭn. s. A conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRECT, kŏr-rĕkt'. v. a. To puniſh, to chaſtiſe; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, kŏr-rĕkt'. a. Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs.

CORRECTION, kŏr-rĕk'ſhŭn. s. Puniſhment, diſcipline; amendment; that which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehenſion; abatement of noxious

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary.

CORRECTIONER, kŏr-rĕk'ſhŭn-ŭr. s. A jail-bird. Obſolete.

CORRECTIVE, kŏr-rĕk'tĭv. a. (157). Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kŏr-rĕk'tĭv. s. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs; limitation, reſtriction.

CORRECTLY, kŏr-rĕkt'lē. ad. Accurately, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, kŏr-rĕkt'nĕs. s. Accuracy, exactneſs.

CORRECTOR, kŏr-rĕk'tŭr. s. (98). He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment; he that reviſes any thing to free it from faults; ſuch an ingredient in a compoſition as guards againſt or abates the force of another.

To CORRELATE, kŏr-rē-lāte'. v. n. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon. —See COUNTERBALANCE.

CORRELATE, kŏr'rē-lāte. s. One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation.

CORRELATIVE, kŏr-rĕl'ă-tĭv. a. Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kŏr-rĕl'ă-tĭv-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kŏr-rĕp'ſhŭn. s. Chiding, reprehenſion, reproof.

To CORRESPOND, kŏr-rē-ſpŏnd'. v. n. To ſuit, to anſwer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kŏr-rē-ſpŏn'dĕnſe. } s. Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourſe, reciprocal intelligence; friendſhip, interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENCY, kŏr-rē-ſpŏn'dĕn-ſē. }

CORRESPONDENT, kŏr rē-ſpŏn'dĕnt. a. Suitable, adapted, anſwerable.—See To COLLECT.

CORRESPONDENT, kŏr-rē-ſpŏn'dĕnt. s. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kŏr-rē-ſpŏn'ſĭv. a. Anſwerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kŏr-rē-dōre'. s. The covert way lying round a fortification; a gallery or long iſle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kŏr'rē-jē-bl. a. (405). That which may be altered or amended; puniſhable.—See To COLLECT.

CORRIVAL, kŏr-rī'văl. s. Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kŏr-rī'văl-rē. s. Competition.

CORROBORANT, kŏr-rŏb'ō-rănt. a. Having the power to give ſtrength.

To CORROBORATE, kŏr-rŏb'ō-rāte. v. a. To confirm, to eſtabliſh; to ſtrengthen, to make ſtrong.

CORROBORATION, kŏr rŏb-ō-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſtrengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kŏr-rŏb'ō-rā-tĭv. a. Having the power of increaſing ſtrength.

To CORRODE, kŏr-rōde'. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kŏr-rō'dĕnt. a. Having the power of corroding or waſting.

CORRODIBLE, kŏr-rō'dē-bl. a. (405). Poſſible to be conſumed.

CORROSIBILITY, kŏr-rō-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORROSIBLE, kŏr-rō'sē bl. a. (405). Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, kŏr-rō'sē-bl-nĕs. s. Suſceptibility of corroſion.

CORROSION, kŏr-rō'zhŭn. s. (451). The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō'sĭv. a. (428). Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō'sĭv. s. (140). That which has the quality of waſting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kŏr-rō'sĭv-lē. ad. Like a corroſive; with the power of corroſion.

CORROSIVENESS, kŏr-rō'sĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kŏr'rū-gănt. a. (503). Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kŏr'rū-gāte. v. a. (91). To wrinkle or purſe up.

CORRUGATION, kŏr-rū-gā'ſhŭn. s. Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt'. v. a. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate, to infect; to deprave, to deſtroy integrity, to vitiate.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt'. v. n. To become putrid, to grow rotten.—See To COLLECT.

CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt'. a. Vicious, tainted with wickedneſs.

CORRUPTER, kŏr-rŭp'tŭr. s. He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kŏr-rŭp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kŏr-rŭp'tē-bl. a. (405). Suſceptibility of corruption; poſſible to be vitiated.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

☞ Some affected ſpeakers have done all in their power to remove the accent of this word from the ſecond to the firſt ſyllable; thanks to the difficulty of pronouncing it in this manner, they have not yet effected their purpoſe. Thoſe who have the leaſt regard for the ſound of their language, ought to reſiſt this novelty with all their might; for if it once gain ground, it is ſure to triumph. The difficulty of pronouncing it, and the ill ſound it produces, will recommend it to the faſhionable world, who are as proud to diſtinguiſh themſelves by an oddity in language as in dreſs.—See INCOMPARABLE.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kŏr-rŭp'tė-bl-nės. s. Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kŏr-rŭp'tė-blė. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kŏr-rŭp'ſhŭn. s. The principle by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts; wickedneſs, perverſion of principles; putreſcence; matter or pus in a ſore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kŏr-rŭp'tĭv. a. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kŏr-rŭpt'lės. a. Inſuſceptible of corruption, undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kŏr-rŭpt'lė. ad. With corruption, with taint; viciouſly, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kŏr-rŭpt'nės. s. The quality of corruption, putreſcence; vice.

CORSAIR, kŏr'ſâre. s. (168). A pirate.

CORSE, kŏrſe. s. Poetically. A dead body, a carcaſe.

CORSLET, kŏrs'lĕt. s. A light armour for the fore-part of the body.

CORTICAL, kŏr'tė-kâl. a. Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kŏr'tė-kâ-tĕd. a. Reſembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kŏr-tė-kŏſe'. a. Full of bark.

CORVETTO, kŏr-vĕt'tŏ. s. The curvet.

CORUSCANT, kŏ-rŭs'kânt. a. Glittering by flaſhes, flaſhing.

CORUSCATION, kŏr-ŭs-kâ'ſhŭn. s. Flaſh, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kŏ-rĭm'bė-â-tĕd. a. Garniſhed with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kŏr-ĭm-bĭf'ėr-ŭs. a. Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kŏ-rĭm'bŭs. s. Amongſt ancient botaniſts, cluſters of berries; amongſt modern botaniſts, a compounded diſcous flower; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies and common marygolds.

COSIER, kŏ'zhė-ŭr. s. A botcher. Obſolete.

COSMETICK, kŏz-mĕt'ĭk. a. Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kŏz'mė-kâl. a. Relating to the world; riſing or ſetting with the ſun.

COSMICALLY, kŏz'mė-kâl-ė. ad. With the ſun.

COSMOGONY, kŏz-mŏg'gŏ-nė. (518). The riſe or birth of the world, the creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kŏz-mŏg'grâ-fŭr. s. (518). One who writes a deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kŏz-mŏ-grâf'ė-kâl. a. (509). Relating to a general deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kŏz-mŏ-grâf'ė-kâl-ė. ad. In a manner relating to the ſtructure of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kŏz-mŏg'grâ-fė. s. The ſcience of the general ſyſtem of the world; a general deſcription of the univerſe (518).

COSMOPOLITAN, kŏz-mŏ-pŏl'ė-tân. } s.
COSMOPOLITE, kŏz-mŏp'ŏ-lite. }
(156). A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

COST, kŏſt. s. The price of any thing; charge, expenſe; loſs, detriment.

TO COST, kŏſt. v. n. To be bought for, to be had at a price.

COSTAL, kŏs'tâl. a. Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kŏs'târd. s. A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTIVE, kŏs'tĭv. a. (157). Bound in the body; cloſe.

COSTIVENESS, kŏs'tĭv-nės. s. The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed.

COSTLINESS, kŏſt'lė-nės. s. Sumptuouſneſs, expenſiveneſs.

COSTLY, kŏſt'lė. a. Sumptuous, expenſive.

COT, kŏt. s. A ſmall houſe, a hut, a mean habitation.

COTANGENT, kŏ-tân'jĕnt. s. The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTEMPORARY, kŏ-tĕm'pŏ-râ-rė. a. Living at the ſame time, coetaneous.

COTLAND, kŏt'lând. s. Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN, kŏt'kwėne. s. A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs.

COTTAGE, kŏt'tâje. s. (90). A hut, a mean habitation.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fåll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

COTTAGER, kŏt'tâ-jûr. s. One who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.

COTTIER, kŏt'yĕr. s. (113). One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kŏt'tn. s. (170). The down of the cotton-tree; a plant.

COTTON, kŏt'tn. s. Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.

To COTTON, kŏt'tn. v. n. To riſe with a nap; to cement, to unite with.

To COUCH, kŏŭtſh. v. n. (313). To lie down in a place of repoſe; to lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt; to lie down, in ambuſh; to ſtoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To COUCH, kŏŭtſh. v. a. To lay on a place of repoſe; to lay down any thing in a ſtratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include ſecretly, to hide; to fix the ſpear in the reſt; to depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, kŏŭtſh. s. A ſeat of repoſe; a layer, a ſtratum.

COUCHANT, kŏŭtſh'ânt. a. Lying down, ſquatting.

COUCHEE, kŏŏ'ſhĕĕ. s. *French.* Bed-time, the time of viſiting late at night; oppoſite to Levee.

COUCHER, kŏŭtſh'ûr. s. He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kŏŭtſh'fĕl-lō. s. Bed-fellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kŏŭtſh'grâs. s. A weed.

COVE, kōve. s. A ſmall creek or bay; a ſhelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kŭv'ĕ-nânt. s. (165) (503). A contract, a ſtipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To COVENANT, kŭv'ĕ-nânt. v. n. To bargain, to ſtipulate.

COVENANTEE, kŭv'ĕ-nân-tĕĕ'. s. A party to a covenant, a ſtipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kŭv'ĕ-nân-tûr. s. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To COVER, kŭv'ûr. v. a. (165). To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe; to conceal under ſomething laid over; to hide by ſuperficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to ſhelter, to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kŭv'ûr. s. (98). Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a ſcreen, a veil; ſhelter, defence.

COVERING, kŭv'ûr-ĭng. s. Dreſs, veſture.

COVERLET, kŭv'ûr-lĕt. s. (99). The outermoſt of the bed-clothes.

COVERT, kŭv'ûrt. s. (98). A ſhelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kŭv'ûrt. a. Sheltered, ſecret, hidden, inſidious.

COVERT-WAY, kŭv'ûrt-wâ'. s. A ſpace of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kŭv'ûrt-lĕ. ad. Secretly, cloſely.

COVERTNESS, kŭv'ûrt-nĕs. s. Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kŭv'ûr-tſhûre. s. Shelter, defence; in law, the ſtate and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kŭv'ĕt. v. a. (99). To deſire inordinately, to deſire beyond due bounds; to deſire earneſtly.

To COVET, kŭv'ĕt. v. n. To have a ſtrong deſire.

COVETABLE, kŭv'ĕt-â-bl. a. To be wiſhed for.

COVETOUS, kŭv'ĕ-tŭs. a. Inordinately deſirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

☞ In the pronunciation of this word and its compounds, Mr. Sheridan has adopted a vulgariſm, of which one could ſcarcely have ſuſpected him; but pronouncing *covetſhus* for *covetous* is not only a vulgariſm, but contrary to analogy. All theſe diphthongs and diphthongal vowels which draw the preceding conſonants to aſpiration are ſuch as commence with the ſound of *e*; which, from its nearneſs to the ſound of double *e*, and the nearneſs of this ſound to the commencing ſound of *y*, approaches to the hiſſing ſound of *s*, *z*, and ſoft *c*, and in the abſence of accent coaleſces with them. *T* and *D* being formed in the ſame ſeat of ſound as the *s*, *z*, and ſoft *c*, when the accent is before them, eaſily ſlide into the ſame ſound before ſimilar vowels, but never before any other: for we might with as much propriety pronounce *calamitous* and *neceſſitous*, *calamitſhus* and *neceſſitſhus*, as *covetous*, *covetſhus* (459).

COVETOUSLY, kŭv'vĕ-tŭs-lĕ. ad. Avariciouſly, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kŭv'vĕ-tŭs-nĕs. s. Avarice, eagerneſs of gain.

COVEY, kŭv'vĕ. s. (165). A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kŏf. s. (321). A convulſion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf. v. n. To have the

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lungs convulſed, to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf. v. a. (391). To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kŏf'fŭr. s. (98). One that coughs.

COVING, kŏ'vĭng. s. A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of cieling.

COULD, kŭd. (320). The imperfect pretĕrit of Can.—See the word BEEN.

COULTER, kŏle'tŭr. s. (318). The ſharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kŏŭn'sĭl. s. (313). An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation; perſons called together to be conſulted; the body of privy counſellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kŏŭn'sĭl-bŏrd. s. Council-table, table where matters of ſtate are delibĕrated.

COUNSEL, kŏŭn'sĕl. s. (99). Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; ſecrecy, the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting; ſcheme, purpoſe, deſign; thoſe that plead a cauſe, the counſellors.

☞ The difference of *Council* and *Counsel* is, in curſory ſpeaking, almoſt undiſtinguiſhable.

To COUNSEL, kŏŭn'sĕl. v. a. (99). To give advice or counſel to any perſon; to adviſe any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kŏŭn'sĕl-ă-bl a. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kŏŭn'sĕl-lŭr. s. One that gives advice; confidant, boſom friend; one whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs; one that is conſulted in a caſe of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kŏŭn'sĕl lŭr ſhĭp. s. The office or poſt of privy counſellor.

To COUNT, kŏŭnt. v. a. To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to conſider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To COUNT, kŏŭnt. v. n. (313). To lay a ſcheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kŏŭnt. s. Number; reckoning.

COUNT, kŏŭnt. s. A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kŏŭn'tă-bl. a. That which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kŏŭn'tĕ nânſe. s. The form of the face, the ſyſtem of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aſpect of aſſurance; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, ſupport.

To COUNTENANCE, kŏŭn'tĕ nânſe v. a. To ſupport, to patroniſe, to make a ſhow of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kŏŭn'tĕ-nân-sŭr. s. One that countenances or ſupports another.

COUNTER, kŏŭn'tŭr s. (98). A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money told in a ſhop.

COUNTER, kŏŭn'tŭr. ad. Contrary to, in oppoſition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, kŏŭn-tŭr-ăkt'. v. a. To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To COUNTERBALANCE, kŏŭn-tŭr-băl'-lânſe. v. a. To act againſt with an oppoſite weight.

☞ We may obſerve, in words compounded of *counter*, an evident tendency to that diſtinction that obtains between the noun and the verb in diſſyllables. Thus the verb to *counterbalance* has the accent on the third ſyllable, and the noun of the ſame form on the firſt, and ſo of the reſt (492).

COUNTERBALANCE, kŏŭn'tŭr-băl-lânſe. s. Oppoſite weight.

To COUNTERBUFF, kŏŭn-tŭr-bŭf'. v. a. To impel; to ſtrike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kŏŭn'tŭr-bŭf. s. A ſtroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kŏŭn'tŭr-kăs-tŭr. s. A book-keeper, a caſter of accounts, a reckoner. Not uſed.

COUNTERCHANGE, kŏŭn'tŭr-tſhânje. s. Exchange, reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, kŏŭn-tŭr-tſhânje'. v. a. To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kŏŭn'tŭr-tſhârm. s. That by which a charm is diſſolved.

To COUNTERCHARM, kŏŭn-tŭr-tſhârm' v. a. To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, kŏŭn-tŭr-tſhĕk'. v. a. To oppoſe.

COUNTERCHECK, kŏŭn'tŭr-tſhĕk. s. Stop, rebuke.

To COUNTERDRAW, kŏŭn-tŭr-drâw'. v. a. To copy a deſign by means of an oiled paper, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kŏŭn-tŭr-ĕv'ĕ-dĕnſe. s. Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed.

To COUNTERFEIT, kŏŭn'tŭr-fĭt. v. a. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original; to imitate, to reſemble.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

COUNTERFEIT, kŏŏn'tŭr-fit. a. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, kŏŏn'tŭr-fit. s. One who perſonates another, an impoſtor; ſomething made in imitation of another; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, kŏŏn'tŭr-fit-ŭr. s. A forger.

COUNTERFEITLY, kŏŏn'tŭr-fit-lē. ad. Falſely, with forgery.

COUNTERFERMENT, kŏŏn-tŭr-fĕr'mĕnt. s. Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

COUNTERFORT, kŏŏn'tŭr-fŏrt. s. Counterforts are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls ſubject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, kŏŏn'tŭr-gāje. s. A method uſed to meaſure the joints by tranſferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGUARD, kŏŏn'tŭr-gārd. s. (92). A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch.

To COUNTERMAND, kŏŏn-tŭr-mānd'. v. a. (79). To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMAND, kŏŏn'tŭr-mānd. s. Repeal of a former order.

To COUNTERMARCH, kŏŏn-tŭr-mārtſh'. v. n.—See COUNTERBALANCE. To march backwards.

COUNTERMARCH, kŏŏn'tŭr-mārtſh. s. Retroceſſion, march backward; a change of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMARK, kŏŏn'tŭr-mārk. s. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods; The mark of the Goldſmith's Company.

COUNTERMINE, kŏŏn'tŭr-mīne. s. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine; means of oppoſition; a ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To COUNTERMINE, kŏŏn-tŭr-mīne'. v. a. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by ſecret meaſures.

COUNTERMOTION, kŏŏn-tŭr-mō'ſhŭn. s. Contrary motion.

COUNTERMURE, kŏŏn'tŭr-mūre. s. A wall built up behind another wall.

COUNTERNATURAL, kŏŏn-tŭr-nătſh'ŭ-răl. a. Contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE, kŏŏn'tŭr-nŏĭze. s. A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered.

COUNTEROPENING, kŏŏn-tŭr-ō'pn-ing. s. An aperture on the contrary ſide.

COUNTERPACE, kŏŏn'tŭr-pāſe. s. Contrary meaſure.

COUNTERPANE, kŏŏn'tŭr-pāne. s. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares.

COUNTERPART, kŏŏn'tŭr-pārt. s. The correſpondent part.

COUNTERPLEA, kŏŏn'tŭr-plē. s. In law, a replication.

To COUNTERPLOT, kŏŏn-tŭr-plŏt'. v. a. To oppoſe one machine by another.

COUNTERPLOT, kŏŏn'tŭr-plŏt. s. An artifice oppoſed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, kŏŏn'tŭr-pŏint. s. A coverlet woven in ſquares. A ſpecies of muſic.

To COUNTERPOISE, kŏŏn-tŭr-pŏĕze'. v. a. To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

COUNTERPOISE, kŏŏn'tŭr-pŏĕze. s. Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, kŏŏn-tŭr-pŏĕ'zn. s. Antidote.

COUNTERPRESSURE, kŏŏn-tŭr-prĕſh'ŭre. s. Oppoſite force.

COUNTERPROJECT, kŏŏn-tŭr-prŏd'jĕkt. s. Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

COUNTERSCARP, kŏŏn'tŭr-ſkārp. s. That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, kŏŏn-tŭr-sīne'. v. a. To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperior, in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick.

COUNTERTENOR, kŏŏn-tŭr-tĕn'nŭr. s. One of the mean or middle parts of muſick, ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE, kŏŏn'tŭr-tide. s. Contrary tide.

COUNTERTIME, kŏŏn'tŭr-time. s. Defence, oppoſition.

COUNTERTURN, kŏŏn'tŭr-tŭrn. s. The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which deſtroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, kŏŏn-tŭr-vāle'. v. a. To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act againſt with equal power.

COUNTERVAIL, kŏŏn'tŭr-vāle. s. Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVIEW, kŏŏn'tŭr-vū. s. Oppo-

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sition, a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast.

To COUNTERWORK, kŏŭn-tŭr-wŭrk'. v. a. To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

COUNTESS, kŏŭn'tĕs. s. The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kŏŭn'tĭng-hŏŭse. s. The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kŏŭnt'lĕs. a. Innumerable, without number.

COUNTRY, kŭn'trĕ. s. A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kŭn'trĕ. a. Rustick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kŭn'trĕ-măn. s. (88). One born in the same country; a rustick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a husbandman.

COUNTY, kŏŭn'tĕ. s. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obsolete in this last sense.

COUPEE, kōō-pēē'. s. A motion in dancing.

COUPLE, kŭp'pl. s. (314). A chain or tye that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female.—See To CODLE.

To COUPLE, kŭp'pl. v. a. (405). To chain together; to join to one another; to marry, to wed.

To COUPLE, kŭp'pl. v. n. To join embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kŭp'pl-bĕg-ŭr. s. One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

COUPLET, kŭp'lĕt. s. Two verses, a pair of rhymes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kŭr'rĭdje. s. (90). Bravery, active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kŭr-rā'jē-ŭs. a. Brave, daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kŭr-rā'jē-ŭs-lĕ. ad. Bravely, stoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kŭr-rā'jē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT, kŭr-rănt'. } s. A nimble
COURANTO, kŭr-răn'tō. } dance; any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, kōōrb. v. n. To bend, to bow. Obsolete.

COURIER, kōō'rēēr. s. (275). A messenger sent in haste.

☞ This word is perfectly French, and often makes a plain Englishman the object of laughter to the polite world by pronouncing it like *Currier*, a dresser of leather.

COURSE, kōrse. s. (318). Race, career; passage from place to place; tilt, act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails; sails, means by which the course is performed; order of succession; series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of dishes set on at once upon the table; empty form.

To COURSE, kōrse. v. a. To hunt, to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

To COURSE, kōrse. v. n. To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kōr'sŭr. s. A swift horse, a war horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

COURT, kōrte. s. (318). The place where the prince resides, the palace; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones; persons who compose the retinue of a prince; persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art of insinuation.

To COURT, kōrte. v. a. To woo, to solicit a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kōrte-tshăp'lĭn. s. One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kōrte-dā'. s. Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT-FAVOUR, kōrte-fā'vŭr. s. Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kōrte'hănd. s. The hand or manner of writings used in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kōrte-lā'dĕ. s. A lady conversant in court.

COURTEOUS, kŭr'tshē-ŭs. a. (314). Elegant of manners, well bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kŭr'tshē-ŭs-lĕ. ad. Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kŭr'tshē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Civility, complaisance.

COURTESAN, } kŭr-tĕ-zăn'. } s.
COURTEZAN, }

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

(523). A woman of the town; a proſtitute, a ſtrumpet.

COURTESY, kŭr'tē-sē. s. Elegance of manners, civility, complaiſance; an act of civility or reſpect; a tenure not of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kŭrt'sē. s. The reverence made by women.

☞ This word, when it ſignifies an act of reverence, is not only deprived of one of its ſyllables by all ſpeakers, but by the vulgar has its laſt ſyllable changed into *che* or *tſhe*, as if written *curt-ſhe*; this impropriety, however, ſeems daily to loſe ground even among the lower orders of the people, who begin to reſtore the *ſ* to its pure ſound.

To COURTESY, kŭrt'sē. v. n. To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kōrte'yŭr. s. (113). One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or ſolicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kōrte'līke. a. Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kōrte'lē-nēs. s. Elegance of manners, complaiſance, civility.

COURTLY, kōrte'lē. a. Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, ſoft, flattering.

COURTSHIP, kōrte'ſhĭp. s. The act of ſoliciting favour; the ſolicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kŭz'zn. s. (314) (159). Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a ſiſter; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

COW, kŏŭ. s. (323). The female of the bull.

To COW, kŏŭ. v. a. To depreſs with fear.

COW-HERD, kŏŭ'hērd. s. One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kŏŭ'hŏŭse. s. The houſe in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, kŏŭ lētſh. s. One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

COW-WEED, kŏŭ'wēde. s. A ſpecies of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kŏŭ'hwēte. s. A plant.

COWARD, kŏŭ'ŭrd. s. (88) (323). A poltron, a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear; it is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kŏŭ'ŭr-dīs. s. (142). Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDLINESS, kŏŭ'ŭrd-lē-nēs. s. Timidity, cowardice.

COWARDLY, kŏŭ'ŭrd-lē. s. Fearful, timorous, puſillanimous; mean, befitting a coward.

COWARDLY, kŏŭ'ŭrd-lē. ad. In the manner of a coward.

To COWER, kŏŭ'ŭr. v. n. (223). To ſink by bending the knees, to ſtoop, to ſhrink.

COWISH, kŏŭ'ĭſh. a. Timorous, fearful. Not uſed.

COWKEEPER, kŏŭ'kē-pŭr. s. One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows.

COWL, kŏŭl. s. (323). A monk's hood; a veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kŏŭl'ſtăf. s. The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men.

COWSLIP, kŏŭ'ſlĭp. s. Cowſlip is alſo called pagil, and is a ſpecies of primroſe.

COXCOMB, kŏks'kōme. s. The top of the head; the comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop, a ſuperficial pretender.

COXCOMBRY, kŏks'cōm-rē. s. Foppiſhneſs.—*Lady Mary W. Montague.*

COXCOMICAL, kŏks-kŏm'ĭk-ăl. a. Foppiſh, conceited.

COY, kŏē. a. Modeſt, decent; reſerved, not acceſſible.

To COY, kŏē. v. n. (329). To behave with reſerve, to reject familiarity; not to condeſcend willingly.

COYLY, kŏē'lē. ad. With reſerve.

COYNESS, kŏē'nēs. s. Reſerve, unwillingneſs to become familiar.

COZ, kŭz. s. A cant or familiar word, contracted from couſin.

To COZEN, kŭz'zn. v. a. (159) (314). To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZENAGE, kŭz'zn-āje. s. (90). Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

COZENER, kŭz'zn-ŭr. s. (98). A cheater, a defrauder.

CRAB, krăb. s. A ſhell fiſh; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peeviſh, moroſe perſon; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips; a ſign of the zodiack.

CRABBED, krăb'bĕd. a. (366). Peeviſh, moroſe; harſh, unpleaſing; difficult, perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, krăb'bĕd-lē. ad. Peeviſhly.

CRABBEDNESS, krăb'bĕd-nēs. s. Sourneſs of taſte; ſourneſs of countenance, aſperity of manners; difficulty.

CRABER, krā'bŭr. s. The water-rat.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd:—*thin*, THIS.

CRABS-EYES, krâbs'ize. s. Small whitiſh bodies found in the common crawfiſh, reſembling the eyes of a crab.

CRACK, krâk. s. A ſudden diſruption; chink; fiſſure, narrow breach; the ſound of any body burſting or falling; any ſudden and quick ſound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw; crazineſs of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boaſt; a boaſter. Theſe laſt are low and vulgar uſes of the word.

To CRACK, krâk. v. a. To break into chinks; to break, to ſplit; to do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs; to break or deſtroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.

To CRACK, krâk. v. n. To burſt, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and ſudden ſound; to boaſt, with Of.

CRACK-BRAINED, krâk-brând'. a. (359). Crazy, without right reaſon.

CRACK-HEMP, krâk'hĕmp. s. A wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.

CRACKER, krâk'ûr. s. A noiſy boaſting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe.

To CRACKLE, krâk'kl. v. n. (405). To make ſlight cracks, to make ſmall and frequent ſharp ſounds.

CRADLE, krâ'dl. s. (405). A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth motion; infancy, or the firſt part of life; with ſurgeons, a caſe for a broken bone; with ſhipwrights, a frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip.

To CRADLE, krâ'dl. v. a. To lay in a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOTHES, krâ'dl-klŏze. s. Bedclothes belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT, krâft. s. (79). Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; ſmall ſailing veſſels.

To CRAFT, krâft. v. n. To play tricks. Obſolete.

CRAFTILY, krâf'tè-lè. ad. Cunningly, artfully.

CRAFTINESS, krâf'tè-nĕs. s. Cunning ſtratagem.

CRAFTSMAN, krâfts'mân. s. An artificer, a manufacturer.

CRAFTSMASTER, krâfts'mâs-tûr. s. A man ſkilled in his trade.

CRAFTY, krâf'tè. a. Cunning, artful.

CRAG, krâg. s. A rough ſteep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.

CRAGGED, krâg'gĕd. a. (366). Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRAGGEDNESS, krâg'gĕd nĕs. s. Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

CRAGGINESS, krâg'gè-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being craggy.

CRAGGY, krâg'gè. a. (383). Rugged, full of prominences, rough.

To CRAM, krâm. v. a. To ſtuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond ſatiety; to thruſt in by force.

To CRAM, krâm. v. a. To eat beyond ſatiety.

CRAMBO, krâm'bŏ. s. A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMP, krâmp. s. A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs; a reſtriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, krâmp. a. Difficult, knotty. A low term.

To CRAMP, krâmp. v. a. To pain with cramps or twitches; to reſtrain, to confine; to bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH, krâmp'fiſh. s. The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRAMPIRON, krâmp'i-ûrn. s. See CRAMP.

CRANAGE, krâ'nidje. s. (90). A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels.

CRANE, krâne. s. A bird with a long beak; an inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRANES BILL, krânz'bil. s. An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRANIUM, krâ'nè-ûm. s. (507). The ſkull.

CRANK, krângk. s. (408). A crank is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; any bending or winding paſſage; any conceit formed by twiſting or changing a word.

CRANK, krângk. a. Healthy, ſprightly; among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be crank when loaded near to be overſet.

To CRANKLE, krâng'kl. v. n. (405). To run in and out.

To CRANKLE, krâng'kl. v. a. To break into unequal ſurfaces.

CRANKNESS, krângk'nĕs. s. Health, vigour; diſpoſition to overſet.

CRANNIED, krân'nè ĕd. s. A chink, a cleft.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

CRAPE, krāpe. s. A thin ſtuff looſely woven.

To CRASH, krāſh. v. n. To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling.

To CRASH, krāſh. v. a. To break, to bruiſe.

CRASH, krāſh. s. A loud mixed ſound.

CRASS, krās. a. Groſs, coarſe, not ſubtle.

CRASSITUDE, krās'sē-tūde. s. Groſſneſs, coarſeneſs.

CRASTINATION, krās-tē-nā'ſhŭn. s. Delay.

CRATCH, krātſh. s. The palliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRAVAT, krā-vāt'. s. A neckcloth.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us this word is of uncertain etymology. It is certain however, that it comes from the French; and Menage tells us it aroſe among them from the *Croats*, who, being in alliance with France againſt the Emperor, came to Paris, and were remarked for the linen they wore about their necks. This ſoon became a faſhion, and was called after the original wearers *Croat*, which, by a ſmall alteration, became *Cravat*. This word is ſometimes, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable. This pronunciation is adopted only by Dr. Aſh, and Buchanan, while Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Kenrick, Entick, and Bailey, are uniformly for the accent on the laſt ſyllable.

To CRAVE, krāve. v. a. To aſk with earneſtneſs, to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to aſk inſatiably; to long, to wiſh unreaſonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krā'vn. s. (103). A cock conquered and diſpirited; a coward, a recreant.

To CRAVEN, krā'vn. v. a. To make recreant or cowardly.

To CRAUNCH, krāntſh. v. a. (214). To cruſh in the mouth.

CRAW, krāw. s. The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, krāw'fiſh. s. A ſmall ſhell-fiſh found in brooks.

To CRAWL, krāwl. v. n. To creep, to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and ſlowly.

CRAWLER, krāw'lŭr. s. A creeper, any thing that creeps.

CRAYFISH, krāw'fiſh. s. The river lobſter.—See CRAWFISH.

CRAYON, krā'ŭn. s. A kind of pencil, a roll of paſte to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE, krāze. v. a. To break, to cruſh, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect.

CRAZEDNESS, krā'zĕd-nĕs. s. (365). Decrepitude, brokenneſs.

CRAZINESS, krā'zē-nĕs. s. State of being crazy, imbecility, weakneſs.

CRAZY, krā'zē. s. Broken, decrepit; broken-witted, ſhattered in the intellect; weak, ſhattered.

To CREAK, krēke. v. n. To make a harſh noiſe.

CREAM, krēme. s. The unctuous or oily part of milk.

To CREAM, krēme. v. n. To gather cream; to mantle or froth.

CREAM-FACED, krēme'fāſte. a. Pale, coward-looking.

CREAMY, krē'mē. a. Full of cream.

CREASE, krēſe. s. (427). A mark made by doubling any thing.

To CREASE, krēſe. v. a. To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREATE, krē-āte'. v. a. To form out of nothing, to cauſe to exiſt; to produce, to cauſe, to be the occaſion of; to beget; to inveſt with any new character.

CREATION, krē-ā'ſhŭn. s. The act of creating or conferring exiſtence: the act of inveſting with new character; the things created, the univerſe; any thing produced, or cauſed.

CREATIVE, krē-ā'tĭv. a. (157) Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATOR, krē-ā'tŭr. s. (166). The Being that beſtows exiſtence.

CREATURE, krē'tſhūre. s. (461) (462). A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderneſs; a perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, krē'tſhūre-lē. a. Having the qualities of a creature.

CREDENCE, krē'dĕnſe. s. Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krē-dĕn'dā. s. *Latin*. (92). Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krē'dĕnt. a. Believing, eaſy of belief; having credit, not to be queſtioned.

CREDENTIAL, krē-dĕn'ſhāl. s. That which gives a title to credit.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

CREDIBILITY, krĕd-ĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tè. s. Claim to credit, poſſibility of obtaining belief, probability.

CREDIBLE, krĕd'ĕ-bl. a. (405). Worthy of credit, having a juſt claim to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, krĕd'ĕ-bl-nĕs. s. Credibility, worthineſs of belief, juſt claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, krĕd'ĕ-blè. ad. In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, krĕd'ĭt. s. Belief; honour, reputation, good opinion; faith, teſtimony; truſt, repoſed; promiſe given; influence, power not compulſive.

To CREDIT, krĕd'ĭt. v. a. To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to truſt, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, krĕd'ĭt-â-bl. a. Reputable, above contempt; eſtimable.

CREDITABLENESS, krĕd'ĭt-â-bl-nĕs. s. Reputation, eſtimation.

CREDITABLY, krĕd'ĭt-â-blè. ad. Reputably, without diſgrace.

CREDITOR, krĕd'ĭt-tŭr. s. (166). He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDULITY, krè-dŭ'lè-tè. s. Eaſineſs of belief.

CREDULOUS, krĕd'jŭ-lŭs. a. (367) (293). Apt to believe, unſuſpecting, eaſily deceived.

CREDULOUSNESS, krĕd'jŭ-lŭs-nĕs. s. Aptneſs to believe, credulity.

CREED, krèd. s. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion.

To CREEK, krèk. v. a. To make a harſh noiſe.

CREEK, krèk. s. (246). A prominence or jut in a winding coaſt; a ſmall port, a bay, a cove.

CREEKY, krèk'kè. a. Full of creeks, unequal winding.

To CREEP, krèp. v. n. (246). To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other ſupports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as inſects; to move ſlowly and feebly; to move timorouſly, without ſoaring, or venturing; to behave with ſervility, to fawn, to bend.

CREEPER, krèp'pŭr. s. (98). A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body; an iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE, krèp'hŏle. s. A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger; a ſubterfuge, an excuſe.

CREEPINGLY, krèp'ĭng-lè. ad. Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

To CREPITATE, krĕp'ĕ-tâte. v. n. (91). To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPITATION, krĕp-ĕ-tâ'ſhŭn. s. A ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPT, krĕpt. Particip. from Creep.

CREPUSCULE, krè-pŭs'kŭle. s. Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS, krè-pŭs'kŭ-lŭs. a. Glimmering, in a ſtate between light and darkneſs.

CRESCENT, krĕs'sĕnt. a. Increaſing, growing.

CRESCENT, krĕs'sĕnt. s. The moon in her ſtate of increaſe, any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

CRESCIVE, krĕs'sĭv. a. (158). Increaſing, growing.

CRESS, krĕs. s. An herb.

CRESSET, krĕs'sĕt. s. (99). A great light ſet upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower.

CREST, krĕſt. s. The plume of feathers on the top of the helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament of the head; pride, ſpirit, fire.

CRESTED, krĕs'tĕd. a. Adorned with plume or creſt; wearing a comb.

CREST-FALLEN, krĕſt'fâln. a. Dejected, ſunk, heartleſs, ſpiritleſs.

CRESTLESS, krĕſt'lĕs. a. Not dignified with coat armour.

CRETACEOUS, krè-tâ'ſhŭs. a. Abounding with chalk, chalky.

CRETATED, krè'tâ-tĕd a. Rubbed with chalk.

CREVICE, krĕv'ĭs. s. (140). A crack, a cleft.

CREW, krôô. s. (339). A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe; the company of a ſhip. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

CREW, krôô. The preterit of Crow.

CREWEL, krôô'ĭl. s. (99). Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, krĭb. s. The rack or manger of a ſtable; the ſtall or cabin of an ox; a ſmall habitation, a cottage.

To CRIB, krĭb. v. a. To ſhut up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to ſteal. A low phraſe.

CRIBBAGE, krĭb'bĭdje. s. (90). A game at cards.

CRIBRATION, krĭ-brâ'ſhŭn. s. (123). The act of ſifting.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CRICK, krĭck. s. The noiſe of a door; a painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRICKET, krĭk'kĭt. s. (99). An inſect that ſpeaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks; a low ſeat or ſtool.

CRIER, krī'ŭr. s. (98). The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, krīme. s. An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, krīme'fŭl. a. Wicked, criminal.

CRIMELESS, krīme'lĕs. a. Innocent, without crime.

CRIMINAL, krĭm'ē-nāl. a. (88). Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal proſecution.

CRIMINAL, krĭm'ē-nāl. s. A man accuſed of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

CRIMINALLY, krĭm'ē-nāl-lē. ad. Wickedly, guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krĭm'ē-nāl-nĕs. s. Guiltineſs.

CRIMINATION, krĭm-ē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of accuſing, arraignment, charge.

CRIMINATORY, krĭm'ē-nā-tŭr-rē. a. (512). Relating to accuſation, accuſing.

CRIMINOUS, krĭm'ē-nŭs. a. Wicked, iniquitous.

CRIMINOUSLY, krĭm'ē-nŭs-lē. ad. Very wickedly.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krĭm'ē-nŭs-nĕs. s Wickedneſs, guilt, crime.

CRIMP, krĭmp. a. Criſp, brittle, eaſily crumbled.

To CRIMPLE, krĭm'pl. v. a. (405). To contract, to cauſe to ſhrink, to curl.

CRIMSON, krĭm'zn. s. (170). Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

To CRIMSON, krĭm'zn. v. a. To dye with crimſon.

CRINCUM, krĭngk'kŭm. s. A cramp, whimſy. A cant word.

CRINGE, krĭnje. s. Bow, ſervile civility.

To CRINGE, krĭnje. v. a. To draw together, to contract. Little uſed.

To CRINGE, krĭnje. v. n. To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.

CRINIGEROUS, krĭ-nĭd'jĕ-rŭs. a. (123). Hairy, overgrown with hair.

To CRINKLE, krĭng'kl. v. n. To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obſolete.

CRINOSE, krī nōſe'. Hairy, full of hair.

CRIPPLE, krĭp'pl. s. (405). A lame man.

To CRIPPLE, krĭp'pl. v. a. To lame, to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, krĭp'pl nĕs. s. Lameneſs.

CRISIS, krī'sĭs. s. The point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, krĭſp. a. Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To CRISP, krĭſp. v. a. To curl, to contract into knots; to twiſt; to indent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, krĭſ-pā'shŭn. s. The act of curling; the ſtate of being curled.

CRISPING PIN, krĭs'pĭng-pĭn. s. A curling-iron.

CRISPNESS, krĭſp'nĕs. s. Curledneſs.

CRISPY, krĭs'pē. a. Curled.

CRITERION, krī-tē'rē-ŭn. s. (123). A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs.

☞ The plural of this word, like *phenomena* and a few others, ſeems to be eſtabliſhed by the prevailing propriety of appearing learned in Greek and Latin; and an Engliſhman who ſhould in the ſimplicity of his heart write or pronounce *criterions* for *criteria*, would be pitied or deſpiſed. Till lately, however, there was a reluctance at offending our own analogy; and though *criteria* was uſed, it was generally ſhown to be an alien by printing it in a different character; but pedantry has at laſt ſo far prevailed as to aſſociate it without diſtinction, and by this means to add to the diſgraces of our language.

CRITICK, krĭt'ĭk. s. A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature; a cenſurer, a man apt to find fault.

CRITICK, krĭt'ĭk. a. Critical, relating to criticiſm.

CRITICK, krĭt'ĭk. s. A critical examination, critical remarks; ſcience of criticiſm.

CRITICAL, krĭt'ē-kăl. a. Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticiſm; captious, inclined to find fault; compriſing the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, krĭt'ē-kăl ē. ad. In a critical manner, exactly, curiouſly.

CRITICALNESS, krĭt'ē-kăl-nĕs. s. Exactneſs, accuracy.

To CRITICISE, krĭt'ē-sīze. v. n. (153). To play the critick, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRITICISE, krĭt'ē-sīze. v. a. To cenſure, to paſs judgment upon.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

CRITICISM, krĭt'ĕ-sĭzm. s. Criticiſm is a ſtandard of judging well; remark, animadverſion, critical obſervations.

To CROAK, krōke. v. n. To make a hoarſe low noiſe like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK, krōke. s. The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CROCEUS, krō'shē-ŭs. a. (357). Conſiſting of ſaffron, like ſaffron.

CROCK, krŏk. s. A cup, any veſſel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krŏk'ŭr-ĕ. s. (555). Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krŏk'ō-dĭl. s. (145). An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Perry, make the *i* in the laſt ſyllable ſhort, as I have done; and Buchanan is the only one who makes it long.

CROCUS, krō'kŭs. s. An early flower.

CROFT, krŏft. s. A little cloſe joining to a houſe that is uſed for corn or paſture.

CROISADE, krōĕ-sāde'. s. A holy war. —See CRUSADE.

CROISES, krōĕ'sĕz. s. Pilgrims who carry a croſs; ſoldiers who fight againſt infidels.

CRONE, krōne, s. An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONY, krō'nē. s. An old acquaintance.

CROOK, krŏŏk. s. Any crooked or bent inſtrument; a ſheep-hook; any thing bent.

To CROOK, krŏŏk. v. a. To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

CROOKBACK, krŏŏk'băk. s. A man that has gibbous ſhoulders.

CROOKBACKED, krŏŏk'băkt. a. (359). Having bent ſhoulders.

CROOKED, krŏŏk'ĕd. a. (366). Bent, not ſtraight, curve; winding, oblique; perverſe, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krŏŏk'ĕd-lē. ad. Not in a ſtraight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krŏŏk'ĕd-nĕs. s. Deviation from ſtraightneſs, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, krŏp. s. The craw of a bird.

CROPFULL, krŏp'fŭl. a. Satiated with a full belly.

CROPSICK, krŏp'sĭk. a. Sick with exceſs and debauchery.

CROP, krŏp. s. The harveſt, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, krŏp. v. a. To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

To CROP, krŏp. v. n. To yield harveſt. Not uſed.

CROPPER, krŏp'pŭr. s. A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, krō'zhē-ĕr. s. (451) (453). The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop.

CROSLET, krŏs'lĕt. s. (99). A ſmall croſs.

CROSS, krŏs. s. One ſtraight body laid at right angles over another; the enſign of the Chriſtian religion; a monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion, ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obſtructs, misfortune, hindrance, vexation, oppoſition, miſadventure, trial of patience; money ſo called becauſe marked with a croſs.

CROSS, krŏs. a. Tranſverſe, falling athwart ſomething elſe; adverſe, oppoſite; perverſe, untractable; peeviſh, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wiſh, unfortunate.

CROSS, krŏs. prep. Athwart, ſo as to interſect any thing; over, from ſide to ſide.

To CROSS, krŏs. v. a. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to ſign with the croſs; to mark out, to cancel, as to croſs an article; to paſs over; to thwart, to interpoſe obſtruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconſiſtent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krŏs'bär-shŏt. s. A round ſhot, a great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To CROSS-EXAMINE, krŏs'ĕgz-ăm'ĭn. v. a. To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, krŏs'ſtăf. s. An inſtrument commonly called the fore-ſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars.

CROSSBITE, krŏs'bīte. s. A deception, a cheat.

To CROSSBITE, krŏs'bīte. v. a. To contraverſe by deception.

CROSSBOW, krŏs'bō. s. A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock.

CROSSGRAINED, krŏs-grānd'. a. (359). Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular; perverſe, troubleſome, vexatious.

CROSSLY, krŏs'lē. ad. Athwart, ſo as

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

to interfect ſomething elſe; oppoſitely, adverſely, in oppoſition to; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, krŏs'nĕs. s. Tranſverſeneſs, interfection; perverſeneſs, peeviſhneſs.

CROSSROW, krŏs-rō'. s. Alphabet, ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhow that the end of learning is piety.

CROSSWIND, krŏs'wĭnd. s. Wind blowing from the right or left.—See WIND.

CROSSWAY, krŏs'wā. s. A ſmall obſcure path interfecting the chief road.

CROSSWORT, krŏs'wŭrt. s. (166). A plant.

CROTCH, krŏtſh. s. A hook.

CROTCHET, krŏtſh'ĕt. s. (99). In muſick, one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim; a piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building; in printing, hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverſe conceit, an odd fancy.

To CROUCH, krŏŭtſh. v. n. (313). To ſtoop low, to lie cloſe to the ground; to fawn, to bend ſervilely.

CROUP, krōōp. s. (315). The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPADES, krōō-pādz'. s. Are higher leaps than thoſe of corvets.

CROW, krō. s. (324). A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſes of beaſts; a piece of iron uſed as a lever; the voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gayety.

CROWFOOT, krō'fŭt. s. A flower.

To CROW, krō. v. n. Pret. Crew or Crowed. To make the noiſe which a cock makes; to boaſt, to bully, to vapour.

CROWD, krŏŭd. s. (323). A multitude confuſedly preſſed together; a promiſcuous medley; the vulgar, the populace; a fiddle.

To CROWD, krŏŭd. v. a. To fill with confuſed multitudes; to preſs cloſe together; to incumber by multitudes; To crowd ſail, a ſea phraſe, to ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD, krŏŭd. v. n. To ſwarm, to be numerous and confuſed; to thruſt among a multitude.

CROWDER, krŏŭ'dŭr. s. A fiddler.

CROWKEEPER, krō'kē-pŭr. s. A ſcarecrow.

CROWN, krŏŭn. s. (324). The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary diſtinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion accompliſhment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krŏŭn-ĭm-pē'rē-ăl. s. A plant.

To CROWN, krŏŭn. v. a. To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament; to cover as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illuſtrious; to reward, to recompence; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finiſh.

CROWNGLASS, krŏŭn'glās. s. The fineſt ſort of window glaſs.

CROWNPOST, krŏŭn'pōſt. s. A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krŏŭn'ſcăb. s. A ſtinking filthy ſcab round a horſe's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krŏŭn'hwēle. s. The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krŏŭn'wŭrks. s. In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain ſome hill or riſing ground.

CROWNET, krŏŭn'ĕt. s. The ſame with coronet; chief end, laſt purpoſe.

CROYLSTONE, krŏĭl'ſtōne. s. Cryſtallized cauk.

CRUCIAL, krōō'ſhē-ăl. a. (357). Tranſverſe, interſecting one another.

To CRUCIATE, krōō'ſhē-āte. v. a. To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krōō'sē-bl. s. A chymiſt's melting-pot made of earth.

CRUCIFEROUS, krōō-sĭf'ĕ-rŭs. a. Bearing the croſs.

CRUCIFIER, krōō'sē-fī-ŭr. s. He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krōō'sē-fĭks. s. A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion.

CRUCIFIXION, krōō-sē-fĭk'ſhŭn. s. The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs.

CRUCIFORM, krōō'sē-fōrm. a. Having the form of a croſs.

To CRUCIFY, krōō'sē-fī. v. a. (183). To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright.

CRUDE, krōōd. a. (339). Raw, not ſubdued by fire; not changed by any proceſs or preparation; harſh, unripe; unconnected; not well digeſted; not brought to perfection, immature; having indigeſted notions.

CRUDELY, krōōd'lē. ad. Unripely, without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krōōd'nĕs. s. Unripeneſs, indigeſtion.

CRUDITY, krōō'dē-tē. s. Indigeſtion, inconcoction, unripeneſs, want of maturity.

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CRUEL, krôô'il. a. (339) (99). Pleased with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, mischievous, destructive.

CRUELLY, krôô'il-lé. ad. In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously.

CRUELNESS, krôô'il-nés. s. Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, krôô'il-té. s. Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, krôô'én-tâte. a. (91). Smeared with blood.

CRUET, krôô'it. s. (99). A phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, krôôs. s. (339). A small cup.

CRUISE, krôôz. s. A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE, krôôz. v. n. (441). To rove over the sea in search of plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER, krôô'zûr. s. One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

CRUM, CRUMB, krûm. s. The soft part of bread, not the crust; a small particle or fragment of bread.

To CRUMBLE, krûm'bl. v. a. (405). To break into small pieces, to comminute.

To CRUMBLE, krûm'bl. v. n. To fall into small pieces.

CRUMMY, krûm'mé. a. Soft.

CRUMP, krûmp. a. Crooked in the back.

To CRUMPLE, krûm'pl. v. a. To draw into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, krûmp'ling. s. A small degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, krûp'pûr. s. (98). That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, krôô'rál. a. Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, krôô-sâde'. CRUSADO, krôô-sâ'dô. s. An expedition against the infidels; a coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSET, krôô'sit. s. (99). A goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH, krûsh. v. a. To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to subdue, to depress, to dispirit.

CRUSH, krûsh. s. A collusion.

CRUST, krûst. s. Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pye made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To CRUST, krûst. v. a. To envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions.

To CRUST, krûst. v. n. To gather or contract a crust.

CRUSTACEOUS, krûs-tâ'shûs. s. (357). Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krûs-tâ'shûs-nés. s. The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY, krûs'té-lé. ad. Peevishly, snappishly.

CRUSTINESS, krûs'té-nés. s. The quality of a crust; peevishness, moroseness.

CRUSTY, krûs'té. a. Covered with a crust; sturdy, morose, snappish.

CRUTCH, krûtsh. s. A support used by cripples.

To CRUTCH, krûtsh. v. a. To support on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY, krî. v. n. To speak with vehemence and loudness; to call importunately; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to squall, as an infant; to weep, to shed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a scent.

To CRY, krî. v. n. To proclaim publickly something lost or found.

To CRY DOWN, krî-doûn'. v. a. To blame, to depreciate, to decay; to prohibit; to overbear.

To CRY OUT, krî-oût'. v. n. To exclaim, to scream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to censure; to declare loud; to be in labour.

To CRY UP, krî-ûp'. v. a. To applaud, to exalt, to praise; to raise the price by proclamation.

CRY, krî. s. Lamenting, shriek, scream; weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell, inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.

CRYAL, krî'ál. s. The heron.

CRYER, krî'ûr. s. (166). The falcon gentle.

CRYPTICAL, krîp'té-kál. CRYPTICK, krîp'tik. a. Hidden, secret, occult.

CRYPTICALLY, krîp'té-kál-lé. ad. Occultly, secretly.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krîp-tôg'grâ-fé. s.

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(518). The act of writing ſecret characters; ſecret characters, cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, krĭp-tŏl'lŏ-jé. s. (518). Ænigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'tăl. a. Cryſtals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures; Cryſtal is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo cryſtal glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs; Cryſtals, in chymiſtry, expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of cryſtal.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'tăl. a. Conſiſting of cryſtal; bright, clear, tranſparent; lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, { krĭs'tăl-line. / krĭs'tăl-lĭn. } a. (148) (149). Conſiſting of cryſtal; bright, clear, pellucid, tranſparent.

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, krĭs'tăl-line or krĭs'tăl-lĭn hū'mŭr. s. The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, krĭs-tăl-lé-zā'shŭn. s. Congelation into cryſtals. The maſs formed by congelation or concretion.

To CRYSTALLIZE, krĭs-tăl-lize. v. a. To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

To CRYSTALLIZE, krĭs'tăl-lize. v. n. (159). To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or ſhoot into cryſtals.

CUB, kŭb. s. The young of a beaſt, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a young boy or girl.

To CUB, kŭb. v. a. To bring forth. Little uſed.

CUBATION, kū-bā'shŭn. s. The act of lying down.

CUBATORY, kū'bă-tŭr-é. a. (512). Recumbent.

CUBATURE, kū'bă-tūre. s. The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body.

CUBE, kūbe. s. A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CUBE ROOT, kūbe'rōōt. / CUBICK ROOT, kū'bĭk-rōōt. } a. The origin of a cubick number, or a number by the multiplication of which into itſelf, and again into the product, any given number is formed. Thus 2 is the cube root of 8.

CUBICAL, kū'bé-kăl. / CUBICK, kū'bĭk. } a. (509). Having the form or properties of a cube; it is applied to numbers: the number of four multiplied into itſelf, produces the ſquare number of ſixteen, and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number of ſixty-four.

CUBICALNESS, kū'bé-kăl-nĕs. s. The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY, kū-bĭk'kū-lā-ré. a. Fitted for the poſture of lying down.

CUBIFORM, kū'bé-fŏrm. a. Of the ſhape of a cube.

CUBIT, kū'bĭt. s. A meaſure in uſe among the ancients, which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

CUBITAL, kū'bé-tăl. a. Containing only the length of a cubit.

CUCKOLD, kŭk'kŭld. s. (166). One that is married to an adulteſs.

To CUCKOLD, kŭk'kŭld. v. a. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a huſband by unchaſtity.

CUCKOLDLY, kŭk'kŭld-lé. a. Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

CUCKOLDMAKER, kŭk'kŭld-mā-kŭr. s. One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kŭk'kŭl-dŭm. s. The act of adultery; the ſtate of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, kŭk'kōō. s. (174). A bird which appears in the ſpring, and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; a name of contempt.

CUCKOO-BUD, kŭk'kōō-bŭd. / CUCKOO-FLOWER, kŭk'kōō-flŏū-ŭr. } s. The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kŭk'kōō-ſpĭt-tl. s. A ſpumous dew found upon plants, with a little inſect in it.

CUCULLATE, kū-kŭl'lāte. (91). / CUCULLATED, kū-kŭl'lā-tĕd. } a. Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

CUCUMBER, kōŭ'kŭm-bŭr. s. (159). The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

☞ In ſome counties of England, eſpecially in the Weſt, this word is pronounced as if written *Coocumber*: this, though rather nearer to the orthography than *Cowcumber*, is yet faulty, in adopting the obtuſe *u* heard in *bull*, rather than the open *u* heard in *Cucumis*, the Latin word whence *Cucumber* is derived: though from the adoption of the *b*, I ſhould rather ſuppoſe we took it from the French *Concombre*. But however this may be, it ſeems too firmly fixed in its ſound of *Cowcumber* to be altered, and muſt be claſſed with its irregular fellow eſculent *Aſparagus*, which ſee.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

CUCURBITACEOUS, kū-kŭr-bē-tā'shŭs. a. Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd, ſuch as the pompion and melon.

CUCURBITE, kū'kŭr-bīt. s. (156). A chymical veſſel, commonly called a Body.

CUD, kŭd. s. That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach in order to be chewed again.

CUDDEN, kŭd'dn. } s. (103). A
CUDDY, kŭd'dē. } clown, a ſtupid low dolt.

To CUDDLE, kŭd'dl. v. n. (405). To lie cloſe, to ſquat.

CUDGEL, kŭd'jil. s. (99). A ſtick to ſtrike with.

To CUDGEL, kŭd'jil. v. a. To beat with a ſtick.

CUDGEL-PROOF, kŭd'jil-prōōf. a. Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

CUDWEED, kŭd'wēde. s. A plant.

CUE, kū. s. The tail or end of any thing; the laſt words of a ſpeech in acting, to be anſwered by another; a hint, an intimation, a ſhort direction: humour, temper of mind.

CUERPO, kwĕr'pō. s. To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, kŭf. s. A blow with the fiſt, a box, a ſtroke.

To CUFF, kŭf. v. n. To fight, to ſcuffle.

To CUFF, kŭf. v. a. To ſtrike with the fiſt; to ſtrike with talons.

CUFF, kŭf. s. Part of the ſleeve.

CUIRAS, kwē-rās'. s. (340). A breaſtplate.

CUIRASSIER, kwē-rās-sēēr'. s. (275). A man of arms, a ſoldier in armour.

CUISH, kwĭsh. s. (340). The armour that covers the thighs.

☞ I have followed Dr. Johnſon's ſpelling in this word, though I think it not ſo correct as *cuiſſe*, the original French, and which he has himſelf followed in his edition of Shakeſpeare, and his notes upon the word in the firſt part of Henry the Fourth. But whatever may be the ſpelling, the pronunciation is certainly that which I have given.

CULDEES, kŭl'dēze. s. Monks in Scotland.

CULINARY, kŭ'lē-nār-ē. a. (512). Relating to the kitchen.

To CULL, kŭl. v. a. To ſelect from others.

CULLER, kŭl'lŭr. s. (98). One who picks or chooſes.

CULLION, kŭl'yŭn. s. (113). A ſcoundrel; a mean wretch.

CULLIONLY, kŭl'yŭn-lē. a. Having the qualities of cullion, mean, baſe.

CULLY, kŭl'lē. s. A man deceived or impoſed upon.

To CULLY, kŭl'lē. v. a. To befool, to cheat, to impoſe upon.

CULMIFEROUS, kŭl-mĭf'fē-rŭs. a. Culmiferous plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks.

To CULMINATE, kŭl'mē-nāte. v. n. To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION, kŭl-mē-nā'shŭn. s. The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY, kŭl-pā-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Blameableneſs.

CULPABLE, kŭl'pā-bl. a. (405). Criminal, blameable, blameworthy.

CULPABLENESS, kŭl'pā-bl-nĕs. s. Blame, guilt.

CULPABLY, kŭl'pā-blē. ad. Blameably, criminally.

CULPRIT, kŭl'prĭt. s. A man arraigned before his judge.

CULTER, kŭl'tŭr. s. The iron of the plough perpendicular to the ſhare.—See COULTER.

To CULTIVATE, kŭl'tē-vāte. v. a. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual induſtry; to improve, to meliorate.

CULTIVATION, kŭl-tē-vā'shŭn. s. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.

CULTIVATOR, kŭl'tē-vā-tŭr. s. (521). One who improves, promotes or meliorates.

CULTURE, kŭl'tshŭre. s. (461). The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.

To CULTURE, kŭl'tshŭre. v. a. To cultivate, to till. Not uſed.

CULVER, kŭl'vŭr. s. (98). A pigeon. Old word.

CULVERIN, kŭl'vē-rĭn. s. A ſpecies of ordnance.

CULVERKEY, kŭl'vĕr-kē. s. A ſpecies of flower.

To CUMBER, kŭm'bŭr. v. a. (98). To embarraſs, to entangle, to obſtruct; to crowd or load with ſomething uſeleſs; to involve in difficulties and dangers, to diſtreſs; to buſy, to diſtract with multiplicity of cares; to be troubleſome in any place.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

CUMBER, kŭm'bŭr. s. Vexation, embarraſſment. Not uſed.

CUMBERSOME, kŭm'bŭr-sŭm. a. Troubleſome, vexatious; burthenſome, embarraſſing, unwieldly, unmanageable.

CUMBERSOMELY, kŭm'bŭr-sŭm-lē. ad. In a troubleſome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kŭm'bŭr-sŭm-nĕs. s. Encumbrance, hindrance, obſtruction.

CUMBRANCE, kŭm'brănſe. s. Burthen, hindrance, impediment.

CUMBROUS, kŭm'brŭs. a. Troubleſome, vexatious, diſturbing; oppreſſive, burthenſome; jumbled, obſtructing each other.

CUMFREY, kŭm'frē. s. A medicinal plant.—See COMFREY.

CUMIN, kŭm'mĭn. s. A plant.

☞ This word, before Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary altered it, was, I believe, univerſally ſpelled with double *m*. Our anceſtors were homebred enough to think, that if we received a word from the Latin, and conformed to the quantity of that language, that it was neceſſary to ſhow that conformity by a ſpecific orthography of our own. Thus, the firſt *u* in *Cuminum* being ſhort, they doubled the *m* to indicate that ſhortneſs; as the analogy of our language would infallibly pronounce the *u* long, if the conſonant were ſingle in the ſame manner as in *Cubic*, *Cupid*, &c.—See DRAMA.

To CUMULATE, kū'mū-lāte. v. a. To heap together.

CUMULATION, kū-mū-lā'shŭn. s. The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION, kŭnk-tā'shŭn. s. Delay, procraſtination, dilatorineſs.

CUNCTATOR, kŭnk-tā'tŭr. s. One given to delay, a lingerer.

CUNEAL, kū'nē-ăl. a. Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED, kū'nē-ā-tĕd. a. Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kū-nē'ē-fŏrm. a. Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER, kŭn'nŭr. s. A kind of fiſh leſs than an oyſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks.

CUNNING, kŭn'nĭng. a. (410). Skilful, knowing, learned; performed with ſkill, artful; artfully deceitful, trickiſh, ſubtle, crafty.

CUNNING, kŭn'nĭng. s. Artifice, deceit, ſlyneſs, ſleight, fraudulent dexterity; art, ſkill, knowledge.

CUNNINGLY, kŭn'nĭng-lē. ad. Artfully, ſlyly, craftily.

CUNNING-MAN, kŭn-nĭng-măn'. s. A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kŭn'nĭng-nĕs. s. Deceitfulneſs, ſlyneſs.

CUP, kŭp. s. A ſmall veſſel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; ſocial entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the huſk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.

To CUP, kŭp. v. a. To ſupply with cups—obſolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glaſſes.

CUPBEARER, kŭp'bā-rŭr. s. An officer of the king's houſehold; an attendant to give wine at a feaſt.

CUPBOARD, kŭb'bŭrd. s. (412). A caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

CUPIDITY, kū-pĭd'ē-tē. s. (511). Concupiſcence, unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, kū'pō-lă. s. (92). A dome, the hemiſpherical ſummit of a building.

CUPPER, kŭp'pŭr. s. One who applies cupping-glaſſes, a ſcarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kŭp'pĭng-glăs. s. A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CUPREOUS, kū'prē-ŭs. a. Coppery, conſiſting of copper.

CUR, kŭr. s. A worthleſs degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kū'rā-bl. a. (405). That admits of a remedy.

CURABLENESS, kū'rā-bl-nĕs. s. Poſſibility to be healed.

CURACY, kū'rā-sē. s. Employment of a curate, employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, kū'rāte. s. (91). A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a pariſh prieſt.

CURATESHIP, kū'rāte-ſhĭp. s. The ſame with curacy.

CURATIVE, kū'rā-tĭv. a. (157). Relating to the care of diſeaſes, not preſervative.

CURATOR, kū-rā'tŏr. s. (521). One that has the care and ſuperintendence of any thing.

CURB, kŭrb. s. A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horſe; reſtraint, inhibition, oppoſition.

To CURB, kŭrb. v. a. To guide a horſe with a curb; to reſtrain, to inhibit, to check.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

CURD, kŭrd. s. The coagulation of milk.

To CURD, kŭrd. v. a. To turn to curds, to cauſe to coagulate.

To CURDLE, kŭrd'dl. v. n. (405). To coagulate, to concrete.

To CURDLE, kŭrd'dl. v. a. To cauſe to coagulate.

CURDY, kŭr'dė. a. Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, curdled.

CURE, kūre. s. Remedy, reſtorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CURE, kūre. v. a. To heal, to reſtore to health, to remedy; to prepare in any manner, ſo as to be preſerved from corruption.

CURELESS, kūre'lės. a. Without cure, without remedy.

CURER, kū'rŭr. s. (98). A healer, a phyſician.

CURFEW, kŭr'fū. s. An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man ſhould take up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fire-plate.

CURIALITY, kū-rė-ăl'ė-tė. s. The privileges or retinue of a court.

CURIOSITY, kū-rė-ŏs'ė-tė. s. Inquiſitiveneſs, inclination to inquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactneſs; an act of curioſity, nice experiment, an object of curioſity, rarity.

CURIOUS, kū'rė-ŭs. a. (314). Inquiſitive, deſirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to miſtake; difficult to pleaſe, ſolicitous of perfection; exact, nice, ſubtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finiſhed.

CURIOUSLY, kū'rė-ŭſ-lė. ad. Inquiſitively, attentively, ſtudiouſly; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.

CURL, kŭrl. s. A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, ſinuoſity, flexure.

To CURL, kŭrl. v. a. To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twiſt; to dreſs with curls; to raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities.

To CURL, kŭrl. v. n. To ſhrink into ringlets; to riſe in undulation; to twiſt itſelf.

CURLEW, kŭr'lū. s. A kind of water-fowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.

CURMUDGEON, kŭr-mŭd'jŭn. s. (259). An avaricious churliſh fellow, a miſer, a niggard, a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY, kŭr-mŭd'jŭn-lė. a. (259). Avaricious, covetous, churliſh, niggardly.

CURRANT, kŭr'rănt. s. The tree; a ſmall dried grape, properly written Corinth, from the place it came from.

CURRENCY, kŭr'rėn-sė. s. Circulation, power of paſſing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readineſs of utterance; continuance, conſtant flow; general eſteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued; the papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CURRENT, kŭr'rĕnt. a. Circulatory, paſſing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; common, general; popular, ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation; faſhionable, popular; paſſable, ſuch as may be allowed or admitted; what is now paſſing, as the current year.

CURRENT, kŭr'rĕnt. s. A running ſtream; currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places.

CURRENTLY, kŭr'rĕnt-lė. ad. In a conſtant motion; without oppoſition; popularly, faſhionably, generally; without ceaſing.

CURRENTNESS, kŭr'rĕnt-nės. s. Circulation; general reception; eaſineſs of pronunciation.

CURRIER, kŭr'rė-ŭr. s. One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things.

CURRISH, kŭr'rĭſh. a. Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, ſour, quarrelſome.

To CURRY, kŭr'rė. v. a. To dreſs leather, to beat, to drub; to rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery.

CURRYCOMB, kŭr'rė-kōme. s. An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes.

To CURSE, kŭrſe. v. a. To wiſh evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.

To CURSE, kŭrſe. v. n. To imprecate.

CURSE, kŭrſe. s. Malediction, wiſh of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.

CURSED, kŭr'sĕd. part. a. (362). Under a curſe, hateful, deteſtable; unholy, unſanctified; vexatious, troubleſome.

CURSEDLY, kŭr'sĕd-lė. ad. (364). Miſerably, ſhamefully.

CURSEDNESS, kŭr'sĕd-nės. s. The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CURSHIP, kŭr'ſhĭp. s. Dogſhip, meanneſs.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Cursitor, kŭr'sĕ-tŭr. s. An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.

Cursorary, kŭr'sŏ-rā-rē. a. Curſory, haſty, careleſs.

Cursorily, kŭr'sŏ-rē-lē. ad. Haſtily, without care.

Cursoriness, kŭr'sŏ-rē-nĕs. s. Slight attention.

Cursory, kŭr'sŏ-rē. a. Haſty, quick, inattentive, careleſs.

Curst, kŭrſt. a. Froward, peeviſh, malignant, malicious, ſnarling.

Curstness, kŭrſt'nĕs. s. Peeviſhneſs, frowardneſs, malignity.

Curt, kŭrt. a. Short.

To **Curtail**, kŭr-tāle'. v. a. To cut off, to cut ſhort, to ſhorten.

☞ This word is ſaid to be derived from the obligation peaſants were under, in the feudal times, of cutting off the tails of their dogs; as only gentlemen were allowed to have dogs with their tails on. This Dr. Johnſon has ſhown to be a vulgar error; the word being formerly written *Curtal*, from the Latin *curto*.

Curtain, kŭr'tĭn. s. (208). A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure; To draw the curtain, to cloſe ſo as to ſhut out the light, to open it ſo as to diſcern the objects; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions.

Curtain-lecture, kŭr'tĭn-lĕk'tſhŭre. s. A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

To **Curtain**, kŭr'tĭn. v. a. To incloſe with curtains.

Curtate Distance, kŭr'tāte diſ-tănſe. s. In aſtronomy, the diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptic.

Curtation, kŭr-tā'ſhŭn. s. The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance.

Curtsy, kŭrt'sē. s. See **Courtesy**.

Curvated, kŭr'vā-tĕd. a. Bent.

Curvation, kŭr-vā'ſhŭn. s. The act of bending or crooking.

Curvature, kŭr'vā-tſhŭre. s. (461). Crookedneſs, inflexion, manner of bending.

Curve, kŭrv. a. Crooked, bent, inflected.

Curve, kŭrv. s. Any thing bent, a flexure or crookedneſs.

To **Curve**, kŭrv. v. a. To bend, to crook, to inflect.

To **Curvet**, kŭr-vĕt'. v. n. To leap, to bound; to friſk, to be licentious.

Curvet, kŭr-vĕt'. s. A leap, a bound, a frolick, a prank.

Curvilinear, kŭr-vĕ-lĭn'yâr. a. Conſiſting of a crooked line; compoſed of crooked lines.

Curvity, kŭr'vĕ-tē. s. Crookedneſs.

Cushion, kŭſh'ŭn, or kŭſh'ŭn. s. (289). A pillow for the ſeat, a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

☞ I have given this word two ſounds; not that I think they are equally in uſe. I am convinced the firſt is the more general, but becauſe the other is but a trifling departure from it, and does not contradict the univerſal rule of pronouncing words of this termination.

Cushioned, kŭſh'ĭnd. a. (359). Seated on a cuſhion.

Cusp, kŭsp. s. A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

Cuspated, kŭs'pā-tĕd. } s. Ending in a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.
Cuspidated, kŭs'pĕ-dā-tĕd. }

Custard, kŭs'tŭrd. s. (88). A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar.

Custody, kŭs'tŏ-dē. s. Impriſonment, reſtraint of liberty; care, preſervation, ſecurity.

Custom, kŭs'tŭm. s. (166). Habit, habitual practice; faſhion, common way of acting; eſtabliſhed manner; practice of buying of certain perſons; application from buyers, as this trader has good cuſtom; in law, a law, or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed; tribute, tax paid for goods imported or exported.

Custom-house, kŭs'tŭm-hŏŭse. s. The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Customable, kŭs'tŭm-ā-bl. a. Common, habitual, frequent.

Customableness, kŭs'tŭm-ā-bl-nĕs. s. Frequency, habit; conformity to cuſtom.

Customably, kŭs'tŭm-ā-blē. ad. According to cuſtom.

Customarily, kŭs'tŭm-ăr-ĕ-lē. ad. Habitually, commonly.

Customariness, kŭs'tŭm-ăr-ē-nĕs. s. Frequency.

Customary, kŭs'tŭm-ăr-ē. a. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom, according to preſcription; habitual; uſual, wonted.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

CUSTOMED, kŭs'tŭmd. a. (359). Uſual, common.

CUSTOMER, kŭs'tŭm-ŭr. s. One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing.

CUSTREL, kŭs'trĕl. s. A buckler-bearer; a veſſel for holding wine.

To CUT, kŭt. pret. Cut, part. paſs. Cut. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument; to hew; to carve, to make by ſculpture; to form any thing by cutting; to pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation; to divide packs of cards; to interſect, to croſs, as one line cuts another; To cut down, to fell, to hew down, to excel, to overpower; To cut off, to ſeparate from the other parts, to deſtroy, to extirpate, to put to death untimely; to reſcind, to intercept, to hinder from union, to put an end to, to take away, to withhold, to preclude, to interrupt, to ſilence, to apoſtrophiſe, to abbreviate; To cut out, to ſhape, to form, to ſcheme, to contrive, to adapt, to debar, to excel, to outdo; To cut ſhort, to hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption, to abridge, as the ſoldiers were cut ſhort of their pay; To cut up, to divide an animal into convenient pieces, to eradicate.

To CUT, kŭt. v. n. To make its way by dividing obſtructions; to perform the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

CUT, kŭt. part. a. Prepared for uſe.

CUT, kŭt. s. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the reſt; a ſmall particle, a ſhred; a lot cut off a ſtick; a near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it; the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards: faſhion, form, ſhape, manner of cutting into ſhape; a fool or cully; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kū-tā'nē-ŭs. s. Relating to the ſkin.

CUTICLE, kū'tē-kl. s. (405). The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin; thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kū tĭk'ū-lăr. a. Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTLASS, kŭt'lăs. s. A broad cutting ſword.

CUTLER, kŭt'lŭr. s. (98). One who makes or ſells knives.

CUTPURSE, kŭt'pŭrſe. s. One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kŭt'tŭr. s. (98). An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'*th*rōte. s. A ruffian, a murderer, an aſſaſſin.

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'*th*rōte. a. Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

☞ This adjective is frequently uſed very abſurdly, (and not always by the loweſt of the people,) when it is applied to a houſe of entertainment that charges an exorbitant price; ſuch a houſe is not uncommonly, though very improperly, called a *Cut-throat-houſe*. This ſenſe, I ſee, has been adopted by Entick; though it ought not to have a place in any Dictionary.

CUTTING, kŭt'ting. s. A piece cut off, a chop.

CUTTLE, kŭt'tl. s. (405). A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CUTTLE, kŭt'tl. s. A foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, sī'kl. s. (405). A circle; a round of time, a ſpace in which the ſame revolution begins again, a periodical ſpace of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the ſame courſe begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, sī'klŏid. s. A geometrical curve.

☞ Sheridan and Buchanan pronounce the *y* in this word ſhort; and Aſh, Kenrick, and W. Johnſton, long.

CYCLOIDAL, sē-klŏid'ăl. a. (180). Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, sī-klō-pē'ĕd-â. s. A circle of knowledge, a courſe of the ſciences.

☞ I have in this word differed from Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnſon, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable inſtead of the penultimate. I know that Greek words of this termination have the accent on the penultimate ſyllable; but the antepenultimate accentuation is more agreeable to the genius of our tongue, and ſeems to have prevailed. For though Dr. Johnſon has given this word the penultimate accent, he has placed the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable of *Ambroſia*, *Euthanaſia*, and *Hydrophobia*, though theſe have all the accent on the penultimate in the Greek. It is true the *i* in the laſt ſyllable but one of *Cyclopædia* is a diphthong in the original; and this will induce thoſe who are fond of ſhowing their Greek learning to lay the accent on the penultimate, as its oppoſition

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

to general uſage will be an additional reaſon with them for preferring it. The pronunciation I have adopted I ſee is ſupported by Dr. Kenrick, Entick, Scott, Perry, and Buchanan, which abundantly ſhows the general current of cuſtom.

To theſe obſervations may be added, that if the *i* be accented, it muſt neceſſarily have the long open ſound, as in *Elegiac*, and not the ſound of *e*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it.

CYGNET, sĭg'nĕt. s. A young ſwan.

CYLINDER, sĭl'ĭn-dŭr. s. A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, sē-lĭn'drē-kăl. } a. Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.
CYLINDRICK, sē-lĭn'drĭk. }

CYMAR, sē-mār'. s. (180). A ſlight covering, a ſcarf.

CYMBAL, sĭm'băl. s. A muſical inſtrument.

CYNANTHROPY, sē-năn'*thr*ō-pē. s. A ſpecies of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS, sĭn-nē-jĕt'ĭks. s. The art of hunting.

CYNICAL, sĭn'ĭk-ăl. } a. Having the
CYNICK, sĭn'ĭk. } qualities of a dog, churliſh, brutal, ſnarling; ſatirical.

CYNICK, sĭn'nĭk. s. A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort, a follower of Diogenes; a ſnarler, a miſanthrope.

CYNOSURE, sĭn'ō-sūre, or sī'nō-sūre. s. The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer.

☞ I have, in the firſt ſyllable of this word, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, preferred the ſhort to the long ſound of *y*. My firſt reaſon is, that this letter in Greek is the ſame as in *Cynic* and *Cylinder*; both which have the *y* ſhort. The next reaſon is, the very general rule in our language of pronouncing the vowel ſhort in all ſimples which have the accent on the antepenultimate ſyllable (535) (537) (503). I am not certain, however, that the beſt uſage is not againſt me. Scott has the firſt ſound, and Sheridan and Entick the ſecond; the reſt of the Dictionaries either have not the word, or do not mark the quantity of the vowels.

CYPRESS-TREE, sī'prĕs-trēē. s. A tall ſtraight tree: its fruit is of no uſe, its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.

CYPRUS, sī'prŭs. s. A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

CYST, sĭſt. } s. A bag containCYSTIS, sĭs'tĭs. } ing ſome morbid matter.

CYSTICK, sĭs'tĭk. a. Containing in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, sĭs-tŏt'tō-mē. s. (518). The act or practice of opening incyſted tumours.

CZAR, zăr. s. The title of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

CZARINA, zā-rē'nā. s. The Empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

TO DAB, dăb. v. a. To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

DAB, dăb. s. A ſmall lump of any thing; a blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft; ſomething moiſt or flimſy thrown upon one; in low language, an artiſt; a kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

DAB-CHICK, dăb'tſhĭk. s. A waterfowl.

To DABBLE, dăb'bl. v. a. (405). To ſmear, to daub, to wet.

To DABBLE, dăb'bl. v. n. To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a ſlight manner, to tamper.

DABBLER, dăb'lŭr. s. One that plays in water; one that meddles without maſtery, a ſuperficial meddler.

DACE, dāſe. s. A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach.

DACTYLE, dăk'tĭl. s. (145). A poetical foot, conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort ones.

DAD, dăd. } s. The child's way
DADDY, dăd'dē. } of expreſſing father.

DAFFODIL, dăf'fō-dĭl.
DAFFODILLY, dăf'fō-dĭl'lē.
DAFFODOWNDILLY, dăf'fō-dŏŭn-dĭl'lē. } s.

This plant hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped.

To DAFT, dăft. v. a. To toſs aſide, to throw away ſlightly. Obſolete.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

DAG, dăg. s. A dagger; a hand-gun, a piſtol.

DAGGER, dăg'ŭr. s. (98) (381). A ſhort ſword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence; the obelus, as [†].

DAGGERSDRAWING, dăg'ŭrz-drăw-ing. s. The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.

To DAGGLE, dăg'gl. v. a. (405). To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DAGGLE, dăg'gl. v. n. To be in the mire.

DAGGLETAIL, dăg'gl-tāle. a. Bemired, beſpattered.

DAILY, dā'lė. a. Happening every day, quotidian.

DAILY, dā'lė. ad. Every day, very often.

DAINTILY, dāne'tė-lė. ad. Elegantly, delicately, deliciouſly, pleaſantly.

DAINTINESS, dāne'tė-nės. s. Delicacy, ſoftneſs; elegance, nicety; ſqueamiſhneſs, faſtidiouſneſs.

DAINTY, dāne'tė. a. Pleaſing to the palate; delicate, nice, ſqueamiſh; ſcrupulous; elegant; nice.

DAINTY, dāne'tė. s. Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondneſs formerly in uſe.

DAIRY, dā'rė. s. The place where milk is manufactured.

DAIRYMAID, dā'rė-māde. s. The woman ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the milk.

DAISY, dā'zė. s. (438). A ſpring flower.

DALE, dāle. s. A vale, a valley.

DALLIANCE, dāl'lė-ānſe. s. Interchange of careſſes, acts of fondneſs; conjugal converſation; delay, procraſtination.

DALLIER, dāl'lė-ŭr. s. A trifler, a fondler.

To DALLY, dāl'lė. v. n. To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange careſſes, to fondle; to ſport, to play, to frolick; to delay.

DAM, dăm. s. The mother.

DAM. dăm. s. A mole or bank to confine water.

To DAM, dăm. v. a. To confine, to ſhut up water by moles or dams.

DAMAGE, dăm'midje. s. (90). Miſchief, detrimcnt; loſs; the value of miſchief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate.

To DAMAGE, dăm'idje. v. a. (90). To miſchief, to injure, to impair.

To DAMAGE, dăm'idje. v. n. To take damage.

DAMAGEABLE, dăm'idje-ă-bl. a. Suſceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; miſchievous, pernicious.

DAMASCENE, dăm'zn. s. A ſmall black plum, a damſon.

DAMASK, dăm'ŭſk. s. (88). Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at Damaſcus, by which part riſes above the reſt in flowers.

To DAMASK, dăm'ŭſk. v. a. (88). To form flowers upon ſtuffs; to variegate, to diverſify.

DAMASK-ROSE, dăm'ŭſk-rōze. s. A red roſe.

DAME, dāme. s. A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; miſtreſs of a low family; women in general.

DAMES-VIOLET, dāmz-vi'ō-lėt. s. Queen's gillyflower.

To DAMN, dăm. v. a. (411). To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate; to procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiſs any publick performance, to explode.

DAMNABLE, dăm'nă-bl. a. Deſerving damnation.

DAMNABLY, dăm'nă-blė. a. In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment.

DAMNATION, dăm-nā'ſhŭn. s. Excluſion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal puniſhment.

DAMNATORY, dăm'nă-tŭr-ė. a. (512). Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, dămmd, or dăm'nėd. part. a. Hateful, deteſtable.

☞ This word, in familiar language, is ſcarcely ever uſed as an adjective, and pronounced in one ſyllable, but by the loweſt vulgar and profane; in ſerious ſpeaking it ought always, like *curſed*, to be pronounced in two (362). Thus in Shakeſpeare——

"But oh what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
"Who dotes, yet doubts--ſuſpects, yet ſtrongly loves."

There is a very ſingular uſage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it ſignifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authoriſed by the politeſt ſpeakers, has an unhallowed harſhneſs in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones. It is, at leaſt, the figure called *Catachreſis*.

DAMNIFICK, dăm-nĭf'ĭk. a. Procuring loſs, miſchievous.

To DAMNIFY, dăm'nė-fi. v. a. To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

DAMNINGNESS, dăm'nĭng-nĕs. s. Tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, dămp a. Moiſt, inclining to wet; dejected, ſunk, depreſſed.

DAMP, dămp. s. Fog, moiſt air, moiſture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depreſſion of ſpirit.

To DAMP, dămp. v. a. To wet, to moiſten; to depreſs, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.

DAMPISHNESS, dămp'ĭsh-nĕs. s. Tendency to wetneſs, moiſture.

DAMPNESS, dămp'nĕs s. Moiſture.

DAMPY, dămp'ē a. Dejected, gloomy, ſorrowful.

DAMSEL, dăm'zĕl. s. (102). A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country laſs.

DAMSON, dăm'zn. s. (170). A ſmall black plum.

DAN, dăn. s. The old term of honour for men.

To DANCE, dânſe. v. n. (78) (79). To move in meaſure.

To DANCE, dânſe. v. a. To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

DANCE, dânſe. s. (78) (79). A motion of one or many in concert.

DANCER, dân'sûr. s. One that practiſes the art of dancing.

DANCINGMASTER, dân'sĭng-mâs-tûr. s. One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANCINGSCHOOL, dân'sĭng-ſkōōl. s. The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, dăn-dē-lī'ŭn s. The name of a plant, ſo called from its likeneſs to the tooth of a lion.

To DANDLE, dăn'dl. v. a. (405). To ſhake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.

DANDLER, dănd'lûr. s. He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF, dăn'drŭf. s. Scurf in the head.

DANEWORT, dâne'wûrt. s. A ſpecies of elder, called alſo dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

DANGER, dâne'jûr s. (98). Riſk, hazard, peril.

To DANGER, dâne'jûr. v. a. To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in uſe.

DANGERLESS, dâne'jûr-lĕs. a. Without hazard, without riſque.

DANGEROUS, dâne'jûr-ŭs. a. (543). Hazardous, perilous.

DANGEROUSLY, dâne'jûr-ŭs-lē. ad. Hazardouſly, perilouſly, with danger.

DANGEROUSNESS, dâne'jûr-ŭs-nĕs. s. Danger, hazard, peril.

To DANGLE, dăng'gl. v. n. (405). To hang looſe and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.

DANGLER, dăng'glûr. s. A man that hangs about women.

DANK, dăngk. a. (408). Damp, moiſt.

DANKISH, dăngk-ĭsh. a. Somewhat dank.

DAPPER, dăp'pûr. a. (98). Little and active, lively without bulk.

DAPPERLING, dăp'pûr-lĭng. s. A dwarf.

DAPPLE, dăp'pl. a. (405). Marked with various colours, variegated.

To DAPPLE, dăp'pl. v. a. To ſtreak, to vary.

DAR, dâr. (78). } s. A fiſh found in
DART, dârt. } the river Severn in England.

To DARE, dâre. v. n. pret. I durſt, part. I have dared. To have courage for any purpoſe, to be adventurous.

☞ If I am not miſtaken, there is a prevailing pronunciation of this word in Ireland, which makes it a perfect rhyme to *far*, *bar*, &c. That this is contrary to univerſal uſage in England, and to the moſt general rule in the language, needs not be inſiſted on; the only word of a ſimilar form which is ſo pronounced, is the firſt perſon plural of the verb to *be*. But this it muſt be remembered, is an auxiliary verb; and the auxiliary verbs, being as irregular in their pronunciation as in their form, are but indifferent models by which to regulate the reſt of the language.

To DARE, dâre. v. a. To challenge, to defy.

☞ In this ſenſe, this verb is regular.

To DARE LARKS, dâre lârks. v. n. To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs.

DARE, dâre. s. Defiance, challenge. Not in uſe.

DAREFUL, dâre'fŭl. a. Full of defiance.

DARING, dâ'rĭng. a. Bold, adventurous, fearleſs.

DARINGLY, dâ'rĭng-lē. ad. Boldly, courageouſly.

DARINGNESS, dâ'rĭng-nĕs. s. Boldneſs.

DARK, dârk a. Without light; not of a ſhowy or vivid colour; blind; opake; obſcure; ignorant; gloomy.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To DARK, dârk. v. a. To darken, to obſcure.

To DARKEN, dâr'kn. v. a. (405). To make dark; to perplex; to ſully.

To DARKEN, dâr'kn. v. n. To grow dark.

DARKLING, dârk'ling. part. a. Being in the dark.

DARKLY, dârk'lè. ad. In a ſituation void of light, obſcurely, blindly.

DARKNESS, dârk'nès. s. Abſence of light; opakeneſs; obſcurity; wickedneſs; the empire of Satan.

DARKSOME, dârk'sûm. a. Gloomy, obſcure.

DARLING, dâr-ling. a. Favourite, dear, beloved. A contraction of dearling, or little dear (515).

DARLING, dâr'ling. s. A favourite, one much beloved.

To DARN, dârn. v. a. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

DARNEL, dâr'nil. s. (99). A weed growing in the fields.

DART, dârt. s. A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand.

To DART, dârt. v. a. To throw offenſively; to throw, to emit.

To DART, dârt. v. n. To fly as a dart.

To DASH, dâſh. v. a. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething; to break by colliſion; to throw water in flaſhes; to beſpatter, to beſprinkle; to mingle, to change by ſome ſmall admixture; to form or print in haſte; to obliterate, to croſs out; to confound, to make aſhamed ſuddenly.

To DASH, dâſh. v. n. To fly off the ſurface; to fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe; to ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly.

DASH, dâſh. s Colliſion; infuſion; a mark in writing, a line ——; ſtroke, blow.

DASH, dâſh. ad. An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

DASTARD, dâs'târd. s. (88). A coward, a poltron.

To DASTARDISE, dâs'târ-dize. v. a. To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

DASTARDLY, dâs'târd-lè. a. Cowardly, mean, timorous.

DASTARDY, dâs'târ-dè. s. Cowardlineſs.

DATE, dâte. s. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time ſtipulated when any thing ſhould be done; end, concluſion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date-tree.

DATE-TREE, dâte'trèe. s. A ſpecies of palm.

To DATE, dâte. v. a. To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

DATELESS, dâte'lès. a. Without any fixed term.

DATIVE, dâ'tiv. a. (157). In grammar, the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

To DAUB, dâwb. v. a (213). To ſmear with ſomething adhefive; to paint coarſely; to lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly; to flatter groſsly.

DAUBER, dâw'bûr. s. (98). A coarſe low painter.

DAUBY, dâw'bè. a. Viſcous, glutinous, adhefive.

DAUGHTER, dâw'tûr. s. (218). The female offspring of a man or woman; in poetry, any deſcendant; the penitent of a confeſſor.

To DAUNT, dânt. v. a. (214). To diſcourage, to fright.

DAUNTLESS, dânt'lès. a. Fearleſs, not dejected.

DAUNTLESSNESS, dânt'lès-nès. s. Fearleſſneſs.

DAW, dâw. s. The name of a bird.

To DAWN, dâwn. v. n. To begin to grow light; to glimmer obſcurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give ſome promiſes of luſtre.

DAWN, dâwn. s. The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe; beginning, firſt riſe.

DAY, dâ. s. (220). The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the time from noon to noon; light, ſunſhine; the day of conteſt, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for ſome commemoration; from day to day, without a certainty or continuance.

DAYBED, dâ'bèd. s. A bed uſed for idleneſs.

DAYBOOK, dâ'bôôk. s. A tradeſman's journal.

DAYBREAK, dâ'brâke. s. The dawn, the firſt appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR, dâ'lâ-bûr. s. Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, dâ-lâ'bûr-ûr. s. One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dâ'lite. s. The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLILY, dâ'li-lè. s. The ſame with aſphodel.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

DAYSPRING, dā'ſpring. s. The riſe of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dā'ſtār. s. The morning ſtar.

DAYTIME, dā'time. s. The time in which there is light, oppoſed to night.

DAYWORK, dā'wŭrk. s. Work impoſed by the day, day-labour.

DAZIED, dā'zĭd. a. (282). Beſprinkled with daiſies.

To DAZZLE, dăz'zl. v. a. (405). To overpower with light or brightneſs.

To DAZZLE, dăz'zl. v. n. To be overpowered with light or brightneſs.

DEACON, dē'kn. s. (170) (227). One of the loweſt order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dē'kn-nĕs. s. A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dē'kn-rē. } s. The
DEACONSHIP, dē'kn-ſhĭp. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dĕd. a. (234). Deprived of life; inanimate; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs; empty; uſeleſs; dull, gloomy; frigid; vapid; ſpiritleſs; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of ſin.

To DEADEN, dĕd'dn. v. a. (405). To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation; to make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

DEAD-DOING, dĕd'dō-ĭng. part. a. Deſtructive, killing, miſchievous.

DEAD-LIFT, dĕd-lĭft'. s. Hopeleſs exigence.

DEADLY, dĕd'lē. a. Deſtructive, mortal, implacable.

DEADLY, dĕd'lē. ad. In a manner reſembling the dead; mortally; implacable, irreconcileably.

DEADNESS, dĕd'nĕs. s. Want of warmth; weakneſs of the vital powers; vapidneſs of liquors, loſs of ſpirit.

DEADNETTLE, dĕd'nĕt'tl. s. A weed, the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dĕd'rĕk'nĭng. s. That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, dĕf. a. (234). Wanting the ſenſe of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obſcurely heard.

To DEAFEN, dĕf'fn. v. a. (405). To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, dĕf'lē. ad. Without ſenſe of ſounds; obſcurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, dĕf'nĕs. s. Want of the power of hearing; unwillingneſs to hear.

DEAL, dēle. s. (227). Great part; quantity, degree of more or leſs; the art or practice of dealing cards; firwood, the wood of pines.

To DEAL, dēle. v. a. To diſpoſe to different perſons; to diſtribute cards; to ſcatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another

To DEAL, dēle. v. n. To traffick, to tranſact buſineſs; to act between two perſons, to intervene; to behave well or ill in any tranſaction; to act in any manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practiſe; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to uſe well or ill, to contend with.

To DEALBATE, dē-ăl'bāte. v. a. To whiten, to bleach.

DEALBATION, dē-ăl-bā'ſhŭn. s. The act of bleaching.

DEALER, dē'lŭr. s. (98). One that has to do with any thing; a trader or trafficker; a perſon who deals the cards.

DEALING, dē'lĭng. s. Practice, action; intercourſe; meaſures of treatment; traffick, buſineſs.

DEAMBULATION, dē-ăm-bŭ-lā'ſhŭn. s. The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, dē-ăm'bŭ-lā-tŭr-ē. a. Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, dēne. s. (227). The ſecond dignitary of a dioceſe.

DEANERY, dē'nŭr-rē. s. (98). The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the houſe of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dēne'ſhĭp. s. The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dēre. a. (227). Beloved, darling; valuable, coſtly; ſcarce; ſad, hateful, grievous. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

DEAR, dēre. s. A word of endearment.

DEARBOUGHT, dēre'bawt. a. Purchaſed at a high price.

DEARLY, dēre'lē. ad. With great fondneſs; at a high price.

To DEARN, dărn. v. a. To mend clothes.—See DARN.

DEARNESS, dēre'nĕs. s. Fondneſs, kindneſs, love; ſcarcity, high price.

DEARTH, dĕrth. s. (234). Scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine; barrenneſs.

To DEARTICULATE, dē-ăr-tĭk'ū-lāte. v. a. To diſjoint, to diſmember.

DEATH, dĕth. s. (234). The extinction of life; mortality; the ſtate of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of morta-

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lity represented by a skeleton; in theology, damnation, eternal torments.

DEATH-BED, dĕ*th*'bĕd. s. The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

DEATHFUL, dĕ*th*'fŭl. a. Full of slaughter, destructive, murderous.

DEATHLESS, dĕ*th*'lĕs. a. Immortal, never-dying.

DEATHLIKE, dĕ*th*'like. a. Resembling death, still.

DEATH'S-DOOR, dĕ*th*'s-dōre'. s. A near approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, dĕ*th*s'măn. s. (88). Executioner, hangman, headsman.

DEATHWATCH, dĕ*th*'wŏtsh. s. An insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

To DEBARK, dė-bărk'. v. a. To disembark.

To DEBAR, dė-bär'. v. a. To exclude, to preclude.

To DEBASE, dė-bāse'. v. a. To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to sink into meanness; to adulterate, to lessen in value by base admixtures.

DEBASEMENT, dė-bāse'mĕnt. s. The act of debasing or degrading.

DEBASER, dė-bā'sŭr. s. (98). He that debases, he that adulterates, he that degrades another.

DEBATABLE, dė-bāte'ā-bl. a. Disputable.

DEBATE, dė-bāte'. s. A personal dispute, a controversy; a quarrel, a contest.

To DEBATE, dė-bāte'. v. a. To controvert, to dispute, to contest.

To DEBATE, dė-bāte'. v. n. To deliberate; to dispute.

DEBATEFUL, dė-bāte'fŭl. a. Quarrelsome, contentious.

DEBATEMENT, dė-bāte'mĕnt. s. Contest, controversy.

DEBATER, dė-bā'tŭr. s. (98). A disputant, a controvertist.

To DEBAUCH, dė-bawtsh'. v. n. (213). To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.

DEBAUCH, dė-bawtsh'. s. A fit of intemperance, lewdness.

DEBAUCHEE, dĕb-ăw-shēe'. s. A lecher, a drunkard.

DEBAUCHER, dė-bawtsh'ŭr. s. One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBAUCHERY, dė-bawtsh'ŭr-rė. s. The practice of excess, lewdness.

DEBAUCHMENT, dė-bawtsh'mĕnt. s The act of debauching or vitiating, corruption.

To DEBEL, dė-bĕl'. } v. a.
To DEBELLATE, dė-bĕl'lāte. }
To conquer, to overcome in war.

DEBELLATION, dĕb-bĕl-ā'shŭn. s. The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE, dė-bĕn'tshŭre. s. A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

DEBILE, dĕb'ĭl. a. (145). Feeble, languid.

To DEBILITATE, dė-bĭl'ė-tāte. v. a. To make faint, to enfeeble.

DEBILITATION, dė-bĭl-ė-tā'shŭn. s. The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, dė-bĭl'ė-tė. s. Weakness, feebleness.

DEBONAIR, dĕb-ō-nāre'. a. Elegant, civil, well bred.

DEBONAIRLY, dĕb-ō-nāre'lė. ad. Elegantly.

DEBT, dĕt. s. (347). That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

DEBTED, dĕt'ĕd. part. a. Indebted, obliged to.

DEBTOR, dĕt'tŭr. s. (98). He that owes something to another; one that owes money; one side of an account book.

DECACUMINATED, dė-kā-kū'mė-nā-tĕd. a. Having the top cut off.

DECADE, dĕk'ād. s. (529). The sum of ten.

DECADENCY, dė-kā'dĕn-sė. s. Decay, fall.

DECAGON, dĕk'ā-gŏn. s. (503). A plain figure in geometry.

DECALOGUE, dĕk'ā-lŏg. s. (338). The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

To DECAMP, dė-kămp'. v. a. To shift the camp, to move off.

DECAMPMENT, dė-kămp'mĕnt. s. The act of shifting the camp.

To DECANT, dė-kănt'. v. a. To pour off gently, so as to leave the sediment behind.

DECANTATION, dĕk-ăn-tā'shŭn. s. The act of decanting.

DECANTER, dė-kăn'tŭr. s. (98). A glass vessel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear.

To DECAPITATE, dė-kăp'ė-tāte. v. a. To behead.

To DECAY, dė-kā'. v. n. (220). To lose excellence, to decline.

DECAY, dė-kā'. s. Decline from the state of perfection; declension from prosperity; consumption.

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

DECAYER, dè-kâ'ûr. s. (98). That which cauſes decay.

DECEASE, dè-sêſe'. s. (227). Death, departure from life.

To DECEASE, dè-sêſe'. v. n. To die, to depart from life.

DECEIT, dè-sête'. s. (250). Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; ſtratagem, artifice.

DECEITFUL, dè-sête'fûl. a. Fraudulent, full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, dè-sête'fûl-è. ad. Fraudulently.

DECEITFULNESS, dè-sête'fûl-nês. s. Tendency to deceive.

DECEIVABLE, dè-sè'vâ-bl. a. Subject to fraud, expoſed to impoſture.

DECEIVABLENESS, dè-sè'vâ-bl-nês. s. Liableneſs to be deceived.

To DECEIVE, dè-sêve'. v. a. (250). To bring into errour; to delude by ſtratagem.

DECEIVER, dè-sè'vûr. s. One that leads another into errour.

DECEMBER, dè-sêm'bûr. s. (98). The laſt month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, dè-sêm'pè-dâl. a. Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, dè-sêm'vè-râte. s (91). The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCY, dè'sên-sè. s. Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; ſuitableneſs of character, propriety; modeſty.

DECENNIAL, dè-sên'nè-âl. a. (113). What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENT, dè'sênt. a. Becoming, fit, ſuitable.

DECENTLY, dè'sênt-lè. ad. In a proper manner, with ſuitable behaviour.

DECEPTIBILITY, dè-sêp-tè-bil'è-tè. s. Liableneſs to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dè-sêp'tè-bl. a. (405). Liable to be deceived.

DECEPTION, dè-sêp'ſhûn. s. The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the ſtate of being deceived.

DECEPTIOUS, dè-sêp'ſhûs. a. (314). Deceitful.

DECEPTIVE, dè-sêp'tîv. a. (157). Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, dès'ép-tûr-è. a. Containing means of deceit.—See RECEPTORY.

DECERPT, dè-sêrpt'. a. Diminiſhed, taken off.

DECERPTIBLE, dè-sêrp'tè-bl. a. That may be taken off.

DECERPTION, dè-sêrp'ſhûn. s. The act of leſſening, or taking off.

DECESSION, dè-sêſh'ûn. s. A departure.

To DECHARM, dè-tſhârm'. v. a. To counteract a charm, to diſinchant.

To DECIDE, dè-side'. v. a. To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a queſtion or diſpute.

DECIDENCE, dès'è-dênse. s. (503). The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, dè-si'dûr. s. (98). One who determines cauſes; one who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, dè-sid'ù-ûs, or dè-sid'jù-ûs. a. (293). Falling, not perennial.

DECIMAL, dès'è-mâl. a. Numbered by ten.

To DECIMATE, dès'è-mâte. v. a. (91). To tithe, to take the tenth; to puniſh every tenth ſoldier by lot.

DECIMATION, dès-sè-mâ'ſhûn. s. A tithing, a ſelection of every tenth; a ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier for puniſhment.

To DECIPHER, dè-si'fûr. v. a. To explain that which is written in epithets; to mark down in characters; to ſtamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.

DECIPHERER, dè si'fûr-ûr. s. One who explains writings in cypher.

DECISION, dè-sizh'ûn. s. Determination of a difference; determination of an event.

DECISIVE, dè-si'sîv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of ſettling any event.

DECISIVELY, dè si sîv-lè. ad. In a concluſive manner.

DECISIVENESS, dè-si'sîv-nês. s. The power of terminating any difference, as ſettling an event.

DECISORY, dè si'sò-rè. a. (429) (557). Able to determine or decide.

To DECK, dêk. v. a. To overſpread; to dreſs; to adorn.

DECK, dêk. s. The floor of a ſhip; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECKER, dek'kûr. s. A dreſſer.

To DECLAIM, dè-klâme'. v. n. To harangue, to ſpeak ſet orations.

DECLAIMER, dè-klâ'mûr. s. One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions.

DECLAMATION, dèk klâ-mâ'ſhûn. s. (530). A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions, an harangue.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

DECLAMATOR, dĕk-klā-mā'tŭr. s. (521). A declaimer, an orator.

DECLAMATORY, dĕ-klăm'mā-tŭr-ē. a. Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the paſſions (512).

DECLARABLE, dĕ-klā'rā-bl. a. Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, dĕk-klā-rā'ſhŭn. s. (530). A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of ſomething doubtful; in law, declaration is the ſhowing forth of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, dĕ-klăr'ā-tĭv. a. Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation (157).

DECLARATORILY, dĕ-klăr'ā-tŭr-ē-lē. ad. In the form of a declaration, not promiſſively.

DECLARATORY, dĕ-klăr'ā-tŭr-ē. a. Affirmative, expreſſive (512).

To DECLARE, dĕ-klāre'. v. a. To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publiſh, to proclaim, to ſhow in open view.

To DECLARE, dĕ-klāre'. v. n. To make a declaration.

DECLAREMENT, dĕ-klāre'mĕnt. s. Diſcovery, declaration, teſtimony.

DECLARER, dĕ-klā'rŭr. s. (98). One that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, dĕ-klĕn'ſhŭn. s. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence; declination, deſcent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, dĕ-klī'nā-bl. a. (405). Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dĕk-klĕ-nā'ſhŭn. s. Deſcent, change from a better to a worſe ſtate, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt; in aſtronomy, the declination of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator.

DECLINATOR, dĕk-lĕ-nā'tŭr. (521).

DECLINATORY, dĕ-klī'nā-tŭr-ē. s. An inſtrument in dialing.—See INCLINATORY.

To DECLINE, dĕ-kline'. v. n. To lean downwards; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to ſhun, to refuſe, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

To DECLINE, dĕ-kline'. v. a. To bend downwards, to bring down; to ſhun, to refuſe, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, dĕ-kline'. s. The ſtate of tendency to the worſe, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dĕ-kliv'ĕ-tē. s. (511). Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual deſcent.

DECLIVOUS, dĕ-klī'vŭs. a. (503). Gradually deſcending, not precipitous.

To DECOCT, dĕ-kŏkt'. v. a. To prepare by boiling for any uſe, to digeſt in hot water; to digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach; to boil up to a conſiſtence.

DECOCTIBLE, dĕ-kŏk'tĕ-bl. a. That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, dĕ-kŏk'ſhŭn. s. The act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCTURE, dĕ-kŏk'tſhŭre. s. (461). A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION, dĕk-kŏl-lā'ſhŭn. s. The act of beheading.

To DECOMPOSE, dĕ-kŏm-pōze'. v. a. (*Decompoſer*, French). To diſſolve or reſolve a mixed body.

☞ This word is neither in Johnſon's Dictionary, nor any other I have ſeen, but is of ſuch frequent uſe as to deſerve a place in all. To *Decompound* is frequently uſed in this ſenſe, but improperly; for that word ſignifies to mix compounded things together, while to *Decompoſe* means to unmix or analize things.

DECOMPOSITE, dĕ-kŏm-pŏz'ĭt. a. (154). Compounded a ſecond time.

DECOMPOSITION, dĕ-kŏm-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of compounding things already compounded.

To DECOMPOUND, dĕ-kŏm-pŏund'. v. a. To compoſe of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, dĕ-kŏm-pŏund'. a. Compoſed of things or words already compounded.

To DECORATE, dĕk'kō-rāte. v. a. (91). To adorn, to embelliſh, to beautify.

DECORATION, dĕk-kō-rā'ſhŭn. s. Ornament, added beauty.

DECORATOR, dĕk'kō-rā-tŭr. s. (521). An adorner.

DECOROUS, dĕ-kō'rŭs. s. (503). Decent, ſuitable to a character.

☞ An uneducated Engliſh ſpeaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much ſhocked at ſuch a departure from claſſical propriety, as in the words *ſonorous* and *canorous* (512). When once the mere Engliſh ſcholar is ſet right in this word, he will be ſure to pronounce *Dedeco-*

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

rous with the accent on the penultimate likewiſe; and when he is told that this is wrong, becauſe that ſyllable in the Latin word is ſhort, he will not fail to pronounce *Indecorous* with the antepenultimate accent; but what will be his ſurprize when he is informed that this too is wrong, becauſe the penultimate ſyllable in Latin is long.—See INDECOROUS.

To DECORTICATE, dē-kôr'tē-kāte. v. a. To diveſt of the bark or huſk.

DECORTICATION, dē kôr-tē-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECORUM, dē kō'rŭm. s. Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, ſeemlineſs.

To DECOY, dē-kōē'. v. a. (329). To lure into a cage, to intrap.

DECOY, dē-koē'. s. Allurement to miſchief.

DECOYDUCK, dē-kōē'dŭk. s. A duck that lures others.

To DECREASE, dē-krēſe'. v. n. (227). To grow leſs, to be diminiſhed.

To DECREASE, dē-krēſe'. v. a. To make leſs, to diminiſh.

DECREASE, dē-krēſe'. s. The ſtate of growing leſs, decay; the wane of the moon.

To DECREE, dē-krēē'. v. n. To make an edict, to appoint by edict.

To DECREE, dē-krēē'. v. a. To doom, or aſſign by a decree.

DECREE, dē-krēē'. s. An edict, a law; an eſtabliſhed rule; a determination of a ſuit.

DECREMENT, dĕk'krē-mĕnt. s. (503). Decreaſe, the ſtate of growing leſs, the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

DECREPIT, dē-krĕp'ĭt. a. Waſted or worn out with age.

☞ This word is frequently miſpronounced, as if ſpelled *decrepid*.

To DECREPITATE, dē-krĕp'ē-tāte. v. a. To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, dē-krĕp-ē-tā'ſhŭn. s. The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes over the fire.

DECREPITNESS, dē-krĕp'ĭt-nĕs. } s.
DECREPITUDE, dē-krĕp'ē-tūde. }
The laſt ſtage of decay, the laſt effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, dē-krĕs'sĕnt. a. Growing leſs.

DECRETAL, dē-krē'tăl. a. Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECRETAL, dē krē'tăl, or dĕk'rē-tăl. s. A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.

☞ All our lexicographers, except Dr. Johnſon, place the accent on the ſecond ſyllable of this word; and this accentuation, it muſt be confeſſed, is agreeable to the beſt uſage. But Dr. Johnſon's accentuation on the firſt ſyllable is unqueſtionably the moſt agreeable to Engliſh analogy; firſt, becauſe it is a triſyllable and a ſimple (503); next, becauſe it is derived from the latter Latin *Decretalis*; which, in our pronunciation of it, has an accent on the firſt and third ſyllable; and therefore, when adopted into our language, by dropping the laſt ſyllable, takes the accent on the firſt. See *Academy*. That this is the general analogy of accenting words from the Latin which drop the laſt ſyllable, is evident from the words *Decrement*, *Increment*, *Interval*, &c.

DECRETIST, dē-krē'tĭſt. s. One that ſtudies the decretals.

DECRETORY, dĕk'krē-tŭr-ē. a. (557) (512). Judicial, definitive.

DECRIAL, dē-krī'ăl. s. Clamorous cenſure, haſty or noiſy condemnation.

To DECRY, dē-krī'. v. a. To cenſure, to blame clamorouſly, to clamour againſt.

DECUMBENCE, dē-kŭm'bĕnse. } s.
DECUMBENCY, dē-kŭm'bĕn-sē. }
The act of lying down, the poſture of lying down.

DECUMBITURE, dē-kŭm'bē-tūre. s. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

DECUPLE, dĕk'ū-pl. a. (405). Tenfold.

DECURION, dē-kū'rē-ŭn. s. A commander over ten.

DECURSION, dē-kŭr'ſhŭn. s. The act of running down.

DECURTATION, dēk-kŭr-tā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of cutting ſhort.

To DECUSSATE, dē-kŭs'sāte. v. a. To interſect at acute angles.

DECUSSATION, dēk-kŭſ-ſā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of croſſing, ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.

To DEDECORATE, dē-dĕk'kō-rāte. v. a. To diſgrace, to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, dē-dĕk-kō-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of diſgracing.

DEDECOROUS, dē-dĕk'kō-rŭs. a. Diſgraceful, reproachful.—See DECOROUS.

DEDENTITION, dēd-dĕn-tĭſh'ŭn. s. (530). Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth.

To DEDICATE, dĕd'ē-kāte. v. a. To devote to ſome divine power; to appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe; to inſcribe to a patron.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

DEDICATE, dĕd'ĕ-kāte. a. Conſecrate, devote, dedicated.

DEDICATION, dĕd-ĕ-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe, conſecration; addreſs to a patron.

DEDICATOR, dĕd'ĕ-kā-tŭr. s. (521). One who inſcribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, dĕd'ĕ-kā-tŭr-ĕ. a. Compoſing a dedication.—See DOMESTIC (503).

DEDITION, dĕ-dĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of yielding up any thing.

To DEDUCE, dĕ-dūſe'. v. a. To draw in a regular connected ſeries; to form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions; to lay down in regular order.

DEDUCEMENT, dĕ-dūſe'mĕnt. s. The thing deduced, conſequential propoſition.

DEDUCIBLE, dĕ-dū'sĕ-bl. a. Collectible by reaſon.

DEDUCIVE, dĕ-dū'sĭv. a. Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDUCT, dĕ-dŭkt'. v. a. To ſubtract, to take away.

DEDUCTION, dĕ-dŭk'ſhŭn. s. Conſequential collection, conſequence; that which is deducted.

DEDUCTIVE, dĕ-dŭk'tĭv. a. Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, dĕ-dŭk'tĭv-lĕ. ad. Conſequentially, by regular deduction.

DEED, dēēd. s. Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

DEEDLESS, dēēd'lĕs. a. Unactive.

To DEEM, dēēm. v. n. part. Dempt, or Deemed. To judge, to conclude upon conſideration.

DEEM, dēēm. s. Judgement, opinion. Obſolete.

DEEP, dēēp. a. Meaſured from the ſurface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not ſuperficial, not obvious; ſagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, politick, inſidious; grave, ſolemn; dark coloured; having a great degree of ſtillneſs or gloom; baſs, grave in ſound.

DEEP, dēēp. s. The ſea, the main; the moſt ſolemn or ſtill part.

To DEEPEN, dēēp'pn. v. a. (359). To make deep, to ſink far below the ſurface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make ſad or gloomy.

DEEPMOUTHED, dēēp'mŏŭthd. a. Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

DEEPMUSING, dēēp-mū'zĭng. a. Contemplative, loſt in thought.

DEEPLY, dēēp'lĕ. ad. To a great depth, far below the ſurface; with great ſtudy or ſagacity; ſorrowfully, ſolemnly; with a tendency to darkneſs of colour; in a high degree.

DEEPNESS, dēēp'nĕs. s. Entrance far below the ſurface, profundity; depth.

DEER, dēēr. s. That claſs of animals which is hunted for veniſon.

To DEFACE, dĕ-fāſe'. v. a. To deſtroy, to raze, to diſfigure.

DEFACEMENT, dĕ-fāſe'mĕnt. s. Violation, injury; eraſement.

DEFACER, dĕ-fā'sŭr. s. (98). Deſtroyer, aboliſher, violater.

DEFAILANCE, dĕ-fā'lānſe. s. Failure.

To DEFALCATE, dĕ-fāl'kāte. v. a. To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

☞ The *a* in this word does not go into the broad German *a* in *fall*, not only becauſe the conſonant that follows the *l* is carried off to the ſucceeding ſyllable, but becauſe the word is derived from the Latin; and it muſt be carefully obſerved, that words from the learned languages preſerve the *a* before *l*, and another conſonant in the ſhort middle ſound of that vowel; in the ſame manner as *u* in *fulminate* preſerves the ſhort ſound of that letter, and is not pronounced like the ſame vowel in *full* (84) (177).

DEFALCATION, dĕf-fāl-kā'ſhŭn. s. (530). Diminution.

DEFAMATORY, dĕ-fām'mā-tŭr-ĕ. a. Calumnious, unjuſtly cenſorious, libellous.

To DEFAME, dĕ-fāme'. v. a. To cenſure falſely in publick, to diſhonour by reports.

DEFAMER, dĕ-fā'mŭr. s. One that injures the reputation of another.

To DEFATIGATE, dĕ-fāt'ĕ-gāte. v. a. To weary.

DEFATIGATION, dĕ-fāt-ĕ-gā'ſhŭn. s. Wearineſs.

DEFAULT, dĕ-fāwlt'. s. Omiſſion of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect, want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned.—See FAULT.

DEFAULTER, dĕ-fāwlt'ŭr. s. One who is deficient in duty. A peculator.

DEFEASANCE, dĕ-fē'zānſe. s. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeaſance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, dĕ-fē'zĕ-bl. a. That which may be annulled.

DEFEAT, dĕ-fēte'. s. The overthrow of an army; act of deſtruction, deprivation.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To DEFEAT, dē-fēte'. v. a. To overthrow; to fruſtrate.

DEFEATURE, dē-fē'tſhŭre. s. (461). Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in uſe.

To DEFECATE, dĕf'fē-kāte. v. a. To purge, to cleanſe; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture (503).

DEFECATE, dĕf'fē-kāte. a. Purged from lees or foulneſs.

DEFECATION, dĕf-fē-kā'ſhŭn. s. Purification.

DEFECT, dē-fĕkt'. s. Want, abſence of ſomething neceſſary; failing; a fault, a blemiſh.

DEFECTIBILITY, dē-fĕk-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The ſtate of failing, imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, dē-fĕk'tē-bl. a. Imperfect, deficient.

DEFECTION, dē-fĕk'ſhŭn. s. A falling away, apoſtacy; an abandoning of a king or ſtate; revolt.

DEFECTIVE, dē-fĕk'tĭv. a. (157). Full of defects, imperfect, not ſufficient; faulty, blameable.

DEFECTIVENESS, dē-fĕk'tĭv-nĕs. s. Want, faultineſs.

DEFENCE, dē-fĕnſe'. s. Guard, protection; vindication, juſtification, apology; prohibition; reſiſtance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in fortification, the part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS, dē-fĕnſe'lĕs. a. Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.

To DEFEND, dē-fĕnd'. v. a. To ſtand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cauſe.

DEFENDABLE, dē-fĕn'dā bl. a. That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, dē-fĕn'dănt. a. Defenſive, fit for defence.

DEFENDANT, dē-fĕn'dănt. s. He that defends againſt aſſailants; in law, the perſon accuſed or ſued.

DEFENDER, dē-fĕn'dŭr. s. (98). One that defends, a champion; an aſſerter, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, dē-fĕn'ſā-tĭv. s. Guard, defence; in ſurgery, a bandage, plaſter, or the like.

DEFENSIBLE, dē-fĕn'ſē-bl. a. That may be defended; juſtifiable, capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, dē fĕn'ſĭv. a. (428). That ſerves to defend, proper for defence; in a ſtate or poſture of defence.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fĕn'ſĭv. s. (158). Safeguard; ſtate of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, dē-fĕn'ſĭv-lē. ad. In a defenſive manner.

To DEFER, dē-fĕr'. v. n. To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER, dē-fĕr'. v. a. To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgement.

DEFERENCE, dĕf'ĕr-ĕnſe. s. (503). Regard, reſpect; complaiſance, condeſcenſion, ſubmiſſion.

DEFIANCE, dē-fī'ănſe. s. A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge, to make any impeachment good; expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

DEFICIENCE, dē-fĭſh'ĕnſe. } s. Defect, failing, imperfection; want, ſomething
DEFICIENCY, dē-fĭſh'ĕn-ſē. } leſs than is neceſſary.

DEFICIENT, dē-fĭſh'ĕnt. a. Failing, wanting, defective.

DEFIER, dē-fī'ŭr. s. A challenger, a contemner.

To DEFILE, dē-fīle'. v. a. To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chaſtity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.

To DEFILE, dē-fīle'. v. n. To go off, file by file.

DEFILE, dē-fīle'. s. A narrow paſſage.

☞ Some military coxcombs have endeavoured to introduce the French pronunciation of this word *Défilé*, as if written *Deff-fe-lay*: others have endeavoured to bring it nearer to our own analogy, by pronouncing it in three ſyllables, as if written *Deff'fe-le*. I am ſorry to find Mr. Sheridan has adopted this pronunciation: he is followed only by Bailey and Aſh; the firſt of whom has it both ways, and the laſt gives it only as an uncommon pronunciation. Dr. Johnſon and the reſt are decidedly for the general pronunciation, which is the ſame as the verb to *defile*: and if this were urged as a reaſon to alter the pronunciation of the ſubſtantive, it may be anſwered that the remedy would be worſe than the diſeaſe.—See BOWL.

To theſe obſervations it may be added, that if we pronounce this word exactly like the French, becauſe it is a military term, we ought to pronounce a File of muſqueteers, a *Feel* of muſqueteers.

DEFILEMENT, dē-fīle'mĕnt. s. The ſtate of being defiled, pollution, corruption.

DEFILER, dē-fī'lŭr. s. (98). One that defiles, a corrupter.

DEFINABLE, dē-fīne'ă-bl. a. Capable of definition; that which may be aſcertained.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To DEFINE, dė-fīne'. v. a. To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumſcribe, to mark the limit.

To DEFINE, dė-fīne'. v. n. To determine, to decide.

DEFINER, dė-fī'nŭr. s. One that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

DEFINITE, dĕf'ė-nīt. a. (503) (154). Certain, limited; exact, preciſe.

DEFINITE, dĕf'ė-nīt. s. (156). Thing explained or defined.

DEFINITENESS, dĕf'ė-nīt-nės. s. Certainty, limitedneſs.

DEFINITION, dĕf-ė-nĭſh'ŭn. s. A ſhort deſcription of any thing by its properties; in logic, the explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

DEFINITIVE, dė-fĭn'ė-tĭv. a. Determinate, poſitive, expreſs.

DEFINITIVELY, dė-fĭn'ė-tĭv-lė. ad. Poſitively, deciſively, expreſsly.

DEFINITIVENESS, dė-fĭn'ė-tĭv-nės. s. Deciſiveneſs.

DEFLAGRABILITY, dĕf-flă-grâ-bĭl'ė-tė. s. Combuſtibility.

DEFLAGRABLE, dė-flă'grâ-bl. a. Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire.

DEFLAGRATION, dĕf-flă-grâ'ſhŭn. s. Setting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation.

To DEFLECT, dė-flĕkt'. v. n. To turn aſide, to deviate from a true courſe.

DEFLECTION, dė-flĕk'ſhŭn. s. Deviation, the act of turning aſide; a turning aſide, or out of the way.

DEFLEXURE, dė-flĕk'ſhŭre. s. (479). A bending down, a turning aſide, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION, dĕf-flŏ-rā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of deflowering; the ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

To DEFLOUR, dė flŏŭr'. v. a. To raviſh, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

DEFLOURER, dė-flŏŭ'rŭr. s. (98). A raviſher.

DEFLUOUS, dĕf'flŭ-ŭs. a. That flows down; that falls off.

DEFLUXION, dė-flŭk'ſhŭn. s. The flowing down of humours.

DEFLY, dĕf'lė. a. Dexterouſly, ſkilfully. Properly, deftly. Obſolete.

DEFOEDATION, dĕf-fė-dā'ſhŭn. s. The act of making filthy, pollution.

DEFORCEMENT, dė-fŏrſe'mĕnt. s. A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFORM, dė-fŏrm'. v. a. To diſfigure, to make ugly; to diſhonour, to make ungraceful.

DEFORM, dė-fŏrm'. a. Ugly, diſfigured.

DEFORMATION, dĕf-fŏr-mā'ſhŭn. s. (530). A defacing.

DEFORMEDLY, dė-fŏr'mĕd-lė. ad. (364). In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, dė-fŏr'mĕd-nės. s. Uglineſs.

DEFORMITY, dė-fŏr'mė-tė. s. Uglineſs, ill-favouredneſs; irregularity.

DEFORSOR, dė-fŏr'sŭr. s. (166). One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term.

To DEFRAUD, dė-frâwd'. v. a. To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.

DEFRAUDER, dė-frâw'dŭr. s. A deceiver.

To DEFRAY, dė-frā'. v. a. To bear the charges of.

DEFRAYER, dė-frā'ŭr. s. (98). One that diſcharges expenſes.

DEFRAYMENT, dė-frā'mĕnt. s. The payment of expenſes.

DEFT, dĕft. a. Neat, proper, dexterous. Obſolete.

DEFTLY, dĕft'lė. ad. Neatly, dexterouſly; in a ſkilful manner. Obſolete.

DEFUNCT, dė-fŭnkt'. a. Dead, deceaſed.

DEFUNCT, dė-fŭnkt'. s. One that is deceaſed, a dead man or woman.

DEFUNCTION, dė-fŭngk'ſhŭn. s. (408). Death.

To DEFY, dė-fī'. v. a. To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to ſlight.

DEFY, dė-fī'. s. A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in uſe.

DEFYER, dė-fī'ŭr. s. A challenger, one that invites to fight.

DEGENERACY, dė-jĕn'ĕr-ă-sė. s. A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors; a forſaking of that which is good; meanneſs.

To DEGENERATE, dė-jĕn'ĕr-āte. v. n. (91). To fall from the virtue of our anceſtors; to fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate; to fall from its kind, to grow wild or baſe.

DEGENERATE, dė-jĕn'ĕr-āte. a. Unlike his anceſtors; unworthy, baſe.

DEGENERATENESS, dė-jĕn'ĕr-āte-nės. s. Degeneracy, ſtate of being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION, dė-jĕn-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. s. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſ-

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tors; a falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth; the thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

DEGENEROUS, dē-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs. a. Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, baſe, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, dē-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-lē. ad. In a degenerate manner, baſely, meanly.

DEGLUTITION, dĕg-glū-tĭſh'ŭn. s. (530). The act or power of ſwallowing.

DEGRADATION, dĕg-grā-dā'ſhŭn. s. (530). A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baſeneſs.

To DEGRADE, dē-grāde'. v. a. To put one from his degree; to leſſen, to diminiſh the value of.

DEGREE, dē-grēē'. s. Quality, rank, ſtation; the ſtate and condition in which a thing is; a ſtep or preparation to any thing; order of lineage, deſcent of family; meaſure, proportion; in geometry, the three-hundred-and-ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in muſick, the intervals of ſound.

By DEGREES, bī-dē-grēēz'. ad. Gradually, by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, dĕg-gŭs-tā'ſhŭn. s. (530). A taſting.

To DEHORT, dē-hôrt'. v. a. To diſſuade.

DEHORTATION, dē-hôr-tā'ſhŭn. s. Diſſuaſion, a counſelling to the contrary.

DEHORTATORY, dē-hôr'tā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHORTER, dē-hôr'tŭr. s. A diſſuader, an adviſer to the contrary.

DEICIDE, dē'ē-ſīde. s. (143). The death of our Bleſſed Saviour.

To DEJECT, dē-jĕkt'. v. a. To caſt down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look ſad.

DEJECT, dē-jĕkt'. a. Caſt down, afflicted, low-ſpirited.

DEJECTEDLY, dē-jĕk'tĕd-lē. ad. In a dejected manner, afflictedly.

DEJECTEDNESS, dē-jĕk'tĕd-nĕs. s. Lowneſs of ſpirits.

DEJECTION, dē-jĕk'ſhŭn. s. A lowneſs of ſpirits, melancholy; weakneſs, inability; a ſtool.

DEJECTURE, dē-jĕk'tſhŭre. s. (461). The excrements.

DEJERATION, dĕd-jē-rā'ſhŭn. s. (530). A taking of a ſolemn oath.

DEIFICATION, dē-ē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM, dē'ē-fôrm. a. Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY, dē'ē-fī. v. a. To make a god of, to adore as God; to praiſe exceſſively.

To DEIGN, dāne. v. n. To vouchſafe, to think worthy.

To DEIGN, dāne. v. a. (249). To grant, to permit. Not in uſe.

DEINTEGRATE, dē-ĭn'tē-grāte. v. a. To diminiſh.

DEIPAROUS, dē-ĭp'pā-rŭs. a. (518). That brings forth a God, the epithet applied to the Bleſſed Virgin.

DEISM, dē'ĭzm. s. The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, dē'ĭſt. s. A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God.

DEISTICAL, dē-ĭs'tē-kăl. a. Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts.

DEITY, dē'ē-tē. s. Divinity, the nature and eſſence of God; a fabulous god; the ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, dē-lăs-sĕr-ā'ſhŭn. s. A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMATION, dē-lăk-krē-mā'ſhŭn. s. The wateriſhneſs of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dĕl-ăk-tā'ſhŭn. s. (530). A weaning from the breaſt.

DELAPSED, dē-lăpſt'. a. (359). Bearing or falling down.

To DELATE, dē-lāte'. v. a. To carry, to convey. Not in uſe.

DELATION, dē-lā'ſhŭn. s. A carrying, conveyance; an accuſation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, dē-lā'tŭr. s. (166). An accuſer, an informer.

To DELAY, dē-lā'. v. a. To defer, to put off; to hinder, to fruſtrate.

To DELAY, dē-lā'. v. n. To ſtop, to ceaſe from action.

DELAY, dē-lā'. s. A deferring, procraſtination; ſtay, ſtop.

DELAYER, dē-lā'ŭr. s. One that defers.

DELECTABLE, dē-lĕk'tă-bl. a. Pleaſing, delightful.

DELECTABLENESS, dē-lĕk'tă-bl-nĕs. s. Delightfulneſs, pleaſantneſs.

DELECTABLY, dē-lĕk'tă-blē. ad. Delightfully, pleaſantly.

DELECTATION, dĕl-lĕk-tā'ſhŭn. s. Pleaſure, delight.

To DELEGATE, dĕl'lē-gāte. v. a. (91). To ſend upon an embaſſy; to intruſt, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cauſe.

DELEGATE, dĕl'lē-gāte. s. (91). A

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deputy, a commiſſioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the Court of Chancery.

DELEGATE, dĕl'lĕ-gâte. a. (503). Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, dĕl'lĕ-gâtes. s. A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, from either of the archbiſhops, are decided.

DELEGATION, dĕl-lĕ-gā'ſhŭn. s. A ſending away; a putting into commiſſion; the aſſignment of a debt to another.

To DELETE, dĕ-lête'. v. a. To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, dĕl-ĕ-tē'rē-ŭs. a. (530). Deadly, deſtructive.

DELETERY, dĕl'ĕ-tĕr-ĕ. a. Deſtructive, deadly.

DELETION, dĕ-lē'ſhŭn. s. Act of razing or blotting out; a deſtruction.

DELF, DELFE, } dĕlf. s. A mine, a quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.

To DELIBERATE, dĕ-lĭb'ĕr-âte. v. n. (91). To think in order to choice, to heſitate.

DELIBERATE, dĕ-lĭb'ĕr-âte. a. (91). Circumſpect, wary; ſlow.

DELIBERATELY, dĕ-lĭb'ĕr-âte-lĕ. ad. Circumſpectly, adviſedly.

DELIBERATENESS, dĕ-lĭb'ĕr-âte-nĕs. s. Circumſpection, warineſs.

DELIBERATION, dĕ-lĭb-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. s. The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

DELIBERATIVE, dĕ-lĭb'ĕr-â-tĭv. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to conſider.

DELIBERATIVE, dĕ-lĭb'ĕr-â-tĭv. s. The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated.

DELICACY, dĕl'ĕ-kâ-sĕ. s. Daintineſs, niceneſs in eating; any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes; ſoftneſs; nicety; politeneſs; indulgence; tenderneſs, ſcrupulouſneſs; weakneſs of conſtitution.

DELICATE, dĕl'ĕ-kâte. a. (91) (503). Fine, conſiſting of ſmall parts; pleaſing to the eye; nice, pleaſing to the taſte; dainty, choice, ſelect; gentle of manners; ſoft, effeminate; pure, clear.

DELICATELY, dĕl'ĕ-kâte-lĕ. ad. Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, dĕl'ĕ-kâte-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being delicate.

DELICATES, dĕl'ĕ-kâts. s. Niceties, rarities.

DELICIOUS, dĕ-lĭſh'ŭs. a. (507). Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.

DELICIOUSLY, dĕ-lĭſh'ŭs-lĕ. ad. Sweetly, pleaſantly, delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS, dĕ-lĭſh'ŭs-nĕs. s. Delight, pleaſure, joy.

DELIGATION, dĕl-lĕ-gā'ſhŭn. s. A binding up.

DELIGHT, dĕ-lîte'. s. (393). Joy, pleaſure, ſatisfaction; that which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, dĕ-lîte'. v. a. To pleaſe, to content, to ſatisfy.

To DELIGHT, dĕ-lîte'. v. n. To have delight or pleaſure in.

DELIGHTFUL, dĕ-lîte'fŭl. a. Pleaſant, charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, dĕ-lîte-fŭl-lĕ. ad. Pleaſantly, charmingly, with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, dĕ-lîte'fŭl-nĕs. s. Pleaſantneſs, ſatisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, dĕ-lîte'ſŭm. a. Pleaſant, delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, dĕ-lîte'ſŭm-lĕ. ad. Pleaſantly, in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, dĕ-lîte'ſŭm-nĕs. s. Pleaſantneſs, delightfulneſs.

To DELINEATE, dĕ-lĭn'ē-âte. v. a. To draw the firſt draught of a thing, to deſign; to paint in colours; to repreſent a true likeneſs; to deſcribe.

DELINEATION, dĕ-lĭn-ē-ā'ſhŭn. s. The firſt draught of a thing.

DELINQUENCY, dĕ-lĭng'kwĕn-ſĕ. s. A fault, failure in duty.

DELINQUENT, dĕ-lĭng'kwĕnt. s. An offender.

To DELIQUATE, dĕl'lĕ-kwâte. v. n. (503). To melt, to be diſſolved.

DELIQUATION, dĕl-lĕ-kwā'ſhŭn. s. A melting, a diſſolving.

DELIQUIUM, dĕ-lĭk'kwē-ŭm. s. A diſtillation by the force of fire.

DELIRIOUS, dĕ-lĭr'ē-ŭs. a. (507). Light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIUM, dĕ-lĭr'ē-ŭm. s. Alienation of mind, dotage.

To DELIVER, dĕ-lĭv'ŭr. v. a. To give, to yield; to caſt away; to ſurrender, to put into one's hands; to ſave, to reſcue; to relate, to utter; to diſburden a woman of a child; to deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to ſurrender, to give up.

DELIVERANCE, dĕ-lĭv'ŭr-ânſe. s. The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppreſſion, reſcue; the act of ſpeaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DELIVERER, dē-lĭv'ŭr-ŭr. s. A ſaver, a reſcuer, a preſerver; a relater, one that communicates ſomething.

DELIVERY, dē-lĭv'ŭr-ē. s. The act of delivering, or giving; releaſe, reſcue, ſaving; a ſurrender, giving up; utterance, pronunciation; child-birth.

DELL, dĕl. s. A pit, a valley.

DELPH, dĕlf. s. A fine ſort of earthen ware.

DELUDABLE, dē-lū'dā-bl. a. (405). Liable to be deceived.

To DELUDE, dē-lūde'. v. a. To beguile to cheat, to deceive.

DELUDER, dē-lū'dŭr. s. A beguiler, a deceiver, an impoſtor.

To DELVE, dĕlv. v. a. To dig, to open the ground with a ſpade; to fathom, to ſift.

DELVE, dĕlv. s. A ditch, a pitfal, a den.

DELVER, dĕl'vŭr. s. (98). A digger.

DELUGE, dĕl'lūje. s. A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To DELUGE, dĕl'lūje. v. a. To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.

DELUSION, dē-lū'zhŭn. s. A cheat, guile; a falſe repreſentation, illuſion, errour.

DELUSIVE, dē-lū'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Apt to deceive.

DELUSORY, dē-lū'sŭr-ē. a. (557) (429). Apt to deceive.

DEMAGOGUE, dĕm'ā-gŏg. s. (338). A ringleader of the rabble.

DEMAIN, DEMESNE, dē-mēne'. s. That land which a man holds originally of himſelf. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMAND, dē-mānd'. s. (79). A claim, a challenging; a queſtion, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it; in law, the aſking of what is due.

To DEMAND, dē-mānd'. v. a. To claim, to aſk for with authority.

DEMANDABLE, dē-mān'dā-bl. a. That may be demanded, aſked for.

DEMANDANT, dē-mān'dānt. s. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, dē-mān'dŭr. s. One that requires a thing with authority; one that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

DEMEAN, dē-mēne'. s. A mien, preſence, carriage. Obſolete.

To DEMEAN, dē-mēne'. v. a. To behave, to carry one's ſelf; to leſſen, to debaſe.

DEMEANOUR, dē-mē'nŭr. s. (314). Carriage, behaviour.

DEMEANS, dē-mēnz'. s. pl. An eſtate in goods or lands.

DEMERIT, dē-mĕr'ĭt. s. The oppoſite to merit, ill-deſerving.

DEMESNE, dē-mēne'. s. See DEMAIN.

DEMI, dĕm'ē. inſeparable particle. Half, as demigod, that is, half human, and half divine.

DEMI-CANNON, dĕm'ē-kăn'nŭn. s. A great gun.

DEMI-CULVERIN, dĕm'ē-kŭl'vĕr-ĭn. s. A ſmall cannon.

DEMI-DEVIL, dĕm'ē-dĕv'vl. s. Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, dĕm'ē-gŏd. s. Partaking of divine nature, half a god.

DEMI-LANCE, dĕm'ē-lănſe. s. A light lance, a ſpear.

DEMI-MAN, dĕm'ē-măn. s. Half a man.

DEMI-WOLF, dĕm'ē-wŭlf. s. Half a wolf.

DEMISE, dē-mīze'. s. Death, deceaſe.

To DEMISE, dē-mīze'. v. a. To grant at one's death, to bequeath.

DEMISSION, dē-mĭſh'ŭn. s. Degradation, diminution of dignity.

To DEMIT, dē-mĭt'. v. a. To depreſs.

DEMOCRACY, dē-mŏk'krā-sē. s. One of the three forms of government, that in which the ſovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, dĕm-ō-krăt'ē-kăl. a. (530). Pertaining to a popular government, popular.

To DEMOLISH, dē-mŏl'lĭſh. v. a. To throw down buildings, to raze, to deſtroy.

DEMOLISHER, dē-mŏl'lĭſh-ŭr. s. One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer.

DEMOLITION, dĕm-ō-lĭſh'ŭn. s. (530). The act of overthrowing buildings; deſtruction.

DEMON, dē'mŏn. s. A ſpirit, generally an evil ſpirit.

DEMONIACAL, dĕm-ō-nī'ă-kăl. DEMONIACK, dē-mō'nē-ăk. a. (506). Belonging to the devil, deviliſh; influenced by the devil.

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pòund;—*th*in, THIS.

DEMONIACK, dè-mò'nè-âk. s. (505). One poſſeſſed by the devil.

DEMONIAN, dè-mò'nè-ân. a. Deviliſh.

DEMONOLOGY, dêm-ò-nôl'ò-jè. s. (530). Diſcourſe of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE, dè-mòn'ſtrâ-bl. a. That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLY, dè-mòn'ſtrâ-blè. ad. In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMONSTRATE, dè-mòn'ſtrâte. v. a. (91). To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty.

DEMONSTRATION, dêm-mòn-ſtrâ'ſhûn. s. (530). The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dè-mòn'ſtrâ-tîv. a Having the power of demonſtration, invincibly concluſive; having the power of preſſing clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dè-mòn'ſtrâ-tîv-lè. ad. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, dêm-mòn-ſtrâ'tûr. s. One that proves, one that teaches.

☞ The accent on the penultimate ſyllable of this word ſeems appropriated to one whoſe office it is to demonſtrate or exhibit any part of philoſophy: when it merely means one who demonſtrates any thing in general, the accent is on the ſame ſyllable as the verb (521).

DEMONSTRATORY, dè-mòns'ſtrâ-tûr-è. a. (512). Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

DEMULCENT, dè-mûl'ſènt. a. Softening, mollifying, aſſuaſive.

To DEMUR, dè-mûr. v. n. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have ſcruples.

To DEMUR, dè-mûr'. v. a. To doubt of.

DEMUR, dè-mûr'. s. Doubt, heſitation.

DEMURE, dè-mûre'. a. Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modeſt.

DEMURELY, dè-mûre'lè. ad. With affected modeſty, ſolemnly.

DEMUREŃESS, dè-mûre'nès. s. Modeſty, ſoberneſs, gravity of aſpect; affected modeſty.

DEMURRER, dè mûr'ûr. s. (98). A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEMY, dè-mî'. s. A half fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

DEMY, dè-mî'. s. A kind of paper.

DEN, dên. s. A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beaſt; Den may ſignify either a valley, or a woody place.

DENAY, dè-nâ'. s. Denial, refuſal. Obſolete.

DENDROLOGY, dên-drôl'lò-jè. s. (518). The natural hiſtory of trees.

DENIABLE, dè-nî'â-bl. a. That which may be denied.

DENIAL, dè-nî'âl. s. Negation, refuſal.

DENIER, dè-nî'ûr. s. (98). A contradictor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuſer, one that refuſes.

DENIER, dè-nère'. s. A ſmall denomination of French money.

To DENIGRATE, dên'è-gråte, or dè-nî'gråte. v. a. To blacken.

☞ All our lexicographers, except Dr. Johnſon, accent this word on the ſecond ſyllable. Placing the accent on the firſt, is undoubtedly conformable to a very prevailing analogy of our language (503). But all words derived from Latin words, retaining the ſame number of ſyllables, ſeem to retain the accent of their original. (503, *e*.) Thus to *Denigrate* has the accent on *i*, becauſe that letter is long, and has the accent in *Denigro*; and to *Emigrate* has the accent on the firſt ſyllable, becauſe in *Emigro* the ſame letter is ſhort, and the accent is on the antepenultimate.—See ARIETATE and COACERVATE.

In the laſt edition of this Dictionary, I followed the general voice of all our orthöepiſts, except Dr. Johnſon, without recollecting that the *i* in the Latin *denigro* might be pronounced either long or ſhort; and that when this is the caſe, we generally adopt the ſhort ſound in words derived from that language: and as this ſhort ſound is more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, Dr. Johnſon's accentuation ſeems to be the preferable (503) (545).

DENIGRATION, dên-è-grâ'ſhûn. s. A blackening, or making black.

DENIZATION, dên-nè-zâ'ſhûn. s. The act of infranchiſing.

DENIZEN, DENISON, dên'è-zn. {(103). (170).} s. A freeman, one infranchiſed.

To DENOMINATE, dè-nôm'è-nâte. v. a. To name, to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, dè-nôm-è-nâ'ſhûn. s. A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, dè-nôm'è-nâ-tîv. a. That which gives a name; that which obtains a diſtinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, dè-nôm'è-nâ-tûr. s. (521). The giver of a name.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mĕt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

DENOTATION, dēn-ō-tā'shŭn. s. The act of denoting.

To DENOTE, dē-nōte'. v. a. To mark, to be a ſign of, to betoken.

To DENOUNCE, dē-nŏŭnſe'. v. a. To threaten by proclamation.

DENOUNCEMENT, dē-nŏŭnſe'mĕnt. s. The act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOUNCER, dē-nŏŭn'sŭr. s. One that declares ſome menace.

DENSE, dĕnſe. a. Cloſe, compact, approaching to ſolidity.

DENSITY, dĕn'sē-tē. s. Cloſeneſs, compactneſs.

DENTAL, dĕn'tăl. a. Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DENTELLI, dĕn-tĕl'lē. s. Modillons. A kind of brackets.

DENTICULATION, dĕn-tĭk-ū-lā'shŭn. s. The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth.

DENTICULATED, dĕn-tĭk'ū-lā-tĕd. a. Set with ſmall teeth.

DENTIFRICE, dĕn'tē-frĭs. s. (142). A powder made to ſcour the teeth.

DENTITION, dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE, dē-nū'dāte. v. a. To diveſt, to ſtrip.—See To DENIGRATE. (503. *k*.)

DENUDATION, dĕn-nū-dā'shŭn. s. (527). The act of ſtripping.

To DENUDE, dē-nūde'. v. a. To ſtrip, to make naked.

DENUNCIATION, dē-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of denouncing, a publick menace.

DENUNCIATOR, dē nŭn-shē-ā'tŭr. s. He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information againſt another.

To DENY, dē-nī'. v. a. To contradict an accuſation; to refuſe, not to grant; to diſown; to renounce, to diſregard.

To DEOBSTRUCT, dē-ŏb-ſtrŭkt'. v. a. To clear from impediments.

DEOBSTRUENT, dē-ŏb'ſtrū-ĕnt. s. A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities.

DEODAND, dē'ō-dănd. s. A thing given or forfeited to God for pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any misfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature.

To DEOPPILATE, dē-ŏp'pē-lāte. v. a. To deobſtruct, to clear a paſſage.

DEOPPILATION, dē-ŏp-pē-lā'shŭn. s. The act of clearing obſtructions.

DEOPPILATIVE, dē-ŏp'pē-lā-tĭv. a. Deobſtruent.

DEOSCULATION, dē-ŏs-kŭ-lā'shŭn. s. The act of kiſſing.

To DEPAINT, dē-pānt'. v. a. To picture, to deſcribe by colours; to deſcribe.

To DEPART, dē-pārt'. v. n. To go away from a place; to deſiſt from a practice; to be loſt; to deſert, to apoſtatiſe; to deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion; to die, to deceaſe, to leave the world.

To DEPART, dē-pārt'. v. a. To quit, to leave, to retire from.

To DEPART, dē-pārt'. v. a. To divide, to ſeparate.

DEPART, dē-pārt'. s. The act of going away; death; with chymiſts, an operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER, dē-pār'tŭr. s. One that refines metals by ſeparation.

DEPARTMENT, dē-pārt'mĕnt. s. Separate allotment, buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon.

DEPARTURE, dē-pār'tshūre. s. (461). A going away; death, deceaſe; a forſaking, an abandoning.

DEPASCENT, dē-pās'sĕnt. a. Feeding greedily.

To DEPASTURE, dē-pās'tshūre. v. a. To eat up, to conſume by feeding upon it.

To DEPAUPERATE, dē-pâw'pĕr-āte. v. a. To make poor.

DEPECTIBLE, dē-pĕk'tē-bl. a. Tough, clammy.

To DEPEND, dē-pĕnd'. v. n. To hang from; to be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation; to be in ſuſpenſe; to depend upon, to rely on, to truſt to; to be in a ſtate of dependance; to reſt upon any thing as its cauſe.

DEPENDANCE, dē-pĕn'dănſe. } s.
DEPENDANCY, dē-pĕn'dăn-sē. }
The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter; ſomething hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; ſtate of being at the diſpoſal of another; the things or perſons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, truſt, confidence.

DEPENDANT, dē-pĕn'dĕnt. a. In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dē-pĕn'dănt. s. One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dē-pĕn'dĕnſe. } s. A
DEPENDENCY, dē-pĕn'dĕn-sē. }
thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion

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of another; ſtate of being ſubordinate, or ſubject; that which is not principal, that which is ſubordinate; concatenation, connexion; relation of any thing to another; truſt, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dė-pėn'dėnt. a. Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, dė-pėn'dėnt. s. One ſubordinate.

DEPENDER, dė-pėn'dŭr. s. (98). A dependant, one that repoſes on the kindneſs of another.

DEPERDITION, dėp-ėr-dĭſh'ŭn. s. (527). Loſs, deſtruction.

DEPHLEGMATION, dėf-flėg-mā'ſhŭn. s. (530). An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation.

To DEPHLEGM, dė-flėm'. (389).
To DEPHLEGMATE, dė-flėg'māte. v. a. To clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dė-flėm'ėd-nės. s. The quality of being freed from phlegm.

To DEPICT, dė-pĭkt'. v. a. To paint, to portray; to deſcribe to the mind.

DEPILATORY, dė-pĭl'lā-tŭr-ė. s. An application uſed to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dė-pī'lŭs. a. Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dėp-lăn-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dė-plė'ſhŭn. s. The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dė-plō'rā-bl. a. Lamentable, ſad, calamitous, deſpicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, dė-plō'rā-bl-nės. s. The ſtate of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dė-plō'rā-blė. ad. Lamentably, miſerably.

DEPLORATE, dė-plō'rāte. a. (91). Lamentable, hopeleſs.—See To DENIGRATE.

DEPLORATION, dėp-lō-rā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of deploring.

To DEPLORE, dė-plōre'. v. a. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

DEPLORER, dė-plō'rŭr. s. A lamenter, a mourner.

DEPLUMATION, dėp-lū-mā'ſhŭn. s. (527). Plucking off the feathers; in ſurgery, a ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.

To DEPLUME, dė-plūme'. v. a. To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPONE, dė-pōne'. v. a. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity; to riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dė-pō'nėnt. s. (503). One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; in grammar, ſuch verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.

To DEPOPULATE, dė-pŏp'ū-lāte. v. a. To unpeople, to lay waſte.

DEPOPULATION, dė-pŏp-ū-lā'ſhŭn. s. The act of unpeopling, havock, waſte.

DEPOPULATOR, dė-pŏp'ū-lā-tŭr. s. (521). A diſpeopler, a deſtroyer of mankind.

To DEPORT, dė-pōrt'. v. a. To carry, to demean.

DEPORT, dė-pōrt'. s. Demeanour, behaviour.

DEPORTATION, dėp-ōr-tā'ſhŭn. s. Tranſportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, dė-pōrt'mėnt. s. (512). Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

To DEPOSE, dė-pōze'. v. a. To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to diveſt; to give teſtimony, to atteſt.

To DEPOSE, dė-pōze'. v. n. To bear witneſs.

DEPOSITORY, dė-pŏz'ė-tŭr-ė. (512). One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt.

To DEPOSITE, dė-pŏz'ĭt. v. a. To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or ſecurity; to lay aſide.

DEPOSITE, dė-pŏz'ĭt. s. (154). Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITION, dėp-pō-zĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of giving public teſtimony; the act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty.

DEPOSITORY, dė-pŏz'ė-tŭr-ė. s. The place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, dėp-rā-vā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of making any thing bad; degeneracy, depravity.

To DEPRAVE, dė-prāve'. v. a. To violate, to corrupt.

DEPRAVEDNESS, dė-prāvd'nės. s. Corruption, taint, vitiated taſte.

DEPRAVEMENT, dė-prāve'mėnt. s. A vitiated ſtate.

DEPRAVER, dė-prā'vŭr. s. A corrupter.

DEPRAVITY, dė-prāv'ė-tė. s. (511). Corruption.

To DEPRECATE, dėp'prė-kāte. v. a. To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray deliverance from (91).

DEPRECATION, dėp-prė-kā'ſhŭn. s. Prayer againſt evil.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DEPRECATIVE, dĕp'prē-kā-tĭv. } a.
DEPRECATORY, dĕp'prē kā-tŭr-ē. } a. (512). That ſerves to deprecate.

To DEPRECIATE, dē-prē'ſhē-āte. v. a (91). To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.

To DEPREDATE, dĕp'prē-dāte v. a (91). To rob, to pillage; to ſpoil, to devour.

DEPREDATION, dĕp-prē-dā'ſhŭn. s. A robbing, a ſpoiling; voracity, waſte.

DEPREDATOR, dĕp'prē-dā-tŭr. s. (521). A robber, a devourer.

To DEPREHEND, dep-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. To catch one, to take unawares; to diſcover, to find out a thing. Little uſed.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dep-prē-hen'sē-bl. a. That may be caught; that may be underſtood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dĕp-prē-hĕn'sē-bl-nĕs. s. Capableneſs of being caught; intelligibleneſs.

DEPREHENSION, dep-prē-hĕn'ſhŭn. s. A catching or taking unawares; a diſcovery.

To DEPRESS, dē-prĕs' v. a. To preſs or thruſt down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to ſink.

DEPRESSION, dē-prĕſh'ŭn. s. The act of preſſing down; the ſinking or falling in of a ſurface; the act of humbling, abaſement.

DEPRESSOR, dē-prĕs'ŭr. s. (166). He that keeps or preſſes down.

DEPRIVATION, dep-prē-vā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of depriving or taking away from; in law, is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar, or prebend, is depoſed from his preferment.

To DEPRIVE, dē prīve'. v. a. To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.

DEPTH. dĕp*th*. s. Deepneſs, the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards; deep place, not a ſhoal; the abyſs, a gulph of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a ſeaſon; abſtruſeneſs, obſcurity.

To DEPTHEN, dĕp'*th*n. v. a. (103). To deepen.

DEPULSION, dē-pŭl'ſhŭn. s. (177). A beating or thruſting away.

DEPULSORY, dē-pŭl'ſŭr-ē. a. (440). Putting or driving away.

To DEPURATE, dĕp'ū-rāte. v. a. (91). To purify, to cleanſe.

DEPURATE, dĕp'ū-rāte. a. (503). Cleanſed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.

DEPURATION, dĕp-ū-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

To DEPURE, dē-pūre'. v. a. To free from impurities; to purge.

DEPUTATION, dĕp-ū-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of deputing, or ſending with a ſpecial commiſſion; vicegerency.

To DEPUTE, dē-pūte'. v. a. To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion, to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another.

DEPUTY, dep'ū-tē. s. A lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced even by good ſpeakers. There is a roneneſs in the *p* to ſlide into its neareſt relation *b*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*.

To DEQUANTITATE, dē-kwŏn'tē-tāte. v. a. To diminiſh the quantity of.

To DERACINATE, dē-rās'sē-nāte. v. a. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

To DERAIGN, } dē-rāne'. } v. a.
To DERAIN, } To prove, to juſtify.

DERAY, dē-rā'. s. Tumult, diſorder, noiſe.

DERELICTION, dĕr ē-lĭk'ſhŭn. s. An utter forſaking or leaving.

To DERIDE, dē ride'. v. a. To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.

DERIDER. dē-rī'dŭr. s. (98). A mocker, a ſcoffer.

DERISION dē-rĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, ſcorn, a laughing-ſtock.

DERISIVE, dē-rī'sĭv. a. (428). Mocking, ſcoffing.

DERISORY, dē-rī'sŭr-ē. a. (429) (512). Mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, dē-rī'vā-bl. a. Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation.

DERIVATION. dĕr-ē-vā'ſhŭn s. (530). The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its ſource; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERIVATIVE. dē-rĭv'ā-tĭv. a. Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, dē-rĭv'ā-tĭv. s. (157). The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, dē-rĭv'ā-tĭv-lē. ad. In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, dē-rīve'. v. a. To turn the courſe of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as

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from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE, dè-rîve'. v. n. To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.

DERIVER, dè-rîve'ûr. s. One that draws or fetches from the original.

DERNIER, dèrn-yâre'. a. Last.

To DEROGATE, dèr'ò-gâte. v. a. To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.

To DEROGATE, dèr'ò-gâte. v. n. To retract.

DEROGATE, dèr'ò-gâte. a. (91). Lessened in value.

DEROGATION, dèr-ò-gâ'shûn. s. (530). A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.

DEROGATIVE, dè-rŏg'â-tîv. a. Derogating, lessening the value.

DEROGATORILY, dè-rŏg'â-tûr-è-lè. ad. In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, dè-rŏg'â-tûr-è-nès. s. The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY, dè-rŏg'â-tûr-è. a. (512). That lessens the value of.

DERVIS, dèr'vîs. s. A Turkish priest.

DESCANT, dès'kânt. s. (492) A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To DESCANT, dès-kânt'. v. n. To harangue, to discourse at large.

To DESCEND, dè-sènd'. v. n. To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from a general to particular considerations.

To DESCEND, dè-sènd'. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dè-sèn'dânt. s. The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, dè-sèn'dènt. a. Falling, sinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBLE, dè-sèn'dè-bl. a. Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dè-sèn'shûn. s. The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.

DESCENT, dè-sènt'. s. The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a country; transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, process of lineage; offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale of order of being.

To DESCRIBE, dè-skribe'. v. a. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to make out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, dè-skrî'bûr. s. He that describes.

DESCRIER, dè-skrî'ûr. s. (98). A discoverer, a detecter.

DESCRIPTION, dè-skrip'shûn. s. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.

DESCRIPTIVE, dè skrip'tîv. a. (157). Describing.

To DESCRY, dè skrî'. v. a. To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or absent.

DESCRY, dè-skrî'. s. Discovery, thing discovered. Not in use.

To DESECRATE, dès'sè-kràte v. a. To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRATION, dès-sè-krâ'shûn. s. The abolition of consecration.

DESERT, dèz'ûrt. s. Wilderness, waste country, uninhabited place.

DESERT, dèz'ûrt. a. Wild, waste, solitary.

To DESERT, dè zûrt'. v. a. To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESERT, dè-zûrt'. s. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.

DESERTER, dè-zûr'tûr. s. (98). He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.

DESERTION, dè zûr'shûn. s. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

DESERTLESS, dè zûrt'lès. a. Without merit.

To DESERVE, dè-zûrv'. v. a. To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.

DESERVEDLY, dè-zûr'vèd-lè. ad. (364). Worthily, according to desert.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

DESERVER, dè-zêr'vûr. s. (98). A man who merits rewards.

DESICCANTS, dè-sĭk'kânts. s. Applications that dry up the flow of fores, driers.

To DESICCATE, dè-sĭk'kâte. v. a. (503). To dry up.

DESICCATION, dĕs-ĭk-kâ'shûn. s. The act of making dry.

DESICCATIVE, dè-sĭk'kâ-tĭv. a. That which has the power of drying.

To DESIDERATE, dè-sĭd'ér-âte. v. a. To want, to miſs. Not in uſe.

To DESIGN, dè-sîne'. v. a. (447). To purpoſe; to form or order with a particular purpoſe; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, by preſerving the *s*, in this word and its compounds, pure. I am ſupported in this by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, and have always looked upon To *Dezign* as vulgar.—See Principles (447).

DESIGN, dè-sîne'. s. An intention, a purpoſe; a ſcheme, a plan of action; a ſcheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs.

DESIGNABLE, dè-sîne'â-bl. a. Diſtinguiſhable, capable to be particularly marked out.

DESIGNATION, dĕs-sĭg-nâ'shûn. s. The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, directions; import, intention.

To DESIGNATE, dĕs'ĭg-nâte. v. a. To point out or mark by ſome particular token (503).

DESIGNEDLY, dè-sî'nĕd-lè. ad. (364). Purpoſely, intentionally.

DESIGNER, dè-sî'nûr. s. (98). A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

DESIGNING, dè-sî'nĭng. part. a. Inſidious, treacherous, deceitful.

DESIGNLESS, dè-sîne'lĕs. a. Unknowing, inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, dè-sîne'lĕs-lè. ad. Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, dè-sîne'mĕnt. s. A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or ſketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, dè-zî'râ-bl. a. Pleaſing, delightful; that which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs.

DESIRE, dè-zîre'. s. Wiſh, eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy.

To DESIRE, dè-zîre'. v. a. To wiſh, to long for; to expreſs wiſhes, to long; to aſk, to intreat.

DESIRER, dè-zî'rûr. a. (98). One that is eager after any thing.

DESIROUS, dè-zî'rûs. a. (314). Full of deſire, eager, longing after.

DESIROUSNESS, dè-zî'rûs-nĕs. s. Fulneſs of deſire.

DESIROUSLY, dè-zî'rûs-lè. ad. Eagerly, with deſire.

To DESIST, dè-sĭſt'. v. n. (447). To ceaſe from any thing, to ſtop.

☞ I have preſerved the *s* pure in this word, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who ſpells it *deziſt*. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry are of my opinion, and I cannot ſee any reaſon, either from cuſtom or analogy, to alter it (447).

DESISTANCE, dè-sĭs'tânſe. s. The act of deſiſting, ceſſation.

DESISTIVE, dè-sĭs'tĭv. a. (157). Ending, concluding.

DESK, dĕſk. s. An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers.

DESOLATE, dĕs'sò-lâte. a. (91). Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waſte; ſolitary, without ſociety.

To DESOLATE, dĕs'sò-lâte. v. a. To deprive of inhabitants.

DESOLATELY, dĕs'sò-lâte-lè. ad. In a deſolate manner.

DESOLATION, dĕſ-sò-lâ'shûn. s. Deſtruction of inhabitants; gloomineſs, melancholy; a place waſted and forſaken.

DESPAIR, dè-ſpâre'. s. Hopeleſſneſs, deſpondence; that which cauſes deſpair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.

To DESPAIR, dè-ſpâre'. v. n. To be without hope, to deſpond.

DESPAIRER, dè-ſpâre'ûr. s. One without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, dè-ſpâ'rĭng-lè. ad. In in a manner betokening hopeleſſneſs.

To DESPATCH, dè-ſpâtch'. v. a. To ſend away haſtily; to ſend out of the world, to put to death; to perform a buſineſs quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

☞ There is a general rule in pronunciation; viz. when a vowel ends a ſyllable immediately before the accent, that vowel has a tendency to lengthen, and is often, particularly in ſolemn ſpeaking, pronounced as open as if the accent were on it. See To COLLECT. (544).—This general tendency inclines us to divide words in ſuch a manner as to make the vowel end the unaccented ſyllable: and if the two ſucceeding conſonants are combinable, to carry them both to that ſyllable which has the accent. When the *e* is thus left to finiſh the ſyllable before the ac-

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cent in *de-ſpair*, *de-ſpatch*, &c. it inclines to its open ſlender ſound, which, being rapidly pronounced falls into the ſhort *i*, which is exactly its ſhort ſound (105) (107); for when the *e* is ſhort by being cloſed by a conſonant, like other vowels, it goes into a different ſound from the long one (544). Thus the word *deſpatch*, till Dr. Johnſon corrected it, was always written with an *i*; and now it is corrected, we do not find the leaſt difference in the pronunciation.

DESPATCH, dė-ſpătſh'. s. Haſty execution; expreſs, haſty meſſenger or meſſage.

DESPATCHFUL, dė-ſpătſh'fŭl. a. Bent on haſte.

DESPERATE, dĕs'pė-rāte. a. (91). Without hope; without care of ſafety, raſh; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.

DESPERATELY, dĕs'pė-rāte-lė. ad. Furiouſly, madly; in a great degree: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, dĕs'pė-rāte-nĕs. s. Madneſs, fury, precipitance.

DESPERATION, dĕſ-pė-rā'ſhŭn. s. Hopeleſſneſs, deſpair.

DESPICABLE, dĕs'pė-kă-bl. a. Contemptible, mean, worthleſs.

DESPICABLENESS, dĕs'pė-kă-bl-nĕs. s. Meanneſs, vileneſs.

DESPICABLY, dĕs'pė-kă-blė. ad. Meanly, ſordidly.

DESPISABLE, dė-ſpī'ză-bl. a. Contemptible, regarded with contempt.

To DESPISE, dė-ſpīze'. v. a. To ſcorn, to contemn.

DESPISER, dė-ſpī'zŭr. s. Contemner, ſcorner.

DESPITE, dė-ſpīte'. s. Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.

DESPITEFUL, dė-ſpīte'fŭl. a. Malicious, full of ſpleen.

DESPITEFULLY, dė-ſpīte'fŭl-lė. ad. Maliciouſly, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, dė-ſpīte'fŭl-nĕs. s. Malice, hate, malignity.

To DESPOIL, dė-ſpŏil'. v. a. To rob, to deprive.

DESPOLIATION, dĕſ-pō-lė-ā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To DESPOND, dė-ſpŏnd'. v. n. To deſpair, to loſe hope; in theology, to loſe hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, dė-ſpŏn'dĕn-ſė. s. Deſpair, hopeleſſneſs.

DESPONDENT, dė-ſpŏn'dĕnt. a. Deſpairing, hopeleſs.

To DESPONSATE, dė-ſpŏn'ſāte. v. a. To betroth, to affiance.

DESPONSATION, dĕſ-pŏn-ſā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The betrothing perſons to each other.

DESPOT, dĕs'pŏt. s. An abſolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, dė-ſpŏt'ė-kăl. } a. Abſolute in power, unlimited in authority.
DESPOTICK, dė-ſpŏt'ĭk. }

DESPOTICALNESS, dė-ſpŏt'ė-kăl-nĕs. s. Abſolute authority.

DESPOTISM, dĕs'pō-tizm. s. Abſolute power.

DESSERT, dĕz-zĕrt'. s. The laſt courſe of an entertainment.

To DESTINATE, dĕs'tė-nāte. v. a. To deſign for any particular end.

DESTINATION, dĕſ-tė-nā'ſhŭn. s. The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed.

To DESTINE, dĕs'tin. v. a. (140). To doom, to appoint unalterably to any ſtate; to appoint to any uſe or purpoſe; to devote, to doom to puniſhment or miſery; to fix unalterably.

DESTINY, dĕs'tė-nė. s. The power that ſpins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible neceſſity, doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, dĕs'tė-tūte. a. Forſaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, dĕs-tė-tū'ſhŭn. s. Want, the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted.

To DESTROY, dė-ſtrŏė'. v. a. To overturn a city, to raze a building, to lay waſte, to make deſolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DESTROYER, dė-ſtrŏė'ŭr. s. (98). The perſon that deſtroys.

DESTRUCTIBLE, dė-ſtrŭc'tė-bl. a. Liable to deſtruction.

DESTRUCTION, dė-ſtrŭk'ſhŭn. s. The act of deſtroying, waſte; murder, maſſacre; the ſtate of being deſtroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, dė-ſtrŭk'tĭv. a. That which deſtroys, waſteful, cauſing ruin and devaſtation.

DESTRUCTIVELY, dė-ſtrŭk'tĭv-lė. ad. Ruinouſly, miſchievouſly.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, dė-ſtrŭk'tĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of deſtroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, dė-ſtrŭk'tŭr. s. (166). Deſtroyer, conſumer.

DESUDATION, dĕſ-ū-dā'ſhŭn. s. A profuſe and inordinate ſweating.

DESUETUDE, dĕs'ſwė-tūde. s. (334). Ceſſation from being accuſtomed.

DESULTORY, dĕs'ŭl-tŭr-ė. (512). } a.
DESULTORIOUS, dĕſ-ŭl-tō'rė-ŭs. }

☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Removing from thing to thing, unſettled, immethodical.—See SUBSULTORY.

To DESUME, dē-sūme'. v. a. To take from any thing.

To DETACH, dē-tātſh'. v. a. To ſeparate, to diſengage; to ſend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETACHMENT, dē-tātſh'mĕnt. s. A body of troops ſent out from the main army.

To DETAIL, dē-tāle'. v. a. To relate particularly, to particularize.

DETAIL, dē-tāle'. s. A minute and particular account.

To DETAIN, dē-tāne'. v. a. To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to reſtrain from departure; to hold in cuſtody.

DETAINDER, dē-tāne'dŭr. s. (98). The name of a writ for holding one in cuſtody.

DETAINER, dē-tā'nŭr. s. He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.

To DETECT, dē-tĕkt'. v. a. To diſcover, to find out any crime or artifice.

DETECTER, dē-tĕk'tŭr. s. A diſcoverer, one that finds out what another deſires to hide.

DETECTION, dē-tĕk'ſhŭn. s. Diſcovery of guilt or fraud; diſcovery of any thing hidden.

DETENTION, dē-tĕn'ſhŭn. s. The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, reſtraint.

To DETER, dē-tĕr'. v. a. To diſcourage from any thing.

DETERMENT, dē-tĕr'mĕnt. s. Cauſe of diſcouragement.

To DETERGE, dē-tĕrje'. v. a. To cleanſe a ſore.

DETERGENT, dē-tĕr'jĕnt. a. That which cleanſes.

DETERIORATION, dē-tē-rē-ō-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of making any thing worſe.

DETERMINABLE, dē-tĕr'mē-nā-bl. a. That which may be certainly decided.

DETERMINATE, dē-tĕr'mē-nāte. a. (91). Limited; eſtabliſhed; concluſive; fixed, reſolute.

DETERMINATELY, dē-tĕr'mē-nāte-lē. ad. Reſolutely, with fixed reſolve.

DETERMINATION, dē-tĕr-mē-nā'ſhŭn. s. Abſolute direction to a certain end; the reſult of deliberation; judicial deciſion.

DETERMINATIVE, dē-tĕr'mē-nā-tĭv. a. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that which makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, dē-tĕr-mē-nā'tŭr. s (521). One who determines.

To DETERMINE, dē-tĕr'mĭn. v. a. (140). To fix, to ſettle: to fix ultimately; to adjuſt, to limit; to influence the choice; to reſolve; to decide, to put an end to, to deſtroy.

To DETERMINE, dē-tĕr'mĭn. v. n. To conclude; to end; to come to a deciſion; to reſolve concerning any thing.

DETERRATION, dē-tĕr-rā'ſhŭn. s. Diſcovery of any thing by removal of the earth.

DETERSION, dē-tĕr'ſhŭn. s. The act of cleanſing a ſore.

DETERSIVE, dē-tĕr'sĭv. a. (158). Having the power to cleanſe.

DETERSIVE, dē-tĕr'sĭv. s. (428). An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds.

To DETEST, dē-tĕſt'. v. a. To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, dē-tĕs'tā-bl. a. Hateful, abhorred.

DETESTABLY, dē-tĕs'tā-blē. ad. Hatefully, abominably.

DETESTATION, dĕt-tĕs-tā'ſhŭn. s. (530). Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, dē-tĕs'tŭr. s. (98). One that hates.

To DETHRONE, dē-*thr*ōne'. v. a. To diveſt of regality, to throw down from the throne.

DETINUE, dē-tĭn'ū. s. (503). A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again.

DETONATION, dĕt-ō-nā'ſhŭn. s. Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of ſalts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To DETONIZE. dĕt'tō-nize. v. a. To calcine with detonation.

To DETORT, dē-tort'. v. a. To wreſt from the original import.

To DETRACT, dē-trākt'. v. a. To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRACTER, dē-trāk'tŭr. s. One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION, dē-trāk'ſhŭn. s. The act of taking off from any thing; ſcandal.

DETRACTORY, dē-trāk'tŭr-ē. a. (557). Defamatory by denial of deſert, derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dē-trāk'trĕs. s. A cenſorious woman.

DETRIMENT, dĕt'trē-mĕnt. s. Loſs, damage, miſchief.

DETRIMENTAL, dĕt-trē-mĕn'tăl. a. Miſchievous, harmful, cauſing loſs.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏll;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS

To DETRUDE, dé-trôôd'. v. a. To thruſt down, to force into a lower place.

To DETRUNCATE, dé-trŭng'kâte. v. a. To lop, to cut, to ſhorten.

DETRUNCATION, dét-rŭn-kâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of lopping.

DETRUSION, dé-trôô'zhŭn. s. The act of thruſting down.

To DEVASTATE, dé-vâs'tâte. v. a. To lay waſte, to plunder.—See APPENDIX.

DEVASTATION, dĕv-âſ-tâ'ſhŭn. s. Waſte, havock.

DEUCE, dûſe. s. Two.

To DEVELOP, dé-vĕl'ŭp. v. a. To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds.

DEVERGENCE, dé-vĕr'jĕnſe. s. Declivity, declination.

To DEVEST, dé-vĕſt'. v. a. To ſtrip, to deprive of clothes; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, dé-vĕks'. a. Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, dé-vĕk'sé tè. s. Incurvation downwards.

To DEVIATE, dé'vé-âte. v. n. (542). To wander from the right or common way; to go aſtray, to err, to ſin.

DEVIATION, dé-vé-â'ſhŭn. s. The act of quitting the right way, errour; variation from eſtabliſhed rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dé-vîce'. s. A contrivance, a ſtratagem; a deſign, a ſcheme formed; the emblem on a ſhield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dĕv'vl. s. (159) (405). A fallen angel, the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind.—See APPENDIX.

DEVILISH, dĕv'vl-ĭſh. a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dĕv'vl-ĭſh-lé. ad. In a manner ſuiting the devil.

DEVIOUS, dé'vé-ŭs. a. (542). Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going aſtray from rectitude.

To DEVISE, dé-vîze'. v. a. To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.

To DEVISE, dé-vîze'. v. n. To conſider, to contrive.

DEVISE, dé-vîze'. s. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

DEVISE, dé-vîſe. s. Contrivance.

DEVISER, dé-vî'zŭr. s. A contriver, an inventor.

DEVITABLE, dĕv'é-tâ-bl. a. Poſſible to be avoided.

DEVITATION, dĕv-é-tâ'ſhŭn. s. The act of eſcaping.

DEVOID, dé-vôid'. a. Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.

DEVOIR, dé-vwŏr'. s. Service; act of civility or obſequiouſneſs.

To DEVOLVE, dé-vŏlv'. v. a. To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To DEVOLVE, dé-vŏlv'. v. n. To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, dĕv-ŏ-lû'ſhŭn. s. The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.

To DEVOTE, dé-vôte'. v. a. To dedicate, to conſecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curſe; to execrate.

DEVOTEDNESS, dé-vô'tĕd-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTEE, dĕv-vô-tèé'. s. One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious, a bigot.

DEVOTION, dé-vô'ſhŭn. s. Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worſhip; prayer, expreſſion of devotion; the ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony; ſtrong affection, ardent love; diſpoſal, power.

DEVOTIONAL, dé-vô'ſhŭn-âl. a. Pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, dé-vô'ſhŭn-âl-ĭſt. s. A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOUR, dé-vôûr'. v. a. To eat up ravenouſly; to deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence; to ſwallow up, to annihilate.

DEVOURER, dé-vôû'rŭr. s. (98). A conſumer, he that devours.

DEVOUT, dé-vôût'. a. Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expreſſive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, dé-vôût'lè. ad. Piouſly, with ardent devotion, religiouſly.

DEUSE, dûſe. s. The devil.

DEUTEROGAMY, dû-tĕr-ŏg'â-mé. s. (518). A ſecond marriage.

DEUTERONOMY, dû-tĕr-ŏn'ŏ-mé. s. (518). The ſecond book of the Law, being the fifth book of Moſes.

DEUTEROSCOPY, dû-tĕr-ŏs'cŏ-pé. s. The ſecond intention, a meaning, beyond the literal ſenſe.

DEW, dû. s. The moiſture upon the ground.

To DEW, dû. v. a. To wet as with dew, to moiſten.

DEWBERRY, dû'bĕr-rè. s. The fruit of a ſpecies of bramble.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DEWBESPRENT, dū-bē-ſprĕnt'. part. Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, dū'drŏp. s. A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe.

DEWLAP, dū'lăp. s. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWLAPT, dū'lăpt. a. Furniſhed with dewlaps.

DEWWORM, dū'wûrm. s. A worm found in dew.

DEWY, dū'ē. a. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew; moiſt with dew.

DEXTER, dĕks'tĕr. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTERITY, dĕks tĕr'ē-tē. s. Readineſs of limbs, activity, readineſs to obtain ſkill; readineſs of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, dĕks'tĕr-ŭs. a. Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, ſubtle, full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY, dĕks'tĕr-ŭſ-lē. ad. Expertly, ſkilfully, artfully.

DEXTRAL, dĕks'trăl. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTRALITY, dĕks-trăl'ē-tē. s. The ſtate of being on the right ſide.

DIABETES, dī-ă-bē'tēs. s. A morbid copiouſneſs of urine.

DIABOLICAL, dī-ă-bŏl'ē-kăl. } a.
DIABOLICK, dī-ă-bŏl'ĭk. (509). }
Deviliſh, partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIACODIUM, dī-ă-kō'dē-ŭm. s. The ſyrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICS, dī-ă-kōŭ'ſtĭks. s. The doctrine of ſounds.

DIADEM, dī'ă-dĕm. s. A tiara, an enſign of royalty bound about the head of eaſtern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.

DIADEMED, dī'ă-dĕmd. a. (359). Adorned with a diadem.

DIADROM, dī'ă-drŭm. s. (166). The time in which any motion is performed.

DIÆRESIS, dī-ĕr'ē-sĭs. s. (124). The ſeparation or disjunction of ſyllables.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given the long ſound of *e* to the ſecond ſyllable of this word, contrary to the general practice, which is ſupported by the moſt general rule in pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent, unleſs ſucceeded by a diphthong, always ſhortens the vowel it falls upon (534). Nor does the diphthong in this word prevent the ſhortening power of the accent any more than in *Cæſarea* (124).

DIAGNOSTICK, dī-ăg-nŏs'tĭk. s. A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others.

DIAGONAL, dī-ăg'ō-năl. a. (116). Reaching from one angle to another.

DIAGONAL, dī-ăg'ō-năl. s. A line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY, dī-ăg'ō-năl-ē. ad. In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, dī'ă-grăm. s. A delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical ſcheme.

DIAL, dī'ăl. s. (88). A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhows the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, dī'ăl-plāte. s. That on which hours or lines are marked.

DIALECT, dī'ă-lĕkt. s. The Subdiviſion of a language; ſtyle, manner of expreſſion; language, ſpeech.

DIALECTICAL, dī-ă-lĕk'tē-kăl. a. Logical, argumental.

DIALECTICK, dī-ă-lĕk'tĭk. s. Logick, the art of reaſoning.

DIALING, dī'ăl-lĭng. s. The art of making dials; the knowledge of ſhadows.

DIALIST, dī'ăl lĭſt. s. A conſtructer of dials.

DIALOGIST, dī-ăl'lō-jĭſt. s. (116). A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE, dī'ă-lŏg. s. (338). A conference, a converſation between two or more.

DIALYSIS, dī-ăl'ē-sĭs. s. (116). The figure in rhetoric by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER, dī-ăm'ē-tŭr. s. (116). The line which, paſſing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, dī-ăm'mē-trăl. a. Deſcribing the diameter.

DIAMETRALLY, dī-ăm'mē-trăl-ē. ad. According to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, dī-ă-mĕt'trē-kăl. a. Deſcribing a diameter; obſerving the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, dī-ă-mĕt'trē-kăl-ē. ad. In a diametrical direction; directly.

DIAMOND, dī'ă-mŭnd. s. The moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems.

DIAPASON, dī-ă-pā'zŏn. s. A term in muſic; an octave, the moſt perfect concord.

DIAPER, dī'ă-pŭr. s. (98). Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.

TO DIAPER, dī'ă-pŭr. v. a. To variegate, to diverſify; to draw flowers upon clothes.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

DIAPHANEITY, dī-ă-fă-nē'ē-tē. s. Tranſparency, pellucidneſs.

DIAPHANICK, dī-ă-făn'ĭk. a. (509). Tranſparent, pellucid.

DIAPHANOUS, dī-ăf'fă-nŭs. a. (518). Tranſparent, clear.

DIAPHORETICK, dī-ă-fō-rĕt'ĭk. a. Sudorifick, promoting a perſpiration.

DIAPHRAGM, dī'ă-frăm. s. (389). The midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARRHOEA, dī-ăr-rē'ă. s. A flux of the belly.

DIARRHOETICK, dī-ăr-rĕt'ĭk. a. Promoting the flux of the belly, ſolutive, purgative.

DIARY, dī'ă-rē. s. An account of every day, a journal.

DIASTOLE, dī-ăs'tō-lē. s. (116). A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.

DIASTYLE, dī'ăs-tīle. s. An intercolumniation of three diameters.

☞ The reaſon why this word is pronounced in three ſyllables, and *Diaſtole* in four, is, that the latter is perfect Greek διαστολή, and the former is a compound of our own, formed from δια and στυλος a pillar. The ſame reaſon holds good for pronouncing *Apocope*, as divided into *A-poc-o-pe*; and *Oſteoſcope* into *Oſ-te-o-ſcope*. And though Johnſon, Aſh, Buchanan, and Barclay, accent *Diaſtyle* on the ſecond ſyllable, I have no heſitation to differ from them by placing the accent on the firſt.—See ACADEMY.

DIATESSERON, dī-ă-tĕs'sē-rŏn. s. An interval in muſick.

DIBBLE, dĭb'bl. s. (405). A ſmall ſpade.

DIBSTONE, dĭb'ſtōne. s. A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone.

DICACITY, dē-kăs'sē-tē. s. (124). Pertneſs, faucineſs.

DICE, dice. s. The plural of Die.—See DIE.

DICE-BOX, dice'bŏks. s. The box from whence the dice are thrown.

DICER, dī'cĕr. s. (98). A player at dice, a gameſter.

To DICTATE, dĭk'tāte. v. a. (91). To deliver to another with authority.

DICTATE, dĭk'tāte. s. (91). Rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICTATION, dĭk-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR, dĭk-tā'tŭr. s. (521). A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and inveſted with abſolute authority; one inveſted with abſolute authority; one whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others (166).

DICTATORIAL, dĭk-tă-tō'rē-ăl. a. Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.

DICTATORSHIP, dĭk-tā'tŭr-ſhĭp. s. The office of a dictator; authority, inſolent confidence.

DICTATURE, dĭk'tă'tſhŭre. s. The office of a dictator.

DICTION, dĭk'ſhŭn. s. Style, language, expreſſion.

DICTIONARY, dĭk'ſhŭn-ă-rē. s. A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

☞ A few years ago this word was univerſally pronounced as if written *Dixnary*, and a perſon would have been thought a pedant if he had pronounced it according to its orthography; but ſuch has been the taſte for improvement in ſpeaking, that now a perſon would riſk the imputation of vulgarity ſhould he pronounce it otherwiſe than it is written.

DID, dĭd. The preterit of Do; the ſign of the preterimperfect tenſe.

DIDACTICAL, dē-dăk'tē-kăl. } a.
DIDACTICK, dē-dăk'tĭk. (124). }
Preceptive, giving precepts.

DIDAPPER, dĭd'ăp-pŭr. s. A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, dĭd-ăs-kăl'ĭk. a. (125) (509). Preceptive, didactick.

DIDST, dĭdſt. The ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of Do.—See DID.

To DIE, dī. v. a. To tinge, to colour.

DIE, dī. s. Colour, tincture, ſtain, hue acquired.

To DIE, dī. v. n. To loſe life, to expire, to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence; to periſh, to come to nothing; in theology, to periſh everlaſtingly; to languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, dī. s. pl. DICE, dīſe. A ſmall cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, dī. s. pl. DIES, dīze. The ſtamp uſed in coinage.

DIER, dī'ŭr. s. (98). One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, dī'ĕt. s. Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To DIET, dī'ĕt. v. a. To give food to; to hoard, to ſupply with diet.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

To DIET, dī'ĕt. v. n. To eat by rules of phyſick; to eat, to feed.

DIET, dī'ĕt. s. An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

DIET-DRINK, dī'ĕt-drĭnk. s. Medicated liquors.

DIETARY, dī'ĕt-ā-rē. a. Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER, dī'ĕt-tŭr. s. (98). One who preſcribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, dī-ē-tĕt'ē-kăl. } s. Re-
DIETETICK, dī-ē-tĕt'ĭk. }
lating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the uſe of food.

To DIFFER, dĭf'fŭr. v. n. (98). To be diſtinguiſhed from, to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

DIFFERENCE, dĭf'fŭr-ĕnſe. s. (555). State of being diſtinct from ſomething; the qualities by which one differs from another; the diſproportion between one thing and another; diſpute, debate, quarrel; diſtinction; point in queſtion, ground of controverſy; a logical diſtinction.

DIFFERENT, dĭf'fŭr-ĕnt. a. Diſtinct, not the ſame; of many contrary qualities; unlike, diſſimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dĭf'fŭr-ĕnt-lē. ad. In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dĭf'fē-sĭl. a. Difficult, hard, not eaſy; ſcrupulous. Not in uſe.

DIFFICULT, dĭf'fē-kŭlt. a. Hard, not eaſy; troubleſome, vexatious; hard to pleaſe, peeviſh.

DIFFICULTLY, dĭf'fē-kŭlt-lē. ad. Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dĭf'fē-kŭl-tē. s. Hardneſs, contrariety to eaſineſs; that which is hard to accompliſh; diſtreſs, oppoſition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE, dĭf-fīde'. v. n. To diſtruſt, to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, dĭf'fē-dĕnſe. s. Diſtruſt, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dĭf'fē-dĕnt. a. Not confident, not certain.

To DIFFIND, dĭf-fĭnd'. v. a. To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION, dĭf-fĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of cleaving.—See ABSCISSION.

DIFFLATION, dĭf-flā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dĭf'flŭ-ĕnſe. } s. The
DIFFLUENCY, dĭf'flŭ-ĕn-sē. }
quality of falling away on all ſides.

DIFFLUENT, dĭf'flŭ-ĕnt. a. (518). Flowing every way, not fixed.

DIFFORM, dĭf'fôrm. a. Contrary to uniform, having parts of different ſtructure, as a difform flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

DIFFORMITY, dĭf-fôr'mē-tē. s. Diverſity of form, irregularity, diſſimilitude.

To DIFFUSE, dĭf-fūze'. v. a. To pour out upon a plane; to ſpread, to ſcatter.

DIFFUSE, dĭf-fūſe'. a. Scattered, widely ſpread; copious, not conciſe.

☞ This adjective is diſtinguiſhed from the verb in the pronunciation of *s*, in the ſame manner as the noun *uſe* is from the verb to *uſe*, and *abuſe* from to *abuſe*, &c. 499. This analogy is very prevalent, and ſeems the reaſon why adjectives ending in *ſive* have the *s* pure (428).

DIFFUSED, dĭf-fūzd'. part. a. (359). Wild, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFUSEDLY, dĭf-fū'zĕd-lē. ad. (364). Widely, diſperſedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dĭf-fū'zĕd-nĕs. s. (365). The ſtate of being diffuſed, diſperſion.

DIFFUSELY, dĭf-fūſe'lē. ad. Widely, extenſively; copiouſly.

DIFFUSION, dĭf-fū'zhŭn s. Diſperſion, the ſtate of being ſcattered every way; copiouſneſs, exuberance of ſtyle.

DIFFUSIVE, dĭf-fū'sĭv. a. (428). Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way; ſcattered, diſperſed; extended, in full extenſion.

DIFFUSIVELY, dĭf-fū'sĭv-lē. ad. Widely, extenſively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dĭf-fū'sĭv-nĕs. s. Extenſion, diſperſion; want of conciſeneſs.

To DIG, dĭg. v. a. preterit. Dug or Digged, part. paſſ. Dug or Digged. To pierce with a ſpade; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade; to pierce with a ſharp point.

To DIG, dĭg. v. n. To work with a ſpade.

DIGEST, dī'jĕſt. s. (492). The pandect of the civil law.

To DIGEST, dē-jĕſt'. v. a. (124). To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories, to range methodically; to concoct in the ſtomach; to ſoften by heat, as in a boiler, a chemical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method; in chirurgery, to diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dē-jĕſt'. v. n. To generate matter as a wound.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

DIGESTER, dė-jĕs'tŭr. s. He that digeſts or concocts his food; a ſtrong veſſel, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtance, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate; that which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power.

DIGESTIBLE, dė-jĕs'tė-bl. a. Capable of being digeſted.

DIGESTION, dė-jĕs'tſhŭn. s. The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chemical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE, dė-jĕs'tĭv. a. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion; capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue; diſpoſing, methodiſing.

DIGESTIVE, dė-jĕs'tĭv. s. An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter.

DIGGER, dĭg'gŭr. s. (98). One that opens the ground with a ſpade.

To DIGHT, dite. v. a. (393). To dreſs, to deck, to adorn. Not in uſe.

DIGIT, dĭd'jĭt. s. The meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun and moon; any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures.

DIGITATED, dĭd'jė-tā-tĕd. a. Branched out into diviſions like fingers.

DIGLADIATION, dī-glā-dė-ā'ſhŭn. s. (125). A combat with ſwords, any quarrel.

DIGNIFIED, dĭg'nė-fide. a. (282). Inveſted with ſome dignity.

DIGNIFICATION, dĭg-nė-fė-kā'ſhŭn. s. Exaltation.

To DIGNIFY, dĭg'nė-fī. v. a. (183). To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

DIGNITARY, dĭg'nė-tā-rė. s. A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt.

DIGNITY, dĭg'nė-tė. s. Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among eccleſiaſtics, that promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed.

To DIGRESS, dė-grĕs'. v. n. (124). To depart from the main deſign; to wander, to expatiate.

DIGRESSION, dė-grĕſh'ŭn. s. A paſſage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.

DIJUDICATION, dī-jū-dė-kā'ſhŭn. s. (125). Judicial diſtinction.

DIKE, dike. s. A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

To DILACERATE, dė-lās'sė-rāte. v. a. (124). To tear, to rend.

DILACERATION, dė-lās-sė-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of rending in two.

To DILANIATE, dė-lā'nė-āte. v. a. (124). To ruin, to throw down.

DILAPIDATION, dė-lăp-ė-dā'ſhŭn. s. (124). The incumbent's ſuffering any edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILATABILITY, dė-lā-tā-bĭl'ė-tė. s. The quality of admitting extenſion.

DILATABLE, dė-lā'tā-bl. a. (405). Capable of extenſion.

DILATATION, dĭl-lā-tā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of extending into greater ſpace; the ſtate of being extended.

To DILATE, dė-lāte'. v. a. (124). To extend, to ſpread out; to relate at large, to tell diffuſely and copiouſly.

To DILATE, dė-lāte'. v. n. To widen, to grow wide; to ſpeak largely and copiouſly.

DILATOR, dė-lā'tŭr. s. (166). That which widens or extends.

DILATORINESS, dĭl'lā-tŭr-ė-nĕs. s. Slowneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

DILATORY, dĭl'lā-tŭr-ė. a. (512). Tardy, ſlow, ſluggiſh.—See DOMESTICK.

DILECTION, dė-lĕk'ſhŭn. s. (124). The act of loving.

DILEMMA, dī-lĕm'mā. s. (119). An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions; a difficult or doubtful choice.

DILIGENCE, dĭl'ė-jėnſe. s. Induſtry, aſſiduity.

DILIGENT, dĭl'ė-jĕnt. a. Conſtant in application; aſſiduous; conſtantly applied, proſecuted with activity.

DILIGENTLY, dĭl'ė-jĕnt-lė. ad. With aſſiduity, with heed and perſeverance.

DILL, dĭl. s. An herb.

DILUCID, dė-lū'sĭd. a. (124). Clear, not opaque; clear, not obſcure.

To DILUCIDATE, dė-lū'sė-dāte. v. a. To make clear or plain, to explain.

DILUCIDATION, dė-lū-sė-dā'ſhŭn. s. The act of making clear.

DILUENT, dĭl'lū-ĕnt. a. Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dĭl'lū-ĕnt. s. That which thins other matter.

To DILUTE, dė-lūte'. v. a. (124). To make thin; to make weak.

DILUTER, dė-lū'tŭr. s. That which makes any thing elſe thin.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DILUTION, dē-lū'shŭn. s. The act of making any thing thin or weak.

DILUVIAN, dē-lū'vē-ăn. a. (124). Relating to the deluge.

DIM, dĭm. a. Not having a quick sight; dull of apprehenſion; not clearly ſeen, obſcure; obſtructing the act of viſion, not luminous.

To DIM, dĭm. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make leſs bright, to obſcure.

DIMENSION, dē-mĕn'shŭn. s. (124). Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.

DIMENSIONLESS, dē-mĕn'shŭn-lĕs. a. Without any definite bulk.

DIMENSIVE, dē-mĕn'sĭv. a. That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMIDIATION, dē-mĭd-dē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of halving.

To DIMINISH, dē-mĭn'ĭsh. v. a. (124). To make leſs by any abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part; to impair, to leſſen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.

☞ What has been obſerved of the *e* ending a ſyllable before the accent is applicable to the *i*: they are both exactly the ſame ſound. See DESPATCH.

To DIMINISH, dē-mĭn'ĭsh. v. n. (124). To grow leſs, to be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, dē-mĭn'ĭsh-ĭng-lē. ad. In a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINUTION, dĭm-mē-nū'shŭn. s. The act of making leſs; the ſtate of growing leſs; diſcredit; in architecture, the contraction of a diameter of a column, as it aſcends.

DIMINUTIVE, dē-mĭn'nū-tĭv. a. Small, little.

DIMINUTIVE, dē-mĭn'nū-tĭv. s. A word formed to expreſs littleneſs, as maniken, in Engliſh a little man; a ſmall thing.

DIMINUTIVELY, dē-mĭn'nū-tĭv-lē. ad. In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dē-mĭn'nū-tĭv-nĕs. s. Smallneſs, littleneſs, pettyneſs.

DIMISH, dĭm'ĭsh. a. Somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY, dĭm'is-sŭr-rē. a. That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction.

☞ I have followed Dr. Johnſon's accentuation of this word, as more agreeable to analogy than Mr. Sheridan's.—See *Rhyming Dictionary* under the word.

DIMITY, dĭm'ē-tē. s. A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton.

DIMLY, dĭm'lē. a. Not with a quick ſight, not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminouſly.

DIMNESS, dĭm'nĕs. s. Dulneſs of ſight; want of apprehenſion, ſtupidity.

DIMPLE, dĭm'pl. s. (405). Cavity or depreſſion in the cheek or chin.

To DIMPLE, dĭm'pl. v. n. To ſink in ſmall cavities.

DIMPLED, dĭm'pld. a. (405). Set with dimples.

DIMPLY, dĭm'plē. a. Full of dimples.

DIN, dĭn. s. A loud noiſe, a violent and continued ſound.

To DIN, dĭn. v. a. To ſtun with noiſe; to impreſs with violent and continued noiſe.

To DINE, dīne. v. n. To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

To DINE, dīne. v. a. To give a dinner to, to feed.

DINETICAL, dē-nĕt'ē-kăl. a. (124). Whirling round, vertiginous.

To DING, dĭng. v. a. To daſh with violence; to impreſs with force.

To DING, dĭng. v. n. To bluſter, to bounce, to huff.

DING-DONG, dĭng-dŏng'. s. A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, dĭng'gl. s. (405). A hollow between hills.

DINING-ROOM, dī'nĭng-rōōm. s. The principal apartment of the houſe.

DINNER, dĭn'nŭr. s. (98). The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DINNER-TIME, dĭn'nŭr-time. s. The time of dining.

DINT, dĭnt. s. A blow, a ſtroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.

To DINT, dĭnt. v. a. To mark with a cavity by a blow.

DINUMERATION, dī-nū-mĕr-ā'shŭn. s. (125). The act of numbering out ſingly.

DIOCESAN, dī-ŏs'sē-săn. s. (116). A biſhop as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESS, dī'ō-sĕs. s. The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction.

DIOPTRICAL, dī-ŏp'trē-kăl. } s.
DIOPTRICK, dī-ŏp'trĭk. (116). }
Affording a medium for the ſight, aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects.

DIOPTRICKS, dī-ŏp'trĭks. s. (509). A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light.

DIORTHROSIS, dī-ŏr-*thrō*'sĭs. s. (520). An operation by which crooked members are made even.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbĕ, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

To Dip, dip. v. a. To immerge, to put into any liquor; to moiſten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.

To Dip, dip. v. n. To immerge; to pierce; to enter ſlightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any maſs, to chooſe by chance.

Dipchick, dip'tſhik. s. The name of a bird.

Dipetalous, di-pĕt'ă-lŭs. a. (119). Having two flower leaves.

Diphthong, dip'*th*ong. s. (413). A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound.

Diploma, dĕ-plō'mă. s. (124). A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege.

Dipper, dip'pŭr. s. (98). One that dips. Generally applied to one who baptizes by plunging in the water.

Dipping-needle, dip'ping-nēē-dl. s. A device which ſhews a particular property of the magnetick needle.

Dipsas, dip'săs. s. A ſerpent whoſe bite produces unquenchable thirſt.

Diptote, dip'tōte. s. A noun conſiſting of two caſes only.

Diptick, dip'tik. s. A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs.

Dire, dire. a. Dreadful, diſmal, horrible.

Direct, dē-rĕkt'. a. (124). Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to ſome end; open, not ambiguous; plain, expreſs.

To Direct, dē-rĕkt'. v. a. (117). To aim in a ſtraight line; to point againſt as a mark; to regulate, to adjuſt; to preſcribe certain meaſure, to mark out a certain courſe; to order, to command.

Directer, dē-rĕk'tŭr. s. One that directs; an inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

Direction, dē-rĕk'ſhŭn. s. Aim at a certain point; motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe; order, command, preſcription.

Directive, dē-rĕk'tiv. a. Having the power of direction; informing, ſhowing the way.

Directly, dē-rĕkt'lē. ad. In a ſtraight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

☞ In this word we have an inſtance of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial uſe of it. If we wiſh to be very diſtinct or forceful, we frequently pronounce the *i* long, as in *dial*; but in common converſation we give this letter the ſound of *e*, according to analogy (117) (124).

Directness, dē-rĕkt'nĕs. s. Straightneſs, tendency to any point, the neareſt way.

Director, dē-rĕk'tŭr. s. (166). One that has authority over others, a ſuperintendant; a rule, an ordinance; an inſtructor; one who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience; an inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

Directory, dē-rĕk'tŭr-ē. s. (512). The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip.

Direful, dire'fŭl. a. Dire, dreadful.

Direness, dire'nĕs. s. Diſmalneſs, horrour, heinouſneſs.

Direption, dī-rĕp'ſhŭn. s. (125). The act of plundering.

Dirge, dŭrje. s. A mournful ditty, a ſong of lamentation.

Dirk, dŭrk. s. A kind of dagger.

Dirt, dŭrt. s. (108). Mud, filth, mire; meanneſs, ſordidneſs.

To Dirt, dŭrt. v. a. To foul, to bemire.

Dirtpie, dŭrt-pī'. s. Forms moulded by children of clay.

Dirtily, dŭrt'ē-lē. ad. Naſtily; meanly, ſordidly.

Dirtiness, dŭrt'ē-nĕs. s. Naſtineſs, filthineſs, foulneſs; meanneſs, baſeneſs, ſordidneſs.

Dirty, dŭrt'ē. a. Foul, naſty; mean, deſpicable.

To Dirty, dŭrt'ē. v. a. To foul, to ſoil; to diſgrace, to ſcandalize.

Diruption, dī-rŭp'ſhŭn. s. (125). The act of burſting or breaking; the ſtate of burſting or breaking.

Dis, dis, or diz. (425) (435). An inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification of the word to which it is joined; as, to *arm*, to *diſarm*; to *join*, to *diſjoin*; &c.

☞ When the accent, either primary or ſecondary, is on this inſeparable prepoſition, the *s* is always ſharp and hiſſing; but when the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable, the *s* will be either hiſſing or buzzing, according to the nature of the conſecutive letter. That is, if a ſharp mute, as *p*, *t*, &c. ſucceed, the preceding *s* muſt be pronounced ſharp and hiſſing, as *diſpoſe*, *diſtaſte*, &c.; but if a flat mute, as *b*, *d*, &c. or a vowel or a liquid begin the next ſyllable, the foregoing *s* muſt be ſounded like *z*, as *diſburſe*, *diſdain*, &c.; but if the ſecondary accent be on this inſeparable prepoſition, (523) as in *diſbelief*, &c. the *s* retains its pure hiſſing ſound. *Diſmal*, which ſeems to be an objection to the firſt part of this rule, is in reality a confirmation of it;

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

for the firſt ſyllable in this word is not a prepoſition, but a contraction of the Latin word *dies*; and *diſmal* is evidently derived from *dies malus*. For want of this clue, Mr. Sheridan has given the *s* pure to *diſgrace, diſguiſe*, &c.

DISABILITY, dĭs-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. (454). Want of power to do any thing, weakneſs; want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe, legal impediment.

To DISABLE, dĭz-ā'bl. v. a. (454). To deprive of natural force; to deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

To DISABUSE, dĭs-ă-būze'. v. a. To ſet free from a miſtake, to ſet right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, dĭs-ăc-cŏm-mŏ-dā'ſhŭn. s. The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCUSTOM, dĭs-ăk-kŭs'tŭm. v. a. To deſtroy the ſource of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dĭs-ăk-kwān'tānſe. s. Diſuſe of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, dĭs-ăd-vān'tăje. s. (90). Loſs, injury to intereſt; diminution of any thing deſirable; a ſtate not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dĭs-ăd-vān'tă-jă-bl. a. (405). Contrary to profit, producing loſs.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dĭs-ăd-vān-tā'jŭs. a. Contrary to intereſt, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dĭs-ăd-vān-tā'jŭs-lē. ad. In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dĭs-ăd-vān-tā'jŭs-nĕs. s. Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dĭs-ăd-vĕn'tſhŭ-rŭs. a. Unhappy, unproſperous.

To DISAFFECT, dĭs-ăf-fĕkt'. v. a. To fill with diſcontent.

DISAFFECTED, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'tĕd. part. a. Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'tĕd-lē. ad. After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'tĕd-nĕs. s. The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dĭs-ăf-fĕk'ſhŭn. s. Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dĭs-ăf-fĕr'mănce. s. Confutation, negation.

To DISAFFOREST, dĭs-ăf-fŏr'rĕſt. v. a. To throw open to common purpoſes, from the privileges of a foreſt.

To DISAGREE, dĭs-ă-grēē'. v. n. To differ, not to be of the ſame opinion; to be in a ſtate of oppoſition.

DISAGREEABLE, dĭs-ă-grēē'ă-bl. a. Contrary, unſuitable; unpleaſing, offenſive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dĭs-ă-grēē'ă-bl-nĕs. s. Unſuitableneſs, contrariety; unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

DISAGREEMENT, dĭs-ă-grēē'mĕnt. s. Difference, diſſimilitude; difference of opinion.

To DISALLOW, dĭs-ăl-lŏŭ'. v. a. To deny authority to any; to conſider as unlawful; to cenſure by ſome poſterior act.

To DISSALLOW, dĭs-ăl-lŏŭ'. v. n. To refuſe permiſſion, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dĭs-ăl-lŏŭ'ă-bl. a. Not allowable.

DISSALLOWANCE, dĭs-ăl-lŏŭ'ănce. s. Prohibition.

To DISANCHOR, dĭz-ăngk'ŭr. v. a. (454). To deprive a ſhip of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, dĭz-ăn'ĕ-māte. v. a. (454). To deprive of life; to diſcourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, dĭz-ăn-ĕ-mā'ſhŭn. s. Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, dĭs-ăn-nŭl'. v. a. To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, dĭs-ăn-nŭl'mĕnt. s. The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, dĭs-ăp-pēre'. v. n. To be loſt to view, to vaniſh out of ſight.

To DISAPPOINT, dĭs-ăp-pŏint'. v. a. To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dĭs-ăp-pŏint'mĕnt. s. Defeat of hopes, miſcarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, dĭs-ăp-prō-bā'ſhŭn. s. Cenſure, condemnation.

To DISAPPROVE, dĭs-ăp-prōōv'. v. a. To diſlike, to cenſure.

To DISARM, dĭz-ārm'. v. a. (454). To ſpoil or diveſt of arms.

To DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā'. v. a. To undreſs any one.

DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā'. s. Diſorder, confuſion; undreſs.

DISASTER, dĭz-ās'tŭr. s. (454). The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, miſhap, miſery.

To DISASTER, dĭz-ās'tŭr. v. a. To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar; to afflict, to miſchief.

DISASTROUS, dĭz-ās'trŭs. a. Unlucky, unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatening misfortune.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd:—*th*in, THIS.

DISASTROUSLY, dĭz-ăs'trŭs-lė. ad. In a difmal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, dĭz-ăs'trŭs-nĕs. s. Unluckineſs, unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVOUCH, dĭs-ă-vŏŭtſh'. v. a. To retract profeſſion, to diſown.

To DISAVOW, dĭs-ă-vŏŭ'. v. a. To diſown, to deny knowledge of.

DISAVOWAL, dĭs-ă-vŏŭ'ăl. s. Denial.

DISAVOWMENT, dĭs-ă-vŏŭ'mĕnt. s. Denial.

To DISAUTHORISE, dĭs-ăw'*th*ŏ-rize. v. a. (454). To deprive of credit or authority.

To DISBAND, dĭz-bănd'. v. a. (435). To diſmiſs from military ſervice.

To DISBAND, dĭz-bănd'. v. n. To retire from military ſervice; to ſeparate.

To DISBARK, dĭz-bărk'. v. a. To land from a ſhip.

DISBELIEF, dĭs-bė-lēėf'. s. (425). Refuſal of credit, denial of belief.

To DISBELIEVE, dĭs-bė-lēėv'. v. a. Not to credit, not to hold true.

DISBELIEVER, dĭs-bė-lē'vŭr. s. One who refuſes belief.

To DISBENCH, dĭz-bĕntſh'. v. a. To drive from a ſeat.

To DISBRANCH, dĭz-brăntſh'. v. a. To ſeparate or break off.

To DISBUD, dĭz-bŭd'. v. a. To take away the ſprigs newly put forth.

To DISBURDEN, dĭz-bŭr'dn. v. a. To unload, to diſencumber; to throw off a burden.

To DISBURDEN, dĭz-bŭr'dn. v. n. To eaſe the mind.

To DISBURSE, dĭz-bŭrſe'. v. a. To ſpend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, dĭz-bŭrs'mĕnt. s. A diſburſing or laying out.

DISBURSER, dĭz-bŭr'ſŭr. s. One that diſburſes.

DISCALCEATED, dĭs-kăl'ſhė-ă-tĕd. a. (357). Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEATION, dĭs-kăl-ſhė-ă'ſhŭn. s. (357). The act of pulling off the ſhoes.

To DISCANDY, dĭs-kăn'dė. v. n. To diſſolve, to melt.

To DISCARD, dĭs-kărd'. v. a. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs; to diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment.

DISCARNATE, dĭs-kăr'nāte. a. (91). Stripped of fleſh.

To DISCASE, dĭs-kāſe'. v. a. To ſtrip, to undreſs.

To DISCERN, dĭz-zĕrn'. v. a. (351). To deſcry, to ſee; to judge, to have knowledge of; to diſtinguiſh; to make the difference between.

To DISCERN, dĭz-zĕrn'. v. n. To make diſtinction.

DISCERNER, dĭz-zĕr'nŭr. s. (98). Diſcoverer, he that deſcries; judge, one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing.

DISCERNIBLE, dĭz-zĕr'nė-bl. a. Diſcoverable, perceptible, diſtinguiſhable, apparent.

DISCERNIBLENESS, dĭz-zĕr'nė-bl-nĕs. s. Viſibleneſs.

DISCERNIBLY, dĭz-zĕr'nė-blė. ad. Perceptibly, apparently.

DISCERNING, dĭz-zĕr'nĭng. part. a. Judicious, knowing.

DISCERNINGLY, dĭz-zĕr'nĭng-lė. ad. Judiciouſly, rationally, acutely.

DISCERNMENT, dĭz-zĕrn'mĕnt. s. Judgment, power of diſtinguiſhing.

To DISCERP, dĭs-sĕrp'. v. a. To tear in pieces.

DISCERPTIBLE, dĭs-sĕrp'tė-bl. a. Frangible, ſeparable.

DISCERPTIBILITY, dĭs-sĕrp'tė bĭl'ė-tė. s. Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCERPTION, dĭs-sĕrp'ſhŭn. s. The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, dĭs-tſhărje'. v. a. To diſburden; to diſembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to ſet free from obligation; to abſolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs, to releaſe.

To DISCHARGE, dĭs-tſhărje'. v. n. To diſmiſs itſelf, to break up.

DISCHARGE, dĭs-tſhărje'. s. Vent, exploſion, emiſſion; matter vented; diſmiſſion from an office; releaſe from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.

DISCHARGER, dĭs-tſhăr'jŭr. s. He that diſcharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.

DISCINCT, dĭs-sĭnkt'. a. Ungirded, looſely dreſſed.

To DISCIND, dĭs-sĭnd'. v. a. To divide, to cut in pieces.

DISCIPLE, dĭs-sī'pl. s. (405). A ſcholar.

DISCIPLESHIP, dĭs-sī'pl-ſhĭp. s. The ſtate or function of a diſciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, dĭs'sė-plĭn-ă-bl. a. Capable of inſtruction.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

DISCIPLINABLENESS, dĭs'sē-plĭn-ā-blnĕs. s. Capacity of inſtruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭſ-sē-plĭn-ā'rē-ăn. a. Pertaining to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭſ-sē-plĭn ā'rē-ăn. s. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs; a follower of the Preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their clamour about diſcipline.

DISCIPLINARY, dĭs'sē-plĭn-ā-rē. a. (512). Pertaining to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINE, dĭs'sē-plĭn. s. (150). Education, inſtruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a ſtate of ſubjection; chaſtiſement, correction.

To DISCIPLINE, dĭs'sē-plĭn. v. a. To educate, to inſtruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chaſtiſe; to reform.

To DISCLAIM, dĭſ klāme'. v. a. To diſown, to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLAIMER, dĭſ-klā'mŭr. s. (98). One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, dĭſ-klōze'. v. a. To uncover, to produce from a hidden ſtate to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, dĭſ-klō'zŭr. s. One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLOSURE, dĭſ-klō'zhŭre. s. (452). Diſcovery, production into view; act of revealing any ſecret.

DISCOLORATION, dĭſ-kŭl-ŏ-rā'ſhŭn. s The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining; change of colour, ſtain, die.

To DISCOLOUR, dĭſ-kŭl'lŭr. v. a. To change from the natural hue, to ſtain.

To DISCOMFIT, dĭſ-kŭm'fĭt. v. a. To defeat, to vanquiſh.

DISCOMFIT, dĭſ-kŭm'fit. s. Defeat, overthrow.

DISCOMFITURE, dĭſ kŭm'fit-yūre. s. Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, dĭſ-kŭm'fŭrt. s. (166). Uneaſineſs, melancholy, gloom.

To DISCOMFORT, dĭſ kŭm'fŭrt. v. a. To grieve, to ſadden, to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dĭſ kŭm'fŭr-tă-bl a. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort; that cauſes ſadneſs.

To DISCOMMEND, dĭſ-kŏm-mĕnd'. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dĭſ-kŏm'mĕn-dă-bl. a.—See COMMENDABLE. Blameable, cenſurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dĭſ-kŏm'mĕn-dă-bl-nĕs. s. Blameableneſs, liableneſs to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dĭſ-kŏm-mĕn-dā'ſhŭn. s. Blame, cenſure.

DISCOMMENDER, dĭſ-kŏm-mĕn'dŭr. s. One that diſcommends.

To DISCOMMODE, dĭſ-kŏm-mōde'. v. a. To put to inconvenience, to moleſt,

DISCOMMODIOUS, dĭſ-kŏm-mō'dē-ŭs, or dĭſ kŏm-mō'jē ŭs. a. Inconvenient, troubleſome.—See COMMODIOUS.

DISCOMMODITY, dĭſ-kŏm-mŏd'ē-tē. s. Inconvenience, diſadvantage, hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE, dĭſ-kŏm-pōze'. v. a. To diſorder, to unſettle; to ruffle; to diſturb the temper; to offend; to diſplace.

DISCOMPOSURE, dĭſ-kŏm-pō'zhŭre. s. Diſorder, perturbation.

To DISCONCERT, dĭſ-kŏn-sĕrt'. v. a. To unſettle the mind, to diſcompoſe.

DISCONFORMITY, dĭſ-kŏn-fôr'mē-tē. s. Want of agreement.

DISCONGRUITY, dĭſ-kŏn-grū'ē-tē. s. Diſagreement, inconſiſtency.

DISCONSOLATE, dĭſ-kŏn'sō-lāte. a. (91). Without comfort, hopeleſs, ſorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dĭſ-kŏn'sō-lāte-lē. ad. In a diſconſolate manner, comfortleſsly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dĭſ-kŏn'sō-lātenĕs. s. The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTENT, dĭſ-kŏn-tĕnt'. s. Want of content, uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

DISCONTENT, dĭſ-kŏn-tĕnt'. a. Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate, diſſatisfied.

To DISCONTENT, dĭſ-kŏn tĕnt'. v. a. To diſſatisfy, to make uneaſy.

DISCONTENTED, dĭſ-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd. part. a. Uneaſy, diſſatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dĭſ-kŏn-tĕn'tĕdnĕs. s. Uneaſineſs, diſſatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dĭſ-kŏn-tĕnt'mĕnt. s. The ſtate of diſcontent.

DISCONTINUANCE, dĭſ-kŏn-tĭn'ū-ănſe. s. Want of coheſion of parts; a breaking off; ceſſation, intermiſſion.

DISCONTINUATION, dĭſ-kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā' ſhŭn. s. Diſruption of continuity, ſeparation.

To DISCONTINUE, dĭſ-kŏn-tĭn'ū. v. n. To loſe the coheſion of parts; to loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom.

To DISCONTINUE, dĭſ-kŏn-tĭn'ū. v. a. To leave off, to ceaſe any practice or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dĭſ-kŏn-tē-nū'ē-tē. s. Diſunity of parts, want of coheſion.

DISCONVENIENCE, dĭſ-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnſe. s. Incongruity, diſagreement.

DISCORD, dĭs'kôrd. s. (492). Diſagreement, oppoſition, mutual animoſity;

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

difference, or contrariety of qualities; in muſick, ſounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others.

To DISCORD, diſ-kŏrd'. v. n. (492). To diſagree, not to ſuit with.

DISCORDANCE, dis-kŏr'dânſe. } s.
DISCORDANCY, dis-kŏr'dân-sė. }
Diſagreement, oppoſition, inconſiſtency.

DISCORDANT, dis-kŏr'dânt. a. Inconſiſtent, at variance with itſelf; oppoſite, contrarious.

DISCORDANTLY, diſ-kŏr'dânt-lė. ad. Inconſiſtently, in diſagreement with itſelf; in diſagreement with another.

To DISCOVER, diſ-kŭv'ŭr. v. a. To diſcloſe, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to eſpy.

DISCOVERABLE, diſ-kŭv'ŭr-â-bl. a. That which may be found out; apparent, expoſed to view.

DISCOVERER, diſ-kŭv'ŭr-ŭr. s. One that finds any thing not known before; a ſcout, one who is put to deſcry the enemy.

DISCOVERY, diſ-kŭv'ŭr-ė. s. (555). The act of finding any thing hidden; the act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret.

DISCOUNT, dis'kŏŭnt s. (313) (492). The ſum refunded in a bargain.

To DISCOUNT, diſ-kŏŭnt'. v. a. To count back, to pay back again.

To DISCOUNTENANCE, diſ-kŏŭn'tė-nâns. v. a. To diſcourage by cold treatment; to abaſh; to put to ſhame.

DISCOUNTENANCE, diſ-kŏŭn'tė-nâns. s Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.

DISCOUNTENANCER, diſ-kŏŭn'tė-nân-sŭr. s. (98). One that diſcourages by cold treatment.

To DISCOURAGE, diſ-kŭr'idje. v. a. (314). To depreſs, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.

DISCOURAGER, dis-kŭr'idje-ŭr s. One that impreſſes diffidence and terror.

DISCOURAGEMENT, diſ-kŭr'idje-mênt s. (90). The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope; the cauſe of depreſſion, or fear.

DISCOURSE, diſ-kŏrſe'. s. (318). The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences; converſation, mutual intercourſe of language, talk; treatiſe, a diſſertation either written or uttered.

To DISCOURSE, diſ-kŏrſe'. v. n. To converſe, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner; to reaſon, to paſs from premiſes to conſequences.

DISCOURSER, diſ-kŏr'sŭr. s. A ſpeaker, an haranguer; a writer on any ſubject.

DISCURSIVE, dis-kŭr'ſiv. a. Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.

DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kŭr'tſhŭs. a. Uncivil, uncomplaiſant.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, diſ-kŭr'tſhŭſ-lė. ad. Uncivilly, rudely.

DISCOURTESY, diſ-kŭr'tė-sė. s. Incivility, rudeneſs.

DISCOUS, dis'kŭs a. Broad, flat, wide.

DISCREDIT, diſ-krėd'it. s. Ignominy, reproach, diſgrace; want of truſt.

To DISCREDIT, diſ-krėd'it. v. a. To deprive of credibility; to diſgrace, to ſhame.

DISCREET, diſ-krėėt'. a Prudent, cautious, ſober; modeſt, not forward.

DISCREETLY, diſ-krėėt'lė. ad. Prudently, cautiouſly.

DISCREETNESS, diſ-krėėt'nės. s. The quality of being diſcreet.

DISCREPANCE, dis'krė-pânſe s. Difference, contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dis'krė-pânt. a. Different, diſagreeing.

DISCRETE, diſ-krėte'. a. Diſtinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

☞ This word and its companion *Concrete* one would have ſuppoſed ſhould have the ſame accentuation in all our Pronouncing Dictionaries, and yet ſcarcely any two words are more differently accented. The accent is placed on the laſt ſyllable of *Concrete* by Dr. Aſh, Buchanan, Perry, Entick, and Bailey; and on the firſt by Sheridan, Dr. Johnſon, Smith, W. Johnſton, and Dr. Kenrick. Scott accents the laſt ſyllable of this word when an adjective, and the firſt when a ſubſtantive, a diſtinction very agreeable to analogy (494; but Entick, directly contrary to this analogy, reverſes this order. *Diſcrete* is always uſed as an adjective, but has ſcarcely leſs diverſity of accentuation than *Concrete*. Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Perry, and Entick, accent it on the laſt ſyllable; and Dr. Aſh, Mr. Sheridan, and Bailey, on the firſt. When I wrote the Rhyming Dictionary I accented both theſe words on the firſt ſyllable; but this accentuation I imagine aroſe from contrafting them, which often places the accent on the oppoſing parts, as in *internal* and *external*: but upon maturer conſideration I apprehend the accent ought to be placed on the firſt ſyllable of *Concrete* when a ſubſtantive, and on the laſt of both words when adjectives.

DISCRETION, diſ-krėſh'ŭn. s. (507). Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; liberty of acting at pleaſure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DISCRETIONARY, dĭs-krĕ'shŭn-ār-ē. a. Left at large, unlimited, unreſtrained.

DISCRETIVE, dĭs-krē'tĭv. a. The ſame as diſcrete.

DISCRIMINABLE, dĭs-krĭm'ē-nā-bl. a. Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE, dĭs-krĭm'ē-nāte. v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to ſelect or ſeparate from others.

DISCRIMINATENESS, dĭs-krĭm'ē-nāte-nĕs. s. (91). Diſtinctneſs.

DISCRIMINATION, dĭs-krĭm-ē-nā'shŭn. s. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things; the act of diſtinguiſhing one from another, diſtinction; the marks of diſtinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, dĭs-krĭm'ē-nā-tĭv. a. (157). That which makes the mark of diſtinction, characteriſtical; that which obſerves diſtinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, dĭs-krĭm'ē-nŭs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.

DISCUBITORY, dĭs-kū'bē-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Fitted to the poſture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY, dĭs-kŭm'bĕn-sē. s. The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCUMBER, dĭs-kŭm'bŭr. v. a. To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, dĭs-kŭr'sĭv. a. (158). Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dĭs-kŭr'sĭv-lē. ad. By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, dĭs-kŭr'sŭr-ē. a. Argumental.—For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

DISCUS, dĭs'kŭs. s. A quoit.

To DISCUSS, dĭs-kŭs'. v. a. To examine; to diſperſe any humour or ſwelling.

DISCUSSER, dĭs-kŭs'sŭr. s. (98). He that diſcuſſes.

DISCUSSION, dĭs-kŭs'shŭn. s. Diſquiſition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, dĭs-kŭs'sĭv. a. (428). Having the power to diſcuſs.

DISCUTIENT, dĭs-kū'shĕnt. s. A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, dĭz-dāne'. v. a. To ſcorn, to conſider as unworthy of one's character. —See DIS.

DISDAIN, dĭz-dāne'. s. Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, dĭz-dāne'fŭl. a. Haughtily, ſcornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, dĭz-dāne'fŭl-ē. ad. With haughty ſcorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, dĭz-dāne'fŭl-nĕs. s. Haughty ſcorn.

DISEASE, dĭz-ēze'. s. Diſtemper, malady, ſickneſs.

To DISEASE, dĭz-ēze'. v. a. To afflict with diſeaſe, to torment with ſickneſs; to pain, to make uneaſy.

DISEASEDNESS, dĭz-ē'zĕd-nĕs. s. (365). Sickneſs, malady.

DISEDGED, dĭz-ĕdjd'. a. (359). Blunted, dulled.

To DISEMBARK, dĭs-ĕm-bārk'. v. a. To carry to land.

To DISEMBARK, dĭs-ĕm-bārk'. v. n. To land, to go on land.

To DISEMBITTER, dĭs-ĕm-bĭt'tŭr. v. a. To ſweeten, to free from bitterneſs.

DISEMBODIED, dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'id. a. Diveſted of their bodies.

To DISEMBOGUE, dĭs-ĕm bōgue'. v. a. (337). To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, dĭs-ĕm-bōgue'. v. n. To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dĭs-ĕm-bŏu'ĕld. part. a. Taken from out the bowels.

To DISEMBROIL, dĭs-ĕm-broil'. v. a. To diſentangle, to free from perplexity.

To DISENABLE, dĭs-ĕn-ā'bl. v. a. To deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, dĭs-ĕn-tshānt'. v. a. To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCUMBER, dĭs-ĕn kŭm'bŭr. v. a. To diſcharge from incumbrances, to diſburden; to free from obſtruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dĭs-ĕn-kŭm'brānſe. s. Freedom from incumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'. v. a. To ſeparate from any thing with which it is in union; to diſentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully ſeizes the attention.

To DISENGAGE, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'. v. n. To ſet one's ſelf free from.

DISENGAGED, dĭs-ĕn-gājd'. part. a. (359). Vacant, at leiſure.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dĭs-ĕn-gājd'nĕs. s. The quality of being diſengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dĭs-ĕn-gāje'mĕnt. s. Releaſe from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE, dĭs-ĕn-tăng'gl. v. a. To ſet free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of any thing interwoven; to diſengage, to ſeparate.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt ;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll ;—ŏil ;—pŏŭnd ;—*th*in, THIS.

DISENTERRE, dĭs-ĕn-tĕr'. v. a. To unbury.

To DISENTHRAL, dĭs-ĕn-*th*rawl'. v. a. (406). To ſet free, to reſtore to liberty, to reſcue from ſlavery.

To DISENTHRONE, dĭs-ĕn-*th*rōne'. v. a. To depoſe from ſovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, dĭs-ĕn-trănſe'. v. a. To awaken from a trance, or deep ſleep.

To DISESPOUSE, dĭs-ĕ-ſpŏŭze'. v. a. To ſeparate after faith plighted.

DISESTEEM, dĭs-ĕ-ſtēēm'. s. Slight, diſlike.

To DISESTEEM, dĭs-ĕ-ſtēēm'. v. a. To ſlight, to diſlike.

DISESTIMATION, dĭs-ĕs-tĕ-mā'ſhŭn. s. Diſreſpect, diſeſteem.

DISFAVOUR, dĭs-fā'vŭr. s. Diſcountenance; a ſtate of ungraciouſneſs, or unacceptableneſs; want of beauty.

To DISFAVOUR, dĭs-fā'vŭr. v. a. To diſcountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindneſs.

DISFIGURATION, dĭs-fĭg-ū-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of disfiguring; the ſtate of being diſfigured; deformity.

To DISFIGURE, dĭs-fĭg'ŭre. v. a. To change any thing to a worſe form, to deform, to mangle.

DISFIGUREMENT, dĭs-fĭg'ŭre-mĕnt. s. Diſfacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worſe.

DISFOREST, dĭs-fŏr'rĕſt. v. a. To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE, dĭs-frăn'tſhīz. v. a. (140). To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dĭs-frăn'tſhīz-mĕnt. s. The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNISH, dĭs-fŭr'nĭſh. v. a. To unfurniſh, to ſtrip.

To DISGARNISH, dĭz-gär'nĭſh. v. a. (425). To ſtrip of ornament; to take guns from a fortreſs.

To DISGLORIFY, dĭz-glŏ'rĕ-fī. v. a. To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

To DISGORGE, dĭz-gorje'. v. a. To diſcharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

DISGRACE, dĭz-grāſe'. s. (425). Shame, ignominy, diſhonour; ſtate of diſhonour; ſtate of being out of favour.

To DISGRACE, dĭz-grāſe'. v. a. To bring a reproach upon, to diſhonour; to put out of favour.

DISGRACEFUL, dĭz-grāſe'fŭl. a. Shameful, ignominious.

DISGRACEFULLY, dĭz-grāſe'fŭl-ē. ad. In diſgrace, with indignity, ignominiouſly.

DISGRACEFULNESS, dĭz-grāſe'fŭl-nĕs. s. Ignominy.

DISGRACER, dĭz-grā'ſŭr. s. (98). One that expoſes to ſhame.

DISGRACIOUS, dĭz-grā'ſhŭs. a. Unkind, unfavourable.

To DISGUISE, dĭzg-yīze'. v. a. (92) (160.) To conceal by an unuſual dreſs; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to diſfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.

DISGUISE, dĭzg-yīze'. s. (160). A dreſs contrived to conceal the perſon that wears it; a counterfeit ſhow.

DISGUISEMENT, dĭzg-yīze'mĕnt. s. Dreſs of concealment.

DISGUISER, dĭzg-yī'zŭr. s. (160). One that puts on a diſguiſe; one that conceals another by a diſguiſe, one that diſfigures.

DISGUST, dĭz-gŭſt'. s. (435). Averſion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

To DISGUST, dĭz-gŭſt'. v. a. To raiſe averſion in the ſtomach, to diſtaſte; to ſtrike with diſlike, to offend; to produce averſion.

DISGUSTFUL, dĭz-gŭſt'fŭl. a. Nauſeous.

DISH, dĭſh. s. A broad wide veſſel, in which ſolid food is ſerved up at the table; a deep hollow veſſel for liquid food; the meat ſerved in a diſh, any particular kind of food.

To DISH, dĭſh. v. a. To ſerve in a diſh.

DISH-CLOUT, dĭſh'klŏŭt. s. The cloth with which the maids rub their diſhes.

DISH-WASHER, dĭſh'wŏſh-ŭr. s. The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE, dĭs-ă-bĭl'. s. Undreſs, looſe dreſs.

To DISHABIT, dĭſ-hăb'ĭt. v. a. To throw out of place.

To DISHEARTEN, dĭs-här'tn. v. a. (130). To diſcourage, to deject, to terrify.

DISHERISON, dĭs-hĕr'ĕ-zn. s. (170). The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT, dĭs-hĕr'ĭt. v. a. To cut off from hereditary ſucceſſion.

To DISHEVEL, dĭſh-ſhĕv'vel. v. a. To ſpread the hair diſorderly.

DISHONEST, dĭz-ŏn'ĭſt. a. (99). Void

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pīn ;—

of probity, void of faith; difgraceful, ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, diz-ŏn'ĭft-lė. ad. Without faith, without probity; unchaſtely.

DISHONESTY, diz-ŏn'nĭſ-tė. s. Want of probity, faithleſſneſs; unchaſtity.

DISHONOUR, diz-ŏn'nŭr. s. Reproach, diſgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, cenſure.

To DISHONOUR, diz-ŏn'nŭr. v. a. To diſgrace, to bring ſhame upon, to blaſt with infamy; to violate chaſtity; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, diz-ŏn'nŭr-â-bl. a. Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURER, diz-ŏn'nŭr-ŭr. s. One that treats another with indignity; a violalator of chaſtity.

To DISHORN, diſ-hėrn'. v. a. To ſtrip of horns.

DISHUMOUR, diſ-ū'mŭr. s. Peeviſhneſs, ill humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, diſ-ĭm-prōōv'mėnt. s. Reduction of a better to a worſe ſtate.

To DISINCARCERATE, diſ-ĭn-kăr'sė-rāte. v. a. To ſet at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, diſ-ĭn-klė-nā'ſhŭn. s. Want of affection, ſlight diſlike.

To DISINCLINE, diſ-ĭn-klīne'. v. a. To produce diſlike to, to make diſaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINGENUITY, diſ-ĭn-jė-nū'ė-tė. s. Meanneſs of artifice, unfairneſs.

DISINGENUOUS, diſ-ĭn-jėn'ū-ŭs. a. Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, diſ-ĭn-jėn'ū-ŭs-lė. ad. In a diſingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, diſ-ĭn-jėn'ū-ŭs-nės. s. Mean ſubtilty, low craft.

DISINHERISON, diſ-ĭn-hėr'ė-zn. s. The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion; the ſtate of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINHERIT, diſ-ĭn-hėr'ĭt. v. a. To cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINTER, diſ-ĭn-tėr'. v. a. To unbury, to take out of the grave.

DISINTERESSED, diz-ĭn'tėr-es-sėd. a. Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not uſed.

DISINTERESSMENT, diz-ĭn'tėr-ės-mėnt. s. Diſregard to private advantage, diſintereſt, diſintereſtedneſs. Not uſed.

DISINTEREST, diz-ĭn'ter-ėſt. s. What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity; indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED, diz-ĭn'tėr-ėſ-tėd. a. Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY, diz-ĭn'tėr ės-tėd-lė. ad. In a diſintereſted manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, diz-ĭn'tėr-ės-tėd-nės. s. Contempt of private intereſt.

To DISINTRICATE, diz-ĭn'trė-kāte. v. a. To diſentangle.

To DISINVITE, diſ-ĭn vīte'. v. a. To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN, diz-jōĭn' v. a. To ſeparate, to part from each other, to ſunder.

To DISJOINT, diz-jŏint'. v. a. To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.

To DISJOINT, diz-jŏint'. v. n. To fall in pieces; to ſeparate.

DISJUNCT, diz-jŭngkt'. a. (408). Diſjointed, ſeparate.

DISJUNCTION, diz-jŭngk'ſhŭn. s. Diſunion, ſeparation, parting.

DISJUNCTIVE, diz-jŭngk'tĭv. a. Incapable of union; that which marks ſeparation or oppoſition.

DISJUNCTIVELY, diz-jŭngk'tĭv-lė. ad. Diſtinctly, ſeparately.

DISK, diſk. s. The face of the ſun or planet as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports, a quoit.

DISKINDNESS, diſk-yĭnd'nės. s. (160). Want of kindneſs, want of affection; illturn, injury.

DISLIKE, diz-like'. s. (435). Diſinclination, abſence of affection, diſguſt, diſagreement.

To DISLIKE, diz-like'. v. a. To diſapprove, to regard without affection.

DISLIKEFUL, diz-like'fŭl. a. Diſaffected, malign.

To DISLIKEN, diz-lī'kn. v. a. To make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, diz-like'nės. s. Diſſimilitude, unlikeneſs.

DISLIKER, diz-lī'kŭr. s. A diſapprover, one that is not pleaſed.

To DISLIMB, diz-lĭm'. v. a. To tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMB, diz-lĭm'. v. a. (435). To unpaint. Not uſed.

To DISLOCATE, dis'lō-kāte. v. a. To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.

DISLOCATION, dis-lō-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſhifting the places of things; the ſtate of being diſplaced; a joint put out.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

To DISLODGE, dĭz-lŏdje'. v. a. To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a ſtation; to remove an army to other quarters.

To DISLODGE, dĭz-lŏdje'. v. n. To go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, dĭz-lŏe'ăl. a. (435). Not true to allegiance, faithleſs; not true to the marriage-bed; falſe in love, not conſtant.

DISLOYALLY, dĭz-lŏe'ăl-lė. ad. Not faithfully, diſobediently.

DISLOYALTY, dĭz loe'ăl-tė. s. Want of fidelity to the ſovereign; want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, dĭz'măl. a. (425). Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.

DISMALLY, dĭz'măl-lė. ad. Horribly, ſorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, dĭz'măl-nės. s. Horrour, ſorrow.

To DISMANTLE, dĭz-măn'tl. v. a. To throw off a dreſs, to ſtrip; to looſe; to ſtrip a town of its outworks; to break down any thing external.

To DISMASK, dĭz-măſk'. v. a. To diveſt of a maſk.

To DISMAY, dĭz-mā'. v. a. (425). To terrify, to diſcourage, to affright.

DISMAY, dĭz-mā'. s. (435). Fall of courage, terror felt, deſertion of mind.

DISMAYEDNESS, dĭz-mā'ĕd-nės. s. Dejection of courage, diſpiritedneſs.

To DISMEMBER, dĭz-mĕm'bŭr. v. a. To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.

To DISMISS, dĭz-mĭs'. v. a. (435). To ſend away; to diſcard.

DISMISSION, dĭz-miſh'ŭn. s. Act of ſending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any poſt or place.

To DISMORTGAGE, dĭz-mŏr'găje. v. a. To redeem from mortgage.

To DISMOUNT, dĭz-mŏŭnt'. v. a. To throw any one from on horſeback; to throw a cannon from its carriage.

To DISMOUNT, dĭz-moŭnt'. v. n. To alight from a horſe; to deſcend from an elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE, dĭz-năt'ſhŭ-răl-ize. v. a. To alienate, to make alien.

DISNATURED, dĭz-nā'tſhŭrd. a. (435). Unnatural, wanting natural tenderneſs.

DISOBEDIENCE, dĭs-ō-bē'dė-ėnſe. s. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to ſuperiors; incompliance.—See OBEDIENCE.

DISOBEDIENT, dĭs-ō-bē'dė-ėnt. a. Not obſervant of lawful authority.

To DISOBEY, dĭs-ō-bā'. v. a. To break commands or tranſgreſs prohibitions.

DISOBLIGATION, dĭs-ŏb-lė-gā'ſhŭn. s. Offence, cauſe of diſguſt.

To DISOBLIGE, {dĭs-ō-blīje'. / dĭs-ō blēėje'.} v. a. (111). To offend, diſguſt, to give offence to.

DISOBLIGING, dĭs-ō-blī'jing. part. a. (111). Diſguſting, unpleaſing, offenſive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, dĭs-ō-blī'jing-lė. ad. In a diſguſting or offenſive manner, without attention to pleaſe.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, dĭs-ō-blī'jing-nės. s. Offenſiveneſs, readineſs to diſguſt.

DISORBED, dĭz ôrbd'. a. (359). Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, dĭz-ôr'dŭr. s. Irregularity, confuſion; tumult, diſturbance; neglect of rule; ſickneſs, diſtemper; diſcompoſure of mind.

To DISORDER, dĭz-ôr'dŭr. v. a. To throw into confuſion, to diſturb, to ruffle; to make ſick.

DISORDERED, dĭz-ôr'dŭrd. a. (359). Irregular, vicious, looſe, diſeaſed.

DISORDERLY, dĭs-ôr'dŭr-lė. a. Confuſed, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.

DISORDERLY, dĭz-ôr'dŭr-lė. ad. Irregularly, confuſedly; without law, inordinately.

DISORDINATE, dĭs-ôr'dė-năte a. (91). Not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY, dĭs-ôr'dė-năte-lė ad. Inordinately, viciouſly.

To DISOWN, dĭz-ône'. v. a. To deny, to renounce.

To DISPARAGE, dĭſ-păr'rĭdje. v. a. (90). To match unequally, to injure by union with ſomething inferior in excellence; to injure by compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.

DISPARAGEMENT, dĭſ-păr'ĭdje-mĕnt. s. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferior excellence.

DISPARAGER, dĭſ-păr'ridje-ŭr. s. One that diſgraces.

DISPARITY, dĭſ-păr'ė-tė. s. (511). Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; diſſimilitude, unlikeneſs.

To DISPARK, dĭſ-pârk'. v. a. To throw open a park; to ſet at large without incloſure.

To DISPART, dĭſ-pârt'. v. a. To divide into two, to ſeparate, to break.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

DISPASSION, dĭs-păsh'ŭn. s. Freedom from mental perturbation.

DISPASSIONATE, dĭs-păsh'ŭn-āte. a. (91). Cool, calm, temperate.

To DISPEL, dĭs-pĕl'. v. a. To drive by ſcattering, to diſſipate.

DISPENSARY, dĭs-pĕn'sā-rē. s. The place where medicines are diſpenſed.

DISPENSATION, dĭs-pĕn-sā'shŭn. s. Diſtribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from ſome law.

DISPENSATOR, dĭs-pĕn-sā'tŭr. s. One employed in dealing out any thing, a diſtributer.

DISPENSATORY, dĭs-pĕn'sā-tŭr-ē. s. (512). A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed, a pharmacopœia.

To DISPENSE, dĭs-pĕnſe'. v. a. To deal out, to diſtribute; To diſpenſe with, to excuſe, to grant diſpenſation for.

DISPENSE, dĭs-pĕnſe'. s. Diſpenſation, exemption.

DISPENSER, dĭs-pĕn'sŭr. s. (98). One that diſpenſes, a diſtributer.

To DISPEOPLE, dĭs-pē'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to empty of people.

DISPEOPLER, dĭs-pē'plŭr. s. A depopulator.

To DISPERGE, dĭs-pĕrdje'. v. a. To ſprinkle.

To DISPERSE, dĭs-pĕrſe'. v. a. To ſcatter, to drive to different parts; to diſſipate.

DISPERSEDLY, dĭs-pĕr'sĕd-lē. ad. (364). In a diſperſed manner.

DISPERSEDNESS, dĭs-pĕr'sĕd-nĕs. s. Thinneſs, ſcatteredneſs.

DISPERSER, dĭs-pĕr'sŭr. s. (98). A ſcatterer, a ſpreader.

DISPERSION, dĭs-pĕr'shŭn. s. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading; the ſtate of being ſcattered.

To DISPIRIT, dĭs-pĭr'ĭt. v. a. (109). To diſcourage, to depreſs, to damp; to exhauſt the ſpirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dĭs-pĭr'ĭt-tĕd-nĕs. s. Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE, dĭs-plāſe'. v. a. To put out of place; to put out of any ſtate, condition, or dignity; to diſorder.

DISPLACENCY, dĭs-plā'sĕn-sē. s. Incivility, diſobligation; any thing unpleaſing.

To DISPLANT, dĭs-plănt'. v. a. To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTATION, dĭs-plăn-tā'shŭn. s. The removal of a plant: the ejection of a people.

To DISPLAY, dĭs-plā'. v. a. To ſpread wide; to exhibit to the ſight or mind; to ſet out oſtentatiouſly to view.

DISPLAY, dĭs-plā'. s. An exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLEASANT, dĭs-plĕz'ănt. a. Unpleaſing, offenſive.

To DISPLEASE, dĭz-plēze'. v. a. To offend, to make angry; to diſguſt, to raiſe averſion.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dĭs-plē'zĭng-nĕs. s. Offenſiveneſs, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, dĭs-plĕzh'ŭre. s. Uneaſineſs, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; ſtate of diſgrace.

To DISPLEASURE, dĭs-plĕzh'ŭre. v. a. To diſpleaſe, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, dĭs-plōde'. v. a. To diſperſe with a loud noiſe, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dĭs-plō'zhŭn. s. The act of diſploding, a ſudden burſt with noiſe.

DISPORT, dĭs-pōrt'. s. Play, ſport, paſtime.

To DISPORT, dĭs-pōrt'. v. a. To divert.

To DISPORT, dĭs-pōrt'. v. n. To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dĭs-pō'zăl. s. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing, regulation, diſtribution; the power of diſtribution, the right of beſtowing.

To DISPOSE, dĭs-pōze'. v. a. To give, to place, to beſtow; to adapt, to form for any purpoſe; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjuſt; To diſpoſe of, to apply to any purpoſe, to transfer to any perſon, to give away, to ſell; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dĭs-pōze'. s. Power, management, diſpoſal; caſt of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dĭs-pō'zŭr. s. (98). Diſtributor, giver, beſtower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dĭs-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. Order, method, diſtribution; natural fitneſs, quality; tendency to any act or ſtate; temper of mind; affection of kindneſs or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dĭs-pŏz'ĕ-tĭv. a. That which implies diſpoſal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dĭs-pŏz'ĕ-tĭv-lē. ad. Diſtributively.

To DISPOSSESS, dĭs-pŏz-zĕs'. v. a. To put out of poſſeſſion, to deprive, to diſſeize.

DISPOSURE, dĭs-pō'zhŭre. s. Diſpoſal, government, management; ſtate, poſture.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

DISPRAISE, dĭs-prāze'. s. Blame, cenſure.

To DISPRAISE, dĭs-prāze'. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

DISPRAISER, dĭs-prā'zŭr. s. (98). A cenſurer.

DISPRAISIBLE, dĭs-prā'zē-bl. a. Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, dĭs-prā'zĭng-lē. ad. With blame.

To DISPREAD, dĭs-sprĕd'. v. a. To ſpread different ways.

DISPROOF, dĭs-prōōf'. s. Confutation, conviction of errour or falſehood.

DISPROPORTION, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn. s. Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing to another, want of ſymmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn. v. a. To diſmatch, to join things unſuitable.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ā-bl. ad. Unſuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ā-bl-nĕs. s. Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ā-blē. ad. Unſuitably, not ſymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ăl. a. Diſproportionable, not ſymmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-ăl-lē. ad. Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-āte. a. (91). Unſymmetrical, unſuitable to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-āte-lē. ad. Unſuitably, unſymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dĭs-prō-pōr'ſhŭn-āte-nĕs. s. Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dĭs-prōōve'. v. a. To confute an aſſertion, to convict of errour or falſehood.

DISPROVER, dĭs-prōō'vŭr. s. (98). One that confutes.

DISPUNISHABLE, dĭs-pŭn'ĭſh-ā-bl. a. Without penal reſtraint.

DISPUTABLE, dĭs'pū-tā-bl, or dĭs-pū'tā-bl. a. Liable to conteſt, controvertible; lawful to be conteſted.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, Mr. Smith, Perry, and Bailey, are for the ſecond pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and Entick, for the firſt; and this, notwithſtanding the majority of ſuffrages againſt it, is, in my opinion, decidedly moſt agreeable to the beſt uſage. It were undoubtedly to be wiſhed that words of this form preſerved the accent of the verb to which they correſpond; but this correſpondence we find entirely ſet aſide in *lamentable*, *comparable*, *admirable*, and many others with which *Diſputable* muſt certainly claſs. Mr. Scott gives both modes of accenting this word; but by his placing the word with the accent on the firſt ſyllable firſt, we may preſume he prefers this pronunciation.—See INDISPUTABLE.

DISPUTANT, dĭs'pū-tănt. s. (503). Controvertiſt, an arguer, a reaſoner.

DISPUTANT, dĭs'pū-tănt. a. Diſputing, engaged in controverſy.

DISPUTATION, dĭs-pū-tā'ſhŭn. s. The ſkill of controverſy, argumentation; controverſy, argumental conteſt.

DISPUTATIOUS, dĭs-pū-tā'ſhŭs. a. Inclined to diſpute, cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, dĭs-pū'tā-tĭv. a. (512). Diſpoſed to debate.

To DISPUTE, dĭs-pūte'. v. n. To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, dĭs-pūte'. v. a. To contend for; to oppoſe, to queſtion; to diſcuſs.

DISPUTE, dĭs-pūte'. s. Conteſt, controverſy.

DISPUTELESS, dĭs-pūte'lĕs. a. Undiſputed, uncontrovertible.

DISPUTER, dĭs-pū'tŭr. s. A controvertiſt, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dĭs-kwŏl-ē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. s. That which diſqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, dĭs-kwŏl'ē-fī. v. a. To make unfit, to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction.

DISQUIET, dĭs-kwī'ĕt. s. Uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs; vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, dĭs-kwī'ĕt. v. a. To diſturb, to make uneaſy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-ŭr. s. A diſturber, a haraſſer.

DISQUIETLY, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-lē. ad. Without reſt, anxiouſly.

DISQUIETNESS, dĭs-kwī'ĕt-nĕs. s. Uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs, anxiety.

DISQUIETUDE, dĭs-kwī'ē-tūde. s. Uneaſineſs, anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dĭs-kwē-zĭſh'ŭn. s. Examination, diſputative inquiry.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DISREGARD, dĭs-rē-gārd'. s. Slight notice, neglect.

To DISREGARD, dĭs-rē-gārd'. v. a. To slight, to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, dĭs-rē-gārd'fŭl. a. Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, dĭs-rē-gārd'fŭl-lē. ad. Contemptuously.

DISRELISH, dĭz-rĕl'ĭsh. s. (435). Bad taste, nauseousness; dislike, squeamishness.

To DISRELISH, dĭz-rĕl'ĭsh. v. a. To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste of.

DISREPUTATION, dĭs-rĕp-ū-tā'shŭn. s. Disgrace, dishonour.

DISREPUTE, dĭs-rē-pūte'. s. Ill character, dishonour, want of reputation.

DISRESPECT, dĭs-rē-spĕkt'. s. Incivility, want of reverence, rudeness.

DISRESPECTFUL, dĭs-rē-spĕkt'fŭl. a. Irreverent, uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, dĭs-rē-spĕkt'fŭl-lē. ad. Irreverently.

To DISROBE, dĭz-rōbe'. v. a. (435). To undress, to uncover.

DISRUPTION, dĭz-rŭp'shŭn. s. (435). The act of breaking asunder, breach, rent.

DISSATISFACTION, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'shŭn. s. The state of being dissatisfied, discontent.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'tŭr-ē-nĕs. s. Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, dĭs-săt-ĭs-făk'tŭr-ē. a. Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY, dĭs-săt'ĭs-fī. v. a. To discontent, to displease.

To DISSECT, dĭs-sĕkt'. v. a. (424). To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSECTION, dĭs-sĕk'shŭn. s. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.

DISSEISIN, dĭs-sē'zĭn. s. An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.

To DISSEIZE, dĭs-sēze'. v. a. To dispossess, to deprive.

DISSEIZOR, dĭs-sē'zŏr. s. (166). He that dispossesses another.

To DISSEMBLE, dĭs-sĕm'bl. v. a. To hide under false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.

To DISSEMBLE, dĭs-sĕm'bl. v. n. To play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, dĭs-sĕm'blŭr. s. An hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dĭs-sĕm'bling-lē. ad. With dissimulation, hypocritically.

To DISSEMINATE, dĭs-sĕm'ē-nāte. v. a. To scatter as seed, to spread every way.

DISSEMINATION, dĭs-sĕm-ē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of scattering like seed.

DISSEMINATOR, dĭs-sĕm'ē-nā-tŭr. s. (521). He that scatters, a spreader.

DISSENTION, dĭs-sĕn'shŭn. s. Disagreement, strife, contention, breach of union.

DISSENTIOUS, dĭs-sĕn'shŭs. a. Disposed to discord, contentious.

To DISSENT, dĭs-sĕnt'. v. n. To disagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.

DISSENT, dĭs-sĕnt'. s. Disagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS, dĭs-sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs. a. Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.

DISSENTER, dĭs-sĕn'tŭr. s. (98). One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSENTIENT, dĭs-sĕn'shĕnt. a. Declaring dissent.

DISSERTATION, dĭs-sĕr-tā'shŭn. s. A discourse.

To DISSERVE, dĭs-sĕrv'. v. a. (424). To do injury to, to harm.

DISSERVICE, dĭs-sĕr'vĭs. s. Injury, mischief.

DISSERVICEABLE, dĭs-sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl. a. Injurious, mischievous.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, dĭs-sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Injury, harm, hurt.

To DISSETTLE, dĭs-sĕt'tl. v. a. (405). To unsettle.

To DISSEVER, dĭs-sĕv'ŭr. v. a. To cut in two, to break, to divide, to disunite.

DISSIDENCE, dĭs'sē-dĕnce. s. Discord, disagreement.

DISSILIENCE, dĭs-sĭl'yĕnse. s. (113). The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT, dĭs-sĭl'yĕnt. a. Starting asunder, bursting in two.

DISSILITION, dĭs-sĭl-ĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of bursting in two, of starting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, dĭs-sĭm'ē-lŭr. a. (88). Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, dĭs-sĭm-ē-lăr'ē-tē. s. Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, dĭs-sĭm-mĭl'ē-tūde. s. Unlikeness, want of resemblance.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

DISSIMULATION, dĭs-sĭm-ŭ-lā'shŭn. s. The act of diſſembling, hypocriſy.

DISSIPABLE, dĭs'sĕ-pā-bl. a. Eaſily ſcattered.

To DISSIPATE, dĭs'sĕ-pāte. v. a. (91). To ſcatter every where, to diſperſe; to ſcatter the attention; to ſpend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, dĭs-sĕ-pā'shŭn. s. The act of diſperſion; the ſtate of being diſperſed; ſcattered attention.

To DISSOCIATE, dĭs-sō'shĕ-āte. v. a. To ſeparate, to diſunite, to part.

DISSOLVABLE, dĭz-zŏl'vā-bl. a. Capable of diſſolution.

DISSOLUBLE, dĭs'sŏ-lū-bl. a. Capable of ſeparation of one part from another.

☞ The accent is invariably placed on the firſt ſyllable of this word, as it comes from the Latin *diſſolubilis*, which ſeems to confirm the obſervations on the word *Incomparable*. *Diſſolvable* is a compound of our own, and therefore retains the accent of the verb from which it is formed (501).—See ACADEMY, DISPUTABLE, and RESOLUBLE.

DISSOLUBILITY, dĭs-sŏl lū-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts.

To DISSOLVE, dĭz-zŏlv'. v. a. (424). To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts; to looſe, to break the ties of any thing; to break up aſſemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleaſure.

To DISSOLVE, dĭz-zŏlv'. v. n. To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleaſure.

DISSOLVENT, dĭz-zŏl'vĕnt. a. Having the power of diſſolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, dĭz-zŏl'vĕnt. s. The power of diſuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, dĭz-zŏl'vŭr. s. That which has the power of diſſolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, dĭz-zŏl'vĕ-bl. a. Liable to periſh by diſſolution.

☞ If this word and its etymon muſt be written *Diſſolvible* and *Solvible*, and not *Diſſolvable* and *Solvable*, becauſe *Solvo* and its compounds in Latin are of the third conjugation, and form their perſonal and temporal variations by aſſuming *i*, there is no reaſon why *Reſolvable* ſhould be written with *a* as it ſtands in Johnſon, who, notwithſtanding he writes *Diſſolvible* here with an *i*, yet in his explanation of the etymology of *Indiſſolvable*, tells us it is formed from *in*, and *Diſſolvable* with an *a*.

DISSOLUTE, dĭs'sŏ-lūte. a. Looſe, wanton, debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, dĭs'sŏ-lūte-lĕ. ad. Looſely, in debauchery.

DISSOLUTENESS, dĭs'sŏ-lūte-nĕs. s. Looſeneſs, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, dĭs-sŏ-lū'shŭn. s. The act of liquefying by heat or moiſture; the ſtate of being liquefied; deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts; death, the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements; deſtruction; the act of breaking up an aſſembly; looſeneſs of manners.

DISSONANCE, dĭs'sŏ-nănſe. s. A mixture of harſh, unharmonious ſounds.

DISSONANT, dĭs'sŏ-nănt. a. Harſh, unharmonious; incongruous, diſagreeing.

To DISSUADE, dĭs-ſwāde'. v. a. (331). To divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing.

DISSUADER, dĭs-ſwā'dŭr. s. (98). He that diſſuades.

DISSUASION, dĭs-ſwā'zhŭn. s. (451). Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing.

DISSUASIVE, dĭs-ſwā'sĭv. a. (428). Dehortatory, tending to perſuade againſt.

DISSUASIVE, dĭs-ſwā'sĭv. s. Argument to turn the mind off from any purpoſe.

DISSYLLABLE, dĭs'sĭl-lā-bl. s. A word of two ſyllables.

DISTAFF, dĭs'tăf. s. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning; it is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex.

To DISTAIN, dĭs-tāne'. v. a. To ſtain, to tinge; to blot, to ſully with infamy.

DISTANCE, dĭs'tănſe. s. Diſtance is ſpace conſidered between any two beings; remoteneſs in place; the ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing; a ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run; ſpace of time; remoteneſs in time; reſpect, diſtant behaviour; retraction of kindneſs, reſerve.

To DISTANCE, dĭs'tănſe. v. a. To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance.

DISTANT, dĭs'tănt. a. Remote in place; remote in time either paſt or future; reſerved; not obvious.

DISTASTE, dĭs-tāſte'. s. Diſguſt; diſlike; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, dĭs-tāſte'. v. a. To fill the mouth with naſeouſneſs; to diſlike, to loathe; to offend, to diſguſt.

DISTASTEFUL, dĭs-tāſte'fŭl. a. Naſeous to the palate, diſguſting; offenſive, unpleaſing.

DISTEMPER, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr. s. A diſeaſe, a malady; bad conſtitution of mind, depravity of inclination; uneaſineſs.

To DISTEMPER, dĭs-tĕm'pŭr. v. a. To

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

diſeaſe; to diſorder; to diſturb; to deſtroy temper or moderation.

DISTEMPERATE, diſ-tĕm'pŭr-āte. a. (91). Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, diſ-tĕm'pŭr-ā-tūre. s. Intemperateneſs, exceſs of heat or cold; perturbation of the mind.

To DISTEND, diſ-tĕnd'. v. a. To ſtretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, diſ-tĕnt'. s. The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread.

DISTENTION, diſ-tĕn'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſtretching in breadth; breadth, ſpace occupied.

DISTICH, dĭs'tĭk. s. (353). A couplet, a couple of lines.

To DISTIL, diſ-tĭl'. v. n. To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and ſilently; to uſe a ſtill.

To DISTIL, diſ-tĭl'. v. a. To let fall in drops; to draw by diſtillation.

DISTILLATION, diſ-tĭl-lā'ſhŭn. s. The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of diſtilling by fire; the ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill.

DISTILLATORY, diſ-tĭl'lā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Belonging to diſtillation.

DISTILLER, diſ-tĭl'lŭr. s. One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory ſpirits.

DISTILMENT, diſ-tĭl'mĕnt. s. That which is drawn by diſtillation.

DISTINCT, diſ-tĭngkt'. a. (408). Different; apart; clear, unconfuſed; marked out, ſpecified.

DISTINCTION, diſ-tĭngk'ſhŭn. s. Note of difference; honourable note of ſuperiority; that by which one differs from another; diviſions into different parts; notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame.

DISTINCTIVE, diſ-tĭngk'tĭv. a. That which makes diſtinction or difference; having the power to diſtinguiſh.

DISTINCTIVELY, diſ-tĭngk'tĭv-lē. ad. In right order, not confuſedly.

DISTINCTLY, diſ-tĭngkt'lē. ad. Not confuſedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, diſ-tĭngkt'nĕs. s. Nice obſervation of the difference between things; ſuch ſeparation of things as makes them eaſy to be obſerved.

To DISTINGUISH, diſ-tĭng'gwĭſh. v. a. (340). To note the diverſity of things; to ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diverſity; to know one from another by any mark; to diſcern critically, to judge; to conſtitute difference, to ſpecificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, diſ-tĭng'gwĭſh. v. n. To make diſtinction, to find or ſhew the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, diſ-tĭng'gwĭſh-ā-bl. a. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, diſ-tĭng'gwĭſht. (359) part. a. Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, diſ-tĭng'gwĭſh-ŭr. s. A judicious obſerver, one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another; he that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, diſ-tĭng'gwĭſh-ĭng-lē. ad. With diſtinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, diſ-tĭng'gwĭſh-mĕnt. s. Diſtinction, obſervation of difference.

To DISTORT, diſ-tōrt'. v. a. To writhe, to twiſt, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or poſture; to wreſt from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, diſ-tōr'ſhŭn. s. Irregular motion, by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered.

To DISTRACT, diſ-trăkt'. v. a. Part. paſſ. Diſtracted, anciently Diſtraught. To pull different ways at once; to ſeparate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, diſ-trăk'tĕd-lē. ad. Madly, frantickly.

DISTRACTEDNESS, diſ-trăk'tĕd-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being diſtracted, madneſs.

DISTRACTION, diſ-trăk'ſhŭn. s. Confuſion, ſtate in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; franticknes, loſs of the wits; tumult, difference of ſentiments.

To DISTRAIN, diſ-trāne'. v. a. To ſeize.

To DISTRAIN, diſ-trāne'. v. n. To make ſeizure.

DISTRAINER, diſ-trā'nŭr. s. (98). He that ſeizes.

DISTRAINT, diſ-trānt'. s. Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, diſ-trawt'. part. a. Diſtracted. Little uſed.

DISTRESS, diſ-trĕs'. s. The act of making a legal ſeizure; a compulſion, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court or to pay a debt; the thing ſeized by law; calamity, miſery, misfortune.

To DISTRESS, diſ-trĕs'. v. a. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure; to haraſs, to make miſerable.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

DISTRESSFUL, dĭs-trĕs'fŭl. a. Full of trouble, full of misery.

To DISTRIBUTE, dĭs-trĭb'ūte. v. a. To divide amongſt more than two, to deal out.

DISTRIBUTION, dĭs-trĕ-bū-shŭn. s. The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv. a. Aſſigning to each other their proper portions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv-lĕ. ad. By diſtribution; ſingly, particularly.

DISTRICT, dĭs'trĭkt. s. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.

To DISTRUST, dĭs-trŭſt'. v. a. To regard with diffidence, not to truſt.

DISTRUST, dĭs-trŭſt'. s. Loſs of credit, loſs of confidence, ſuſpicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, dĭs-trŭſt'fŭl. a. Apt to diſtruſt, ſuſpicious; diffident of himſelf, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dĭs-trŭſt'fŭl-lĕ. ad. In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dĭs-trŭſt'fŭl-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being diſtruſtful, want of confidence.

To DISTURB, dĭs-tûrb'. v. a. To perplex, to diſquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURBANCE, dĭs-tûr'bânſe. s. Interruption of tranquillity; confuſion, diſorder; tumult.

DISTURBER, dĭs-tûr'bûr. s. A violator of peace, he that cauſes tumults; he that cauſes perturbation of mind.

To DISTURN, dĭs'tûrn'. v. a. To turn off. Not uſed.

DISVALUATION, dĭz-văl-ū-ā'shŭn. s. Diſgrace, diminution of reputation.

To DISVALUE, dĭz-văl'ū. v. a. To undervalue.

DISUNION, dĭs-ū'nē-ŭn. s. Separation, disjunction; breach of concord.

☞ Some curious inſpector may, perhaps, wonder why I have given *diſunion*, *diſuſe*, &c. the pure *s* and not the *z*, ſince I have laid it down as a general rule under the prepoſitive particle *Dis*, that the *s* immediately before the accent, when a vowel begins the next ſyllable, is always flat; but it muſt be remembered, that long *u* in theſe words is not a pure vowel (8): not that I think the *z*, in this caſe, would be palpably wrong; for, though long *u* may be called a ſemiconſonant, it is ſufficiently vocal to make the *s*, or *z*, ſound, in theſe words, perfectly indifferent.—See DIS.

To DISUNITE, dĭs-ū-nīte'. v. a. To ſeparate, to divide; to part friends.

To DISUNITE, dĭs-ū nīte'. v. n. To fall aſunder, to become ſeparate.

DISUNITY, dĭs-ū'nē-tĕ. s. A ſtate of actual ſeparation.

DISUSAGE, dĭs-ū'zăje. s. (90). The gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom.

DISUSE, dĭs-ūſe'. s. (437). Ceſſation of uſe, want of practice; ceſſation of cuſtom.

To DISUSE, dĭs-ūze'. v. a. To ceaſe to make uſe of; to diſaccuſtom.

To DISVOUCH, dĭz-vŏŭtſh'. v. a. To deſtroy the credit of, to contradict.

DITCH, dĭtſh. s. A trench cut in the ground uſually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is ſurrounded.

To DITCH, dĭtſh. v. a. To make a ditch.

DITCHER, dĭtſh'ŭr. s. One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMBICK, dĭ*th*-ē-răm'bĭk. s. A ſong in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildneſs.

DITTANY, dĭt'tă-nē. s. An herb.

DITTIED, dĭt'tĭd. a. (282). Sung, adapted to muſick.

DITTY, dĭt'tē. s. A poem to be ſung, a ſong.

DIVAN, dē-văn'. s. (124). The council of the Oriental Princes; any council aſſembled.

To DIVARICATE, dī-vâr'ē-kāte. v. n. (125). To be parted into two.

DIVARICATION, dī-vâr-ē-kā'shŭn. s. Partition into two; diviſion of opinions.

To DIVE, dīve. v. n. To ſink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any queſtion, or ſcience.

DIVER, dī'vŭr. s. One that ſinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to ſearch for any thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy.

To DIVERGE, dē-vêrje'. v. n. (124). To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENT, dē-vêr'jĕnt. a. (124). Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, dī'vêrz. a. Several, ſundry, more than one.

DIVERSE, dī'vêrſe. a. Different from another; different from itſelf, multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, dē-vêr-sē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To DIVERSIFY, dē-vēr'sē-fī. v. a. To make different from another, to diſtinguiſh; to make different from itſelf, to variegate.

DIVERSION, dē-vēr'ſhŭn. s. (124). The act of turning any thing off from its courſe; the cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency; ſport, ſomething that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVERSITY, dē-vēr'sē-tē. s. Difference, diſſimilitude, variety.

DIVERSELY, dī'vērſ-lē. ad. In different ways, variouſly.

To DIVERT, dē-vērt'. v. a. (124). To turn off from any direction or courſe; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to pleaſe, to exhilarate.

DIVERTER, dē-vēr'tŭr. s. Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

To DIVERTISE, dē-vēr'tĭz. v. n. To ſport, to amuſe, to divert.

☞ Dr. Johnſon ſeems to have accented this word on the laſt ſyllable, in compliance with the verb *advertiſe*, which is exactly of the ſame form, and therefore he thought ought to be accented in the ſame manner. But by making *divertiſe* conform in accentuation to *advertiſe*, we make the general rule ſtoop to the exception, rather than the exception to the general rule. For in all verbs of three or more ſyllables, where the termination *iſe* is only the verbal formation, and does not belong to the root, we never find the accent on it; as *criticiſe*, *exerciſe*, *epitomiſe*, &c.—See ADVERTISEMENT.

DIVERTISEMENT, dē-vēr'tĭz-mĕnt. s. Diverſion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, dē-vēr'tĭv. a. Recreative, amuſive.

To DIVEST, dē-vĕſt'. v. a. (124). To ſtrip, to make naked.

DIVESTURE, dē-vĕs'tſhŭre. s. The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, dē-vī'dā bl. a. That may be ſeparated.

DIVIDANT, dē-vī'dānt. a. Different, ſeparate. Not uſed.

To DIVIDE, dē-vīde'. v. a. (124). To part one whole into different pieces; to ſeparate; to diſunite by diſcord; to deal out, to give in ſhares.

To DIVIDE, dē-vīde'. v. n. To part, to ſunder, to break friendſhip.

DIVIDEND, dĭv'ē-dĕnd. s. A ſhare, the part allotted in diviſion; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, dē-vī'dŭr. s. (98). That which parts any thing into pieces; a diſtributer, he who deals out to each his ſhare; a diſuniter; a particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVIDUAL, dē-vĭd'ū-ăl, or dē-vĭd'jū-ăl. a. (293) (376). Divided, ſhared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, dĭv-ē-nā'ſhŭn. s. (530). Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, dē-vīne'. a. (124). Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a ſupreme degree; preſageful.

DIVINE, dē-vīne'. s. A miniſter of the goſpel, a prieſt, a clergyman; a man ſkilled in divinity, a theologian.

To DIVINE, dē-vīne'. v. a. To foretell, to foreknow.

To DIVINE, dē-vīne'. v. n. To utter prognoſtication; to feel preſages; to conjecture, to gueſs.

DIVINELY, dē-vīne'lē. ad. By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the ſupreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, dē-vīne'nĕs. s. Divinity, participation of the divine nature; excellence in the ſupreme degree.

DIVINER, dē-vī'nŭr. s. (98). One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means; conjecturer, gueſſer.

DIVINERESS, dē-vīne'rĕs. s. A propheteſs.

DIVINITY, dē-vĭn'ē-tē. s. (511). Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead; the Deity, the Supreme Being; celeſtial being; the ſcience of divine things, theology.

DIVISIBLE, dē-vĭz'ē-bl. a. (124). Capable of being divided into parts, ſeparable.

DIVISIBILITY, dē-vĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The quality of admitting diviſion.

DIVISIBLENESS, dē-vĭz'ē-bl-nĕs. s. Diviſibility.

DIVISION, dē-vĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of dividing any thing into parts; the ſtate of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing; diſunion, difference; parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed; ſpace between the notes of muſick, juſt time; in arithmetick, the ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned.

DIVISOR, dē-vī'zŭr. s. (166). The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

DIVORCE, dė-vŏrſe'. s. (124). The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife; ſeparation, diſunion; the ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.

To DIVORCE, dė-vŏrſe'. v. a. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other; to force aſunder, to ſeparate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, dė-vŏrſe'mėnt. s. Divorce, ſeparation of marriage.

DIVORCER, dė-vŏr'ſŭr. s. The perſon or cauſe which produces divorce or ſeparation.

DIURETICK, dī-ū-rėt'ĭk. a. Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, dī-ŭr'nal. a. (116). Relating to the day; conſtituting the day; performed in a day, daily.

DIURNAL, dī-ŭr'nal. s. A journal, a day-book.

DIURNALLY, dī-ŭr'nal-ė. ad. Daily, every day.

DIUTURNITY, dī-ū-tŭr'nė-tė. s. Length of duration.

To DIVULGE, dė-vŭlje'. v. a. To publiſh, to make publick; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, dė-vŭl'jŭr. s. (98). A publiſher.

DIVULSION, dė-vŭl'ſhŭn. s. The act of plucking away.

To DIZEN, dī'zn. v. a. (103). To dreſs, to deck.

DIZZINESS, dĭz'zė-nės. s. Giddineſs.

DIZZY, dĭz'zė. a. Giddy, cauſing giddineſs; thoughtleſs.

To DIZZY, dĭz'zė. v. a. To whirl round, to make giddy.

To DO, dōō. v. a. (164). To practiſe or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to diſcharge; to finiſh, to end; to conclude, to ſettle.

To DO, dōō. v. n. To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to ceaſe to be concerned with, to ceaſe to care about; to fare, to be with regard to ſickneſs or health, as, How do you do? To do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word; as, I ſhall come; but if I do not, go away; that is if I come not. Do is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt; as, Help me, do! Make haſte, do!

DOCIBLE, dŏs'ė bl. a. (405). Tractable, docile, eaſy to be taught.

DOCIBLENESS, dŏs'ė-bl nės. s. Teachableneſs, docility.

DOCILE, dŏs'sĭl. a. (140). Teachable, eaſily inſtructed, tractable.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry, make the firſt ſyllable of this word ſhort, and Buchanan only makes it long.—See INDOCIL.

DOCILITY, dŏ-sĭl'lė-tė. s. Aptneſs to be taught, readineſs to learn.

DOCK, dŏk. s. An herb.

DOCK, dŏk. s. The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK, dŏk. s. A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

To DOCK, dŏk. v. a. To cut off a tail; to cut any thing ſhort; to cut off a reckoning; to lay a ſhip in a dock.

DOCKET, dŏk'ĭt. s. (99). A direction tied upon goods, a ſummary of a larger writing.

DOCTOR, dŏk'tŭr. s. (166). One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick; in ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick: a phyſician, one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.

To DOCTOR, dŏk'tŭr. v. a. To phyſick, to cure.

DOCTORAL, dŏk'tō-rāl. a. Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dŏk'tō-rāl-ė. ad. In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORSHIP, dŏk'tŭr-ſhĭp. s. The rank of doctor.

DOCTRINAL, dŏk'trė-nāl. a. Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINALLY, dŏk'trė-nāl-ė. ad. In the form of doctrine, poſitively.

DOCTRINE, dŏk'trĭn. s. (140). The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, dŏk'ū-mėnt. s. Precept, inſtruction, direction.

DODDER, dŏd'dŭr. s. (98). A plant which winds itſelf about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nouriſhment from them.

DODECAGON, dō-dėk'ā-gŏn. s. A figure of twelve ſides.

To DODGE, dŏdje. v. n. To uſe craft; to ſhift place as another approaches; to play faſt and looſe, to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them.

DODMAN, dŏd'mān. s. (88). The name of a fiſh.

DOE, dō. s. A ſhe deer, the female of a buck.

DOER, dōō'ŭr. s. (296). One that does any thing good or bad.

DOES, dŭz. (296). The third perſon

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

from Do, familiarly uſed for Doth, which is now grown ſolemn and almoſt obſolete.

To Doff, dôf. v. a. To ſtrip, to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obſolete.

Dog, dôg. s. A domeſtick animal remarkably various in his ſpecies; a conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the dog-days; a reproachful name for a man.

To Dog, dôg. v. a. To follow any one, watching him with an inſidious deſign.

Dog-teeth, dôg'tèè*th*. s. The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye teeth.

Dog-trick, dôg'trîk. s. An ill-turn, ſurly or brutal treatment.

Dogbane, dôg'bâne. s. An herb.

Dog-briar, dôg'brî-ûr. s. The briar that bears the hip.

Dogcheap, dôg'tſhèèp. a. Cheap as dog's meat.

Dog-days, dôg'dâze. s. The days in which the dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun.

Doge, dôje. s. The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa.

Dogfish, dôg'fiſh. s. A ſhark.

Dogfly, dôg'fli. s. A voracious biting fly.

Dogged, dôg'gêd. a. (366). Sullen, ſour, moroſe, ill-humoured, gloomy.

Doggedly, dôg'gêd lè. ad. Sullenly, gloomily.

Doggedness, dôg'gêd-nês. s. Gloom of mind, ſullenneſs.

Dogger, dôg'gûr. s. (98). A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

Doggerel, dôg'grêl. s. Mean, worthleſs verſes.

Doggish, dôg'giſh. a. Curriſh, brutal.

Doghearted, dôg'hâr-têd. a. Cruel, pitileſs, malicious.

Doghole, dôg'hôle. s. A vile hole.

Dogkennel, dôg'kèn-nêl. s. A little hut or houſe for dogs.

Doglouse, dôg'lôûſe. s. An inſect that harbours on dogs.

Dogma, dôg'mâ. s. Eſtabliſhed principle, ſettled notion.

Dogmatical, dôg-mât'è-kâl. } a.
Dogmatick, dôg-mât'îk. (509). }
Authoritative, magiſterial, poſitive.

Dogmatically, dôg-mât'è-kâl-è. ad. Magiſterially, poſitively.

Dogmaticalness, dôg-mât'è-kâl-nês. s. Magiſterialneſs, mock authority.

Dogmatist, dôg'mâ-tiſt. s. A magiſterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

To Dogmatize, dôg'mâ-tize. v. n. To aſſert poſitively; to teach magiſterially.

Dogmatizer, dôg'mâ-ti-zûr. s. An aſſerter, a magiſterial teacher.

Dogrose, dôg'rôze. s. The flower of the hip.

Dogsleep, dôg'ſlèèp. s. Pretended ſleep.

Dogsmeat, dôgz'mète. s. Refuſe, vile ſtuff.

Dogstar, dôg'ſtâr. s. The ſtar which gives name to the dog-days.

Dogstooth, dôgz'tôô*th*. s. A plant.

Dogtrot, dôg'trôt. s. A gentle trot like that of a dog.

Dogweary, dôg-wè'rè. a. Tired as a dog.

Dogwood, dôg'wûd. s. See Cornelian-Cherry.

Doily, dôè'lè. s. A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff.

Doings, dôô'ingz. s. Things done, events, tranſactions; feats, actions good or bad; ſtir, buſtle, tumult.

Doit, dôit. s. A ſmall piece of money.

Dole, dôle. s. The act of diſtributing or dealing; any thing dealt out or diſtributed; proviſions or money diſtributed in charity; grief, ſorrow, miſery.

To Dole, dôle. v. a. To deal, to diſtribute.

Doleful, dôle'fûl. a. Sorrowful, expreſſing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

Dolefully, dôle'fûl-lè. ad. In a doleful manner.

Dolefulness, dôle'fûl-nês. s. Sorrow, melancholy; diſmalneſs.

Dolesome, dôle'ſûm. a. Melancholy, gloomy, diſmal.

Dolesomely, dôle'ſûm-lè. ad. In a doleſome manner.

Dolesomeness, dôle'ſûm-nês. s. Gloomy, melancholy.

Doll, dôl. s. A little girl's puppet.

☞ This word ought to be written with one *l* only: for the reaſons, ſee Principles, 406.

Dollar, dôl'lûr. s. (418). A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſix-pence to four and ſix-pence ſterling.

Dolorifick, dôl-ô-rîf'îk. a. (530). That which cauſes grief or pain.

Dolorous, dôl'ô-rûs. a. (503). Sorrowful, doleful, diſmal; painful.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd:—*thin*, THIS.

DOLOUR, dŏ'lŭr. s. (314). Grief, ſorrow; lamentation, complaint.

☞ Mr. Nares, W. Johnſton, Buchanan, Elphinſton, and Entick, make the firſt *o* in this word ſhort, as in *Dollar*; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Dr. Aſh, long, as in *Donor*: the latter is, in my opinion, the moſt analogical (542).

DOLPHIN, dŏl'fĭn. s. A fiſh.

DOLT, dŏlt. s. A heavy ſtupid fellow.

DOLTISH, dŏlt'ĭſh. a. Stupid, blockiſh.

DOMAIN, dŏ-mane'. s. Dominion, empire; poſſeſſion, eſtate.

DOME, dōme. s. A building, a houſe, a fabrick; a hemiſpherical arch, a cupola.

☞ There is a ſtrong propenſity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word ſo as to rhyme with *room*; but this is contrary to all our Dictionaries which give the ſound of the vowels, and ought not to be ſuffered to add to the already too numerous exceptions to the general ſound of *o*.

DOMESTICAL, dŏ-mĕſ'tĕ-kăl. } a.
DOMESTICK, dŏ-mĕſ'tĭk. }

Belonging to the houſe, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the houſe, not wild; not foreign, inteſtine.

☞ Dr. Johnſon obſerves, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. He gives no inſtances of this double pronunciation; and it is at firſt a little difficult to conceive what are the words in which this obſervation is verified. Solemn ſpeaking ſeems to have no effect upon the accented vowels; for, let us pronounce them as rapidly or as ſolemnly as we will, we certainly do not make any change in the quantity or quality of them. The only part of the language in which Dr. Johnſon's obſervation ſeems true, is ſome of the vowels when unaccented; and of theſe the *o* ſeems to undergo the greateſt change in conſequence of ſolemnity or rapidity. Thus the *o* in *obey* is, in ſolemn ſpeaking, pronounced as long and full as in the firſt ſyllable of *open*; but in rapid and curſory ſpeaking, as ſhort as the *o* in *oven*. This latter ſound, however, muſt not be given as a model; for, let the pronunciation be ever ſo rapid and familiar, there is a certain elegance in giving the *o*, in this ſituation, its full, open ſound, approaching to that which it has when under the accent; and though nothing but a delicacy of ear will direct us to the degree of openneſs with which we muſt pronounce the unaccented *o* in *Domeſtick*, *Docility*, *Potential*, *Proceed*, *Monaſtick*, *Monotony*, &c. we may be aſſured that theſe vowels are exactly under the ſame predicament; and can never be pronounced ſhort and ſhut, as if written *Dommeſtick*, *Doſſility*, *Pottential*, &c. without hurting the ears of every good ſpeaker, and overturning the firſt principles of pronunciation (547) (548).

The ſame obſervations ſeem to hold good of the unaccented *o* in every word ending in *ory*; as *tranſitory*, *dilatory*, &c. The *o* in rapid ſpeaking certainly goes into ſhort *u*, as if written *tranſitury*, *dilatury*, &c.; but in ſolemn pronunciation approaches to the accented open ſound of *o* in *glory*, *ſtory*, &c.; but as the *o* in theſe terminations never admits of being pronounced quite ſo open as when ending a ſyllable before the accent, I have, like Mr. Sheridan, given it the colloquial ſound of ſhort *u* (512.—See COMMAND.

To DOMESTICATE, dŏ-mĕs'tĕ-kāte. v. a. To make domeſtick, to withdraw from the publick.

DOMINANT, dŏm'ĕ-nănt. a. Predominant, preſiding, aſcendant.

To DOMINATE, dŏm'ĕ-nāte. v. a. To predominate, to prevail over the reſt.

DOMINATION, dŏm-ĕ-nā'ſhŭn. s. Power, dominion; tyranny, inſolent authority; one highly exalted in power, uſed of angelick beings.

DOMINATOR, dŏm'ĕ-nā-tŏr. s. (521). The preſiding power.

To DOMINEER, dŏm-ĕ-nēēr'. v. n. To rule with inſolence, to act without control.

DOMINICAL, dŏ-mĭn'ĕ-kăl. a. That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINION, dŏ-mĭn'yŭn. s. (113). Sovereign authority; right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable; territory; region, diſtrict; predominance, aſcendant; an order of angels.

DON, dŏn. s. The Spaniſh title for a gentleman.

To DON, dŏn. v. a. To put on. Little uſed.

DONARY, dō'nā-rē. s. A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONATION, dō-nā'ſhŭn. s. The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.

DONATIVE, dŏn'ā-tĭv. s. (503). A gift, a largeſs, a preſent; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without inſtitution or induction.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, and Entick, in the quantity of the vowel in the firſt ſyllable of this word, not only as I think it contrary to the beſt uſage, but as it is at variance with the analogy of words in this termination. Let not the long quantity of the Latin *o* in *Dōnātio* be pleaded in favour of my oppo-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

nents; for (waving the utter uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours) this would prove that the *a* and *e* in the firſt ſyllable of *Sanative* and *Lenitive* ought to be long likewiſe. Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, and Mr. Perry, are on my ſide.

DONE, dŭn. part. paſſ. of the verb Do.

DONE, dŭn. interject. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts ſays it is Done.

DONOR, dō'nor. s. A giver, a beſtower.

DOODLE, dōō'dl. s. (405). A trifler, an idler. A low word.

To DOOM, dōōm. v. a. To condemn to any puniſhment, to ſentence; to command judicially or authoritatively, to deſtine, to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, dōōm. s. Judicial ſentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the ſtate to which one is deſtined; ruin, deſtruction.

DOOMSDAY, dōōmz'dā. s. The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day; the day of ſentence or condemnation.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dōōmz'dā-bōōk. s. A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered.

DOOR, dōre. s. (310). The gate of a houſe, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; paſſage, avenue, means of approach; Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly ſent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.

DOORCASE, dōre'kāſe. s. The frame in which the door is incloſed.

DOORKEEPER, dōre'kēēp-ŭr. s. Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a houſe.

DOQUET, dŏk'ĭt. s. (99) (415). A paper containing a warrant.

DORICK, dŏr'ĭk. ad. Relating to the Dorick architecture.

DORMANT, dŏr'mānt. a. Sleeping; in a ſleeping poſture; concealed, not divulged.

DORMITORY, dŏr'mē-tŭr-ē. s. A place to ſleep in, a room with many beds; a burial-place.

DORMOUSE, dŏr'mŏŭſe. s. A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep.

DORN, dŏrn. s. The name of a fiſh.

DORR, dŏr. s. A kind of flying inſect, the hedge-chafer.

DORSEL, dŏr'ſĭl. } s. A pannier, a
DORSER, dŏr'ſŭr. } baſket or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide a beaſt of burden.

DORSIFEROUS, dŏr-ſĭf'fē-rŭs. } a.
DORSIPAROUS, dŏr-ſĭp'pā-rŭs. } Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern (518).

DOSE, dōſe. s. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot; the utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow.

To DOSE, dōſe. v. a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

DOSSIL, dŏs'ſĭl. s. A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.

DOST, dŭſt. The ſecond perſon of Do.

DOT, dŏt. s. A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dŏt. v. a. To make dots or ſpots.

DOTAGE, dō'tādje. s. (90). Loſs of underſtanding, imbecility of mind; exceſſive fondneſs.

DOTAL, dō'tăl. a. (88). Relating to the portion of a woman, conſtituting her portion.

DOTARD, dō'tărd. s. (88). A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects.

To DOTE, dōte. v. n. To have the intellects impaired by age or paſſion; to be in love to extremity; to dote upon, to regard with exceſſive fondneſs.

DOTER, dō'tŭr. s. (98). One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love.

DOTH, dŭth. The third perſon of Do.

DOTINGLY, dō'tĭng-lē. ad. Fondly.

DOTTARD, dŏt'tărd. s. (88). A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL, dŏt'tŭr-ĭl. s. (99). The name of a bird.

DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. a. (314) (405). Two of a ſort, one correſponding to the other; twice as much, containing the ſame quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds, two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.—See CODLE.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dŭb'bl-plē. s. That in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-BITING, dŭb-bl-bī'tĭng. a. Biting or cutting on either ſide.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dŭb-bl-bŭt'tn'd. a. (170) (359). Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dŭb-bl-dē'lŭr. s. A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow, one who ſays one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dŭb-bl-dē'lĭng. s. Artifice, diſſimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To DOUBLE-DIE, dŭb-bl-dī'. v. a. To die twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dŭb-bl-hĕd'ĕd. a. Having the flowers growing one to another.

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dŭb-bl-lŏk'. v. a. To ſhoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dŭb-bl-mīnd'ĕd. a. Deceitful, inſidious.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dŭb-bl-tŭng'd'. a. (359). Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing.

To DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. v. a. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another in the ſame order or parallel; to fold; to paſs round a headland.

To DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. v. n. To increaſe to twice the quantity; to enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dŭb'bl. s. Twice the quantity or number; ſtrong beer of twice the common ſtrength; a ſtick, a ſhift, an artifice.

DOUBLENESS, dŭb'bl-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being double.

DOUBLER, dŭb'bl-ŭr. s. He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET, dŭb'bl-ĕt. s. (99). The inner garment of a man, the waiſtcoat; two, a pair.

DOUBLON, dŭb-bl-ŏŏn'. s. *French*. A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.—See ENCORE.

DOUBLY, dŭb'bl-ē. ad. In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, dŏŭt. v. a. (313). To queſtion, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to ſuſpect; to heſitate.

To DOUBT, dŏŭt. v. n. To hold queſtionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to ſuſpect, to diſtruſt.

DOUBT, dŏŭt. s. Uncertainty of mind, ſuſpenſe; queſtion, point unſettled; ſcruple, perplexity; ſuſpicion, apprehenſion of ill; difficulty objected.

DOUBTER, dŏŭ'tŭr. s. (98). One who entertains ſcruples.

DOUBTFUL, dŏŭt'fŭl. a. Dubious; ambiguous; queſtionable, uncertain; not ſecure; not confident.

DOUBTFULLY, dŏŭt'fŭl-ē. ad. Dubiouſly, irreſolutely; ambiguouſly, with uncertainty of meaning.

DOUBTFULNESS, dŏŭt'fŭl-nĕs. s. Dubiouſneſs; ambiguity.

DOUBTINGLY, dŏŭt'ĭng-lē. ad. In a doubting manner, dubiouſly.

DOUBTLESS, dŏŭt'lĕs. a. Without fear, without apprehenſion of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dŏŭt'lĕs. ad. Without doubt, unqueſtionably.

DOVE, dŭv. s. (165). A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

DOVECOT, dŭv'kŏt. s. A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dŭv'hŏŭſe. s. A houſe for pigeons.

DOVETAIL, dŭv'tāle. s. A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed.

DOUGH, dō. s. (318). The paſte of bread or pies yet unbaked.

DOUGHTY, dŏŭ'tē. a. (313). Brave, illuſtrious, eminent. Now uſed only ironically.

DOUGHY, dō'ē. a. Unſound, ſoft, unhardened.

To DOUSE, dŏŭſe. v. a. (313). To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dŏŭſe. v. n. To fall ſuddenly into the water.

DOWAGER, dŏŭ'ă-jŭr. s. (223). A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands.

DOWDY, dŏŭ'dē. s. (223). An awkward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman.

DOWER, DOWERY, dŏŭ'ŭr. dŏŭ'ŭr-ē. } s. (223). That which the wife bringeth to her huſband in marriage; that which the widow poſſeſſes; the gifts of a huſband for a wife; endowment, gift.

DOWERED, dŏŭ'ŭrd. a. (359). Portioned, ſupplied with a portion.

DOWERLESS, dŏŭ'ŭr-lĕs. a. Without a fortune.

DOWLAS, dŏŭ'lăs. s. (223). A coarſe kind of linen.

DOWN, dŏŭn. s. (223). Soft feathers; any thing that ſoothes or mollifies; ſoft wool, or tender hair; the ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds.

DOWN, dŏŭn. s. A large open plain or valley.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

DOWN, dŏŭn. prep. Along a deſcent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.

DOWN, dŏŭn. ad. On the ground, from a higher to a lower ſituation; tending towards the ground; out of ſight, below the horizon; to a total maceration; into diſgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.

DOWN, dŏŭn. interj. An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition.

DOWNCAST, dŏŭn'kăſt. a. Bent down, directed to the ground.

DOWNFAL, dŏŭn'fāl. s. (406). Ruin fall from ſtate; a body of things falling; deſtruction of fabricks.

DOWNFALLEN, dŏŭn'fâln. part. a. Ruined, fallen.

DOWNHILL, dŏŭn'hĭl. s. Declivity, deſcent.—See DUNGHILL.

DOWNLOOKED, dŏŭn'lŏŏkt. a. Having a dejected countenance, ſullen, melancholy.

DOWNLYING, dŏŭn-lī'ĭng. a. About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT, dŏŭn-rīte'. ad. Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without ſtopping ſhort.

DOWNRIGHT, dŏŭn'rīte. a. Plain, open, undiſguiſed; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honeſtly, ſurly; plain without palliation.

DOWNSITTING, dŏŭn-sĭt'tĭng. s. Reſt, repoſe.

DOWNWARD, dŏŭn'wŭrd. (88). } ad.
DOWNWARDS, dŏŭn'wŭrdz. }
Towards the centre from a higher ſituation to a lower; in a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent.

DOWNWARD, dŏŭn'wŭrd. a. Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; depreſſed, dejected.

DOWNY, dŏŭ'nē. a. Covered with down or nap, made of down or ſoft feathers; ſoft, tender, ſoothing.

DOWRE, dŏŭr. (223). } s. A portion
DOWRY, dŏŭ'rē. }
given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife.

DOXOLOGY, dŏk-sŏl'ŏ-jē. s. (518). A form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, dŏk'sē. s. A whore, a looſe wench.

To DOZE, dōze. v. n. To ſlumber, to be half aſleep.

To DOZE, dōze. v. a. To ſtupify, to dull.

DOZEN, dŭz'zn. s. (103). The number of twelve.

DOZINESS, dō'zē-nĕs. s. Sleepineſs, drowſineſs.

DOZY, dō'zē. a. Sleepy, drowſy, ſluggiſh.

DRAB, drăb. s. A whore, a ſtrumpet.

DRACHM, drăm. s. An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.

DREAD, drĕd. a. Terrible, dreadful.

DRAFF, drăf. s. Any thing thrown away.

DRAFFY, drăf'fē. a. Worthleſs, dreggy.

DRAFT, drăft. a. Corrupted from Draught.

To DRAG, drăg. v. a. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burthenſome; to draw contemptuouſly along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.

To DRAG, drăg. v. n. To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, drăg. s. A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.

DRAGNET, drăg'nĕt. s. A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

To DRAGGLE, drăg'gl. v. a. (405). To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

To DRAGGLE, drăg'gl. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

DRAGON, drăg-ŭn. s. (166). A winged ſerpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a conſtellation near the North Pole.

DRAGONET, drăg'ŭn-ĕt. s. A little dragon.

DRAGONFLY, drăg'ŭn-flī. s. A fierce ſtinging fly.

DRAGONISH, drăg'ŭn-ĭſh. a. Having the form of a dragon.

DRAGONLIKE, drăg'ŭn-like. a. Furious, fiery.

DRAGONSBLOOD, drăg'ŭnz-blŭd. s. A kind of reſin.

DRAGONSHEAD, drăg'ŭnz-hĕd. s. A plant.

DRAGONTREE, drăg'ŭn-trēē. s. Palm-tree.

DRAGOON, drā-gōōn'. s. See *Encore*. A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on horſe or foot.

To DRAGOON, drā-gōōn'. v. a. To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers.

To DRAIN, drāne. v. a. To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tâb, bûll;—öil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

DRAIN, dràne. s. The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

DRAKE, drâke. s. The male of the duck; a ſmall piece of artillery.

DRAM, drâm. s. In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a ſmall quantity; ſuch a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once; ſpirits, diſtilled liquors.

To DRAM, drâm. v. n. To drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRAMA, drâ'mâ, or drâm'mâ. s. A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; a play, a comedy, a tragedy.

☞ The laſt mode of pronouncing this word is that which was univerſally current till within theſe few years; but the firſt has inſenſibly ſtolen into uſe, as we may obſerve from the ſeveral Dictionaries which have adopted it. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnſton, Mr. Nares, and, as far as we can judge by the poſition of the accent, Entick and Bailey pronounce it with the firſt *a* long; and Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, and, if we may gueſs at Dr. Aſh by his accent, with the ſame letter ſhort. Mr. Scott gives both ways; but, by placing the ſound with the long *a* firſt, ſeems to prefer it. The authorities are certainly on the ſide I have adopted; but I wiſh alſo to eſtabliſh it by analogy.

And firſt it may be obſerved, that if any argument can be drawn from the Latin quantity to the Engliſh, it is certainly in favour of the firſt pronunciation; for in a Latin word of two ſyllables, where a conſonant comes between two vowels, the conſonant always goes to the laſt, and the firſt vowel is pronounced long, without the leaſt regard to the quantity. Thus *Crătes*, the philoſopher, and *crātes*, a hurdle; *dĕcus*, honour, and *dēdo*, to give; *ŏvo*, to triumph, and *ōvum*, an egg; *Nŭma*, the legiſlator, and *Nūmen*, the divinity, have the firſt vowels always ſounded long by an Engliſh ſpeaker, although in the Latin the firſt vowel in the firſt word of each of theſe pairs is ſhort. From this univerſal manner of pronouncing Latin words, though contrary to Latin quantity, it is no wonder, when we adopt words from that language without any alteration, we ſhould pronounce them in the ſame manner; and it may be fairly concluded, that this uniform pronunciation of the Latin ariſes from the genius of our own tongue; which always inclines us to lengthen the accented vowel before a ſingle conſonant in words of two ſyllables; otherwiſe, what reaſon can we aſſign for the rule laid down by our anceſtors for doubling the conſonant in verbs, verbal nouns and participles, where a ſingle vowel was preceded by a ſingle conſonant in the theme? But an affectation of Latinity ſeems to have diſturbed the general pronunciation of our own language, as much as our own pronunciation has diſturbed the Latin quantity: for, though we neglect the quantity of Latin diſſyllables, when we are pronouncing that language, yet in diſſyllables of our own, formed from the Latin, and angliciſed, we ſeem to be, in ſome meaſure, guided by the Latin quantity. To what elſe can we attribute the ſhort ſound of the firſt vowel in *magic*, *placid*, *tepid*, *vigil*, *novel*, &c.? and to what but the genuine force of vernacular pronunciation can we aſcribe the long ſound of *u* in this ſituation, let the quantity of the Latin original be what it will? Thus, though *epic*, *topic*, *cynic*, and *tonic*, have the firſt vowel ſhort, *tunic*, *ſtupid*, *Cupid*, *tumid*, &c. have the *u* long, though always ſhort in the Latin words from whence they are derived. But however this may be in words angliciſed from the Latin, and ending in a conſonant, perhaps, in nothing is our pronunciation more regular than in the quantity of the firſt vowel in a word of two ſyllables ending with a vowel: in this caſe the firſt vowel is invariably long; and why the word in queſtion ſhould be the only exception, cannot eaſily be accounted for. We have no words originally Engliſh of this form; but thoſe we adopt from other languages ſufficiently ſhew the analogy of pronunciation: thus *Gola*, *Coma*, *China*, *Era*, *Strata*, *Quota*, *Fico*, *Dado*, *Sago*, *Bravo*, *Tyro*, *Hero*, *Negro*, &c. &c. have all the firſt ſyllable long; and why *Drama* ſhould not fall into the ſame analogy, I cannot conceive. A corroboration of this is the pronunciation of *Lama*, *Brama*, *Zama*, and *Zara*, and all proper names of the ſame form from the Greek and Latin, as *Cato*, *Plato*, *Strato*, *Crito*, *Draco*, &c.; and I think it may be with confidence aſſerted, that an Engliſhman, who had never heard the word *Drama* pronounced, would naturally place the accent upon the firſt ſyllable, and pronounce the vowel in that ſyllable long and ſlender (544).

DRAMATICAL, drâ-mât'ė-kâl. } a.
DRAMATICK, drâ-mât'ik. (509). }
Repreſented by action.

DRAMATICALLY, drâ-mât'ė-kâl-ė. ad. Repreſentatively, by repreſentation.

DRAMATIST, drâm'â-tiſt. s. (503). The author of dramatick compoſitions.

DRANK, drânk. The preterit of Drink.

DRAPER, drâ'pûr. s. (98). One who ſells cloth.

DRAPERY, drâ'pûr-ė. s. Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, ſtuffs of wool; the dreſs of a picture or ſtatue.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DRAUGH, drâf. s. (331). Refuſe, ſwill.

DRAUGHT, drâft. s. (215) (393) The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, ſketch; a picture drawn; the act of ſweeping with a net; the quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a ſink, drain; the depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAUGHTHOUSE, drâft'hŏuſe. s. A houſe in which filth is depoſited.

To DRAW, drâw. v. a. Pret. Drew. Part. paſſ. Drawn. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to ſuck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a caſk; to pull a ſword from the ſheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to uncloſe or ſlide back curtains; to cloſe or ſpread curtains; to extract; to protract, to lengthen; to repreſent by picture; to form a repreſentation; to deduce as from poſtulates; to allure, to entice; to perſuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wreſt, to diſtort; to compoſe, to form in writing; to eviſcerate, to embowel; to draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; to draw off, to extract by diſtillation, to withdraw, to abſtract; to draw on, to occaſion; to invite, to cauſe by degrees; to draw over; to perſuade to revolt; to draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by inſinuation, to call to action, to detach for ſervice, to range in battle, to draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To DRAW, drâw. v. n. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to ſhrink; to advance, to move; to unſheath a weapon; to practiſe the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a ſore run by attraction; to draw off, to retire, to retreat; to draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, drâw'bâk. s. Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, drâw'brĭdje. s. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure.

DRAWER, drâw'ûr. s. One employed in procuring water from the well; one whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, drâw'ûr. s. A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure; in the plural, part of a man's dreſs worn under the breeches.

DRAWING, drâw'ĭng. s. Delineation, repreſentation.

DRAWING-ROOM, drâw'ĭng-rôôm. s. The room in which company aſſemble at court; the company aſſembled there.

DRAWN, drâwn. part. from Draw. Equal, where each party takes his own ſtake; with a ſword unſheathed; open, put aſide or uncloſed; eviſcerated; induced as from ſome motive.

DRAWWELL, drâw'wĕl. s. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.—See DUNGHILL.

To DRAWL, drâwl. v. n. To utter any thing in a ſlow way.

DRAY, drâ. } s. The car
DRAYCART, drâ'kârt. } on which beer or goods are carried.

DRAYHORSE, drâ'hôrſe. s. A horſe which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, drâ'măn. s. (88). One that attends a dray.

DRAZEL, drâz'zl. s. (102) (405). A low, mean, worthleſs wretch. Not uſed.

DREAD, drĕd. s. (234). Fear, terror; awe; the perſon or thing feared.

DREAD, drĕd. a. Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the higheſt degree.

To DREAD, drĕd. v. a. To fear in an exceſſive degree.

To DREAD, drĕd. v. n. To be in fear.

DREADER, drĕd'ûr. s. (98). One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, drĕd'fûl. a. Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULNESS, drĕd'fûl-nĕs. s. Terribleneſs, frightfulneſs.

DREADFULLY, drĕd'fûl-ê. ad. Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESNESS, drĕd'lĕſ-nĕs. s. Fearleſſneſs, intrepidity.

DREADLESS, drĕd'lĕs. a. Fearleſs, unaffrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, drême. s. (227). A phantaſm of ſleep, the thoughts of a ſleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, drême. v. n. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be ſluggiſh; to idle.

To DREAM, drême. v. a. To ſee in a dream.

DREAMER, drê'mûr. s. (98). One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man loſt in wild imagination; a ſluggard, an idler.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

DREAMLESS, drême'lês. a. Without dreams.

DREAR, drêre. a. (227). Mournful, difmal.

DREARY, drê'rê. a. Sorrowful, diſtreſſful; gloomy, difmal, horrid.

DREDGE, drêdje. s. A kind of net.

To DREDGE, drêdje. v. a. To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER, drêd'jûr. s. One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS, drêg'gê-nês. s. Fulneſs of dregs or lees, feculence.

DREGGISH, drêg'gîſh. a. Foul with lees, feculent.

DREGGY, drêg'gê. a. (382). Containing dregs, conſiſting of dregs, feculent.

DREGS, drêgz. s. The ſediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; droſs, ſweepings, refuſe.

To DREIN, drâne. v. n. (249). To empty; better written *Drain*.

To DRENCH, drênſh. v. a. To ſoak, to ſteep; to ſaturate with drink or moiſture; to phyſick by violence.

DRENCH, drênſh. s. A draught, ſwill; phyſick for a brute; phyſick that muſt be given by violence.

DRENCHER, drênſh'ûr. s. One that dips or ſteeps any thing; one that gives phyſick by force.

To DRESS, drês. v. a. To clothe; to adorn, to embelliſh; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpoſe; to trim, to fit any thing for ready uſe; to prepare victuals for the table.

DRESS, drês. s. Clothes, garment; the ſkill of adjuſting dreſs.

DRESSER, drês'ûr. s. One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjuſting any thing; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt.

DRESSING, drês'sîng. s. The application made to a ſore.

DRESSING-ROOM, drês'sîng rôôm. s. The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drêſt. part. from Dreſs, properly *dreſſed*.

☞ This is one of thoſe words which, for the ſake of rhyming to the eye, as it may be called, poets have contracted into an irregular form; but how unneceſſarily may be ſeen, Principles, No. 360.

To DRIB, drib. v. a. To crop, to cut off. A cant word.

To DRIBBLE, drîb'bl. v. n. (405). To fall in drops; to fall weakly and ſlowly; to ſlaver as a child or idiot.

To DRIBBLE, drîb'bl. v. a. To throw down in drops,

DRIBLET, drîb'lêt. s.—See CODLE. A ſmall ſum, odd money in a ſum.

DRIER, drî'ûr. s. That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

DRIFT, drîft. s. Force impellent, impulſe; violence, courſe; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or borne along in a body; a ſtorm, a ſhower; a heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; ſcope of a diſcourſe.

To DRIFT, drîft. v. a. To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To DRILL, drîl. v. a. To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exerciſe.

DRILL, drîl. s. An inſtrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.

To DRINK, drink. v. n. Pret. Drank, or Drunk; Part. paſſ. Drunk, or Drunken. To ſwallow liquors, to quench thirſt; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; to drink to, to ſalute in drinking.

To DRINK, drink. v. a. To ſwallow, applied to liquids; to ſuck up, to abſorb.

DRINK, drink. s. Liquor to be ſwallowed, oppoſed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKMONEY, drink'mûn-ê. s. Money given to buy liquor.

DRINKABLE, drink'â-bl a. What may be drunk.

DRINKER, drink'ûr. s. (98). One that drinks to exceſs, a drunkard.

To DRIP, drip. v. n. To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To DRIP, drip. v. a. To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roaſting.

DRIP, drip. s. That which falls in drops.

DRIPPING, drip'ping. s. The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.

DRIPPING-PAN, drip'ping-pân. s. The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

To DRIVE, drive. v. a. Pret. Drove, anciently Drave; Part. paſſ. Driven, or Drove. To force along by impetuous preſſure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any place

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt ;—mē, mĕt ;—pine, pĭn ;—

by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; to drive out, to expel.

To DRIVE, drive. v. n. To go as impelled by any external agent; to ruſh with violence; to paſs in a carriage; to tend to, to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign; to aim, to ſtrike at with fury.

To DRIVEL, drĭv'vl. v. n. (102). To ſlaver, to let the ſpittle fall in drops; to be weak or fooliſh, to dote.

DRIVEL, drĭv'vl. s. Slaver, moiſture ſhed from the mouth; a fool, an idiot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, drĭv'vl-ûr. s. A fool, an idiot.

DRIVEN, drĭv'vn. (103). Participle of Drive.

DRIVER, drī'vûr. s. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beaſts; one who drives a carriage.

To DRIZZLE, drĭz'zl. v. a. (405). To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops.

To DRIZZLE, drĭz'zl. v. n. To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

DRIZZLY, drĭz'zl-ē. a. Shedding ſmall rain.

DROLL, drōle. s. (406). One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks, a jeſter, a buffoon; a farce, ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.

☞ When this word is uſed to ſignify a farce, it is pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *doll*, *loll*, &c. If this wanted proof, we might quote Swift, who was too ſcrupulous to rhyme it with *extol*, if it had not been ſo pronounced.

"Some as juſtly fame extols,
"For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls."

DROLL, drōle. a. Comic, farcical, merry.

To DROLL, drōle. v. n. To jeſt, to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, drō'lŭr-ē. s. Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DROMEDARY, drŭm'ē-dā-rē. s. A ſort of camel.

☞ I have in the ſound of the *o* in this word followed Mr. Nares rather than Mr. Sheridan, and I think with the beſt uſage on my ſide (165).

DRONE, drōne. s. The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a ſluggard, an idler; the hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To DRONE, drōne. v. n. To live in idleneſs.

DRONISH, drō'nĭſh. a. Idle, ſluggiſh.

To DROOP, drōōp. v. n. To languiſh with ſorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, drŏp. s. A globule of moiſture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, drŏp-sē-rēne'. s. A diſeaſe of the eye.

To DROP, drŏp. v. a. To pour in drops or ſingle globules; to let fall; to let go, to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion; to utter ſlightly or caſually; to inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion; to intermit, to ceaſe; to let go a dependant, or companion; to ſuffer to vaniſh, to come to nothing; to bedrop, to beſpeckle, to variegate.

To DROP, drŏp. v. n. To fall in drops or ſingle globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall ſpontaneouſly; to fall in death, to die ſuddenly; to ſink into ſilence, to vaniſh, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPPING, drŏp'ping. s. That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes.

DROPLET, drŏp'lĕt. s. A little drop.

DROPSTONE, drŏp'ſtōne. s. Spar formed into the ſhape of drops.

DROPWORT, drŏp'wûrt. s. A plant.

DROPSICAL, drŏp'sē-kăl. a. Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DROPSIED, drŏp'sĭd. s. (282). Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DROPSY, drŏp'sē. s. A collection of water in the body.

DROSS, drŏs. s. The recrement or ſcum of metals; ruſt, incruſtation upon metal; refuſe, leavings, ſweepings, feculence, corruption.

DROSSINESS, drŏs'sē-nĕs. s. Foulneſs, feculence, ruſt.

DROSSY, drŏs'sē. a. Full of droſs; worthleſs, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drōve. s. A body or number of cattle; a number of ſheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

DROVE, drōve. Pret. of Drive

DROVEN, drō'vn. Part. a. from Drive. Not in uſe.

DROVER, drō'vûr. s. One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT, drŏut. s. (313) (393). Dry weather, want of rain; thirſt, want of drink.

☞ This word is often pronounced as if written *drouth*, but improperly. When theſe abſtracts take *g* in their compoſition, and

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this *g* is preceded by a vowel, the *t* does not precede the *b*, but follows it; as *weigh*, *weight*; *fly*, *flight*; *no*, *nought*, &c.

DROUGHTINESS, drŏŭ'tė-nės. s. The ſtate of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, drŏŭ'tė. a. Wanting rain, ſultry; thirſty, dry with thirſt.

To DROWN, drŏŭn'. v. a. (323). To ſuffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.

To DROWN, drŏŭn. v. n. To be ſuffocated by water.

To DROWSE, drŏŭz. v. a. (323). To make heavy with ſleep.

To DROWSE, drŏŭz. v. n. To ſlumber, to grow heavy with ſleep; to look heavy; not cheerful.

DROWSILY, drŏŭ'zė-lė. ad. Sleepily, heavily; ſluggiſhly, ſlothfully.

DROWSINESS, drŏŭ'zė-nės. s. Sleepineſs, heavineſs with ſleep.

DROWSIHEAD, drŏŭ'zė-hĕd. s. Sleepineſs, inclination to ſleep.

DROWSY, drŏŭ'zė. a. Sleepy, heavy with ſleep, lethargick; lulling, cauſing ſleep; ſtupid, dull.

To DRUB, drŭb. v. a. To threſh, to beat, to bang.

DRUB, drŭb. s. A thump, a blow.

To DRUDGE, drŭdje. v. n. To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.

DRUDGE, drŭdje. s. One employed in mean labour.

DRUDGER, drŭdje'ŭr. s. A mean labourer; the box out of which flour is thrown to roaſt meat.

DRUDGERY, drŭdje'ŭr-ė. s. Mean labour, ignoble toil.

DRUDGING-BOX, drŭdje'ing-bŏks. s. The box out of which flour is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat.

DRUDGINGLY, drŭdje'ing-lė. ad. Laboriouſly, toilſomely.

DRUG, drŭg. s. An ingredient uſed in phyſick, a medicinal ſimple; any thing without worth or value, any thing for which no purchaſer can be found.

To DRUG, drŭg. v. a. To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with ſomething offenſive.

DRUGGET, drŭg'gĭt. s. (99). A coarſe kind of woollen cloth.

DRUGGIST, drŭg'gĭſt. s. (382). One who ſells phyſical drugs.

DRUGSTER, drŭg'ſtŭr. s. One who ſells phyſical ſimples. This word is only uſed by the vulgar.

DRUID, drŏŏ'ĭd. s. The prieſts and philoſophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM, drŭm. s. An inſtrument of military muſick, the tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM, drŭm. v. n. To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulſatory motion.

To DRUMBLE, drŭm'bl. v. n. (405). To drone, to be ſluggiſh. Obſolete.

DRUMFISH, drŭm'fĭſh. s. The name of a fiſh.

DRUMMAJOR, drŭm-mā'jŭr. s. The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMAKER, drŭm'mā-kŭr. s. He who deals in drums.

DRUMMER, drŭm'mŭr. s. He whoſe office is to beat the drum.

DRUMSTICK, drŭm'ſtĭk. s. The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, drŭnk. s. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor, inebriated; drenched or ſaturated with moiſture.

DRUNKARD, drŭnk'ŭrd. s. (88). One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors.

DRUNKEN, drŭn'kn. a. (103). Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; ſaturated with moiſture; done in a ſtate of inebriation.

DRUNKENLY, drŭn'kn-lė. ad. In a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, drŭn'kn-nės. s. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a diſorder of the faculties.

DRY, drī. a. Arid, not wet, not moiſt; without rain; not ſucculent, not juicy; without tears; thirſty, athirſt; jejune, barren, unembelliſhed.

To DRY, drī. v. a. To free from moiſture; to exhale moiſture; to wipe away moiſture; to ſcorch with thirſt; to drain, to exhauſt.

To DRY, drī. v. n. To grow dry, to loſe moiſture.

DRYER, drī'ŭr. s. (98). That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

DRYEYED, drī'īde. a. Without tears, without weeping.

DRYLY, drī'lė. ad. Without moiſture, coldly, without affection; jejunely, barrenly.

DRYNESS, drī'nės. s. Want of moiſture; want of ſucculence; want of embelliſhment, want of pathos; want of ſenſibility in devotion.

DRYNURSE, drī'nŭrſe. s. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt; one who takes care of another.

To DRYNURSE, drī'nŭrſe. v. a. To feed without the breaſt.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DRYSHOD, drī'shŏd. a. Without wet feet, without treading above the ſhoes in the water.

DUAL, dū'ăl. a. Expreſſing the number two.

To DUB, dŭb. v. a. To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.

DUB, dŭb. s. A blow, a knock. Not in uſe.

DUBIOUS, dū'bē-ŭs. a. (542). Doubtful, not ſettled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

DUBIOUSLY, dū'bē-ŭs-lē. ad. Uncertainly, without any determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, dū'bē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

DUBITABLE, dū'bē-tă-bl. a. Doubtful, uncertain.

DUBITATION, dū-bē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of doubting, doubt.

DUCAL, dū'kăl. a. Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT, dŭk'ĭt. s. (90). A coin ſtruck by dukes: in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſixpence, in gold at nine ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling.

DUCK, dŭk. s. The water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment or fondneſs; a declination of the head; a ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters.

To DUCK, dŭk. v. n. To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.

To DUCK, dŭk. v. a. To put under water.

DUCKER, dŭk'ŭr. s. (98). A diver, a cringer.

DUCKING-STOOL, dŭk'kĭng-ſtōōl. s. A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water.

DUCK-LEGGED, dŭk'lĕg'd. a. (359). Short legged.

DUCKLING, dŭk'lĭng. s. A young duck.

DUCKMEAT, dŭk'mēte. s. A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

DUCKS-FOOT, dŭks'fŭt. s. Black ſnake-root, or may-apple.

DUCKWEED, dŭk'wēde. s. Duckmeat.

DUCT, dŭkt. s. Guidance, direction: a paſſage through which any thing is conducted.

DUCTILE, dŭk'tĭl. a. (140). Flexible, pliable; eaſy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obſequious, complying.

DUCTILENESS, dŭk'tĭl-nĕs. s. Flexibility, ductility.

DUCTILITY, dŭk-tĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Quality of ſuffering extenſion, flexibility; obſequiouſneſs, compliance.

DUDGEON, dŭd'jŭn. s. (259). A ſmall dagger; malice, ſullenneſs, ill-will.

DUE, dū. a. Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

DUE, dū. ad. Exactly, directly, duly.

DUE, dū. s. That which belongs to one, that which may be juſtly claimed; right, juſt title; whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done; cuſtom, tribute.

DUEL, dū'ĭl. s. (99). A combat between two, a ſingle fight.

To DUEL, dū'ĭl. v. n. To fight a ſingle combat.

DUELLER, dū'ĭl-lŭr. s. (99). A ſingle combatant.

DUELLING, dū'ĭl-lĭng. s. (410). The act of fighting a duel.

DUELLIST, dū'ĭl-lĭſt. s. A ſingle combatant; one who profeſſes to live by rules of honour.

DUELLO, dū-ĕl'lō. s. The duel, the rule of duelling.

DUENNA, dū-ĕn'nă. s. An old woman kept to guard a younger.

DUG, dŭg. s. A pap, a nipple, a teat.

DUG, dŭg. Pret. and part. paſſ. of Dig.

DUKE, dūke. s. (376). One of the higheſt order of nobility in England.

☞ There is a ſlight deviation often heard in the pronunciation of this word, as if written *Dook*; but this borders on vulgarity; the true ſound of the *u* muſt be carefully preſerved, as if written *Dewk*. There is another impropriety in pronouncing this word as if written *Jook*; this is not ſo vulgar as the former, and ariſes from an ignorance of the influence of accent.—See Principles, No. 462.

DUKEDOM, dūke'dŭm. s. The poſſeſſion of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.

DULBRAINED, dŭl'brānd. a. Stupid, doltiſh, fooliſh.

DULCET, dŭl'sĕt. a. (99). Sweet to the taſte, luſcious; ſweet to the ear, harmonious.

DULCIFICATION, dŭl-sē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of ſweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.

To DULCIFY, dŭl'sē-fī. v. a. (183). To ſweeten, to ſet free from acidity.

DULCIMER, dŭl'sē-mŭr. s. (98). A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wire with little ſticks.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To DULCORATE, dŭl'kŏ-rate. v. a. (91). To ſweeten, to make leſs acrimonious.

DULCORATION, dŭl-kŏ-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſweetening.

DULHEAD, dŭl'hĕd. s. A blockhead, a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid.

DULL, dŭl. a. Stupid, doltiſh, blockiſh, unapprehenſive; blunt, obtuſe; ſad, melancholy; ſluggiſh, heavy, ſlow of motion; not bright; drowſy, ſleepy.

To DULL, dŭl. v. a. To ſtupify, to infatuate; to blunt; to ſadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or ſlow of motion; to ſully brightneſs.

DULLARD, dŭl'lârd. s. A blockhead, a dolt, a ſtupid fellow.

DULLY, dŭl'lė. ad. Stupidly; ſluggiſhly; not vigorouſly, not gaily, not brightly, not keenly.

DULNESS, dŭl'nĕs. s. Stupidity, weakneſs of intellect, indocility; drowſineſs, inclination to ſleep; ſluggiſhneſs of motion; dimneſs, want of luſtre.

DULY, dū'lė. ad. Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly.

DUMB, dŭm. a. (347). Mute, incapable of ſpeech; deprived of ſpeech; mute, not uſing words; ſilent, refuſing to ſpeak.

DUMBLY, dŭm'lė. ad. Mutely, ſilently.

DUMBNESS, dŭm'nĕs. s. Incapacity to ſpeak; omiſſion of ſpeech, muteneſs; refuſal to ſpeak, ſilence.

To DUMFOUND, dŭm'fŏŭnd. v. a. To confuſe, to ſtrike dumb.

DUMP, dŭmp. s. Sorrow, melancholy, ſadneſs. A low word, uſed generally in the plural; as to be in the *dumps*.

DUMPISH, dŭmp'iſh. a. Sad, melancholy, ſorrowful.

DUMPLING, dŭmp'ling. s. A ſort of pudding.

DUN, dŭn. a. A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.

To DUN, dŭn. v. a. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

DUN, dŭn. s. A clamorous, troubleſome creditor.

DUNCE, dŭnſe. s. A dullard, a dolt, a thick ſkull.

DUNG, dŭng. s. The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground.

To DUNG, dŭng. v. a. To fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, dŭn'jŭn. s (259). A cloſe priſon, generally ſpoke of a priſon ſubterraneous.

DUNGFORK, dŭng'fŏrk. s. A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables.

DUNGHIL, dŭng'hĭl. s. A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any ſituation of meanneſs; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.

☞ Leaving out one *l* in the laſt ſyllable of this word, is, perhaps, agreeable to the laws printers have laid down to themſelves; but there is no eye that is not hurt at the different appearance of *hill* when alone, and when joined to another word. That double letters may be, in ſome caſes, ſpared, is not to be denied; but where either the ſenſe or ſound is endangered by the omiſſion of a letter, there to ſpare the letter is to injure the language. A ſecret conviction of this has has made all our Lexicographers waver greatly in ſpelling theſe words, as may be ſeen at large in the Preliminary Obſervations to the Rhyming Dictionary, page xv.

DUNGHIL, dŭng'hĭl. a. (406). Sprung from the dunghil, mean, low.

DUNGY, dŭng'ė. a. (409). Full of dung, mean, vile, baſe.

DUNGYARD, dŭng'yârd. s. The place of the dunghil.

DUNNER, dŭn'nŭr. s. (98). One employed in ſoliciting petty debts.

DUODECIMO, dū-ŏ-dĕs'sė-mŏ. s. A book in which one ſheet of paper makes twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, dū-ŏ-dĕk'kū-pl. a. Conſiſting of twelves.

DUPE, dūpe. s. A credulous man, a man eaſily tricked.

To DUPE, dūpe. v. a. To trick, to cheat.

To DUPLICATE, dū'plė-kāte. v. a. (91). To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, dū'plė-kāte. s. (91). Another correſpondent to the firſt, a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper.

DUPLICATION, dū-plė-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATURE, dū'plė-kā-tūre. s. A fold, any thing doubled.

DUPLICITY, dū-plĭs'ė-tė. s. Doubleneſs; deceit, doubleneſs of heart.

DURABILITY, dū-rā-bĭl'ė-tė. s. The power of laſting, endurance.

DURABLE, dū'rā-bl. a. (405). Laſting, having the quality of long continuance; having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

DURABLENESS, dū'rā-bl-nĕs. s. Power of laſting.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

DURABLY, dū'rā-blē. ad. In a lasting manner.

DURANCE, dū'rānse. s. Imprisonment, the custody or power of a jailor; endurance, continuance, duration.

DURATION, dū-rā'shŭn. s. Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.

To DURE, dūre. v. n. To last, to continue. Not in use.

DUREFUL, dūre'fŭl. a. Lasting, of long continuance.

DURELESS, dūre'lĕs. a. Without continuance, fading.

DURESSE, dū'rĕs. s. Imprisonment, constraint.

DURING, dū'rĭng. prep. For the time of the continuance.

DURITY, dū'rĕ-tē. s. Hardness, firmness.

DURST, dŭrst. The preterit of Dare, to venture.

DUSK, dŭsk. a. Tending to darkness; tending to blackness, dark coloured.

DUSK, dŭsk. s. Tendency to darkness; darkness of colour.

To DUSK, dŭsk. v. a. To make duskish.

To DUSK, dŭsk. v. n. To grow dark, to begin to lose light.

DUSKILY, dŭsk'ĕ-lē. ad. With a tendency to darkness.

DUSKISH, dŭsk'ĭsh. a. Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity; tending to blackness.

DUSKISHLY, dŭsk'ĭsh-lē. ad. Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKY, dŭsk'ē. a. Tending to darkness, obscure; tending to blackness, dark coloured; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.

DUST, dŭst. s. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles; the grave, the state of dissolution; mean and dejected state.

To DUST, dŭst. v. a. To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN, dŭst'măn. s. (88). One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

DUSTY, dŭs'tē. a. Filled with dust, clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.

DUTCHESS, dŭtsh'ĕs. s. The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY, dŭtsh'ē. s. A territory which gives title to a duke.

DUTCHYCOURT, dŭtsh'ē-kōrt. s. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUTEOUS, dū'tē-ŭs, or dū'tshē-ŭs. a. (263) (294). Obedient, obsequious; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, dū'tē-fŭl. s. Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors; expressive of respect, reverential.

DUTIFULLY, dū'tē-fŭl-ē. ad. Obediently, submissively; reverently, respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, dū'tē-fŭl-nĕs. s. Obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.

DUTY, dū'tē. s. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts of forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience or submission due to parents, governors or superiors; act of reverence or respect; the business of a soldier on guard; tax, impost, custom, toll.

DWARF, dwŏrf. s. (85). A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To DWARF, dwŏrf. v. a. To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFISH, dwŏrf'ĭsh. a. Below the natural bulk, low, little.

DWARFISHLY, dwŏrf'ĭsh-lē. ad. Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwŏrf'ĭsh-nĕs. s. Minuteness of stature, littleness.

To DWELL, dwĕl. v. n. Peterit, Dwelt or Dwelled. To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to have a habitation; to be in any state of condition; to be suspended with attention; to fix the mind upon; to continue long speaking.

DWELLER, dwĕl'lŭr. s. (98). An inhabitant.

DWELLING, dwĕl'lĭng. s. Habitation, abode; state of life, mode of living.

DWELLING-HOUSE, dwĕl'lĭng-hŏuse. s. The house at which one lives.

To DWINDLE, dwĭnd'dl. v. n. (405). To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little; to degenerate, to sink; to wear away, to lose health, to grow feebler; to fall away, to moulder off.

DYING, dī'ĭng. the participle of Die. Expiring, giving up the ghost; tinging, giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, dĭ'nās-tē, or dĭn'ās-tē. s. Government, sovereignty.

☞ All our orthoepists, except Mr. Elphin-

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

ſtion and Entick, adopt the firſt pronunciation; but analogy is, in my opinion, clearly for the laſt (503).

DYSCRASY, dis'krâ-sè. s. An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a diſtemperature.

DYSENTERY, dis'sĕn-tĕr-è. s. A looſeneſs, wherein very ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes attended with blood.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan, accent this word on the ſecond ſyllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Perry, Entick, and Bailey, on the firſt. That this is in poſſeſſion of the beſt uſage, I have not the leaſt doubt; and that it is agreeable to the analogy of accenting words from the learned languages which we naturalize by dropping a ſyllable, is evident from the numerous claſs of words of the ſame kind. See ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c. A collateral proof too that this is the true pronunciation is, that MESENTERY, a word of the ſame form, is by all the above-mentioned lexicographers who have the word, except Bailey, accented on the firſt ſyllable.

DYSPEPSY, dis'pĕp-sè. s. A difficulty of digeſtion.

DYSPHONY, dis'fō-nè. s. A difficulty in ſpeaking.

DYSPNOEA, diſp-nè'â. s. (92). A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURY, dĭzh'ū-rè. s. (450) (451) (452). A difficulty in making urine.

☞ The *s* in this word has the flat aſpiration, for the ſame reaſon as the *s* in Treaſury.—See DISUNION.

E.

EACH, ētſh. pron. (98) (227). Either of two; every one of any number, taken ſeparately.

EAGER, ē'gŭr. a. (227). Struck with deſire, ardently wiſhing; hot of diſpoſition, vehement, ardent; quick, buſy; ſharp, ſour, acrid.

EAGERLY, ē'gŭr-lè. ad. Ardently, hotly; keenly, ſharply.

EAGERNESS, ē'gŭr-nĕs. s. Ardour of inclination; impetuoſity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, ē'gl. s. (227) (405). A bird of prey, ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted; the ſtandard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, ē'gl-īde. a. (282). Sharp-ſighted as an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, ē'gl-ſtōne. s. A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts.

EAGLET, ē'glĕt. s. A young eagle.

EAR, ēēr. s. (227). The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that ſtands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the ſpike of corn, that part which contains the ſeeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to ſcuffle; To ſet by the ears, to make ſtrife, to make to quarrel.

EARLESS, ēēr'lĕs. a. Without any ears.

EAR-RING, ēēr'ring. s. Jewels ſet in a ring, and worn at the ears.

EARSHOT, ēēr'ſhŏt. s. Reach of the ear.

EARWAX, ēēr'wăks. s. The cerumen, or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear.

EARWIG, ēēr'wĭg. s. A ſheath-winged inſect; a whiſperer.

EARWITNESS, ēēr-wit'nĕs. s. One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf.

To EAR, ēēr. v. a. (246). To plough, to till.

To EAR, ēēr. v. n. To ſhoot into ears.

EARED, ēērd. a. (359). Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL, ērl. s. (234) (237). A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt in England, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, ērl'mâr'ſhăl. s. He that has the chief care of military ſolemnities.

EARLDOM, ērl'dŭm. s. (166). The ſeigniory of an earl.

EARLINESS, ēr'lè-nĕs. s. Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe

EARLY, ēr'lè. a. (234). Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

EARLY, ēr'lè. ad. Soon, betimes.

To EARN, ērn. v. a. (234) (371).

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To gain as the reward or wages of labour, to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, ĕr'nĕst. a. (234). Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, ĕr'nĕst. s. Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, ĕr'nĕst-lē. ad. Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately; eagerly, desirously.

EARNESTNESS, ĕr'nĕst-nĕs. s. Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude.

EARTH, ĕrth. s. (234) (237). The element distinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.

☞ This word is liable to a coarse, vulgar pronunciation, as if written *Urth*; there is, indeed, but a delicate difference between this and the true sound, but quite sufficient to distinguish a common from a polite speaker.

To EARTH, ĕrth. v. a. To hide in earth; to cover with earth.

To EARTH, ĕrth. v. n. To retire under ground.

EARTHBOARD, ĕrth'bōrd. s. The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, ĕrth'bōrn. a. Born of the earth; meanly born.

EARTHBOUND, ĕrth'bound. a. Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTHEN, ĕr'thn. a. (103). Made of earth, made of clay.

EARTHFLAX, ĕrth'flăks. s. A kind of fibrous fossil.

EARTHINESS, ĕrth'ē-nĕs. s. The quality of containing earth, grossness.

EARTHLING, ĕrth'lĭng. s. An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, ĕrth'lē. a. Not heavenly, vile, mean, sordid; belonging only to our present state, not spiritual.

EARTHNUT, ĕrth'nŭt. s. A pignut, a root in shape and size like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, ĕrth'qwāke. s. Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, ĕrth'shā-kĭng. a. Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

EARTHWORM, ĕrth'wŭrm. s. A worm bred under ground; a mean sordid wretch.

EARTHY, ĕrth'ē. a. Consisting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial; relating to earth, not mental; gross, not refined.

EASE, ēze. s. (227). Quiet, rest, undisturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint, freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits.

To EASE, ēze. v. a. To free from pain; to relieve; to assuage, to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to set free from any thing that offends.

EASEFUL, ēze'fŭl. a. Quiet, peaceable.

EASEMENT, ēze'mĕnt. s. Assistance, support.

EASILY, ē'zē-lē. ad. Without difficulty; without pain, without disturbance; readily, without reluctance.

EASINESS, ē'zē-nĕs. s. Freedom from difficulty; flexibility; readiness; freedom from constraint; rest, tranquillity.

EAST, ēēst. s. (227) (246). The quarter where the sun rises; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EASTER, ēēs'tŭr. s. (98). The day on which the Christian Church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

EASTERLY, ēēs'tŭr-lē. a. Coming from the parts towards the East; lying towards the East; looking towards the East.

EASTERN, ēēs'tŭrn. a. Dwelling or found in the East, oriental; going or looking towards the East.

EASTWARD, ēēst'wŭrd. a. (88). Towards the East.

EASY, ē'zē. a. Not difficult; quiet, at rest, not harassed; complying, unresisting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.

To EAT, ēte. v. a. (227) (229). Preterite, Ate or Eat; Part. Eat or Eaten. To devour with the mouth; to consume, to corrode; to retract.

To EAT, ēte. v. n. To go to meals, to take meals, to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.

EATABLE, ē'tă-bl. s. (405). Any thing that may be eaten.

EATER, ē'tŭr. s. (98). One that eats any thing; a corrosive.

EATING-HOUSE, ē'tĭng-hŏŭse. s. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, ēvz. s. (227). The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

To EAVESDROP, ēvz'drŏp. v. a. To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER, ēvz'drŏp-pŭr. s. A listener under windows.

EBB, ĕb. s. The reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, decay, waste.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To EBB, ĕb. v. n. To flow back towards the ſea; to decline; to decay, to waſte.

EBEN, EBON, EBONY, ĕb'bn. ĕb'ŭn. ĕb'ŏ-nė. } s. A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood.

EBRIETY, ė-brī'ė-tė. s. Drunkenneſs, intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

EBRIOSITY, ė-brė-ŏs'ė-tė. s. Habitual drunkenneſs.

EBULLITION, ĕb-ŭl-lĭſh'ŭn. s. (177). The act of boiling up with heat; any inteſtine motion; effervescence.

ECCENTRICAL, ĕk-sĕn'trė-kăl. ECCENTRICK, ĕk-sĕn'trĭk. } a. Deviating from the centre; irregular, anomalous.

ECCENTRICITY, ĕk-sĕn-trĭs'ė-tė. s. Deviation from a centre; excurſion from the proper orb.

ECCHYMOSIS, ĕk-kė-mŏ'sĭs. s. (520). Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin.

ECCLESIASTICAL, ĕk-klė-zhė-ăs'-tė-kăl. ECCLESIASTICK, ĕk-klė-zhė-ăs'tĭk. } a. Relating to the church, not civil.

ECCLESIASTICK, ĕk-klė-zhė-ăs'tĭk. s. A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion.

☞ I have given theſe words the flat *s* aſperated, as I am convinced it is quite agreeable to the analogy of pronunciation; for the third ſyllable coming after the ſecondary accent, is exactly under the ſame predicament as the penultimate ſyllable in *Ambroſial*, *Epheſian*, *Geodæſian*, &c.—See Principles, No. 451.

" And pulpit drum *eccleſiaſtick*,
" Was beat with fiſt inſtead of a ſtick."
—*Hudibras.*

ECHINUS, ė-kī'nŭs. s. (503). A hedgehog; a ſhell-fiſh ſet with prickles; with botaniſts, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving.

ECHO, ĕk'kŏ. s. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound; the ſound returned.

To ECHO, ĕk'kŏ. v. n. To reſound, to give the repercuſſion of a voice; to be ſounded back.

To ECHO, ĕk'kŏ. v. a. To ſend back a voice.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, ĕk-klâre'sĭz-mĕnt. s. Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair.

☞ This word, though long in uſe, is not yet naturalized. Every ſyllable but the laſt may be perfectly pronounced by an Engliſhman who does not ſpeak French; but this ſyllable having a naſal vowel, not followed by hard *c* or *g*, (ſee ENCORE,) is an inſuperable difficulty: the neareſt ſound to it would perhaps be to make it rhyme with *long* and *ſtrong*. But a ſpeaker would, perhaps, riſk leſs by pronouncing it like an Engliſh word at once, than to imitate the French ſound awkwardly.

ECLAT, ė-klâw'. s. (472). *French.* Splendour, ſhow, luſtre.

ECLECTICK, ėk-lĕk'tĭk. a. Selecting, chooſing at will.

ECLIPSE, ė-klĭps'. s. An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkneſs, obſcuration.

To ECLIPSE, ė-klĭps'. v. a. To darken a luminary; to extinguiſh; to cloud; to obſcure; to diſgrace.

ECLIPTIC, ė-klĭp'tĭk. s. A great circle of the ſphere.

ECLOGUE, ĕk'lŏg. s. (338). A paſtoral poem.

ECONOMY, ė-kŏn'ŏ-mė. s. (296) (518). The management of a family; frugality, diſcretion of expenſe; diſpoſition of things, regulation; the diſpoſition or arrangement of any work.

ECONOMICK, ĕk-kŏ-nŏm'ĭk. (530). ECONOMICAL, ĕk-kŏ-nŏm'ė-kăl. } a. Pertaining to the regulation of an houſehold; frugal.

ECSTASY, ĕks'tă-sė. s. Any paſſion by which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt; exceſſive joy, rapture; Enthuſiaſm, exceſſive elevation of the mind; madneſs, diſtraction.

ECSTASIED, ĕks'tă-sid. a. (282). Raviſhed, enraptured.

ECSTATICAL, ĕkſ-tăt'ė-kăl. ECSTATICK, ĕkſ-tăt'ĭk. (509). } a. Raviſhed, raptured, elevated to ecſtaſy; in the higheſt degree of joy.

EDACIOUS, ė-dā'ſhŭs. a. Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy.

EDACITY, ė-dăs'ė-tė. s. Voraciouſneſs, ravenouſneſs.

EDDER, ĕd'dŭr. s. (98). Such fence-wood as is commonly put upon the top of fences.

EDDY, ĕd'dė. s. The water that, by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream; whirlpool, circular motion.

EDENTATED, ė-dĕn'tă-tĕd. a. Deprived of teeth.

EDGE, ĕdje. s. The thin or cutting

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

part of a blade; a narrow part rising from a broader; keenness, acrimony; To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

To EDGE, ĕdje. v. a. To sharpen, to enable to cut; to furnish with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; to exasperate, to embitter.

To EDGE, ĕdje. v. n. To move against any power.

EDGED, ĕdjd, or ĕd'jĕd. part. a. (359). Sharp, not blunt.

EDGING, ĕd'jĭng. s. What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace.

EDGELESS, ĕdje'lĕs. a. Blunt, obtuse, unable to cut.

EDGETOOL, ĕdje'tōōl'. s. A tool made sharp to cut.

EDGEWISE, ĕdje'wīze. ad. With the edge put into any particular direction.

EDIBLE, ĕd'ĕ-bl. a. (503). Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, ē'dĭkt. s. A proclamation of command or prohibition.

☞ Good speakers seem divided about the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable of this word. Kenrick, Perry, and Buchanan, make it short; and Sheridan, Nares, Entick, Ash, Scott, and W. Johnston, long. This majority has induced me to make it long likewise, and not any length of the same letter in the Latin *edictum*; for though the Latin accent is frequently a rule for the placing of ours, the quantity of Latin has almost as little to do with our quantity as it has with that of the Chinese or Hebrew.—See Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, page xix.

EDIFICATION, ĕd-ē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holiness; improvement, instruction.

EDIFICE, ĕd'ē-fĭs. s. (142). A fabrick, a building.

EDIFIER, ĕd'ē-fī-ŭr. s. One that improves or instructs another.

To EDIFY, ĕd'ē-fī. v. a. To build; to instruct, to improve; to teach, to persuade.

EDILE, ē'dīle. s. (140). The title of a magistrate in old Rome.

EDITION, ē-dĭsh'ŭn. s. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; republication, with revisal.

EDITOR, ĕd'ē-tŭr. s. (166). Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

To EDUCATE, ĕd'jŭ-kāte. v. a. (91). To breed, to bring up.

☞ This pronunciation may seem odd to those who are not acquainted with the nature of the letters; but it is not only the most polite, but, in reality, the most agreeable to rule.—See Principles, No. 294, 376.

EDUCATION, ĕd-jŭ-kā'shŭn. s. Formation of manners in youth.

To EDUCE, ē-dūse'. v. a. To bring out, to extract.

EDUCTION, ē-dŭk'shŭn. s. The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDULCORATE, ē dŭl'kō-rāte. v. a. To sweeten.

EDULCORATION, ē-dŭl-kō-rā'shŭn. s. The act of sweetening.

To EEK, ēēk. v. a.—See EKE. To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency.

EEL, ēēl. s. A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

E'EN, ēēn. ad. Contracted from Even.

EFFABLE, ĕf'fā-bl. a. (405). Expressive, utterable.

To EFFACE, ĕf-fāse'. v. a. To destroy any form painted or carved; to bolt out; to destroy, to wear away.

☞ The strong tendency of the vowel to open, when it terminates a syllable, immediately before the accent, makes us frequently hear the *e* in these words, when the accent is on the second syllable, pronounced as open as if there were but one *f*. The same may be observed of the *o* in *occasion*, *offence*, *official*, &c. This is certainly a deviation from rule; but it is so general, and so agreeable to the ear, as to be a distinguishing mark of elegant pronunciation.

EFFECT, ĕf-fĕkt'. s. (98). That which is produced by an operating cause; consequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To EFFECT, ĕf-fĕkt'. v. a. To bring to pass, to attempt with success, to achieve; to produce as a cause.

EFFECTIBLE, ĕf-fĕk'tē-bl. a. Performable, practicable.

EFFECTIVE, ĕf-fĕk'tĭv. a. Having the power to produce effects; operative, active; efficient.

EFFECTIVELY, ĕf-fĕk'tĭv-lē. ad. Powerfully, with real operation.

EFFECTLESS, ĕf-fĕkt'lĕs. s. Without effect, impotent, useless.

EFFECTOR, ĕf-fĕk'tŭr. s. (166). He that produces any effect.

EFFECTUAL, ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl. a. (463). Productive of effects, powerful, to a degree adequate to the occasion, efficacious.

EFFECTUALLY, ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl-lē. ad. In

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a manner productive of the conſequence intended, efficaciouſly.

To EFFECTUATE, ĕf-fĕk'tſhû-âte. v. a. To bring to paſs, to fulfil.

EFFEMINACY, ĕf-fĕm'ĕ-nâ-sĕ. s. Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman, ſoftneſs, unmanly delicacy; laſciviouſneſs, looſe pleaſure.

EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm'ĕ-nâte. a. (91). Having the qualities of a woman, womaniſh, voluptuous, tender.

To EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm'ĕ-nâte. v. a. (91) (98). To make womaniſh, to emaſculate, to unman.

To EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm'ĕ-nâte. v. n. To ſoften, to melt into weakneſs.

EFFEMINATION, ĕf fĕm-ĕ-nâ'ſhûn. s. The ſtate of one grown womaniſh, the ſtate of one emaſculated or unmanned.

To EFFERVESCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'. v. n. To generate heat by inteſtine motion.

EFFERVESCENCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'sĕnſe. s. (510). The act of growing hot, production of heat by inteſtine motion.

EFFICACIOUS, ĕf-fĕ-kâ'ſhûs. a. Productive of effects, powerful to produce the conſequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, ĕf-fĕ-kâ'ſhûſ-lè. ad. Effectually.

EFFICACY, ĕf'fĕ-kâ-sè. s. Production of the conſequence intended.

EFFICIENCE, ĕf-fîſh'yĕnſe. } s. (98).
EFFICIENCY, ĕf-fîſh'yĕn-sè. }
The act of producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fîſh'yĕnt. s. The cauſe which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fîſh'yĕnt. a. (113). Cauſing effects.

EFFIGIES, ĕf-fîd'jès. } s. Reſem-
EFFIGY, ĕf'fĕ-jè. }
blance, image in painting or ſculpture.

EFFLORESCENCE, ĕf-flò-rĕs'sĕnſe. } s.
EFFLORESCENCY, ĕf-flò-rĕs'sĕn-sè. }
(510). Production of flowers; excreſcences in the form of flowers; in phyſick the breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin.

EFFLORESCENT, ĕf-flò-rĕs'sĕnt. a. Shooting out in forms of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, ĕf-flû-ĕnſe. s. That which iſſues from ſome other principle.

EFFLUVIA, ĕf-flû'vè-â. the plural of
EFFLUVIUM, ĕf-flû'vè-ûm. s. Thoſe ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, ĕf'flûks. s. (492). The act of flowing out; effuſion; that which flows from ſomething elſe, emanation.

To EFFLUX, ĕf-flûks'. v. n. (98). To run out.

EFFLUXION, ĕf-flûk'ſhûn. s. The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation.

EFFORT, ĕf'fôrt. s. Struggle, laborious endeavour.

EFFOSSION, ĕf-fôſh'ûn. s. The act of digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, ĕf-frûn'tĕr-è. s. Imprudence, ſhameleſſneſs.

EFFULGENCE, ĕf-fûl'jĕnſe. s. (98) (177). Luſtre, brightneſs, ſplendour.

EFFULGENT, ĕf-fûl'jĕnt. a. Shining, bright, luminous.

EFFUMABILITY, ĕf-fû-mâ-bîl'ĕ-tè. s. The quality of flying away in fumes.

To EFFUSE, ĕf fûze'. v. a. (437). To pour out, to ſpill.

EFFUSION, ĕf-fû'zhûn. s. (98). The act of pouring out; waſte, the act of ſpilling or ſhedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, ĕf-fû'sîv. a. (499) (428). Pouring out, diſperſing.

EFT, ĕft. s. A newt, an evet.

EFTSOONS, ĕft-sôônz'. ad. Soon afterwards.

To EGEST, ĕ-jĕſt'. v. a. To throw out food at the natural vents.

EGESTION, ĕ jĕs'tſhûn. s. (464). The act of throwing out the digeſted food.

EGG, ĕg. s. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the ſpawn or ſperm of creatures; any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg.

To EGG, ĕg. v. a. To incite, to inſtigate.

EGLANTINE, ĕg'lân-tîn. s. (150). A ſpecies of roſe; ſweetbriar.

EGOTISM, ĕ'gò-tîzm. s. Too frequent mention of a man's ſelf.

☞ Contrary to my own judgement I have made the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this word long, becauſe I ſee it is uniformly ſo marked by all the Dictionaries I have ſeen: but I am much miſtaken if analogy does not in time recover her rights, and ſhorten this vowel by joining it to the *g*, as if written *eg-o-tiſm*; not becauſe this vowel is ſhort in the Latin *ego*, (for the Engliſh quantity has very little to do with the Latin,) but becauſe the word may be looked upon as a ſimple in our language, and the accent is on the antepenultimate ſyllable. Mr. Elphinſton, whoſe opinion in this point is of the greateſt weight, makes the firſt vowel ſhort.—See Principles, No. 511, 530, 536.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

EGOTIST, ē'gō-tĭst. s. One that is always talking of himself.

To EGOTIZE, ē'gō-tize. v. n. To talk much of one's self.

EGREGIOUS, ē-grē'jē-ŭs. a. Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.

EGREGIOUSLY, ē-grē'jē-ŭs-lē. ad. Eminently, shamefully.

EGRESS, ē'grĕs. s. The act of going out of any place, departure.

EGRESSION, ē-grĕsh'ŭn. s. The act of going out.

EGRET, ē'grĕt. s. A fowl of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, ē'grē-ŏt. s. A species of cherry.

To EJACULATE, ē-jăk'ū-lāte. v. a. To throw, to shoot out.

EJACULATION, ē-jăk-ū-lā'shŭn. s. A short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.

EJACULATORY, ē-jăk'ū-lā-tŭr-ē. a. Suddenly darted out, sudden, hasty.

To EJECT, ē-jĕkt'. v. a. To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession.

EJECTION, ē-jĕk'shŭn. s. The act of casting out, expulsion.

EJECTMENT, ē-jĕkt'mĕnt. s. A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGHT, āyt. a. Twice four. A word of number.

☞ The genuine sound of the diphthong in this word and its compounds does not seem to be that of the first sound of *a*, which Mr. Sheridan has given it under the second sound of *e*, but a combination of the first sound of *a* and *e* pronounced as closely together as possible. But as this distinction is very delicate, and may not be more easily apprehended than that between *meat* and *meet*, (246,) I have given the diphthong the same sound as Mr. Sheridan has done.

EIGHTH, āyt*th*. a. Next in order to the seventh.

☞ This word, as it is written, by no means conveys the sound annexed to it in speaking: for the abstract termination *th* being a perfect lisp, is quite distinct from the final *t* of *eight*, and can never coalesce with it without depriving the word of one of its letters. The only sound conveyed by the letters of this word, as now spelt, is as if written *ayth*: and if we would spell this sound as we pronounce it, and as the analogy of formation certainly requires, we must necessarily write it *eighth*. This would have an unusual appearance to the eye; and this would be a sufficient reason with the multitude for opposing it: but men of sense ought to consider, that the credit of the language is concerned in rectifying this radical fault in its orthography.

EIGHTEEN, āy'tēēn. a. Twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, āy'tēēn*th*. a. The next in order to the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, āyt'fōld. a. Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY, āyt*th*'lē. ad. In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, āy'tē-ĕ*th*. a. The next in order to the seventy-ninth, eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, āyt'skōre. a. Eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, āy'tē. a. Eight times ten.

EISEL, ē'sĭl. s. Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, ē'thŭr. pron. distrib. Whichsoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.

EITHER, ē'thŭr. conj. (252). A distributive conjunction, answered by Or, either the one or the other.

EJULATION, ĕd-jū-lā'shŭn. s. Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, ēke. ad. Also, likewise, beside.

To EKE, ēke. v. a. To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.

To ELABORATE, ē-lăb'ō-rāte. v. a. To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.

ELABORATE, ē-lăb'ō-rāte. a. (91). Finished with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, ē-lăb'ō-rāte-lē. ad. Laboriously, diligently, with great study.

ELABORATION, ē-lăb-ō-rā'shŭn. s. Improvement by successive operations.

To ELANCE, ē-lānse'. v. a. To throw out, to dart.

To ELAPSE, ē-lăpse'. v. n. To pass away, to glide away.

ELASTICAL, ē-lăs'tē-kăl. } a. Having
ELASTICK, ē-lăs'tĭk. } the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted, springy.

ELASTICITY, ē-lăs-tĭs'ē-tē. s. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

ELATE, ē-lāte'. a. Flushed with success, lofty, haughty.

To ELATE, ē-lāte'. v. a. To puff up with prosperity: to exalt, to heighten.

ELATION, ē-lā'shŭn. s. Haughtiness proceeding from success.

ELBOW, ĕl'bō. s. (327). The next

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOWCHAIR, ĕl'-bŏ-tſhâre'. s. A chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, ĕl'bŏ-rôôm. s. Room to ſtretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

To ELBOW, ĕl'bŏ. v. a. To puſh with the elbow; to puſh, to drive to a diſtance.

To ELBOW, ĕl'bŏ. v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELD, ĕld. s. Old age, decrepitude; old people, perſons worn out with years.

ELDER, ĕl'dûr. a. (98). Surpaſſing another in years.

ELDERS, ĕl'dûrz. s. Perſons whoſe age gives them reverence; anceſtors; thoſe who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Teſtament, eccleſiaſticks; among Preſbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, ĕl'dûr. s. (98). The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, ĕl'dûr-lė. a. No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, ĕl'dûr-ſhĭp. s. Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, ĕl'dĕſt. a. The oldeſt that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived moſt years.

ELECAMPANE, ĕl-ė-kăm-pâne'. s. A plant named alſo ſtarwort.

To ELECT, ė-lĕkt'. v. a. To chooſe for any office or uſe; in theology, to ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, ė-lĕkt'. a. Choſen, taken by preference from among others; choſen to an office not yet in poſſeſſion; choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTARY, ė-lĕk'tă-rė. s. A form of medicine made of conſerves and powders, of the conſiſtence of honey.

☞ This is an alteration of the word *Electuary*, which has taken place within theſe few years; and, it muſt be owned, is an alteration for the better: for, as there is no *u* in the Latin *Electarium*, there can be no reaſon for inſerting it in our Engliſh word, which is derived from it.

ELECTION, ė-lĕk'ſhŭn. s. The act of chooſing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God, by which any were ſelected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.

ELECTIVE, ė-lĕk'tĭv. a. Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, ė-lĕk'tĭv-lė. ad. By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, ė-lĕk'tûr. s. (98). He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, ė-lĕk'tŏ-răl. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, ė-lĕk'tŏ-râte. s. (91). The territory of an elector.

ELECTRE, ė-lĕk'tûr. s. (98) (416). Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRICAL, ė-lĕk'trė-kăl. } a. Attractive without magnetiſm; produced by an electrick body.
ELECTRICK, ė-lĕk'trĭk. }

ELECTRICITY, ė-lĕk-trĭs'ė-tė. s. A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw ſubſtances, and emit fire.

ELECTUARY, ė-lĕk'tſhû-ăr-ė. s. See ELECTARY.

ELEEMOSYNARY, ĕl-ė-mŏz'ė-năr-ė. a. Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, ĕl'ė-gânſe. } s. Beauty of heart, beauty without grandeur.
ELEGANCY, ĕl'ė-gân-ſė. }

ELEGANT, ĕl'ė-gânt. a. Pleaſing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarſe, not groſs.

ELEGANTLY, ĕl'ė-gânt-lė. ad. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation.

ELEGIACK, ĕl-ė-jī'ăk. a. Uſed in elegies; mournful, ſorrowful.

☞ Our own analogy would lead us to place the accent upon the ſecond ſyllable of this word; but its derivation from the Latin *elegiacus* and the Greek ἐλεγειακος, (in both which the antepenultimate is long) obliges us, under pain of appearing groſsly illiterate, to place the accent on the ſame letter. But it may be obſerved, that we have ſcarcely an inſtance in the whole language of adopting a Latin or Greek word, and curtailing it of a ſyllable, without removing the accent higher on the Engliſh word.—See ACADEMY.

ELEGY, ĕl'ė-gė. s. A mournful ſong; a funeral ſong; a ſhort poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT, ĕl'ė-mĕnt. s. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing; the four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, air, fire, water, of which our world is compoſed; the proper habitation or ſphere of any thing; an ingredient, a conſtituent part; the letters of any language; the loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſcience.

ELEMENTAL, ĕl-ė-mĕn'tăl. a. Produced by ſome of the four elements; ariſing from firſt principles.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ELEMENTARITY, ĕl-ē-mĕn-tăr'ē-tē. s. Simplicity of nature, abſence of compoſition.

ELEMENTARY, ĕl-ē-mĕn'tăr-ē. a. Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELEPHANT, ĕl'ē-fănt. s. The largeſt of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTINE, ĕl-ē-făn'tĭn. a. (140). Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE, ĕl'ē-vāte. v. a. (91). To raiſe up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raiſe the mind with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, ĕl'ē-vāte. part. a. (91). Exalted, raiſed aloft.

ELEVATION, ĕl-ē-vā'ſhŭn. s. The act of raiſing aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, ĕl'ē-vā-tŭr. (521) (166). A raiſer or lifter up.

ELEVEN, ē-lĕv'vn. a. (103). Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, ē-lĕv'vn*th*. a. The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, ĕlf. s. Plural, Elves. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild places; a devil.

ELFLOCK, ĕlf'lŏk. s. Knots of hair twiſted by elves.

To ELICIT, ē-lĭs'sĭt. v. a. To ſtrike out, to fetch out by labour.

ELICIT, ē-lĭs'sĭt. a. Brought into act.

ELICITATION, ē-lĭs-sē-tā'ſhŭn. s. Is a deducing the power of the will into act.

To ELIDE, ē-līde'. v. a. To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, ĕl-ē-jē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Worthineſs to be choſen.

ELIGIBLE, ĕl'ē-jē-bl. a. (405). Fit to be choſen, preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, ĕl'ē-jē-bl nĕs. s. Worthineſs to be choſen, preferableneſs.

ELIMINATION, ē-lĭm-ē-nā'ſhŭn. s. The act of baniſhing, rejection.

ELISION, ē-lĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of cutting off; diviſion, ſeparation of parts.

ELIXATION, ĕl-ĭk-sā'ſhŭn. s. (533) (530). The act of boiling.

ELIXIR, ē-lĭk'sŭr. s. (418). A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum; the liquor with which chymiſts tranſmute metals; the extract or quinteſſence of any thing; any cordial.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, even among the upper ranks of people, which changes the *i* in the ſecond ſyllable into *e*, as if written *Elexir*. The *i* is never pronounced in this manner when the accent is on it, except when followed by *r* and another conſonant (108).

ELK, ĕlk. s. The elk is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind.

ELL, ĕl. s. A meaſure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, ĕl-lĭp'sĭs. s.—See EFFACE. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out; in geometry, an oval figure generated from the ſection of a cone.

ELLIPTICAL, ĕl-lĭp'tē-kăl. } a. Having
ELLIPTICK, ĕl-lĭp'tĭk. } the form of an ellipſis.

ELM, ĕlm. s. The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION, ĕl-ō-kū'ſhŭn. s. The power of fluent ſpeech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expreſſion or diction.

☞ This word originally, both among the Greeks and Romans, ſignified the choice and order of words; and Dryden and other moderns have uſed it in the ſame ſenſe; it is now ſcarcely ever uſed but to ſignify pronunciation. The French ſeem to have been the firſt who uſed it in this ſenſe: Addiſon has followed them; and as it is perfectly agreeable to the Latin original *e* and *loquor*, and ſerves to diſtinguiſh oratorical pronunciation from pronunciation in general, the alteration is not without its uſe.

ELOGY, ĕl'ō-jē. s. (503). Praiſe, panegyrick.

To ELONGATE, ē-lŏng'gāte. v. a. To lengthen, to draw out.

To ELONGATE, ē-lŏng'gāte. v. n. To go off to a diſtance from any thing.

ELONGATION, ĕl-ŏng-gā'ſhŭn. s. (530). (533). The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf; the ſtate of being ſtretched; diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another; departure, removal.

To ELOPE, ē-lōpe'. v. a. To run away, to break looſe, to eſcape.

ELOPEMENT, ē-lōpe'mĕnt. s. Departure from juſt reſtraint.

ELOPS, ē'lŏps. s. A fiſh, reckoned by Milton among the ſerpents.

ELOQUENCE, ĕl'ō-kwenſe. s. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, ĕl'ō-kwĕnt. a. Having the power of oratory.

ELSE, ĕlſe. pronoun. Other, one beſides.

ELSE, ĕlſe. ad. Otherwiſe; beſides, except.

ELSEWHERE, ĕlſe'hwâre. ad. (397). In any other place; in other places, in ſome other place.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót ;—túbe, túb, búll ;—öil ;—pǒund ;—*thin*, THIS.

To ELUCIDATE, é-lú'sé-dáte. v. a. To explain, to clear.

ELUCIDATION, é-lú-sé-dá'shún. s. Explanation, expoſition.

ELUCIDATOR, é-lú'sé-dá-túr. s. (521). Explainer, expoſitor, commentator.

To ELUDE, é-lúde'. v. a. To eſcape by ſtratagem, to avoid by artifice.

ELUDIBLE, é-lú'dé-bl. a. Poſſible to be eluded.

ELVES, élvz. s. The plural of Elf.

ELVELOCK, élv'lók. s. Knots in the hair.

ELVISH, él'vísh. a. Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.

ELUMBATED, é-lúm'bá-téd. a. Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, é-lú'zhún. s. An eſcape from inquiry or examination, an artifice.

ELUSIVE, é-lú'siv. a. (158) (428). Practiſing eluſion, uſing arts to eſcape.

ELUSORY, é-lú'sár-é. a. (429) (512). Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

To ELUTE, é-lúte'. v. a. To waſh off.

To ELUTRIATE, é-lú'trè-áte. v. a. (91). To decant, to ſtrain out.

ELYSIAN, é-lizh'é-án. a. (542). Deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, é-lizh'é-úm. s. The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

To EMACIATE, é-má'shé-áte. v. a. (542). To waſte, to deprive of fleſh.

To EMACIATE, é-má'shé-áte. v. n. To loſe fleſh, to pine.

EMACIATION, é-má-shé-á'shún. s. The act of making lean; the ſtate of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, é-mák-ú-lá'shún. s. The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

EMANANT, ém'á-nánt. a. Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

To EMANATE, ém'á-náte. v. n. (91). To iſſue or flow from ſomething elſe.

EMANATION, ém-má-ná'shún. s. (530). The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance; that which iſſues from another ſubſtance.

EMANATIVE, ém'án-á-tiv. a. Iſſuing from another.

To EMANCIPATE, é-mán'sé-páte. v. a. To ſet free from ſervitude.

EMANCIPATION, é-mán-sé-pá'shún. s. The act of ſetting free, deliverance from ſlavery.

To EMARGINATE, é-már'jé-náte. v. a. To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMASCULATE, é-más'kú-láte. v. a. To caſtrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.

EMASCULATION, é-más-kú-lá'shún. s. Caſtration; effeminacy, womaniſh qualities.

To EMBALE, ém-bále'. v. a. To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to incloſe.

To EMBALM, ém-bám'. v. a. (403). To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction.

☞ The affinity between the long *e* and the ſhort *i*, when immediately followed by the accent, has been obſerved under the word *Deſpatch*. But this affinity is no where more remarkable than in thoſe words where the *e* is followed by *m* or *n*. This has induced Mr. Sheridan to ſpell *embrace*, *endow*, &c. *imbrace*, *indow*, &c. and this ſpelling may, perhaps, ſufficiently convey the curſory or colloquial pronunciation; but my obſervation greatly fails me if correct public ſpeaking does not preſerve the *e* in its true ſound, when followed by *m* or *n*. The difference is delicate, but, in my opinion, real.

EMBALMER, ém-bám'ér. s. (409). One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies.

To EMBAR, ém-bár'. v. a. To ſhut, to incloſe; to ſtop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

EMBARCATION, ém-bár-ká'shún. s. The act of putting on ſhipboard; the act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBARGO, ém-bár'gó. s. (98). A prohibition to paſs, a ſtop put to trade.

To EMBARK, ém-bárk'. v. a. To put on ſhipboard; to engage another in any affair.

To EMBARK, ém-bárk'. v. n. To go on ſhipboard; to engage in any affair.

To EMBARRASS, ém-bár'rás. v. a. To perplex, to diſtreſs, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, ém-bár'rás-mént. s. Perplexity, entanglement.

To EMBASE, ém-báse'. v. a. To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.

EMBASSADOR, ém-bás'sá-dár. s. (98). One ſent on a publick meſſage.

EMBASSADRESS, ém-bás'sá-drés. s. A woman ſent on a publick meſſage.

EMBASSAGE, ém'bás-sáje. (90).
EMBASSY, ém'bás-sé. } s. A publick meſſage; any ſolemn meſſage.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To EMBATTLE, ĕm-bāt'tl. v. a. To range in order or array of battle.

To EMBAY, ĕm-bā'. v. a. (98). To bathe, to wet, to waſh; to incloſe in a bay, to land-lock.

To EMBELLISH, ĕm-bĕl'lĭſh. v. a. To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, ĕm-bĕl'lĭſh-mĕnt. s. Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ĕm'bŭrz. s. without a ſingular. Hot cinders, aſhes not yet extinguiſhed.

EMBER-WEEK, ĕm'bŭr-wēēk. s. A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

To EMBEZZLE, ĕm-bĕz'zl. v. a. To appropriate by breach of truſt; to waſte, to ſwallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, ĕm-bĕz'zl-mĕnt. s. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another; appropriated.

To EMBLAZE, ĕm-blāze'. v. a. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments; to blazon, to paint with enſigns armorial.

To EMBLAZON, ĕm-blā'zn. v. a. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLEM, ĕm'blĕm. s. Inlay, enamel; an occult repreſentation, an alluſive picture.

To EMBLEM, ĕm'blĕm. v. a. To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner.

EMBLEMATICAL, ĕm-blĕ-măt'ĕ-kăl. (509). } a.
EMBLEMATICK, ĕm-blĕ-măt'ĭk. }
Compriſing an emblem, alluſive, occultly repreſentative; dealing in emblems, uſing emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ĕm-blĕ-măt'ĕ-kăl-ē. ad. In the manner of emblems, alluſively.

EMBLEMATIST, ĕm-blĕm'ă-tĭſt. s. Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOLISM, ĕm'bō-lĭzm. s. Intercalation, inſertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inſerted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ĕm'bō-lŭs. s. Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump.

To EMBOSS, ĕm-bŏs'. v. a. To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or riſing work; to incloſe, to include, to cover.

EMBOSSMENT, ĕm-bŏs'mĕnt. s. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt, jut, eminence; relief, riſing work.

To EMBOTTLE, ĕm-bŏt'tl. v. a. To include in bottles, to bottle.

To EMBOWEL, ĕm-bŏŭ'ĕl. v. a. To deprive of the entrails.

To EMBRACE, ĕm-brāſe'. v. a. To hold fondly in the arms, to ſqueeze in kindneſs; to ſeize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to compriſe, to incloſe, to contain.

To EMBRACE, ĕm-brāſe'. v. n. To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, ĕm-brāſe'. s. Claſp, fond preſſure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, ĕm-brāſe'mĕnt. s. Claſp in the arms, hug, embrace; ſtate of being contained, incloſure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, ĕm-brā'sŭr. s. The perſon embracing.

EMBRASURE, ĕm-brā-zūre'. s. An aperture in the wall, battlement.

To EMBROCATE, ĕm'brō-kāte. v. a. To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATION, ĕm-brō-kā'shŭn. s. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed.

To EMBROIDER, ĕm-brŏĕ'dŭr. v. a. To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

EMBROIDERER, ĕm-brŏĕ'dŭr-ŭr. s. One that adorns clothes with needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, ĕm-brŏĕ'dŭr-ē. s. Figures raiſed upon a ground, variegated needle-work; variegation, diverſity of colours.

To EMBROIL, ĕm-brŏĭl'. v. a. To diſturb, to confuſe, to diſtract.

To EMBROTHEL, ĕm-brŏTH'ĕl. v. a. To incloſe in a brothel.

EMBRYO, ĕm'brē-ō. } s. The offſpring yet unfiniſhed in the womb; the ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfiniſhed.
EMBRYON, ĕm'brē-ŏn. }

EMENAGOGUE, ē-mĕn'ă-gŏg. s. A medicine to promote circulation in females.

EMENDABLE, ē-mĕn'dă-bl. a. Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDATION, ĕm-ĕn-dā'shŭn. s. (530). Correction, alteration of any thing from worſe to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDATOR, ĕm-ĕn-dā'tŏr. s. (521). A corrector, an improver.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

EMERALD, ĕm'ĕ-răld. s. A green precious ſtone.

To EMERGE, ĕ-mĕrje'. v. n. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered; to riſe, to mount from a ſtate of oppreſſion or obſcurity.

EMERGENCE, ĕ-mĕr'jĕnſe. } s. The
EMERGENCY, ĕ-mĕr'jĕn-sĕ. } act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of riſing into view; any ſudden occaſion, unexpected caſualty; preſſing neceſſity.

EMERGENT, ĕ-mĕr'jĕnt. a. Riſing out of that which overwhelms and obſcures it; riſing into view or notice; proceeding or iſſuing from any thing; ſudden, unexpectedly caſual.

EMEROIDS, ĕm'ĕr-ŏidz. s. Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles, properly *Hemorrhoids*.

EMERSION, ĕ-mĕr'ſhŭn. s. The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its too near approach to the ſun, appears again.

EMERY, ĕm'ĕr-ĕ. s. Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel.

EMETICAL, ĕ-mĕt'ĕ-kăl. } a. Having
EMETICK, ĕ-mĕt'ĭk. } the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, ĕ-mĕt'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, ĕm-ĕ-kā'ſhŭn. s. (530). Sparkling, flying off in ſmall particles.

EMICTION, ĕ-mĭk'ſhŭn. s. Urine.

To EMIGRATE, ĕm'mĕ-grāte. v. n. To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, ĕm-ĕ-grā'ſhŭn. s. (530). Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, ĕm'ĕ-nĕnſe. } s. Loftineſs, height; ſummit, higheſt part; exaltation, conſpicuouſneſs, reputation, celebrity; ſupreme degree; notice, diſtinction; a title given to cardinals.
EMINENCY, ĕm'ĕ-nĕn-sĕ. }

EMINENT, ĕm'ĕ-nĕnt. a. High, lofty; dignified, exalted; conſpicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, ĕm'ĕ-nĕnt-lĕ. ad. Conſpicuouſly, in a manner that attracts obſervation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, ĕm'ĭſ-săr-rĕ. s. One ſent out on private meſſages, a ſpy, a ſecret agent; one that emits or ſends out.

EMISSION, ĕ-mĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of ſending out, vent.

To EMIT, ĕ-mĭt'. v. a. To ſend forth; to let fly, to dart; to iſſue out juridically.

EMMET, ĕm'mĭt. s. (99). An ant, a piſmire.

To EMMEW, ĕm-mū'. v. a. To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, ĕ-mŏl'yĕnt. a. (113). Softening, ſuppling.

EMOLLIENTS, ĕ-mŏl'yĕnts. s. Such things as ſheathe and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids.

EMOLLITION, ĕm-mŏl-lĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of ſoftening.

EMOLUMENT, ĕ-mŏl'ū-mĕnt. s. Profit, advantage.

EMOTION, ĕ-mō'ſhŭn. s. Diſturbance of mind, vehemence of paſſion.

To EMPALE, ĕm-pāle'. v. a. To fence with a pale; to fortify; to incloſe, to ſhut in; to put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, ĕm-păn'nĕl. s. The writing or entering the names of a jury into a ſchedule by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, ĕm-păn'nĕl. v. a. To ſummon to ſerve on a jury.

To EMPASSION, ĕm-păſh'ŭn. v. a. To move with paſſion, to affect ſtrongly.

To EMPEOPLE, ĕm-pē'pl. v. a. To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, ĕm'pĕr-ĕs. s. A woman inveſted with imperial power; the queen of an emperor.

EMPEROR, ĕm'pĕr-ŭr. s. (166). A monarch of title and dignity ſuperior to a king.

EMPERY, ĕm'pĕr-ĕ. s. (503). Empire, ſovereign command. A word out of uſe.

EMPHASIS, ĕm'fă-sĭs. s. A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence.

EMPHATICAL, ĕm-făt'ĭk-ăl. } a. Forcible, ſtrong, ſtriking.
EMPHATICK, ĕm-făt'ĭk. }

EMPHATICALLY, ĕm-făt'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. Strongly, forcibly, in a ſtriking manner.

To EMPIERCE, ĕm-pĕrſe'. v. a. (250). To pierce into, to enter into by violent applauſe.—See PIERCE.

EMPIRE, ĕm'pire. s. (140). Imperial power, ſupreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan in the pronunciation of the laſt ſyllable of this word, as I think the long ſound of *i* is more agreeable to the ear, as well as to the beſt uſage, though I confeſs not ſo analogical as the ſhort *i*. Dr. Kenrick, Scott, W. Johnſton, and Perry, pronounce the *i* long as I have done.—See UMPIRE.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

EMPIRICK, ĕm'pē-rĭk, or ĕm-pĭr'ĭk. s. A trier or experimenter, ſuch perſons as venture upon obſervation only; a quack.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, the firſt accentuation is adopted by Dryden, and the laſt by Milton; and this he prefers. There is indeed a ſtrong analogy for the laſt, as the word ends in *ic* (509); but this analogy is ſometimes violated in favour of the ſubſtantives, as in *Lunatic*, *Heretic*, &c.; and that this is the caſe in the word in queſtion, may be gathered from the majority of votes in its favour: for though Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnſton, are for the latter; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, Bailey, and Barclay, are for the former. This word claſſes too with thoſe that almoſt always adopt the antepenultimate accent (503); but the adjective has more properly the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.

EMPIRICAL, ĕm-pĭr'ē-kăl. } a. Verſed
EMPIRICK, ĕm-pĭr'ĭk. } in experiments, practiſed only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, ĕm-pĭr'ē-kăl-lē. ad. Experimentally, without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, ĕm-pĭr'ē-sĭzm. s. Dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.

EMPLASTER, ĕm-plăs'tŭr. s. An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance ſpread upon cloth.

To EMPLASTER, ĕm-plăs'tŭr. v. a. To cover with a plaſter.

EMPLASTICK, ĕm-plăs'tĭk. a. Viſcous, glutinous.

To EMPLEAD, ĕm-plēde'. v. a. To indict, to prefer a charge againſt.

To EMPLOY, ĕm-plŏe'. v. a. To buſy, to keep at work, to exerciſe; to uſe as an inſtrument; to commiſſion, to intruſt with the management of any affairs; to fill up with buſineſs; or to ſpend in buſineſs.

EMPLOY, ĕm-plŏe'. s. Buſineſs, object of induſtry; publick office.

EMPLOYABLE, ĕm-plŏe'ă-bl. a. Capable to be uſed, proper for uſe.

EMPLOYER, ĕm-plŏe'ŭr. s. One that uſes, or cauſes to be uſed.

EMPLOYMENT, ĕm-plŏe'mĕnt. s. Buſineſs, object of induſtry: the ſtate of being employed; office, poſt of buſineſs.

To EMPOISON, ĕm-poe'zn. v. a. To deſtroy by poiſon, to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs; to envenom.

EMPOISONER, ĕm-poe'zn-ŭr. s. One who deſtroys another by poiſon.

EMPOISONMENT, ĕm poe'zn-mĕnt. s. The practice of deſtroying by poiſon.

EMPORETICK, ĕm-pō-rĕt'ĭk. a. That uſed at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPORIUM, ĕm-pō'rē-ŭm. s. A place of merchandize, a commercial city.

To EMPOVERISH, ĕm pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh. v. a. To make poor; to leſſen fertility.

☞ This word, before Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary was publiſhed, was always written *impoveriſh*; nor ſince he has reformed the orthography do we find any conſiderable difference in the ſound of the firſt ſyllable, except in ſolemn ſpeaking; in this caſe we muſt undoubtedly preſerve the *e* in its true ſound.—See EMBALM.

EMPOVERISHER, ĕm pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh-ŭr. s. One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, ĕm-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh-mĕnt. s. Diminution, waſte.

To EMPOWER, ĕm-pŏŭ'ŭr. v. a. To authoriſe, to commiſſion; to enable.

EMPRESS, ĕm'prĕs. s. The queen of an emperor; a female inveſted with imperial dignity, a female ſovereign; properly *Empereſs*.

EMPRISE, ĕm-prize'. s. Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterpriſe.

EMPTIER, ĕm'tē-ŭr. s. One that empties, one that makes void.

EMPTINESS, ĕm'tē-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being empty; a void ſpace, vacuity; unſatisfactorineſs, inability to fill the deſires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

EMPTION, ĕm'shŭn. s. A purchaſing.

EMPTY, ĕm'tē. a. (412). Void, having nothing in it, not full; unſatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or deſires; without any thing to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unſkilful; without ſubſtance, without ſolidity, vain.

To EMPTY, ĕm'tē. v. a. To evacuate, to exhauſt.

To EMPURPLE, ĕm-pŭr'pl. v. a. To make of a purple colour.

To EMPUZZLE, ĕm-pŭz'zl. v. a. To perplex, to put to a ſtand.

EMPYEMA, ĕm-pī-ē'mă. s. (92). A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever, generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the ſound of the *y* in the ſecond ſyllable of this word, merely from the diſagreeable effect it has on the ear, to pronounce two vowels of exactly the ſame ſound in immediate ſucceſſion. This ſameneſs is, in ſome meaſure,

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avoided by giving *y* the long diphthongal ſound of *i*; and the ſame reaſon has induced me to the ſame notation in the word *Empyrean*. If good uſage is againſt me, I ſubmit.

EMPYREAL, ĕm-pir'ė-ăl. a. Formed of fire, refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREAN, ĕm-pi-ré'ăn, or ĕm-pîr'ė-ăn. s. The higheſt heaven, where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt. —See EMPYEMA.

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate ſyllable in Sheridan, Kenrick, Barclay, Nares, and Bailey; and on the antepenultimate in Aſh, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick: and this laſt accentuation is, in my opinion, the moſt correct; for as the penultimate is ſhort, there is the ſame reaſon for placing the accent on the antepenultimate as in *Cerulean*; though Poets, with their uſual licenſe, generally accent the penultimate.—See EUROPEAN.

EMPYREUM, ĕm-pîr'ré-ŭm. } s. The
EMPYREUMA, ĕm-pė-rù'mă. } burning of any matter in boiling.

EMPYREUMATICAL, ĕm-pė-rù-măt'ė-kăl. a. Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances.

EMPYROSIS, ĕm pė-rò'sĭs. s. (520). Conflagration, general fire.

To EMULATE, ĕm'ù-lâte. v. a. To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperior excellence; to be equal to; to riſe to equality with.

EMULATION, ĕm-ù-lâ'shŭn. s. Rivalry, deſire of ſuperiority; conteſt.

EMULATIVE, ĕm'ù lâ-tĭv. a. Inclined to emulation, rivalling.

EMULATOR, ĕm'ù-lâ-tûr. (166) (521). A rival, a competitor.

To EMULGE, ė-mŭlje'. v. a. To milk out.

EMULGENT, ė-mŭl'jĕnt. a. Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, ĕm'ù-lŭs. a. (314). Rivalling, engaged in competition; deſirous of ſuperiority, deſirous to riſe above another, deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another.

EMULOUSLY, ĕm'ù-lŭs-lė. ad. With deſire of excelling or outgoing another.

EMULSION, ė-mŭl'shŭn. s. A form of medicine, by bruiſing oily ſeeds and kernels.

EMUNCTORIES, ė-mŭnk'tûr-ĭz. (557). (99). Thoſe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated and collected.

To ENABLE, ĕn-â'bl. v. a. (405). To make able, to confer power.

To ENACT, ĕn-ăkt'. v. a. To eſtabliſh, to decree; to repreſent by action.

☞ The ſame obſervations hold good in words beginning with *en* as in thoſe with *em*.—See EMBALM and ENCOMIUM.

ENACTOR, ĕn-ăk'tûr. s. (166). One that forms decrees, or eſtabliſhes laws; one who practiſes or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, ĕn-ăl'lă-jė. s. A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a poſſeſſive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tenſe of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH, ĕn-ăm'bŭſh. v. a. To hide in ambuſh, to hide with hoſtile intention.

To ENAMEL, ĕn-ăm'ĕl. v. a. (99). To inlay, to variegate with colours.

To ENAMEL, ĕn-ăm'ĕl. v. n. To practiſe the uſe of enamel.

ENAMEL, ĕn-ăm'ĕl. s. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the ſubſtance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, ĕn-ăm'ĕl-lûr. s. One that practiſes the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR, ĕn-ăm'ûr. v. a. (314). To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, ĕn-năr-râ'shŭn. s. Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, ĕn-ăr-*th*rò'sĭs. (520). The inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, ė-nâ-tâ'shŭn. s. The act of ſwimming out.

To ENCAGE, ĕn-kâje'. v. a. To ſhut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP, ĕn-kămp'. v. n. To pitch tents, to ſit down for a time in a march.

To ENCAMP, ĕn-kămp'. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, ĕn-kămp'mĕnt. s. The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

To ENCAVE, ĕn-kâve'. v. a. To hide as in a cave.

To ENCHAFE, ĕn-tſhâfe'. v. a. To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN, ĕn-tſhâne'. v. a. To faſten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To ENCHANT, ĕn-tſhânt'. v. a. (79). To ſubdue by charms or ſpells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, ĕn-tſhân'tûr. s. (98) A magician, a ſorcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, ĕn-tſhân'tĭng-lė. ad. With the force of enchantment.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mē, mêt;—pine, pĭn;—

ENCHANTMENT, ĕn-tshânt'mĕnt. s. Magical charms, ſpells, incantation; irreſiſtible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, ĕn-tshân'trĕs. s. A ſorcereſs, a woman verſed in magical arts; a woman whoſe beauty or excellencies give irreſiſtible influence.

To ENCHASE, ĕn-tshâſe. v. a. To infix, to encloſe in any other body ſo as to be held faſt, but not concealed.

To ENCIRCLE, ĕn-sĕr'kl. v. a. To ſurround, to environ, to encloſe in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, ĕn-sĕrk'lĕt. s. A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICAL, ĕn-klĭt'ĕ-kâl. a. Relating to encliticks.

ENCLITICKS, ĕn-klĭt'ĭks. s. Particles which throw back the accent upon the laſt ſyllable of the foregoing word.

To ENCLOSE, ĕn klōze'. v. a. To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to furround.

ENCLOSER, ĕn-klō'zŭr. s. One that encloſes or ſeparates common fields in ſeveral diſtinct properties; any thing in which another is encloſed.

ENCLOSURE, ĕn-klō'zhŭre. s. The act of encloſing or environing any thing; the ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions; the appropriation of things common; ſtate of being ſhut up in any place; the ſpace encloſed.

ENCOMIAST, ĕn-kō'mē-âſt. s. A panegyriſt, a praiſer.

ENCOMIASTICAL, ĕn-kō-mē-âs'tē-kâl. } ENCOMIASTICK, ĕn kō-mē-âs'tĭk. } a. Panegyrical, containing praiſe, beſtowing praiſe.

ENCOMIUM, ĕn-kō'mē-ŭm. s. Panegyrick, praiſe, elegy.

☞ Though in curſory ſpeaking we frequently hear the *e* confounded with the ſhort *i* in the firſt ſyllables of *encamp*, *enchant*, &c. without any great offence to the ear, yet ſuch an interchange in *encomium*, *encomiaſt*, &c, is not only a departure from propriety, but from politeneſs; and it is not a little ſurpriſing that Mr. Sheridan ſhould have adopted it. The truth is, preſerving the *e* pure in all words of this form, whether in rapid or deliberate ſpeaking, is a correctneſs well worthy of attention.

To ENCOMPASS, ĕn-kŭm'pâs. v. a. To encloſe, to encircle; to go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, ĕn-kŭm'pâs-mĕnt. s. Circumlocution, remote tendency to talk.

ENCORE, ŏng-kōre'. ad. Again, once more.

☞ This word is perfectly French, and, as uſual, we have adopted it with the original pronunciation. In other words which we have received from the French, where the naſal vowel has occurred, we have ſubſtituted an awkward pronunciation in imitation of it, which has at once ſhown our fondneſs for foreign modes of ſpeaking, and our incapacity of acquiring them: thus *Caiſſon* has been turned into *Caſſoon*, *Ballon* into *Balloon*, *Dragon* into *Dragoon*, and *Chamont* (a character in the Orphan) into *Shamoon*; but in the word before us, this naſal ſound is followed by *c* hard, which after *n* always involves hard *g* (408); and this is preciſely an Engliſh ſound. An Engliſhman, therefore, does not find the difficulty in pronouncing the naſal ſound in this word, which he would in another that does not admit of the ſucceeding hard *c* or *g*; as *entendement*, *attentif*, &c.; for if in pronouncing the *en* in theſe words the tongue ſhould once touch the roof of the mouth, the French naſal ſound would be ruined. No wonder then that a mere Engliſh ſpeaker ſhould pronounce this French word ſo well, and the reſt of the naſal vowels ſo ill. It does not ariſe from the habit they contract at Theatres, (where it would be the moſt barbarous and ill-bred pronunciation in the world to call for the repetition of an Engliſh ſong in plain Engliſh). It does not, I ſay, ariſe from cuſtom, but from coincidence. The ſound, in the word before us, is common to both nations; and though the French may give it a ſomewhat lighter ſound than the Engliſh, they are both radically the ſame. Adopting this word, however, in the Theatre, does the Engliſh no manner of credit. Every language ought to be ſufficient for all its purpoſes. A foreigner who underſtood our language, but who had never been preſent at our dramatic performances, would ſuppoſe we had no equivalents in Engliſh, ſhould he hear us cry out *Encore*, *Bravo*, and *Braviſſimo*, when we only wiſh to have a ſong repeated, or to applaud the agility of a dancer.

ENCOUNTER, ĕn-kŏŭn'tŭr. s. (313). Duel, ſingle fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies ruſh againſt each other; ſudden meeting; caſual incident.

To ENCOUNTER, ĕn-kŏŭn'tŭr. v. a. To meet face to face; to meet in a hoſtile manner, to ruſh againſt in conflict; to attract; to oppoſe; to meet by accident.

To ENCOUNTER, ĕn-kŏŭn'tŭr. v. n. To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner, to conflict; to engage, to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, ĕn-kŏŭn'tŭr-ŭr. s.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

Opponent, antagoniſt, enemy; one that loves to accoſt others.

To ENCOURAGE, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje. v. a. (90). To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to ſupport the ſpirits, to embolden; to raiſe confidence.

ENCOURAGEMENT, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje-mĕnt. s. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, ſupport.

ENCOURAGER, ĕn-kŭr'rĭdje-ŭr. s. (314). One that ſupplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

To ENCROACH, ĕn-krōtſh'. v. n. (295). To make invaſions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right.

ENCROACHER, ĕn-krōtſh'ŭr. s. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means; one who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHMENT, ĕn-krōtſh'mĕnt. s. An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

To ENCUMBER, ĕn-kŭm'bŭr. v. a. To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, ĕn-kŭm'brānſe. s. Clog, load, impediment; burden upon an eſtate.

ENCYCLICAL, ĕn-sĭk'lĕ-kăl. a. (535). Circular, ſent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, ĕn-sī-klō-pē'dē-ă. s. The circle of ſciences, the round of learning. See CYCLOPEDIA.

ENCYSTED, ĕn-sĭs'tĕd. a. Encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

END, ĕnd. s. The extremity of any thing; the concluſion or ceſſation of any thing; the concluſion or laſt part of any thing; ultimate ſtate, final doom; final determination, concluſion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loſs; fragment, broken piece; purpoſe, intention; thing intended, final deſign; an end, erect, as his hair ſtands an end.

To END, ĕnd. v. a. To terminate, to conclude, to finiſh; to deſtroy, to put to death.

To END, ĕnd. v. n. To come to an end; to conclude, to ceaſe.

To ENDAMAGE, ĕn-dăm'ĭdje. v. a. (90). To miſchief, to prejudice, to harm.

To ENDANGER, ĕn-dān'jŭr. v. a. To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

To ENDEAR, ĕn-dēēr'. v. a. (227). To make dear, to make beloved.

ENDEARMENT, ĕn-dēēr'mĕnt. s. The cauſe of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the ſtate of being endeared, the ſtate of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr. s. (234). Labour directed to ſome certain end.

To ENDEAVOUR, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr. v. n. To labour to a certain purpoſe.

To ENDEAVOUR, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr. v. a. To attempt, to try.

ENDEAVOURER, ĕn-dĕv'ŭr-ŭr. s. One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, ĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn. s. A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDEMIAL, ĕn-dē'mĭ-ăl.
ENDEMICAL, ĕn-dĕm'ĕ-kăl.
ENDEMICK, ĕn-dĕm-ĭk. } a. Peculiar to a country, uſed of any diſeaſe that affects ſeveral people together in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns.

ENDENIZE, ĕn-dĕn'ĭz. v. a. (159). To make free, to enfranchiſe.

To ENDICT, To ENDITE, } ĕn-dīte'. v. a. To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice, as he was indicted for felony; to draw up, to compoſe; to dilate.

☞ Before Johnſon publiſhed his Dictionary, theſe words were univerſally ſpelled *indict* and *indite*. That great reformer of our language ſeems to have conſidered, that as the Latin *indicere* came to us through the French *enditer*, we ought to adopt the French rather than the Latin preposition, eſpecially as we have conformed to the French in the ſound of the latter part of this word. But notwithſtanding his authority, to *indict*, ſignifying to charge, ſtands its ground, and to *indite* is uſed only when we mean to draw up or compoſe; in this ſenſe, perhaps, it may not be improper to ſpell it *endite*, as it may ſerve to diſtinguiſh it from the other word, ſo different in ſignification.

ENDICTMENT, ENDITEMENT, } ĕn-dīte'mĕnt. s. A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, ĕn'dĭv. s. An herb, ſuccory.

ENDLESS, ĕnd'lĕs. a. Without end, without concluſion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; inceſſant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, ĕnd'lĕſ-lē. ad. Inceſſantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, ĕnd'lĕſ-nĕs. s. Perpetuity, endleſs duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, ĕnd'lŏng. ad. In a ſtraight line.

ENDMOST, ĕnd'mōſt. ad. Remoteſt, furtheſt, at the further end.

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

To Endorse, ên-dôrſe'. v. a. To regiſter on the back of a writing, to ſuperſcribe; to cover on the back.

Endorsement, ên-dôrſe'mênt. s. Superſcription, writing on the back; ratification.

To Endow, ên-dôû'. v. a. (313). To enrich with portion; to ſupply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

Endowment, ên-dôû'mênt. s. Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe; the beſtowing or aſſuring a dower, the ſetting forth or ſevering a ſufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

To Endue, ên-dû'. v. a. To ſupply with mental excellencies.

Endurance, ên-dû'rânſe. s. Continuance, laſtingneſs.

To Endure, ên-dûre'. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to ſuſtain, to ſupport.

To Endure, ên-dûre'. v. n. To laſt, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

Endurer, ên-dû'rûr. s. (98). One that can bear or endure, ſuſtainer, ſufferer; continuer, laſter.

Endwise, ênd'wize. ad. Erectly, on end.

Enemy, ên'ê-mê. s. A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagoniſt; one that diſlikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

Energetick, ên-êr-jêt'ik. a. (530). Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious.

Energy, ên'êr-jê. (503). Power; force, vigour, efficacy; faculty, operation.

To Enervate, ê-nêr'vâte. v. a. (91). To weaken, to deprive of force.

Enervation, ên-êr-vâ'ſhûn. s. (530). The act of weakening; the ſtate of being weakened, effeminacy.

To Enerve, ê-nêrv'. v. a. To weaken, to break the force of, to cruſh.

To Enfeeble, ên-fê'bl. v. a. (405). To weaken, to enervate.

To Enfeoff, ên-fêf'. v. a. (256). To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term.

Enfeoffment, ên-fêf'mênt. s. The act of enfeoffing; the inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To Enfetter, ên-fêt'tûr. v. a. To bind in fetters; to enchain.

Enfilade, ên-fê-lâde'. s. A ſtrait paſſage.

To Enforce, ên-fôrſe'. v. a. To ſtrengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to conſtrain.

Enforcedly, ên-fôr'ſêd-lê. ad. (364). By violence, not voluntarily, not ſpontaneouſly.

Enforcement, ên-fôrſe'mênt. s. An act of violence, compulſion, force offered; ſanction, that which gives force to a law; preſſing exigence.

Enforcer, ên-fôr'ſûr. s. (98). Compeller, one who effects by violence.

To Enfranchise, ên-frân'tſhiz. v. a. (159). To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to ſet free from ſlavery; to free or releaſe from cuſtody; to deniſen.

Enfranchisement, ên-frân'tſhiz-mênt. s. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen; releaſe from priſon, or from ſlavery.

Enfrozen, ên-frô'z'n. part. (103). Congealed with cold.

To Engage, ên-gâje' v. a. To impawn, to ſtake; to inliſt, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attack; to induce, to win by pleaſing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to ſeize by the attention; to employ, to hold in buſineſs; to encounter, to fight.

To Engage, ên-gâje'. v. n. To conflict, to fight; to embark in any buſineſs, to inliſt in any party.

Engagement, ên-gâje'mênt. s. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract, adherence to a party or cauſe, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

Engaol, ên-jâle'. v. a. To impriſon, to confine.

To Engarrison, ên-gâr'rê-s'n. v. a. (170). To protect by a garriſon.

To Engender, ên-jên'dûr. v. a. To beget between different ſexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cauſe, to produce; to bring forth.

To Engender, ên-jên'dûr. v. n. (98). To be cauſed, to be produced.

Engine, ên'jin. s. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes; any means uſed to bring to paſs; an agent for another.

☞ Pronouncing this word as if written *engine*, though very common, is very improper, and ſavours ſtrongly of vulgarity.

Engineer, ên-jê-nêêr'. s. One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

Enginery, ên'jin-rê. s. The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôund;—*th*in, THIS.

To ENGIRD, ên-gîrd'. v. a. (382). To encircle, to furround.

ENGLE, êng'gl. s. (405). A gull, a put, a bubble.

ENGLISH, ing'glîsh. a. (101). Belonging to England.

To ENGLUT, ên-glût'. v. a. To fwallow up; to glut, to pamper.

To ENGORGE, ên-gôrje'. v. a. To fwallow, to devour, to gorge.

To ENGORGE, ên-gôrje'. v. n. To devour, to feed with eagerneſs and voracity.

To ENGRAIN, ên-grâne'. v. a. To die deep, to die in grain.

To ENGRAPPLE, ên-grâp'pl. v n. (405). To cloſe with, to contend with, hold on each other.

To ENGRASP, ên-grâſp'. v. a. To ſeize, to hold faſt in the hand.

To ENGRAVE, ên-gråve'. v. a. Preter. Engraved. Part. paſſ. Engraved or Engraven. To picture by inciſions in any matter; to mark wood or ſtone; to impreſs deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter.

ENGRAVER, ên-grâ'vûr. s. A cutter in ſtone or other matter.

To ENGROSS, ên-grôſe'. v. a.—See GROSS (162). To thicken, to make thick; to increaſe in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to ſeize in the groſs; to purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling at a high price; to copy a large hand.

ENGROSSER, ên-grôs'sûr. s. (98). He that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it at a high price.

ENGROSSMENT, ên-grôs'mênt. s. Appropriation of things in the groſs, exorbitant acquiſition.

To ENGUARD, ên-gârd'. (92) (332). To protect, to defend.

To ENHANCE, ên-hânſe'. v. a. (79). To raiſe, to advance in price; to raiſe in eſteem; to aggravate.

ENHANCEMENT, ên-hânſe'mênt. s. Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.

ENIGMA, ê-nîg'mâ. s. (92). A riddle, an obſcure queſtion.

ENIGMATICAL, ên-îg-mât'ê-kâl. a. (530). Obſcure, ambiguouſly or darkly expreſſed.

ENIGMATICALLY, ên-îg-mât'ê-kâl-ê. ad. In a ſenſe different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, ê-nîg'mâ-tîſt. s. One who deals in obſcure and ambiguous matters.

To ENJOIN, ên-jôin'. v. a. (299). To direct, to order, to preſcribe, to command.

ENJOINER, ên-jôin'ûr. s. One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT, ên-jôin'mênt. s. Direction, command.

To ENJOY, ên-jôê'. v. a. (329). To feel or perceive with pleaſure; to obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of; to pleaſe, to gladden.

To ENJOY, ên-jôê'. v. n. To live in happineſs.

ENJOYER, ên-jôê'ûr. s. (98). One that has fruition.

ENJOYMENT, ên-jôê'mênt. s. Happineſs, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, ên-kîn'dl. v. a. (405). To ſet on fire, to inflame; to rouſe paſſion; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLARGE, ên-lârje'. v. a. To make greater in quantity or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify, to releaſe from confinement; to diffuſe in eloquence.

To ENLARGE, ên-lârje'. v. n. To expatiate, to ſpeak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT, ên-lârje'mênt. s. Increaſe, augmentation, farther extenſion; releaſe from confinement or ſervitude; magnifying repreſentation; expatiating ſpeech, copious diſcourſe.

ENLARGER, ên-lâr'jûr. s. (98). Amplifier.

To ENLIGHT, ên-lîte'. v. a. To illuminate, to ſupply with light.

To ENLIGHTEN, ên-lî't'n. v. a. (103). To illuminate, to ſupply with light; to inſtruct, to furniſh with increaſe of knowledge; to ſupply with ſight.

ENLIGHTENER, ên-lî't'n-ûr. s. One that gives light; inſtructor.

To ENLINK, ên-link'. v. a. To chain to, to bind.

To ENLIST, ên-liſt'. v. a. To enter into military ſervice.

☞ This word is not in Johnſon's Vocabulary, but he has uſed it to explain the word to *liſt*; Aſh has the word to *inliſt*, which, as the word is derived from the French *liſte*, a catalogue, is not ſo properly compounded as with the inſeparable preposition *en*.

To ENLIVEN, ên-lî'v'n. v. a. (103). To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make ſprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, ên-lî'v'n-ûr. s. That which animates, that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE, ên-lû'min. v. a. (140). To illumine, to illuminate.

ENMITY, ên'mê-tê. s. Unfriendly diſpoſition, malevolence, averſion; ſtate of oppoſition; malice, miſchievous attempts.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Enmarble, ĕn-mär'bl. v. a. (405). To turn to marble.

To Enmesh, ĕn-mĕsh'. v. a. To net, to intangle.

To Ennoble, ĕn-nō'bl. v. a. (405). To raiſe from commonalty to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandiſe; to elevate; to make famous or illuſtrious.

Ennoblement, ĕn-nō'bl-mĕnt. s. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

Enodation, ĕn-ō-dā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of untying a knot; ſolution of a difficulty.

Enormity, ē-nŏr'mē-tē. s. Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crimes, flagitious villanies.

Enormous, ē-nŏr'mŭs. a. (314). Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common meaſure; exceeding in bulk the common meaſure.

Enormously, ē-nŏr'mŭſ-lē. ad. Beyond meaſure.

Enormousness, ē-nŏr'mŭſ-nĕs. s. Immeaſurable wickedneſs.

Enough, ē-nŭf'. a. (314) (391). Being in a ſufficient meaſure, ſuch as may ſatisfy.

Enough, ē-nŭf'. s. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence.

Enough, ē-nŭf'. ad. In a ſufficient degree, in a degree that gives ſatisfaction; an exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety.

Enow, ē-nōū'. a. (322). The plural of Enough. A ſufficient number.

☞ This word is growing obſolete, but is not quite ſo much out of date as the word *Mo*, ſignifying a greater number. We ſtill hear ſome ſpeakers talk of having *ink enough* and *pens enow*; but the greater part ſeem now to uſe *enough* both for quantity and number; as *more* has been ſo uſed for ſome centuries.

To Enrage, ĕn-rāje'. v. a. To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

To Enrange, ĕn-rānje'. v. a. To place regularly, to put into order.

To Enrank, ĕn-rănk'. v. a. To place in orderly ranks.

To Enrapt, ĕn-răpt'. v. a. To throw into an ecſtaſy, to tranſport into enthuſiaſm.

To Enrapture, ĕn-răp'tſhŭre. v. a. To tranſport with pleaſure,

To Enravish. ĕn-răv'ĭſh. v. a. To throw into ecſtaſy.

Enravishment, ĕn-răv'ĭſh-mĕnt. s. Ecſtacy of delight.

To Enrich, ĕn-rĭtſh'. v. a. To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertiliſe, to make fruitful; to ſtore, to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable.

Enrichment, ĕn-rĭtſh'mĕnt. s. Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.

To Enridge, ĕn-rĭdje'. v. a. To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

To Enring, ĕn-rĭng'. v. a. To bind round, to encircle.

To Enripen, ĕn-rī'p'n. v. a. (103). To ripen, to mature.

To Enrobe, ĕn-rōbe'. v. a. To dreſs, to clothe.

To Enrol, ĕn-rōle'. v. a. (406). To inſert in a roll or regiſter; to record; to involve, to inwrap.

Enroller, ĕn-rōl'lŭr. s. He that enrols, he that regiſters.

Enrolment, ĕn-rōl'mĕnt. s. Regiſter, writing in which any thing is recorded.

To Enroot, ĕn-rōōt'. v. a. (306). To fix by the root.

To Enround, ĕn-rōund'. v. a. (312). To environ, to ſurround, to encloſe.

Ens, ĕnz. s. Any being or exiſtence.

To Ensanguine, ĕn-săng'gwĭn. v. a. (340). To ſmear with gore, to ſuffuſe with blood.

To Enschedule, ĕn-ſĕd'ūle. v. a. To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.—See Schedule.

To Ensconce, ĕn-ſkŏnſe'. v. a. To cover as with a fort.

To Enseam, ĕn-sēme'. v. a. (227). To ſew up, to encloſe by a ſeam.

To Ensear, ĕn-sēre'. v. a. (227). To cauteriſe, to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

To Enshield, ĕn-ſhēēld'. v. a. (275). To cover.

To Enshrine, ĕn-ſhrīne'. v. a. To encloſe in a cheſt or cabinet, to preſerve as a thing ſacred.

Ensiform, ĕn'sē-fŏrm. a. Having the ſhape of a ſword.

Ensign, ĕn'sīne. s. (385). The flag or ſtandard of a regiment; badge, or mark of diſtinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.

☞ I have given the laſt ſyllable of this word the long ſound, as I am convinced it is the moſt correct, though I am of opinion that, in the military profeſſion, it is oftener pronounced ſhort, as if written *enſin*. Some reaſons from analogy might be produced in favour of this latter pronunciation (144); but they do not ſeem ſufficient to outweigh the more general uſage which declares for the former.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

ENSIGNBEARER, ĕn'sine-bā-rŭr. s. He that carries the flag.

ENSIGNCY, ĕn'sĭn-sē. s. The office of an enſign.

☞ I have not met with this word in any of our Dictionaries, but, from its very frequent uſe in the polite world, am perſuaded it deſerves a place there, and particularly in a Pronouncing Dictionary; as it muſt be remarked, that though the ſecond ſyllable of *Enſign* is generally and more correctly pronounced with the *i* long, the ſame letter in the ſame ſyllable of *Enſigncy* is always ſhort.

To ENSLAVE, ĕn-ſlāve'. v. a. To reduce to ſervitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his ſlave.

ENSLAVEMENT, ĕn-ſlāve'mĕnt. s. The ſtate of ſervitude, ſlavery.

ENSLAVER, ĕn-ſlā'vŭr. s. He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude.

To ENSUE, ĕn-sū'. v. a. To follow, to purſue.

To ENSUE, ĕn-sū'. v. n. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes; to ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

ENSURANCE, ĕn-ſhū'rănſe. s. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum; the ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSURANCER, ĕn-ſhū'răn-sŭr. s. He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

To ENSURE, ĕn-ſhūre'. v. a. To aſcertain, to make certain, to ſecure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.

☞ As this word and its compounds come from the word *ſure*, they all retain the aſpirated pronunciation of the *ſ* in that word (454); and it is not a little ſurpriſing that Mr. Sheridan has omitted to mark it.

ENSURER, ĕn-ſhū'rŭr. s. One who makes contracts of enſurance.

ENTABLATURE, ĕn-tăb'lā-tŭre, } s. In
ENTABLEMENT, ĕn-tā'bl-mĕnt. } architecture, the architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, ĕn-tāle'. s. (202). The ſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent; the rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.

To ENTAIL, ĕn-tāle'. v. a. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be, by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor, bequeathed at pleaſure.

To ENTAME, ĕn-tāme'. v. a. To tame, to ſubjugate.

To ENTANGLE, ĕn-tăng'gl. (405). To enwrap or enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable; to twiſt or confuſe; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, ĕn-tăng'gl-mĕnt. s. Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, ĕn-tăng'glŭr. s. One that entangles.

To ENTER, ĕn'tĕr. v. a. (98). To go or come into any place; to initiate in a buſineſs, method or ſociety; to ſet down in a writing.

To ENTER, ĕn'tĕr. v. n. To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, ĕn'tĕr-ĭng. s. Entrance, paſſage into a place.

To ENTERLACE, ĕn-tĕr-lāſe'. v. a. To intermix.

ENTEROLOGY, ĕn-tĕ-rŏl'ŏ-jē. s. The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, ĕn'tĕr-prize. s. An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

To ENTERPRISE, ĕn'tĕr-prize. v. a. To undertake, to attempt, to eſſay.

ENTERPRISER, ĕn'tĕr-prī-zŭr. s. A man of enterpriſe, one who undertakes great things.

To ENTERTAIN, ĕn-tĕr-tāne'. v. a. To converſe with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hoſpitably; to keep in one's ſervice; to reſerve in the mind; to pleaſe, to amuſe, to divert; to admit with ſatisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, ĕn-tĕr-tā'nŭr. s. He that keeps others in his ſervice; he that treats others at his table; he that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTAINMENT, ĕn-tĕr-tāne'mĕnt. s. Converſation; treatment at the table; hoſpitable reception; payments of ſoldiers or ſervants; amuſements, diverſion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, ĕn-tĕr-tĭſh'ūde. a. Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances.

To ENTHRONE, ĕn-*th*rōne'. v. a. To place on a regal ſeat; to inveſt with ſovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, ĕn-*th*ū'zhē-ăzm. s. A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

☞ For the pronunciation of the third ſyllable of this and the three following words, ſee *Eccleſiaſtick*, and Principles, No. 451.

ENTHUSIAST, ĕn-*th*ū'zhē-ăſt. s. One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his inter-

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course with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, ĕn-*thū*'zhē-ās'tē-kăl. } ENTHUSIASTICK, ĕn-*thū*'zhē-ās'tĭk. } a. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas.

ENTHYMEME, ĕn'*thē*-mēme. s. An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition.

To ENTICE, ĕn-tīse'. v. a. To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ĕn-tīse'mĕnt. s. The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, allurement.

ENTICER, ĕn-tī'sŭr. s. (98). One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ĕn-tī'sĭng-lē. ad. Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, ĕn-tīre'. a. Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full strength.

ENTIRELY, ĕn-tīre'lē. ad. In the whole, without division; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, ĕn-tīre'nĕs. s. Completeness, fulness.

To ENTITLE, ĕn-tī'tl. v. a. (405). To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to superscribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ĕn'tē-tē. s. Something which really is, a real being; a particular species of being.

To ENTOIL, ĕn-tŏil'. v. a. To ensnare, to entangle, to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTOMB, ĕn-tōōm'. v. a. To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, ĕn'trīls. s. (208). The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts, recess, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ĕn'trănse. s. The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the passage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking possession of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

To ENTRANCE, ĕn-trănse'. v. a. (91). To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into an ecstasy.

To ENTRAP, ĕn-trăp'. v. a. To ensnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, ĕn-trēte'. v. a. (227). To petition, to solicit, to importune; to prevail upon by solicitation; to treat or use well or ill.

To ENTREAT, ĕn-trēte'. v. n. To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to discourse; to make a petition.

ENTREATANCE, ĕn-trē'tănse. s. Petition, entreaty, solicitation.

ENTREATY, ĕn-trē'tē. s. Petition, prayer, solicitation.

ENTRY, ĕn'trē. s. The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance, ingress; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing; the act of entering publickly into any city.

To ENUBILATE, ē-nū'bē-lāte. v. a. To clear from clouds.

To ENUCLEATE, ē-nū'klē-āte. v. a. To solve, to clear.

To ENVELOP, ĕn-vĕl'ŭp. v. a. To enwrap, to cover; to hide, to surround; to line, to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, ŏn-vē-lōpe'. s. A wrapper, an outward case.

☞ This word, signifying the outward case of a letter, is always pronounced in the French manner by those who can pronounce French, and by those who cannot the *e* is changed into an *o*. Sometimes a mere Englishman attempts to give the nasal vowel the French sound, and exposes himself to laughter by pronouncing *g* after it, as if written *ongvé-lope*. This is as ridiculous to a polite ear as if he pronounced it, as it ought to be pronounced, like the verb to *envelop*.

To ENVENOM, ĕn-vĕn'ŭm. v. a. (166). To poison; to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIABLE, ĕn'vē-ă-bl. a. (405). Deserving envy.

ENVIER, ĕn'vē-ŭr. s. (98). One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVIOUS, ĕn'vē-ŭs. a. (314). Infected with envy.

ENVIOUSLY, ĕn'vē-ŭs-lē. ad. With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To ENVIRON, ĕn-vī'rŭn. v. a. (166). To surround; to envelop; to besiege, to hem in; to enclose, to invest.

ENVIRONS, ŏn-vē-rŏnz', or ĕn-vī'rŭns. s. (166). The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

☞ This word is in general use, and ought to be pronounced like the English verb to *environ*: but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation: and as the nasal vowels in the first and last syllable are not followed by hard *c* or *g*, it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably.—See ENCORE.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To ENUMERATE, ê-nû'mê-râte. v. a. To reckon up ſingly, to count over diſtinctly.

ENUMERATION, ê-nû-mê-râ'ſhŭn. s. The act of numbering or counting over.

To ENUNCIATE, ê-nŭn'ſhê-âte. v. a. To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, ê-nŭn-ſhê-â'ſhŭn. s. Declaration, publick atteſtation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, ê-nŭn'ſhê-â-tîv. a. Declarative, expreſſive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, ê-nŭn'ſhê-â-tîv-lê. ad. See PRONUNCIATION. Declaratively.

ENVOY, ên'vôê. s. A publick miniſter ſent from one Power to another; a publick meſſenger, in dignity below an embaſſador; a meſſenger.

To ENVY, ên'vê. v. a. See *Appendix*. To hate another for excellence or ſucceſs; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

To ENVY, ên'vê. v. n. To feel envy, to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, ên'vê. s. (182). Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs; rivalry, competition; malice.

To ENWHEEL, ên-whêêl'. v. a. To encompaſs, to encircle.

To ENWOMB, ên-wôôm'. v. a. To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, ê'pâkt. s. A number whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPAULMENT, ê-pâwl'mênt. s. In fortification, a ſidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, ê-pên'*thê*-ſîs. s. (503, *c*.) The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word.

EPHEMERA, ê-fêm'ê-râ. s. (92). A fever that terminates in one day; an inſect that lives only one day.

☞ I was much ſurpriſed when I found Mr. Sheridan had given the long open ſound of *e* to the ſecond ſyllable of *Ephemera*, *Ephemeris*, &c. If it was in compliment to the Greek *eta*, the ſame reaſon ſhould have induced him to give the ſound of long *e* to the firſt ſyllable of *Hemiſtick*, *Demagogue*, and *Rhetorick*.

EPHEMERAL, ê-fêm'ê-râl. (88). } a.
EPHEMERICK, ê-fêm'ê-rik. (510). }
Diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIS, ê-fêm'ê-rîs. s. A journal, an account of daily tranſactions; an account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, ê-fêm'ê-rîſt. s. One who conſults the planets, one who ſtudies aſtrology.

EPHOD, êf'ŏd, or ê'fŏd. s. An ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts.

☞ Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnſton, Nares, and Aſh, adopt the firſt; Entick and Kenrick the laſt, which, in my opinion, is the beſt.

EPICK, êp'îk. a. Compriſing narrations, not acted, not rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick.

EPICEDIUM, êp-ê-sê'dê-ŭm. s. An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICURE, êp'ê-kûre. s. A man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, êp-ê-kû-rê'ân. s. One who holds the principles of Epicurus.—See EUROPEAN.

EPICUREAN, êp-ê-kû-rê'ân. a. Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, êp'ê-kû-rizm. s. Luxury, ſenſual enjoyment, groſs pleaſure.

EPICYCLE, êp'ê-si-kl. s. (405). A little circle whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a ſmall orb dependant on that of a greater, as that of the moon on that of the earth.

EPICYCLOID, êp-ê-si'kloid. s. A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, êp-ê-dêm'ê-kâl. }
EPIDEMICK, êp-ê-dêm'îk. (509). } a.
That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, univerſal.

EPIDERMIS, êp-ê-dêr'mîs. s. The ſcarſkin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM, êp'ê-grâm. s. A ſhort poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, êp-ê-grâm-mât'ê-kâl. }
EPIGRAMMATICK, êp-ê-grâm-mât'îk (509). } a.
Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; ſuitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.

EPIGRAMMATIST, êp-ê-grâm'mâ-tîſt. s. One who writes or deals in epigrams.

EPILEPSY, êp'ê-lêp-sê. s. A convulſive motion of the whole body, or of ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

EPILEPTICK, ĕp-ė-lĕp'tĭk. a. (509). Convulſed.

EPILOGUE, ĕp'ė-lŏg. s. (338). The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

EPIPHANY, ė-pĭf'fā-nė. s. A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar.

EPIPHONEMA, ĕp-ė-fō-nė'mă. s. (92). An exclamation, a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words foregoing.

EPIPHORA, ė-pĭf'fō-rā. s. (92). An inflammation of any part.

EPIPHYSIS, ė-pĭf'ė-sĭs. s. (520). Accretion, the parts added by accretion.

EPISCOPACY, ė-pĭs'kō-pā-sė. s. The government of biſhops, eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles.

EPISCOPAL, ė-pĭs'kō-pāl. a. Belonging to a biſhop; veſted in a biſhop.

EPISCOPATE, ė-pĭs'kō-pāte. s. (91). A biſhoprick.

EPISODE, ĕp'ė-sōde. s. An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject.

EPISODICAL, ĕp-ė-sŏd'ė-kăl. } a.
EPISODICK, ĕp-ė-sŏd'ĭk. (509). }
Contained in an epiſode.

EPISPASTICK, ĕp-ė-ſpăs'tĭk. a. Drawing; bliſtering.

EPISTLE, ė-pĭs'ſl. s. (472). A letter. —See APOSTLE.

EPISTOLARY, ė-pĭs'tō-lăr-ė. a. Relating to letters, ſuitable to letters; tranſacted by letters.

EPISTLER, ė-pĭs'lŭr. s. (98). A ſcribbler of letters.

EPITAPH, ĕp'ė-tăf. s. An inſcription upon a tomb-ſtone.

EPITHALAMIUM, ĕp-ė-*th*ā-lā'mė-ŭm. s. A nuptial ſong upon marriage.

EPITHEM, ĕp'ė-*th*ĕm. s. A liquid medicament externally applied.

EPITHET, ĕp'ė-*th*ĕt. s. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad.

EPITOME, ė-pĭt'ō-mė. s. Abridgement, abbreviature.

To EPITOMISE, ė-pĭt'ō-mize. v. a. To abſtract, to contract into a narrow ſpace; to diminiſh, to curtail.

EPITOMISER, ė-pĭt'ō-mī-zŭr. } s. An
EPITOMIST, ė-pĭt'ō-mĭſt. } abridger, an abſtracter.

EPOCH, ĕp'ŏk, or, ė'pŏk. } s. The time
EPOCHA, ĕp'ō-kā. } at which a new computation is begun, from which dates are numbered.

☞ As the laſt of theſe words is Latin, from the Greek ἐποχή, the Latin accent and quantity on the antepenultimate ſyllable is preſerved by polite ſpeakers; and the firſt being angliciſed, and containing only two ſyllables, falls into the quantity of the original. Buchanan, Nares, and Aſh, make the firſt ſyllable of *Epoch* ſhort; but Perry and Kenrick, in my opinion, make it more properly long.

EPODE, ĕp'ōde. or, ė'pōde. s. The ſtanza after the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

☞ Entick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnſton, Aſh and Nares, make the firſt *e* ſhort; but Kenrick makes it long, as, in my opinion, it ought to be.

EPOPEE, ĕp-ō-pē'. s. An epick or heroick poem.

EPULATION, ĕp-ū-lā'ſhŭn. s. Feaſt.

EPULOTICK, ĕp-ū-lŏt'ĭk. s. A cicatriſing medicament.

EQUABILITY, ė-kwā-bĭl'ė-tė. s. Equality to itſelf, evenneſs, uniformity.

EQUABLE, ė'kwā-bl. a. (405). Equal to itſelf, even, uniform.

EQUABLY, ė'kwā-blė. ad. Uniformly, evenly, equally to itſelf.

EQUAL, ė'kwăl. a. (36) (88). Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits compariſon; adequate to any purpoſe; even, uniform; in juſt proportion; impartial, neutral; indifferent; equitable, advantageous alike to both parties; upon the ſame terms.

EQUAL, ė'kwăl. s. One not inferior or ſuperior to another; one of the ſame age.

To EQUAL, ė'kwăl. v. a. To make one thing or perſon equal to another; to riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon; to recompenſe fully.

To EQUALISE, ė'kwā-lize. v. a. To make even; to be equal to.

EQUALITY, ė-kwŏl'ė-tė. s. (86). Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared; the ſame degree of dignity; evenneſs, uniformity, equability.

EQUALLY, ė'kwăl lė. ad. In the ſame degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.

EQUANGULAR, ė-kwăng'gū-lăr. a. Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, ė-kwā-nĭm'ė-tė. s. Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUANIMOUS, ė-kwăn'ė-mŭs. a. Even, not dejected.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

EQUATION, ė-kwā'shŭn. s. The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect; in algebra, an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value; in aſtronomy, the difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion, and that meaſured by its motion.

EQUATOR, ė-kwā'tŭr. s. (166). A great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres.

EQUATORIAL, ė-kwā-tō'rė-ăl. a. Pertaining to the equator.

EQUESTRIAN, ė-kwĕs'trė-ăn. a. Appearing on horſeback; ſkilled in horſemanſhip; belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUERY, ė-kwēr'ė. s. Maſter of the horſe.

EQUICRURAL, ė kwė-krōō'răl. a. Having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDISTANT, ė-kwė-dĭs'tănt. a. At the ſame diſtance.

EQUIDISTANTLY, ė-kwė-dĭs'tănt-lė. ad. At the ſame diſtance.

EQUIFORMITY, ė-kwė-fŏr'mė-tė. s. Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, ė-kwė-lăt'ĕr-ăl. a. Having all ſides equal.

To EQUILIBRATE, ė-kwė-lī'brāte. v. a To balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, ė-kwė-lī-brā'shŭn. s. Equipoiſe.

EQUILIBRIUM, ė-kwė-lĭb'rė-ŭm. s. Equipoiſe, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, ė-kwė-nĕs'sĕſ-sā-rė. a. Needful in the ſame degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, ė-kwė-nŏk'shăl. (88). The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, ė-kwė-nŏk'shăl. a. Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, ė-kwė-nŏk'shăl-ė. ad. In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, ė'kwė-nŏks. s. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, ė-kwė-nū'mė-rănt. a. Having the ſame number.

To EQUIP, ė-kwĭp'. v. a. To furniſh for a horſeman; to furniſh, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ĕk'kwė-pāje. s. (90). Furniture for a horſeman; carriage of ſtate, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, ė-kwė-pĕn'dĕn-sė. s. The act of hanging in equipoiſe.

EQUIPMENT, ė-kwĭp'mĕnt. s. The act of equipping or accoutering; accoutrement, equipage.

EQUIPOISE, ė'kwė-pŏize. s. Equality of weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, ė-kwė-pŏl'lĕnſe. s. Equality of force or power.

☞ The ſtrong tendency of our language to an enclitical pronunciation (513), would induce me to give the antepenultimate accent to this and the following word, in oppoſition to Mr. Sheridan and others; as no good reaſon can be given to the ear, why they ſhould not have this accent, as well as *equivalent*, *equivocal*, &c. But as *Æquivalens* and *Æquivocus* have the accent on the antepenultimate in Latin, and *Æquipollens* on the penultimate, and the number of ſyllables being the ſame in both languages, the accent is generally on the ſame ſyllable (503).

EQUIPOLLENT, ė-kwė-pŏl'lĕnt. a. Having equal power of force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, ė-kwė-pŏn'dĕr-ănſe. } s.
EQUIPONDERANCY, ė-kwė-pŏn'dĕr-ăn-sė. }
Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, ė-kwė-pŏn'dĕr-ănt. a. Being of the ſame weight.

To EQUIPONDERATE, ė-kwė-pŏn'dĕr-āte. v. n. To weigh equal to any thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, ė-kwė-pŏn'dė-ŭs. a. Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, ĕk'kwė-tă-bl. a. (405). Juſt, due to juſtice; loving juſtice, candid, impartial.

EQUITABLY, ĕk'kwė-tă-blė. ad. Juſtly, impartially.

EQUITY, ĕk'kwė-tė. s. Juſtice, right, honeſty; impartiality; in law, the rules of deciſion obſerved by the Court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE, ė-kwĭv'vă-lĕnſe. } s.
EQUIVALENCY, ė-kwĭv'vă-lĕn-sė. }
Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, ė-kwĭv'vă-lĕnt. a. Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the ſame import or meaning.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

EQUIVALENT, ē-kwĭv'vā-lĕnt. s. A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, ē-kwĭv'vō-kāl. a. Of doubtful ſignification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, ē-kwĭv'vō-kāl-ē. ad. Ambiguouſly, in a doubtful or double ſenſe; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the ſtated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, ē-kwĭv'vō-kāl-nĕs. s. Ambiguity, double meaning.

To EQUIVOCATE, ē-kwĭv'vō-kāte. v. n. To uſe words of equal meaning, to uſe ambiguous expreſſions.

EQUIVOCATION, ē-kwĭv-vō-kā'ſhŭn. s. Ambiguity of ſpeech, double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, ē-kwĭv'vō-kā-tŭr. s. (521). One who uſes ambiguous language.

ERA, ē'rā. s. The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERADIATION, ē-rā-dē-ā'ſhŭn. s. (534). Emiſſion of radiance.

To ERADICATE, ē-rād'ē-kāte. v. a. To pull up by the root; to deſtroy, to end.

ERADICATION, ē-rād-ē-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of tearing up by the root, deſtruction; the ſtate of being torn up with the roots.

ERADICATIVE, ē-rād'ē-kā-tĭv. a. (512). That which cures radically.

To ERASE, ē rāſe'. v. a. See to RASE. To deſtroy, to rub out; to expunge.

ERASEMENT, ē-rāſe'mĕnt. s. Deſtruction, devaſtation; expunction, abolition.

ERE, āre. ad. (94). Before, ſooner than.

ERELONG, āre-lŏng'. ad. Before a long time had elapſed.

ERENOW, āre-nŏŭ'. ad. Before this time.

EREWHILE, āre-hwīle'. }
EREWHILES, āre-hwīlz'. } ad. Some time ago, before a little while.

To ERECT, ē-rĕkt'. v. a. To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raiſe, to build; to elevate, to exalt; to animate, to encourage.

To ERECT, ē-rĕkt'. v. n. To raiſe upright.

ERECT, ē-rĕkt'. a. Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.

ERECTION, ē-rĕk'ſhŭn. s. The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward; the act of building or raiſing edifices.

ERECTNESS, ē-rĕkt'nĕs. s. Uprightneſs of poſture.

EREMITE, ĕr'ē-mīte. s. (155). One who lives in a wilderneſs, an hermit.

EREMITICAL, ĕr-ē-mĭt'ē-kāl. a. Religiouſly ſolitary.

EREPTATION, ē-rĕp-tā'ſhŭn. s. A creeping forth.

EREPTION, ē-rĕp'ſhŭn. s. A ſnatching or taking away by force.

ERGOT, ĕr'gŏt. s. (166). A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the paſtern joint.

ERINGO, ē-rĭng'gō. s. Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL, ē-rĭs'tē-kāl. a. Controverſial, relating to diſpute.

ERMINE, ĕr'mĭn. s. (140). An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly reſembles a weaſle in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur.

ERMINED, ĕr-mĭnd. a. (362). Clothed with ermine.

To ERODE, ē-rōde'. v. a. To canker, or eat away.

EROGATION, ĕr-rō-gā'ſhŭn. s. The act of giving or beſtowing.

EROSION, ē-rō'zhŭn. s. (451). The act of eating away; the ſtate of being eaten away.

To ERR, ĕr. v. n. To wander, to ramble; to miſs the right way; to ſtray; to deviate from any purpoſe; to commit errours, to miſtake.

ERRAND, ĕr'rănd. s. A meſſage, ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger.

☞ This word is generally pronounced as it is marked; but might, perhaps, without pedantry, be more properly pronounced as it is written.

ERRABLE, ĕr'rā-bl. a. (405). Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, ĕr'rā-bl-nĕs. s. Liableneſs to err.

ERRANT, ĕr'rănt. a. Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.

☞ This word is generally pronounced exactly like *arrant*, when it has the ſame ſignification; but when applied to a Knight, it is more correctly pronounced regularly as it is marked.

ERRANTRY, ĕr'rănt-rē. s. An errant ſtate, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA, ĕr-rā'tā. The plural of ERRATUM. The faults of the printer or author inſerted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICK, ĕr-răt'ĭk. a. Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

ERRATICALLY, ĕr-răt'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. Without rule, without method.

ERRONEOUS, ĕr-rō'nē-ŭs. a. Wandering, unſettled; miſtaking, miſled by errour.

ERRONEOUSLY, ĕr-rō'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. By miſtake, not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, ĕr-rō'nē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Phyſical falſehood, inconformity to truth.

ERROUR, ĕr'rŭr. s. (314). Miſtake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a miſtake committed; roving excurſion, irregular courſe.

ERST, ĕrſt. ad. Firſt; at firſt, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.

ERUBESCENCE, ĕr-rū-bĕs'sĕnſe. } s.
ERUBESCENCY, ĕr-rū-bĕs'sĕn-sē. }
(510). The act of growing red, redneſs.

ERUBESCENT, ĕr-rū-bĕs'sĕnt. a. Reddiſh, ſomewhat red.

To ERUCKT, ē-rŭkt'. v. a. To belch, to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTATION, ē-rŭk-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the ſtomach; any ſudden burſt of wind or matter.

ERUDITION, ĕr-ū-dĭſh'ŭn. s. Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, ē-rū'jē-nŭs. a. Partaking of the nature of copper.

ERUPTION, ē-rŭp'ſhŭn. s. The act of breaking or burſting forth; burſt, emiſſion; ſudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind; efflorescence, puſtules.

ERUPTIVE, ē-rŭp'tĭv. a. Burſting forth.

ERYSIPELAS, ĕr-ē-sĭp'ē-lăs. s. An eruption of a hot acrid humour.

ESCALADE, ĕs-kā-lāde'. s. The act of ſcaling the walls.

ESCALOP, ſkŏl'lŭp. s. A ſhell fiſh, whoſe ſhell is indented.

To ESCAPE, ē-ſkāpe'. v a. To fly, to avoid; to paſs unobſerved.

To ESCAPE, ē-ſkāpe'. v. n. To fly, to get out of danger.

ESCAPE, ē-ſkāpe'. s. Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evaſion out of lawful reſtraint; overſight, miſtake.

ESCHALOT, ſhăl-lŏt'. s. A plant.

ESCHAR, ĕs'kăr. s. (353). A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

ESCHAROTICK, ĕs-kā-rŏt'ĭk. a. Cauſtick, having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

ESCHEAT, ĕs-tſhēte'. s. Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial.

☞ This and the three following words not being derived from the learned languages, have the *ch* pronounced in the Engliſh manner.

To ESCHEAT, ĕs-tſhēte'. v. a. To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, ĕs-tſhē'tŭr. s. (166). An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator.

To ESCHEW, ĕs-tſhōō'. v. a. To fly, to avoid, to ſhun.

☞ This word, from its being almoſt antiquated, has eſcaped the criticiſm of all our orthöepiſts, except Mr. Elphinſton, who contends that it ought to be pronounced as if written *eſkew*. "No wonder *eſkew*, (he "ſays,) often falſely articulated becauſe falſely exhibited *eſchew*, was ocularly traced "from the old *ſcheoir* (afterwards *echoir*) to "devolve or eſcheat, rather than from *eſquiver*, to parry, avoid or *eſkeu*; by thoſe "to whom the body of the child and the "foul of the parent were equally unknown." The etymological abilities of this gentleman in the French and Engliſh languages are unqueſtionable; but the pronunciation of this word ſeems fixed to its orthography; and beyond the reach of etymology to alter. Words like land have a limitation to their rights. When an orthography and pronunciation have obtained for a long time, though by a falſe title, it is perhaps better to leave them in quiet poſſeſſion, than to diſturb the language by an ancient, though perhaps better claim.

ESCUTCHEON, ĕs-kŭtſh'ŭn. s. (259). The ſhield of the family, the picture of the enſigns armorial.

ESCORT, ĕs'kŏrt. s. (492). Convoy, guard from place to place.

To ESCORT, ĕs-kŏrt'. v. a. To convoy, to guard from place to place.

ESCRITOIR, ĕs-krū-tōre'. s. A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing.

ESCUAGE, ĕs'kū-āje. s. (90). A kind of knight's ſervice.

ESCULENT, ĕs'kū-lĕnt. a. Good for food, eatable.

ESCULENT, ĕs'kū-lĕnt. s. Something fit for food.

ESPALIER, ĕs-pāl'yĕr. s. (113). Trees planted and cut ſo as to join.

ESPECIAL, ē-ſpĕſh'ăl. a. Principal, chief.

ESPECIALLY, ē-ſpĕſh'ăl-ē. ad. Principally, chiefly.

ESPERANCE, ĕs-pĕ-rănſe'. *French.* Hope.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

ESPIAL, ĕ-spī'ăl. a. A ſpy, a ſcout.

ESPLANADE, ĕs-plă-nāde'. s. The empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town.

ESPOUSALS, ĕ-spŏŏ'zălz. s. without a ſingular. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPOUSAL, ĕ-spŏŏ'zăl. a. Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing.

To ESPOUSE, ĕ-spŏŏze'. v. a. To contract or betroth to another; to marry, to wed; to maintain, to defend.

To ESPY, ĕ-spī'. v. a. To ſee a thing at a diſtance; to diſcover a thing intended to be hid; to ſee unexpectedly; to diſcover as a ſpy.

ESQUIRE, ĕ-skwīre'. s. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To ESSAY, ĕs-sā'. v. a. To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiments of; to try the value and purity of metals.

ESSAY, ĕs'sā. s. (492). Attempt, endeavour; a looſe performance; an irregular indigeſted piece; an eaſy, free kind of compoſition; a trial, an experiment.

ESSENCE, ĕs'sĕnſe s. Exiſtence, the quality of being; conſtituent ſubſtance; the cauſe of exiſtence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs; perfume, odour, ſcent.

To ESSENCE, ĕs'sĕnſe. v. a. To perfume, to ſcent.

ESSENTIAL, ĕs-sĕn'shăl. a. Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing; important in the higheſt degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, ſubtilly elaborated.

☞ What has been obſerved of the word *efface* is applicable to this word: the ſame reaſons have induced me to differ from Mr. Sheridan in the diviſion of *eſpecial*, *eſpouſal*, *eſtabliſh*, &c. as I have no doubt, in words of this form, where the two firſt conſonants are combinable, that they both go to the ſecond ſyllable, and leave the vowel in the firſt long and open.

ESSENTIAL, ĕs-sĕn'shăl. s. Exiſtence; firſt or conſtituent principles; the chief point.

ESSENTIALLY, ĕs-sĕn'shăl-lē. ad. By the conſtitution of nature.

ESSOINE, ĕs-soin'. s. Allegement of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear; excuſe, exemption.

To ESTABLISH, ĕ-stăb'lĭsh. v. a. To ſettle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix immoveably; to make ſettlement of any inheritance.

ESTABLISHMENT, ĕ-stăb'lĭsh-mĕnt. s. Settlement, fixed ſtate; ſettled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, ſalary.

ESTATE, ĕ-stāte'. s. The general intereſt, the publick; condition of life; fortune, poſſeſſion in land.

To ESTEEM, ĕ-stēēm'. v. a. To ſet a value, whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.

ESTEEM, ĕ-stēēm'. s. High value, reverential regard.

ESTEEMER, ĕ-stēēm'ŭr. s. One that highly values, one that ſets a high rate upon any thing.

ESTIMABLE, ĕs'tĕ-mă-bl. a. (405). Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of eſteem, worthy of honour.

ESTIMABLENESS, ĕs'tĕ-mă-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of deſerving regard.

To ESTIMATE, ĕs'tĕ-māte. v. a. To rate, to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe; to calculate, to compute.

ESTIMATE, ĕs'tĕ-māte. s. (91). Computation, calculation; value; valuation, aſſignment of proportioned value; opinion, judgment; eſteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATION, ĕs-tĕ-mā'shŭn. s. The act of adjuſting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; eſteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATIVE, ĕs'tĕ-mă-tĭv. a. (512). Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference.

ESTIMATOR, ĕs'tĕ-mā-tŭr. s. (521). A ſetter of rates.

ESTIVAL, ĕs'tĕ-văl. a. (88). Pertaining to the ſummer; continuing for the ſummer.

To ESTRANGE, ĕ-strānje'. v. a. To keep at a diſtance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.

ESTRANGEMENT, ĕ-strānje'mĕnt. s. Alienation, diſtance, removal.

ESTRAPADE, ĕs-trā-pāde'. s. The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before, and yerks furious with his hind legs.

ESTREPEMENT, ĕ-strēēp'mĕnt. s. Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTRICH, ĕs'trĭtsh. s. The largeſt of birds; properly OSTRICH.

ESTUARY, ĕs'tshŭ-ă-rē. s. (461). An arm of the ſea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

To ESTUATE, ĕs'tshû-âte. v. a. (91). To ſwell and fall reciprocally, to boil.

ESTUATION, ĕs-tshû-â'shûn. s. The ſtate of boiling, reciprocation of riſe and fall.

ESURIENT, ê-zû'rê-ênt. a. (479). Hungry, voracious.

ESURINE, ĕzh'û-rine. a. (479). Corroding, eating.

ETC. ĕt-sĕt'ê-râ, &c. A contraction of the Latin words *Et cætera*, which ſignifies And ſo of the reſt.

To ETCH, ĕtſh. v. a. A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate.

ETERNAL, ê-tĕr'nâl. a. Without beginning or end; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, ê-tĕr'nâl. s. One of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETERNALIST, ê-tĕr'nâl-lĭſt. s. One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

To ETERNALIZE, ê-tĕr'nâl-lize. v. a. To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, ê-tĕr'nâl-lê. ad. Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.

ETERNE, ê-tĕrn'. a. Eternal, perpetual.

ETERNITY, ê-tĕr'nê-tê. s. Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETERNIZE, ê-tĕr'nize. v. a. To make endleſs, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, ê'*th*ĕr. s. An element more fine and ſubtile than air, air refined or ſublimed; the matter of the higheſt regions above; a chymical preparation.

ETHEREAL, ê-*th*ê'rê-âl. a. (88). Formed of ether; celeſtial, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, ê-*th*ê'rê-ûs. a. Formed of ether, heavenly.

ETHICAL, ĕ*th*'ê-kâl. a. (88). Moral, treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, ĕ*th*'ê-kâl-ê. ad. According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, ĕ*th*'ĭk. a. Moral, delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, ĕ*th*'ĭks. s. without the ſingular. The doctrine of morality, a ſyſtem of morality.

ETHNICK, ĕ*th*'nĭk. a. Heathen, Pagan, not Jewiſh, not Chriſtian.

ETHNICKS, ĕ*th*'nĭks. s. Heathens.

ETHOLOGICAL, ĕ*th*-ô lŏdje'ê-kâl. a. (530). Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY, ê-tê-ôl'ô-jê. s. An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

ETIQUETTE, ĕt-ê-kĕt'. s. (415). The polite form or manner of doing any thing; the ceremonial of good manners.

☞ This word crept into uſe ſome years after Johnſon wrote his Dictionary, nor have I found it in any other I have conſulted. I have ventured, however, to inſert it here, as it ſeems to be eſtabliſhed; and as it is more ſpecifick than *ceremonial*, it is certainly of uſe.

ETYMOLOGICAL, ĕt-ê-mô-lŏdje'ê-kâl. a. Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, ĕt-ê-môl'ô-jĭſt. s. One who ſearches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGY, ĕt-ê-môl'ô-jê. s. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

To EVACATE, ê-vâ'kâte. v. a. To empty out, to throw out.

To EVACUATE, ê-vâk'û-âte. v. a. To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory paſſages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUANT, ê-vâk'û-ânt. s. Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUATION, ê-vâk-û-â'shûn. s. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge; the practice of emptying the body by phyſick; diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVADE, ê-vâde'. v. a. To elude; to avoid; to eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.

To EVADE, ê-vâde'. v. n. To eſcape, to ſlip away; to practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.

EVAGATION, ĕv-â-gâ'shûn. s. The act of wandering, deviation.

☞ I am well aware that this and the two following words are often, by good ſpeakers, pronounced with the *e* in the firſt ſyllable long and open, but I think contrary to that correctneſs which ariſes from general analogy (530).

EVANESCENT, ĕv-â-nĕs'sĕnt. a. Vaniſhing, imperceptible.

EVANGELICAL, ĕv-ân-jĕl'ê-kâl. a. Agreeable to goſpel, conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel; contained in the goſpel.

EVANGELISM, ê-vân'jê-lizm. s. The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel.

EVANGELIST, ê-vân'jê-lĭſt. s. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus; a promulgator of the Chriſtian laws.

To EVANGELIZE, ê-vân'jê-lize. v. a. To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus.

EVANID, ê-vân'id. a. Faint, weak, evaneſcent.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Evaporable, ē-vāp'ō-rā-bl. a. (405). Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours.

To **Evaporate**, ē-vāp'ō-rāte. v. n. (91). To fly away in fumes or vapours.

To **Evaporate**, ē-vāp'ō-rāte. v. a. To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies.

Evaporation, ē-vāp-ō-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before.

Evasion, ē-vā'zhŭn. s. (49). Excuſe, ſubterfuge, ſophiſtry, artifice.

Evasive, ē-vā'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Practiſing evaſion, eluſive; containing an evaſion, ſophiſtical.

Eucharist, yū'kā-rĭſt. s. (353). The act of giving thanks, the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Eucharistical, yū-kā-rĭs'tē-kāl. a. Containing acts of thankſgivings; relating to the ſacrament of the Supper of the Lord.

Euchology, yū-kŏl'ō-jē. s. A formulary of prayers.

Eucrasy, yū'krā-sē. s. An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

Eve, ēve. } s. The cloſe of the day;
Even, ē'vn. } the vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday.

Even, ē'vn. a. (103). Level, not rugged; uniform, ſmooth; equal on both ſides; without any thing owed; calm, not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion; capable to be divided into equal parts.

To **Even**, ē'vn. v. a. To make even; to make out of debt; to make level.

Even, ē'vn. ad. A word of ſtrong aſſertions, verily; ſuppoſing that; notwithſtanding.

Evenhanded, ē'vn-hăn'dĕd. a. Impartial, equitable.

Evening, ē'vn-ĭng. s. The cloſe of the day, the beginning of night.

Evenly, ē'vn-lē. ad. Equally, uniformly; ſmoothly; impartially, without favour, or enmity.

Evenness, ē'vn-nĕs. s. State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of ſurface, levelneſs; freedom from inclination to either ſide; calmneſs, freedom from perturbation.

Eventide, ē'vn-tīde. s. The time of evening.

Event, ē-vĕnt'. s. An incident, any thing that happens; the conſequence of an action.

To **Eventerate**, ē-vĕn'tē-rāte. v. a. To rip up, to open the belly.

Eventful, ē-vĕnt'fŭl. a. Full of incidents.

To **Eventilate**, ē-vĕn'tē-lāte. v. a. To winnow, to ſift out; to examine, to diſcuſs.

Eventual, ē-vĕn'tſhū-ăl. a. Happening in conſequence of any thing, conſequential.

Eventually, ē-vĕn'tſhū-ăl-lē. ad. In the event, in the laſt reſult.

Ever, ĕv'ŭr. ad. (98). At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement, As ſoon as ever he had done it; it is often contracted into e'er.

Everbubbling, ĕv-ŭr-bŭb'lĭng. a. Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Everburning, ĕv-ŭr-bŭr'nĭng. a. Unextinguiſhed.

Everduring, ĕv-ŭr-dū'rĭng. a. Eternal, enduring without end.

Evergreen, ĕv-ŭr-grēēn'. a. Verdant throughout the year.

Evergreen, ĕv'ŭr-grēēn. s. A plant that retains its verdure throughout all the ſeaſons.

Everhonoured, ĕv-ŭr-ŏn'nŭrd. a. Always held in honour.

Everlasting, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng. a. Laſting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.

Everlasting, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng. s. Eternity.

Everlastingly, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng-lē. ad. Eternally, without end.

Everlastingness, ĕv-ŭr-lăs'tĭng-nĕs. s. Eternity, perpetuity.

Everliving, ĕv-ŭr-lĭv'ĭng. a. Living without end.

Evermore, ĕv-ŭr-mōre'. ad. Always, eternally.

To **Everse**, ē-vĕrſe'. v. a. To overthrow, to ſubvert.

To **Evert**, ē-vĕrt'. v. a. To deſtroy.

Every, ĕv'ŭr-ē. a. Each one of all.

Evesdropper, ēv'z'drŏp-pŭr. s. Some mean fellow that ſculks about the houſe in the night.

To **Evestigate**, ē-vĕs'tē-gāte. v. a. To ſearch out.

Eugh, yōō. s. A tree.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To EVICT, ė-vĭkt'. v. a. To take away by a ſentence of law; to prove.

EVICTION, ė-vĭk'ſhŭn. s. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation of a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

EVIDENCE, ĕv'ė-dėnſe. s. The ſtate of being evident, clearneſs; teſtimony, proof; witneſs, one that gives evidence.

To EVIDENCE, ĕv'ė-dėnſe. v. a. To prove, to make diſcovery of.

EVIDENT, ĕv'ė-dėnt. a. Plain, apparent, notorious.

EVIDENTLY, ĕv'ė-dėnt-lė. ad. Apparently, certainly.

EVIL, ē'vl. a. (159). Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miſerable; miſchievous, deſtructive.

EVIL, ē'vl. s. Wickedneſs, a crime; injury, miſchief, malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, diſeaſe.

EVIL, ē'vl. ad. Not well in whatever reſpect; injuriouſly, not kindly.

EVILAFFECTED, ė-vl-ăf-fĕk'tĕd. a. Not kind, not diſpoſed to kindneſs.

EVILDOER, ė-vl-dōō'ŭr. s. Malefactor.

EVILFAVOURED, ė-vl-fā'vŭrd. a. Ill-countenanced.

EVILFAVOUREDNESS, ė-vl-fā'vŭrd-nĕs. s. Deformity.

EVILMINDED, ē-vĭ mind'ĕd. a. Malicious, miſchievous.

EVILNESS, ē'vl-nĕs. s. Contrariety to goodneſs, badneſs of whatever kind.

EVILSPEAKING, ė vl-ſpē'king. s. Defamation, calumny.

EVILWISHING, ė-vl-wĭſh'ing. a. Wiſhing evil to, having no good will.

EVILWORKER, ė-vl-wŭrk'ŭr. s. One who does ill.

To EVINCE, ė-vĭnſe'. v. a. To prove, to ſhow.

EVINCIBLE, ė-vĭn'ſė-bl. a. Capable of proof, demonſtrable.

EVINCIBLY, ė-vĭn'ſė-blė. ad. In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To EVISCERATE, ė-vĭs'ſė-rāte. v. a. To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.

EVITABLE, ĕv'ė-tā-bl a. (405). Avoidable, that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.

To EVITATE, ĕv'ė-tāte. v. a. To avoid, to ſhun.

EVITATION, ĕv-ė-tā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of avoiding.

EULOGY, yū'lō-jė. s. Praiſe, encomium.

EUNUCH, yū'nŭk. s. One that is caſtrated.

EVOCATION, ĕv-ō-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of calling out.

EVOLATION, ĕv-ō-lā'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of flying away.

To EVOLVE, ė-vŏlv'. v. a. To unfold, to diſentangle.

To EVOLVE, ė-vŏlv'. v. n. To open itſelf, to diſcloſe itſelf.

EVOLUTION, ĕv-ō-lū'ſhŭn. s. (530). The act of unrolling or unfolding; the ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded; in tacticks, the motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up.

EVOMITION, ĕv-ō-mĭſh'ŭn. s. (530). The act of vomiting out.

EUPHONICAL, yū-fŏn'ė-kăl. a. Sounding agreeably.

EUPHONY, yū'fō-nė. s. An agreeable ſound, the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHORBIUM, yū-fōr'bė-ŭm. s. A plant, a gum.

EUPHRASY, yū'frā-ſė. s. (92). The herb Eyebright.

EUROCLYDON, yū-rŏk'lė-dŏn. s. A wind which blows between Eaſt and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.

EUROPEAN, yū-rō-pē'ăn. a. Belonging to Europe.

☞ This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered ſpeakers conſtantly adopt; but the learned, aſhamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third ſyllable, becauſe *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the ſame ſyllable by the ſame rule; while *Herculean* and *Cerulean* ſubmit to Engliſh analogy, and have the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, becauſe their penultimate in Latin is ſhort.

EURUS, yū'rŭs. s. The Eaſt wind.

EURYTHMY, yū'rĭ*th*-mė. s. Harmony, regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANASIA, yū-*th*ăn-ā'zhė-ā. } s.
EUTHANASY, yū-*th*ăn-ā'ſė. (92). } (453). An eaſy death.

☞ Of the accent of the firſt of theſe words, there can be no diſpute; but the laſt is the firſt angliciſed, and therefore admits of ſome diverſity. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Entick, Barclay, Baily, and the firſt editions of Dr. Johnſon, accent the laſt of theſe words on the antepenultimate, but the quarto edition of Johnſon on the penultimate: I ſuſpect, however, if we were ſtrictly to follow our own analogy, that we ought to place the accent on the firſt ſyllable; for as

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

this termination is not enclitical (513), it ſeems to be under the ſame predicament as *Academy*, *Irreparable*, &c. which ſee.

EVULGATION, ê-vûl-gâ'ſhûn. s. The act of divulging.

EVULSION, ê-vûl'ſhûn. s. The act of plucking out.

EWE, yû. s. (268). The ſhe ſheep.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, as if written *yoe*, which muſt be carefully avoided.

EWER, yû'ûr. s. (98). A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

EWRY, yû'rê. s. An office in the king's houſehold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX, êks, or êgz. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw *out*.

☞ The *x* in this inſeparable prepoſition is, with reſpect to ſound, under the ſame predicament as the *s* in *Dis*; which ſee (425).

To EXACERBATE, êgz-âs'êr-bâte. v. a. To embitter, to exaſperate.

EXACERBATION, êgz-âs-êr-bâ'ſhûn. s. Encreaſe of malignity, augmented force or ſeverity.

EXACERVATION, êgz-âs-sêr-vâ'ſhûn. s. The act of heaping up.

EXACT, êgz-âkt'. a. (478). Nice; methodical; accurate; honeſt, ſtrict, punctual.

To EXACT, êgz-âkt'. v. a. To require authoritatively; to demand of right.

To EXACT, êgz-âkt'. v. n. To practiſe extortion.

EXACTER, êgz-âk-tûr. s. (98). Extortioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands.

EXACTION, êgz-âkt'ſhûn. s. Extortion, unjuſt demand; a toll, a tribute ſeverely levied.

EXACTLY, êgz-âkt'lê. ad. Accurately, nicely.

EXACTNESS, êgz-âkt'nês. s. Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct, ſtrictneſs of manners.

To EXAGGERATE, êgz-âdje'ê-râte. v. a. To heighten by repreſentation.

☞ This word is ſometimes heard with the double *g* hard, as in *dagger*; but every one who has a ſcrap of Latin knows, that *exaggerate*, comes from *exaggero*, and that all words from that language have the *g* ſoft before *e* and *i*; the third ſyllable, therefore, muſt have the *e* ſoft. But it will be ſaid, that, according to the laws of pronunciation, the firſt *g* ought to be hard as the firſt *c* is in *flaccid*, *ſiccity*, &c. To which it may be anſwered, that, ſtrictly ſpeaking, it ought to be ſo; but polite uſage has ſo fixed the firſt as well as the laſt *g* in the ſoft ſound, that none but a confirmed pedant would have the boldneſs to pronounce them differently.

This uſage too we find is not without all foundation in analogy. Wherever there is a conſiderable difficulty in keeping ſounds ſeparate, they will infallibly run into each other. This is obſervable in the ſound of *ſ*, which, when final, always adopts the ſound of *z* when a flat conſonant precedes (434); the firſt *ſ* likewiſe in the terminations *ſeſſion*, *miſſion*, &c. neceſſarily runs into the ſound of *ſh* like laſt *ſ*: but it may be ſaid, that the firſt *g* in *exaggerate* has no ſuch relation to the ſecond as *ſ* has to *ſh*; and that this very difference between the two conſonants makes us preſerve the firſt *c* in *flaccid* and *ſiccity* in its hard ſound of *k*, which is perfectly diſtinct from the other ſound of *c*, which is nothing more than *s*. To this it can only be replied by way of mitigation, that hard *g* and ſoft *g* or *j* are formed nearer together in the mouth than hard *c* or *k* and ſoft *c* or *ſ*; and therefore as they are more liable to coaleſce, their coaleſcence is more excuſable.

EXAGGERATION, êgz-âdje-ê-râ'ſhûn. s. The act of keeping together; hyperbolical amplification.

To EXAGITATE, êgz-âdje'ê-tâte. v. a. To ſhake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, êgz-âdje ê-tâ'ſhûn. s. The act of ſhaking.

To EXALT, êgz-âlt'. v. a. To raiſe on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praiſe, to extol, to magnify; to elevate in diction or ſentiment.

EXALTATION, êgz-al-tâ'ſhûn. s. The act of raiſing on high; elevation in power or dignity; moſt elevated ſtate, ſtate of greatneſs or dignity.

EXAMEN, êgz-â'mên. s. (503). Examination, diſquiſition.

EXAMINATE, êgz-âm'ê-nâte. s. The perſon examined.

EXAMINATION, êgz-âm-ê-nâ'ſhûn. s. The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment.

EXAMINATOR, êgz-âm'ê-nâ-tûr. s. (521). An examiner, an inquirer.

To EXAMINE, êgz-âm'in. v. a. (140). To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witneſs; to try the truth or falſehood of any propoſition; to try by experiment, to narrowly

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—öil;—pôůnd;—*th*in, THIS.

sift, to ſcan; to make inquiry into, to ſearch into, to ſcrutiniſe.

EXAMINER, ĕgz-ăm'ĕ-nŭr. s. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who ſearches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLE, ĕgz-ăm'pl. s. (478). Copy or pattern, that which is propoſed to be reſembled; precedent, former inſtance of the like; a perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern; one puniſhed for the admonition of others; inſtances in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, ĕk-săng'gwē-ŭs a. Having no blood.—See EXICCATE.

EXANIMATE, ĕgz-ăn'ĕ-mâte. a. Lifeleſs, dead; ſpiritleſs, depreſſed.

EXANIMATION, ĕgz-ăn-ĕ-mā'shŭn. s. Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, ĕgz-ăn'ĕ-mŭs. a. Lifeleſs, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, ĕks-ăn-*th*ĕm'ă-tă. s. Eruptions, puſtules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, ĕks-ăn-*th*ĕm'ă-tŭs. a. Puſtulous, eruptive.

To EXANTLATE, ĕgz-ănt'lâte. v. a. To draw out; to exhauſt, to waſte away.

EXANTLATION, ĕks-ănt-lā'shŭn. s. The act of drawing out.

EXARTICULATION, ĕks-ăr-tik-ū-lā'shŭn. s. The diſlocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE, ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-âte. v. a. To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.

EXASPERATER, ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-â-tŭr. s. He that exaſperates or provokes.

EXASPERATION, ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Aggravation, malignant repreſentation; provocation, irritation.

To EXAUCTORATE, ĕgz-âwk'tŏ-râte. v. a. To diſmiſs from ſervice; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, ĕgz-âwk'tŏ-rā'shŭn. s. Diſmiſſion from ſervice; deprivation, degradation.

EXCANDESCENCE, ĕks-kăn-dĕs'sĕnſe. (510).
EXCANDESCENCY, ĕks-kăn-dĕs'sĕn-sē. } s.
Heat, the ſtate of growing hot; anger, the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, ĕks-kăn-tā'shŭn. s. Diſenchantment by a counter charm.

To EXCARNATE, ĕks-kăr'nâte. v. a. To clear from fleſh.

EXCARNIFICATION, ĕks-kăr-nē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of taking away the fleſh.

To EXCAVATE, ĕks-kă'vâte. v. a. To hollow, to cut into hollow.

EXCAVATION, ĕks-kă-vā'shŭn. s. The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.

To EXCEED, ĕk-sēēd'. v. a. To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to ſurpaſs.

To EXCEED, ĕk-sēēd'. v. n. To go too far, to paſs the bounds of fitneſs; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, ĕk-sēē'dĭng. part. a. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, ĕk-sēē'dĭng-lē. ad. To a great degree.

To EXCEL, ĕk-sĕl'. v. a. To outgo in good qualities, to ſurpaſs.

To EXCEL, ĕk-sĕl'. v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnſe.
EXCELLENCY, ĕk'sĕl-lĕn-sē. } s. Dignity, high rank; the ſtate of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, uſually applied to ambaſſadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt. a. Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLENTLY, ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt-lē. ad. Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

To EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt'. v. a. To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept or poſition.

To EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt'. v. n. To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, ĕk-sĕpt'. prep. Excluſively of, without incluſion of; unleſs.

EXCEPTING, ĕk-sĕp'tĭng. prep. Without incluſion of, with exception of.

EXCEPTION, ĕk-sĕp'shŭn. s. Excluſive from the things comprehended in a precept or poſition; thing excepted, or ſpecified in exception; objection, cavil; peeviſh diſlike, offence taken.

EXCEPTIONABLE, ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-bl. a. Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, ĕk-sĕp'shŭs. a. Peeviſh, forward.

EXCEPTIVE, ĕk-sĕp'tĭv. a. Including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, ĕk-sĕpt'lĕs. a. Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, ĕk-sĕp'tŭr. s. (166). Objector.

To EXCERN, ĕk-sĕrn'. v. a. To ſtrain out, to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers.

EXCERPTION, ĕk-sĕrp'shŭn. s. The act

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

of gleaning, ſelecting; the thing gleaned or ſelected.

EXCESS, ĕk-sĕs'. s. More than enough, ſuperfluity; intemperance, unreaſonable indulgence; tranſgreſſion of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, ĕk-sĕs'sĭv. a. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

EXCESSIVELY, ĕk-sĕs'sĭv-lē. ad. Exceedingly, eminently.

To EXCHANGE, ĕks-tſhānje'. v. a. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, ĕks-tſhānje'. s. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs.

EXCHANGER, ĕks-tſhān'jŭr. s. One who practiſes exchange.

EXCHEQUER, ĕks-tſhĕk'ŭr. s. The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCISE, ĕk-sīze'. s. A tax levied upon commodities.

To EXCISE, ĕk-sīze'. v. a. To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing.

EXCISEMAN, ĕk-sīze'măn. s. (88). An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCISION, ĕk-sĭzh'ŭn. s. (451). Extirpation, deſtruction.

EXCITATION, ĕk-sĕ-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

To EXCITE, ĕk-sīte'. v. a. To rouſe, to animate, to ſtir up, to encourage.

EXCITEMENT, ĕk-sīte'mĕnt. s. The motive by which one is ſtirred up.

EXCITER, ĕk-sī'tŭr. s. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion.

To EXCLAIM, ĕks-klāme'. v. n. To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.

EXCLAMATION, ĕkſ-klă-mā'ſhŭn. s. Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked thus !

EXCLAIMER, ĕks-klā'mŭr. s. One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAMATORY, ĕks-klăm'ă-tŭr-ē. a. (512) (557). Practiſing exclamation; containing exclamation.

To EXCLUDE, ĕks-klūde'. v. a. To ſhut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.

EXCLUSION, ĕks-klū-ſhŭn. s. The act of ſhutting out; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception; the diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLUSIVE, ĕks-klū'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number; excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, ĕks-klū'sĭv-lē. ad. Without admiſſion of another to participation; without comprehenſion in any account or number.

To EXCOCT, ĕks-kŏkt'. v. a. To boil up.

To EXCOGITATE, ĕks-kŏdje'ē-tāte. v. a. To invent, to ſtrike out by thinking.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, ĕks-kŏm-mū'nē-kāte. v. a. To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure.

☞ Some ſmatterers in elocution are trying to pronounce this word with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, and thus leave the three laſt ſyllables unaccented; as if harſhneſs and difficulty of pronunciation were the teſts of propriety. The next word will admit of the accent on this ſyllable, as another muſt be placed on the fifth; but if a ſecondary accent be neceſſary, it ought to be rather on the firſt ſyllable (522).

EXCOMMUNICATION, ĕkſ-kŏm-mū-nē-kā'ſhŭn. s. An eccleſiaſtical interdict, excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church.

To EXCORIATE, ĕkſ-kō'rē-āte. v. a. To flay, to ſtrip off the ſkin.

EXCORIATION, ĕkſ-kō-rē-ā'ſhŭn. s. Loſs of ſkin, privation of ſkin, the act of flaying.

EXCORTICATION, ĕkſ-kŏr-tē-kā'ſhŭn. s. Pulling the bark off any thing.

EXCREMENT, ĕks'krē-mĕnt. s. That which is thrown out as uſeleſs from the natural paſſages of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, ĕkſ-krē-mĕn'tăl. a. That which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, ĕkſ-krē-mĕn-tĭſh'ŭs. a. Containing excrements, conſiſting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRESCENCE, ĕkſ-krĕs'sĕnſe. } s.
EXCRESCENCY, ĕkſ-krĕs'sĕn-sē. }
(510). Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production.

EXCRESCENT, ĕkſ-krĕs'sĕnt. a. That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity.

EXCRETION, ĕkſ-krē'ſhŭn. s. Separation of animal ſubſtance.

EXCRETIVE, ĕks'krē-tĭv. a. Having the power of ejecting excrements.

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—óil;—pôůnd;—*thin*, THIS.

EXCRETORY, ĕks'krė-tůr-ė. a. Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts.—For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

EXCRUCIABLE, ĕkſ-krôô'ſhė-â-bl. a. Liable to torment.

To EXCRUCIATE, ĕkſ-krôô'ſhė-âte. v. a. (542). To torture, to torment.

EXCUBATION, ĕkſ-kù-bâ'ſhůn. s. The act of watching all night.

To EXCULPATE, ĕkſ-kůl'pâte. v. a. To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCURSION, ĕkſ-kůr'ſhůn. s. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path; an expedition into ſome diſtant part; digreſſion.

EXCURSIVE, ĕkſ-kůr'ſiv. a. (157). Rambling, wandering, deviating.

EXCUSABLE, ĕkſ-kù'zâ-bl. a. Pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, ĕkſ-kù'zâ-bl-nĕs. s. Pardonableneſs, capability to be excuſed.

EXCUSATION, ĕkſ-kù-zâ'ſhůn. s. Excuſe, plea, apology.

EXCUSATORY, ĕkſ-kù'zâ-tůr-ė. a. Pleading excuſe, apologetical.—For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK (512).

To EXCUSE, ĕkſ-kůze'. v. a. (437). To extenuate by apology; to diſengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCUSE, ĕkſ-kůſe'. s. Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excuſing; cauſe for which one is excuſed.

EXCUSELESS, ĕkſ-kůſe'lĕs. a. That for which no excuſe can be given.

EXCUSER, ĕkſ-kù'zůr. s. One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

To EXCUSS, ĕkſ-kůs'. v. a. To ſeize and detain by law.

EXCUSSION, ĕkſ-kůſh'ůn. s. Seizure by law.

EXECRABLE, ĕk'ſė-krâ-bl. a. (405). Hateful, deteſtable, accurſed.

EXECRABLY, ĕk'ſė-krâ-blė. ad. Curſedly, abominably.

To EXECRATE, ĕk'ſė-kråte. v. a. To curſe, to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRATION, ĕk ſė-kra'ſhůn. s. Curſe, imprecation of evil.

To EXECUTE, ĕk'ſė-kůte. v. a. To put in act, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of juſtice.

EXECUTION, ĕk-ſė-kù'ſhůn. s. Performance, practice; the laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods; capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law; deſtruction, ſlaughter.

EXECUTIONER, ĕk-ſė-kù'ſhůn-ůr. s. He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital puniſhment.

EXECUTIVE, ĕgz-ĕk'ù-tĭv. a. (478). Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legiſlative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, ĕgz-ĕk'ù-tůr. s. (166). He that is entruſted to perform the will of a teſtator.

☞ When this word ſignifies one who performs any thing in general, the accent is on the ſame ſyllable as on the verb to *Execute*.

EXECUTORSHIP, ĕgz-ĕk'ù-tůr-ſhĭp. s. The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, ĕgz-ĕk'ù-trĭks. s. A woman inſtructed to perform the will of the teſtator.

EXEGESIS, ĕkſ-ė-jė'ſĭs. s. (478) (520). An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, ĕkſ-ė-jĕt'ė-kâl. a. Explanatory, expoſitory.

EXEMPLAR, ĕgz-ĕm'plâr. s. (88). A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, ĕgz'ĕm-plâr-ė-lė. ad. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation; in ſuch a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, ĕgz'ĕm-plâr-ė-nĕs. s. State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, ĕgz'ĕm-plâr-ė. a. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation; ſuch as may give warning to others.

☞ I have given the firſt ſyllable of this word, and the ſubſtantive and adverb formed from it, the flat ſound of *x*, directly contrary to analogy, becauſe I think it agreeable to the beſt uſage; and in this caſe, analogy muſt be ſilent, though I think it ought to be a ſilence of complaiſance rather than of conſent (425) (478).

EXEMPLIFICATION, ĕgz-ĕm-plė-fė-kâ'ſhůn. s. A copy, a tranſcript; an illuſtration by example.

To EXEMPLIFY, ĕgz-ĕm'plė-fi. v. a. (183). To illuſtrate by example; to tranſcribe, to copy.

To EXEMPT, ĕgz-ĕmt'. v. a. (412). To privilege, to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, ĕgz-ĕmt'. a. Free by privilege; not ſubject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, ĕgz-ĕm'ſhůn. s. Immunity, privilege, freedom from impoſts.

EXEMPTITIOUS, ĕgz-ĕm-tĭſh'ůs. a. Separable, that which may be taken from another.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To EXENTERATE, ĕgz-ĕn'tĕr-āte. v. a. To embowel.

EXENTERATION, ĕgz-ĕn-tĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUIAL, ĕgz-ē'kwē-ăl. a. Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, ĕks'ē-kwīz. s. without a singular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCENT, ĕgz-ĕr'sĕnt. a. Practising, following any calling.

EXERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-sīze. s. (478). Labour of the body for health or amusements; preparatory practice in order to skill; practice, outward performance; task, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

To EXERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-sīze. v. a. To employ; to train by use to any act; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To EXERCISE, ĕks'ĕr-sīze. v. n. To use exercise, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, ĕks'ĕr-sī-zŭr. s. He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, ĕgz-ĕr-sē-tā'shŭn. s. Exercise; practice, use.

To EXERT, ĕgz-ĕrt'. v. a. (478). To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, ĕgz-ĕr'shŭn. s. The act of exerting, effort.

EXESION, ĕgz-ē'zhŭn. s. The act of eating through.

EXESTUATION, ĕgz-ĕs'tshŭ-ā'shŭn. s. The state of boiling.

To EXFOLIATE, ĕks-fō'lē-āte. v. n. To shell off, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

EXFOLIATION, ĕks-fō-lē-ā'shŭn. s. The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

EXFOLIATIVE, ĕks-fō'lē-ā-tĭv. a. That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, ĕgz-hā'lā-bl. a. (405). That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, ĕks-hā-lā'shŭn. s. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.

To EXHALE, ĕgz hāle'. v. a. (478). To send or draw out vapours or fumes.

☞ Though the ablest grammarians (Beauzée Grammaire Générale, tom. I. p. 66.) have determined *H* to be a consonant, they have not decided whether it belongs to the flat or sharp class. If we consult our ear when we place an unaccented *x* before it, we shall judge it belongs to the former, as the *x* in this situation generally slides into *gz*.

EXHALEMENT, ĕgz-hāle'mĕnt. s. Matter exhaled, vapour.

To EXHAUST, ĕgz-hâwst'. v. a. (425). To drain, to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.

EXHAUSTION, ĕgz-hâws'tshŭn. s. (464). The act of drawing.

EXHAUSTLESS, ĕgz-hâwst'lĕs. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

To EXHIBIT, ĕgz-hĭb'ĭt. v. a. (478) To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.

EXHIBITER, ĕgz-hĭb'ĭt-ŭr. s. He that offers any thing.

EXHIBITION, ĕks-hē-bĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.

To EXHILARATE, ĕgz-hĭl'ă-rāte. v. a To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, ĕgz-hĭl'ă-rā'shŭn. s. The act of giving gayety; the state of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, ĕgz-hôrt'. v. a. To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, ĕks-hôr-tā'shŭn. s. The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATORY, ĕgz-hôr'tā-tŭr-ē. a. Tending to exhort. For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK (512).

EXHORTER, ĕgz-hôr'tŭr. s. One who exhorts.

To EXICCATE, ĕk sĭk'kāte. v. a. To dry.

☞ The first syllable of this word (strictly speaking) ought to be pronounced according to the rule laid down under the preposition *Ex*: but in this pronunciation we totally lose the sharp *s* which commences the Latin word *sicco*, to dry; of which this word is compounded; and thus the sound of the word is radically injured, and its etymology lost. But it will be said, the Latins made the same excision of the radical *s* on account of the coincidence with the *s* contained in the *x* of the preposition, and wrote the word *exicco*. It is allowed these corruptions obtained amongst them, as amongst us; though it is doubtful whether the same inconvenience arose amongst them in this word as with us: for Vossius makes it highly probable that the Latins never gave the flat sound *egz* to the letter *x*; and the best manuscripts inform us, that writing this word with an *x*, as *exsicco*, and thus preserving the composition distinct and perfect, is the most accurate orthography.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

EXICCATION, ĕk-sĭk-kā'shŭn. s. Act of drying up, ſtate of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk'kā-tĭv. a. (512). Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, ĕk'sē-jĕnſe. } s. Demand,
EXIGENCY, ĕk'sē-jĕn-sē. } want, need; preſſing neceſſity, diſtreſs, ſudden occaſion.

EXIGENT, ĕk'sē-jĕnt. s. Preſſing buſineſs, occaſion that requires immediate help.

EXIGUITY, ĕkſ-ē-gū'ē-tē. s. Smallneſs, diminutiveneſs.

EXIGUOUS, ĕgz-ĭg'ū-ŭs. a. Small, diminutive, little.

EXILE, ĕks'ile. s. Baniſhment, ſtate of being baniſhed; the perſon baniſhed.

☞ This word, as a ſubſtantive, has the accent always on the firſt ſyllable; as a verb, it was formerly accented on either ſyllable; but it is now, as Mr. Nares obſerves, univerſally accented as the noun.

EXILE, ĕg-zīle'. a. (178). Small, ſlender, not full.

☞ This word as an adjective derived from the Latin *exilis*, is by Nares, Sheridan, Aſh, and Entick, accented on the laſt ſyllable. The third edition of Johnſon's folio edition has the accent on the laſt alſo; but the quarto edition has it on the firſt. Authority is certainly on the ſide of the ultimate accent; but it may be queſtioned whether it is not contrary to analogy, for the penultimate *i* being long in Latin has no neceſſary influence on the Engliſh word, any more than it has on *hoſtile*, *ſervile*, &c.

To EXILE, ĕg-zīle'. v. a. (492). To baniſh, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, ĕg-zīle'mĕnt. s. Baniſhment.

EXILITION, ĕkſ-ē-lĭſh'ŭn. s. Slenderneſs, ſmallneſs.

EXIMIOUS, ĕg-zĭm'ē-ŭs. a. Famous, eminent.

To EXIST, ĕg-zĭſt'. v. n. (478). To be, to have a being.

EXISTENCE, ĕg-zĭs'tĕnſe. } s. State
EXISTENCY, ĕg-zĭs'tĕn-sē. } of being, actual poſſeſſion of being.

EXISTENT, ĕg-zĭs'tĕnt. a. In being, in poſſeſſion of being.

EXISTIMATION, ĕg-zĭſ-tē-mā'shŭn. s. Opinion; eſteem.

EXIT, ĕks'it. s. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.

EXITIAL, ĕgz-ĭſh'yăl. (113). } a.
EXITIOUS, ĕgz-ĭſh'yŭs. } Deſtructive, fatal, mortal.

EXODUS, ĕks'ŏ-dŭs. } s. Departure,
EXODY, ĕks'ŏ-dē. } journey from a place; the ſecond book of Moſes is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

EXOLETE, ĕks'ŏ-lēte. a. Obſolete; out of uſe.

To EXOLVE, ĕgz-ŏlv'. v. a. To looſe, to pay.

EXOMPHALOS, ĕgz-ŏm'fă-lŏs. s. A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE, ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-āte. v. a. To unload, to diſburden.

EXONERATION, ĕgz-ŏn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of diſburdening.

EXOPTABLE, ĕgz-ŏp'tă-bl. a. Deſirable, to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

EXORABLE, ĕks'ŏ-rā-bl. a. (405). To be moved by intreaty.

EXORBITANCE, ĕgz-ŏr'bē-tănſe. } s.
EXORBITANCY, ĕgz-ŏr'bē-tăn-sē. } Enormity, groſs deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundleſs depravity.

EXORBITANT, ĕgz-ŏr'bē-tănt. a. Enormous, beyond due proportion, exceſſive.

To EXORCISE, ĕks'ŏr-sīze. v. a. To adjure by ſome holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits.

EXORCISER, ĕks'ŏr-sī-zŭr. s. One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

EXORCISM, ĕks'ŏr-sĭzm. s. The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, ĕks'ŏr-sĭſt. s. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits.

EXORDIUM, ĕgz-ŏr'dē-ŭm. s. A formal preface, the proemial part of a compoſition.

EXORNATION, ĕkſ-ŏr-nā'shŭn. s. Ornament, decoration, embelliſhment.

EXOSSATED, ĕgz-ŏs'să-tĕd. a. Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, ĕgz-ŏſh'shē-ŭs. a. Wanting bones, boneleſs.

EXOSTOSIS, ĕkſ-ŏſ-tō'sĭs. s. (520). Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

☞ I have in the accentuation of this word differed from Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Aſh, and have adhered to a Medical Dictionary, which places the accent regularly on the penultimate.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

EXOTICK, ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk. a. Foreign, not produced in our own country.

To EXPAND, ĕk-ſpănd'. v. a. To ſpread, to lay open as a net or ſheet; to dilate, to ſpread out every way.

EXPANSE, ĕk-ſpănſe'. s. A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, ĕk-ſpăn-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Capacity of extenſion, poſſibility to be expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, ĕk-ſpăn'sĕ-bl. a. Capable to be extended.

EXPANSION, ĕkſ-păn'ſhŭn. s. The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface; the act of ſpreading out; extent; pure ſpace.

EXPANSIVE, ĕkſ-păn'sĭv. a. (428). Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface.

To EXPATIATE, ĕk-ſpā'ſhē-āte. v. n. (542). To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

To EXPECT, ĕk-ſpĕkt'. v. a. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTABLE, ĕk-ſpĕk'tă-bl. a. To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, ĕk-ſpĕk'tănſe. } s. The
EXPECTANCY, ĕk-ſpĕk'tăn-ſē. } act or ſtate of expecting; ſomething expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, ĕk-ſpĕk'tănt. a. Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, ĕk-ſpĕk'tănt. s. One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, ĕk-ſpĕk-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of expecting; the ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear, proſpect of any thing good to come; a ſtate in which ſome thing excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, ĕk-ſpĕk'tŭr. s. One who has hopes of ſomething; one who waits for another.

To EXPECTORATE, ĕkſ-pĕk'tō-rāte. v. a. To eject from the breaſt.

EXPECTORATION, ĕkſ-pĕk-tō-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt; the diſcharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, ĕkſ-pĕk'tō-rā-tĭv. a. (512). Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, ĕkſ-pē'dē-ēnſe. } s.
EXPEDIENCY, ĕkſ-pē'dē-ĕn-ſē. } (376.) Fitneſs, propriety, ſuitableneſs to an end; expedition, adventure; haſte, deſpatch.

EXPEDIENT, ĕkſ-pē'dē-ĕnt, or ĕx-pē'jē-ĕnt. a. (293). Proper, fit, convenient, ſuitable; quick, expeditious.

EXPEDIENT, ĕkſ-pē'dē-ĕnt. s. That which helps forward, as means to an end; a ſhift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY, ĕkſ-pē'dē-ĕnt-lē. ad. Fitly, ſuitably, conveniently; haſtily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, ĕks'pē-dīte. v. n. To facilitate, to free from impediment; to haſten, to quicken; to deſpatch, to iſſue from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, ĕks'pē-dīte. a. Quick, haſty, ſoon performed; eaſy, diſencumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile; light armed.

EXPEDITELY, ĕks'pē-dīte-lē. ad. With quickneſs, readineſs, haſte.

EXPEDITION, ĕkſ-pē-dĭſh'ŭn. s. Haſte, ſpeed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

EXPEDITIOUS, ĕkſ-pē-dĭſh'ŭs. a. Speedy, quick, ſwift.

To EXPEL, ĕkſ-pĕl'. v. a. To drive out, to force away; to baniſh, to drive from the place of reſidence.

EXPELLER, ĕkſ-pĕl'lŭr. s. One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, ĕkſ-pĕnd'. v. a. To lay out, to ſpend.

EXPENSE, ĕkſ-pĕnſe'. s. Coſt, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, ĕkſ-pĕnſe'fŭl. a. Coſtly, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, ĕkſ-pĕnſe'lĕs. a. Without coſt.

EXPENSIVE, ĕkſ-pĕn'sĭv. a. (428). Given to expenſe, extravagant, luxurious; coſtly, requiring expenſe.

EXPENSIVELY, ĕkſ-pĕn'sĭv-lē. ad. With great expenſe.

EXPENSIVENESS, ĕkſ-pĕn'sĭv-nĕs. s. Addiction to expenſe, extravagance; coſtlineſs.

EXPERIENCE, ĕkſ-pē'rē-ĕnſe. s. Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.

To EXPERIENCE, ĕkſ-pē'rē-ĕnce. v. a. To try, to practiſe; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, ĕkſ-pē'rē-ĕnſt. part. a. Made ſkilful by experience; wiſe by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, ĕkſ-pē'rē-ĕn-ſŭr. s. One who makes trial: a practiſer of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, ĕkſ-pĕr'ē-mĕnt. s. Trial of any thing, ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENTAL, ĕkſ-pĕr-ē-mĕn'tăl. a. Pertaining to experiment: built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

EXPERIMENTALLY, ĕkſ-pĕr-ė-mĕn'tăl-lė. ad. By experience, by trial.

EXPERIMENTER, ĕkſ-pĕr'ė-mĕn-tŭr. s. One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, ĕkſ-pĕrt'. a. Skilful; ready, dexterous.

EXPERTLY, ĕkſ-pĕrt'lė. ad. In a ſkilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, ĕkſ-pĕrt'nĕs. s. Skill, readineſs.

EXPIABLE, ĕks'pė-ă-bl. a. (405). Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE, ĕks'pė-āte. v. a. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety, to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, ĕkſ-pė-ā'ſhŭn. s. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, ĕks'pė-ă-tŭr-ė. a. (512). Having the power of expiation.—For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

EXPILATION, ĕkſ-pė-lā'ſhŭn. s. Robbery.

EXPIRATION, ĕkſ-pė-rā'ſhŭn. s. The act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs; the laſt emiſſion of breath, death, evaporation, act of fuming out; vapour, matter expired; the concluſion of any limited time.

To EXPIRE, ĕk-ſpīre'. v. a. To breathe out; to exhale, to ſend out in exhalations.

To EXPIRE, ĕk-ſpīre'. v. n. To die, to breathe the laſt; to conclude, to come to an end.

To EXPLAIN, ĕkſ-plāne'. v. a. To expound, to illuſtrate, to clear.

EXPLAINABLE, ĕkſ-plāne'ă-bl. a. Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER, ĕkſ-plāne'ŭr. s. Expoſitor, interpreter, commentator.

EXPLANATION, ĕkſ-plă-nā'ſhŭn. s. The act of explaining or interpreting; the ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY, ĕkſ-plăn'ă-tŭr-ė. a. Containing explanation.—For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK, and Principles, No. 557.

EXPLETIVE, ĕks'plė-tĭv. s. (157). Something uſed only to take up room.

EXPLICABLE, ĕks'plė-kă-bl. a. Explainable, poſſible to be explained.

To EXPLICATE, ĕks'plė-kāte. v. a. To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.

EXPLICATION, ĕkſ-plė-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of opening, unfolding or expanding; the act of explaining, interpretation, explanation; the ſenſe given by an explainer.

EXPLICATIVE, ĕks'plė-kă-tĭv. a. Having a tendency to explain.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He has placed the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, with the authority of every Dictionary, and of every good Speaker, againſt him. In the firſt edition of this Dictionary, when I ſuppoſed Mr. Sheridan's accentuation of this word agreeable to analogy, I did not recollect the verb to *explicate*, whence it is derived, and which, in my opinion, ought to determine its accentuation.—See Principles, No. 512. Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Aſh, Entick, and Barclay, place the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as I have done.

EXPLICATOR, ĕks'plė-kā-tŭr. s. Expounded, interpreter, explainer.

EXPLICIT, ĕkſ-plĭs'ĭt. a. Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.

EXPLICITLY, ĕkſ-plĭs'ĭt-lė. ad. Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.

To EXPLODE, ĕkſ-plōde'. v. a. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt; to drive out with noiſe and violence.

EXPLODER, ĕkſ-plō'dŭr. s. An hiſſer, one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT, ĕkſ-plŏĭt'. s. A deſign accompliſhed, an achievement, a ſucceſsful attempt.

To EXPLORATE, ĕkſ-plō'rāte. v. a. To ſearch out.

EXPLORATION, ĕks-plō-rā'ſhŭn. s. Search, examination.

EXPLORATOR, ĕkſ-plō-rā'tŭr. s. One who ſearches; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY, ĕkſ-plōr'ă-tŭr-ė. a. Searching, examining.

☞ In this word, as in *Declaratory*, we may perceive the ſhortening power of the preantepenultimate accent; which, like the antepenultimate, when not followed by a diphthong, ſhortens every vowel but *u* (511) (535).

To EXPLORE, ĕkſ-plōre'. v. a. (503, *n.*) To try, to ſearch into, to examine by trial.

EXPLOREMENT, ĕkſ-plōre'mĕnt. s. Search, trial.

EXPLOSION, ĕkſ-plō'zhŭn. s. The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence.

EXPLOSIVE, ĕkſ-plō'ſĭv. a (158) (428). Driving out with noiſe and violence.

To EXPORT, ĕkſ-pōrt'. v. a. To carry out of a country.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

EXPORT, ĕks'pōrt. s. (492). Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION, ĕks-pōr-tā'shŭn. s. The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To EXPOSE, ĕks-pōze'. v. a. To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to cenſure or ridicule; to put in danger; to caſt out to chance.

EXPOSITION, ĕks-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air; explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITOR, ĕks-pŏz'ĕ-tŭr. s. Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

To EXPOSTULATE, ĕks-pŏs'tshŭ-lāte. v. n. (463). To canvaſs with another, to debate; to remonſtrate in a friendly manner.

EXPOSTULATION, ĕks-pŏs-tshŭ-lā'shŭn. s. Debate, diſcuſſion of an affair; charge, accuſation.

EXPOSTULATOR, ĕks-pŏs'tshŭ-lā-tŭr. s. (521). One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, ĕks-pŏs'tshŭ-lā-tŭr-ē. a. (463) (512). Containing expoſtulation.

EXPOSURE, ĕks-pō'zhŭre. s. The act of expoſing; the ſtate of being expoſed; the ſtate of being in danger; ſituation, as to ſun and air.

To EXPOUND, ĕks-pŏŭnd'. v. a. To explain, to clear, to interpret.

EXPOUNDER, ĕks-pŏŭn'dŭr. s. Explainer, interpreter.

To EXPRESS, ĕks-prĕs'. v. a. To repreſent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, ſculpture, painting; to repreſent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.

EXPRESS, ĕks-prĕs'. a. Copied, reſembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpoſe, for a particular end.

EXPRESS, ĕks-prĕs'. s. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe; a meſſage ſent.

EXPRESSIBLE, ĕks-prĕs'sē-bl. a. That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRESSION, ĕks-prĕsh'ŭn. s. The act or power of repreſenting any thing; the form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phraſe, a mode of ſpeech; the act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs.

EXPRESSIVE, ĕks-prĕs'sĭv. a. Having the power of utterance or repreſentation.

EXPRESSIVELY, ĕks-prĕs'sĭv-lē. ad. In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, ĕks-prĕs'sĭv-nĕs. s. The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.

EXPRESSLY, ĕks-prĕs'lē. ad. In direct terms, not by inclination.

EXPRESSURE, ĕks-prĕsh'ŭre. s. (452). Expreſſion, utterance; the form, the likeneſs repreſented; the mark, the impreſſion.

EXPROBRATE, ĕks-prō'brāte. v. a. To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, ĕks-prō-brā'shŭn. s. Scornful charge, reproachful accuſation.

To EXPROPRIATE, ĕks-prō'prē-āte. v. a. To relinquiſh one's property.

To EXPUGN, ĕks-pūne'. v. a. (385) (386). To conquer, to take by aſſault.

EXPUGNATION, ĕks-pŭg-nā'shŭn. s. Conqueſt, the act of taking by aſſault.

To EXPULSE, ĕks-pŭlse'. v. a. To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, ĕks-pŭl'shŭn. s. The act of expelling or driving out; the ſtate of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, ĕks-pŭl'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of expulſion.

EXPUNCTION, ĕks-pŭngk'shŭn. s. Abſolution.

To EXPUNGE, ĕks-pŭnje'. v. a. To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, ĕks-pŭr-gā'shŭn. s. The act of purging or cleaning; purification from bad mixture, as of errour or falſehood.

EXPURGATORY, ĕks-pŭr'gā-tŭr-ē. a. Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, ĕks'kwē-zĭt. a. Excellent, conſummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, ĕks'kwē-zĭt-lē. ad. Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, ĕks'kwē-zĭt-nĕs. s. Nicety, perfection.

EXSCRIPT, ĕk'skript. s. A copy, writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, ĕk-sĭk'kānt. a. Drying, having the power to dry up.

To EXSICCATE, ĕk-sĭk'kāte. v. a. To dry.—See EXICCATE.

EXSICCATION, ĕk-sĭk-kā'shŭn. s. The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk'kā-tĭv. a. Having the power of drying.

EXPUITION, ĕk-spū-ĭsh'ŭn. s. A diſcharge by ſpitting.

EXSUCTION, ĕk-sŭk'shŭn. s. The act of ſucking out.

EXSUDATION, ĕk-sū-dā'shŭn. s. A ſweating, an extillation.

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—nó, móve, nór, 'nôt;—túbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôund;—*th*in, THIS.

To EXSUFFOLATE, êk-sûf'fô-lâte. v. a. To whiſper, to buzz in the ear.

EXSUFFLATION, êk-sûf-flâ'ſhûn. s. A blaſt working underneath.

To EXSUSCITATE, êk-sûs'sê-tâte. v. a. To rouſe up, to ſtir up.

EXTANCY, êk'ſtân-sê. s. Parts riſing up above the reſt.

EXTANT, êk'ſtânt. a. Standing out to view, ſtanding above the reſt; now in being.

EXTATICAL, êk-ſtât'ê-kâl. } a. Rap-
EXTATICK, êk-ſtât'ik. (509). } turous.

EXTEMPORAL, êks-têm'pô-râl a. Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, ſudden.

EXTEMPORALLY, êks-têm'pô-râl-ê. ad. Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, êks-têm-pô-râ'nê-ûs. a. Without premeditation, ſudden.

EXTEMPORARY, êks-têm'pô-rár-ê. a. Uttered or performed without premeditation, ſudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, êks-têm'pô-rê. ad. Without premeditation, ſuddenly, readily.

EXTEMPORINESS, êks-têm'pô-rê-nês. s. The faculty of ſpeaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE, êks-têm'pô-rize. v. n. To ſpeak extempore, or without premeditation.

To EXTEND, êks-tênd'. v. a. To ſtretch out; to ſpread abroad; to enlarge; to increaſe in force or duration; to impart, to communicate; to ſeize by a courſe of law.

EXTENDER, êks-tên'dûr. s. (98). The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended.

EXTENDIBLE, êks-tên'dê-bl. a. Capable of extenſion.

EXTENDLESSNESS, êks-tênd'lês-nês. s. Unlimited extenſion.

EXTENSIBILITY, êks-tên-sê-bîl'ê-tê. s. The quality of being extenſible.

EXTENSIBLE, êks-tên'sê-bl. a. Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion.

EXTENSIBLENESS, êks-tên'sê-bl-nês. s. Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, êks-tên'ſhûn. s. The act of extending; the ſtate of being extended.

EXTENSIVE, êks-tên'sîv. a. (158) (428). Wide, large.

EXTENSIVELY, êks-tên'sîv-lê. ad. Widely, largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, êks-tên'sîv-nês. s. Largeneſs, diffuſiveneſs, wideneſs; poſſibility to be extended.

EXTENSOR, êks-tên'sôr. s. (166). The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, êks-tênt'. s. Space or degree to which any thing is extended; communication, diſtribution; execution, ſeizure.

To EXTENUATE, êks-tên'û-âte. v. a. To leſſen, to make ſmall; to palliate; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, êks-tên-û-â'ſhûn. s. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are, palliation; mitigation, alleviation of puniſhment; a general decay in the muſcular fleſh of the whole body.

EXTERIOR, êks-tê'rê-ûr. a. Outward, external, not intrinſick.

EXTERIORLY, êks-tê'rê-ûr-lê. ad. Outwardly, externally.

To EXTERMINATE, êks-têr'mê-nâte. v. a. To root out, to tear up; to drive away; to deſtroy.

EXTERMINATION, êks-têr-mê-nâ'ſhûn. s. Deſtruction, exciſion.

EXTERMINATOR, êkſ-têr'mê-nâ-tûr. s. (521). The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTERMINE, êks-têr'mîn. v. a. (140). To exterminate.

EXTERN, êks-têrn'. a. External, outward, viſible; without itſelf, not inherent, not intrinſick.

EXTERNAL, êks-têr'nâl. a. Outward, not proceeding from itſelf, oppoſite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, êks-têr'nâl-ê. ad. Outwardly.

To EXTIL, êk-ſtîl'. v. n. To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLATION, êk-ſtîl-lâ'ſhûn. s. The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, êk-ſtîm'û-lâte. v. a. To prick, to incite by ſtimulation.

EXTIMULATION, êk-ſtîm-û-lâ'ſhûn. s. Pungency, power of exciting motion or ſenſation.

EXTINCT, êk-ſtîngkt'. a. (408). Extinguiſhed, quenched, put out; without ſucceſſion; aboliſhed, out of force.

EXTINCTION, êk-ſtîngk'ſhûn. s. (408). The act of quenching or extinguiſhing; the ſtate of being quenched; deſtruction; exciſion, ſuppreſſion.

To EXTINGUISH, êk-ſtîng'gwiſh. v. a.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To put out, to quench; to ſuppreſs, to deſtroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, ĕk-ſtĭng'gwĭſh-ā-bl. a. (405). That may be quenched or deſtroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, ĕk-ſtĭng'gwĭſh-ŭr. s. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, ĕk-ſtĭng'gwĭſh-mĕnt. s. Extinction, ſuppreſſion, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or ſucceſſion.

To EXTIRP, ĕk-ſtĕrp'. v. a. (108). To eradicate, to root out.

To EXTIRPATE, ĕk-ſtĕr'pāte. v. a. To root out, to exſcind.

EXTIRPATION, ĕk-ſtĕr-pā'ſhŭn. s. The act of rooting out, exciſion.

EXTIRPATOR, ĕk-ſtĕr'pā-tŭr. s. (166) (521). One who roots out, a deſtroyer.

To EXTOL, ĕk-ſtōl'. v. a. (406). To praiſe, to magnify, to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, ĕkſ-tōl'lŭr. s. A praiſer, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, ĕkſ-tōr'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, ĕkſ-tōr'sĭv-lē. ad. In an extorſive manner, by violence.

To EXTORT, ĕkſ-tōrt'. v. a. To draw by force, to force away, to wreſt, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppreſſion, or by uſury.

To EXTORT, ĕkſ-tōrt'. v. n. To practiſe oppreſſion and violence, or uſury.

EXTORTER, ĕkſ-tōr'tŭr. s. (98). One who practiſes oppreſſion.

EXTORTION, ĕkſ-tōr'ſhŭn. s. The act or practice of gaming by violence and rapacity, or uſury; force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, ĕkſ-tōr'ſhŭn-ŭr. s. One who practiſes extortion.

To EXTRACT, ĕkſ-trākt'. v. a. To draw out of ſomething; to draw by chymical operation; to take from ſomething; to ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe.

EXTRACT, ĕks'trākt. s. (492). The ſubſtance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, ĕkſ-trāk'ſhŭn. s. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original, lineage, deſcent.

EXTRACTOR, ĕkſ-trāk'tŭr. s. The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, ĕkſ-trā-jū-dĭſh'ăl. a. Out of the regular courſe of legal proceedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, ĕkſ-trā-jū-dĭſh'ăl-ē. ad. In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSION, ĕkſ-trā-mĭſh'ŭn. s. The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, ĕkſ-trā-mŭn'dāne. a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, ĕkſ-trā'nē-ŭs. a. Belonging to a different ſubſtance; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, ĕkſ-trŏr'dē-nār-ē-lē. ad. (374). In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, ĕkſ-trŏr'dē-nār-ē-nĕs. s. Uncommonneſs, eminence, remarkableneſs.

EXTRAORDINARY, ĕkſ-trŏr'dē-nār-ē. a. Difference from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, which ſinks the *a*, *d*, and *i*, and reduces the word to four ſyllables, as if written *extrawnary*. There is a better pronunciation which preſerves the *d*, as if written *extrordnary*; but ſolemn ſpeaking certainly demands the reſtoration of the *i*, and requires the word to be heard with five ſyllables (374).

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, ĕkſ-trā-pār-ō'kē-ăl. a. Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ĕkſ-trā-prō-vĭn'ſhăl. a. Not within the ſame province.

EXTRAREGULAR, ĕkſ-trā-rĕg'ū-lār. a. Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, ĕkſ-trăv'ā-gănſe. } EXTRAVAGANCY, ĕkſ-trăv'ā-găn-ſē. } s. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits; irregularity, wildneſs; waſte, vain and ſuperfluous expenſe.

EXTRAVAGANT, ĕkſ-trăv'ā-gănt. a. Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods; irregular, wild; waſteful, prodigal, vainly expenſive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, ĕkſ-trăv'ā-gănt-lē. ad. In an extravagant manner, wildly; expenſively, luxuriouſly, waſtefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, ĕkſ-trăv'ā-gănt-nĕs. s. Exceſs, excurſion beyond limits.

To EXTRAVAGATE, ĕkſ-trăv'ā-gāte. v. n. To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, ĕkſ-trăv'vā-ſā-tĕd. a. Forced out of the proper containing veſſels.

EXTRAVASATION, ĕkſ-trā-vā-ſā'ſhŭn. s.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels.

EXTRAVENATE, ĕkſ-trăv'ē-nāte. a. Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, ĕkſ-trā-vĕr'ſhŭn. s. The act of throwing out.

EXTRAUGHT, ĕkſ-trawt'. part. Extracted.

EXTREME, ĕkſ-trēme'. a. Greateſt, of the higheſt degree; utmoſt; laſt, that beyond which there is nothing; preſſing to the utmoſt degree.

EXTREME, ĕkſ-trēme'. s. Utmoſt point, higheſt degree of any thing; points at the greateſt diſtance from each other, extremity.

EXTREMELY, ĕkſ-trēme'lē. ad. In the utmoſt degree; very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, ĕkſ-trĕm'ē-tē. s. The utmoſt point, the higheſt degree; the points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition; remoteſt parts, parts at the greateſt diſtance; the utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.

To EXTRICATE, ĕks'trē-kāte. v. a. To diſembarraſs, to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity.

EXTRICATION, ĕkſ-trē-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of diſentangling.

EXTRINSICAL, ĕkſ-trĭn'sē-kăl. a. External, outward; not intrinſick.

EXTRINSICALLY, ĕkſ-trĭn'sē-kăl-ē. ad. From without.

EXTRINSICK, ĕkſ-trĭn'sĭk. a. Outward, external.

To EXTRUCT, ĕk-ſtrŭkt'. v. a. To build, to raiſe, to form.

EXTRUCTOR, ĕk-ſtrŭk'tŭr. s. A builder, a fabricator.

To EXTRUDE, ĕkſ-trōōde'. v. a. To thruſt off.

EXTRUSION, ĕkſ-trōō'zhŭn. s. The act of thruſting or driving out.

EXTUBERANCE, ĕkſ-tū'bē-rănſe. s. Knobs, or parts protuberant.

EXUBERANCE, ĕgz-ū'bē-rănſe. s. Overgrowth, ſuperfluous abundance, luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, ĕgz-ū'bē-rănt. a. (479). Over abundant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous; abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXUBERANTLY, ĕgz-ū'bē-rănt-lē. ad. Abundantly.

To EXUBERATE, ĕgz-ū'bē-rāte. v. n. To abound in the higheſt degree.

EXUCCOUS, ĕk-sŭk'kŭs. a. Without juice, dry.

This word and the three following, with *exuperable*, *exuperance*, and *exſiſitate*, by ſervilely following an erroneous Latin orthography, are liable to an improper pronunciation.—See EXICCATE.

EXUDATION, ĕk-sū-dā'ſhŭn. s. The act of emitting in ſweat; the matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body.

To EXUDATE, ĕk-sū'dāte. } v. n. To
To EXUDE, ĕk-sūde'. } ſweat out, to iſſue by ſweat.

EXULCERATE, ĕgz-ŭl'sē-rāte. v. a. To make ſore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.

EXULCERATION, ĕkſ-ŭl-sē-rā'ſhŭn. s. The beginning eroſion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation, corroſion.

EXULCERATORY, ĕgz-ŭl'sē-rā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To EXULT, ĕgz-ŭlt'. v. n. To rejoice above meaſure, to triumph.

EXULTANCE, ĕgz-ŭl'tănſe. s. Tranſport, joy, triumph.

EXULTATION, ĕkſ-ŭl-tā'ſhŭn. s. Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.

To EXUNDATE, ĕgz-ŭn'dāte. v. n. To overflow.

EXUNDATION, ĕkſ-ŭn-dā'ſhŭn. s. Overflow, abundance.

EXUPERABLE, ĕk-sū'pĕr-ā-bl. a. Conquerable, ſuperable, vincible.

EXUPERANCE, ĕk-sū'pĕr-ănſe. s. Overbalance, greater proportion.

EXUPERANT, ĕk-sū'pē-rănt. a. Overbalancing, having greater proportion.

To EXUSCITATE, ĕk-sŭs'sē-tāte. v. a. To ſtir up, to rouſe.

EXUSTION, ĕgz-ŭs'tſhŭn. s. The act of burning up, conſumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, ĕgz-ū'vē-ē. s. Caſt ſkin, caſt ſhells, whatever is ſhed by animals.

EYAS, ī'ăs. s. A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt.

EYASMUSKET, ī'ăſ-mŭſ-kĕt. s. A young unfledged male hawk; a raw young fellow.

EYE, ī. (8). The obſolete plural Eyne; Now Eyes. The organ of viſion; aſpect, regard; notice, attention, obſervation; ſight, view; any thing formed like an eye; any ſmall perforation; a ſmall catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a ſmall ſhade of colour.

To EYE, ī. v. a. To watch, to keep in view.

To EYE, ī. v. n. To appear, to ſhow, to bear an appearance.

EYEBALL, ī'bawl. s. The apple of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, ī'brīte. s. An herb.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

EYEBROW, ī'brŏŭ. s. The hairy arch over the eye.
EYEDROP, ī'drŏp. s. A tear.
EYEGLANCE, ī'glānſe. s. Quick notice of the eye.
EYEGLASS, ī'glās. s. Spectacles, glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight.
EYELESS, ī'lĕs. a. Without eyes, ſightleſs, deprived of ſight.
EYELET, ī'lĕt. s. A hole through which light may enter; any ſmall perforation.
EYELID, ī'lĭd. s. The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.
EYESERVANT, ī'sĕr-vānt. s. A ſervant that works only while watched.
EYESERVICE, ī'sĕr-vĭs. s. Service performed only under inſpecting.
EYESHOT, ī'shŏt. s. Sight, glance, view.
EYESIGHT, ī'sīte. s. Sight of the eye.
EYESORE, ī'sōre. s. Something offenſive to the ſight.
EYESPOTTED, ī'ſpŏt-ĕd. a. Marked with ſpots like eyes.
EYESTRING, ī'ſtring. s. The ſtring of the eye.
EYETOOTH, ī'tōō*th*. s. The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders, the fang.
EYEWINK, ī'wĭnk. s. A wink, as a hint or token.
EYEWITNESS, ī'wĭt-nĕs. s. An ocular evidence, one who gives teſtimony of facts ſeen with his own eyes.
EYRE, āre. s. (269). The court of juſtices itinerants.
EYRY, ā'rē. s. (269). The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch.

F.

FABACEOUS, fā-bā'shē'ŭs. a. (357). Having the nature of a bean.
FABLE, fā'bl. s. (405). A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept; a fiction in general; the ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem; a lie.
To FABLE, fā'bl. v. n. To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falſehoods.
To FABLE, fā'bl. v. a. To feign, to tell a falſity.
FABLED, fā'bl'd. a. (359). Celebrated in fables.
FABLER, fā'bl-ŭr. s. A dealer in fiction.
To FABRICATE, fāb'rē-kāte. v. a. To build, to conſtruct; to forge, to deviſe falſely.
FABRICATION, fāb-rē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of building.
FABRICK, fāb'rĭk, or fā'brĭk. s. A building, an edifice; any ſyſtem or compages of matter.
☞ The *a* in this word ſeems floating between long and ſhort quantity, as it was in the Latin *Fabrica*. I have, like Mr. Sheridan, made it ſhort; for though Latin words of two ſyllables, when adopted into Engliſh, always have the accent on the firſt, and the vowel generally long, as *baſis*, *focus*, *quota*, &c.; when words of three ſyllables in Latin, with but one conſonant in the middle, are angliciſed by reducing them to two ſyllables; as the penultimate in ſuch Latin words is generally ſhort, and the accent of conſequence antepenultimate, the firſt vowel in the Engliſh word is generally ſhort from the ſhortening power of the antepenultimate accent in our pronunciation of the Latin word from whence it is derived; thus the Latin *Mimicus*, reduced to the Engliſh *Mimic*, has the firſt vowel ſhort, though long in Latin, becauſe we think it ſhort in our pronunciation of Latin: the ſame may be obſerved of the words *florid*, *vivid*, and *livid*, from the Latin *floridus*, *vividus*, and *lividus*. Thus, though *Fabrica* might have the firſt vowel long in Latin, yet as we always pronounce it ſhort in the Engliſh pronunciation of that language, ſo, when it is reduced to the Engliſh *Fabric*, it ſeems more agreeable to this uſage to make the firſt ſyllable ſhort.
Authority ſeems likewiſe to favour this pronunciation; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and, as far as we can judge by the poſition of the accent, Bailey, are for the *a* ſhort; and Buchanan, W. Johnſton, and, if we can gueſs by accent, Dr. Aſh and Entick, for the long *a*. See Principles, No. 544.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt ;—tûbe, tûb, bûll ;—ôil ;—pôûnd ;—*th*in, THIS.

To FABRICK, fâb'rik. v. a. To build, to form, to conſtruct.

FABULIST, fâb'ù-lîſt. s. A writer of fables.

FABULOSITY, fâb-ù-lôs'ê-tê. s. Lyingneſs, fulneſs of ſtories.

FABULOUS, fâb'ù-lûs. a. Feigned, full of fables.

FABULOUSLY, fâb'ù-lûſ-lê. ad. In fiction.

FACE, fâſe. s. The viſage; the countenance; the ſurface of any thing; the front or forepart of any thing; ſtate of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldneſs; diſtortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are preſent; without the interpoſition of other bodies.

To FACE, fâſe. v. n. To carry a falſe appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.

To FACE, fâſe. v. a. To meet in front, to oppoſe with confidence; to oppoſe with impudence; to ſtand oppoſite to; to cover with an additional ſuperficies.

FACELESS, fâſe'lês. a. Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, fâſe'pâne-tûr. s. A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING, fâſe'pâne-ting. s. The art of drawing portraits.

FACETIOUS, fâ-sê'ſhûs. a. (292). Gay, cheerful, lively.

FACETIOUSLY, fâ-sê'ſhûſ-lê. ad. Gaily, cheerfully.

FACETIOUSNESS, fâ-sê'ſhûſ-nês. s. Cheerful wit, mirth.

FACILE, fâs'sil. a. (140). Eaſy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, eaſily perſuaded.

To FACILITATE, fâ-sil'ê-tâte. v. a. To make eaſy, to free from difficulty.

FACILITY, fâ-sil'ê-tê. s. Eaſineſs to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readineſs in performing, dexterity: vicious ductility, eaſineſs to be perſuaded; eaſineſs of acceſs, affability.

FACINEROUS, fâſ-ê-nê'rê-ûs. a. Wicked.

FACING, fâ'sing. s. An ornamental covering.

FACINOROUS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûs. a. Wicked, atrocious, deteſtably bad.—See SONOROUS.

FACINOROUSNESS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûſ-nês. s. Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT, fâkt. s. A thing done; reality, not ſuppoſition; action, deed.

FACTION, fâk'ſhûn. s. A party in a ſtate; tumult, diſcord, diſſenſion.

FACTIONARY, fâk'ſhûn-âr-ê. s. A party man.

FACTIOUS, fâk'ſhûs. a. (292). Given to faction; loud and violent in a party.

FACTIOUSLY, fâk'ſhûſ-lê. ad. In a manner criminally diſſenſious.

FACTIOUSNESS, fâk'ſhûſ-nês. s. Inclination to publick diſſenſion.

FACTITIOUS, fâk-tîſh'ûs. a. Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature.

FACTOR, fâk'tûr. s. (166). An agent for another, a ſubſtitute.

FACTORY, fâk'tûr-ê. s. (557). A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country; the traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM, fâk-tô'tûm. s. A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs.

FACTURE, fâk'tſhûre. s. (463). The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY, fâk'ûl-tê. s. The power of doing any thing, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory: a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; faculty, in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences.

FACUND, fâk'ûnd. a. (544). Eloquent.

☞ Dr. Johnſon has placed the accent on the laſt ſyllable both of this word and *Jocund*; in which he is conſiſtent, but contrary both to cuſtom and to Engliſh analogy. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the firſt ſyllable of *Jocund*, and on the laſt of this word. The reaſons are the ſame for accenting both; they both come from the Latin *facundus* and *jocundus*; and there is ſcarcely a more invariable rule in our language than that of removing the accent higher when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of its latter ſyllables.—See ACADEMY.

To FADDLE, fâd'dl. v. n. (405). To trifle, to toy, to play.

To FADE, fâde. v. n. (75). To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be tranſient.

To FADE, fâde. v. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor.

To FADGE, fâdje. v. n. To ſuit, to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to ſucceed, to hit.

FÆCES, fê'sêz. s. (99). Excrements, lees, ſediments and ſettlings.

To FAG, fâg. v. a. To grow weary, to faint with wearineſs.

FAGEND, fâg-ênd'. s. The end of a web of cloth; the refuſe or meaner part of any thing.

FAGOT, fâg'ût. s. (88) (166). A bun-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

dle of ſticks bound together for the fire; a ſoldier numbered in the muſter-roll, but not really exiſting.

To FAGOT, fāg'ŭt. v. a. To tie up, to bundle.

To FAIL, fāle. v. n. (202). To be deficient, to ceaſe from former plenty, to fall ſhort; to be extinct, to ceaſe to be produced: to periſh, to be loſt; to decay, to decline, to languiſh; to miſs, not to produce its effect; to miſs, not to ſucceed in a deſign; to be deficient in duty.

To FAIL, fāle. v. a. To deſert, not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply; not to aſſiſt, to neglect to admit to help; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.

FAIL, fāle. s. Miſcarriage; omiſſion; deficience, want.

FAILING, fā'lĭng. s. Deficiency, imperfection, lapſe.

FAILURE, fāle'yŭre. s. (113). Deficience, ceſſation; omiſſion, non-performance, ſlip; a lapſe, a ſlight fault.

FAIN, fāne. a. (202). Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

FANE, fāne. ad. Gladly, very deſirouſly.

To FAINT, fānt. v. n. (202). To loſe the animal functions, to ſink motionleſs; to grow feeble; to ſink into dejection.

To FAINT, fānt. v. a. To deject, to depreſs, to enfeeble.

FAINT, fānt. a. Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depreſſed; not vigorous, not active.

FAINTHEARTED, fānt-hārt'ĕd. a. Cowardly, timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fānt-hārt'ĕd-lē. ad. Timorouſly.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fānt-hārt'ĕd-nĕs. s. Cowardice, timorouſneſs.

FAINTING, fānt'ĭng. s. Delirium, temporary loſs of animal motion.

FAINTISHNESS, fānt'ĭſh-nĕs. s. Weakneſs in a ſlight degree, incipient debility.

FAINTLING, fānt'lĭng. a. Timorous, feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, fānt'lē. ad. Feebly, languidly; timorouſly, with dejection, without ſpirit.

FAINTNESS, fānt'nĕs. s. Langour, feebleneſs, want of ſtrength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorouſneſs, dejection.

FAINTY, fānt'ē. a. Weak, feeble, languid.

☞ This word is much in uſe in the weſt of England, and is perfectly provincial.

FAIR, fāre. a. (202). Beautiful, handſome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear, not cloudy, not foul, not tempeſtuous; favourable, proſperous; likely to ſucceed; equal, juſt; not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods; not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulſory; mild, not ſevere; equitable, not injurious.

FAIR, fāre. ad. Gently, decently; civilly; ſucceſsfully; on good terms.

FAIR, fāre. s. A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honeſty, juſt dealing.

FAIR, fāre. s. An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers.

FAIRING, fāre'ĭng. s. A preſent given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fāre'lē. ad. Beautifully; commodiouſly, conveniently; honeſtly, juſtly; ingeniouſly, plainly, openly; candidly, without ſiniſtrous interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficiency.

FAIRNESS, fāre'nĕs. s. Beauty, elegance of form; honeſty, candour, ingenuity.

FAIRSPOKEN, fāre'ſpō-k'n. a. (103). Civil in language and addreſs.

FAIRY, fā'rē. s. A kind of fabled beings ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantreſs.

FAIRY, fā'rē. a. Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.

FAIRYSTONE, fā'rē-ſtōne. s. A ſtone found in gravel-pits.

FAITH, fā*th*. s. Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian Church; truſt in God; tenet held; truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another; fidelity, unſhaken adherence; honour, ſocial confidence; ſincerity, honeſty, veracity; promiſe given.

FAITHBREACH, fā*th*'brētſh. s. Breach of fidelity, perfidy.

FAITHFUL, fā*th*'fŭl. a. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honeſt, upright, without fraud; obſervant of compact or promiſe.

FAITHFULLY, fā*th*'fŭl-ē. ad. With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with ſtrict adherence to duty; ſincerely; honeſtly; confidently, ſteadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fā*th*'fŭl-nĕs. a. Honeſty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fā*th*'lĕs. a. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, diſloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fā*th*'lĕs-nĕs. s. Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fāl-kāde'. s. (84). A horſe

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

is ſaid to make falcades, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, fâl'kâ-têd. a. (84). Hooked, bent like a ſcythe.

FALCATION, fâl-kâ'ſhŭn. s. (84). Crookedneſs.

FALCHION, fâl'ſhŭn. s. (84). A ſhort crooked ſword, a ſcymeter.

FALCON, fâw'kn. s. (84) (170). A hawk trained for ſport; a ſort of cannon.

FALCONER, fâw'kn ûr. s. (98). One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, fâl'cŏ-nêt. s. A ſort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fâld'ſtôôl. s. A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fâll. v. n. Pret. I fell, compound pret. I have fallen or faln. To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone poſture; to drop ripe from the tree; to paſs at the outlet, as a river; to apoſtatize, to depart from faith or goodneſs; to die by violence; to be degraded from an high ſtation; to enter into any ſtate worſe than the former; to decreaſe in value, to bear leſs price; to happen, to befal; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be borne, to be yeaned; to fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; to fall back, to fail of a promiſe or purpoſe, to recede, to give way; to fall down, to proſtrate himſelf in adoration, to ſink, not to ſtand, to bend as a ſuppliant; to fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; to fall in, to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to; to fall off, to ſeparate, to apoſtatize; to fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an aſſault; to fall over, to revolt, to deſert from one ſide to the other; to fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befal; to fall to, to begin eagerly to eat, to apply himſelf to; to fall under, to be ſubject to, to be ranged with; to fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to ruſh againſt.

To FALL, fâll. v. a. To drop, to let fall; to ſink, to depreſs; to diminiſh in value, to let ſink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yean, to bring forth.

FALL, fâll. s. The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect poſture; death, overthrow; ruin, diſſolution; downfal, loſs of greatneſs, declenſion from eminence, degradation; diminution, decreaſe of price; declination or diminution of ſound, cloſe to muſick; declivity, ſteep deſcent; cataract, caſcade; the outlet of a current into any water; autumn, the fall of the leaf, any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fâl-lâ'ſhŭs. a. (314). Producing miſtakes, ſophiſtical, deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fâl-lâ'ſhŭſ-lê. ad. Sophiſtically, with purpoſe to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fâl-lâ'ſhŭſ-nês. s. Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fâl'lâ-sê. s. Sophiſm, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLIBILITY, fâl-lê-bîl'ê-tê. s. Liableneſs to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fâl'lê-bl. a. (405). Liable to errour.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fâl-lîng-sîk'nês. s. The epilepſy, a diſeaſe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his ſenſes, and falls down.

FALLOW, fâl'lô. a. Pale red, or pale yellow; unſowed, left to reſt after the years of tillage; ploughed, but not ſowed; unploughed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fâl'lô. s. (327). Ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again; ground lying at reſt.

To FALLOW, fâl'lô. v. n. To plough in order to a ſecond ploughing.

FALLOWNESS, fâl'lô-nês. s. Barrenneſs, the ſtate of being fallow.

FALSE, fâlſe. a. Not morally true, expreſſing that which is not thought; not phyſically true, conceiving that which does not exiſt; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fâlſe-hârt'êd. a. Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fâlſe'hŭd. s. Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honeſty, treachery; a lie, a falſe aſſertion.

☞ This word, by the parſimony of Printers, is often ſpelt without the *e*. They may allege, that ſpelling the word with *e* makes it liable to be pronounced in three ſyllables by thoſe who do not know the compoſition of the word; and it may be anſwered, that ſpelling it without the *e* makes it liable to a miſpronunciation, by joining the *s* and *h* together: if, therefore, the compoſition muſt be underſtood before the word can be pronounced with ſecurity, let it, at leaſt, be preſented to the eye, and the chance of a miſtake will be leſs.—See HOUSEHOLD and HOGSHEAD.

FALSELY, fâlſe'lê. ad. Contrarily to

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

truth, not truly; erroneously, by miſtake; perfidiouſly, treacherouſly.

FALSENESS, fāls'nĕs. s. Contrariety to truth; want of veracity, violation of promiſe; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, traitorouſneſs.

FALSIFIABLE, fāl'sĕ-fī-ā-bl. a. (183). Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fāl-sĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fāl'sĕ-fī-ŭr. s. One that counterfeits, one that makes any thing to ſeem what it is not; a liar.

To FALSIFY, fāl'sĕ-fī. v. a. To counterfeit, to forge.

To FALSIFY, fāl'sĕ-fī. v. n. (183). To tell lies.

FALSITY, fāl'sĕ-tē. s. Falſehood, contrariety to truth; a lie, an errour.

To FALTER, fāl'tŭr. v. n. To heſitate in the utterance of words; to fail.

FALTERINGLY, fāl'tŭr-ĭng-lē. ad. With heſitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fāme. s. Celebrity, renown; report, rumour.

FAMED, fāmd. a. (359). Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fāme'lĕs. a. Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fā-mĭl'yār. a. (113). Domeſtick, relating to a family; affable, eaſy in converſation; well known; well acquainted with, accuſtomed; unconſtrained.

FAMILIAR, fā-mĭl'yār. s. An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fā-mĭl-yĕ-ăr'ĕ-tē. s. Eaſineſs of converſation, omiſſion of ceremony, acquaintance, habitude; eaſy intercourſe.

To FAMILIARIZE, fā-mĭl'yār-īze. v. a. To make eaſy by habitude; to bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.

FAMILIARLY, fā-mĭl'yār-lē. ad. Unceremoniouſly, with freedom; eaſily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fā-mēēl'. ad. In a family way.

☞ This word is perfect French, and is never uſed without *en* before it.

" Deluded mortals whom the great
" Chooſe for companions tête-a-tête;
" Who at their dinners *en famille*,
" Get leave to ſit where'er you will."—*Swift.*

FAMILY, fām'ĕ-lē. s. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe, houſehold; thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a claſs, a tribe, a ſpecies.

FAMINE, fām'ĭn. s. (140). Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, fām'ĭsh. v. a. To kill with hunger, to ſtarve, to kill by deprivation of any thing neceſſary.

To FAMISH, fām'ĭsh. v. n. To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fām'ĭsh-mĕnt. s. Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fā-mŏs'ĕ-tē. s. Renown.

FAMOUS, fā'mŭs. a. (314). Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fā'mŭs-lē. ad. With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fān. s. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves; any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan; the inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away; any thing by which the air is moved; an inſtrument to raiſe the fire.

To FAN, fān. v. a. To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to ſeparate, as by winnowing.

FANATICISM, fā-năt'ĕ-sĭzm. s. Enthuſiaſm, religious phrenſy.

FANATICK, fā-năt'ĭk. a. (509). Enthuſiaſtick, ſuperſtitious.

FANATICK, fā-năt'ĭk. s. An enthuſiaſt, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fān'sĕ-fŭl. a. Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reaſon; directed by the imagination, not the reaſon.

FANCIFULLY, fān'sĕ-fŭl-ē. ad. According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fān'sĕ-fŭl-nĕs. s. Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination.

FANCY, fān'sē. s. Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination, than the reaſon; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle ſcheme, vagary.

To FANCY, fān'sē. v. n. To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, fān'sē. v. a. To portray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleaſed with.

FANCYMONGER, fān'sē-mŭng-gŭr. s. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fān'sē-sĭk. a. One whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fāne. s. A temple conſecrated to religion.

FANFARON, fān'fā-rŏn. s. A bully, a Hector; a bluſterer, a boaſter of more than he can perform.

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—nó, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

FANFARONADE, fân-fâr-ô-nâde'. s. A bluſter, a tumour of fictious dignity.

To FANG, fâng. v. a. To ſeize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fâng. s. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, fângd. a. (359). Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth, furniſhed with any inſtrument in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, fâng'gl. s. (405). Silly attempt, trifling ſcheme.

FANGLED, fâng'gl'd. a. (359). It is ſcarcely uſed but in new-fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fâng'lês. a. Toothleſs, without teeth.

FANNEL, fân'nêl. s. A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt.

FANNER, fân'nûr. s. One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, fân'tâ-sid. a. (283). Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, fân'tâzm. s. See PHANTASM.

FANTASTICAL, fân-tâs'tê-kâl. } a.
FANTASTICK, fân-tâs'tik. (509). }
Irrational, bred only in the imagination; ſubſiſting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unſteady; whimſical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, fân-tâs'tê-kâl-ê. ad. By the power of imagination; capriciouſly, humorouſly; whimſically.

FANTASTICALNESS, fân-tâs'tê-kâl-nês. }
FANTASTICKNESS, fân-tâs'tik-nês. } s.
Humorouſneſs, mere compliance with fancy; whimſicalneſs, unreaſonableneſs; caprice, unſteadineſs.

FANTASY, fân'tâ-sê. s. Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.

FAP, fâp. a. Fuddled, drunk. An old cant word.

FAR, fâr. ad. (77) (78). To great extent; to a great diſtance; remotely, at a great diſtance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.

FAR-FETCH, fâr-fêtſh'. s. A deep ſtratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fêtſht'. a. (359). Brought from places remote; ſtudiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained.

FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pêêr'sing. a. Striking, or penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING, fâr-ſhôôt'ing. a. Shooting to a great diſtance.

FAR, fâr. a. Diſtant, remote; from far, from a remote place.

To FARCE, fârſe. v. a. To ſtuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to ſwell out.

FARCE, fârſe. s. A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity, generally ſtuffed with ribaldry and nonſenſe.

FARCICAL, fâr'sê-kâl. a. Belonging to a farce.

FARCY, fâr'ſê. s. The leproſy of horſes.

FARDEL, fâr'dêl. s. A bundle, a little pack.

To FARE, fâre. v. n. To go, to paſs, to travel; to be in any ſtate good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FARE, fâre. s. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, proviſions.

FAREWELL, fâre'wêl, or fâre-wêl'. }
fâr'wêl, or fâr-wêl'. }
The parting compliment, adieu; it is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs.

☞ To all theſe different pronunciations is this word ſubject. The accentuation, either on the firſt or laſt ſyllable, depends much on the rhythm of the ſentence.—See COMMODORE and COMMONWEALTH.

When it is uſed as a ſubſtantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the firſt ſyllable; as,

" See how the morning opes her golden gates,
" And takes her *fárewell* of the glorious ſun."
Shakeſp.

Or if the adjective follow the ſubſtantive, as,

" If chance the radiant ſun with *fárewell* ſweet
" Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,
" The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
" Atteſt their joy, that hill and valley ring."
Milton.

But if the adjective precede the ſubſtantive, the accent is generally placed on the laſt ſyllable; as,

" Treading the path to nobler ends,
" A long *farewéll* to love I gave."
Waller.

" As in this grove I took my laſt *farewéll*."
Dryden.

Or when it is governed by a verb, as, " I bade " him *farewéll*," or, " I bade *farewéll* to " him."

When it is uſed as an adjective, the accent is always on the firſt ſyllable; as, " A *fárewell* " Sermon."

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

But when it is uſed as an interjection, (for with great deference to Dr. Johnſon, I cannot think it an adverb,) the accent is either on the firſt or ſecond ſyllable, as the rhythm of pronunciation ſeems to require.

" But *fārewell*, king; ſith thus thou will appear,
" Freedom lives hence, and Baniſhment is here."
Shakeſp.

——" O queen, *farewēll*, be ſtill poſſeſt
" Of dear remembrance, bleſſing ſtill and bleſt."
Pope.

With reſpect to the pronunciation of *a* in the firſt ſyllable of this word, Mr. Sheridan ſays, that in England the firſt ſyllable is pronounced like *far*, and in Ireland like *fare*. But if this be really the caſe, the two nations ſeem to have changed dialects; for nothing can be more evident to the moſt ſuperficial obſerver, than the tendency in Ireland to pronounce the *a* like that in *far*, and in England like that in *fare*. Not that I think the pronunciation of the firſt ſyllable of *farewell*, like *far*, either vicious or vulgar: I am convinced many good ſpeakers ſo pronounce it; but the other pronunciation I think the more eligible, as well as more general; Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott pronounce it with the ſecond ſound of *a*, and W. Johnſton and Mr. Perry with the firſt.

FAREWELL, fāre-wēl'. s. Leave, act of departure.

FARINACEOUS, fār-ē-nā'ſhŭs. a. Mealy, taſting like meal.

FARM, fārm. s. Ground let to a tenant; the ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To FARM, fārm. v. a. To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

FARMER, fār'mŭr. s. One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

FARMOST, fār'mōſt. s. Moſt diſtant.

FARNESS, fār-nēs. s. Diſtance, remoteneſs.

FARRAGINOUS, fār-rādje'ē-nŭs. a. Formed of different materials.

FARRAGO, fār-rā'gō. s. (77). A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients, a medley.

FARRIER, fār'rē-ŭr. s. A ſhoer of horſes; one who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.

FARROW, fār'rō. s. (327). A little pig.

To FARROW, fār'rō. v. a. To bring pigs.

FART, fārt. s. Wind from behind.

To FART, fārt. v. a. To break wind behind.

FARTHER, fār'THĒR. ad.—See FURTHER.—At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance, more remotely.

FARTHER, fār'THĒR. a. (98). More remote; longer, tending to greater diſtance.

FARTHERANCE, fār'THĒR-ānſe. s. Encouragement, proportion.

FARTHERMORE, fār-THĒR-mōre'. ad. Beſides, over and above, likewiſe.

To FARTHER, fār'THĒR. v. a. To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHEST, fār'THĒſt. ad. At the greateſt diſtance; to the greateſt diſtance.

FARTHEST, fār'THĒſt. a. Moſt diſtant, remoteſt.

FARTHING, fār'THĭng. s. The fourth of a penny; copper money.

FARTHINGALE, fār'THĭng-gāl. s. A hoop, uſed to ſpread the petticoat.

FARTHINGSWORTH, fār'THĭngz-wŭrth. s. As much as is ſold for a farthing.

FASCES, fās'sēz. s. Rods anciently carried before the conſuls.

FASCIA, fāſh'ē-ā. s. (92). A fillet, a bandage.

FASCIATED, fāſh'ē-ā-tĕd. a. Bound with fillets.

FASCIATION, fāſh-ē-ā'ſhŭn. s. (356). Bandage.

To FASCINATE, fās'sē-nāte. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner.

FASCINATION, fāſ-sē-nā'ſhŭn. s. The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.

FASCINE, fāſ-sēne'. s. (112). A faggot.

FASCINOUS, fās'sē-nŭs. a. Cauſed or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, fāſh'ŭn. s. Form, make, ſtate of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, ſort, way; cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments; cuſtom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way eſtabliſhed by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.

To FASHION, fāſh'ŭn. v. a. To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to caſt into external appearance; to make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom.

FASHIONABLE, fāſh'ŭn-ā-bl. a. Approved by cuſtom, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, made according to the mode; obſervant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tŭbe, tăb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

FASHIONABLENESS, făsh'ŭn-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Modiſh elegance.

FASHIONABLY, făsh'ŭn-ă-blĕ. ad. In a manner conformable to cuſtom, with modiſh elegance.

FASHIONIST, făsh'ŭn-ĭſt. s. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

To FAST, fâſt. v. n. (79). To abſtain from food; to mortify the body by religious abſtinence.

FAST, fâſt. s. Abſtinence from food; religious mortification by abſtinence.

FAST, fâſt. a. Firm, immoveable; firm in adherence; ſpeedy, quick, ſwift; faſt and looſe, uncertain, variable, inconſtant.

FAST, fâſt. ad. Firmly, immoveably; cloſely, nearly; ſwiftly, nimbly; frequently.

To FASTEN, fâs's'n. v. a. To make faſt, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.

To FASTEN, fâs's'n. v. n. (472). To fix himſelf.

FASTENER, fâs's'n-ŭr. s. One that makes faſt or firm.

FASTER, fâſt'ŭr. s. (98). He who abſtains from food.

FASTHANDED, fâſt'hănd-ĕd. a. Avaricious, cloſehanded, covetous.

FASTIDIOSITY, fâſ-tĭd-ĕ-ŏs'ĕ-tĕ. s. Diſdainfulneſs.

FASTIDIOUS, fâſ-tĭd'ĕ-ŭs, or fâſ-tĭd'-jĕ-ŭs. a. (293) (294). Diſdainful, ſqueamiſh, delicate to a vice.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fâſ-tĭd'ĕ-ŭſ-lĕ, or fâſ-tĭd-jĕ'ŭſ-lĕ. ad. (293) (294). Diſdainfully, ſqueamiſhly.

FASTING-DAY, fâſt'ĭng-dâ. s. Day of mortification by abſtinence.

FASTNESS, fâſt'nĕs. s. Firmneſs, firm adherence; ſtrength, ſecurity; a ſtrong place; a place not eaſily forced.

FASTUOUS, fâs'tshŭ-ŭs. a. (464). Proud, haughty.

FAT, fât. a. Full-fed, plump, fleſhy; coarſe, groſs, dull; wealthy, rich.

FAT, fât. s. The unctuous part of animal fleſh.

FAT, fât. s. A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked.

To FAT, fât. v. a. To make fat, to fatten.

To FAT, fât. v. n. To grow fat, to grow full fleſhed.

FATAL, fâ'tăl. a. Deadly, mortal, deſtructive, cauſing deſtruction; proceeding by deſtiny, inevitable, neceſſary; appointed by deſtiny.

FATALIST, fâ'tăl-ĭſt. s. One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity.

FATALITY, fâ-tăl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Predeſtination, predetermined order or ſeries of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

FATALLY, fâ'tăl-lĕ. ad. Mortally, deſtructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.

FATALNESS, fâ'tăl-nĕs. s. Invincible neceſſity.

FATE, fâte. s. Deſtiny, an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes; event predetermined; death, deſtruction; cauſe of death.

FATED, fâ'tĕd. a. Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

FATHER, fâ'thĕr. s. (34) (78) (98). He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten; the firſt anceſtor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverent; the eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt centuries; the title of a popiſh confeſſor; the title of a ſenator of old Rome; the appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity (76).

FATHER-IN-LAW, fâ'thĕr-in-lâw. s. The father of one's huſband or wife.

To FATHER, fâ'thĕr. v. a. To take as a ſon or a daughter; to ſupply with a father; to adopt a compoſition; to aſcribe to any one as his offſpring, or production

FATHERHOOD, fâ'thĕr-hŭd. s. The character of a father.

FATHERLESS, fâ'thĕr-lĕs. a. Without a father.

FATHERLINESS, fâ'thĕr-lĕ-nĕs. s. The tenderneſs of a father.

FATHERLY, fâ'thĕr-lĕ. a. Paternal, like a father.

FATHERLY, fâ'thĕr-lĕ. ad. In the manner of a father.

FATHOM, făth'ŭm. s. (166). A meaſure of length containing ſix feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To FATHOM, făth'ŭm. v. a. To encompaſs with the arms; to ſound, to try with reſpect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his deſign.

FATHOMLESS, făth'ŭm-lĕs. a. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FATIDICAL, fâ-tĭd'ĕ-kăl. a. Prophetick, having the power to foretel.

FATIFEROUS, fâ-tĭf'ĕ-rŭs. a. Deadly, mortal.

FATIGABLE, făt'ĕ-gă-bl. a. Eaſily wearied.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

To FATIGATE, fāt'ē-gāte. v. a. (91). To weary, to fatigue.

FATIGUE, fā-tēēg'. s. (337). Wearineſs, laſſitude; the cauſe of wearineſs, labour, toil.

To FATIGUE, fā-tēēg'. v. a. (112). To tire, to weary.

FATKIDNEYED, fāt'kid-nīd. a. (283). Fat.

FATLING, fāt'ling. s. A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter.

FATNER, fāt'tn-ŭr. s. more properly FATTENER. That which gives fatneſs.

FATNESS, fāt'nĕs. s. The quality of being fat, plump; fat, greaſe; unctuous or greaſy matter; fertility; that which cauſes fertility.

To FATTEN, fāt'tn. v. a. (405). To feed up, to make fleſhy; to make fruitful; to feed groſsly, to increaſe.

To FATTEN, fāt'tn. v. n. To grow fat, to be pampered.

FATUOUS, fāt'ū-ŭs. a. (461). Stupid, fooliſh, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.

FATUITY, fā-tū'ē-tē. s. Fooliſhneſs, weakneſs of mind.

☞ For the ſecond ſyllable of this word, ſee FUTURITY.

FATWITTED, fāt'wit-ĕd. a. Heavy, dull.

FATTY, fāt'tē. a. Unctuous, oleaginous, greaſy.

FAUSET, fāw'sĕt. s. A pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot.

FAUCHION, fāl'shŭn. s. A crooked ſword.

FAVILLOUS, fā-vil'lŭs. a. Conſiſting of aſhes.

FAULCON, fāw'kn. s.—See FALCON.

FAULT, fālt. s. (404). Offence, ſlight crime, ſomewhat liable to cenſure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.

☞ Dr. Johnſon tells us, that the *l* in this word is ſometimes ſounded and ſometimes mute, and that in converſation it is generally ſuppreſſed. To this Dr. Kenrick adds, that it is needleſsly ſuppreſſed. None of our lexicographers have marked this letter mute, but Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Nares ſays, the word is pronounced both ways, and leaves it undetermined; but Mr. Elphinſton decides poſitively againſt retaining the *l* even in writing: his reaſons are, that as the French have left out the *l* in their antiquated *faulte*, we ought to leave it out of our Engliſh word, which was derived from their ancient one. This reaſoning, however, I think is not concluſive. If after deriving words from the living languages, and uſing them for centuries, we were to alter them as the parent language happens to alter, our own language would have no ſtability. The truth is, the French language is much more altered within the laſt two centuries than the Engliſh, and is greatly enfeebled by dropping its conſonants. Its naſal vowels too have added to its weakneſs, by rendering both vowels and conſonants leſs diſtinct. The *l* in queſtion has nothing harſh or uncommon in its ſound, and if it were mute, would deſert its relation to the Latin *falſitas*, and form a diſgraceful exception; and if poets have ſometimes diſmiſſed it to rhyme the word with *thought*, *fought*, &c. they have as readily admitted it to rhyme with *malt*, *ſalt*, and *aſſault*.

"Which of our thrum-capp'd anceſtors found *fault*,
"For want of ſugar-tongs or ſpoons for ſalt?"
King.

FAULTFINDER, fālt'find-ŭr. s. A cenſurer.

FAULTILY, fāl'tē-lē. ad. Not rightly, improperly.

FAULTINESS, fāl'tē-nĕs. s. Badneſs, viciouſneſs; delinquency.

FAULTLESS, fālt'lĕs. a. Without fault, perfect.

FAULTY, fāl'tē. a. Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.

To FAVOUR, fā'vŭr. v. a. To ſupport, to regard with kindneſs; to aſſiſt with advantages or conveniences; to reſemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.

FAVOUR, fā'vŭr. s. (314). Countenance, kindneſs; ſupport, defence; kindneſs granted; lenity, mitigation of puniſhment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, perſon or thing favoured; ſomething given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.

FAVOURABLE, fā'vŭr-ā-bl. a. Kind, propitious, affectionate, palliative, tender, averſe from cenſure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well favoured.

FAVOURABLENESS, fā'vŭr-ā-bl-nĕs. s. Kindneſs, benignity.

FAVOURABLY, fā'vŭr-ā-blē. ad. Kindly, with favour.

FAVOURED, fā'vŭrd. particip. a. Regarded with kindneſs; featured with well or ill.

FAVOUREDLY, fā'vŭrd-lē. ad. With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.

FAVOURER, fā'vŭr-ŭr. s. One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

FAVOURITE, fā'vŭr-ĭt. s. (156). A person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one chosen as a companion by his superior.

FAVOURLESS, fā'vŭr-lĕs. a. Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; unfavouring, unpropitious.

FAUTOR, fâw'tŏr. s. (166). Favourer, countenancer.

FAUTRESS, fâw'trĕs. s. A woman that favours or shows countenance.

FAWN, fâwn. s. A young deer.

To FAWN, fâwn. v. n. To bring forth a young deer; to court by frisking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.

FAWNER, fâw'nŭr. s. One that fawns, one that pays servile courtship.

FAWNINGLY, fâw'nĭng-lē. ad. In a cringing servile way.

FAY, fā. s. A fairy, an elf; faith.

To FEAGUE, fēēg. v. a. (337). To whip, to chastise.

FEALTY, fē'ăl-tē. s. Duty due to a superior lord.

☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Entick, make only two syllables of this word; Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and, by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash, three. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce the last division the best; not only as it is immediately derived from a French word of three syllables *feaulté*, but as this is generally its quantity in Milton and Shakespeare.

"I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
"And lasting *fealty* to the new-made king."
Shakespeare.

"———— Let my sovereign
"Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons,
"As pledges of my *fealty* and love."—*Ibid.*

"———— Man disobeying,
"Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
"Against the high supremacy of heav'n."
Milton.

"——— Each bird and beast behold
"After their kinds; I bring them to receive
"From thee their names; and pay thee *fealty*
"With low subjection."—*Ibid.*

"Whether his first design be to withdraw
"Our *fealty* to God, or to disturb
"Conjugal love."—*Ibid.*

In these quotations from Johnson we see the first only makes *fealty* two syllables; and even here it may be presumed there is a poetical license exactly like that which Young uses in the word *really*:

"Why *really* sixty-five is somewhat old."

FEAR, fēre. s. (227). Dread, horrour, apprehension of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; something hung up to scare deer.

To FEAR, fēre. v. a. To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terror; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.

To FEAR, fēre. v. n. To live in horrour, to be afraid; to be anxious.

FEARFUL, fēre'fŭl. or fēr'fŭl. a. (230). Timorous; afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful. See FIERCE.

FEARFULLY, fēre'fŭl-lē, or fēr'fŭl-lē. ad. Timorously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.

FEARFULNESS, fēre'fŭl-nĕs, or fēr'fŭl-nĕs. s. Timorousness, habitual timidity; state of being afraid, awe, dread.

FEARLESSLY, fēre'lĕs-lē. ad. Without terror.

FEARLESSNESS, fēre'lĕs-nĕs. s. Exemption from fear.

FEARLESS, fēre'lĕs. a. Free from fear, intrepid.

FEASIBILITY, fē-zē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. A thing practicable.

FEASIBLE, fē'zē-bl. a. (227). Practicable, that may be effected.

FEASIBLY, fē'zē-blē. ad. Practicably.

FEAST, fēēst. s. (227). An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.

To FEAST, fēēst. v. n. To eat sumptuously.

To FEAST, fēēst. v. a. To entertain sumptuously; to delight, to pamper.

FEASTER, fēēst'ŭr. s. One that fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, fēēst'fŭl. a. Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

FEASTRITE, fēēst'rīte. s. Custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, fēte. s. (227). Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

FEAT, fēte. a. Ready, skilful, ingenious; nice, neat.

FEATEOUS, fē'tē-ŭs, or fē'tshē-ŭs. a. (263). Neat, dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY, fē'tē-ŭs-lē. ad. Neatly, dexterously.

FEATHER, fĕTH'ŭr. s. (98) (234). The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzling hair.

To FEATHER, fĕTH'ŭr. v. a. To dress

☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; to feather one's neſt, to get riches together.

FEATHERBED, fĕтн'ûr-bĕd. s. A bed ſtuffed with feathers.

FEATHERDRIVER, fĕтн'ûr-drī-vûr. s. One who cleanſes feathers.

FEATHERED, fĕтн'ûr'd. a. (359). Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

FEATHEREDGE, fĕтн'ûr-ĕdje. s. Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge ſtuff.

FEATHEREDGED, fĕтн'ûr-ĕdj'd. a. Belonging to a featheredge.

FEATHERFEW, fĕтн'ûr-fû. s. A plant.

FEATHERLESS, fĕтн'ûr-lĕs. a. Without feathers.

FEATHERSELLER, fĕтн'ûr-sĕl-ûr. s. One who ſells feathers.

FEATHERY, fĕтн'ûr-ē. a. Clothed with feathers.

FEATLY, fēte'lē. ad. Neatly, nimbly.

FEATNESS, fēte'nĕs. s. Neatneſs, dexterity.

FEATURE, fē'tſhûre. s. (462). The caſt or make of the face; any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

To FEAZE, fēze. v. a. To untwiſt the end of a rope; to beat.

FEBRIFUGE, fĕb'rē-fûje. s. Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever.

FEBRILE, fĕb'rĭl. a. (140). Conſtituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, fĕb'rû-ă-rē. s. The name of the ſecond month in the year.

FECES, fē'sēz. s. Dregs, lees, ſediment, ſubſidence; excrement.

FECULENCE, fĕk'û-lĕnſe. } s. Muddi-
FECULENCY, fĕk'û-lĕn-sē } neſs, quality of abounding with lees or ſediment; lees, feces, ſediment, dregs.

FECULENT, fĕk'û-lĕnt. a. Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.

FECUND, fĕk'ûnd. a. Fruitful, prolifick.—See FACUND.

FECUNDATION, fĕk-kûn-dā'ſhûn. s. The act of making prolifick.

To FECUNDIFY, fē-kûn'dē-fī. v. a. To make fruitful.

FECUNDITY, fē-kûn'dē-tē. s. Fruitfulneſs, quality of producing or bringing forth.

FED, fĕd. Preterit and participle paſſ. of To feed.

FEDARY, fĕd'ă-rē. s. A partner, or a dependant.

FEDERAL, fĕd'ĕr-ăl. a. Relating to a league or contract.

FEDERARY, fĕd'ĕr-ă-rē. s. A confederate, an accomplice.

FEDERATE, fĕd'ĕr-āte. a. (91). Leagued.

FEE, fēē. s. (246). All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of ſuperiority to a higher lord; recompenſe; payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office; reward paid to phyſicians or lawyers.

FEEFARM, fēē'fārm. s. Tenour by which lands are held from a ſuperior lord.

To FEE, fēē. v. a. To reward, to pay; to bribe, to keep in hire.

FEEBLE, fē'bl. a. (405). Weakly, debilitated, ſickly.

FEEBLEMINDED, fē'bl-mīnd'ĕd. a. Weak of mind.

FEEBLENESS, fē'bl-nĕs. s. Weakneſs, imbecility, infirmity.

FEEBLY, fē'blē. ad. Weakly, without ſtrength.

To FEED, fēēd. v. a. (246). To ſupply with food; to graze, to conſume by cattle; to nouriſh, to cheriſh; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.

To FEED, fēēd. v. n. To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.

FEED, fēēd. s. Food, that which is eaten; paſture.

FEEDER, fēēd'ûr. s. One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.

To FEEL, fēēl. v. n. Pret. Felt. Part. paſſ. Felt. To have perception of things by the touch; to ſearch by feeling; to have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.

To FEEL, fēēl. v. a. (246). To perceive by the touch; to try, to ſound; to have ſenſe of pain or pleaſure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.

FEEL, fēēl. s. The ſenſe of feeling, the touch.

FEELER, fēēl'ûr. s. One that feels; the horns or antennæ of inſects.

FEELING, fēēl'ĭng. particip. a. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility; ſenſibly felt.

FEELING, fēēl'ĭng. s. The ſenſe of touch; ſenſibility, tenderneſs, perception.

FEELINGLY, fēēl'ĭng-lē. ad. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility; ſo as to be ſenſibly felt.

FEET, fēēt. s. (246). The plural of Foot.

FEETLESS, fēēt'lĕs. a. Without feet.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt ;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll ;—ŏil ;—pŏŭnd ;—*thin*, THIS.

To FEIGN, fane. v. a. (249) (385). To invent; to make a ſhow of, to do upon ſome falſe pretences; to diſſemble, to conceal.

To FEIGN, fane. v. n. To relate falſely, to image from the invention.

FEIGNEDLY, fane'ĕd-lė. ad. (364). In fiction, not truly.

FEIGNER, fane'ŭr. s. Inventer, contriver of fiction.

FEINT, fant. s. (249). A falſe appearance; a mock aſſault.

To FELICITATE, fė-lis'ė-tate. v. a. To make happy; to congratulate.

FELICITATION, fė-liſ-ė-tā'ſhŭn. s. Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, fė-lis'ė-tŭs. a. Happy.

FELICITY, fė-lis'ė-tė. s. Happineſs, proſperity, bliſsfulneſs.

FELINE, fė'line. a. (140). Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.

FELL, fėl. a. Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; ſavage, ravenous, bloody.

FELL, fel. s. The ſkin, the hide.

To FELL, fėl. v. a. To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.

FELL, fėl. The preterit of To fall.

FELLER, fėl'lŭr. s. One that hews down.

FELLIFLUOUS, fė-lif'flŭ-ŭs. a. (518). Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fėl'mŭng-gŭr. s. (381). A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS, fėl'nės. s. Cruelty, ſavageneſs.

FELLOE, fėl'lŏ. s. (296). The circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, fėl'lŏ. s. (327). An aſſociate, one united in the ſame affair; one of the ſame kind; one thing ſuited to another, one of a pair; a familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs, ſometimes with contempt; mean wretch, ſorry raſcal; a member of a college that ſhares its revenue.

To FELLOW, fėl'lŏ. v. a. To ſuit with, to pair with.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fėl-lŏ-kŏm'ŭn-ŭr. s. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fėl-lŏ-krė'tſhŭre. s. One that has the ſame Creator.

FELLOW-HEIR, fėl-lŏ-āre'. s. Coheir.

FELLOW-HELPER, fėl-lŏ-hėlp'ŭr. s. Coadjutor.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fėl-lŏ-lā'bŭr-ŭr. s. One who labours in the ſame deſign.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fėl-lŏ-ſėr'vânt. s. One that has the ſame maſter.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fėl-lŏ-ſŏl'jŭr. s. One who fights under the ſame commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fėl-lŏ-ſtŭ'dĕnt. s. One who ſtudies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fėl-lŏ-ſŭf'ŭr-ŭr. s. One who ſhares the ſame evils.

FELLOW-FEELING, fėl-lŏ-fėė'ling. s. Sympathy; combination, joint intereſt.

FELLOWLIKE, fėl'lŏ-like. } a. Like a
FELLOWLY, fėl'lŏ-lė. } companion, on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, fėl'lŏ-ſhip. s. Companionſhip; aſſociation; equality; partnerſhip; frequency of intercourſe, ſocial pleaſure; fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments; an eſtabliſhment in the college with ſhare in its revenue.

FELLY, fėl'lė. ad. Cruelly, inhumanly, ſavagely.

FELO-DE-SE, fė-lŏ-dė-ſė'. s. In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.

FELON, fėl'ŭn. s. (166). One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, tumour, formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane.

FELON, fėl'ŭn. a. Cruel, traitorous, inhuman.

FELONIOUS, fė-lŏ'nė-ŭs. a. Wicked, traitorous, villanous, malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, fė-lŏ'nė-ŭs-lė. ad. In a felonious way.

FELONY, fėl'ŭn-ė. s. A crime denounced capital by the law.

FELT, fėlt. s. The preterit of Feel.

FELT, fėlt. s. Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or ſkin.

FELUCCA, fė-lŭk'ā. s. A ſmall open boat with ſix oars.

FEMALE, fė'māle. s. A ſhe, one of the ſex which brings young.

FEMALE, fė'māle. a. Not maſculine, belonging to a ſhe.

FEMINALITY, fėm-ė-nāl'ė-tė. s. Female nature.

FEMININE, fėm'ė-nin. a. (150). Of the ſex that brings young, female; ſoft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emaſculated.

FEMORAL, fėm'ŏ-rāl. a. Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, fėn. s. A marſh, low flat and moiſt ground, a moor, a bog.

FENBERRY, fėn'bėr-rė. s. A kind of blackberry.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

FENCE, fĕnse. s. Guard, ſecurity, outwork, defence; incloſure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; ſkill in defence.

To FENCE, fĕnse. v. a. To incloſe, to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge; to guard.

To FENCE, fĕnse. v. n. To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to guard againſt, to act on the defenſive; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, fĕns'lĕs. a. Without incloſure, open.

FENCER, fĕn'sŭr. s. One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fĕn'sĕ-bl. a. Capable of defence.

FENCING-MASTER, fĕn'sĭng-mās-tŭr. s. One who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FENCING-SCHOOL, fĕn'sĭng-skōōl. s. A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.

To FEND, fĕnd. v. a. To keep off, to ſhut out.

To FEND, fĕnd. v. n. To diſpute, to ſhift off a charge.

FENDER, fĕn'dŭr. s. A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Uſury, the gain of intereſt.

FENNEL, fĕn'nĕl. s. (99). A plant of ſtrong ſcent.

FENNY, fĕn'nē. a. Marſhy, boggy; inhabiting the marſh.

FENNYSTONES, fĕn'nē-stōnz. s. A plant.

FENSUCKED, fĕn'sŭkt. a. Sucked out of maſſhes.

FEOD, fūde. s. Fee, tenure.

FEODAL, fū'dăl. a. Held from another.

FEODARY, fū'dā-rē. s. One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperior lord.

To FEOFF, fĕf. v. a. (256). To put in poſſeſſion, to inveſt with right.

☞ I had always ſuppoſed that the diphthong in this word and its compound *enfeoff* was pronounced like the long open *e*, but upon inquiry into its actual pronunciation by the gentlemen of the law found I had been in an errour; and though Mr. Sheridan and Mr Scott mark *feoff* with the ſhort *e*, they are in the ſame errour reſpecting *enfeoff*, which they mark with the long *e*. Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Barclay are under the ſame miſtake in *feoff*, by pronouncing the diphthong long; and Mr. Nares is wrong alſo in pronouncing *enfeoff* in the ſame manner. Mr. Perry is the only one who is right in pronouncing the diphthong ſhort in both. So much, however, had my ear been uſed to the long ſound of this diphthong, that it eſcaped me in the word *enfeoff* and *enfeoffment*; which, to be conſiſtent, I ought certainly to have marked with the ſhort ſound, as in *feoff* and *feoffee*.

FEOFFEE, fĕf'fēē. s. One put in poſſeſſion.

FEOFFER, fĕf'fŭr. s. One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing.

FEOFFMENT, fĕf'mĕnt. s. The act of granting poſſeſſion.

FERACITY, fē-rās'ē-tē. s. Fruitfulneſs, fertility.

FERAL, fē'răl. a. Funeral, mournful.

FERIATION, fē-rē-ā'shŭn. s. (534). The act of keeping holiday.

FERINE, fē'rīne. a. (140). Wild, ſavage.

FERINENESS, fē-rīne'nĕs. s. Barbarity, ſavageneſs.

FERITY, fĕr'ē-tē. s. Barbarity, cruelty, wildneſs.

To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt'. v. a. To exalt or rareſy by inteſtine motion of parts.

To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt'. v. n. To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FERMENT, fĕr'mĕnt. s. (492). That which cauſes inteſtine motion; the inteſtine motion, tumult.

FERMENTABLE, fĕr-mĕnt'ā-bl. a. Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fĕr-mĕnt'ăl. a. Having the power to cauſe fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fĕr-mĕn-tā'shŭn. s. A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fĕr-mĕn'tā-tĭv. a. Cauſing fermentation.

FERN, fĕrn. s. A plant.

FERNY, fĕrn'ē. a. Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, fē-rō'shŭs. a. (357). Savage, fierce.

FEROCITY, fē-rŏs'ē-tē. s. Savageneſs, fierceneſs.

FERREOUS, fĕr'rē-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fĕr'rĭt. s. (99). A quadruped of the weaſel kind uſed to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow ribband.

To FERRET, fĕr'rĭt. v. a. (99). To drive out of lurking places.

FERRETER, fĕr'rĭt-tŭr. s. One that hunts another in his privacies.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

FERRIAGE, fĕr'rė-ĭdje. s. (90). The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS, fĕr-rū'jĭn-ŭs. a. Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

FERRULE, fĕr'rĭl. s. An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

To FERRY, fĕr'rė. v. a. To carry over in a boat.

FERRY, fĕr'rė. s. A veſſel of carriage; the paſſage over which the ferry boat paſſes.

FERRYMAN, fĕr'rė-măn. s. (88). One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers.

FERTILE, fĕr'tĭl. a. (140). Fruitful, abundant.

FERTILENESS, fĕr'tĭl-nĕs. s. Fruitfulneſs, fecundity.

FERTILITY, fĕr-tĭl'ė-tė. s. Abundance, fruitfulneſs.

To FERTILIZE, fĕr'tĭl-lĭze. v. a. To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.

FERTILY, fĕr'tĭl ė. ad. properly FERTILELY. Fruitfully, plenteouſly.

FERVENCY, fĕr'vĕn-sė. s. Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion, zeal.

FERVENT, fĕr'vĕnt. a. Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.

FERVENTLY, fĕr'vĕnt-lė. ad. Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.

FERVID, fĕr'vĭd. a. Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.

FERVIDITY, fĕr-vĭd'ė-tė. s. Heat, zeal, ardour.

FERVIDNESS, fĕr'vĭd-nĕs. s. Ardour of mind, zeal.

FERULA, fĕr'ū-lă. s. An inſtrument with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand.

FERVOUR, fĕr'vŭr. s. (314). Heat, warmth, heat of mind, zeal.

FESCUE, fĕs'kū. s. A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters.

To FESTER, fĕs'tŭr. v. n. To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.

FESTINATE, fĕs'tė-nāte. a. Haſty, hurried.

FESTINATELY, fĕs'tė-nāte-lė. ad. Haſtily, ſpeedily.

FESTINATION, fĕs-tė-nā'shŭn. s. Haſte, hurry.

FESTIVAL, fĕs'tė-văl. a. Pertaining to feaſts, joyous.

FESTIVAL, fĕs'tė-văl. s. Time of feaſt, anniverſary day of civil or religious joy.

FESTIVE, fĕs'tĭv. a. (140). Joyous, gay.

FESTIVITY, fĕs-tĭv'ė-tė. s. Feſtival, time of rejoicing; gayety, joyfulneſs.

FESTOON, fĕs-tōōn'. s. In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together.

FESTUCINE, fĕs'tū-sĭn. Straw-colour.

FESTUCOUS, fĕs-tū'kŭs. a. Made of ſtraw.

To FETCH, fĕtsh. v. a. To go and bring; to ſtrike at a diſtance; to produce by ſome kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.

To FETCH, fĕtsh. v. n. To move with a quick return.

FETCH, fĕtsh. s. A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.

FETCHER, fĕtsh'ŭr. s. One that fetches.

FETID, fĕt'ĭd. a. (296). Stinking, rancid.—See FETUS.

FETIDNESS, fĕt'ĭd-nĕs. s. The quality of ſtinking.

FETLOCK, fĕt'lŏk. s. A tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern-joint.

FETTER, fĕt'tŭr. s. It is commonly uſed in the plural, Fetters. Chains for the feet.

To FETTER, fĕt'tŭr. v. a. To bind, to enchain, to ſhackle, to tie.

To FETTLE, fĕt'tl. v. n. (405). To do trifling buſineſs.

FETUS, fē'tŭs. s. (296) (489). Any animal in embryo, any thing yet in the womb.

☞ Whence can ariſe the different quantity of the *e* in *Fetus* and *Fetid*? Till a better reaſon appear, let us ſuppoſe the following: *Fetus*, except the diphthong, retains its Latin form, and therefore is naturally pronounced with its firſt ſyllable long. *Fetid* is angliciſed; and as moſt of theſe angliciſed words of two ſyllables are derived from Latin words of three where the firſt, be it ſhort or long, is in our Engliſh-Latin pronounced ſhort, the ſame ſyllable in the Engliſh words is generally ſhort likewiſe. This has eſtabliſhed ſomething like a rule; and this rule has ſhortened the firſt ſyllable of *Fetid*, though long in the Latin *Fetidus*.—See DRAMA.

FEUD, fūde. s. (264). Quarrel, contention.

FEUDAL, fū'dăl. a. Pertaining to fees or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperior lord.

FEUDAL, fū'dăl. s. A dependance, ſomething held by tenure.

FEUDATORY, fū'dă-tŭr-ė. s. One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure.—For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

FEVER, fē'vŭr. s. A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent.

FEVERET, fē-vŭr-ĕt'. s. A ſlight fever, febricula.

FEVERFEW, fē'vŭr-fū. s. An herb.

FEVERISH, fē'vŭr-ĭſh. a. Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconſtant, now hot, now cold; hot, burning.

FEVERISHNESS, fē'vŭr-ĭſh-nĕs. s. A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FEVEROUS, fē'vŭr-ŭs. a. Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.

FEVERY, fē'vŭr-ē. a. Diſeaſed with a fever.

FEW, fū. a. Not many, not a great number.

FEWEL, fū'ĭl. s. (99). Combuſtible matter, as firewood, coal.

FEWNESS, fū'nĕs. s. Smallneſs of number.

FIB, fĭb. s. A lie, a falſehood.

To FIB, fĭb. v. n. To lie, to tell lies.

FIBBER, fĭb'bŭr. s. A teller of fibs.

FIBRE, fī'bŭr. s. (416). A ſmall thread or ſtring.

FIBRIL, fī'brĭl. s. A ſmall fibre or ſtring.

FIBROUS, fī'brŭs. a. (314). Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina.

FIBULA, fĭb'ū-lă. s. The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia.

FICKLE, fĭk'kl. a. (405). Changeable, inconſtant, unſteady; not fixed, ſubject to viciſſitude.

FICKLENESS, fĭk'kl-nĕs. s. Inconſtancy, uncertainty, unſteadineſs.

FICKLY, fĭk'kl-lē. ad. Without certainty or ſtability.

FICTILE, fĭk'tĭl. a. (140). Manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, fĭk'ſhŭn. s. The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falſehood, a lie.

FICTIOUS, fĭk'ſhŭs. a. (292). Fictitious, imaginary.

FICTITIOUS, fĭk-tĭſh'ŭs. a. Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.

FICTITIOUSLY, fĭk-tĭſh'ŭſ-lē. ad. Falſely, counterfeitly.

FIDDLE, fĭd'dl. s. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick, a violin.

To FIDDLE, fĭd'dl. v. n. (405). To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing.

FIDDLEFADDLE, fĭd'dl-făd'dl. s. Trifles. A cant word.

FIDDLER, fĭd'dl-ŭr. s. A muſician, one that plays upon the fiddle.

FIDDLESTICK, fĭd'dl-ſtĭk. s. The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.

FIDDLESTRING, fĭd'dl-ſtrĭng. s. The ſtring of a fiddle.

FIDELITY, fē-dĕl'ē-tē. s. (126). Honeſty, faithful adherence.

To FIDGE, fĭdje. } v. n. To
To FIDGET, fĭdje'ĭt. (99). } move nimbly and irregularly. A cant word.

FIDUCIAL, fē-dū'ſhăl. a. (126) (357). Confident, undoubting.

☞ For the impropriety of pronouncing the ſecond ſyllable of this and the two following words, as if written *joo*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked them, ſee Principles, No. 376 and 472.

FIDUCIARY, fē-dū'ſhē-ă-rē. s. One who holds any thing in truſt; one who depends on faith without works.

FIDUCIARY, fē dū'ſhē-ă-rē. s. Confident, ſteady, undoubting.

FIEF, fēēf. s. A fee, a manor, a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenour of a ſuperior.

FIELD, fēēld. s. (275). Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, oppoſed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by any army; a wide expanſe; ſpace, compaſs, extent; in heraldry, the ſurface of a ſhield.

FIELDED, fēēl'dĕd. a. Being in field of battle.

FIELD-BASIL, fēēld'bāz-ĭl. s. A plant.

FIELDBED, fēēld'bĕd. s. A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

FIELDFARE, fēl'fāre. s. (515). A bird.

FIELDMARSHAL, fēēld-mār'ſhăl. s. Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE, fēēld'mouſe. s. A mouſe that burrows in banks.

FIELDOFFICER, fēēld-ŏf'fē-sŭr. s. An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, fēēld'pēēſe. s. Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

FIEND, fēēnd. s. (275). An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; any infernal being.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

FIERCE, fêêrſe, or fêrſe. a. Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; ſtrong, forcible.

☞ The firſt mode of pronouncing this word is the moſt general; the ſecond is heard chiefly on the Stage. Actors, who have ſuch continual occaſion to expreſs the paſſions, feel a propriety in giving a ſhort vowel ſound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion; and therefore, though this pronunciation may be ſaid to be grammatically improper, it is philoſophically right. See CHEERFUL.

FIERCELY, fêêrſe'lê, or fêrſe'lê. ad. Violently, furiouſly.

FIERCENESS, fêêrſe'nês, or fêrſe'nês. s. Ferocity, ſavageneſs; violence, outrageous paſſion.

FIERIFACIAS, fî-ê-rê-fâ'ſhûs. s. (88). In law, a judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

FIERINESS, fî'êr-ê-nês. s. Hot qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.

FIERY, fî'êr-ê. a. Conſiſting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; paſſionate, outrageous, eaſily provoked; unreſtrained, fierce; heated by fire.

FIFE, fife. s. A pipe blown to the drum.

FIFTEEN, fîf'têên. a. Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, fîf'têên*th*. a. The fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, fif*th*. a. The next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, fif*th*'lê. ad. In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, fîf'tê-ê*th*. a. (279). The next to the forty-ninth.

FIFTY, fîf'tê. a. Five tens.

FIG, fig. s. A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

FIGAPPLE, fig'âp-pl. s. (405). A fruit.

FIGMARIGOLD, fig-mâr'ê-gôld. s. A plant.

To FIGHT, fite. v. n. Preter. Fought. Part. paſſ. Fought. To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in ſingle fight; to contend.

To FIGHT, fite. v. a. To war againſt, to combat againſt.

FIGHT, fite. s. Battle; combat, duel; ſomething to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips.

FIGHTER, fî'tûr. s. Warriour, duelliſt.

FIGHTING, fî'ting. particip. a. Qualified for war, fit for battle; occupied by war.

FIGMENT, fig'mênt. s. An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER, fig'pêk-ûr. s. A bird.

FIGULATE, fig'û-lâte. a. (91). Made of potter's clay.

FIGURABLE, fig'û-râ-bl. a. Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is Figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY, fig-û-râ-bîl'ê-tê. s. The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FIGURAL, fig'û-râl. a. Belonging to figure.

FIGURATE, fig'û-râte. a. (91). Of a certain and determinate form; reſembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURATION, fig-û-râ'ſhûn. s. Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, fig'û-râ-tîv. a. Repreſenting ſomething elſe, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exhortations.

FIGURATIVELY, fig'û-râ-tîv-lê. ad. By a figure, in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, fig'ûre. s. The figure of any thing as terminated by the outlines; ſhape; perſon, external form, appearance mean or grand; diſtinguiſhed appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a ſtatue, an image; repreſentations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoſcope, the diagram of the aſpect of the aſtrological houſes; in theology, type, repreſentative; in rhetorick, any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

☞ There is a coarſe and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The firſt is ſuch a pronunciation as makes the *u* ſhort and ſhut, as if written *figgur*: the laſt preſerves the ſound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig-yure*. That this is the true ſound of open *u*, ſee Principles, No. 8.

To FIGURE, fig'ûre. v. a. To form into any determined ſhape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diverſify; to repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to uſe in a ſenſe not literal.

FIGWORT, fig'wûrt. s. A plant.

FILACEOUS, fê-lâ'ſhûs. a. (357). Conſiſting of threads.

FILACER, fil'â-sûr. s. (98). An offi-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

cer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs.

FILAMENT, fil'ă-mĕnt. s. A ſlender thread, a boy ſlender and long like a thread.

FILBERT, fil'bûrt. s. (98). A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

To FILCH, filſh. v. n. To ſteal, to pilfer.

FILCHER, filſh'ûr. s. (98). A thief, a petty robber.

FILE, file. s. A thread; a line on which papers are ſtrung; a catalogue, roll; a line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another; an inſtrument to ſmooth metals.

FILECUTTER, file'kût-ûr. s. A maker of files.

To FILE, file. v. a. To ſtring upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to foul, to fully, to pollute.

To FILE, file. v. n. To march in file, not abreaſt, but one behind another.

FILEMOT, fil'ĕ-mŏt. s. A brown or yellow brown colour.

FILER, fi'lûr. s. (98). One who files, one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL, fil'yăl. a. (113). Pertaining to a ſon, beſitting a ſon; bearing the character or relation of a ſon.

FILIATION, fil-ĕ-ă'ſhŭn. s. The relation of a ſon to a father, correlative to paternity.

FILINGS, fi'lĭngz. s. Fragments rubbed off by the file.

To FILL, fil. v. a. To ſtore till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a veſſel till it reaches the top; to ſatisfy, to content; to glut, to ſurfeit; to fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by ſomething contained; to fill up, to make full, to ſupply, to occupy by bulk.

To FILL, fil. v. n. To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to ſatiate.

FILL, fil. s. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction; the place between the ſhafts of a carriage.

FILLER, fil'lûr. s. Any thing that fills up room without uſe; one whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage.

FILLET, fil'lit. s. (99). A band tied round the head or other part; the fleſhy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel.

To FILLET, fil'lit. v. a. To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an aſtragal.

To FILLIP, fil'lĭp. v. a. To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring.

FILLIP, fil'lĭp. s. A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, fil'lē. s. A young mare; oppoſed to a colt or young horſe.

FILM, film. s. A thin pellicle or ſkin.

To FILM, film. v. a. To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin.

FILMY, fil'mē. a. Compoſed of thin pellicles.

To FILTER, fil'tûr. v. a. To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to ſtain, to percolate.

FILTER, fil'tûr. s. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drops from it; a ſtrainer, a charm, a love-potion.

FILTH, filth. s. Dirt, naſtineſs; corruption, pollution.

FILTHILY, filth'ĕ-lē. ad. Naſtily, foully, groſsly.

FILTHINESS, filth'ĕ-nĕs. s. Naſtineſs, foulneſs, dirtineſs; corruption, pollution.

FILTHY, filth'ē. a. Naſty, foul, dirty; groſs, polluted.

To FILTRATE, fil'trāte. v. a. (91). To ſtrain, to percolate.

FILTRATION, fil-trā'ſhŭn. s. A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIMBRIATED, fim'brē-ā-tĕd. a Fringed, edged round, jagged.

FIN, fin. s. The wing of a fiſh.

FIN-FOOTED, fin'fût-ĕd. a. Having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINABLE, fi'nă-bl. a. (405). That admits a fine.

FINAL, fi'năl. a. (88). Ultimate, laſt; concluſive; mortal; reſpecting the end or motive.

FINALLY, fi'năl-ē. ad. Ultimately, in concluſion, completely, without recovery.

FINANCE, fin-nănſe'. s. Revenue, income, profit.

FINANCIER, fin-năn-sēēr'. s. (357). One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FINARY, fi'nă-rē. s. The ſecond forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, finſh. s. A ſmall bird; of which there are three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To FIND, find. v. a. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking; to obtain ſomething

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

loſt; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to diſcover by ſtudy; to diſcover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to deprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to ſupply, to furniſh, as he finds me in money; in law, to approve, as to find a bill; to find himſelf; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain; to find out, to unriddle, to ſolve; to diſcover ſomething hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.

FINDER, fīn'dŭr. s. One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks up any thing loſt.

FINDFAULT, fīnd'fâlt. s. A cenſurer, a caviller.

FINE, fīne. a. Refined, pure, free from droſs; ſubtle, thin, as the fine ſpirits evaporate; refined; keen, ſmoothly ſharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful, dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful, with dignity; accompliſhed, elegant of manners; ſhowy, ſplendid.

FINE, fīne. s. A mulct, a pecuniary puniſhment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, concluſion.

To FINE, fīne. v. a. To refine; to purify; to make tranſparent; to puniſh with pecuniary penalty.

To FINE, fīne. v. n. To pay a fine.

To FINEDRAW, fīne'drâw. v. a. To ſew up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fīne'drâw-ŭr. s. One whoſe buſineſs is to ſew up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fīne'fĭng-gŭr'd. a. Nice, artful, exquiſite.

FINELY, fīne'lē. ad. Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, ſharply; in ſmall parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fīne'nĕs. s. Elegance, delicacy; ſhow, ſplendour; artfulneſs, ingenuity; purity, freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures.

FINERY, fī'nŭr-ē. s. (557). Show, ſplendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fē-nĕs'. s. (126). Artifice, ſtratagem.

FINER, fī'nŭr. s. (98). One who purifies metals.

FINGER, fĭng'gŭr. s. (381). The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a ſmall meaſure of extenſion; the hand, the inſtrument of work.

To FINGER, fĭng'gŭr. v. a. To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly; to touch an inſtrument of muſick; to perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fĭng'gl-fâng'gl. s. A trifle.

FINICAL, fĭn'ē-kâl. a. Nice, foppiſh.

FINICALLY, fĭn'ē-kâl-ē. ad. Foppiſhly.

FINICALNESS, fĭn'ē-kâl-nĕs. s. Superfluous nicety.

To FINISH, fĭn'ĭsh. v. a. To bring to the end propoſed, to perfect, to poliſh to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fĭn'ĭsh-ŭr. s. One that finiſhes.

FINITE, fī'nīte. a. (126). Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fī'nīte-lĕs. a. Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fī'nīte-lē. ad. Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fī'nīte-nĕs. s. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINITUDE, fĭn'ē-tūde. s. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fĭn'lĕs. a. Without fins.

FINLIKE, fĭn'like. a. Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, fĭn'd. a. (362). Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

FINNY, fĭn'nē. a. Furniſhed with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, fĭn'tōde. a. Having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fē-nō'kē-ō. s. Fennel.

FIR, fĕr. s. (109). The tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIRE, fīre. s. The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the puniſhment of the damned; any thing that inflames the paſſions; ardour of temper; livelineſs of imagination, vigour of fancy, ſpirit of ſentiment; the paſſion of love; eruptions or impoſthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

FIREARMS, fīre'ârmz. s. Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fīre'bâll. s. Grenado, ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

FIREBRUSH, fīre'brŭſh. s. The bruſh which hangs by the fire-ſide to ſweep the hearth.

FIREDRAKE, fīre'drāke. s. A fiery ſerpent.

FIRENEW, fīre'nū. a. New from the forge, new from the melting-houſe.

FIRER, fīre'ŭr. s. (98). An incendiary.

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât ;—mè, mêt ;—pine, pîn ;—

FIRESIDE, fire-side'. s. The hearth, the chimney.

FIRESTICK, fire'ſtik. s. A lighted ſtick or brand.

FIREWORKS, fire'wûrks. s. Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for ſhow or publick rejoicing.

To FIRE, fire. v. a. To ſet on fire, to kindle; to inflame the paſſions, to animate.

To FIRE, fire. v. n. To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with paſſion; to diſcharge any fire-arms.

FIREBRAND, fire'brând. s. A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.

FIRECROSS, fire'krôs. s. A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRELOCK, fire'lôk. s. A ſoldier's gun, a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with a flint.

FIREMAN, fire'mân. s. (88). One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.

FIREPAN, fire'pân. s. A pan for holding or carrying fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP, fire'ſhip. s. A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fire'ſhûv-v'l. s. The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESTONE, fire'ſtône. s. A hearth ſtone, ſtone that will bear the fire, the pyrites.

FIREWOOD, fire'wûd. s. Wood to burn, fuel.

FIRING, fi'ring. s. Fewel.

To FIRK, fêrk. v. a. To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fêr'kin. s. A veſſel containing nine gallons; a ſmall veſſel.

FIRM, fêrm. a. (108). Strong, not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft; conſtant, ſteady, reſolute, fixed, unſhaken.

To FIRM, fêrm. v. a. To ſettle, to confirm, to eſtabliſh, to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fêr'mâ-mênt. s. The ſky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fêr-mâ-mên'tâl. a. Celeſtial, of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, fêrm'lê. ad. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably; ſteadily, conſtantly.

FIRMNESS, fêrm'nês. s. Stability, compactneſs; ſteadineſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

FIRST, fûrſt. a. (108). The ordinal of one; earlieſt in time; higheſt in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, fûrſt. ad. Before any thing elſe, earlieſt; before any other conſideration; at the beginning, at firſt.

FIRST-GOT, fûrſt'gôt. } s.
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fûrſt'bê-gôt't'n. }
The eldeſt of children.

FIRST-FRUITS, fûrſt'frôôts. s. What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind; the firſt profits of any thing; the earlieſt effects of any thing.

FIRSTLING, fûrſt'ling. s. The firſt produce or offſpring; the thing firſt thought or done.

FISCAL, fis'câl. s. (88). Exchequer, revenue.

FISH, fiſh. s. An animal that inhabits the water.

To FISH, fiſh. v. n. To be employed in catching fiſh; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, fiſh. v. a. To ſearch water in queſt of fiſh.

FISH-HOOK, fiſh'hôôk. s. A hook for catching fiſh.

FISHPOND, fiſh'pônd. s. A ſmall pool for fiſh.

FISHER, fiſh'ûr. s. (98). One who is employed in catching fiſh.

FISHERBOAT, fiſh'ûr-bôte. s. A boat employed in catching fiſh.

FISHERMAN, fiſh'ûr-mân. s. (88). One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh.

FISHERY, fiſh'ûr-ê. s. The buſineſs of catching fiſh.

FISHFUL, fiſh'fûl. a. Abounding with fiſh.

To FISHIFY, fiſh'ê-fi. v. a. To turn to fiſh.

FISHING, fiſh'ing. s. Commodity of taking fiſh.

FISHKETTLE, fiſh'kêt-tl. s. (405). A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending.

FISHMEAL, fiſh'mêle. s. Diet of fiſh.

FISHMONGER, fiſh'mûng-gûr. s. A dealer in fiſh.

FISHY, fiſh'ê. a. Conſiſting of fiſh; having the qualities of fiſh.

FISSILE, fis'ſil. a. (140). Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft.

FISSILITY, fis-ſil'ê-tê. s. The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FISSURE, fiſh'ſhûre. s. (452). A cleft, a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

FIST, fĭſt. s. The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

FISTICUFFS, fĭs'tĕ-cŭfs. s. Battle with the fiſt.

FISTULA, fĭs'tſhŭ-lâ. s. (461). A ſinuous ulcer callous within.

FISTULAR, fĭs'tſhŭ-lâr. a. (88). Hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, fĭs'tſhŭ-lŭs. a. Having the nature of a fiſtula.

FIT, fĭt. s. A paroxiſm of any intermittent diſtemper; any ſhort return after intermiſſion; diſorder, diſtemperature; the hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children.

FIT, fĭt. a. Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.

To FIT, fĭt. v.a. To ſuit one thing to another; to accommodate a perſon with any thing; to be adapted to, to ſuit any thing; to fit out, to furniſh, to equip; to fit up, to furniſh, to make proper for uſe.

To FIT, fĭt. v. n. To be proper, to be fit.

FITCH, fĭtſh. s. A ſmall kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, fĭtſh'ĭt. } s. A ſtinking
FITCHEW, fĭt'tſhōō. } little beaſt, that robs the henrooſt and warren.

FITFUL, fĭt'fŭl. a. Varied by paroxiſms.

FITLY, fĭt'lĕ ad. Properly, juſtly, reaſonably; commodiouſly, meetly.

FITNESS, fĭt'nĕs. s. Propriety, meetneſs, juſtneſs, reaſonableneſs; convenience, commodity, the ſtate of being fit.

FITMENT, fĭt'mĕnt. s. Something adapted to a particular purpoſe.

FITTER, fĭt'tŭr. s. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing.

FIVE, fīve. a. Four and one, half of ten.

FIVELEAVED Graſs, fīve'lēēv'd. s. Cinquefoil, a ſpecies of clover.

FIVES, fīvz. s. A kind of play with a ball; a diſeaſe of horſes.

To FIX, fĭks. v. a. To make faſt; to ſettle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to tranſfix; to withhold from motion.

To FIX, fĭks. v. n. To determine the reſolution; to reſt, to ceaſe to wander; to loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

FIXATION, fĭk-sā'ſhŭn. s. Stability, firmneſs; confinement; want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.

FIXEDLY, fĭk'sĕd-lĕ. ad. (364). Certainly, firmly.

FIXEDNESS, fĭk'sĕd-nĕs. s. (365). Stability; want of loſs or volatility; ſteadineſs, ſettled opinion or reſolution.

FIXIDITY, fĭk-sĭd'ĕ-tĕ. s. Coherence of parts.

FIXITY, fĭk'sĕ-tĕ. s. Coherence of parts.

FIXTURE, fĭk'tſhŭre. s. (463). Firmneſs; ſtable ſtate; a piece of furniture fixed to a houſe.

FIXURE, fĭk'ſhŭre. s. (479). Firmneſs, ſtable ſtate.—Dr. *Aſh*.

FIZGIG, fĭz'gĭg. s. A kind of dart or harpoon, with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.

FLABBY, flăb'bĕ. a. Soft, not firm.

FLACCID, flăk'ſĭd. a. Weak, limber, not ſtiff; lax, not tenſe.—See EXAGGERATE.

FLACCIDITY, flăk-ſĭd'ĕ-tĕ. s. Laxity, limberneſs, want of tenſion.

To FLAG, flăg. v. n. To hang looſe without ſtiffneſs or tenſion; to grow ſpiritleſs or dejected; to grow feeble, to loſe vigour.

To FLAG, flăg. v. a. To let fall, to ſuffer to droop; to lay with broad ſtones.

FLAG, flăg. s. A water-plant with a broad-bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or enſign of a ſhip or land forces; a ſpecies of ſtone uſed for ſmooth pavement.

FLAG-BROOM, flăg'brōōm. s. A broom for ſweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flăg'ŏf-ĭ-ſŭr. s. A commander of a ſquadron.

FLAG-SHIP, flăg'ſhĭp. s. The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flăg'wŭrm. s. A grub bred in watery places among flags or ſedge.

FLAGELET, flădje'ĕ-lĕt. s. A ſmall flute.

FLAGELLATION, flădje-ĕl-lā'ſhŭn. s. The uſe of the ſcourge.

FLAGGINESS, flăg'gĕ-nĕs. s. Laxity, limberneſs.

FLAGGY, flăg'gĕ. a. (383). Weak, lax, limber; inſipid.

FLAGITIOUS, flă-jĭſh'ŭs. a. Wicked, villanous, atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flă-jĭſh'ŭſ-nĕs. s. Wickedneſs, villany.

FLAGON, flăg'ŭn. s. (166). A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, flā'grăn-ſĕ. s. Burning heat, fire.

FLAGRANT, flā'grănt. a. Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

FLAGRATION, flă-grā'shŭn. s. Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flăg'stăf. s. The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flāle. s. (202). The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flāke. s. Any thing that appears looſely held together; a ſtratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLAKY, flā'kē. a. Looſely hanging together; lying in layers or ſtrata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flăm. s. A falſehood, a lie, an illuſory pretext.

To FLAM, flăm. v. a. To deceive with a lie.

FLAMBEAU, flăm'bō. s. (245). A lighted torch. Plural FLAMBEAUX.

FLAME, flāme. s. Light emitted from fire; a ſtream of fire; ardour of temper or imagination, brightneſs of fancy; ardour of inclination; paſſion of love.

To FLAME, flāme. v. n. To ſhine as fire, to burn with emiſſion of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flāme'kŭl-lŭr'd. a. (362). Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN, flā'mĕn. s. (503). A prieſt in ancient times, one that officiated in ſolemn offices.

☞ If there be any caſe in which we are to take our Engliſh quantity from the Latin, it is in words of two ſyllables which retain their Latin form, and have the vowel in the firſt ſyllable long.—See DRAMA.

FLAMMATION, flăm-mā'shŭn. s. The act of ſetting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flăm-mă-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire.

FLAMMEOUS, flăm'mē-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flăm-mĭf'fē-rŭs. a. (518). Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flăm-mĭv'ō-mŭs. a. (528). Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY, flā'mē. a. Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flănk. s. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the latter part of the lower belly; the ſide of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, flănk. v. a. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet; to be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide, to be on the ſide.

FLANKER, flănk'ŭr. s. A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault.

FLANNEL, flăn'nĕl. s. (99). A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool.

FLAP, flăp. s. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe; the motion of any thing broad and looſe; the noiſe made by that motion; a diſeaſe in horſes.

To FLAP, flăp. v. a. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noiſe.

To FLAP, flăp. v. n. To ply the wings with noiſe; to fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, flăp'drăg-ŭn. s. A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPEARED, flăp'ēēr'd. a. (362). Having looſe and broad ears.

To FLARE, flāre. v. n. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow; to glitter with tranſient luſtre; to glitter offenſively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flăſh. s. A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze; ſudden burſt of wit or merriment; a ſhort tranſient ſtate; a body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flăſh. v. n. To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame; to burſt out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLASH, flăſh. v. a. To ſtrike up large bodies of water.

FLASHER, flăſh'ŭr. s. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flăſh'ē-lē. ad. With empty ſhow.

FLASHY, flăſh'ē. a. Empty, not ſolid; ſhowy, without ſubſtance; inſipid, without force or ſpirit.

FLASK, flăſk. s. A bottle, a veſſel; a powder-horn.

FLASKET, flăſk'ĭt. s. A veſſel in which viands are ſerved.

FLAT. flăt. a. Horizontally level; ſmooth, without protuberances; without elevation; level with the ground; lying horizontally proſtrate, lying along; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures; taſteleſs, inſipid; dull, unanimated; ſpiritleſs, dejected; peremptory, abſolute, downright; not ſharp in ſound.

FLAT, flăt. s. A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations; ſhallow, ſtrand, place in the ſea where the water is not deep; the broad ſide of a blade; depreſſion of thought or language; a mark or character in muſick.

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—nó, mòve, nór, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To FLAT, flât. v. a. To level, to depreſs, to make broad and ſmooth; to make vapid.

To FLAT, flât. v. n. To grow flat, oppoſed to ſwell: to become unanimated or vapid.

FLATLONG, flât'lông. ad. With the flat downwards, not edgewiſe.

FLATLY, flât'lê. ad. Horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without ſpirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flât'nês. s. Evenneſs, level extenſion; want of relief or prominence; deadneſs, inſipidity, vapidneſs; dejection of ſtate; dejection of mind, want of life; dulneſs, inſipidity, frigidity; the contrary to ſhrillneſs or acuteneſs of ſound.

To FLATTEN, flât't'n. v. a. (405). To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to deject, to depreſs, to diſpirit.

To FLATTEN, flât't'n. v. n. To grow even or level; to grow dull and inſipid.

FLATTER, flât'tûr. s. (98). The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, flât'tûr. v. a. To ſoothe with praiſes, to pleaſe with blandiſhments; to praiſe falſely; to raiſe falſe hopes.

FLATTERER, flât'tûr-rûr. s. One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.

FLATTERY, flât'tûr-ê. s. (557). Falſe praiſe, artful obſequiouſneſs.

FLATTISH, flât'tîſh. a. Somewhat flat, approaching to flatneſs.

FLATULENCY, flâtſh'û-lên-sê. s. (461). Windineſs, turgidneſs; emptineſs, vanity.

FLATULENT, flâtſh'û-lênt. a. Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without ſubſtance or reality, puffy.

FLATUOSITY, flâtſh-û-ôs'ê-tê. s. Windineſs, fulneſs of air.

FLATUOUS, flâtſh'ù-ûs. a. Windy, full of wind.

FLATUS, flâ'tûs. s. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.

FLATWISE, flât'wîze. ad. With the flat downwards, not the edge.

To FLAUNT, flânt. v. n. (214). To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel; to be hung with ſomething looſe and flying.

FLAUNT, flânt. s. Any thing looſe and airy.

FLAVOUR, flâ'vûr. s. (314). Power of pleaſing the taſte; ſweetneſs to the ſmell, odour, fragrance.

FLAVOUROUS, flâ'vûr-ûs. a. (557). Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.

FLAW, flâw. s. A crack or breach in any thing; a fault, a defect; a ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt; a tumult, a tempeſtuous uproar; a ſudden commotion of mind.

To FLAW, flâw. v. a. To break, to crack, to damage with fiſſure.

FLAWLESS, flâw'lês. a. Without cracks, without defects.

FLAWY, flâw'ê. a. Full of flaws.

FLAX, flâks. s. The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made; the fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner.

FLAXCOMB, flâks'kôm. s. The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER, flâks'drêſ-sûr. s. He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLAXEN, flâk's'n. a. (103). Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXWEED, flâks'wêêd. s. A plant.

To FLAY, flâ. v. a. (221). To ſtrip off the ſkin; to take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing.

☞ There is a common pronunciation of this word as if ſpelled *flea*, rhyming with *ſea*, which is every day growing more vulgar.

FLAYER, flâ'ûr. s. He that ſtrips the ſkin off any thing.

FLEA, flê. s. A ſmall inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA, flê. v. a. To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flê'bâne. s. A plant.

FLEABITE, flê'bîte. } s. Red
FLEABITING, flê'bî-tîng. } marks cauſed by fleas; a ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, flê'bît-t'n. a. (103). Stung by fleas; mean, worthleſs.

FLEAK, flêke. s. A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt.

FLEAM, flême s. An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle.

FLEAWORT, flê'wûrt. s. A plant.

To FLEAK, flêke. v. a. To ſpot, to ſtreak, to ſtripe, to dapple.

To FLECKER, flêk'ûr. v. a. To ſpot, to mark with ſtrokes or touches.

FLED, flêd. The preterit and participle of Flee.

FLEDGE, flêdje. a. Full-feathered, able to fly.

To FLEDGE, flêdje. v. a. To furniſh with wings, to ſupply with feathers.

To FLEE, flêê. v. n. Pret. Fled. To

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

run from danger, to have recourſe to ſhelter.

FLEECE, flēēſe. s. As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep.

TO FLEECE, flēēſe. v. a. To clip the fleece of a ſheep; to ſtrip, to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of its wool.

FLEECED, flēēſt. a. (359). Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flēē'sē. a. Woolly, covered with wool.

To FLEER, flēēr. v. n. To mock, to gibe, to jeſt with inſolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.

FLEER, flēēr. s. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, flēēr'ūr. s. (98). A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flēēt. s. A company of ſhips, a navy.

FLEET, flēēt. s. A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, flēēt. a. Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; ſkimming the ſurface.

To FLEET, flēēt. v. n. To fly ſwiftly, to vaniſh; to be in a tranſient ſtate.

To FLEET, flēēt. v. a. To ſkim the water; to live merrily, or paſs time away lightly.

FLEETLY, flēēt'lē. ad. Swiftly, nimbly, with ſwift pace.

FLEETNESS, flēēt'nēs. s. Swiftneſs of courſe, nimbleneſs, celerity.

FLESH, flēſh. s. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul; the muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons; animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable; the body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type The Fleſh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul's epiſtles.

To FLESH, flēſh. v. a. To imitate; to harden; to eſtabliſh in any practice; to glut, to ſatiate.

FLESHCOLOUR, flēſh'kŭl-ūr. s. The colour of fleſh.

FLESHFLY, flēſh'flī. s. A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſits her eggs in it.

FLESHHOOK, flēſh'hŏŏk. s. A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron.

FLESHLESS, flēſh'lēs. a. Without fleſh.

FLESHLINESS, flēſh'lē-nēs. s. Carnal paſſions or appetites.

FLESHLY, flēſh'lē. a. Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.

FLESHMEAT, flēſh'mēte. s. Animal food, the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, flēſh'mēnt. s. Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, flēſh'mŭng-gūr. s. One who deals in fleſh, a pimp.

FLESHPOT, flēſh'pŏt. s. A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked, thence plenty of fleſh.

FLESHQUAKE, flēſh'kwāke. s. A tremor of the body.

FLESHY, flēſh'ē. a. Plump, full of fleſh; pulpous.

FLEW, flū. (265). The preterit of To fly.

FLEW, flū. s. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, flūde. a. (362). Chapped, mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, flēks-ăn'ē-mŭs. a. Having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, flēks-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The quality of admitting to be bent, pliancy; eaſineſs to be perſuaded, compliance.

FLEXIBLE, flēks'ē-bl. a. (405). Poſſible to be bent, pliant; complying, obſequious; ductile, manageable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes.

FLEXIBLENESS, flēks'ē-bl-nēs. s. Poſſibility to be bent, eaſineſs to be bent; obſequiouſneſs, compliance; ductility, manageableneſs.

FLEXILE, flēks'īl. a. (140). Pliant, eaſily bent, obſequious to any power or impulſe.

FLEXION, flēk'shŭn. s. The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any part or quarter.

FLEXOR, flēks'ōr. s. (166). The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints.

FLEXUOUS, flēk'shū-ŭs. a. (452). Winding, tortuous; variable, not ſteady.

FLEXURE, flēk'shūre. s. The form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obſequious or ſervile cringe.

To FLICKER, flĭk'ūr. v. a. To flutter, to play the wings.

FLIER, flī'ūr. s. (98). A fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt.

FLIGHT, flīte. s. (393). The act of flying or running from danger; the act of

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nôt;—tùbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

using wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together, the birds produced in the same season, as the harvest flight of pigeons; a volley, a shower; the space passed by flying; heat of imagination, sally of the soul.

FLIGHTY, fli'tè. a. Fleeting, swift; wild, full of imagination.

FLIMSY, flim'zé. a. Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.

To FLINCH, flinsh. v. n. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flinsh'ûr. s. He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, fling. v. a. Pret. Flung; Part. Flung or Flang. To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter; to drive by violence; to cast reproach; to fling down, to demolish, to ruin; to fling off, to baffle in the chace.

To FLING, fling. v. n. To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; to fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, fling. s. A throw, a cast; a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, fling'ûr. s. (409). He who throws.

FLINT, flint. s. A kind of stone used in firelocks; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, flint'è. a. Made of flint, strong; hard of heart, inexorable.

FLIP, flip. s. A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. A cant word.

FLIPPANT, flip'pânt. a. Nimble, moveable: it is used only of the act of speech; pert, talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, flip'pânt-lè. ad. In a flowing, prating way.

To FLIRT, flûrt. v. a. (108). To throw any thing with a quick elastick motion; to move with quickness.

To FLIRT, flûrt. v. n. To jeer, to gibe one; to run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.

FLIRT, flûrt. s. A quick elastick motion; a sudden trick; a pert huffey; a coquette.

FLIRTATION, flûr-tâ'shûn. s. A quick sprightly motion; coquetry.

To FLIT, flit. v. n. To fly away; to remove; to flutter; to be flux or unstable.

FLITCH, flitsh. s. The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, flit'tûr-mûse. s. The bat

FLITTING, flit'ting. s. An offence, a fault, a flying away.

FLIX, fliks. s Down, fur, soft hair.

To FLOAT, flôte. v. n. (295). To swim on the surface of the water; to pass with a light irregular course.

To FLOAT, flôte. v. a. To cover with water.

FLOAT, flôte s. The act of flowing; any body so contrived or formed as to swim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite.

FLOATY, flô'tè. a. Buoyant and swimming a-top.

FLOCK, flôk. s. A company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, flôk. v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLOG, flôg. v. a. To lash, to whip.

FLOOD, flûd. s. (308). A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.

To FLOOD, flûd. v. a. To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, flûd'gâte. s. Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

FLOOK, flôôk. s. (306). The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flôre. s. (310). The pavement; that part of a room on which we tread; a story, a flight of rooms.

To FLOOR, flôre. v. a. To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, flô'ring. s. Bottom, floor.

To FLOP, flôp. v. a. To clap the wings with noise.

FLORAL, flô'rál. a. Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLORENCE, flôr'ênse. s. A kind of cloth; a kind of wine.

FLORET, flô'rêt. s. A small imperfect flower.

FLORID, flôr'id a. (544). Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red; embellished, splendid.

FLORIDITY, flô-rid'è-tè. s. Freshness of colour.

FLORIDNESS, flôr'id-nês. s. Freshness of colour; embellishment, ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, flô-rif'fè-rûs. a. (518). Productive of flowers.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

FLORIN, flŏr'ĭn. s. A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four ſhillings and ſix-pence, that of Spain four ſhillings and four-pence half-penny, that of Palermo and Sicily two ſhillings and ſix-pence, that of Holland two ſhillings ſterling.

FLORIST, flŏ'rĭſt. s. A cultivator of flowers.

☞ Why we ſhould pronounce *floriſt* and *floret* with the long *o*, and *florid* and *florin* with the ſhort ſound of that letter, cannot eaſily be gueſſed. They are all from the ſame original, are all angliciſed, and conſiſt but of two ſyllables; and the only thing that can be gathered from them is, the uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours. See DRAMA, and Principles, No. 544.

FLORULENT, flŏr'ŭ-lĕnt. a. Flowery, bloſſoming.

FLOSCULOUS, flŏs'kŭ-lŭs. a. Compoſed of flowers.

To FLOTE, flōte. v. a. To ſkim.

To FLOUNCE, flŏŭnſe. v. n. (312). To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with paſſionate agitation.

To FLOUNCE, flŏŭnſe. v. a. To deck with flounces.

FLOUNCE, flŏŭnſe. s. Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake; a furbelow.

FLOUNDER, flŏŭn'dŭr. s. (312). The name of a ſmall flat fiſh.

To FLOUNDER, flŏŭn'dŭr. v. n. To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLOUR, flŏŭr. s. The edible part of corn, or any grain reducible to powder.

☞ This word ſpelled in this manner is not in Johnſon, though nothing ſeems better ſettled by cuſtom than this diſtinction in the ſpelling between this word and the *flower* of a plant. That words written alike ought not to be ſounded differently in order to ſignify different things, has been proved, it is preſumed, under the word BOWL: but that words ſignifying different things, though ſounded alike, ought to be written differently, ſeems evident from the neceſſity there is of making words which are the ſigns of ideas as different as the ideas themſelves. In the former caſe we do not know how to pronounce the word *Bow*, till we have its meaning fixed by what follows; in the latter, though the ear is not ſure of the idea till it has heard the context, the eye in reading is at no loſs for the meaning of the word, nor are the organs in ſuſpenſe how to pronounce it. The want of a different ſound to expreſs a different idea, is an imperfection of the language in both caſes; but the want of a different mark to expreſs difference of idea to the eye, would be a double imperfection.

To FLOURISH, flŭr'rĭſh. v. n. (314). To be in vigour, not to fade; to be in a proſperous ſtate; to uſe florid language; to deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to boaſt, to brag; in muſick, to play ſome prelude.

To FLOURISH, flŭr'rĭſh. v. a. To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embelliſhments of language.

FLOURISH, flŭr'rĭſh. s. Bravery, beauty; an oſtentatious embelliſhment, ambitious copiouſneſs; figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.

FLOURISHER, flŭr'rĭſh-ŭr. s. One that is in prime or in proſperity.

To FLOUT, flŏŭt. v. a. (312). To mock, to inſult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUT, flŏŭt. v. n. To practiſe mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flŏŭt. s. A mock, an inſult.

FLOUTER, flŏŭt'ŭr. s. One who jeers.

To FLOW, flō. v. n. (324). To run or ſpread as water; to run, oppoſed to ſtanding waters; to riſe, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to iſſue; to glide ſmoothly, as a flowing period; to write ſmoothly, to ſpeak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang looſe and waving.

To FLOW, flō. v. a. To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flō. s. The riſe of the water, not the ebb; a ſudden plenty or abundance; a ſtream of diction.

FLOWER, flŏŭ'ŭr. s (98) (323). The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds; an ornament, an embelliſhment; the prime, the flouriſhing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, flŏŭ'ŭr-dē-lūſe'. s. A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flŏŭ'ŭr. v. n. To be in flower, to be in bloſſom; to be in the prime, to flouriſh; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the ſurface.

To FLOWER, flŏŭ'ŭr. v. a. To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flŏŭ'ŭr-ĕt. s. A flower; a ſmall flower.

FLOWER-GARDEN, flŏŭ'ŭr-gär-d'n. s. A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

FLOWERINESS, flŏŭ'ŭr-ē-nĕs. s. The ſtate of abounding in flowers; floridneſs of ſpeech.

FLOWERINGBUSH, flŏŭ'ŭr-ĭng-bŭſh. s. A plant.

FLOWERY, flŏŭ'ŭr-ē. a. Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flŏ'ĭng-lē. ad. With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flŭke. s. A flounder.

FLOWN, flŏne. Participle of Fly, or Flee. Gone away, eſcaped; puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flŭk'tſhŭ-ânt. a. (461) Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flŭk'tſhŭ-âte. v. n. To roll to and again as water in agitation; to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and haſty motion; to be in an uncertain ſtate; to be irreſolute.

FLUCTUATION, flŭk-tſhŭ-â'ſhŭn. s. The alternate motion of the water; uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flŭ s. (335). A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air; ſoft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flŭ'ĕn-sē. s. The quality of flowing, ſmoothneſs; readineſs, copiouſneſs, volubility.

FLUENT, flŭ'ĕnt. a. Liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flŭ'ĕnt. s. Stream, running water.

FLUID, flŭ'ĭd. a. Having parts eaſily ſeparable, not ſolid.

FLUID, flŭ'ĭd. s. In phyſick, an animal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flŭ-ĭd'ĕ-tē. s. The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity.

FLUIDNESS, flŭ'ĭd-nĕs. s. That quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability.

FLUMMERY, flŭm'ŭr-ē. s. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flŭng. Participle and Preterit of Fling.

FLUOR, flŭ'ŏr. s. (166). A fluid ſtate; catamenia.

FLURRY, flŭr'rē. s. A guſt or ſtorm of wind, a haſty blaſt; hurry.

To FLUSH, flŭſh. v. n. To flow with violence; to come in haſte; to glow in the ſkin.

To FLUSH, flŭſh. v. a. To colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flŭſh. a. Freſh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flŭſh. s. A flux, ſudden impulſe, violent flow; cards all of a ſort.

To FLUSTER, flŭs'tŭr v. a. To make hot and roſy with drinking.

FLUTE, flŭte. s. A muſical pipe, a pipe with ſtops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE, flŭte. v. a. To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER, flŭt'tŭr. v. n. (98). To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great ſhow and buſtle; to be moved with quick vibrations to undulation; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, flŭt'tŭr. v. a. To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed; to hurry the mind; to diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLUTTER, flŭt'tŭr. s. Hurry, tumult, diſorder of mind; confuſion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flŭ-vē-ăt'ĭk. a. Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flŭks. s. The act of flowing; any flow or iſſue of matter; dyſentery, diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concourſe; influence; the ſtate of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flŭks. a. Unconſtant, not durable, maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX, flŭks. v. a. To melt; to ſalivate, to evacuate by ſpitting.

FLUXILITY, flŭks-ĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts.

FLUXION, flŭk'ſhŭn. s. The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematicks, the arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities.

To FLY, flī. v. n. Pret. Flew or Fled. Part. Fled or Flown. To move through the air with wings; to paſs through the air; to paſs away; to paſs ſwiftly; to ſpring with violence, to fall on ſuddenly; to move with rapidity; to burſt aſunder with a ſudden explŏſion; to break, to ſhiver; to run away, to attempt to eſcape; to fly in the face, to inſult, to act in defiance; to fly off, to revolt; to fly out, to burſt into paſſion; to break out into licenſe, to ſtart violently from any direction; to let fly, to diſcharge.

To FLY, flī. v. a. To ſhun, to avoid, to decline; to refuſe aſſociation with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, flī. s. A ſmall winged inſect; that part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the reſt; Fly in a compaſs, that which points how the wind blows.

To FLYBLOW, flī'blŏ. v. a. To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Flyboat, flī'bōte. s. A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

Flycatcher, flī'kătſh-ûr. s. One that hunts flies.

Flyer, flī'ûr. s. (98). One that flies or runs away; one that uſes wings; the fly of a jack.

To Flyfish, flī'fĭſh. v. n. To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

Foal, fōle. s. (295). The offſpring of a mare, or other beaſt of burden.

To Foal, fōle. v. a. To bring forth a foal.

Foalbit, fōle'bĭt. s. A plant.

Foam, fōme. s. (295). The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, ſpume.

To Foam, fōme. v. n. To froth, to gather foam; to be in a rage, to be violently agitated.

Foamy, fō'mē. a. Covered with foam, frothy.

Fob, fŏb. s. A ſmall pocket.

To Fob, fŏb. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud; to ſob off, to ſhift off, to put aſide with an artifice.

Focal, fō'kăl. a. (88). Belonging to the focus.

Focus, fō'kŭs. s. The point where the rays are collected by a burning glaſs; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays meet and croſs each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

Fodder, fŏd'dûr. s. Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter.

To Fodder, fŏd'dûr. v. a. To feed with dry food.

Fodderer, fŏd'dûr-rûr. s. He who fodders cattle.

Foe, fō. s. (296). An enemy in war; a perſecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill-wiſher.

Foeman, fō'măn. s. Enemy in war.

Foetus, fē'tŭs. s. (296). The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

Fog, fŏg. s. A thick miſt, a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water; aftergraſs.

Foggily, fŏg'gē-lē. ad. (383). Miſtily, darkly, cloudily.

Fogginess, fŏg'gē-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being dark or miſty, cloudineſs, miſtineſs.

Foggy, fŏg'gē. a. (383). Miſty, cloudy, dark; cloudy in underſtanding, dull.

Foh, fōh! interject. An interjection of abhorrence.

Foible, fōĕ'bl. s. (299) (405). A weak ſide, a blind ſide.

To Foil, fŏĭl. v. a. To put to the worſt, to defeat.

Foil, fŏĭl. s. (299). A defeat, a miſcarriage; leaf, gilding; ſomething of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre; a blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

Foiler, fŏĭl'ûr. s. One who has gained advantage over another.

To Foin, fŏĭn. v. n. (299). To puſh in fencing.

Foison, fōĕ'z'n. s. (170). Plenty, abundance.

To Foist, fŏĭſt. v. a. (299). To inſert by forgery.

Fold, fōld. s. The ground in which ſheep are confined; the place where ſheep are houſed; the flock of ſheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another: from the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of Fold in compoſition. Fold ſignifies the ſame quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

To Fold, fōld. v. a. To ſhut ſheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to incloſe, to include, to ſhut.

To Fold, fōld. v. n. To cloſe over another of the ſame kind.

Foliaceous, fō-lē-ā'ſhŭs. a. Conſiſting of lamina or leaves.

Foliage, fō'lē-ădje. s. (90). Leaves, tufts of leaves.

To Foliate, fō'lē-āte. v. a. To beat into laminas or leaves.

Foliation, fō-lē-ā'ſhŭn. s. The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.

Foliature, fō'lē-ā-tſhûre. s. The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.

Folio, fō'lē-ō. s. A large book, of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.

Folk, fōke. s. People, in familiar language; nations, mankind.

☞ Notwithſtanding this word is originally plural, our language is ſo little uſed to a plural without *s*, that *Folks* may now be accounted the beſt orthography, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation.

Follicle, fŏl'lē-kl. s. (405). A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats; a capſula, a ſeed-veſſel.

To Follow, fŏl'lō. v. a. (327). To go after, not before, or ſide by ſide; to attend as a dependent; to purſue; to ſucceed in order of time; to be conſequential, as

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, bûll;—öil;—póund;—*thin*, THIS.

effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to obſerve; to attend to, to be buſied with.

To FOLLOW, fól'lo. v. n. To come after another; to be poſterior in time; to be conſequential; to continue endeavours.

FOLLOWER, fól'lo-ûr. s. One who comes after another, not before him, or ſide by ſide; a dependant; an attendant; an aſſociate; an imitator, a copyer.

FOLLY, fól'lé. s. Want of underſtanding, weakneſs of intellect; criminal weakneſs, depravity of mind; act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming wiſdom.

To FOMENT, fó-mént'. v. a. To cheriſh with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to ſupport, to cheriſh.

FOMENTATION, fó-mén-tá'ſhún. s. A fomentation is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOMENTER, fó-mén'tûr. s. An encourager, a ſupporter.

FOND, fónd. a. Fooliſh, ſilly; fooliſhly tender, injudiciouſly indulgent; pleaſed in too great a degree, fooliſhly delighted.

To FONDLE, fón'dl. v. a. (405). To treat with great indulgence, to careſs, to cocker.

FONDLER, fón'dl-ûr. s. One who fondles.

FONDLING, fón'dl-ing. s. A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed, ſomething regarded with great affection.

FONDLY, fónd'lé. ad. Fooliſhly, weakly; with great or extreme tenderneſs.

FONDNESS, fónd'nés. s. Fooliſhneſs, weakneſs; fooliſh tenderneſs; tender paſſion; unreaſonable liking.

FONT, fónt. s. A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church.

FOOD, fóód. s. (10) (306). Victuals, proviſion for the mouth; any thing that nouriſhes.

FOODFUL, fóód'fúl. a. Fruitful, full of food.

FOOL, fóól. s. (306). One to whom nature has denied reaſon, a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jeſter.

To FOOL, fóól. v. n. To trifle, to play.

To FOOL, fóól. v. a. To treat with contempt, to diſappoint, to fruſtrate; to infatuate; to cheat.

FOOLBORN, fóól'born. a. Fooliſh from the birth.

FOOLERY, fóól'ûr-é. s. (557). Habitual folly; an act of folly; trifling practice; object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, fóól-hár'dé-nés. s. Mad raſhneſs.

FOOLHARDY, fóól-hár'dé. a. Daring without judgement, madly adventurous.

FOOLTRAP, fóól'tráp. s. A ſnare to catch fools in.

FOOLISH, fóól'iſh. a. Void of underſtanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiſcreet; in Scripture, wicked, ſinful.

FOOLISHLY, fóól'iſh-lé. ad. Weakly, without underſtanding; in Scripture, wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fóól'iſh-nés. s. Folly, want of underſtanding; fooliſh practice, actual deviation from the right.

FOOT, fút. s. Plur. Feet. (307). The part upon which we ſtand; that by which any thing is ſupported; the lower part, the baſe; infantry; ſtate, character, condition; ſcheme, plan, ſettlement; a certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe; a meaſure containing twelve inches; ſtep.

To FOOT, fút. v. n. (307). To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

To FOOT, fút. v. a. To ſpurn, to kick; to tread.

FOOTBALL, fút'báll. s. A ball driven by the foot.

FOOTBOY, fút'bóé. s. A low menial, an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, fút'brídje. s. A bridge on which paſſengers walk.

FOOTCLOTH, fút'klóth. s. A ſumpter cloth.

FOOTHOLD, fút'hóld. s. Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fút'ting. s. Ground for the foot; foundation, baſis, ſupport; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, eſtabliſhment; ſtate, condition, ſettlement.

FOOTLICKER, fút'lík-ûr. s. A ſlave, a humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fút'mán. s. (88). A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial ſervant in livery; one who practiſes to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fút'mán-ſhip. s. The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTPACE, fút'páſe. s. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place; a pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOOTPAD, fút'pád. s. A highwayman that robs on foot.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt ;—mē, mĕt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

FOOTPATH, fŭt'pāth. s. Narrow way which will not admit horſes.

FOOTPOST, fŭt'pōſt. s. A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fŭt'ſtāll. s. (406). A woman's ſtirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fŭt'ſtĕp. s. Trace, track, impreſſion left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fŭt'ſtōōl. s. Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

FOP, fŏp. s. A coxcomb, a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation, one fond of dreſs.

FOPPERY, fŏp'ŭr-ē. s. (557). Folly, impertinence; affectation of ſhow or importance, ſhowy folly; fondneſs of dreſs.

FOPPISH, fŏp'pĭſh. a. Fooliſh, idle, vain; vain in ſhow, vain of dreſs.

FOPPISHLY, fŏp'pĭſh-lē. ad. Vainly, oſtentatiouſly.

FOPPISHNESS, fŏp'pĭſh-nĕs. s. Vanity, ſhowy vanity.

FOPPLING, fŏp'lĭng. s. A petty fop.—See To CODLE.

FOR, fŏr. prep. (167). Becauſe of; with reſpect to; conſidered as, in the place of; for the ſake of; in comparative reſpect; after Oh, an expreſſion of deſire; on account of, in ſolution of; inducting to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, inſtead of; in ſupply of, to ſerve in the place of; through a certain duration; in ſearch of, in queſt of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithſtanding; to the uſe of; in conſequence of; in recompenſe of.

FOR, fŏr. conj. The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before; becauſe, on this account that; for as much, in regard that, in conſideration of.

To FORAGE, fŏr'āje. v. n. (168). To wander in ſearch of proviſions; to ravage, to feed on ſpoil.

To FORAGE, fŏr'āje. v. a. To plunder, to ſtrip.

FORAGE, fŏr'āje. s. (90). Search of proviſions, the act of feeding abroad; proviſions, ſought abroad; proviſions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fō-rām'ē-nŭs. a. Full of holes.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bāre'. v. n. Pret. I forbore, anciently forbare; Part. Forborn. To ceaſe from any thing, to intermit; to pauſe, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abſtain; to reſtrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

☞ The *o* in theſe words preceding the accent and followed by a conſonant, is under the ſame predicament as the ſame letter in *Command*, *Collect*, &c.—which ſee.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bāre'. v. a. (240). To decline, to omit voluntarily; to ſpare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fŏr-bāre'ănſe. s. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing; intermiſſion of ſomething; command of temper; lenity, delay of puniſhment, mildneſs.

FORBEARER, fŏr-bā'rŭr. s. An intermitter, intercepter of any thing.

To FORBID, fŏr-bĭd'. v. a. Pret. I forbade; Part. Forbidden or Forbid. To prohibit; to oppoſe, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fŏr-bĭd'dănſe. s. Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fŏr-bĭd'd'n-lē. ad. In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fŏr-bĭd'dŭr. s. One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fŏr-bĭd'dĭng. particip. a. Raiſing abhorrence.

FORCE, fŏrſe. s. Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validneſs, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; deſtiny, neceſſity, fatal compulſion.

To FORCE, fŏrſe. v. a. To compel, to conſtrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to ſtorm, to take or enter by violence; to raviſh, to violate by force; to force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, fŏr'ſĕd-lē. ad. (364). Violently, conſtrainedly.

FORCEFUL, fŏrſe'fŭl. a. Violent, ſtrong, impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, fŏrſe'fŭl-lē. ad. Violently, impetuouſly.

FORCELESS, fŏrſe'lĕs. a. Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fŏr'sĕps. s. Forceps properly ſignifies a pair of tongs, but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, fŏrſe'ŭr. s. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulſion.

FORCIBLE, fŏrſe'ſē-bl. a. (405). Strong, mighty; violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid, binding.

FORCIBLENESS, fŏrſe'ſē-bl-nĕs. s. Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fŏrſe'ſē-blē. ad. Strongly, powerfully; impetuouſly; by violence, by force.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

FORCIPATED, fŏr'sè-pâ-tĕd. a. Like a pair of pincers to open and encloſe.

FORD, fŏrd. s. A ſhallow part of a river; the ſtream, the current.

To FORD, fŏrd. v. a. To paſs without ſwimming.

FORDABLE, fŏrd'â-bl. a. (405). Paſſable without ſwimming.

FORE, fŏre. a. Anteriour, that which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion.

FORE, fŏre. ad. Anteriourly: Fore is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time.

To FOREARM, fŏre-ârm'. v. a. To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need.

To FOREBODE, fŏre-bŏde'. v. n. To prognoſticate, to foretell; to foreknow.

FOREBODER, fŏre-bŏde'ŭr. s. A prognoſticator, a ſoothſayer; a foreknower.

To FORECAST, fŏre-kâſt'. v. a, (492). To ſcheme, to plan before execution; to adjuſt, to contrive; to foreſee, to provide againſt.

To FORECAST, fŏre-kâſt'. v. n. To form ſchemes, to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, fŏre'kâſt. s. (492). Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fŏre-kâſt'ŭr. s. One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fŏre'kâſ-ſl. s. (405). In a ſhip, that part where the foremaſt ſtands.

FORECHOSEN, fŏre-tſhŏ'z'n. part. Preelected.

FORECITED, fŏre-sī'tĕd. part. Quoted before.

To FORECLOSE, fŏre-klŏze'. v. a. To ſhut up, to preclude, to prevent; to foreclofe a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fŏre'dĕk. s. The anteriour part of the ſhip.

To FOREDESIGN, fŏre-dè-sīn'. v. a. To plan beforehand.

To FOREDO, fŏre-dŏŏ'. v. a. To ruin, to deſtroy; to overdo, to weary, to haraſs.

To FOREDOOM, fŏre-dŏŏm'. v. a. To predeſtinate, to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, fŏre'ĕnd. s. The anteriour part.

FOREFATHER, fŏre-fâ'*th*ŭr. s. Anceſtor, one who in any degree of aſcending genealogy precedes another.

To FOREFEND, fŏre-fĕnd'. v. a. To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to ſecure.

FOREFINGER, fŏre'fĭng-gŭr. s. The finger next to the thumb, the index.

FOREFOOT, fŏre'fŭt. s. Plur. Fore-feet. The anteriour foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO, fŏre-gŏ'. v. a. To quit, to give up; to go before, to be paſt.

FOREGOER, fŏre-gŏ'ŭr. s. Anceſtor, progenitor.

FOREGROUND, fŏre'grŏund. s. The part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fŏre'hând. s. The part of a horſe which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, fŏre'hând. a. A thing done too ſoon.

FOREHANDED, fŏre'hând-ĕd. a. Early, timely; formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, fŏr'hĕd. s. (515). That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; impudence, confidence, aſſurance.

FOREHOLDING, fŏre-hŏld'ĭng. s. Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, fŏr'rĭn. a. Not of this country, not domeſtick; alien, remote, not belonging; excluded, extraneous.

FOREIGNER, fŏr'rĭn-ŭr. s. A man that comes from another country, a ſtranger.

FOREIGNNESS, fŏr'rĭn-nĕs. s. Remoteneſs, want of relation to ſomething.

To FOREIMAGINE, fŏre-ĭm-mâd'jĭn. v. a. To conceive or fancy before proof.

To FOREJUDGE, fŏre-jŭdje'. v. a. To judge beforehand, to be prepoſſeſſed.

To FOREKNOW, fŏre-nŏ'. v. a. To have preſcience of, to foreſee.

FOREKNOWABLE, fŏre-nŏ'â-bl. a. Capable of being foreknown.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fŏre-nŏl'ĭdje. s. Preſcience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

FORELAND, fŏre'lând. s. A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the ſea, a cape.

To FORELAY, fŏre-lâ'. v. a. To lay wait for, to entrap by ambuſh.

To FORELIFT, fŏre-lĭft'. v. a. To raiſe aloft any anteriour part.

FORELOCK, fŏre'lŏk. s. The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FOREMAN, fŏre'mân. s. (99). The firſt or chief perſon on a jury; the firſt ſervant in a ſhop.

FOREMENTIONED, fŏre-mĕn'ſhŭn'd. a. Mentioned or recited before.

FOREMOST, fŏre'mŏſt. a. Firſt in place; firſt in dignity.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

FORENAMED, fōre-nām'd'. a. Nominated before.

FORENOON, fōre'nōōn. s. The time of day reckoned from the middle point between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.

FORENOTICE, fōre-nō'tĭs. s. Information of an event before it happens.

FORENSICK, fō-rĕn'sĭk. a. Belonging to courts of judicature.

To FOREORDAIN, fōre-ōr-dāne'. v. a. To predeſtinate, to predetermine, to preordain.

FOREPART, fōre'pārt. s. The anteriour part.

FOREPAST, fōre-pāſt'. a. Paſt beyond a certain time.

FOREPOSSESSED, fōre-pŏz-zĕſt'. a. Preoccupied, prepoſſeſſed, pre-engaged.

FORERANK, fōre'rāngk. s. (408). Firſt rank, front.

FORERECITED, fōre-rē-sī'tĕd. a. Mentioned or enumerated before.

To FORERUN, fōre-rŭn'. v. a. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to precede, to have the ſtart of.

FORERUNNER, fōre-rŭn'nŭr. s. An harbinger, a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow; a prognoſtick, a ſign foreſhowing any thing.

To FORESAY, fōre-sā'. v. a. To predict, to prophesy.

To FORESEE, fōre-sēē'. v. a. To ſee beforehand, to ſee what has not yet happened.

To FORESHAME, fōre-ſhāme'. v. a. To ſhame, to bring reproach upon.

FORESHIP, fōre'ſhĭp. s. The anteriour part of the ſhip.

To FORESHORTEN, fōre-ſhōr't'n. v. a. To ſhorten the forepart.

To FORESHOW, fōre-ſhō'. v. a. To predict; to repreſent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, fōre'sīte. s. Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.

FORESIGHTFUL, fōre-sīte'fŭl. a. Preſcient, provident.

To FORESIGNIFY, fōre-sĭg'nē-fī. v. a. To betoken beforehand, to foreſhow.

FORESKIN, fōre'ſkĭn. s. The prepuce.

FORESKIRT, fōre'ſkŭrt. s. The looſe part of the coat before.

To FORESLOW, fōre-ſlō'. v. a. To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.

To FORESPEAK, fōre-ſpēke'. v. n. To predict, to foreſay; to forbid.

FORESPENT, fōre-ſpĕnt'. a. Waſted, tired, ſpent; forepaſſed, paſt; beſtowed before.

FORESPURRER, fōre-ſpŭr'ŭr. s. One that rides before.

FOREST, fŏr'rĕſt. s. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

To FORESTALL, fōre-ſtâwl'. (406). To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by pre-occupation or prevention; to ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another.

FORESTALLER, fōre-ſtâwl'ŭr. s. One that anticipates the market, one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price.

FORESTBORN, fŏr'rĕſt-bōrn. a. Born in a wild.

FORESTER, fŏr'rĕſ-tŭr. s. An officer of the foreſt; an inhabitant of the wild country.

To FORETASTE, fōre-tâſte'. v. a. To have antepaſt of, to have preſcience of; to taſte before another.

FORETASTE, fōre'tâſte. s. (492). Anticipation of.

To FORETELL, fōre-tĕl'. v. a. (406). To predict, to prophesy, to foreſhow.

FORETELLER, fōre-tĕl'lŭr. s. Predicter, foreſhower.

To FORETHINK, fōre-*th*ĭnk'. v. a. To anticipate in the mind, to have preſcience of.

To FORETHINK, fōre-*th*ĭnk'. v. n. To contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, fōre-*th*âwt'. Part. p. of the verb FORETHINK.

FORETHOUGHT, fōre'*th*âwt. s. (492). Preſcience, anticipation; provident care.

To FORETOKEN, fōre-tō'k'n. v. a. To foreſhow, to prognoſticate as a ſign.

FORETOKEN, fōre-tō'k'n. s. Prevenient ſign, prognoſtick.

FORETOOTH, fōre'tōō*th*. s. The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth, one of the inciſors.

FORETOP, fōre'tŏp. s. That part of a woman's head-dreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

FOREVOUCHED, fōre-vōŭtſh'ĕd. part. (359). Affirmed before, formerly told.

FOREWARD, fōre'wârd. s. The van, the front.

To FOREWARN, fōre-wârn'. v. a. To admoniſh beforehand; to inform previouſly of any future event; to caution againſt any thing beforehand.

To FOREWISH, fōre-wĭſh'. part. To deſire beforehand.

FOREWORN, fōre-wōrn'. part. Worn out, waſted by time or uſe.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—oil;—pǒund;—*th*in, THIS.

FORFEIT, fôr'fît. s. (255). Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime, a fine, a mulct.

To FORFEIT, fôr'fît. v. a. To loſe by ſome breach of condition, to loſe by ſome offence.

FORFEIT, fôr'fît. a. Liable to penal ſeizure, alienated by a crime.

FORFEITABLE, fôr'fît-â-bl. a. Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt.

FORFEITURE, fôr'fit-yûre. s. The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine.

To FORFEND, fôr-fênd'. v. a. To prevent, to forbid.

FORGAVE, fôr-gâve'. The preterit of Forgive.

FORGE, fôrje. s. The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where any thing is made or ſhaped.

To FORGE, fôrjē. v. a. To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit, to falſify.

FORGER, fôre'jûr. s. One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits any thing.

☞ This word is ſometimes, but without the leaſt foundation in analogy, written *forgerer*. If it ſhould be urged that the word comes from the French verb *forger*, and therefore, like *fruiterer* from *frutier*, we add an *er* to make it a verbal noun; it may be anſwered, that we have the word to *forge* in the ſame ſenſe as the French, but we have no verb to *fruit*, and therefore there is an excuſe for adding *er* in the laſt word which has no place in the former.

FORGERY, fôre'jûr-ê. s. The crime of falſification; ſmith's work, the act of the forge.

To FORGET, fôr-gĕt'. v. a. Preter. Forgot, Part. Forgotten or Forgot. To loſe memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.

☞ The *o* in this and ſimilar words is like that in *Forbear*—which ſee.

FORGETFUL, fôr-gĕt'fûl. a. Not retaining the memory of; oblivious, inattentive, negligent.

FORGETFULNESS, fôr-gĕt'fûl-nĕs. s. Oblivion, loſs of memory; negligence, inattention.

FORGETTER, fôr-gĕt'tûr. s. One that forgets; a careleſs perſon.

To FORGIVE, fôr-giv'. v. a. Pret. Forgave; p. p. Forgiven (157). To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, fôr-giv'nĕs. s. The act of forgiving; pardon; tenderneſs, willingneſs to pardon; remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER, fôr-giv'ûr. s. One who pardons.

FORGOT, fôr-gŏt'.
FORGOTTEN, fôr-gŏt't'n. (103). Part. paſſ. of Fôrget. Not remembered.

FORK, fôrk. s. An inſtrument divided at the ends into two or more points or prongs; a point.

To FORK, fôrk. v. n. To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FORKED, fôr'kĕd. a. (366). Opening into two or more parts.

FORKEDLY, fôr'kĕd-lê. ad. In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, fôr'kĕd-nĕs. s. The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, fôrk'hĕd. s. Point of an arrow.

FORKY, fôr'kê. a. Forked, opening into two parts.

FORLORN, fôr-lôrn'. a. Deſerted, deſtitute, forſaken, wretched, helpleſs; loſt, deſperate, ſmall, deſpicable.

☞ This word is ſometimes, but improperly, pronounced ſo as to rhyme with *mourn*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnſton, make it rhyme with *corn*.

FORLORNNESS, fôr-lôrn'nĕs. s. Miſery, ſolitude.

FORM, fôrm, or fôrm. s. The external appearance of any thing, ſhape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the eſſential qualities, empty ſhow; external rites; ſtated method, eſtabliſhed practice; a long ſeat; a claſs, a rank of ſtudents; the ſeat or bed of a hare.

☞ When this word ſignifies a long ſeat, or a claſs of ſtudents, it is univerſally pronounced with the *o*, as in *four*, *more*, &c. It is not a little ſurpriſing that none of our Dictionaries, except Mr. Smith's and Mr. Nares's, take any notice of this diſtinction in the ſound of the *o* when the word ſignifies a ſeat or claſs. It were to be wiſhed, indeed, that we had fewer of theſe ambiguouſly ſounding words, which, while they diſtinguiſh to the ear, confuſe and puzzle the eye.—See BOWL.

To FORM, fôrm. v. a. To make; to model; to ſcheme, to plan; to arrange; to adjuſt; to contrive, to join; to model by education.

FORMAL, fôr'mâl. a. (88). Ceremonious, ſolemn, preciſe; regular, methodical, external, having the appearance, but not the

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

essence; depending upon establishment or custom.

FORMALIST, fŏr'māl-ĭst. s. One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, fŏr-māl'ē-tē. s. Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, or dress.

To FORMALIZE, fŏr'mā-līze. v. a. To model, to modify; to affect formality.

FORMALLY, fŏr'māl-lē. ad. According to established rules; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance; essentially, characteristically.

FORMATION, fŏr-mā'shŭn. s. The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, fŏr'mā-tĭv. a. (157). Having the power of giving form, plastick.

FORMER, fŏrm'ŭr. s. (166). He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.

FORMER, fŏrm'ŭr. a. (98). Before another in time; mentioned before another; past.

FORMERLY, fŏr'mŭr-lē. ad. In times past.

FORMIDABLE, fŏr'mē-dā-bl. a. Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.

FORMIDABLENESS, fŏr'mē-dā-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread.

FORMIDABLY, fŏr'mē-dā-blē. ad. In a terrible manner.

FORMLESS, fŏrm'lĕs. a. Shapeless, without regularity of form.

FORMULARY, fŏr'mū-lăr-ē. s. A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE, fŏr'mūle. s. A set or prescribed model.

To FORNICATE, fŏr'nē-kāte. v. n. To commit lewdness.

FORNICATION, fŏr-nē-kā'shŭn. s. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in scripture, sometimes idolatry.

FORNICATOR, fŏr'nē-kā-tŭr. s. (166). (521). One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICATRESS, fŏr'nē-kā-trĕs. s. A woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man.

To FORSAKE, fŏr-sāke'. v. a. Pret. Forsook; Part. pass. Forsook or Forsaken. To leave in resentment or dislike; to leave, to go away from; to desert, to fail.

FORSAKER, fŏr-sā'kŭr. s. (98). Deserter, one that forsakes.

FORSOOTH, fŏr-sōō*th*'. ad. In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in address to women.

To FORSWEAR, fŏr-swāre'. v. a. Pret. Forswore; part. Forsworn. To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forswear himself, to be perjured, to swear falsely.

To FORSWEAR, fŏr-swāre'. v. n. To swear falsely, to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, fŏr-swār'ŭr. s. One who is perjured.

FORT, fŏrt. s. A fortified house, a castle.

FORTED, fŏrt'ĕd. a. Furnished or guarded by forts.

FORTH, fŏr*th*. ad. Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into publick view: on to the end.

FORTH, fŏr*th*. Prep. Out of.

FORTHCOMING, fŏr*th*-kŭm'ĭng. a. Ready to appear, not absconding.

FORTHISSUING, fŏr*th*-ĭsh'shū-ĭng. a. Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, fŏr*th*-rīte'. ad. Straight forward, without flexions.

FORTHWITH, fŏr*th*-wi*th*'. ad. Immediately, without delay, at once, straight.

☞ *TH* in *with* at the end of this word is pronounced with the sharp sound, as in *thin*, contrary to the sound of those letters in the same word when single. The same may be observed of the *f* in *whereof* (377).

FORTIETH, fŏr'tē-ĕ*th*. a. (279). The fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, fŏr'tē-fī-ā-bl. a. What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fŏr-tē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.

FORTIFIER, fŏr'tē-fī-ŭr. s. One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.

To FORTIFY, fŏr'tē-fī. v. a. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.

FORTIN, fŏrt'ĭn. s. A little fort.

FORTITUDE, fŏr'tē-tūde. s. Courage, bravery, magnanimity; strength, force.

FORTNIGHT, fŏrt'nīte. s. (144). The space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, fŏr'trĕs. s. A strong hold, a fortified place.

FORTUITOUS, fŏr-tū'ē-tŭs. a. (463). Accidental, casual.

☞ The reason why the *t* in this word and its compounds does not take the hissing sound, as it does in *fortune*, is, because the accent is after it (463).

FORTUITOUSLY, fŏr-tū'ē-tŭs-lē. ad. Accidentally, casually.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt ;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll ;—ŏil ;—pŏŭnd ;—*th*in, THIS.

FORTUITOUSNESS, fŏr-tū'ĕ-tŭs-nĕs. s. Accident, chance.

FORTUNATE, fŏr'tshŭ-nāte. a. Lucky, happy, ſucceſsful.

FORTUNATELY, fŏr'tshŭ-nāte-lĕ. ad. Happily, ſucceſsfully.

FORTUNATENESS, fŏr'tshŭ-nāte-nĕs. s. Happineſs, good luck, ſucceſs.

FORTUNE, fŏr'tshŭne. s. (461). The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life, means of living; event, ſucceſs good or bad; eſtate, poſſeſſions; the portion of a man or woman.

To FORTUNE, fŏr'tshŭne. v. n. To befal, to happen, to come caſually to paſs.

FORTUNED, fŏr'tshŭn'd. a. (359). Supplied by fortune.

FORTUNEBOOK, fŏr'tshŭn-bŏŏk. s. A book conſulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER, fŏr'tshŭn-hŭn-tŭr. s. A man whoſe employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himſelf by marrying them.

FORTUNETELLER, fŏr'tshŭn-tĕl-lŭr. s. One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FORTY, fŏr'tĕ. a. (182). Four times ten.

FORUM, fō'rŭm. s. (544). Any publick place.

FORWARD, fŏr'wărd. ad. (88). Towards, onward, progreſſively.

FORWARD, fŏr'wărd. a. Warm, earneſt; ardent, eager; confident, preſumptuous; premature, early, ripe; quick, ready, haſty.

To FORWARD, fŏr'wărd. v. a. To haſten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.

FORWARDER, fŏr'wăr-dŭr. s. He who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY, fŏr'wărd-lĕ. ad. Eagerly, haſtily.

FORWARDNESS, fŏr'wărd-nĕs. s. Readineſs to act; quickneſs; earlineſs, early ripeneſs; confidence, aſſurance.

FORWARDS, fŏr'wărds. ad. Straight before, progreſſively.

FOSSE, fŏs. s. A ditch, a moat.

FOSSEWAY, fŏs'wā. s. One of the great Roman roads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FOSSIL, fŏs'sĭl. a. Dug out of the earth.

FOSSIL, fŏs'sĭl. s. That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.

To FOSTER, fŏs'tŭr. v. a. (98). To nurſe, to feed, to ſupport; to pamper, to encourage; to cheriſh, to forward.

FOSTERAGE, fŏs'tŭr-idje. s. (90). The charge of nurſing.

FOSTERBROTHER, fŏs'tŭr-brŭTH-ŭr. s. One bred at the ſame pap.

FOSTERCHILD, fŏs'tŭr-tshild. s. A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDAM, fŏs'tŭr-dăm. s. A nurſe, one that performs the office of a mother.

FOSTEREARTH, fŏs'tŭr-ĕr*th*. s. Earth by which the plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow firſt in it.

FOSTERER, fŏs'tŭr-ŭr. s. A nurſe, one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFATHER, fŏs'tŭr-fă-THŭr. s. One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own.

FOSTERMOTHER, fŏs'tŭr-mŭTH-ŭr. s. A nurſe.

FOSTERSON, fŏs'tŭr-sŭn. s. One fed and educated as a child, though not the ſon by nature.

FOUGHT, fawt. (393) (319). The preterit and participle of Fight.

FOUGHTEN, fâw'tn. (103). The paſſive participle of Fight.

FOUL, fŏŭl. a. (313). Not clean, filthy; impure; polluted; wicked, deteſtable; unjuſt; coarſe, groſs; full of groſs humours, wanting purgation, cloudy, ſtormy; not bright, not ſerene; with rough force, with unſeaſonable violence; among ſeamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.

To FOUL, fŏŭl. v. a. To daub, to bemire, to make filthy.

FOULFACED, fŏŭl'fāſte. a. (359). Having an ugly or hateful viſage.

FOULLY, fŏŭl'lĕ. ad. Filthily, naſtily, odiouſly.

FOULMOUTHED, fŏŭl'mŏŭTH'd. a. Scurrillous, habituated to the uſe of opprobrious terms.

FOULNESS, fŏŭl'nĕs. s. Filthineſs, naſtineſs; pollution, impurity; hatefulneſs; injuſtice; uglineſs; diſhoneſty.

FOUND, fŏŭnd. (313). The preterit and participle paſſive of Find.

To FOUND, fŏŭnd. v. a. (313). To lay the baſis of any building; to build, to raiſe; to eſtabliſh, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm.

To FOUND, fŏŭnd. v. a. To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to caſt.

FOUNDATION, fŏŭn-dā'ſhŭn. s. The baſis or lower part of an edifice; the act of fixing the baſis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raiſed; original, riſe; a revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particularly charity; eſtabliſhment, ſettlement.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt ;—mē, mĕt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

FOUNDER, fŏŏn'dŭr. s. (98). A builder, one who raiſes an edifice ; one who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe ; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning ; a caſter, one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds.

To FOUNDER, fŏŏn'dŭr. v. a. (313). To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground.

To FOUNDER, fŏŏn'dŭr. v. n. To ſink to the bottom ; to fail, to miſcarry.

FOUNDRY, fŏŏn'drē. s. A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a caſting houſe.

FOUNDLING, fŏŏnd'lĭng. s. A child expoſed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.

FOUNDRESS, fŏŏn'drĕs. s. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing, a woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT, fŏŏnt. (313).
FOUNTAIN, fŏŏn'tĭn. (208). } s. A well, a ſpring ; a ſmall baſin of ſpringing water ; a jet, a ſpout of water ; the head or ſpring of a river ; original, firſt principle, firſt cauſe.

FOUNTAINLESS, fŏŏn'tĭn-lĕs. a. Without a fountain.

FOUNTFUL, fŏŏnt'fŭl. a. Full of ſprings.

FOUR, fōre. a. (318). Twice two.

FOURBE, fōōrb. s. (315). *French*. A cheat, a tricking fellow.

FOURFOLD, fōre'fōld. a. Four times told.

FOURFOOTED, fōre'fŭt-ĕd. a. Quadruped.

FOURSCORE, fōre'skōre. a. Four times twenty, eighty ; it is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years.

FOURSQUARE, fōre'skwāre. a. Quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, fōre'tēēn. a. Four and ten.

FOURTEENTH, fōre'tēēn*th*. a. The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, fōr*th*. a. The ordinal of four, the firſt after the third.

FOURTHLY, fōr*th*'lē. ad. In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, fōre'hwēēld. a. Running upon twice two wheels.

FOWL, fŏŏl. s. (223). A winged animal, a bird.

To FOWL, fŏŏl. v. n. To kill birds for food or game.

FOWLER, fŏŏl'ŭr. s. (98). A ſportſman who purſues birds.

FOWLINGPIECE, fŏŏl'ĭng-pēēse. s. A gun for birds.

FOX, fŏks. s. A wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning ; a knave or cunning fellow.

FOXCASE, fŏks'kāse. s. A fox's ſkin.

FOXCHASE, fŏks'tshāse. s. The purſuit of the fox with hounds.

FOXGLOVES, fŏks'glŭvz. s. A plant.

FOXHUNTER, fŏks'hŭnt-ŭr. s. A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhow his bravery in hunting foxes.

FOXSHIP, fŏks'shĭp. s. The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.

FOXTRAP, fŏks'trăp. s. A gin or ſnare to catch foxes.

To FRACT, frăkt. v. a. To break, to violate, to infringe.

FRACTION, frăk'shŭn. s. The act of breaking, the ſtate of being broken ; a broken part of an integral.

FRACTIONAL, frăk'shŭn-ăl. a. (88). Belonging to a broken number.

FRACTURE, frăk'tshŭre. s. (461). Breach, ſeparation of continuous parts ; the breaking of a bone.

To FRACTURE, frăk'tshŭre. v. a. To break a bone.

FRAGILE, frădje'ĭl. a. (140). Brittle, eaſily ſnapped or broken ; weak, uncertain, frail.

☞ All our orthöepiſts are uniform in the pronunciation of this word with the *a* ſhort.

FRAGILITY, frā-jĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Brittleneſs, weakneſs ; frailty, liableneſs to fault.

FRAGMENT, frăg'mĕnt. s. A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.

FRAGMENTARY, frăg'mĕn-tŭr-ē. a. Compoſed of fragments.

FRAGOR, frā'gŏr. s. (166) (544). A noiſe, a crack, a craſh.—See DRAMA.

FRAGRANCE, frā'grănse.
FRAGRANCY, frā'grăn-sē. } s. Sweetneſs of ſmell, pleaſing ſcent.

FRAGRANT, frā'grănt. a. (544). Odorous, ſweet of ſmell.

☞ This word is ſometimes, but improperly, heard with the *a* in the firſt ſyllable pronounced ſhort.—See DRAMA.

FRAGRANTLY, frā'grănt-lē. ad. With ſweet ſcent.

FRAIL, frāle. s. (202). A baſket made of ruſhes ; a ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL, frāle. a. Weak, eaſily deſtroyed ; weak of reſolution, liable to errour or ſeduction.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

FRAILNESS, frâle'nês. s. Weakneſs, inſtability.

FRAILTY, frâle'tê. s. Weakneſs of reſolution, inſtability of mind; fault proceeding from weakneſs, ſins of infirmity.

FRAISE, frâze. s. (202). A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME, frâme. v. a. To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compoſe; to regulate, to adjuſt; to plan; to invent.

FRAME, frâme. s. Any thing made ſo as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe; order, regularity; ſcheme, contrivance; mechanical conſtruction; ſhape, form, proportion.

FRAMER, frâme'ûr. s. (98). Maker, former, contriver, ſchemer.

FRANCHISE, frân'tſhîz. s. (140). Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; diſtrict, extent of juriſdiction.

To FRANCHISE, frân'tſhîz. v. a. To enfranchiſe, to make free.

FRANGIBLE, frân'jê-bl. a. (405). Fragile, brittle, eaſily broken.

FRANK, frângk. a. (408). Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, ſincere, not reſerved; without condition, without payment; not reſtrained.

FRANK, frângk. s. A place to feed hogs in, a ſty; a letter which pays no poſtage; a French coin.

To FRANK, frângk. v. a. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty; to feed high, to fat, to cram; to exempt letters from poſtage.

FRANKINCENSE, frângk'în-sênſe. s. An odoriferous kind of reſin.

FRANKLIN, frângk'lîn. s. A ſteward; a bailiff of land.

FRANKLY, frângk'lê. ad. Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.

FRANKNESS, frângk'nês. s. Plainneſs of ſpeech, openneſs, ingenuouſneſs; liberality, bounteouſneſs.

FRANTICK, frân'tîk. a. Mad, deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs, outrageouſly and turbulently mad; tranſported by violence of paſſion.

FRANTICKLY, frân'tîk-lê. ad. Madly, outrageouſly.

FRANTICKNESS, frân'tîk-nês. s. Madneſs, fury of paſſion.

FRATERNAL, frâ-têr'nâl. a. (88). Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.

FRATERNALLY, frâ-têr'nâl-ê. ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY, frâ-têr'nê-tê. s. The ſtate or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, ſociety; men of the ſame claſs or character.

FRATRICIDE, frât'trê-ſide. s. (143). The murder of a brother.

FRAUD, frâwd. s. (213). Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.

FRAUDFUL, frâwd'fûl. a. Treacherous, artful, trickiſh.

FRAUDFULLY, frâwd'fûl-lê. ad. Deceitfully, artfully.

FRAUDULENCE, frâw'dû-lênſe. } s.
FRAUDULENCY, frâw'dû-lên-sê. }
Deceitfulneſs, trickiſhneſs, proneneſs to artifice.

☞ For the propriety of pronouncing the *d* in theſe words like *j*, ſee Principles, No. 293, 376.

FRAUDULENT, frâw'dû-lênt. a. Full of artifice, trickiſh, deceitful.

FRAUDULENTLY, frâw'dû-lênt-lê. ad. By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.

FRAUGHT, frâwt. part. paſſ. (393). Laden, charged; filled, ſtored, thronged.

FRAY, frâ. s. (220). A broil, a battle, a combat.

To FRAY, frâ. v. a. To rub, to wear away by rubbing; to fright.

FREAK, frêke. s. (227). A ſudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.

To FREAK, frêke. v. a. To variegate.

FREAKISH, frêke'îſh. a. Capricious, humorſome.

FREAKISHLY, frêke'îſh-lê. ad. Capriciouſly, humorſomely.

FREAKISHNESS, frêke'îſh-nês. s. Capriciouſneſs, whimſicalneſs.

FRECKLE, frêk'kl. s. (405). A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun; any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration.

FRECKLED, frêk'kl'd. a. (359). Spotted, maculated.

FRECKLY, frêk'klê. a. Full of freckles.

FREE, frêê. a. (246). At liberty; uncompelled, unreſtrained; permitted; converſing without reſerve; liberal; frank; guiltleſs; exempt; inveſted with franchiſes, poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; without expenſe.

To FREE, frêê. v. a. To ſet at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.

FREEBOOTER, frêê-bôô'tûr. s. A robber, a plunderer.

FREEBOOTING, frêê-bôô'ting. s. Robbery, plunder.

FREEBORN, frêê'bôrn. s. Inheriting liberty.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

FREECHAPEL, frēē-tshăp'ĕl. s. A chapel of the king's foundation.

FREECOST, frēē'kŏst. s. Without expenſe.

FREEDMAN, frēēd'măn. s. A ſlave manumitted.

FREEDOM, frēē'dŭm. s. (166). Liberty, independence; privilege, franchiſes, immunities; unreſtraint; eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, frēē-fŭt'ĕd. a. Not reſtrained in the march.

FREEHEARTED, frēē-hār'tĕd. a. Liberal, unreſtrained.

FREEHOLD, frēē'hōld. s. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, frēē'hōl-dŭr. s. One who has a freehold.

FREELY, frēē'lē. ad. At liberty; without reſtraint; without reſerve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; ſpontaneouſly, of its own accord.

FREEMAN, frēē'măn. s. (88). One not a ſlave, not a vaſſal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities,

FREEMINDED, frēē-mīnd'ĕd. a. Unconſtrained, without load of care.

FREENESS, frēē'nĕs. s. The ſtate or quality of being free; openneſs, unreſervedneſs, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, frēē'skōōl. s. A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, frēē-spō'k'n. a. (103). Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

FREESTONE, frēē'stōne. s. Stone commonly uſed in building.

FREETHINKER, frēē-*th*ĭnk'ŭr. s. A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREEWILL, frēē-wĭll'. s. The power of directing our own actions without reſtraint by neceſſity or fate; voluntarineſs.

FREEWOMAN, frēē'wŭm-ŭn. s. A woman not enſlaved.

To FREEZE, frēēze. v. n. (246). To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FREEZE, frēēze. v. a. Pret. Froze; Part. Frozen or Froze. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loſs of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, frāte. v. a. (249) (393). Pret. Freighted; Part. Fraught, Freighted. To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage with goods for tranſportation; to load with a burden.

FREIGHT, frāte. s. (249). See EIGHT. Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded; the money due for tranſportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, frāte'ŭr. s. He who freights a veſſel.

FRENCH CHALK, frĕnsh'tshăwk'. s. An indurated clay.

To FRENCHIFY, frĕnsh'ē-fī. v. a. To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.

FRENETICK, frē-nĕt'ĭk, or frĕn'ē-tĭk. a. Mad, diſtracted.—See PHRENETICK.

FRENZY, frĕn'zē. s. Madneſs, diſtraction of mind.

FREQUENCE, frē'kwĕnse. s. (544). Crowd, concourſe, aſſembly.

☞ Some ſpeakers, and thoſe not vulgar ones, pronounce the *e* in the firſt ſyllable of this and the following words, when the accent is on it, ſhort: as if written *frek-wenſe, frek-wently*, &c. They have undoubtedly the ſhort *e* in the Latin *Frequens* to plead; and the Latin quantity is often found to operate in angliciſed words of two ſyllables, with the accent on the firſt: but uſage, in theſe words, ſeems decidedly againſt this pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinſton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnſton, and, if we may judge by the poſition of the accent, Dr. Aſh and Entick are for the *e* long in the firſt ſyllable; and Buchanan only marks it with the ſhort *e*. The verb to *frequent* having the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, is under a different predicament.—See DRAMA.

FREQUENCY, frē'kwĕn-sē. s. Common occurrence, the condition of being often ſeen, often occurring; uſed often to practiſe any thing; full of concourſe.

FREQUENT, frē'kwĕnt. a. (492). Often done, often ſeen, often occurring; uſed often to practiſe any thing; full of concourſe.

To FREQUENT, frē-kwĕnt'. v. a. (492). To viſit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, frē-kwĕnt'ă-bl. a. Converſable, acceſſible.

FREQUENTATIVE, frē-kwĕn'tă-tĭv. a. A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, frē-kwĕnt'ŭr. s. One who often reſorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, frē'kwĕnt-lē. ad. Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frĕs'kō. s. Coolneſs, ſhade, duſkineſs; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk.

FRESH, frĕsh. a. Cool; not ſalt; new,

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loſs or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance; ruddy; free from ſaltneſs; ſweet, oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

To FRESHEN, frêſh'ſh'n. v. a. (103). To make freſh.

To FRESHEN, frêſh'ſh'n. v. n. To grow freſh.

FRESHET, frêſh'êt. s. (99). A pool of freſh water.

FRESHLY, frêſh'lê. ad. Coolly; newly, in the former ſtate renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily.

FRESHNESS, frêſh'nês. s. The ſtate of being freſh.

FRET, frêt. s. A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cauſe; that ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring; work riſing in protuberance; agitation of the mind, commotion of the temper, paſſion.

To FRET, frêt. v. a. To wear away by rubbing; to form into raiſed work; to variegate, to diverſify; to make angry, to vex.

To FRET, frêt. v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peeviſh.

FRETFUL, frêt'fûl. a. Angry, peeviſh.

FRETFULLY, frêt'fûl-ê. ad. Peeviſhly.

FRETFULNESS, frêt'fûl-nês. s. Peeviſhneſs.

FRETTY, frêt'tê. a. Adorned with raiſed work.

FRIABILITY, frî-â-bîl'ê-tê. s. Capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, frî'â-bl. a. Eaſily crumbled, eaſily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, frî'ûr. s. (88) (418). A religious, a brother of ſome regular order.

FRIARLIKE, frî'ûr-like. a. Monaſtick, unſkilled in the world.

FRIARLY, frî'ûr-lê. ad. Like a friar, a man untaught in life.

FRIARY, frî'ûr-ê. s. A monaſtery or convent of friars.

To FRIBBLE, frîb'bl. v. n. (405). To trifle.

FRIBBLER, frîb'bl-ûr. s. A trifler.

FRICASSEE, frîk-â-sêê'. s. A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce.

FRICATION, frî-kâ'ſhûn. s. The act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

FRICTION, frîk'ſhûn. s. The act of rubbing two bodies together; the reſiſtence in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the fleſh-bruſh or cloths.

FRIDAY, frî'dê. s. (223). The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND, frênd. s. (278). One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, oppoſed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another; a companion; favourer; one propitious; a familiar compellation.

FRIENDLESS, frênd'lês. a. Wanting friends, wanting ſupport.

FRIENDLINESS, frênd'lê-nês. s. A diſpoſition to friendſhip; exertion of benevolence.

FRIENDLY, frênd'lê. a. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend, kind, favourable; diſpoſed to union; ſalutary.

FRIENDSHIP, frênd'ſhip. s. The ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence; higheſt degree of intimacy; favour, perſonal kindneſs; aſſiſtance, help.

FRIEZE, frêêze. s. (278). A coarſe warm cloth.

FRIEZE, frêêze.
FRIZE, frêêze. (112). } s. In architecture, a large flat member which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice.

FRIGATE, frîg'ât. s. (91) (544). A ſmall ſhip; a ſhip of war; any veſſel on the water.

FRIGEFACTION, frîd-jê-fâk'ſhûn. s. (530). The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, frîte. v. a. (393). To terrify, to diſturb with fear.

FRIGHT, frîte. s. A ſudden terror.

To FRIGHTEN, frî't'n v. a. (103). To terrify, to ſhock with dread.

FRIGHTFUL, frîte'fûl. a. Terrible, dreadful, full of terror.

FRIGHTFULLY, frîte'fûl-ê. ad. Dreadfully, horribly.

FRIGHTFULNESS, frîte'fûl-nês. s. The power of impreſſing terror.

FRIGID, frîd'jîd. a. (544). Cold; without warmth of affection: impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.

FRIGIDITY, frê-jîd'ê-tê. s. Coldneſs, want of warmth; dulneſs, want of intel-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

lectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldneſs of affection.

FRIGIDLY, frĭd'jĭd-lē. ad. Coldly, dully, without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, frĭd'jĭd-nēs. s. Coldneſs, dulneſs, want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK, frĭ-gō-rĭf'ĭk. a. Cauſing cold.

To FRILL, frĭl. v. n. To quake or ſhiver with cold. Uſed of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.

FRINGE, frĭnje. s. Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture.

To FRINGE, frĭnje. v. a. To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRIPPERY, frĭp'ĕr-ē. s. The place where old clothes are ſold; old clothes, caſt dreſſes, tattered rags.

To FRISK, frĭſk. v. n. To leap, to ſkip; to dance in frolick or gayety.

FRISK, frĭſk. s. A frolick, a fit of wanton gayety.

FRISKER, frĭſk'ûr. s. A wanton, one not conſtant or ſettled.

FRISKINESS, frĭſk'ē-nēs. s. Gayety, livelineſs.

FRISKY, frĭſk'ē. a. Gay, airy.

FRIT, frĭt. s. Among chymiſts, aſhes or ſalt.

FRITH, frĭth. s. A ſtrait of the ſea; a kind of net.

FRITTER, frĭt'tûr. s. A ſmall piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheeſecake.

To FRITTER, frĭt'tûr. v. a. To cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried; to break into ſmall particles or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS, frĭv'ō-lûs. a. Slight, trifling, of no moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, frĭv'ō-lûſ-nēs. s. Want of importance, triflingneſs.

FRIVOLOUSLY, frĭv'ō-lûſ-lē. ad. Trifflingly, without weight.

To FRIZLE, frĭz'zl. v. a. See CODLE. To curl in ſhort curls like nap of frieze.

FRIZLER, frĭz'zl-ûr. s. One that makes ſhort curls, properly FRIZZLER.

FRO, frō. ad. Backward, regreſſively; to and fro, backward and forward.

FROCK, frŏk. s. A dreſs, a coat for children; a kind of cloſe coat for men.

FROG, frŏg. s. A ſmall animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of the horſe's hoof.

FROGBIT, frŏg'bĭt. s. An herb.

FROGFISH, frŏg'fĭſh. s. A kind of fiſh.

FROGGRASS, frŏg'grās. s. A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE, frŏg'lĕt-tĭs. s. A plant.

FROLICK, frŏl'ĭk. a. Gay, full of levity.

FROLICK, frŏl'ĭk. s. A wild prank, a flight of whim.

To FROLICK, frŏl'ĭk. v. n. To play wild pranks.

FROLICKLY, frŏl'ĭk-lē. ad. Gaily, wildly.

FROLICKSOME, frŏl'ĭk-sûm. a. Full of wild gayety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, frŏl'ĭk-sûm-nēs. s. Wildneſs of gaycty, pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, frŏl'ĭk-sûm-lē. ad. With wild gayety.

FROM, frŏm. prep. Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting proceſſion; deſcent, or birth; out of; noting progreſs from premiſes to inferences; noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought; becauſe of; not near to; noting ſeparation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a diſtance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs, as, from above, from the parts above; from afar; from behind; from high.

FRONDIFEROUS, frŏn-dĭf'fē-rûs. a. Bearing leaves.

FRONT, frŭnt, or frŏnt. s. (165). The face; the face as oppoſed to an enemy; the part or place oppoſed to the face; the van of an army; the forepart of any thing, as of a building; the moſt conſpicuous part; boldneſs, impudence.

☞ Mr. Sheridan marks this word in the ſecond manner only; but I am much miſtaken if cuſtom does not almoſt univerſally adopt the firſt. If the ſecond is ever uſed, it ſeems to be in poetry, and that of the moſt ſolemn kind. Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnſton, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it in the firſt manner; and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith in the laſt, Mr. Scott gives it both ways, but ſeems to prefer the laſt; Mr. Nares gives it the firſt manner, but ſays it is ſometimes pronounced regularly.

To FRONT, frŭnt. v. a. To oppoſe directly, or face to face; to ſtand oppoſed or overagainſt any place or thing.

To FRONT, frŭnt. v. a. To ſtand foremoſt.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*th*in, THIS.

FRONTAL, frŏnt'ăl. s. (88). Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

FRONTATED, frŏn'tā-tĕd. a. The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line; uſed in oppoſition to cuſpated.

FRONTBOX, frŭnt'bŏks'. s. The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage.

FRONTED, frŭnt'ĕd. a. Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, frŏn'tchēēr, or frŏnt'yēēr. s. (113). The marches, the limit, the utmoſt verge of any territory.

FRONTIER, frŏn'tchēēr, or frŏnt'yēēr. a. (459) (461). Bordering.

FRONTISPIECE, frŏn'tĭs-pēēſe. s. That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

FRONTLESS, frŭnt'lĕs. a. Without bluſhes, without ſhame.

FRONTLET, frŏnt'lĕt. s. A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, frŭnt'rōōm'. s. An apartment in the forepart of the houſe.

FRORE, frōre. a. Frozen.

FROST, frŏſt. s. The laſt effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.

FROSTBITTEN, frŏſt'bĭt-t'n. a. (103). Nipped or withered by the froſt.

FROSTED, frŏs'tĕd. a. Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar froſt upon plants.

FROSTILY, frŏs'tē-lē. ad. With froſt, with exceſſive cold.

FROSTINESS, frŏs'tē-nĕs. s. Cold, freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, frŏſt'nāle. s. A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, frŏſt'wŭrk. s. Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs.

FROSTY, frŏs'tē. a. Having the power of congelation, exceſſive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, reſembling froſt.

FROTH, frŏ*th*. s. (163). Spume, foam, the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation; any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial.

To FROTH, frŏ*th*. v. n. To foam, to throw out ſpume.

FROTHILY, frŏ*th*'ē-lē. ad. With foam, with ſpume; in any empty trifling manner.

FROTHY, frŏ*th*'ē. a. Full of froth or ſpume; ſoft, not ſolid, waſting; vain, empty, trifling.

FROUNCE, frŏŭnſe. s. (313). A diſtemper in which ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

To FROUNCE, frŏŭnſe. v. a. To frizzle or curl the hair.

FROUZY, frŏŭ'zē. a. (313). Dim, fetid, muſty. A cant word.

FROWARD, frō'wārd. a. (88). Peeviſh, ungovernable, perverſe.

FROWARDLY, frō'wārd-lē. ad. Peeviſhly, perverſely.

FROWARDNESS, frō'wārd-nĕs. s. Peeviſhneſs, perverſeneſs.

To FROWN, frŏŭn. v. a. (323). To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face to wrinkles.

FROWN, frŏŭn. s. A wicked look, a look of diſpleaſure.

FROZEN, frō'zn. Participle Paſſ. of Freeze (103).

FRUCTIFEROUS, frŭk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing fruit.

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'tē-fī. v. a. (183). To make fruitful, to fertilize.

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'tē-fī. v. n. To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, frŭk-tē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit, fertility.

FRUCTUOUS, frŭk'tſhū-ŭs. a. (463). Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.

FRUGAL, frū'gāl. a. (88). Thrifty, ſparing, parſimonious.

FRUGALITY, frū-gāl'ē-tē. s. Thrift, parſimony, good huſbandry.

FRUGALLY, frū'gāl-ē. ad. Parſimoniouſly, ſparingly.

FRUGIFEROUS, frū-jĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing fruit.

FRUIT, frōōt. s. (343). The product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offſpring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterpriſe or conduct; the effect or conſequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, frōōt'ĭdje. s. (90). Fruit collectively, various fruits.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

FRUITBEARER, frōōt'bâr-ûr. s. That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, frōōt'bâr-ĭng. a. Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, frōōt'ĕr-ûr. s. One who trades in fruit.—See FORGER.

FRUITERY, frōōt'ĕr-ē. s. Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loft, a repoſitory for fruit.

FRUITFUL, frōōt'fûl. a. Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolifick, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, frōōt'fûl-ē. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be prolifick; plenteouſly, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, frōōt'fûl-nĕs. s. Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolifick.

FRUITGROVES, frōōt'grōvz. s. Shades, or cloſe plantations of fruit trees.

FRUITION, frū-ĭſh'ŭn. s. Enjoyment, poſſeſſion, pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe.

FRUITIVE, frū'ē-tĭv. a. Enjoying, poſſeſſing, having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, frōōt'lĕs. a. Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offſpring.

FRUITLESSLY, frōōt'lĕs-lē. ad. Vainly, idly, unprofitably.

FRUIT-TIME, frōōt'time. s. The Autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, frōōt'trēē. s. A tree of that kind whoſe principal value ariſes from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTACIOUS, frū-mĕn-tā'ſhŭs. a. Made of grain.

FRUMENTY, frū'mĕn-tē. s. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

☞ This word is almoſt univerſally corrupted into *Furmenty*, if not ſometimes into *Furme-te*: and I believe it is ſeldom found that words employed in the concerns of cookery are ever recovered from irregularity. See ASPARAGUS and CUCUMBER.

To FRUMP, frŭmp. v. a. To mock, to browbeat.

To FRUSH, frŭſh. v. a. To break, bruiſe, or cruſh.

FRUSTRANEOUS, frŭs-trā'nē-ŭs. a. Vain, uſeleſs, unprofitable.

To FRUSTRATE, frŭs'trāte. v. a. (91). To defeat, to diſappoint, to balk; to make nuil.

FRUSTRATE, frŭs'trāte. part. a. Vain, ineffectual, uſeleſs, unprofitable, null, void.

FRUSTRATION, frŭs-trā'ſhŭn. s. Diſappointment, defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, frŭs'trā-tĭv. a. (512). Fallacious, diſappointing.

FRUSTRATORY, frŭs'trā-tŭr-ē. (512). That which makes any procedure void.

☞ For the *o*, ſee DOMESTICK.

FRUSTUM, frŭs'tŭm. s. A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY, frī. s. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn; any ſwarm of animals, or young people in contempt.

To FRY, frī. v. a. To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, frī. v. n. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire; to ſuffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRY, frī. s. A diſh of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, frī'ĭng-pân. s. The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

To FUB, fŭb. v. a. To put off.

☞ This word is more uſually written FOB.

FUB, fŭb. s. A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, fū'kā-tĕd. a. Painted, diſguiſed with paint; diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

FUCUS, fū'kŭs. s. Paint for the face.

To FUDDLE, fŭd'dl. v. a. To make drunk.

To FUDDLE, fŭd'dl. v. n. (405). To drink to exceſs.

FUEL, fū'ĭl. s. The matter or aliment of fire.

FUGACIOUS, fū-gā'ſhŭs. a. (292) (357). Volatile, fleeting.

FUGACIOUSNESS, fū-gā'ſhŭs-nĕs. s. Volatility, the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY, fū-gās'ĕ-tē. s. Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, inſtability.

FUGITIVE, fū'jē-tĭv. a. Not tenable; unſteady; volatile, apt to fly away; flying, running from danger; flying from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fū'jē-tĭv. s. One who runs from his ſtation or duty; one who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

FUGITIVENESS, fū'jē-tĭv-nĕs. s. Volatility; inſtability, uncertainty.

FUGUE, fēwg. s. (337). Flying muſick.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

FULCIMENT, fŭl'sė-mėnt. s. That on which a body reſts.

To FULFIL, fŭl-fĭl'. v. a. To fill till there is no room for more; to anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance; to anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification; to anſwer any law by obedience.

FULFRAUGHT, fŭl-frâwt'. a. Full ſtored.

FULGENCY, fŭl'jėn-sė. s. (177). Splendour.

FULGENT, fŭl'jėnt. a. Shining.

FULGID, fŭl'jĭd. a. Shining.

FULGIDITY, fŭl-jĭd'ė-tė. s. Splendour.

FULGOUR, fŭl'gŭr. s. (314). Splendour, dazzling brightneſs.

FULGURATION, fŭl-gŭ-rà'shŭn. s. The act of lightening.

FULIGINOUS, fŭ-lĭd'jĭn-ŭs. a. Sooty, ſmoky.

FULL, fŭl. a. (174). Replete, without any ſpace void; abounding in any quality good or bad; ſtored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing: plump, fat; ſaturated, ſated; crowded in the imagination or memory; complete, ſuch as that nothing farther is wanted; containing the whole matter, expreſſing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.

FULL, fŭl. s. Complete meaſure; the higheſt ſtate or degree; the whole, the total; the ſtate of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

FULL, fŭl. ad. Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very ſufficiently; directly.

FULL-BLOWN, fŭl'blōne. a. Spread to the utmoſt extent; ſtretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.

FULL-BOTTOMED, fŭl-bŏt'tŭmd. a. Having a large bottom.

FULL-EARED, fŭl-ēērd'. a. (362). Having the heads full of grain.

FULL-EYED, fŭl-īde'. a. Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, fŭl-fĕd'. a. Sated, fat, ſaturated.

FULL-LADEN, fŭl-là'd'n. a. (103). Laden till there can be no more.

FULL-SPREAD, fŭl-ſprĕd'. a. Spread to the utmoſt extent.

FULL-SUMMED, fŭl-sŭmd'. a. Complete in all its parts.

To FULL, fŭl. v. a. To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

FULLAGE, fŭl'lâge. s. (90). The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloth.

FULLER, fŭl'lŭr. s. (98). One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth.

☞ This word, though derived from the Latin *Fullo*, has deviated into the ſound of the Engliſh word *full*, and is an exception to the rule laid down in the Principles, No. 177.

FULLERS EARTH, fŭl'lŭrz-ĕrth'. s. A kind of marl or clay uſed in fulling.

FULLERY, fŭl'lŭr-rė. s. The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

FULLINGMILL, fŭl'lĭng-mĭl. s. A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleanſed.

FULLY, fŭl'lė. ad. Without vacuity; completely, without lack.

FULMINANT, fŭl'mė-nânt. a. (177). Thundering, making a noiſe like thunder.

To FULMINATE, fŭl'mė-nâte. v. n. (91). To thunder; to make a loud noiſe or crack; to iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

FULMINATION, fŭl-mė-nà'shŭn. s. The act of thundering; denunciation of cenſures.

FULMINATORY, fŭl'mė-nà-tŭr-ė. a. (512). Thundering, ſtriking horrour.

FULNESS, fŭl'nĕs. s. The ſtate of being full; copiouſneſs, plenty; repletion, ſatiety; ſtruggling perturbation, ſwelling in the mind; force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear.

FULSOME, fŭl'sŭm. a. (177). Nauſeous, offenſive; of a rank odious ſmell; tending to obſcenity.

FULSOMELY, fŭl'sŭm-lė. ad. Nauſeouſly, rankly, obſcenely.

FULSOMENESS, fŭl'sŭm-nĕs. s. Nauſeouſneſs, rank ſmell; obſcenity.

FUMAGE, fū'mâje. s. (90). Hearth-money.

FUMATORY, fū'mà-tŭr-ė. s. (512) (534). An herb.

To FUMBLE, fŭm'bl. v. n. (405). To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to ſtrain in perplexity; to play childiſhly.

FUMBLER, fŭm'blŭr. s. One who acts awkwardly.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

FUMBLINGLY, fŭm'blĭng-lē. ad. In an awkward manner.

FUME, fūme. s. Smoke; vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the ſtomach; heat of mind, paſſion; any thing unſubſtantial, idle conceit, vain imagination.

To FUME, fūme. v. n. To ſmoke; to yield exhalations; to paſs away in vapours; to be in a rage.

To FUME, fūme. v. a. To ſmoke, to dry in the ſmoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to diſperſe in vapours.

FUMETTE, fū-mĕt'. s. The ſtink of meat.

FUMID, fū'mĭd. a. Smoky, vaporous.

FUMIDITY, fū-mĭd'ē-tē. s. Smokineſs, tendency to ſmoke.

To FUMIGATE, fū'mē-gāte. v. n. To ſmoke, to perfume by ſmoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, fū-mē-gā'ſhŭn. s. Scents raiſed by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY, fū'mĭng-lē. ad. Angrily, in a rage.

FUMITER, fū'mē-tŭr. s. (98). See FUMATORY.

FUMOUS, fū'mŭs. (314). } a. Pro-
FUMY, fū'mē. } ducing fumes.

FUN, fŭn. s. Sport, high merriment. *Johnſon.*

☞ With great deference to Dr. Johnſon, I think *Fun* ought rather to be ſtyled *low merriment.*

FUNCTION, fŭng'ſhŭn. s. Diſcharge, performance; employment, office; ſingle act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.

FUND, fŭnd. s. Stock, capital, that by which any expenſe is ſupported; ſtock or bank of money.

FUNDAMENT, fŭn'dă-mĕnt. s. The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn-dă-mĕn'tăl. a. Serving for the foundation, eſſential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn-dă-mĕn'tăl. s. Leading propoſition; that part on which the reſt is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fŭn-dă-mĕn'tăl-ē. ad. Eſſentially, originally.

FUNERAL, fū'nĕr-ăl. s. (88). The ſolemnization of a burial, the payment of the laſt honours to the dead, obſequies; the pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.

FUNERAL, fū'nĕr-ăl. a. Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNEREAL, fū-nē'rē-ăl. a. Suiting a funeral, dark, diſmal.

FUNGOSITY, fŭng-gŏs'ē-tē. s. Unſolid excreſcence.

FUNGOUS, fŭng'gŭs. a. (314). Excreſcent, ſpongy.

FUNGUS, fŭng'gŭs. s. Strictly a muſhroom; a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, fū'nē-kl. s. (405) (534). A ſmall cord.

FUNICULAR, fū-nĭk'ū-lăr. a. (88). Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK, fŭnk. s. A ſtink.

FUNNEL, fŭn'nĕl. s. (99). An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels; a pipe or paſſage of communication.

FUR, fŭr. s. Skin with ſoft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth; ſoft hair of beaſts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks in the part.

To FUR, fŭr. v. a. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair; to cover with ſoft matter.

FUR-WROUGHT, fŭr'rawt. a. Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, fū-rā'ſhŭs. a. Thieviſh.

FURACITY, fū-răs'ē-tē. s. Diſpoſition to theft.

FURBELOW, fŭr'bē-lō. s. Fur or fringe ſewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dreſs.

To FURBELOW, fŭr'bē-lō. v. a. To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To FURBISH, fŭr'bĭſh. v. a. To burniſh, to poliſh, to rub up.

FURBISHER, fŭr'bĭſh-ŭr. s. One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCATION, fŭr-kā'ſhŭn. s. Forkineſs, the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

FURFUR, fûr'fûr. s. Huſk or chaff, ſcurf or dandriff.

FURFURACEOUS, fûr-fû-rà'ſhûs. a. (357). Huſky, branny, ſcaly.

FURIOUS, fû'rê-ûs. a. Mad, phrenetick; raging, tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

FURIOUSLY, fû'rê-ûſ-lê. ad. Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS, fû'rê-ûſ-nês. s. Phrenſy, madneſs, tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL, fûrl. v. a. To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, fûr'lông. s. A meaſure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fûr'lô. s. (318) (390). A temporary diſmiſſion from a military ſervice; leave of abſence to a ſoldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fûr'mên-tê. s. Food made by boiling wheat in milk.—See FRUMENTY.

FURNACE, fûr'nîs. s. (91). An incloſed fireplace.

To FURNISH, fûr'nîſh. v. a. To ſupply with what is neceſſary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fûr'nîſh-ûr. s. One who ſupplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fûr'nê-tſhûre. s. (463). Moveables, goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament; appendages; equipage, embelliſhments, decorations.

FURRIER, fûr'rê-ûr. s. A dealer in furs.

FURROW, fûr'rô. s. (324) (327). A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed; any long trench or hollow.

FURROW-WEED, fûr'rô-wêêd. s. A weed that grows in furrowed land.

To FURROW, fûr'rô. v. a. To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURRY, fûr'rê. a. Covered with fur, dreſſed in fur; conſiſting of fur.

FURTHER, fûr'THûr. a (98). Forth, Further, Furtheſt. At a great diſtance; beyond this.

☞ Dr. Johnſon has proved beyond diſpute that *farther* and *fartheſt* are not the comparative and ſuperlative of *far*, but corruptions of the comparative and ſuperlative of *forth*. However true this diſcovery may be, it does not ſeem a ſufficient reaſon for altering the beaten path which cuſtom had formed in the uſage of *farther* and *fartheſt*. It is probable indeed, that *far*, *fore*, and *forth*, ariſe from the ſame original root: *extending beyond ſome other object* ſeems to be the leading idea in all. *Far* ſeems to intimate extenſion beyond an indefinite object; *fore* only ſuch extenſion as gives priority to the extended object; and *forth*, from its form ſeems to relate to the abſtract of ſuch priority of extenſion, or the very act of extending or iſſuing out. If, therefore, *forth* and *far* have different ideas annexed to them, the ſame comparative and ſuperlative cannot poſſibly ſuit with both; and as almoſt immemorial uſage has borrowed the comparative and ſuperlative of *forth* to form the comparative and ſuperlative of *far*, their ſenſe is now fixed to the latter adverb; and *forth*, inaſmuch as it differs from *far*, ſeems entirely to have loſt its compariſon. Notwithſtanding, therefore, that *farther* and *fartheſt* are very irregular branches of *far*, they are grafted on it by uſe, and cannot be altered without diverting the plain tendency of the language. Such, however, has been the force of Dr. Johnſon's criticiſm, that, ſince his time, every writer and painter, unleſs by miſtake, has uſed *further* and *furtheſt* for *farther* and *fartheſt*; by which means we have revived the comparative and ſuperlative of an adverb which has loſt its compariſon, and have loſt the comparative and ſuperlative of an adverb, which has been compared for theſe two hundred years. But though *further* paſſes very well for *farther*, when *far* is out of ſight, we feel the utmoſt repugnance at ſaying, "Thus *far* ſhalt thou go, and no *further*."

"Some dream that they can ſilence when they will
"The ſtorm of paſſion, and ſay, *Peace, be ſtill*;
"But "*Thus far and no farther*," when addreſs'd
"To the wild wave, or wilder human breaſt,
"Implies authority that never can,
"That never ought to be the lot of man."
Cowper's Progreſs of Error.

FURTHER, fûr'THûr. ad. To a greater diſtance.

To FURTHER, fûr'THûr. v. a. To put onward, to forward, to promote, to aſſiſt.

FURTHERER, fûr'THûr-ûr. s. Promoter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fûr'THûr-môre. ad. Moreover, beſides.

FURTIVE, fûr'tîv. a. Stolen, gotten by theft.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pīn ;—

FURUNCLE, fū'rŭnk-kl. s. (405) (534). A bile, an angry puſtule.

FURY, fū'rē. s. Madneſs ; rage, paſſion of anger ; enthuſiaſm, exaltation of fancy ; a turbulent, raging woman ; one of the infernal deities, ſuppoſed to be employed in tormenting wicked ſpirits in the other world.

FURZE, fûrz. s. Gorſe, goſs.

FURZY, fûr'zē. a. Overgrown with furze, full of gorſe.

FUSCATION, fŭs-kā'shŭn. s. The act of darkening.

To FUSE, fûze. v. a. To melt, to put into fuſion.

To FUSE, fûze. v. n. To be melted.

FUSEE, fū-zēē'. s. The cone, round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch ; a firelock, a ſmall neat muſquet ; Fuſee of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution.

FUSIBLE, fū'zē-bl. a. (405). Capable of being melted.

FUSIBILITY, fū-zē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

FUSIL, fū'zĭl. a. Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat ; running by the force of heat.

☞ As this word is derived from the French *fuſile* and the Latin *fuſilis*, it ought certainly to be written with the final *e*, *fuſile*.

FUSIL, fū-zēē'. s. A firelock, a ſmall neat muſket ; in heraldry, ſomething like a ſpindle.

FUSILIER, fū-zĭl-lēēr'. s. (275). A ſoldier armed with a fuſil.

FUSION, fū'zhŭn. s. 451). The act of melting ; the ſtate of being melted.

FUSS, fŭs. s. A tumult, a buſtle. A low cant word.

FUST, fŭſt. s. The trunk or body of a column ; a ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FUSTIAN, fŭs'tshăn. s. (291). A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton ; a high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombaſt.

FUSTIAN, fŭs'tshăn. a. Made of fuſtian ; ſwelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculouſly tumid.

FUSTICK, fŭs'tĭk. s. A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt Indies.

To FUSTIGATE, fŭs'tē-gāte. v. a. To beat with a ſtick.

FUSTILARIAN, fŭſ-tē-lā'rē-ăn. s. A low fellow, a ſtinkard.

FUSTINESS, fŭs'tē-nĕs. s. Mouldineſs, ſtink.

FUSTY, fŭs'tē. a. Smelling mouldy.

FUTILE, fū'tĭl. a. (140). Talkative, loquacious ; trifling, worthleſs.

FUTILITY, fū-tĭl'ē-tē. s. Talkativeneſs, loquacity ; triflingneſs, want of weight, want of ſolidity.

FUTTOCKS, fŭt'tŭks. s. The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FUTURE, fū'tshŭre. a. (461). That which will be hereafter, to come.

FUTURE, fū'tshŭre. s. Time to come.

FUTURELY, fū'tshŭre-lē. ad. In time to come.

FUTURITION, fū-tshū-rĭsh'ŭn. s. The ſtate of being to be.

FUTURITY, fū-tū'rē-tē. s. Time to come ; events to come ; the ſtate of being to be, futurition.—See FORTUITOUS.

☞ The reaſon why *future* has the *t* aſpirated, and *futurity* preſerves that letter pure, is, that the accent is before the *t* in the former word, and after it in the latter (463).

To FUZZ, fŭz. v. n. To fly out in ſmall particles.

FUZZBALL, fŭz'bâll. s. A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY, fī. interj.

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G.

—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

GABARDINE, gâb-âr-dêên'. s. A coarſe frock.

To GABBLE, gâb'bl. v. n. (405). To make an inarticulate noiſe; to prate loudly without meaning.

GABBLE, gâb'bl. s. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.

GABBLER, gâb'bl-ûr. s. A prater, a chattering fellow.

GABEL, gâ'bêl. s. An exciſe, a tax.

GABION, gâ'bê-ûn. s. (507). A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

GABLE, gâ'bl. s. (405). The ſloping roof of a building.

GAD, gâd. s. A wedge or ingot of ſteel; a ſteel or graver.

To GAD, gâd. v. n. To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe.

GADDER, gâd'dûr. s. A rambler, one that runs much abroad without buſineſs.

GADDINGLY, gâd'ding-lê. ad. In a rambling manner.

GADFLY, gâd'fli. s. A fly that, when he ſtings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about.

GAFF, gâf. s. A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER, gâf'fûr. s. (98). A word of reſpect, now obſolete.

GAFFLES, gâf'flz. s. (405). Artificial ſpurs upon cocks; a ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows.

To GAG, gâg. v. n. To ſtop the mouth.

GAG, gâg. s. Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

GAGE, gâdje. s. A pledge, a pawn, a caution.

To GAGE, gâdje. v. a. To depone as a wager, to impawn; to meaſure, to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids.

GAGGLE, gâg'gl. v. n. (405). To make a noiſe like a gooſe.

GAIETY, gâ'ê-tê. s.—See GAYETY.

GAILY, gâ'lê. ad. Airily, cheerfully; ſplendidly, pompouſly.

GAIN, gâne. s. (73) (202). Profit, advantage; intereſt, lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN, gâne. v. a. To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any intereſt or party; to reach, to attain; to gain over, to draw to another party or intereſt.

To GAIN, gâne. v. n. To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail againſt; to obtain influence with.

GAINER, gâne'ûr. s. One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gâne'fûl. a. Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gâne'fûl-ê. ad. Profitably, advantageouſly.

GAINFULNESS, gâne'fûl-nês. s. Lucrativeneſs.

GAINGIVING, gâne'giv-ing. s. The ſame as miſgiving, a giving againſt.

GAINLESS, gâne'lês. a. Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS, gâne'lêſ-nês. s. Unprofitableneſs.

GAINLY, gâne'lê. ad. Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gâne-sâ'. v. a. To contradict, to oppoſe, to controvert with.

GAINSAYER, gâne-sâ'ûr. s. Oppônent, adverſary.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

'GAINST, gĕnſt. prep. (206). Poetically for againſt.

GAIRISH, gā'rĭſh. a. (302). Gaudy, ſhowy; extravagantly gay, flighty.

GAIRISHNESS. gā'rĭſh-nĕs. s. Finery, flaunting gaudineſs; flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT, gāte. s. March, walk; the manner and air of walking.

GALA, gā'lā. s. A grand entertainment; ſplendid amuſement.

☞ I have given this Italian word a place in this Dictionary, as I think it has been ſufficiently received to make part of the language. It is a good ſounding word; and as we have not an equivalent for it, we ought to give it the ſame welcome we do to a rich foreigner who comes to ſettle among us.

GALAXY, gāl'lāk-sē. s. (517). The milky way.

GALBANUM, gāl'bā-nŭm. s. (503). A kind of gum.

GALE, gāle. s. A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze.

GALEAS, gāl'yās. s. A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars.

GALEATED, gā'lē-ā-tĕd. a. (507). Covered as with a helmet; in botany, ſuch plants as bear a flower reſembling a helmet, as the monkſhood.

GALIOT, gāl'yŭt. s. A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight, and fit for chaſe.

GALL, gawl. s. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin; anger, bitterneſs of mind.

To GALL, gawl. v. a. To hurt by fretting the ſkin; to impair, to wear away; to teaze, to fret, to vex; to haraſs, to miſchief.

To GALL, gawl. v. n. To fret.

GALLANT, gāl'lānt. a. Gay, well dreſſed; brave, high-ſpirited; fine, noble, ſpecious; inclined to courtſhip.

GALLANT, gāl-lānt'. s. A gay, ſprightly, ſplendid man; one who careſſes women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.

☞ The difference of accent in Engliſh anſwers the ſame purpoſe as the different poſition of the adjective in French. Thus *un gallant homme* ſignifies *a gállant man*, and *un homme gallant*, *a gallánt man*.

GALLANTLY, gāl'lānt-lē. ad. Gayly, ſplendidly; bravely, nobly, generouſly.

GALLANTLY, gāl-lānt'lē. ad. Like a wooer, or one who makes love.

GALLANTRY, gāl'lān-trē. s. Splendour of appearance, ſhow; bravery, generoſity; courtſhip, refined addreſs to women; vicious love, lewdneſs.

GALLERY, gāl'lŭr-ē. s. (557). A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper ſeats in a church; the ſeats in a playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit.

GALLEY, gāl'lē. s. A veſſel driven with oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gāl'lē-ſlāve. s. A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies.

GALLIARD, gāl'yārd. s. A gay, briſk, lively man: a fine fellow; an active, nimble, ſprightly dance.

GALLIARDISE, gāl'yār-dīſe. s. Merriment, exuberant gayety.

GALLICISM, gāl'lē-sĭzm. s. A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, gāl'lē-gās'kĭns. s. Large open hoſe.

GALLIMATIA, gāl-lē-mā'ſhā. s. Nonſenſe, talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, gāl-lē-māw'frē. s. A hoch-poch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat, a medley; any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.

GALLIPOT, gāl'lē-pŏt. s. A pot painted and glazed.

GALLON, gāl'lŭn. s. A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

GALLOON, gāl-lōōn'. s. A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GALLOP, gāl'lŭp. v. n. To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very faſt.

GALLOP, gāl'lŭp. s. The motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed.

GALLOPER, gāl'lŭp-ŭr. s. A horſe that gallops; a man that rides faſt.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt ;—tûbe, tûb, bûll ;—òil ;—pòûnd ;—*thin*, THIS.

GALLOWAY, gâl'lò-wà. s. A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north of England.

To GALLOW, gâl'lò. v. a. To terrify, to fright.

GALLOWS, gâl'lûs. s. Beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged.

GALVANISM, gâl'vân-ïſm. s.

☞ A ſyſtem of electricity lately diſcovered by *Galvani*, an Italian, in which it is found, that, by placing thin plates of metal together in a pile, and putting between them thin leaves of wet paper, ſeveral electrical phænomena are produced.

GAMBADE, gâm-bâde'. } s. In the plu-
GAMBADO, gâm-bâ'dò. } ral, Spatterdaſhes, a kind of boots.

GAMBLER, gâm'bl-ûr. s. A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

GAMBOGE, gâm-bòòdje'. s. A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature.

To GAMBOL, gâm'bûl. v. n. (166). To dance, to ſkip, to friſk.

GAMBOL, gâm'bûl. s. A ſkip, a leap for joy; a frolick, a wild prank.

GAMBREL, gâm'brïl. s. (99). The hind leg of a horſe.

GAME, gâme. s. Sport of any kind; jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt; inſolent merriment, ſportive inſult; a ſingle match at play; field ſports, as the chaſe; animals purſued in the field; ſolemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people.

To GAME, gâme. v. n. To play at any ſport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, gâme'kòk'. s. A cock bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, gâme'ĕg'. s. An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gâme'kèèp-ûr. s. A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GAMESOME, gâme'sûm. a. Frolickſome, gay, ſportive.

GAMESOMENESS, gâme'sûm-nĕs. s. Sportiveneſs, merriment.

GAMESOMELY, gâme'sûm-lè. ad. Merrily.

GAMESTER, gâme'ſtûr. s. One who is viciouſly addicted to play; one who is engaged at play; a merry, frolickſome perſon; a proſtitute.

GAMMER, gâm'mûr. s. The compellation of a woman correſponding to Gaffer.

GAMMON, gâm'mûn. s. (166). The buttock of a hog ſalted and dried; a term at back-gammon for winning the game.

GAMUT, gâm'ût. s. The ſcale of muſical notes.

'Gan, gân. Poetically for Began, as 'Gin, for Begin.

GANDER, gân'dûr. s. (98). The male of the gooſe.

To GANG, gâng. v. n. To go, to walk; an old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly.

GANG, gâng. s. A number uniting together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

GANGLION, gâng'glè-ûn. s. (166). A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

GANGRENE, gâng'grène. s. (408). A mortification, a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To GANGRENE, gâng'grène. v. a. To corrupt to mortification.

GANGRENOUS, gâng'grè-nûs. a. Mortified, or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, gâng'wà. s. In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gâng'wèèk. s. Rogation week.

GANTELOPE, gânt'lòpe. } s. A milita-
GANTLET, gânt'lĕt. } ry puniſhment in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a laſh from each man.

☞ The former of theſe words is the moſt proper, but the latter is moſt in uſe.

GANZA, gân'zâ. s. A kind of gooſe.

GAOL, jâle. s. (212). A priſon.

GAOLDELIVERY, jâle'dè-lïv'ûr-è. s. The judicial proceſs which, by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined, evacuates the priſon.

GAOLER, jâle'ûr. s. Keeper of a priſon, he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed.

GAP, gâp. s. An opening in a broken fence, a breach; a hole, a deficiency; any interſtice, a vacuity.

GAP-TOOTHED, gâp't*òòth*t. a. (359). Having interſtices between the teeth.

To GAPE, gâp. v. n. (75) (92) (241). To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to deſire earneſtly, to crave; to open in fiſſures or

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pīn ;—

holes; to ſtare with hope or expectation; to ſtare with wonder; to ſtare irreverently.

☞ The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word ſeems to ariſe from the greater ſimilitude of the Italian *a* to the action ſignified, than of the ſlender Engliſh *a*.—See *Cheerful, Fierce*, &c.

GAPER, gā'pŭr. s. (98). One who opens his mouth; one who ſtares fooliſhly; one who longs or craves.

GARB, gārb s. Dreſs, clothes; exteriour appearance.

GARBAGE, gār'bĭdje. s. (90). The bowels, the offal.

GARBEL, gār'bĭl. s. (99). A plank next the keel of a ſhip.

GARBIDGE, gār'bĭdje. s. (90). Corrupted from GARBAGE.

To GARBLE, gār'bl. v. n. (405). To ſift, to part, to ſeparate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, gār'bl-ŭr. s. He who ſeparates one part from another.

GARBOIL, gār'bŏĭl. s. Diſorder, tumult, uproar.

GARD, gārd. s. Wardſhip, cuſtody.

GARDEN, gār'd'n. s. (92) (103). A piece of ground incloſed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful: Garden is often uſed in compoſition, belonging to a garden.

☞ When the *a* in this and ſimilar words is preceded by *G* or *K*, polite ſpeakers interpoſe a ſound like the conſonant *y* which coaleſces with both, and gives a mellowneſs to the ſound: thus *a Garden* pronounced in this manner is nearly ſimilar to the two words *Egg* and *Yarden* united into *eggyarden*, and *a Guard* is almoſt like *eggyard*.—See GUARD.

GARDEN-WARE, gār'd'n-wāre. s. The produce of gardens.

GARDENER, gār'd'n-ŭr. s. He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, gār'd'n-ĭng. s. The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARGARISM, gār'gā-rĭzm. s. A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with.

To GARGARIZE, gār'gā-rize. v. a. To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors.

To GARGLE, gār'gl. v. a. (405). To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered immediately to deſcend; to warble, to play in the throat.

GARGLE, gār'gl. s. A liquor with which the throat is waſhed.

GARLAND, gār'lănd. s. A wreath or branches of flowers.

GARLICK, gār'lĭk. s. A plant.

GARLICKEATER, gār'lĭk-ē-tŭr. s. A mean fellow.

GARMENT, gār'mĕnt. s. Any thing by which the body is covered.

GARNER, gār'nŭr. s. A place in which threſhed corn is ſtored up.

To GARNER, gār'nŭr. v. a. To ſtore as in garners.

GARNET, gār'nĕt. s. A gem.

To GARNISH, gār'nĭſh. v. a. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it; to fit with fetters.

GARNISH, gār'nĭſh. s. Ornament, decoration, embelliſhment; things ſtrewed round a diſh; in gaols, fetters.

GARNISHMENT, gār'nĭſh-mĕnt. s. Ornament, embelliſhment.

GARNITURE, gār'nē-tūre. s. Furniture, ornament.

GAROUS, gā'rŭs. a. Reſembling the pickle made of fiſh.

GARRAN. gār'rŭn. s. (81). A ſmall horſe, a hobby, a wretched horſe.

GARRET, gār'rĕt. s. (81). A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

GARRETTEER, gār-rĕt-tēēr'. s. An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, gār'rē-s'n. s. (170). Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it; fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

To GARRISON, gār'rē-s'n. v. a. To ſecure by ſoldiers.

GARRULITY, gār-rū'lē-tē. s. Incontinence of tongue; talkativeneſs.

GARRULOUS, gār'rū-lŭs. a. Prattling, talkative.

GARTER, gār'tŭr. s. (98). A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood; the principal king at arms.

To GARTER, gār'tŭr. v. a. To bind with a garter.

GARTH, properly GIRTH. s. The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

GAS, gās. s. A ſpirit not capable of being coagulated.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

GASCONADE, gâs-kò-nâde'. s. A boaſt, a bravado.

To GASH, gâſh. v. a. To cut deep, ſo as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gâſh. s. A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, gâs'kinz. s. Wide hoſe, wide breeches.

To GASP, gâſp. v. n. To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively; to long for.

☞ The *a* in this word has ſometimes, and not improperly, the ſame ſound as in *Gape*, and for the ſame reaſon.—See GAPE.

GASP, gâſp. s. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the ſhort catch of the breath in the laſt agonies.

To GAST, gâſt. v. a. To make aghaſt, to fright, to ſhock.

GASTRICK, gâs'trîk. a. Belonging to the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gâs-trôt'ò-mè. (518). s. The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gât. The preterit of Get. Obſolete.

GATE, gâte. s. The door of a city, a caſtle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gâte'vâne. s. The Vena Portæ; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gâte'wâ. s. A way through gates of incloſed grounds.

To GATHER, gâTH'ûr. v. a. To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean, to pluck; to crop; to aſſemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or intereſt; to pucker needlework.

To GATHER, gâTH'ûr. v. n. To be condenſed; to grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter; to aſſemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gâTH'ûr. s. (98). Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gâTH'ûr-rûr. s. One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING, gâTH'ûr-ing. s. Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gâwd. s. An ornament, a fine thing.

To GAUDE, gâwd. v. n. To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gâw'dêr-è. s. Finery, oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

GAUDILY, gâw'dè-lè. ad. Showily.

GAUDINESS, gâw'dè-nès. s. Showineſs, tinſel appearance.

GAUDY, gâw'dè. a. (213). Showy, ſplendid, oſtentatiouſly fine.

GAUDY, gâw'dè. s. A feaſt, a feſtival.

GAVE, gâve. The preterit of Give.

GAVEL, gâv'il. s. (166). A provincial word for ground.

GAVELKIND, gâv'il-kind. s. In law, a cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his ſons.

To GAUGE, gâdje. v. a. (217). To meaſure with reſpect to the contents of a veſſel; to meaſure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, gâdje. s. A meaſure, a ſtandard.

GAUGER, gâ'jûr. s. One whoſe buſineſs is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

GAUNT, gânt. a. (214). Thin, ſlender, lean, meagre.

GAUNTLY, gânt'lè. ad. Leanly, ſlenderly, meagerly.

GAUNTLET, gânt'lêt. s. An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

GAUZE, gâwz. s. A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk.

GAWK, gâwk. s. (219). A cuckow, a fooliſh fellow.

GAUNTREE, gân'trèè. s. (214). A wooden frame on which beer caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY, gâ. a. (220). Airy, cheerful, merry, frolickſome; fine, ſhowy.

GAYETY, gâ'è-tè. s. Cheerfulneſs, airineſs, merriment; acts of juvenile pleaſure; finery, ſhow.

GAYLY, gâ'lè. ad. Merrily, cheerfully, ſhowily.

GAYNESS, gâ'nès. s. Gayety, finery.

To GAZE, gâze. v. n. To look intently and earneſtly, to look with eagerneſs.

GAZE, gâze. s. Intent regard, look of eagerneſs or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.

GAZER, gâ'zûr. s. He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

GAZEFUL, gāze'fūl. a. Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, gāze'hound. s. A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye.

GAZETTE, gā-zēt'. s. A paper of news, a paper of public intelligence.

GAZETTEER, gāz-ēt-tēēr'. s. A writer of news.

GAZINGSTOCK, gā'zing-ſtŏk. s. A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

GAZON, gāz-ŏŏn'. s.—See ENCORE. In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge.

GEAR, gēēr. s. (560). Furniture, accoutrements, dreſs, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horſes or oxen draw; ſtuff.

GECK, gĕk. s. (381). One eaſily impoſed upon; a babble.

☞ This word, like ſeveral other old Engliſh words, is preſerved among the lower order of people in Ireland, though totally obſolete in England.

GEESE, gēēſe. s. (560). The plural of Gooſe.

GELABLE, jēl'ā-bl. a. What may be congealed.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the firſt ſyllable of this word, not ſo much from the ſhort *e* in the Latin *gelabilis*, whence it is derived, as from the analogy of Engliſh pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent generally ſhortens every vowel but *u*, unleſs followed by a diphthong.—See Principles, No. 503, 535, 536.

GELATINE, jēl'ā-tine. (149). } a.
GELATINOUS, jē-lāt'in-ŭs. }
Formed into a jelly.

To GELD, gĕld. v. a. Preter. Gelded or Gelt; Part. paſſ. Gelded or Gelt. To caſtrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any eſſential part (560).

GELDER, gĕld'ŭr. s. One that performs the act of caſtration.

GELDER-ROSE, gĕl'dŭr-rōze. s. A plant.

GELDING, gĕl'ding. s. (560). Any animal caſtrated, particularly a horſe.

GELID, jĕl'id. a. Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, jē-lid'ē-tē. s. Extreme cold.

GELIDNESS, jĕl'id-nĕs. s. Extreme cold.

GELLY, jĕl'lē. s. Any viſcous body, viſcidity, glue, gluey ſubſtance.

GELT, gĕlt. Part. paſſ. of Geld.

GEM, jĕm. s. A jewel, a precious ſtone of whatever kind; the firſt bud.

To GEM, jĕm. v. a. To adorn as with jewels or buds.

To GEM, gĕm. v. n. To put forth the firſt buds.

GEMELLIPAROUS, jĕm-mĕl-lip'pā-rŭs. a. (518). Bearing twins.

To GEMINATE, jĕm'mē-nāte. v. a. (91). To double.

GEMINATION, jĕm-mē-nā'ſhŭn. s. Repetition, reduplication.

GEMINY, jĕm'mē-nē. s. Twins, a pair, a brace.

GEMINOUS, jĕm'mē-nŭs. a. Double.

GEMMAR, jĕm'mār. a. Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, jĕm'mē-ŭs. a. Tending to gems; reſembling gems.

GENDER, jĕn'dŭr. s. A kind, a ſort, a ſex; a diſtinction of nouns in grammar.

To GENDER, jĕn'dŭr. v. a. To beget; to produce, to cauſe.

To GENDER, jĕn'dŭr. v. n. To copulate, to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, jē-nē-ā-lŏdje'ē-kāl. a. Pertaining to deſcents or families.

GENEALOGIST, jē-nē-āl'ō-jĭſt. s. He who traces deſcents.

GENEALOGY, jē-nē-āl'ō-jē. s. (518). Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families.

☞ Common ſpeakers, and thoſe not of the lower order, are apt to pronounce this word as if written *Geneology*; but thoſe who are ever ſo little attentive to propriety, preſerve the *a* in its fourth ſound.

GENERABLE, jĕn'ĕr-ā-bl. a. That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, jĕn'ĕr-āl. a. (88). Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals, not ſpecial; lax in ſignification, not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import; not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations; relating to a whole claſs or body of men; publick, comprifing the whole; extenſive, though not univerſal; common, uſual.

GENERAL, jĕn'ĕr-āl. s. The whole, the totality; the publick, the intereſt of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, jĕn-ĕr-āl-is'ē mō. s. the ſupreme commander.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

GENERALITY, jĕn-ĕr-ăl'ĕ-tĕ. s. The ſtate of being general; the main body, the bulk.

GENERALLY, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-ĕ. ad. In general, without ſpecification or exception; extenſively, though not univerſally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-nĕs. s. Wide extent, though ſhort of univerſality; frequency, commonneſs.

GENERALTY, jĕn'ĕr-ăl-tĕ. s. The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, jĕn'ĕr-ănt. s. The begetting or productive power.

To GENERATE, jĕn'ĕr-āte. v. a. To beget, to propagate; to cauſe, to produce.

GENERATION, jĕn-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. s. The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; a progeny, offſpring; a ſingle ſucceſſion, an age.

GENERATIVE, jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv. a (512). Having the power of propagation, prolifick; having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, jĕn'ĕr-ā-tŭr. s. (166) (521). The power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

GENERICAL, jĕ-nĕr'ĕ-kăl. } a.
GENERICK, jĕ-nĕr'rĭk. (509). }
That which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus.

GENERICALLY, jĕ-nĕr'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.

GENEROSITY, jĕn-ĕr-ŏs'ĕ-tĕ. s. The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs. a. (314). Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous; open of heart, liberal, munificent; ſtrong, vigorous.

GENEROUSLY, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-lĕ. ad. Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimouſly, nobly; liberally, munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jĕn'ĕr-ŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, jĕn'ĕ-sĭs. s. Generation, the firſt book of Moſes, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jĕn'nĭt. s. (99). A ſmall well-proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

GENETHLIACAL, jĕn-ĕ*th*-lī'ă-kăl. a Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtrologers.

☞ For the *g*, ſee HETEROGENEOUS.

GENETHLIACKS, jĕ-nĕ*th*'lĕ-ăks s. The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK, jĕ-nĕ*th*'lĕ-ăt'ĭk. s. He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jĕ-nē'vă. s. A diſtilled ſpirituous water.

GENIAL, jē'nē-ăl. a. That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulneſs, or ſupports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jē'nē-ăl-lĕ. ad. By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jĕ nĭk'ū-lā-tĕd. a. Knotted, jointed.

GENICULATION, jĕ-nĭk-ū-lā'ſhŭn. s. Knottineſs.

GENIO, jē'nē-ō. s. A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jĕn'ĕ-tălz. s. (88). Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jĕn'nĕ-tĭn. s. An early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, jĕn'ĕ-tĭv. a. In grammar, the name of a caſe.

GENIUS, jē'nē-ŭs. s. The protecting or ruling power of men, places or things; a man endowed with ſuperior faculties; mental power or faculties; diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment; nature, diſpoſition.

GENTEEL, jĕn-tēēl'. a. Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; grateful in mien.

GENTEELLY, jĕn-tēēl'lĕ. ad. Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handſomely.

GENTEELNESS, jĕn-tēēl'nĕs. s. Elegance, gracefulneſs, politeneſs; qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, jĕn'ſhăn. s. Felwort or baldmoney.

GENTIANELLA, jĕn-ſhăn-ĕl'lă. s. A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, jĕn'tīl, or jĕn'tīle. s. One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.

☞ In the Principles of Pronunciation, No. 140, I thought Mr. Sheridan wrong in marking the *i* in this word long, becauſe it is contrary to analogy; but have ſince had occaſion to obſerve, that this pronunciation is moſt agreeable to general uſage.

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2 H ☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

GENTILISM, jĕn'tĭl-ĭzm. s. Heathenism, paganism.

GENTILITIOUS, jĕn-tĭl-lĭsh'ŭs. a. Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jĕn-tĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulness of mien; gentry, the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.

GENTLE, jĕn'tl. a. (405). Soft, mild, tame, peaceable; soothing, pacifick.

GENTLEFOLK, jĕn'tl-fōke. s. Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar. See FOLK.

GENTLEMAN, jĕn'tl-măn. s. (88). A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank; it is used of any man however high.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jĕn'tl-măn-lĭke. } a.
GENTLEMANLY, jĕn'tl-măn-lē. } a. Becoming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, jĕn'tl-nĕs. s. Softness of manners, sweetness of disposition, meekness.

GENTLESHIP, jĕn'tl-shĭp. s. Carriage of a gentleman.

GENTLEWOMAN, jĕn'tl-wŭm-ăn. s. A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

GENTLY, jĕn'tlē. ad. Softly, meekly, tenderly; softly, without violence.

GENTRY, jĕn'trē. s. Class of people above the vulgar; a term of civility, real or ironical.

GENUFLECTION, jē-nū-flĕk'shŭn. s. The act of bending the knee; adoration, expressed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, jĕn'ū-ĭn. a. (150). Not spurious.

GENUINELY, jĕn'ū-ĭn-lē. ad. Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, jĕn'ū-ĭn-nĕs. s. Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

GENUS, jē'nŭs. s. In science, a class of being comprehending under it many species, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

GEOCENTRICK, jē-ō-sĕn'trĭk. a. Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, jē-ō-dē'zhē-ā. s. (452). That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL, jē-ō-dĕt'ĕ-kăl. a. Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, jē-ŏg'grā-fŭr. s. (116) (257). One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jē-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl. a. Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jē-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl-ē. ad. In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, jē-ŏg'grā-fē. s. (116) (257). Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, jē-ŏl'ō-jē. s. The doctrine of the earth.

GEOMANCER, jē'ō-măn-sŭr. s. A fortuneteller, a caster of figures.

GEOMANCY, jē'ō-măn-sē. s. (519). The act of foretelling by figures.

GEOMANTICK, jē-ō-măn'tĭk. a. Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

GEOMETER, jē-ŏm'ĕ-tŭr. s. One skilled in geometry, a geometrician.

GEOMETRAL, jē-ŏm'ĕ-trăl. a. Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, jē-ō-mĕt'trĕ-kăl. } a.
GEOMETRICK, jē-ō-mĕt'trĭk. } a. Pertaining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jē-ō-mĕt'trĕ-kăl-ē. ad. According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jē-ŏm-ē-trĭsh'ăn. s. One skilled in geometry.

TO GEOMETRIZE, jē-ŏm'ē-trize. v. n. To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jē-ŏm'mē-trē. s. (116) (257) (518). The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered.

GEOPONICAL, jē-ō-pŏn'ē-kăl. a. Relating to agriculture.

GEOPONICKS, jē-ō-pŏn'ĭks. s. The science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jŏrje. s. A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

GEORGICK, jŏr'jĭk. s. (116). Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry.—See CONSTRUE.

GEORGICK, jŏr'jĭk. a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, jē-ŏt'ĭk. a. (509). Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, jē'rĕnt. a. Carrying, bearing.

GERMAN, jĕr'măn. s. (88). A firſt couſin.

GERMAN, jĕr'măn. a. Related.

GERMANDER, jĕr-măn'dŭr. s. A plant.

GERME, jĕrm. s. A ſprout or ſhoot.

GERMIN, jĕr'mĭn. s. A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed.

To GERMINATE, jĕr'mē-nāte. v. n. To ſprout, to ſhoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, jĕr-mē-nā'ſhŭn. s. The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth.

GERUND, jĕr'ŭnd. s. In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST, jĕſt. s. A deed, an action, an achievement; ſhow, repreſentation; the roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of kings.

GESTATION, jĕſ-tā'ſhŭn. s. The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, jĕſ-tĭk'ū-lāte. v. n. To play antick tricks, to ſhow poſtures.

GESTICULATION, jĕſ-tĭk-ū-lā'ſhŭn. s. Antick tricks, various poſtures.

GESTURE, jĕs'tſhŭre. s. (461). Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, gĕt. v. a. (381). Pret. I Got, anciently Gat; Part. paſſ. Got or Gotten. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure, to be; to prevail on, to induce; to get off, to ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient.

To GET, gĕt. v. n. (560). To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort or difficulty; to find the way to; to move; to remove to; to have recourſe to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; to get off, to eſcape; to get over, to paſs without being ſtopped; to get up, to raiſe from repoſe, to riſe from a ſeat; to get in, to enter.

GETTER, gĕt'tŭr. s. One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gĕt'tĭng. s. Act of getting, acquiſition; gain, profit.

GEWGAW, gū'gâw. s. (381). A ſhowy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gū'gâw. a. Splendidly trifling, ſhowy without value.

GHASTFUL, gâſt'fŭl. a. (390). Dreary, diſmal, melancholy, fit for walking ſpirits.

GHASTLINESS, gâſt'lē-nĕs. s. Horrour of countenance, reſemblance of a ghoſt, paleneſs.

GHASTLY, gâſt'lē. a. Like a ghoſt, having horrour in the countenance; horrible, ſhocking, dreadful.

GHASTNESS, gâſt'nĕs. s. Ghaſtlineſs, horrour of look.

GHERKIN, gĕr'kĭn. s. A pickled cucumber.

GHOST, gōſt. s. (390). The ſoul of a man; a ſpirit appearing after death; To give up the ghoſt, to die, to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God; the third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.

GHOSTLINESS, gōſt'lē-nĕs. s. Spiritual tendency, quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHOSTLY, gōſt'lē. a. Spiritual, relating to the ſoul, not carnal, not ſecular; having a character from religion, ſpiritual.

GIANT, jī'ânt. s. A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

GIANTESS, jī'ân-tĕs. s. A ſhe giant.

GIANTLIKE, jī'ânt-lĭke. } a. Gigantick, vaſt.
GIANTLY, jī'ânt-lē. }

GIANTSHIP, jī'ânt-ſhĭp. s. Quality or character of a giant.

GIBBE, gĭb. s. (382). Any old worn-out animal.

To GIBBER, gĭb'bŭr. v. n. (382). To ſpeak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gĭb'bŭr-ĭſh. s. (382). Cant, the private language of rogues and gipſies, words without meaning.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

GIBBET, jīb'bit. s. A gallows, the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed; any tranſverſe beam.

To GIBBET, jīb'bit. v. a. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet; to hang on any thing going tranſverſe.

GIBBOSITY, gīb-bŏs'ē-tē. s. Convexity, prominence, protuberance.

GIBBOUS, gīb'bŭs. a. (382). Convex, protuberant, ſwelling into inequalities; crooked-backed.

GIBBOUSNESS, gīb'bŭs-nĕs. s. Convexity, prominence.

GIBCAT, gīb'kăt. s. (382). An old worn-out cat.

To GIBE, jībe. v. n. To ſneer, to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

To GIBE, jībe. v. a. To ſcoff, to ridicule, to treat with ſcorn, to ſneer, to taunt.

GIBE, jībe. s. Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, ſcoff.

GIBER, jī'bŭr. s. A ſneerer, a ſcoffer, a taunter.

GIBINGLY, jī'bĭng-lē. ad. Scornfully, contemptuouſly.

GIBLETS, jīb'lĕts. s. The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted.

GIDDILY, gĭd'dē-lē. ad. With the head ſeeming to turn round; inconſtantly, unſteadily; careleſsly, heedleſsly, gently.

GIDDINESS, gĭd'dē-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being giddy; inconſtancy, unſteadineſs; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

GIDDY, gĭd'dē. a. (382) (560). Having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion; whirling; inconſtant, unſteady, changeful; heedleſs, thoughtleſs, uncautious; intoxicated.

GIDDYBRAINED, gĭd'dē-brān'd. a. Careleſs, thoughtleſs.

GIDDYHEADED, gĭd'dē-hĕd-ĕd. a. Without ſteadineſs or conſtancy.

GIDDYPACED, gĭd'dē-pāſte. a. Moving without regularity.

GIER-EAGLE, jēr'ē-gl. s. (405). An eagle of a particular kind.

GIFT, gĭft. s. (382). A thing given or beſtowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.

GIFTED, gĭf'tĕd. a. Given, beſtowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, gĭg. s. (382). Any thing that is whirled round in play.

GIGANTICK, jī-găn'tĭk. a. (217). Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.

To GIGGLE, gĭg'gl. v. n. (382). To laugh idly, to titter.

GIGGLER, gĭg'gl-ŭr. s. A laugher, a titterer.

GIGLET, gĭg'gl-ĭt; properly Giggle. A wanton, a laſcivious girl.—See CODLE.

GIGOT, jĭg'ŭt. s. The hip joint.

To GILD, gĭld. v. a. (382). Pret. Gilded or Gilt. To waſh over with gold; to adorn with luſtre; to brighten, to illuminate.—See GUILT.

GILDER, gĭl'dŭr. s. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body; a coin, from one ſhilling and ſix-pence to two ſhillings ſterling.

GILDING, gĭl'dĭng. s. Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament.

GILLS, gĭlz. s. (382). The aperture at each ſide of the fiſh's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the fleſh under the chin.

GILL, jĭl. s. A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, ground-ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE, jĭl'hŏŭſe. s. A houſe where gill is ſold.

GILLYFLOWER, jĭl'lē-flŏŭr. s. Corrupted from Julyflower.

GILT, gĭlt. s. (382). Golden ſhow, gold laid on the ſurface of any matter.

GILT, gĭlt. (560). The participle of Gild—which ſee.

GIM, jĭm. a. Neat, ſpruce. An old word.

GIMCRACK, jĭm'krăk. s. A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm.

GIMLET, gĭm'lĕt. s. (382). A borer with a ſcrew at its point.

GIMP, gĭmp. s. (382). A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN, jĭn. s. A trap, a ſnare; a pump worked by ſails; the ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, jĭn'jŭr. s. An Indian plant; the root of that plant.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

GINGERBREAD, jĭn'jŭr-brĕd. s. A kind of ſweetmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.

GINGERLY, jĭn'jŭr-lė. ad. Cautiouſly, nicely.

GINGERNESS, jĭn'jŭr-nĕs. s. Niceneſs, tenderneſs.

GINGIVAL, jĭn'jė-văl. a. Belonging to the gums.

To GINGLE, jĭng'gl. v. n. (405). To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GINGLE, jĭng'gl. v. a. To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.

GINGLE, jĭng'gl. s. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe; affectation in the ſound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, gĭng'glė-mŏĭd. a. Reſembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, gĭng'glė-mŭs. s. A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an inſtance.

GINNET, jĭn'nĕt. s. A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, jĭn'sĕng. s. A Chineſe root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and reſtorative.

GIPSY, jĭp'sė. s. (438). A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of ſlight reproach to a woman.

GIRASOLE, jĭ'rā-sōle. s. The herb turnſol; the opal ſtone.

To GIRD, gĕrd. v. a. (382). Pret. Girded or Girt. To bind round; to inveſt; to cover round as with a garment; to encloſe, to encircle (560).

☞ We may obſerve that the *g* in this and ſimilar words has the ſame liquid ſound as in thoſe where it is followed by *a* and *i* long, and it may be accounted for in the ſame manner (92) (160). The ſhort *e*, which is the true ſound of *i* in theſe words, it has been frequently obſerved, is not really the ſhort ſound of that letter, but of *a* ſlender (66); and as *r* followed by another conſonant has a tendency to lengthen the *e* as it does the *a* (77) (81), we find the ſame effect produced; that of interpoſing the ſound of *e* nearly as if written *egg-yard*, &c.—See GUARD.

To GIRD, gĕrd. v. n. To break a ſcornful jeſt, to gibe, to ſneer.

GIRDER, gĕr'dŭr. s. In architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, gĕr'dl. s. (405). Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled; encloſure, circumference; a belt, the zodiac, a zone.

To GIRDLE, gĕr'dl. v. a. To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to incloſe, to ſhut in, to environ.

GIRDLEBELT, gĕr'dl-bĕlt. s. The belt that encircles the waiſt.

GIRDLER, gĕr'dl-ŭr. s. A maker of girdles.

GIRE, jīre. s. A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion.

GIRL, gĕrl. s. (382). A young woman or child.

GIRLISH, gĕrl'lĭſh. a. Suiting a girl, youthful.

GIRLISHLY, gĕr'lĭſh-lė. ad. In a girliſh manner.

GIRT, gĕrt. (382). Part. paſſ. from to Gird.—See GIRD.

To GIRT, gĕrt. v. a. To gird, to encompaſs, to encircle.

GIRTH, gĕr*th*. s. (382). The band by which the ſaddle or burden is fixed upon the horſe; the compaſs meaſured by the girdle.

To GIRTH, gĕr*th*. v. a. To bind with a girth.

To GIVE, gĭv. v. a. (157) (382). Preter. Give, Part. paſſ. Given. To beſtow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant; to allow; to yield without reſiſtance; to permit, to commiſſion; to exhibit, to expreſs; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addict, to apply; to reſign, to yield up; to give way, to alienate from one's ſelf; to give back, to return, to reſtore; to give the hand, to yield preeminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior; to give over, to leave, to quit, to ceaſe, to addict, to attach, to conclude loſt, to abandon; to give out, to proclaim, to publiſh, to utter, to ſhow in falſe appearance; to give up, to reſign, to quit, to yield, to abandon, to deliver.

To GIVE, gĭv. v. n. To grow moiſt, to melt or ſoften, to thaw; to move; to give in, to go back, to give way; to give into, to adopt, to embrace; to give off, to ceaſe, to forbear; to give over, to act no more; to give out, to publiſh, to proclaim, to yield; to give way, to make room for.

GIVER, gĭv'ŭr. s. One that gives, beſtower, diſtributor, granter.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

GIZZARD, gĭz'zŭrd. s. (88) (382). The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, glăb'rē-tē. s. Smoothneſs, baldneſs.

GLACIAL, glā'ſhē-ăl. a. (113). Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, glā'ſhē-āte. v. n. To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, glā-ſhē-ā'ſhŭn. s. The act of turning into ice, ice formed.

GLACIS, glā'sĭs, or glā-sēze'. s. (112). In fortification, a ſloping bank.

☞ Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnſton, Dr. Aſh, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, and Bailey, place the accent on the firſt ſyllable of this word; and Mr. Nares, and Entick only on the ſecond. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the *a* the ſound it has in *glaze*, and Dr. Kenrick gives it the ſound of *a* in *glaſs*. The great majority of ſuffrages for the accent on the firſt ſyllable, which is the moſt agreeable to the analogy of our own language, are certainly ſufficient to keep a plain Engliſhman in countenance for pronouncing the word in this manner; but as it is a French word, and a military term, a military man would bluſh not to pronounce it *a la Françoiſe*; and notwithſtanding the numbers for the other manner, I cannot but think this the moſt faſhionable.

GLAD, glăd. a. Cheerful, gay; pleaſed, elevated with joy; pleaſing, exhilarating; expreſſing gladneſs.

To GLAD, glăd. v. a. To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, glăd'd'n. v. a. (103). To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADE, glāde. s. A lawn or opening in a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glăd'fŭl-nĕs. s. Joy, gladneſs.

GLADIATOR, glăd-dē-ā'tŭr. s. (534). A ſword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADLY, glăd'lē. ad. Joyfully, with merriment.

GLADNESS, glăd'nĕs. s. Cheerfulneſs, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, glăd'sŭm. a. Pleaſed, gay, delighted; cauſing joy.

GLADSOMELY, glăd'sŭm-lē. ad. With gayety and delight.

GLADSOMENESS, glăd'sŭm-nĕs. s. Gayety, ſhowineſs, delight.

GLAIRE, glāre. s. The white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, glāre. v. n. To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glănſe. s. (78) (79). A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour; a ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight; a ſnatch of ſight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glănſe. v. n. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick caſt of the eye; to cenſure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glănſe. v. a. To move nimbly, to ſhoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glăn'sing-lē. ad. In an oblique broken manner, tranſiently.

GLAND, glănd. s. A ſmooth fleſhy ſubſtance which ſerves as a kind of ſtrainer to ſeparate ſome particular fluid from the blood.

GLANDERS, glăn'dŭrz. s. A diſeaſe incident to horſes.

GLANDIFEROUS, glăn-dĭf'fē-rŭs. a. Bearing maſt, bearing acorns.

GLANDULE, glăn'dūle. s. A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glăn-dū-lŏs'ē-tē. s. A collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glăn'dū-lŭs. a. (294). Pertaining to the glands, ſubſiſting in the glands.

To GLARE, glāre. v. n. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to ſhine oſtentatiouſly.

To GLARE, glāre. v. a. To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, glāre. s. Overpowering luſtre, ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLAREOUS, glā'rē-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glā'rĭng. a. Applied to any thing very ſhocking, as a glaring crime.

GLASS, glăs. s. (79). An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire; a glaſs veſſel of any kind; a looking-glaſs, a mirrour; a glaſs to help the ſight; an hour-glaſs, a glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand; a cup of glaſs uſed to drink in; the quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a perſpective glaſs.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

GLASS, glâs. a. Vitreous, made of glaſs.

To GLASS, glâs. v. a. To caſe in glaſs; to cover with glaſs, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, glâs'fûr-nis. s. A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGAZING, glâs'gâ-zing. a. Finical, often contemplating himſelf in a mirrour.

GLASSGRINDER, glâs'grind'ûr. s. One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

GLASSHOUSE, glâs'hŏûſe. s. A houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

GLASSMAN, glâs'mân. s. (88). One who ſells glaſs.

GLASSMETAL, glâs'mĕt-tl. s. Glaſs in fuſion.

GLASSWORK, glâs'wûrk. s. Manufactory of glaſs.

GLASSWORT, glâs'wûrt. s. A plant.

GLASSY, glâs'sè. a. Made of glaſs, vitreous; reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs, or luſtre, or brittleneſs.

GLASTONBURY THORN, glâs-s'n-bêr-è-*th*ŏrn'. s. A ſpecies of Medlar; a kind of thorn which bloſſoms in winter.

GLAUCOMA, glâw-kŏ'mâ. s. A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a grayiſh colour.

GLAVE, glâve. s. A broad ſword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, glâze. v. a. To furniſh with windows of glaſs; to cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with ſomething ſhining, pellucid.

GLAZIER, glâ'zhûr. s. (283) (450). One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows.

GLEAD, glède. s. A kind of hawk.

GLEAM, glême. s. (227). Sudden ſhoot of light, luſtre, brightneſs.

To GLEAM, glême. v. n. To ſhine with ſudden flaſhes of light; to ſhine.

GLEAMY, glê'mè. a. Flaſhing, darting ſudden ſhoots of light.

To GLEAN, glêne. v. a. (227). To gather what the reapers of the harveſt leave behind; to gather any thing thinly ſcattered.

GLEANER, glê'nûr. s. One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing ſlowly and laboriouſly.

GLEANING, glê'ning. s. The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, glêbe. s. Turf, ſoil, ground; the land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glê'bŭs. } a. Turfy.
GLEBY, glê'bè. }

GLEDE, glède. s. A kite.

GLEE, glêè. s. Joy, gayety, a kind of ſong.

GLEEFUL, glêè'fûl. a. Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glêèk. s. Muſick, or muſician.

GLEET, glêèt. s. A thin ichor running from a ſore; a venereal diſeaſe.

To GLEET, glêèt. v. n. To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor; to run ſlowly.

GLEETY, glêè'tè. a. Ichory, thinly ſanious.

GLEN, glên. s. A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glû. s. A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly.

GLIB, glib. a. Smooth, ſlippery, ſo formed as to be eaſily moved; ſmooth, voluble.

To GLIB, glib. v. a. To caſtrate.

GLIBLY, glib'lè. ad. Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glib'nès. s. Smoothneſs, ſlipperineſs.

To GLIDE, glide. v. n. To flow gently and ſilently; to paſs gently and without tumult; to move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along.

GLIDER, gli'dûr. s. One that glides.

GLIKE, glike. s. A ſneer, a ſcoff.

To GLIMMER, glim'mûr. v. n. To ſhine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glim'mûr. s. Faint ſplendour, weak light; a kind of foſſil.

GLIMPSE, glimps. s. A weak faint light; a quick flaſhing light, tranſitory luſtre; ſhort, fleeting enjoyment; a ſhort tranſitory view; the exhibition of a faint reſemblance.

To GLISTEN, glis's'n. v. n. (472). To ſhine, to ſparkle with light.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To GLISTER, glĭs'tŭr. v. n. To ſhine, to be bright.

To GLITTER, glĭt'tŭr. v. n. To ſhine, to exhibit luſtre, to gleam; to be ſpecious, to be ſtriking.

GLITTER, glĭt'tŭr. s. Luſtre, bright ſhow.

GLITTERINGLY, glĭt'tŭr-ĭng-lē. ad. With ſhining luſtre.

To GLOAR, glōre. v. a. To ſquint, to look aſkew.

To GLOAT, glōte. v. n. To caſt ſide-glances as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED, glō'bā-tĕd. a. Formed in ſhape of a globe, ſpherical, ſpheroidical.

GLOBE, glōbe. s. A ſphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; a ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky.

GLOBOSE, glō-bōſe'. a. Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, glō-bŏs'ē-tē. s. Sphericalneſs.

GLOBOUS, glō'bŭs. a. (314). Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glŏb'ū-lăr. a. (535). Round, ſpherical.

GLOBULE, glŏb'ūle. s. Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBULOUS, glŏb'ū-lŭs. a. In form of a ſmall ſphere, round.

To GLOMERATE, glŏm'ĕr-āte. v. a. To gather into a ball or ſphere.

GLOMERATION, glŏm-ĕr-ā'ſhŭn. s. The act of forming into a ball or ſphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, glŏm'ĕr-ŭs. a. (314). Gathered into a ball or ſphere.

GLOOM, glōōm. s. (306). Imperfect darkneſs, diſmalneſs, obſcurity, defect of light; cloudineſs of aſpect, heavineſs of mind, ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM, glōōm. v. n. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be ſullen.

GLOOMILY, glōōm'ē-lē. ad. Obſcurely, dimly, without perfect light, diſmally; ſuddenly, with cloudy aſpect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, glōōm'ē-nēs. s. Want of light, obſcurity, imperfect light, diſmalneſs; cloudineſs of look.

GLOOMY, glōōm'ē. a. Obſcure, imperfectly illuminated, almoſt dark; dark of complexion; ſullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORIED, glō'rĭd. a. (282). Illuſtrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glō'rē-fē-kā'ſhŭn. s. The act of giving glory.

To GLORIFY, glō'rē-fī. v. a. (183). To procure honour or praiſe to one; to pay honour or praiſe in worſhip; to praiſe, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, glō'rē-ŭs. a. (314). Noble, illuſtrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. Nobly, ſplendidly, illuſtriouſly.

GLORY, glō'rē. s. Praiſe paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God; honour, praiſe, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in pictures; generous pride.

To GLORY, glō'rē. v. n. To boaſt in, to be proud of.

To GLOSE, glōze. v. a. (437). To flatter, to collogue.

GLOSS, glŏs. s. (437). A ſcholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully ſpecious, a ſpecious repreſentation; ſuperficial luſtre.

To GLOSS, glŏs. v. n. To comment, to make ſly remarks.

To GLOSS, glŏs. v. a. To explain by comment; to palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation; to embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre.

GLOSSARY, glŏs'ſā-rē. s. A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words.

GLOSSER, glŏs'ſŭr. s. A ſcholiaſt, a commentator; a poliſher.

GLOSSINESS, glŏs'ſē-nēs. s. Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glŏs-sŏg'grā-fŭr. s. A ſcholiaſt, a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glŏs-sŏg'grā-fē. s. (518). The writing of commentaries.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nût;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

GLOSSY, glôs'sè. a. Shining, ſmoothly poliſhed.

GLOTTIS, glôt'tîs. s. The head of the windpipe, the aperture of the larynx.

GLOVE, glûv. s. (165). Cover of the hands.

GLOVER, glûv'ûr. s. One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves.

To GLOUT, glôût. v. n. (313). To pout, to look ſullen.

To GLOW, glô. v. n. (324). To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a ſtrong bright colour; to feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a paſſion.

To GLOW, glô. v. a. To make hot ſo as to ſhine.

GLOW, glô. s. Shining heat, unuſual warmth; vehemence of paſſion; brightneſs or vividneſs of colour.

GLOW-WORM, glô'wûrm. s. A ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail.

To GLOZE, glôze. v. n. To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment.

GLOZE, glôze. s. Flattery, inſinuation; ſpecious ſhow, gloſs.

GLUE, glû. s. A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly, a cement.

To GLUE, glû. v. a. To join with a viſcous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviſcate.

GLUEBOILER, glû'bôil-ûr. s. One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glû'ûr. s. (98). One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glûm. a. Sullen, ſtubbornly grave. A low cant word.

To GLUT, glût. v. a. To ſwallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond ſufficiency; to feaſt or delight even to ſatiety; to overfill, to load.

GLUT, glût. s. That which is gorged or ſwallowed; plenty even to loathing and ſatiety; more than enough, overmuch.

GLUTINOUS, glû'tè-nûs. a. Gluey, viſcous, tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glû'tè-nûſ-nês. s. Viſcoſity, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glût't'n. s. (170). One who indulges himſelf too much in eating; one eager of any thing to exceſs; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

☞ Though the ſecond ſyllable of this word ſuppreſſes the *o*, the compounds ſeem to preſerve it. This, however, is far from being regular; for if we were to form compounds of *Cotton*, *Button*, or *Mutton*, as *Cottony*, *Buttony*, *Muttony*, &c. we ſhould as certainly ſuppreſs the laſt *o* in the compounds, as in the ſimples. See Principles, No. 103.

To GLUTTONISE, glût't'ûn-ize. v. a. To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glût't'ûn-ûs. a. Given to exceſſive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glût't'ûn-ûſ-lè. ad. With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, glût't'ûn-è. s. Exceſs of eating, luxury of the table.—See GLUTTON.

GLUY, glû'è. a. Viſcous, tenacious, glutinous.

GLYN, glîn. s. A hollow between two mountains.

To GNARL, nârl. v. n. (384). To growl, to murmur, to ſnarl.

GNARLED, nâr'lêd. a. Knotty.

To GNASH, nâſh. v. a. (384). To ſtrike together, to claſh.

To GNASH, nâſh. v. n. To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to colliſion of the teeth.

GNAT, nât. s. (384). A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect; any thing proverbially ſmall.

GNATFLOWER, nât'flôû-ûr. s. The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, nât'ſnâp-pûr. s. A bird ſo called.

To GNAW, nâw. v. a. (384). To eat by degrees, to devour by ſlow corroſion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waſte, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To GNAW, nâw. v. n. To exerciſe the teeth.

GNAWER, nâw'ûr. s. (98). One that gnaws.

GNOMON, nô'môn. s. (384). The hand or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICKS, nô-môn'îks. s. (509). The art of dialling.

To GO, gô. v. n. Pret. I went, I have gone. To walk, to move ſtep by ſtep; to walk leiſurely, not run; to journey a-foot;

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's ſelf; to have recourſe; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to eſcape; to tend to any act; to paſs; to move by mechaniſm; to be in motion from whatever cauſe; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to ſpread, to be diſperſed, to reach farther; to contribute, to conduce; to ſucceed; to proceed in train or conſequence; to go about, to attempt, to endeavour; to go aſide, to err, to deviate from the right, to abſcond; to go between, to interpoſe, to moderate between two; to go by, to paſs unnoticed, to obſerve as a rule; to go down, to be ſwallowed, to be received, not rejected; to go in and out, to be at liberty; to go off, to die, to deceaſe, to depart from a poſt; to go on, to make attack, to proceed; to go over, to revolt, to betake himſelf to another party; to go out, to go upon any expedition, to be extinguiſhed; to go through, to perform thoroughly, to execute, to ſuffer, to undergo.

Go-to, gō-tōō'. interject. Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation.

Go-by, gō-bī'. s. Deluſion, artifice, circumvention.

Go-cart, gō'kārt. s. A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk.

Goad, gōde s. (295). A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To Goad, gōde. v. a. To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to ſtimulate, to inſtigate.

Goal, gōle. s. (295). The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the ſtarting poſt; the final purpoſe, the end to which a deſign tends.

Goal, jāle. s. An incorrect ſpelling for gaol—which ſee.

Goar, gōre. s. (295). Any edging ſewed upon cloth.

Goat, gōte. s. (295). An animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep.

Goatbeard, gōte'bērd. s. A plant.

Goatchafer, gōte'tshā-fŭr. s. A kind of beetle, vulgarly Cockchafer.

Goatherd, gōte'hērd. s. One whoſe employment is to tend goats.

Goatmarjoram, gōte'mār-jŭr-ŭm. s. Goatſbeard.

Goats Rue, gōts'rōō. s. A plant.

Goats-thorn, gōts'thorn. s. A plant.

Goatish, gōte'ĭsh. a. Reſembling a goat in rankneſs or luſt.

To Gobble, gŏb'bl. v. a. (405). To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe.

Gobbler, gŏb'bl-ŭr. s. One that devours in haſte.

Go-between, gō'bē-tweēn. s. One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties.

Goblet, gŏb'lĕt. Properly Gobblet. A bowl or cup.—See Codle.

Goblin, gŏb'lĭn. s. An evil ſpirit, a walking ſpirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

God, gŏd. s. The Supreme Being; a falſe god, an idol; any perſon or thing deified, or too much honoured.

Godchild, gŏd'tshīld. s. The child for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm.

God-daughter, gŏd'dăw-tŭr. s. A girl for whom one became ſponſor in baptiſm.

Goddess, gŏd'dĕs. s. A female divinity.

Goddess-like, gŏd'dĕs-like. a. Reſembling a goddeſs.

God-father, gŏd'fă-thŭr. s. The ſponſor at the font.

Godhead, gŏd'hĕd. s. Godſhip, divine nature, a deity in perſon, a god or goddeſs.

Godless, gŏd'lĕs. a. Without ſenſe of duty to God, atheiſtical, wicked, impious.

Godlike, gŏd'like. a. Divine, reſembling a divinity.

Godliness, gŏd'lē-nĕs. s. Piety to God; general obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion.

Godling, gŏd'lĭng. s. A little divinity.

Godly, gŏd'lē. a. Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

Godly, gŏd'lē. ad. Piouſly, righteouſly.

Godlyhead, gŏd'lē-hĕd. s. Goodneſs, rightcouſneſs.

God-mother, gŏd'mŭth-ŭr. s. A woman who has become ſponſor in baptiſm.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

GODSHIP, gŏd'ſhip. s. The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

GODSON, gŏd'ſŭn. s. One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font.

GODWARD, gŏd'wărd. ad. Toward God.

GODWIT, gŏd'wit. s. A bird of particular delicacy.

GOER, gō'ŭr. s. One that goes, a runner, a walker.

To GOGGLE, gŏg'gl. v. n. (405). To look aſquint.

GOGGLE-EYED, gŏg'gl-ide. a. (283). Squint-eyed, not looking ſtraight.

GOING, gō'ing. s. The act of walking; pregnancy; departure.

GOLA, gō'lă. s. The ſame with Cymatium.

☞ That is a term in architecture ſignifying a member or moulding, one half of which is convex and the other concave.

GOLD, gōld. or gōōld. s (164). The pureſt, heavieſt, and moſt precious of all metals; money.

☞ It is much to be regretted that the ſecond ſound of this word is grown much more frequent than the firſt. It is not eaſy to gueſs at the cauſe of this unmeaning deviation from the general rule, but the effect is to impoveriſh the ſound of the language, and to add to its irregularities. It has not, however, like ſome other words, irrevocably loſt its true pronunciation. Rhyme ſtill claims its right to the long open *o* as in *bold*, *cold*, *fold*, &c.

" Judges and ſenates have been bought for *gold*;
" Eſteem and Love were never to be ſold.
" Now Europe's laurels on their brows behold,
" But ſtain'd with blood, or ill exchanged for *gold*." *Pope.*

And ſolemn ſpeaking, particularly the language of Scripture, indiſpenſably requires the ſame ſound. With theſe eſtabliſhed authorities in its favour, it is a diſgrace to the language to ſuffer indolence and vulgarity to corrupt it into the ſecond ſound.—See WIND.—But ſince it is generally corrupted, we ought to keep this corruption from ſpreading, by confining it as much as poſſible to familiar objects and familiar occaſions: thus *Goldbeater*, *Goldfinch*, *Goldfinder*, *Golding*, and *Goldſmith*, eſpecially when a proper name, as *Dr. Goldſmith*, may admit of the ſecond ſound of *o*, but not *Golden*, as the *Golden Age*.

GOLD, gōld. a. Made of gold, golden.

GOLDBEATER, gōld'bē-tŭr. s. One whoſe occupation is to beat gold.

GOLDBEATER'S SKIN, gōld'bē-tŭrz-ſkin'. s. Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

GOLDBOUND, gōld'bŏŭnd. a. Encompaſſed with gold.

GOLDEN, gōl'd'n. a. (103). Made of gold, conſiſting of gold; ſhining; yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, reſembling the age of gold.

GOLDENLY, gōl'd'n-lē. ad. Delightfully, ſplendidly.

GOLDFINCH, gōld'finſh. s. A ſinging bird.

GOLDFINDER, gōld'find-ŭr. s. One who finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty a jakes.

GOLDHAMMER, gōld'hăm-mŭr. s. A kind of bird.

GOLDING, gōld'ing. A ſort of apple.

GOLDSIZE, gōld'ſize. s. A glue of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, gōld'ſmĭth. s. One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, gōme. s. The black and oily greaſe of a cart-wheel; vulgarly pronounced *Coom*.

GONDOLA, gŏn'dō-lă. s. A boat much uſed in Venice, a ſmall boat.

GONDOLIER, gŏn-dō-lēēr'. s. A boatman.

GONE, gŏn. Part. pret. from Go. Advanced, forward in progreſs; ruined, undone; paſt; loſt, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gŏn'fă-lŭn. } s. (166).
GONFANON, gŏn'fă-nŭn. }
An enſign, a ſtandard.

GONORRHOEA, gŏn-ŏr-rē'ă. s. A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD, gŭd. a. (307). Comp. Better, Superl. Beſt. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholeſome, ſalubrious; pleaſant to the taſte; complete, full; uſeful, valuable; ſound, not falſe, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; ſkilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, ſociable, merry; not too faſt; really, ſeriouſly; to make good, to

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

maintain, to perform, to ſupply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gŭd. s. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs, the contrary to evil; moral qualities, ſuch as are deſirable; virtue, righteouſneſs.

GOOD, gŭd. ad. Well, not ill, not amiſs; as good, not worſe.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gŭd-kŏn-dĭſh'-ŭn'd. a. (362). Without ill qualities or ſymptoms.

GOODLINESS, gŭd'lē-nĕs. s. Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gŭd'lē. a. Beautiful, fine, ſplendid; bulky, ſwelling; happy, gay.

GOOD-NOW, gŭd'nŏŭ. interject. In good time.

GOODMAN, gŭd'măn'. s. A ſlight appellation of civility; a ruſtick term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gŭd'nĕs. s. Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical.

GOODS, gŭdz. s. Moveables in a houſe; wares, freights, merchandiſe.

GOODY, gŭd'dē. s. A low term of civility uſed to mean old women; corrupted from *Goodwife*.

GOOSE, gōōſe. s. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for fooliſhneſs; a taylor's ſmoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz'bĕr-ē. s. A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT, gōōſe'fŭt. s. Wild orach.

GOOSEGRASS, gōōſe'grăs. s. Clivers, an herb.

GORBELLY, gŏr'bĕl-lē. s. A big paunch, a ſwelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gŏr'bĕl-lĭd. a. (283). Fat, bigbellied.

GORD, gŏrd. s. An inſtrument of gaming.

GORE, gōre. s. Blood; blood clotted or congealed; a long narrow piece.

To GORE, gōre. v. a. To ſtab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, gŏrje. s. The throat, the ſwallow; that which is gorged or ſwallowed.

To GORGE, gŏrje. v. a. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to ſatiate; to ſwallow, as the fiſh has gorged the hook.

GORGEOUS, gŏr'jŭs. a. (262). Fine, glittering in various colours, ſhowy.

GORGEOUSLY, gŏr'jŭſ-lē. ad. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, gŏr'jŭſ-nĕs. s. Splendour, magnificence, ſhow.

GORGET, gŏr'jĕt. s. The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gŏr'gŭn. s. (166). A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gŏr'mănd. s. A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gŏr'măn-dize. v. n. To feed ravenouſly.

GORMANDIZER, gŏr'măn-dī-zŭr. s. A voracious eater.

GORSE, gŏrſe. s. Furze, a thick prickly ſhrub.

GORY, gō'rē. a. Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murderous.

GOSHAWK, gŏs'hăwk. s. A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, gŏz'ling. s. A young gooſe, a gooſe not yet full grown; a catkin.

GOSPEL, gŏs'pĕl. s. God's word, the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation; divinity, theology.

GOSPELLER, gŏs'pĕl-ŭr. s. A name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who profeſſed to preach only the Goſpel.

GOSSAMER, gŏs'ſă-mŭr. s. The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harveſt-time.

GOSSIP, gŏs'ſip. s. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm; a tippling companion; one who runs about tattling like a woman at a lying-in.

To GOSSIP, gŏs'ſip. v. n. To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot companion.

GOT, gŏt. Pret. of To get.

GOTTEN, gŏt't'n. Part. paſſ. of Get.

To GOVERN, gŭv'ŭrn. v. a. To rule as a chief magiſtrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to reſtrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to ſyntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GOVERN, gŭv'ŭrn. v. n. (98). To keep ſuperiority.

GOVERNABLE, gŭv'ŭr-nā-bl. a. Submiſſive to authority, ſubject to rule, manageable.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

GOVERNANCE, gŭv'ŭr-nance. s. Government, rule, management.

GOVERNANTE, gŏ-vŭr-nänt'. s. A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNESS, gŭv'ŭr-nĕs. s. A female invested with authority; a tutoress, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directress.

GOVERNMENT, gŭv'ŭrn-mĕnt. s. Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an establishment of legal authority, administration of publick affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableness, compliance, obsequiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR, gŭv'ŭr-nŭr. s. (314). One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

GOUGE, gōōdje. s. A chisel having a round edge.

GOURD, gōrd, or gōōrd. s. (318). A plant, a bottle.

☞ Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the first manner; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, in the last. The first is, in my opinion, the most agreeable to English analogy.

GOURDINESS, gŏr'dė-nĕs. s. A swelling in a horse's leg.

GOURNET, gŭr'nĕt. s. (314). A fish.

GOUT, gōōt. s. (313). A periodical disease attended with great pain.

GOUT, gōō. s. (315). A French word signifying taste; a strong desire.

GOUTWORT, gōōt'wŭrt. s. An herb.

GOUTY, gōō'tė. a. Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.

GOWN, gōōn. s. A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace.

GOWNED, gōōn'd. a. (362). Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, gōōn'măn. s. (88). A man devoted to the arts of peace.

To GRABBLE, grăb'bl. v. a. (405). To grope.

To GRABBLE, grăb'bl. v. n. To lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, grāse. s. (560). Favour, kindness; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, grāse'kŭp. s. The cup or health drank after grace.

To GRACE, grāse. v. a. To adorn, to dignify, to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour.

GRACED, grāst. a. (359). Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste.

GRACEFUL, grāse'fŭl. a. Beautiful with eloquence.

GRACEFULLY, grāse'fŭl-ė. ad. Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.

GRACEFULNESS, grāse'fŭl-nĕs. s. Elegance of manner.

GRACELESS, grāse'lĕs. a. Without grace, wicked, abandoned.

GRACES, grā'siz. s. (99). Good graces, for favour; it is seldom used in the singular.

GRACILE, grăs'sil. a. (140). Slender, small.

GRACILENT, grăs'ė-lĕnt. a. Lean.

GRACILITY, grā-sĭl'ė-tė. s. Slenderness.

GRACIOUS, grā'shŭs. a. (314). Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, grā'shŭs-lė. ad. Kindly, with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grā'shŭs-nĕs. s. Kind condescension; pleasing manner.

GRADATION, grā-dā'shŭn. s. Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order, arrangement; regular process of argument.

GRADATORY, grād'ā-tŭr-ė. s. (512). Steps from the cloister into the church.

GRADIANT, grā'dė-ănt, or grā'jė-ănt. a. (293). Walking.

GRADUAL, grād'ū-ăl, or grād'jū-ăl. s

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

(293) (294) (376). Proceeding by degrees, advancing ſtep by ſtep.

GRADUAL, grād'ū-ăl. s. (88). An order of ſteps.

GRADUALITY, grād-ū-ăl'ē-tē. s. Regular progreſſion.

GRADUALLY, grād'ū-ăl-lē. ad. By degrees, in regular progreſſion.

To GRADUATE, grād'ū-āte. v. a. To dignify with a degree in the univerſity, to mark with degrees; to raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals; to heighten, to improve.

GRADUATE, grād'ū-āte. s. (91). A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATION, grād-ū-ā'ſhŭn. s. Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, grāf. s. A ditch, a moat.

GRAFT or GRAFF, grāft or grāff. s. (79). A ſmall branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree.

To GRAFT or GRAFF, grāft or grāff. v. a. To inſert a ſcion or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another; to propagate by inſertion or inoculation; to inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another.

☞ Nothing can be clearer than that *Graff* is the true word, if we appeal to its derivation from the French word *Greffer;* and accordingly we find this word uſed in Scripture, and ſeveral of the old writers: but nothing can be clearer than that it is now obſolete, and that the word *Grafted* has been long uſed by our moſt reſpectable modern authors; and that it ought to be uſed excluſively.

GRAFTER, grāf'tŭr. s. One who propagates fruits by grafting.

GRAIN, grāne. s. (202). A ſingle ſeed of corn; corn; the ſeed of any fruit; any minute particle; the ſmalleſt weight; any thing proverbially ſmall; Grain of allowances, ſomething indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; dyed or ſtained ſubſtance; temper, diſpoſition, humour; the form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

GRAINED, grān'd. a. (359). Rough, made leſs ſmooth.

GRAINS, grānz. s. The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.

GRAINY, grā'nē. a. Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, grā-mĕr'sē. interj. An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe.

GRAMINEOUS, grā-mĭn'ē-ŭs. a. Graſſy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grām-ē-nĭv'ō-rŭs. a. (518). Graſs-eating.

GRAMMAR, grām'mār. s. (418). The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly, the art which teaches the relation of words to each other; propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, grām'mār-ſkōōl. s. A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, grām-mā'rē-ăn. s. One who teaches grammar, a philologer.

GRAMMATICAL, grām-măt'ē-kăl. a. Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grām-măt'ē-kăl-ē. ad. According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grām'pl. s. (405). A crab fiſh.

GRAMPUS, grām'pŭs. s. A large fiſh of the whale kind.

GRANARY, grān'ā-rē. s. (503). A ſtorehouſe for the threſhed corn.

☞ We ſometimes hear this word pronounced with the firſt *a* like that in *grain;* but all our orthöepiſts mark it like the *a* in *grand.* The firſt manner would inſinuate, that the word is derived from the Engliſh word *grain:* but this is not the caſe; it comes from the Latin *granarium;* and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel ſhort.

GRANATE, grān'ăt. s. (91). A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains.

GRAND, grānd. a. Great, illuſtrious, high in power; ſplendid, magnificent; noble, ſublime, lofty, conceived or expreſſed with great dignity; it is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRANDAM, grān'dām. s. Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, grānd'tſhīld. s. The ſon or daughter of one's ſon or daughter.

GRANDDAUGHTER, grānd'dāw-tŭr. s. The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDEE, grān-dēē'. s. A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEUR, grān'jŭr. s. (376). State,

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

splendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, grând'fâ-*th*ûr. s. The father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, grân-dif'ik. a. (509). Making great.

GRANDINOUS, grân'dè-nûs. a. Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, grând'mûTH-ûr. s. The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, grând'sire. s. Grandfather; any ancestor, poetically.

GRANDSON, grând'sûn. s. The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, grânje. s. A farm: generally, a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grân'it. s. (140). A stone composed of separate and very large concretions rudely compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, grâ-nîv'vò-rûs. a. (518). Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grân'nûm. s. (88). Grandmother.

To GRANT, grânt. v. a. (78) (79). To admit that which is not yet proved; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, grânt. s. The act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing, of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; admission of something in dispute.

GRANTABLE, grânt'â-bl. a. That which may be granted.

GRANTEE, grân-tèè'. s. He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, grânt-tòr'. s. (166). He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, grân'ù-lâr-è. a. Small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRANULATE, grân'ù-lâte. v. n. To be formed into small grains.

To GRANULATE, grân'ù-lâte. v. a. To break into small masses; to raise into small asperities (91).

GRANULATION, grân-ù-lâ'shûn. s. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains; the act of breaking into small parts like grains.

GRANULE, grân'ûle. s. A small compact particle.

GRANULOUS, grân'ù-lûs. a. Full of little grains.

GRAPE, grâpe. s. The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRAPHICAL, grâf'è-kâl. a. Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, grâf'è-kâl-è. ad. In a picturesque manner, with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL, grâp'nêl. s. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling-iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE, grâp'pl. v. n. (405). To contend by seizing each other; to contest in close fight.

To GRAPPLE, grâp'pl. v. a. To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, grâp'pl. s. Contest in which the combatants seize each other; close fight; iron instrument, by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, grâp'pl-mènt. s. Close fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grâs'hôp-ûr. s. A small insect that hops in the summer grass.

GRASIER, grâ'zhûr. s. (283). See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, grâsp. v. a. To hold in the hand, to gripe; to seize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grâsp. v. n. To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to struggle, to strive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grâsp. s. The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession, hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, grâsp'ûr. s. (98). One that grasps.

GRASS, grâs. s. (78) (79). The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grâs'plôt. s. A small level covered with grass.

GRASSINESS, grâs'sè-nès. s. The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY, grâs'sè. a. Covered with grass.

GRATE, grâte. s. Partition made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, grâte. v. a. To rub or

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by any thing harſh or vexatious; to form a harſh ſound.

To GRATE, grāte. v. n. To rub ſo as to injure or offend; to make a harſh noiſe.

GRATEFUL, grāte'fūl. a. Having a due ſenſe of benefits; pleaſing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grāte'fūl-ē. ad. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleaſing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grāte'fūl-nēs. s. Gratitude, duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleaſantneſs.

GRATER, grāte'ūr. s. A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grāt-ē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of pleaſing; pleaſure, delight, recompenſe.

To GRATIFY, grāt'ē-fī. v. a. To indulge, to pleaſe by compliance; to delight, to pleaſe; to requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY, grāte'tĭng-lē. ad. Harſhly, offenſively.

GRATIS, grā'tĭs. ad. (544). For nothing, without recompenſe.

GRATITUDE, grāt'ē-tūde. s. Duty to benefactors; deſire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grā-tū'ē-tŭs. a. Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; aſſerted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grā-tū'ē-tŭs-lē. ad. Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grā-tū'ē-tē. s. A preſent or acknowledgement, a recompenſe.

To GRATULATE, grātsh'ū-lāte, or grāt'ū-lāte. v. a. (461). To congratulate, to ſalute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grātsh-ū-lā'shŭn. s. Salutations made by expreſſing joy.

GRATULATORY, grātsh'ū-là-tŭr-ē. a. Congratulatory, expreſſing congratulation.

☞ For the *o*, ſee DOMESTIC (512).

GRAVE, grāve. s. The place in which the dead are repoſited.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, grāve'klōze. s. The dreſs of the dead.

GRAVE-STONE, grāve'ſtōne. s. The ſtone that is laid over the grave.

To GRAVE, grāve. v. a. Preter. Graved; Part. paſſ. Graven. To carve on any hard ſubſtance; to copy writing or painting on wood or metal; to impreſs deeply; to clean, caulk, and ſheathe a ſhip.

To GRAVE, grāve. v. n. To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances.

GRAVE, grāve. a. Solemn, ſerious, ſober; of weight; not ſhowy, not tawdry; not ſharp of ſound, not acute.

GRAVEL, grāv'ĕl. s. (99). Hard ſand; ſandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To GRAVEL, grāv'ĕl. v. a. To cover with gravel; to ſtick in the ſand; to puzzle, to put to a ſtand, to embarraſs; to hurt the foot of a horſe with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRAVELESS, grāve'lĕs. a. Without a tomb, unburied.

GRAVELLY, grāv'ĕl-lē. a. Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, grāve'lē. ad. Solemnly, ſeriouſly, ſoberly, without lightneſs; without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRAVENESS, grāve'nēs. s. Serioufneſs, ſolemnity and ſobriety.

GRAVEOLENT, grā-vē'ō-lĕnt. a. Strong ſcented.

GRAVER, grā'vŭr. s. (98). One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances, one who copies writing or pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper; the ſtile or tool uſed in graving.

GRAVIDITY, grā-vĭd'ē-tē. s. Pregnancy.

GRAVING, grā'vĭng. s. Carved work.

To GRAVITATE, grāv'ē-tāte. v. n. To tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITATION, grāv-ē-tā'shŭn. s. Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, grāv'ē-tē. s. Weight, heavineſs, tendency to the centre; ſerioufneſs, ſolemnity.

GRAVY, grā'vē. s. The juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire, the juice of fleſh boiled out.

GRAY, grā. a. White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or cloſe of day,

GRAY, grā. s. A badger.

GRAYBEARD, grā'bērd. s. An old man.

GRAYLING, grā'lĭng. s. The umber, a fiſh.

GRAYNESS, grā'nēs. s. The qualities of being gray.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To GRAZE, grāze. v. n. To eat graſs, to feed on graſs; to ſupply graſs; to touch lightly on the ſurface.

To GRAZE, grāze. v. a. To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the ſurface, to raſe.

GRAZIER, grā'zhŭr. s. (283) (484). One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, grēſe. s. (227) (560). The ſoft part of the fat; a ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE, grēze. v. a. (437). To ſmear or anoint with greaſe; to bribe or corrupt with preſents.

GREASINESS, grē'zē-nĕs. s. Oilineſs, fatneſs.

GREASY, grē'zē. a. Oily, fat, unctuous; ſmeared with greaſe; fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, grāte. a. (240) (241). Large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; conſiderable in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illuſtrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teeming; it is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity, as great-grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon.

GREAT, grāte. s. The whole, the groſs, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED, grāte-bĕl'lid. a. (283). Pregnant, teeming.

GREATHEARTED, grāte-hārt'ĕd. a. High ſpirited, undejected.

GREATLY, grāte'lē. a. In a great degree; nobly, illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly, generouſly, bravely.

GREATNESS, grāte'nĕs. s. Largeneſs of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleneſs of mind; grandeur, ſtate, magnificence.

GREAVES, grēvz. s. Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, grē'sizm. s. An idiom of the Greek language.

To GRECIZE, grē'size. To imitate the idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE, grēēſe. s. A flight of ſteps.

GREEDILY, grēē'dē-lē. a. Eagerly, ravenouſly, voraciouſly.

GREEDINESS, grēē'dē-nĕs. s. Ravenouſneſs, hunger, eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

GREEDY, grēē'dē. a. Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently deſirous.

GREEN, grēēn. a. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, ſickly; flouriſhing, freſh; new, freſh, as a green wound; not dry; not roaſted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, grēēn. s. The green colour; a graſſy plain.

To GREEN, grēēn. v. a. To make green.

GREENBROOM, grēēn-brōōm'. s. This ſhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, grēēn'klŏth. s. A board or court of juſtice of the king's houſehold.

GREENEYED, grēēn'īde. a. (283). Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, grēēn'fĭnſh. s. A kind of bird; a kind of fiſh.

GREENGAGE, grēēn-gāje'. s. A ſpecies of plum.

GREENHOUSE, grēēn'hōūſe. s. A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered.

GREENISH, grēēn'ĭſh. a. Somewhat green.

GREENLY, grēēn'lē. a. With a greeniſh colour; newly, freſhly.

GREENNESS, grēēn'nĕs. s. The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeneſs; freſhneſs, vigour; newneſs.

GREEN ROOM, grēēn-rōōm. s. A room near the ſtage to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

GREENSICKNESS, grēēn-sĭk'nĕs. s. The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces.

GREENSWARD, GREENSWORD, grēēn'ſwārd. s. The turf on which graſs grows.

GREENWEED, grēēn'wēēd. s. Dyers weed.

GREENWOOD, grēēn'wŭd. s. A wood conſidered as it appears in the ſpring or ſummer: wood growing, or newly cut.

To GREET, grēēt. v. a. To addreſs at meeting; to ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a diſtance.

GREETING, grēēt'ĭng. s. Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

GREEZE, grēēze. s. A flight of ſteps.

GREGAL, grē'gāl. a. Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, grē-gā'rē-ŭs. a. Going in flocks or herds.

GREMIAL, grē'mē-āl. a. Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, grē-nāde'. s. A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as ſoon as it is kindled, flies into many ſhatters; a ſmall bomb.

GRENADIER, grĕn-ā-dēēr'. s. (275). A tall foot-ſoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment in Europe.

GRENADO, grē-nā'dō. s. (77). See GRENADE and LUMBAGO.

GREW, grū. The preterit of Grow.

GREY, grā. a. See GRAY.

GREYHOUND, grā'hŏŭnd. s. A tall fleet dog that chaſes in fight.

To GRIDE, grīde. v. n. To cut.

GRIDELIN, grĭd'ē-lĭn. a. A colour made of white and red.

GRIDIRON, grĭd'ī-ŭrn. s. A portable grate to broil meat on.

GRIEF, grēēf. s. (275). Sorrow, trouble for ſomething paſt; grievance, harm.

GRIEVANCE, grēē'vănſe. s. (560). A ſtate or the cauſe of uneaſineſs.

To GRIEVE, grēēv. v. a. To afflict, to hurt.

To GRIEVE, grēēv. v. n. To be in pain for ſomething paſt, to mourn, to ſorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIEVINGLY, grēēv'ĭng-lē. ad. In ſorrow, ſorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, grēēv'ŭs. a. Afflictive, painful, hard to be borne; ſuch as cauſes ſorrow; atrocious, heavy.

GRIEVOUSLY, grēēv'ŭſ-lē. ad. Painfully; calamitouſly, miſerably; vexatiouſly.

GRIEVOUSNESS, grēēv'ŭſ-nĕs. s. Sorrow, pain.

GRIFFIN, GRIFFON, grĭf'fĭn. s. A fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIG, grĭg. s. A ſmall eel; a merry creature.

To GRILL, grĭl. v. n. To broil on a gridiron; to haraſs, to hurt.

GRILLADE, grĭl-lāde'. s. Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grĭm. a. Having a countenance of terror, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIMACE, grē-māſe'. s. A diſtortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation, or inſolence; air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, grĭm-māl'kĭn. s. An old cat.

GRIME, grīme. s. Dirt deeply inſinuated.

To GRIME, grīme. v. a. To dirt, to ſully deeply.

GRIMLY, grĭm'lē. ad. Horribly, hideouſly; ſourly, ſullenly.

GRIMNESS, grĭm'nĕs. s. Horrour, frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN, grĭn. v. n. To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips, ſo as to appear ſmiling with a mixture of diſpleaſure; to fix the teeth as in anguiſh.

GRIN, grĭn. s. The act of cloſing the teeth.

To GRIND, grīnd. v. a. Preterit, I Ground; Part. paſſ. Ground. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to ſharpen or ſmooth; to rub one againſt another; to haraſs, to oppreſs.

To GRIND, grīnd. v. n. To perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, grīnd'ŭr. s (98). One that grinds; the inſtrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDLESTONE, grĭn'dl ſtōne. GRINDSTONE, grīnd'ſtōne. s. The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

GRINNER, grĭn'nŭr. s. (98). He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grĭn'nĭng-lē. ad. With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grĭp. s. A ſmall ditch.

To GRIPE, grīpe. v. a. To hold with the fingers cloſed; to catch eagerly; to ſeize; to cloſe, to clutch; to pinch, to preſs, to ſqueeze.

To GRIPE, grīpe. v. n. To pinch the belly, to give the cholick.

GRIPE, grīpe. s. Graſp, hold; ſqueeze, preſſure; oppreſſion; pinching diſtreſs.

GRIPES, grīps. s. Belly-ach, cholick.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óil;—póund;—*th*in, THIS.

GRIPER, grí'pûr. s. (98). Oppreſſor, uſurer.

GRIPINGLY, grí'ping-lé. ad. With pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, gris'âm-bûr. s. Uſed by Milton for ambergriſe.

GRISKIN, gris'kin. s. The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, griz'lé. a. Dreadful, horrible, hideous.

GRIST, griſt. s. Corn to be ground; ſupply, proviſion.

GRISTLE, gris'ſl. s. (472). A cartilage.

GRISTLY, gris'lé. a. Cartilaginous.

GRIT, grit. s. The coarſe part of meal; oats huſked, or coarſely ground; ſand, rough hard particles; a kind of foſſil; a kind of fiſh.

GRITTINESS, grit'té-nés s. Sandineſs, the quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, grit'té. a. Full of hard particles.

GRIZZLELIN, griz'lin a. More properly GRIDELIN. Having a pale red colour.

GRIZZLE, griz'zl. s (405). A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED, griz'zl'd. a. (359). Interſperſed with gray.

GRIZZLY, griz'zlé. a. Somewhat gray.

To GROAN, gróne. v. n. (295). To breathe with a mournful noiſe, as in pain or agony.

GROAN, gróne. s. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty; a hoarſe dead ſound.

GROANFUL, gróne'fûl. a. Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, gráwt. s. (295). A piece valued at four-pence; a proverbial name for a ſmall ſum; groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER, gró'sûr. s. (98). A man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar, plums, and ſpices.

☞ Mr. Nares obſerves, that this word ought to be written *Groſſer*, as originally being one who dealt by the *groſs* or wholeſale. There is not, however, he obſerves, much chance that *Grocer* will give place to *Groſſer*; eſpecially as they no longer engroſs merchandiſe of all kinds, nor inſiſt upon dealing in the *groſs* alone. The other derivation of this word, from *groſſus*, a fig, is not worth notice.

GROCERY, gró'sûr-é. a. Grocers ware.

GROGERUM, GROGRAM, } gróg'rûm. } s. Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, groin. s. The part next the thigh.

GROOM, gróóm. s. A ſervant that takes care of the ſtable.

GROOVE, gróóv. s. A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE, gróóv. v. a. To cut hollow.

To GROPE, grópe. v. n. To feel where one cannot ſee.

To GROPE, grópe v. a. To ſearch by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, gróſe. a. (162). Thick, corpulent; ſhameful, unſeemly; intellectually coarſe; inelegant; thick, not refined; ſtupid, dull; coarſe, rough, oppoſite to delicate.

☞ This word is irregular from a vanity of imitating the French. In Scotland they pronounce this word regularly ſo as to rhyme with *moſs*. Pope alſo rhymes it with this word.

"Shall only man be taken in the groſs?
"Grant but as many ſorts of mind as moſs."

This, however, muſt be looked upon as a poetical licenſe; for the ſound ſeems now irrevocably fixed as it is marked, rhyming with *jocoſe*, *verboſe*, &c.

GROSS, gróſe. s. The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts; the chief part, the main maſs; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, gróſe'lé ad. Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarſely; without ſubtilty, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, gróſe'nés. s. Coarſeneſs, not ſubtilty, thickneſs; inelegant fatneſs, unweildy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grót. s. A cave, a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure.

GROTESQUE, gró-tésk'. a. Diſtorted in figure, unnatural.

GROTTO, grót'tó. s. A cavern or cave made for coolneſs.

GROVE, gróve. s. A walk covered by trees meeting above.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt ;—mē, mēt ;—pīne, pīn ;—

To Grovel, grŏv'v'l. v. n. (102). To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

Ground, grŏund. s. (313). The earth, conſidered as ſolid or as low; the earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, eſtate, poſſeſſion; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, fæces; the firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental ſubſtance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported; firſt hint, firſt traces of an invention; the firſt principles of knowledge; the fundamental cauſe; the field or place of action; the ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors; the foil to ſet a thing off.

To Ground, grŏund. v. a. To fix on the ground; to found as upon cauſe or principle; to ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Ground, grŏund. The preterit and part. paſſ. of Grind.

Ground-ash, grŏund-ăſh'. s. A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground.

Ground-bait, grŏund'bāte. s. A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

Ground-floor, grŏund'flōre. s. The lower ſtory of a houſe.

Ground-ivy, grŏun-ī'vē. s. Alehoof, or turnhoof.

Ground-oak, grŏund-ōke'. s. A ſaplin oak.

Ground-pine, grŏund-pine'. s. A plant.

Ground-plate, grŏund'plāte. s. In architecture, the outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tenons.

Ground-plot, grŏund'plŏt. s. The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

Ground-rent, grŏund'rĕnt. s. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

Ground-room, grŏund'rōōm. s. A room on the level with the ground.

Groundedly, grŏund'ĕd-lē. ad. Upon firm principles.

Groundless, grŏund'lĕs. a. Void of reaſon.

Groundlessly, grŏund'lĕſ-lē. ad. Without reaſon, without cauſe.

Groundlessness, grŏund'lĕſ-nĕs. s. Want of juſt reaſon.

Groundling, grŏund'ling. s. A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

Groundly, grŏund'lē. ad. Upon principles, ſolidly.

Groundsel, grŏun'sĭl. s. A timber next the ground; a plant.

Groundwork, grŏund'wŭrk. s. The ground, the firſt ſtratum; the firſt part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; firſt principle, original reaſon.

Group, grōōp. s. (315). A crowd, a cluſter, a huddle.

To Group, grōōp. v. a. To put into a crowd, to huddle together.

☞ This word is now more properly written *Groupe*, like the French word from which it comes to us.

Grouse, grŏuſe. s. (313). A kind of fowl, a heathcock.

Grout, grŏut. s. (313). Coarſe meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

To Grow, grō. v. n. (324). Preter. Grew; Part. paſſ. Grown. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increaſe in ſtature; to come to manhood from infancy; to iſſue, as plants from a ſoil; to increaſe in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progreſs; to advance to any ſtate; to come by degrees; to be changed from one ſtate to another; to proceed as from a cauſe; to adhere, to ſtick together; to ſwell, a ſea term.

Grower, grō'ŭr. s. (98). An increaſer.

To Growl, grŏul. v. n. (323). To ſnarl or murmur like an angry cur, to murmur, to grumble.

Grown, grōne, the participle paſſive of Grow. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or ſtature.

Growth, grōth. s. (324). Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency; increaſe of ſtature, advanced to maturity; improvement, advancement.

To Grub, grŭb. v. a. To dig up, to deſtroy by digging.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

GRUB, grŭb. s. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies; a ſhort thick man, a dwarf.

To GRUBBLE, grŭb'bl. v. n. (405). To feel in the dark.

GRUB-STREET, grŭb'ſtrēēt. s. The name of a ſtreet in London, formerly much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grub-ſtreet.

To GRUDGE, grŭdje. v. a. To envy, to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent; to give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE, grŭdje. v. n. To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant; to be envious.

GRUDGE, grŭdje. s. Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious cenſure; ſome little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe.

GRUDGINGLY, grŭd'jing-lē. ad. Unwillingly, maliguantly.

GRUEL, grōō'il. s. (99). Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, grŭf. a. Sour of aſpect, harſh of manners.

GRUFFLY, grŭf'lē. ad. Harſhly, ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, grŭf'nēs. s. Ruggedneſs of mien.

GRUM, grŭm. a. Sour, ſurly.

To GRUMBLE, grŭm'bl. v. n. (405). To murmur with diſcontent; to growl, to ſnarl; to make a hoarſe rattle.

GRUMBLER, grŭm'bl-ŭr. s. One that grumbles, a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grŭm'bl-ĭng. s. A murmuring through diſcontent.

GRUME, grōōm. s. (339). A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid.

GRUMLY, grŭm'lē. ad. Sullenly, morofely.

GRUMMEL, grŭm'mĕl. s. An herb.

GRUMOUS, grōō'mŭs. a. (339). Thick, clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, grōō'mŭs-nēs. s. Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor.

GRUNSEL, grŭn'sil. s. (99). The lower part of the building.

To GRUNT, grŭnt. } v. n.
To GRUNTLE, grŭn'tl. (405). } To murmur like a hog.

GRUNT, grŭnt. s. The noiſe of a hog.

GRUNTER, grŭn'tŭr. s. (98). He that grunts; a kind of fiſh.

GRUNTLING, grŭnt'ling. s. A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grŭtſh. v. n. To envy, to repine.

GRUTCH, grŭtſh. s. Malice, ill will.

GUAIACUM, gwā'yā-kŭm. s. (340). A phyſical wood, *Lignum vitæ*.

GUARANTEE, găr-răn-tē'. s. (332). A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed.

To GUARANTY, găr'răn-tē. v. a. (92). To undertake to ſecure the performance of a treaty or ſtipulation between contending parties.

To GUARD, gyārd. v. a. (92) (160). To watch by way of defence and ſecurity; to protect, to defend; to preſerve by caution; to provide againſt objections; to adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders.

To GUARD, gyārd. v. n. (332). To be in a ſtate of caution or defence.

GUARD, gyārd. s. (92). A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch; a ſtate of caution, a ſtate of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a ſword.

☞ This word is pronounced exactly like the noun *yard*, preceded by hard *g*, nearly as *egg-yard*. The ſame ſound of *y* conſonant is obſervable between hard *g* and *a* in other words. Nor is this a fanciful peculiarity, but a pronunciation ariſing from euphony and the analogy of the language (160).

GUARDAGE, gyār'dāje. s. (90). State of wardſhip.

GUARDER, gyār'dŭr. s. (98). One who guards.

GUARDIAN, gyār'dē-ăn, or gyār'jē-ăn. s. (293) (294) (376). One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.

GUARDIAN, gyār'dē-ăn. a. (293) (376). Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant.

GUARDIANSHIP, gyār'dē-ăn-ſhip. s. The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, gyārd'lēs. a. Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gyārd'ſhip. s. Protection; a king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

GUBERNATION, gū-bĕr-nā'shŭn. s. Government, ſuperintendancy.

GUDGEON, gŭd'jŭn. s. (259). A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers; a perſon eaſily impoſed on; ſomething to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage.

GUERDON, gĕr'dŭn. s. (166) (560). A reward, a recompenſe.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the firſt ſyllable of this word, which he ſpells *gwer*. I have made the *u* mute, as in *guess*, not only as agreeable to the French *guerdon*, but to our own analogy. The authority of Mr. Nares confirms me in my opinion.

To GUESS, gĕs. v. n. (336). To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

To GUESS, gĕs. v. a. To hit upon by accident.

GUESS gĕs. s. (560). Conjecture, judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, gĕs'sŭr. s. Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, gĕs'sĭng-lē. ad. Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST, gĕſt. s. (336). One entertained in the houſe of another; a ſtranger, one who comes newly to reſide.

GUESTCHAMBER, gĕſt'tshām-bŭr. s. Chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, gŭg'gl. v. n. (405). To ſound as water running with intermiſſion out of a narrow veſſel.

GUIACUM, gwē-ā'kŭm. s. An improper ſpelling and pronunciation of *Guaiacum*, which ſee.

GUIDAGE, gy'dāje. s. (90). The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, gy'dānſe. s. Direction, government.

To GUIDE, gyide. v. a. (160). To direct; to govern by counſel, to inſtruct; to regulate, to ſuperintend.

GUIDE, gyide. s. One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

☞ As the *g* is hard in this word and its compounds, it is not eaſy to ſpell them as they are pronounced; *y* muſt be conſidered as double *e*, and muſt articulate the ſucceeding vowel as much as in *yield*.—See GUARD.

GUIDELESS, gyide'lĕs. a. Without a guide.

GUIDER gy'dŭr. s. (98). Director, regulator, guide.

GUILD. gĭld s. (341). A ſociety, a corporation, fraternity.

GUILE, gyile s. (341). Deceitful, cunning, inſidious artifice.

GUILEFUL, gyile'fŭl. a. Wily, inſidious, miſchievouſly artful; treacherous, ſecretly miſchievous.

GUILEFULLY, gyile'fŭl-ē. ad. Inſidiouſly, treacherouſly.

GUILEFULNESS. gyile'fŭl-nĕs. s. Secret treachery, tricking cunning.

GUILELESS, gyile'lĕs a. Without deceit, without inſidiouſneſs.

GUILER, gyile'ŭr. s. One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices.

GUILT, gĭlt. s. (341) The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence.

☞ It is obſerved in Principles, No. 92, that when *g* comes before ſhort *a*, the ſound of *e* ſo neceſſarily intervenes that we cannot pronounce theſe letters without it; but that when the *a* is long, as in *regard* we may pronounce theſe two letters without the intervention of *e*, but that this pronunciation is not the moſt elegant. The ſame may be obſerved of the *g* hard, and the long and ſhort *i*. We may pronounce *guide* and *guile* nearly as if written *egg-ide* and *egg-ile*, though not ſo properly as *egg-yide* and *egg-yile*, but that *gild* and *guilt* muſt neceſſarily admit of the *e* ſound between hard *g* and *i*, or we cannot pronounce them.

GUILTILY, gĭlt'ē-lē. ad. Without innocence.

GUILTINESS, gĭlt'ē-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being guilty, conſciouſneſs of crime.

GUILTLESS, gĭlt'lĕs. a. Innocent, free from crime.

GUILTLESSLY, gĭlt'lĕſ-lē. ad. Without guilt, innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, gĭlt'lĕſ-nĕs. s. Innocence, freedom from crime.

GUILTY, gĭlt'tē. a. Juſtly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, gĭn'nē. s. (341) A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings ſter.

GUINEADROPPER, gĭn'nē-drŏp'pŭr. s. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, gĭn'nē-hĕn. s. A ſmall Indian hen.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

GUINEAPEPPER, gĭn'nė pĕp'pŭr. s. A plant.

GUINEAPIG. gĭn'nė-pĭg. s. A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout; a kind of naval cadet in an Eaſt Indiaman.

GUISE, gyize. s (160) (341). Manner, mien, habit; practice, cuſtom, property; external appearance, dreſs.

GUITAR gĭt-tär'. s (341). A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

GULES, gŭlz. a. Red; a term uſed in heraldry.

GULF, gŭlf. s. A bay, an opening into land; an abyſs, an unmeaſurable depth; a whirlpool, a ſucking eddy; any thing inſatiable.

GULFY, gŭl'fė. a. Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To GULL, gŭl. v. a. To trick, to cheat, to defraud.

GULL. gŭl s. A ſea-bird; a cheat, a fraud, trick; a ſtupid animal, one eaſily cheated.

GULLCATCHER, gŭl'kătſh-ŭr. s. A cheat.

GULLER, gŭl'lŭr. s. (98). A cheat, an impoſtor.

GULLERY, gŭl'lŭr-ė. s. Cheat, impoſture.

GULLET, gŭl'lĭt. s. (99). The throat, the meatpipe.

To GULLY, gŭl'lė. v. n. To run with noiſe.

GULLYHOLE, gŭl'lė-hŏle. s. The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

GULOSITY, gŭ-lŏs'ė-tė. s. Greedineſs, gluttony, voracity.

To GULP, gŭlp. v. a. To ſwallow eagerly, to ſuck down without intermiſſion.

GULP, gŭlp. s. As much as can be ſwallowed at once.

GUM, gŭm s. A vegetable ſubſtance, differing from a reſin in being more viſcid, and diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums; the fleſhy covering that contains the teeth.

To GUM, gŭm. v. a. To cloſe with gum.

GUMMINESS, gŭm'mė-nĕs. s. The ſtate of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gŭm-mŏs'ė-tė. s. The nature of gum, gumminеſs.

GUMMOUS, gŭm'mŭs. a. (314). Of the nature of gum.

GUMMY, gŭm'mė a. Conſiſting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN. gŭn s. The general name for fire-arms, the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire.

GUNNEL, gŭn'nĭl. s. (99). Corrupted from Gunwale.

GUNNER, gŭn'nŭr. s. (98). Cannonier, he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip.

GUNNERY, gŭn'nŭr-ė. s. The ſcience of artillery.

GUNPOWDER, gŭn'pŏŭ dŭr. s. The powder put into guns to be fired.

GUNSHOT, gŭn'ſhŏt. s. The reach or range of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gŭn'ſhŏt. a. Made by the ſhot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gŭn'ſmi*th*. s. A man whoſe trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gŭn'ſtĭk. s. The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gŭn'ſtŏk. s. The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gŭn'ſtŏne. s. The ſhot of cannon.

GUNWALE or GUNNEL of a ſhip, gŭn'nĭl. s. That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half-deck to the forecaſtle.

GURGE, gŭrje. s. Whirlpool, gulf.

GURGION, gŭr'jŭn. s. (259). The coarſer part of meal, ſifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, gŭr'gl v. n (405). To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, GURNET, } gŭr'nĭt. } s. (99). A kind of ſea-fiſh.

To GUSH, gŭſh. v. n. To flow or ruſh out with violence, not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, gŭſh. s. An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gŭs'ſĭt s (99). Any thing ſewed on to cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST, gŭſt. s. Senſe of taſting: height of perception; love, liking; turn of

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

fancy, intellectual taſte; a ſudden violent blaſt of wind.

GUSTABLE, gŭs'tā-bl. a. (405). To be taſted; pleaſant to the taſte.

GUSTATION, gŭs-tā'shŭn. s. The act of taſting.

GUSTFUL, gŭſt'fŭl. a. Taſteful, well-taſted.

GUSTO, gŭs'tō. s. The reliſh of any thing, the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate; intellectual taſte, liking.

GUSTY, gŭs'tē. a. Stormy, tempeſtuous.

GUT, gŭt. s. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent; the ſtomach, the receptacle of food; proverbially, gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To GUT, gŭt. v. a. To eviſcerate, to draw; to take out the inſide; to plunder of contents.

GUTTATED, gŭt'tā-tĕd. a. Beſprinkled with drops, bedropped.

GUTTER, gŭt'tŭr. s. (98). A paſſage for water.

To GUTTER, gŭt'tŭr. v. a. To cut in ſmall hollows.

To GUTTLE, gŭt'tl. v. n. (405). To feed luxuriouſly, to gormandize. A low word.

To GUTTLE, gŭt'tl. v. a. To ſwallow.

GUTTLER, gŭt'tl-ŭr. s. (98). A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gŭt'tshŭ-lŭs. a. (463). In the form of a ſmall drop.

GUTTURAL, gŭt'tshŭ-rāl. a. (463). Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gŭt'tshŭ-rāl-nĕs. s. The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT, gŭt'wŭrt. s. An herb.

To GUZZLE, gŭz'zl. v. n. (405). To gormandize, to feed immoderately.

To GUZZLE, gŭz'zl. v. a. To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

GUZZLER, gŭz'zl-ŭr. s. A gormandizer.

GYBE, jībe. s. A ſneer, a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

To GYBE, jībe. v. n. To ſneer, to taunt.

GYMNASTICALLY, jĭm-năs'tē-kāl-ē. ad. Athletically, fitly for ſtrong exerciſe.

GYMNASTICK, jĭm-năs'tĭk. a. Relating to athletic exerciſes.

☞ In this word and its relatives we not unfrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *Gimlet*, for this learned reaſon, becauſe they are derived from the Greek. For the very ſame reaſon we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Geneſis*, *Geography*, *Geometry*, and a thouſand other words, hard, which would eſſentially alter the ſound of our language. Mr. Sheridan has very properly given the ſoft *g* to theſe words; and Mr. Nares is of the ſame opinion with reſpect to the propriety of this pronunciation, but doubts of the uſage; there can be no doubt, however, of the abſurdity of this uſage, and of the neceſſity of curbing it as much as poſſible.—See Principles, No. 350.

GYMNICK, jĭm'nĭk. a. Such as practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, jĭm-nō-ſpĕr'mŭs. a. Having the ſeeds naked.

GYRATION, jī-rā'shŭn. s. The act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, jīre. s. A circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, jīvz. s. Fetters, chains for the legs.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott make the *g* in this word hard; but Mr. Elphinſton, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, with more propriety make it ſoft as I have marked it. Mr. Nares makes the ſound doubtful: but this majority of authorities and agreeableneſs to analogy have removed my doubts, and made me alter my former opinion.

To GYVE, jīve. v. a. To fetter, to ſhackle.

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H.

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

HA, hâ. interject. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; an expression of laughter, when often repeated.

HAAK, hâke. s. A fish.

HABERDASHER, hâb'ûr-dâsh-ûr. s. One who sells small wares, a pedlar.

HABERDINE, hâb-ûr-dêên'. Dried salt cod.

HABERGEON, hâ-bêr-jé-ŏn. s. Armour to cover the neck and breast.

☞ This word is analogically accented on the second syllable; but Johnson, in all the editions of his Dictionary, has the accent on the first, though his authorities are all against him.

HABILIMENT, hâ-bîl'é-mênt. s. Dress, clothes, garment.

To HABILITATE, hâ-bîl'é-tâte. v. a. To qualify, to entitle.

HABILITATION, hâ-bîl-é-tâ'shŭn. s. Qualification.

HABILITY, hâ-bîl'é-tè. s. Faculty, power.

HABIT, hâb'ît. s. State of any thing, as habit of body; dress, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing by frequent doing; custom, inveterate use.

To HABIT, hâb'ît. v. a. To dress, accoutre.

HABITABLE, hâb'é-tâ-bl. a. Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, hâb'é-tâ-bl-nês. s. Capacity of being dwelt in.

HABITANCE, hâb'é-tânse. s. Dwelling, abode.

HABITANT, hâb'é-tânt. s. Dweller, one that lives in any place.

HABITATION, hâb-é-tâ'shŭn. s. The act of dwelling, the state of a place receiving dwellers; a place of abode, dwelling.

HABITATOR, hâb'é-tâ-tûr. s. Dweller, inhabitant.

HABITUAL, hâ-bîtsh'û-âl. a. (461). Customary, accustomed, inveterate.

HABITUALLY, hâ-bîtsh'û-âl-é. ad. Customarily, by habit.

HABITUDE, hâb'é-tûde. s. Familiarity, converse, frequent intercourse; long custom, habit, inveterate use; the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

HABNAB, hâb'nâb. ad. At random, at the mercy of chance.

To HACK, hâk. v. a. To cut into small pieces, to chop; to speak unreadily, or with hesitation.

To HACK, hâk. v. n. To turn hackney or prostitute.

HACKLE, hâk'kl. s. (405). Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun.

To HACKLE, hâk'kl. v. a. To dress flax.

HACKNEY, hâk'nè. } s.
HACK, hâk. }
A hired horse; a hireling, a prostitute; any thing set out for hire; much used, common.

To HACKNEY, hâk'nè. v. a. To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.

HAD, hâd. The preterit and part. pass. of Have.

HADDOCK, hâd'dŭk. s. (166). A sea fish of the cod kind.

HAFT, hâft. s. (78) (79). A handle, that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

To HAFT, hâft. v. a. To set in a haft.

HAG, hâg. s. A fury, a she-monster; a witch, an enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, hâg. v. a. To torment, to harass with terror.

HAGGARD, hâg'gârd. a. Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hâg'gârd. s. Any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hâg'gârd-lé. ad. Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hâg'gîsh. a. Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

To HAGGLE, hâg'gl. v. a. (405). To cut, to chop, to mangle.

To HAGGLE, hâg'gl. v. n. To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hâg'gl-ûr. s. (98). One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAH, hâ. interject. An expression of some sudden effort.

HAIL, hâle. s. Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To HAIL, hāle. v. n. To pour down hail.

HAIL, hāle. interject. A term of salutation.

To HAIL, hāle. v. n. To salute, to call to.

HAILSHOT, hāle'shŏt. s. Small shot scattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, hāle'stōne. s. A particle or single ball of hail.

HAILY, hā'lē. ad. Consisting of hail.

HAIR, hāre. s. One of the common teguments of the body; a single hair; any thing proverbially small.

HAIRBRAINED, hāre'brān'd. a. (359). Wild, irregular.

HAIRBELL, hāre'bĕl. s. The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH, hāre'brĕd*th*. s. A very small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, hāre'klŏ*th*. s. Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE, hāre'lāse. s. The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hāre'lĕs. a. Without hair.

HAIRINESS, hā'rē-nĕs. s. The state of being covered with hair,

HAIRY, hā'rē. a. Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, hāke. s. A kind of fish.

HAKOT, hāk'ŭt. s. (166). A kind of fish.

HALBERD, hāl'bŭrd. s. (98). A battle-ax fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hāll-bŭr-dēēr'. s. One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, hāl'shē-ŭn. s. (166). A bird that is said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HALCYON, hāl'shē-ŭn. a. (357). Placid, quiet, still.

HALE, hāle. a. Healthy, sound, hearty.

To HALE, hāle, or hāwl. v. a. To drag by force, to pull violently.

☞ This word, in familiar language, is corrupted beyond recovery into *haul*; but solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rhyming with *pale*; the other sound would, in this case, be gross and vulgar.—See To HAUL.

HALER, hā'lŭr, or hāwl'ŭr. s. (98). He who pulls and hales.

HALF, hāf. s. (78) (401). A moiety, one of two equal parts; it sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, hāf. ad. In part, equal.

HALF-BLOOD, hāf'blŭd. s. One not born of the same father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, hāf'blŭd-ĕd. a. Mean, degenerate.

HALF-FACED, hāf'fāste. a. (362). Showing only part of the face.

HALF-HEARD, hāf'hĕrd. a. Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, hāf-mōōn'. s. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENNY, hā'pĕn-nē. s. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

☞ This word is not only deprived of half its sound, but even what is left is grossly corrupted; sounding the *a* as in *half*, is provincial and rustic.

HALF-PIKE, hāf'pike. s. The small pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, hāf'sēz-ō'vŭr. a. A proverbial expression for one far advanced. It is commonly used for one half-drunk.

HALF-SPHERE, hāf'sfēre. s. Hemisphere.

HALF-STRAINED, hāf'strān'd. a. Half bred, imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, hāf'sōrd. s. Close fight.

HALF-WAY, hāf'wā. ad. In the middle.

HALF-WIT, hāf'wĭt. s. A blockhead, a foolish fellow.

HALIBUT, hŏl'ē-bŭt. s. A sort of fish.

HALIMASS, hŏl'ē-mās. s. The feast of All-souls.

HALITUOUS, hā-lĭtsh'ū-ŭs. ad. (463). Vaporous, fumous.

HALL, hāll. s. A court of justice; a manor-house, so called because in it were held courts for the tenants; the public room of a corporation; the first large room at the entrance of a house.

HALLELUJAH, hāl-lē-lōō'yā. s. Praise ye the Lord! A song of thanksgiving.

HALLOO, hāl-lōō'. interject. A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

To HALLOO, hāl-lōō'. v. n. To cry as after the dogs.

To HALLOO, hāl-lōō'. v. a. To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

To HALLOW, hăl'lō. v. a. To consecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as, Hallowed be thy name!

☞ In pronouncing the Lord's Prayer, we sometimes hear the participle of this word pronounced like that of the word to *Hollow*. This arises from not attending to the distinction made by syllabication between the single and double *l*: the double *l* in the same syllable deepens the *a* to the broadest sound, as in *tall*; but when one of the liquids is carried off to the next syllable, the *a* has its short and slenderer sound, as *tallow*: the same may be observed of *hall* and *hallow*, &c.—See Principles, No. 85.

HALLUCINATION, hăl-lū-sĕ-nā'shŭn. s. Errour, blunder, mistake.

HALM, hăwm. s. Straw.

☞ This is Dr. Johnson's pronunciation of this word.

HALO, hā'lō. s. A red circle round the sun or moon.

HALSER, hăw'sŭr. s. A rope less than a cable.

To HALT, hălt. v. n. To limp, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate, to stand dubious; to fail, to falter.

HALT, hălt. a. Lame, crippled.

HALT, hălt. s. The act of limping, the manner of limping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, hăl'tŭr. s. He who limps.

HALTER, hăl'tŭr. s. A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a strong string.

To HALTER, hăl'tŭr. v. a. To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

To HALVE, hăv. v. a. (78). To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hăvz. s. Plural of Half.

HALVES, hăvz. interject. An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, hăm. s. The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.

HAMLET, hăm'lĕt. s. (99). A small village.

HAMMER, hăm'mŭr. s. (98). The instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

HAMMERCLOTH, hăm'mŭr-clŏth. s. The cloth upon the seat of the coach-box.

☞ A critic in the Gentleman's Magazine gives the following etymology of this word, which we do not find in any of our Dictionaries:

"When coaches and chariots were first introduced, "our frugal ancestors used to load the carriage with "provisions for the family when they came to London. The *hamper*, covered with a cloth, was a "convenient repository, and a seat for the coach-"man. This was afterwards converted into a box. "*Hammer-cloth* is therefore very probably a corrup-"tion of *hamper-cloth*."

If the derivation of this word were worth spending a thought upon, I should think, that as the seat of the coachman is not boarded, but slung like a *hammock*, the word is rather a corruption of *hammock-cloth*.

To HAMMER, hăm'mŭr. v. a. To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

To HAMMER, hăm'mŭr. v. n. To work, to be busy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, hăm'mŭr-ŭr. s. He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, hăm'mŭr-hărd. a. Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, hăm'mŭk. s. (166). A swinging bed.

HAMPER, hămp'ŭr. s. (98). A large basket for carriage.

To HAMPER, hămp'ŭr. v. a. To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex, to embarrass; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, hăm'string. s. The tendon of the ham.

To HAMSTRING, hăm'string. v. a. Preter. and Part. pass. Hamstrung. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HANAPER, hăn'ă-pŭr. s. (98). A treasury, an exchequer.

HAND, hănd. s. That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end; measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, as at hand, within reach, state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another; transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bridle; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a sailor; form or cast of writing; Hand over head, negligently, rashly; Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; To bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to elude; To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To HAND, hănd. v. a. To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to sieze, to lay hands on; to transmit in succession, to deliver down from one to another: Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a handsaw; or borne in the hand, as a handbarrow.

HAND-BASKET, hănd'bâs-kĭt. s. A portable basket.

HAND-BELL, hănd'bĕl. s. A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH, hănd'brĕd*th*. s. A space equal to the breadth of the hand.

HANDED, hăn'dĕd. a. With hands joined.

HANDER, hăn'dŭr. s. Transmitter, conveyor in succession.

HANDFAST, hănd'fâst. s. Hold, custody.

HANDFUL, hănd'fŭl. s. As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a small number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, hănd'găl-lŭp. s. A slow easy gallop.

HANDGUN, hănd'gŭn. s. A gun wielded by the hand.

HANDICRAFT, hăn'dĕ-krâft. s. Manual occupation.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hăn'dĕ-krâfts-măn. s. (88). A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.

HANDILY, hăn'dĕ-lĕ. a. With skill, with dexterity.

HANDINESS, hăn'dĕ-nĕs. s. Readiness, dexterity.

HANDIWORK, hăn'dĕ-wŭrk. s. Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, hăng'kĕr-tshĭf. s. A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck.

To HANDLE, hăn'dl. v. a. (405). To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield, to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in discourse; to deal with, to practise; to treat well or ill; to practise upon, to do with.

HANDLE, hăn'dl. s. (405). That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.

HANDLESS, hănd'lĕs. a. Without a hand.

HANDMAID, hănd'mâde. s. A maid that waits at hand.

HANDMILL, hănd'mĭl. s. A mill moved by the hand.

HANDS OFF, hăn-dz-ôf'. interject. A vulgar phrase for Keep off, forbear.

HANDSAILS, hăn'sălz. s. Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, hăn'sâw. s. A saw manageable by the hand.

HANDSEL, hăn'sĕl. s. The first act of using any thing, the first act of any thing, the first act of sale, the money taken for the first sale.

To HANDSEL, hăn'sĕl. v. a. To use or do any thing the first time.

HANDSOME, hăn'sŭm. a. Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as a handsome fortune; generous, noble, as a handsome action.

HANDSOMELY, hăn'sŭm-lĕ. ad. Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generously.

HANDSOMENESS, hăn'sŭm-nĕs. s. Beauty, grace, elegance.

HANDVICE, hănd'vise. s. A vice to hold small work in.

HANDWRITING, hănd-rī'tĭng. s. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, hăn'dĕ. a. Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, skilful, convenient.

HANDYDANDY, hăn'dĕ-dăn'dĕ. s. A play in which children change hands and places.

To HANG, hăng. v. a. (409). Preter. and Part. pass. Hanged or Hung, anciently Hung. To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above; to place without any solid support; to choak and kill by suspending by the neck; to delay, to show aloft; to decline; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

To HANG, hăng. v. n. To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; to dangle, to rest upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependent on; to be fixed or suspended with attention; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.

HANGER, hăng'ŭr. s. (409). That by which any thing hangs, as the pot-hangers.

HANGER, hăng'ŭr. s. (98). A short broad sword.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

HANGER-ON, hăng-ŭr-ŏn'. s. A dependant.

HANGING, hăng'ĭng. s. (410). Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.

HANGING, hăng'ĭng. part. a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter.

HANGMAN, hăng'măn. s. (88). The public executioner.

HANK, hăngk. s. A skein of thread.

To HANKER, hăngk'ŭr. v. n. To long importunately.

HA'NT, hă'nt, (80). For Has not, or Have not.

HAP, hăp. s. Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune: accident, casual event, misfortune.

HAP-HAZARD, hăp-hăz'ŭrd. s. (88). Chance, accident.

To HAP, hăp. v. n. To come by accident, to fall out, to happen

HAPLY, hăp'lé. ad. Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.

HAPLESS, hăp'lĕs. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless.

To HAPPEN, hăp'p'n. v. n. (405). To fall out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.

HAPPILY, hăp'pé-lé. ad. Fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully, without labour; in a state of felicity.

HAPPINESS, hăp'pé-nés. s. Felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, hăp'pé. a. In a state of felicity; lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.

HARANGUE, hă-răng'. s. (337). A speech, a popular oration.

To HARANGUE, hă-răng'. v. n. To make a speech.

HARANGUER, hă-răng'ŭr. s. An orator, a public speaker.

To HARASS, hăr'ăs. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.

HARASS, hăr'ăs. s. Waste, disturbance.

HARBINGER, hăr'bĭn-jŭr. s. A forerunner, a precursor.

HARBOUR, hăr'bŭr. s. (314). A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.

To HARBOUR, hăr'bŭr. v. n. To receive entertainment, to sojourn.

To HARBOUR, hăr'bŭr. v. a. To entertain, to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure.

HARBOURAGE, hăr'bŭr-ăje. s. (90). Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, hăr'bŭr-ŭr. s. (98). One that entertains another

HARBOURLESS, hăr'bŭr-lĕs. a. Without harbour.

HARD, hărd. a. (78). Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; unplentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing

HARD, hărd. ad. Close, near, as hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimbly; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.

HARDBOUND, hărd'bŏŭnd. a. Costive.

To HARDEN, hă'd'n. v. a. (103). To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to stupify; to make firm, to endure with constancy.

HARDENER, hăr'd'n-ŭr. s. One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED, hărd'fă-vŭrd. a. Coarse of feature.

HARDHANDED, hărd'hăn-dĕd. a. Coarse, mechanick

HARDHEAD, hărd'hĕd. s. Clash of heads; a hard contest.

HARDHEARTED, hărd-hărt'ĕd. a. Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS hărd-hărt'ĕd-nĕs. s. Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDIHEAD, hăr'dé-hĕd. } s.
HARDIHOOD, hăr'dé-hŭd. (307). } Stoutness, bravery. Obsolete.

HARDIMENT, hăr'dé-mĕnt. s. Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, hăr'dé-nĕs. s. Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, hărd-lă'bŭrd. a. (362). Elaborate, studied.

HARDLY, hărd'lé. ad. With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly;

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly; not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, hārd-mŏŭth'd. a. Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, hārd'nĕs. s. Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savageness, harshness; faulty parsimony, stinginess.

HARDOCK, hār'dŏk. s. I suppose the same with Burdock.

HARDS, hārdz. s. The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP, hārd'shĭp. s. Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, hārd'wāre. s. Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, hārd'wāre-mān. s. A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, hār'dē. a. Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARE, hāre. s. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HAREBELL, hāre'bĕl. s. A blue flower of the bell shape.

HAREBRAINED, hāre'brān'd. a. Volatile, unsettled, wild.

HAREFOOT, hāre'fŭt. s. A bird; an herb.

HARELIP. hāre'lĭp. s. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HARESEAR, hārz'ēēr. s. A plant.

HARIER, hār'rē-ŭr. s. A dog for hunting hares.

☞ Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered. The spelling necessarily requires the *a* long, as in *hare*; and the pronunciation demands the *r* to be doubled. The most rational alteration would be to pronounce it with the *a* long, and to let the other pronunciation be considered as the language of the stable and the field.—See LEASH.

To HARK, hārk. v. n. To listen.

HARK, hārk. interject. List! hear! listen!

HARL, hārl. s. The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, hār'lĕ-kĭn. s. (415). A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a Jackpudding.

HARLOT, hār'lŭt. s. (166). A whore, a strumpet.

HARLOTRY, hār'lŭt-rē. s. The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, hārm. s. Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.

To HARM, hārm. v. a. To hurt, to injure.

HARMFUL, hārm'fŭl. a. Hurtful, mischievous.

HARMFULLY, hārm'fŭl-ē. ad. Hurtfully, noxiously.

HARMFULNESS, hārm'fŭl-nĕs. s. Hurtfulness, mischievousness.

HARMLESS, hārm'lĕs. a. Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, hārm'lĕs-lē. ad. Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, hārm'lĕs-nĕs. s. Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, hār-mŏn'ĕ-kăl. } a.
HARMONICK, hār-mŏn'ĭk. (508). }
Adapted to each other, musical

HARMONIOUS, hār-mō'nē-ŭs. a. Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; musical.

HARMONIOUSLY, hār-mō'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. With just adaption and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, hār-mō'nē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Proportion, musicalness.

To HARMONIZE, hār'mō-nize. v. a. To adjust in fit proportions.

HARMONY, hār'mō-nē. s. The just adaption of one part to another; just proportion of sound; concord, correspondent sentiment.

HARNESS, hār'nĕs. s. Armour, defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

To HARNESS, hār'nĕs. v. a. To dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces.

HARP, hārp, s. A lyre, an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger; a constellation.

To HARP, hārp. v. n. To play on the harp; to touch any passion; to dwell vexatiously on one subject.

HARPER, hār'pŭr. s. (98). A player on the harp.

HARPING IRON, hār'pĭng ī'ărn. s. A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

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—nò, mòve, nŏr, nôt;—tûbe, tŭb, bûll;—öil;—pòûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

HARPOONER, hâr-pò-nêêr'. s. He that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON, hâr-pôôn'. s. A harping iron.

HARPSICHORD, hârp'sê-kôrd. s. A musical instrument.

HARPY, hâr'pê. s. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, hâr'kwê-bŭs. s. A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, hâr-kwê-bŭs-sêêr'. s. (275). One armed with a harquebuss.

HARRIDAN, hâr'rê-dân. s. A decayed strumpet.

HARROW, hâr'rò. s. A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.

To HARROW, hâr'rò. v. a. To break with the harrow; to tear up; to rip up; to pillage, to strip, to lay waste; to invade, to harass with incursions; to disturb, to put into commotion.

HARROWER, hâr'rò-ûr. s. He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To HARRY, hâr'rê. v. a. To teaze, to ruffle; in Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.

HARSH, hârsh. a. Austere, rough, sour; rough to the ear; crabbed, morose; peevish; rugged to the touch; unpleasing, rigorous.

HARSHLY, hârsh'lê. ad. Sourly, austerely to the palate; with violence, in opposition to gentleness; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, hârsh'nês. s. Sourness, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness.

HART, hârt. s. A he-deer of the large kind, the male of the roe.

HARTSHORN, hârts'hôrn. s. Spirit drawn from horn.

HARTSHORN, hârts'hôrn. s. An herb.

HARVEST, hâr'vêst. s. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned; the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, hâr'vêst-hôme. s. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.

HARVEST-LORD, hâr'vêst-lôrd. s. The head reaper at the harvest.

HARVESTER, hâr'vês-tûr. s. One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, hâr'vêst-mân. s. A labourer in harvest.

HAS, hâz. s. The third person singular of the verb To have.

☞ There is some reason in the custom adopted by the profound and ingenious author of the Philosophy of Rhetoric, where he makes the third persons of verbs end in *th*, when the succeeding word begins with *s*, to avoid the want of distinction between the final and initial *s*, and he *giveth several* examples of this; but this is only avoiding in one instance what cannot be avoided in a thousand; and as the lisping sound is not the most respectable part of our language, and requires more effort than the simple hiss, it may, except in very solemn language, be very well laid aside.

To HASH, hâsh, v. a. To mince, to chop into small pieces and mingle.

HASLET, hâ'slêt. } HARSLET, hâr'slêt. } s. The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hâsp, s. (79). A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened as with a padlock.

To HASP, hâsp. v. n. To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK, hâs'sŭk. s. (166). A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hâst. The second person singular of Have.

HASTE, hâste. s. (74). Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, vehemence.

To HASTE, hâste. (472). } To HASTEN, hâ'sn. (405). } v. n. To make haste, to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

To HASTE, hâste. } To HASTEN, hâ'sn. } v. a. (472). To pass forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, hâ'sn-ûr. s. (98). One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY, hâs'tê-lê. a. In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.

HASTINESS, hâs'tê-nês. s. Haste, speed; hurry, precipitation; angry testiness, passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, hâs'tingz. s. Pease that come early.

HASTY, hâs'tê. a. Quick, speedy; passionate, vehement; rash, precipitate; early ripe.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt; pīne, pĭn;—

HASTY-PUDDING, hās-tē-pŭd'ding. s. A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.

HAT, hăt. s. (74). A cover for the head.

HATBAND, hăt'bănd. s. (88). A string tied round the hat.

HATCASE, hăt'kāse. s. A slight box for a hat.

To HATCH, hătsh. v. a. To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to shade by lines in drawing or graving.

To HATCH, hătsh. v. n. To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hătsh. s. A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; the disclosure, discovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors, or openings by which they descended from one deck or floor of a ship to another; to be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To HATCHEL, hăt'shl. v. a. To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, hăt'shl. s. The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, hăt'shl-ŭr. s. A beater of flax.

HATCHET, hătsh'ĭt. s. (99). A small axe.

HATCHET-FACE, hătsh'ĭt-fāse. s. An ugly face.

HATCHMENT, hătsh'mĕnt. s. Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HATCHWAY, hătsh'wā. s. The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, hāte. v. a. (74). To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, hāte. s. Malignity, detestation.

HATEFUL, hāte'fŭl. a. That which causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hāte'fŭl-ē. ad. Odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, hāte'fŭl-nĕs. s. Odiousness.

HATER, hā'tŭr. s. (98). One that hates.

HATH, hăth. The third person singular of the verb To *have*; now seldom used but in solemn compositions. See HAS.

HATRED, hā'trĕd. s. Hate, ill-will, malignity.

To HATTER, hăt'tŭr. v. a. To harass, to weary.

HATTER, hăt'tŭr. s. (98). A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, hăt'tŭk. s. (166). A shock of corn.

HAUBERK, hâw'bĕrk. s. (213). A coat of mail.

To HAVE, hăv. v. a. (75). Pret. and Part. pass. Had. To carry, to wear; to possess; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a husband or wife to another: it is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses, Have the preterperfect, and Had the preterpluperfect: Have at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HAVEN, hā'v'n. s. (103). A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

HAVER, hăv'ŭr. s. (98). Possessor, holder.

HAUGH, hâw. s. A little meadow lying in a valley.

☞ This word, though for ages obsolete, or heard only in the proper names of *Fetherstonehaugh*, *Philiphaugh*, &c. seems to have risen from the dead in the late whimsical deception we meet with in some gardens where we are suddenly stopped by a deep valley wholly imperceptible till we come to the edge of it. The expression of surprise, *Hah! hah!* which generally breaks out upon a discovery of the deception, is commonly supposed to be the origin of this word: but the old word *Haugh* is so nearly related to the signification of the new term *haw haw*, that it seems much the more natural parent of it.

HAUGHT, hâwt. a. Haughty, insolent, proud.

HAUGHTILY, hâw'tē-lē. ad. Proudly, arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, hâw'tē-nĕs. s. Pride, arrogance.

HAUGHTY, hâw'tē. a. (393). Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HAVING, hă'ving. s. Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour regularity.

HAVIOUR, hă'vē-ŭr. s. Conduct, manners.

To HAUL, hâwl. v. a. To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.—See HALE.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

☞ This word is in more frequent use than the word To *hale*, and seems to have a shade of difference in its meaning. To *hale* seems to signify the forcing or dragging of a *person*; and to *haul*, the forcing or dragging of a *thing*; and is generally used in sea business, or on ludicrous occasions to a person, as, To pull and *haul* one about.

HAUL, hâwl. s. Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, hâwm. s. (213). Straw.

HAUNCH, hântsh. s. (214). The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, hânt. v. a. To frequent, to be much about any place or person; it is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently used in apparitions.

☞ This word was in quiet possession of its true sound till a late dramatic piece made its appearance, which, to the surprise of those who had heard the language spoken half a century, was, by some speakers, called the *Haunted Tower*. This was certainly the improvement of some critick in the language; for a plain common speaker would undoubtedly have pronounced the *au*, as in *aunt*, *jaunt*, &c. and as it had always been pronounced in the *Drummer*, or the *Haunted House*. That this pronunciation is agreeable to analogy, see Principles, No. 214.

To HAUNT, hânt. v. n. To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hânt. s. Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hân'tŭr. s. (98). Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, hâv'vŭk. s. (166). Waste, wide and general devastation.

HAVOCK, hâv'vŭk. interject. A word of encouragement to slaughter.

To HAVOCK, hâv'vŭk. v. a. To waste, to destroy.

HAUTBOY, hō'bŏe. s. A wind instrument.

HAUTBOY Strawberry, hō'bŏe. s. See STRAWBERRY.

HAW, hâw. s. The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excrescence in the eye; a small piece of ground adjoining to an house.

HAWTHORN, hâw'*th*ôrn. s. The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

HAWTHORN, hâw'*th*ôrn, a. Belonging to the white thorn; consisting of white thorn.

To HAW, hâw. v. n. To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

HAWK, hâwk. s. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, hâwk. v. n. To fly hawks at fowls: to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise; to sell by proclaiming in the streets.

HAWKED, hâw'kĕd. a. (366). Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, hâw'kŭr. s. (98). One who sells wares by proclaiming them in the streets.

HAWKWEED, kâwk'wēēd. s. A plant.

HAWSES, hâw'sĭz. s. (99). Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.

HAY, hâ. s. Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.

HAYMAKER, hâ'mâ-kŭr. s. One employed in drying grass for hay.

HAZARD, hâz'ŭrd. s. (88). Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

To HAZARD, hâz'ârd. v. a. To expose to chance.

To HAZARD, hâz'ârd. v. n. To try the chance; to adventure

HAZARDABLE, hâz'ûr-dâ-bl. a. Venturesome, liable to chance.

HAZARDER, hâz'ûr-dŭr. s. He who hazards.

HAZARDRY, hâz'ûr-drē. s. Temerity, precipitation.

HAZARDOUS, hâz'ûr-dŭs. a. Dangerous, exposed to chance.

HAZARDOUSLY, hâz'ûr-dŭs-lē. ad. With danger of chance.

HAZE, hâze. s. Fog, mist.

HAZEL, hâ'z'l. s. (102). A nut-tree.

HAZEL, hâ'z'l. a. Light brown, of the colour of hazel.

HAZELLY, hâ'z'l-ē. a. Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.

HAZY, hâ'zē. a. Dark, foggy, misty.

He, hēē. pron. Oblique case Him; Plur. They, Oblique case Them. The man that was named before; the man, the person; man, or male being; male, as a He bear, a He goat.

HEAD, hĕd. s. (234). The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

of sensation or thought; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour, the first place; understanding, faculties of the mind; resistance, hostile opposition; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any thing bigger than the rest; the fore part of any thing, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topicks of discourse; source of a stream; crisis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.

To HEAD, hĕd. v. a. To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.

HEADACH, hĕd'ăke. s. (355). Pain in the head.

HEADBAND, hĕd'bănd. s. A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, hĕd'bŭr-rō. s. A constable, a subordinate constable.

HEADDRESS, hĕd'drĕs. s. The covering of a woman's head; any thing resembling a head-dress.

HEADER, hĕd'dŭr. s. (98). One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.

HEADINESS, hĕd'dē-nĕs. s. Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.

HEADLAND, hĕd'lănd. s. Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.

HEADLESS, hĕd'lĕs. a. Without an head, beheaded, without a chief; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.

HEADLONG, hĕd'lŏng. a. Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.

HEADLONG, hĕd'lŏng. ad. With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or respite.

HEADPIECE, hĕd'pēse. s. Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.

HEADQUARTERS, hĕd-kwăr'tŭrz. s. The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers, where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

HEADSHIP, hĕd'ship. s. Dignity, authority, chief place.

HEADSMAN, hĕdz'măn. a. (88). Executioner.

HEADSTALL, hĕd'stăll. s. (406). Part of the bridle that covers the head.

HEADSTONE, hĕd'stōne. s. The first or capital stone.

HEADSTRONG, hĕd'strŏng. a. Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.

HEADWORKMAN, hĕd-wŭrk'măn. s. The foreman.

HEADY, hĕd'dē. a. Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.

To HEAL, hēle. v. a. (227). To cure a person; to restore from hurt, sickness, or wound; to reconcile; as, he healed all dissentions.

To HEAL, hēle. v. n. To grow well.

HEALER, hēle'ŭr. s. One who cures or heals.

HEALING, hēle'ĭng. part. a. Mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive.

HEALTH, hĕl*th*. s. (234). Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness; salvation, prosperity; wish of happiness in drinking.

HEALTHFUL, hĕl*th*'fŭl. a. Free from sickness; well disposed, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.

HEALTHFULLY, hĕl*th*'fŭl-ē. ad. In health; wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, hĕl*th*'fŭl-nĕs. s. State of being well; wholesomeness.

HEALTHILY, hĕl*th*'ē-lē. ad. Without sickness.

HEALTHINESS, hĕl*th*'ē-nĕs. s. The state of health.

HEALTHLESS, hĕl*th*'lĕs. a. Weak, sickly, infirm.

HEALTHSOME, hĕl*th*'sŭm. a. Wholesome, salutary.

HEALTHY, hĕl*th*'ē. a. In health, free from sickness.

HEAP, hēpe. s. (227). Many single things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; cluster, number driven together.

To HEAP, hēpe. v. a. To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to something else.

HEAPER, hē'pŭr. s. (98). One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY, hē'pē. a. Lying in heaps.

To HEAR, hēre. v. n. (227). To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished; to listen, to hearken; to be told, to have an account.

To HEAR, hēre. v. a. To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to speak; to attend, to listen to, to

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obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.

HEARD, hĕrd. (234). The preterit of To hear.

☞ We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *beared*, and considered as regular: the short sound like *herd* is certainly the true pronunciation, and the verb is irregular. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, mark the word as I have done.

HEARER, hēre'ŭr. s. (98). One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

HEARING, hēre'ĭng. s. The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

To HEARKEN, hăr'k'n. v. n. (103) (243). To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.

HEARKENER, hăr'k'n-ŭr. s. Listener, one that harkens.

HEARSAY, hēre'sā. s. Report, rumour.

HEARSE, hĕrse. s. (234). A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.

HEART, hărt. s. (243). The muscle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; the chief part, the vital part; the inner part of any thing; courage, spirit; seat of love; affection, inclination; memory; to be not wholly averse; secret meaning, hidden intention; conscience, sense of good or ill; it is much used in composition for mind or affection.

HEART-ACH, hărt'āke. s. (355). Sorrow, pang, anguish.

HEART-BREAK, hărt'brāke. s. Overpowering sorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, hărt'brā-kŭr. s. A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, hărt'brā-kĭng. a. Overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hărt'brā-kĭng. s. Overpowering grief.

HEART-BURNED, hărt'bŭrn'd. a. Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hărt'bŭr-nĭng. s. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour; discontent, secret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, hărt'dēre. a. Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hărt'ēze. s. Quiet, tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hărt'ēz-ĭng. a. Giving quiet.

HEARTFELT, hărt'fĕlt. a. Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hărt'pēze. s. A plant.

HEART-SICK, hărt'sĭk. a. Pained in mind; mortally ill; hurt in the constitution.

HEARTS-EASE, hărts'ēze. s. A plant.

HEART-STRING, hărt'string. s. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, hărt'strŭk. a. Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-SWELLING, hărt'swĕl-lĭng. a. Rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hărt'hwōle. a. (397). With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hărt'wōōn-dĕd. a. Filled with passion of love or grief.

HEARTED, hărt'ĕd. a. Only used in composition, as hardhearted.

To HEARTEN, hăr't'n. v. a. (243). To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTH, hăr*th*. s. (243). The pavement of a room where a fire is made.

☞ Till I had inspected the Dictionaries, I could not conceive there were two pronunciations of this word; but I now find that Mr. Elphinston, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, sound the diphthong as in *earth* and *dearth*; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, give it as I have done.

HEARTILY, hăr'tĕ-lē. a. Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

HEARTINESS, hăr'tē-nĕs. s. Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.

HEARTLESS, hărt'lĕs. a. Without courage, spiritless.

HEARTLESSLY, hărt'lĕs-lē. ad. Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hărt'lĕs-nĕs. s. Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hăr'tē. a. (243). Sincere, undissembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong.

HEARTY-HALE, hăr'tē-hāle. a. Good for the heart.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

HEAT, hēte. s. (227). The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one violent action unintermitted; the state of being once hot; a course at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitations of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hēte. v. a. To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

To HEAT, hēte. v. n. To grow hot.

HEATER, hē'tŭr. s. (98). An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hē*th*. s. (227). A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK, hē *th*'kŏk. s. A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, hē*th*'pēze. s. A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE, hē*th*'rōze. s. A plant.

HEATHEN, hē'TH'n. s. (227). The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hē'TH'n. a. (103). Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hē'TH'n-ĭsh. a. Belonging to the gentiles; wild, savage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hē'TH'n-ĭsh-lē. ad. After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, hē'TH'n-ĭzm. s. Gentilism, paganism.

HEATHY, hē*th*'ē. a. Full of heath.

To HEAVE, hēve. v. a. (227). Pret. Heaved, anciently Hove; Part. Heaved or Hoven. To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.

To HEAVE, hēve. v. n. To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to raise with pain, to swell and fall; to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hēve. s. Lift, exertion or effort upwards; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.

HEAVEN, hĕv'v'n. s. (103) (234). The regions above, the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.

HEAVEN-BORN, hĕv'v'n-bŏrn. Descended from the celestial regions.

HEAVEN-BRED, hĕv'v'n-brĕd. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, hĕv'v'n-bĭlt. Built by the agency of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hĕv'v'n-dĭ-rĕk'tĕd. Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'v'n-lē. a. Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'v'n-lē. ad. In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hĕv'v'n-wărd. ad. Towards heaven.

HEAVILY, hĕv'ē-lē. ad. With great weight; grievously, afflictively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hĕv'vē-nĕs. s. The quality of being heavy, weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression; crush, affliction; deepness or richness of soil.

HEAVY, hĕv'vē. a. (234). Weighty, tending strongly to the centre; sorrowful, dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish; stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, incumbered, burdened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile, as heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as heavy roads.

HEAVY, hĕv'vē. ad. As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.

HEBDOMAD, hĕb'dō-măd. s. A week, a space of seven days.

HEBDOMADAL, hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăl. (518).
HEBDOMADARY, hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăr-ē.
Weekly; consisting of seven days.

To HEBETATE, hĕb'ē-tāte. v. a. To dull, to blunt, to stupify.

HEBETATION, hĕb-ē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

HEBETUDE, hĕb'ē-tūde. s. Dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.

HEBRAISM, hĕb'rā-ĭzm. s. (535). An Hebrew idiom.

HEBRAIST, hĕb'rā-ĭst. s. (505). A man skilled in Hebrew.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, in the quantity

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of the first syllable of this and the preceding word, and think I am not only authorized by analogy, but the best usage.

HEBRICIAN, hē-brish'ăn. s. One skilful in Hebrew.

HECATOMB, hĕk'ă-tōōm. s. A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HECTICAL, hĕk'tē-kăl. } a. Habitual, constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.
HECTICK, hĕk'tĭk. (509). }

HECTICK, hĕk'tĭk. s. An hectick fever.

HECTOR, hĕk'tŭr. s. (418) (166). A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

To HECTOR, hĕk'tŭr. v. a. To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.

To HECTOR, hĕk'tŭr. v. n. To play the bully.

HEDERACEOUS, hĕd-ĕr-ā'shŭs. a. Producing ivy.

HEDGE, hĕdje. s. A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

HEDGE, hĕdje. s. Prefixed to any word, signifies something mean.

To HEDGE, hĕdje. v. a. To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up within an enclosure; to force into a place already full.

To HEDGE, hĕdje. v. n. To shift, to hide the head.

HEDGE-BORN, hĕdje'bōrn. a. Of no known birth, meanly born.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, hĕdje-fū'mē-tŭr-ē. s. A plant.

HEDGEHOG, hĕdje'hŏg. s. An animal set with prickles like thorns in an hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, hĕdje-hĭz'zŭp. s. A species of willow-wort.—See HYSSOP.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, hĕdje-mŭs'tărd. s. A plant.

HEDGE-NOTE, hĕdje'nōte. s. A word of contempt; a low kind of poetry.

HEDGEPIG, hĕdje'pĭg. s. A young hedgehog.

HEDGE-ROW, hĕdje'rō. s. The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

HEDGE-SPARROW, hĕdje-spăr'rō. s. A sparrow that lives in bushes.

HEDGING-BILL, hĕdje'ĭng-bĭl. s. A cutting-hook used in trimming hedges.

HEDGER, hĕdje'ŭr. s. One who makes hedges.

To HEED, hēēd. v. a. (246). To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.

HEED, hēēd. s. Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.

HEEDFUL, hēēd'fŭl. a. Watchful, cautious, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.

HEEDFULLY, hēēd'fŭl-ē. ad. Attentively, carefully, cautiously.

HEEDFULNESS, hēēd'fŭl-nĕs. s. Caution, vigilance.

HEEDILY, hēēd'ē-lē. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.

HEEDINESS, hēēd'ē-nĕs. s. Caution, vigilance.

HEEDLESS, hēēd'lĕs. a. Negligent, inattentive, careless.

HEEDLESSLY, hēēd'lĕs-lē. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

HEEDLESSNESS, hēēd'lĕs-nĕs. s. Carelessness, negligence, inattention.

HEEL, hēēl. s. (246). The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; to be at the heels, to pursue closely, to follow hard; to lay by the heels, to fetter, to shackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.

To HEEL, hēēl. v. n. To dance; to lean on one side, as the ship heels.

HEELER, hēēl'ŭr. s. A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE, hēēl'pēse. s. A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

To HEEL-PIECE, hēēl'pēse. v. a. To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEFT, hĕft. s. Heaving, effort; for haft, handle.

HEGIRA, hē-jī'rā, or hĕd'jē-rā. A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July sixteenth, A. D. six hundred and twenty-two.

☞ The latter pronunciation is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Barclay, and Bailey; and the former by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry. This, I am informed, is the pronunciation of several Oriental scholars, and is not only more agreeable to the ear, but seems to fall in with those Arabic Spanish names, *Ramirez*, *Almira*, &c. as well as the Grecian *Tauchira*, *Thyatira*, *Dejanira*, &c.

HEIFER, hĕf'fŭr. s. (98) 254). A young cow.

HEIGH-HO, hī'hō. interject. An expression of slight langour and uneasiness.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mēt; pīne, pĭn;—

HEIGHT, hīte, or hāte. s. (253). Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; summit, ascent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmost degree; utmost exertion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.

☞ The first of these modes is the most general; and the last, the most agreeable to the spelling. Milton was the patron of the first, and, in his zeal for analogy, as Dr. Johnson says, spelt the word *height*. This is still the pronunciation of the vulgar, and seems at first sight the most agreeable to analogy; but though the sound of the adjective *high* is generally preserved in the abstract *height*, the *h* is always placed before the *t*, and is perfectly mute. Mr. Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *hite*.—See DROUGHT.

To HEIGHTEN, hī'tn. v. a. (103). To raise higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

HEINOUS, hā'nŭs. a. (249). Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

☞ Mr. Sheridan gives the long sound of *e* to the first syllable of this word; contrary to every Dictionary, to analogy, and, I think, the best usage; which, if I am not mistaken, always gives the first syllable of this word the sound of slender *a*.

HEINOUSLY, hā'nŭs-lē. ad. Atrociously, wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS, hā'nŭs-nĕs. s. Atrociousness, wickedness.

HEIR, āre. s. (249) 394). One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

HEIRESS, āre'ĕs. s. (99). An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, āre'lĕs. a. Without an heir.

HEIRSHIP, āre'shĭp. s. The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HEIRLOOM, āre'lōōm. s. Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

HELD, hĕld. The preterit and part. pass. of Hold.

HELIACAL, hē-lī'ă-kăl. a. Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

HELICAL, hĕl'ĭ-kăl. a. Spiral, with many circumvolutions.

HELIOCENTRICK, hē-lē-ō-sĕn'trĭk. a. Belonging to the centre of the sun.

HELIOSCOPE, hē'lē-ō-skōpe. s. A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE, hē'lē-ō-trōpe. s. A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turnsol, or sun-flower.

HELIX, hē'lĭks. A spiral line.

HELL, hĕl. s. The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place into which a taylor throws his shreds; the infernal powers.

HELLEBORE, hĕl'lē-bōre. s. Christmas flower.

HELLENISM, hĕl'lē-nĭsm. s. An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH, hĕl'lĭsh. a. Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell, belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY, hĕl'lĭsh-lē. ad. Infernally, wickedly.

HELLISHNESS, hĕl'lĭsh-nĕs. s. Wickedness, abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD, hĕl'wărd. ad. Towards hell.

HELM, hĕlm. s. A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the retort; the steerage, the rudder; the station of government.

To HELM, hĕlm. v. a. To guide, to conduct.

HELMED, hĕlm'd. a. (359). Furnished with a head-piece,

HELMET, hĕl'mĭt. s. (99). A helm, a head-piece.

To HELP, hĕlp. v. a. Preter. Helped, or Holp; Part. Helped or Holpen. To assist, to support, to aid; to remove, or advance by help; to relieve from pain or disease; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; to help to, to supply with, to furnish with.

To HELP, hĕlp. v. n. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, hĕlp. s. Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.

HELPER, hĕlp'ŭr. s. (98). An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with any thing wanted.

HELPFUL, hĕlp'fŭl. a. Useful, that which gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.

HELPLESS, hĕlp'lĕs. a. Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help.

HELPLESSLY, hĕlp'lĕs-lė. ad. Without succour.

HELPLESSNESS, hĕlp'lĕs-nĕs. s. Want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER, hĕl'tŭr-skĕl'tŭr. ad. In a hurry, without order.

HELVE, hĕlv. s. The handle of an axe.

HEM, hĕm. s. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading; the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath; interject. Hem!

To HEM, hĕm. v. a. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to border, to edge; to enclose, to environ, to confine, to shut.

To HEM, hĕm. v. n. To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMIPLEGY, hĕm'ė-plĕd-jė. s. A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE, hĕm'ė-sfēre. s. The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HEMISPHERICAL, hĕm-ė-sfĕr'ĭk-ăl. (509). } a.
HEMISPHERICK, hĕm'ė-sfĕr'ĭk. }
Half round, containing half a globe.

HEMISTICK, hė-mĭs'tĭk. s. (509). Half a verse.

"The dawn is overcast."——*Cato.*

HEMLOCK, hĕm'lŏk. s. An herb.

HEMORRHAGE, hĕm'ŏ-rădje. }
HEMORRHAGY, hĕm'ŏ-ră-jė. } s. A violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hĕm'ŏr-rŏidz. s. The piles, the emrods.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hĕm-ŏr-rŏid'ăl. a. Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, hĕmp. s. A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hĕm'p'n. a. (103). Made of hemp.

HEN, hĕn. s. The female of a house-cock; the female of any bird.

HEN-HEARTED, hĕn'hăr-tĕd. a. Dastardly, cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, hĕn'pĕkt. a. (359). Governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST, hĕn'rōōst. s. The place where the poultry rest.

HENBANE, hĕn'bāne. s. A plant.

HENCE, hĕnse. ad. or interject. From this place to another; away, to a distance; at a distance, in another place; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause, from this ground; from this source, from this original, from this store; from hence, is a vitious expression.

HENCEFORTH, hĕnse'fŏr*th*. ad. From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hĕnse-fŏr'wărd. ad. From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN, hĕnsh'măn. s. A page, an attendant.

To HEND, hĕnd. v. a. To seize, to lay hold on; to crowd, to surround.

HENDECAGON, hĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn. s. A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEPATICAL, hė-păt'ė-kăl. }
HEPATICK, hė-păt'ĭk. (509). } a. Belonging to the liver.

HEPS, hĭps. s. The fruit of the dog-rose, commonly written Hips.

HEPTAGON, hĕp'tă-gŏn. s. A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hĕp-tăg'ŏ-năl. a. Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY, hĕp'tăr-kė. s. A sevenfold government.

HER, hŭr. pron. (98). Belonging to a female; the oblique case of She.

HERS, hŭrz. pron. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before; as, such are her charms, such charms are hers.

HERALD, hĕr'ăld. s. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger.

To HERALD, hĕr'ăld. v. a. To introduce as an herald.

HERALDRY, hĕr'ăl-drė. s. The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

HERB, ĕrb. s. (394). Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan by suppressing the sound of the *h* in this word and its compound *herbage*, and have Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, on my side.

HERBACEOUS, hĕr-bā'shŭs. a. (356). Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, ĕr'bĭdje. s. (90) (394). Herbs collectively, grass, pasture; the tythe and the right of pasture.

HERBAL, hĕr'băl. s. A book containing the names and description of plants.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

HERBALIST, hĕr'bā-lĭst. s. A man skilled in herbs.

HERBARIST, hĕr'bā-rĭst, s. One skilled in herbs.

HERBELET, hĕr'bĕ-lĕt. s. A small herb.

HERBESCENT, hĕr-bĕs'sĕnt. a. (510). Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hĕr'bĭd. a. Covered with herbs.

HERBOUS, hĕr'bŭs. a. Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hĕr'bū-lĕnt. a. Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, ĕrb'wŭm-ŭn. s. (394). A woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, ĕrb'ē. a. (394). Having the nature of herbs.

HERD, hĕrd. s. A number of beasts together; a company of men in contempt or detestation; it anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition, as goat-herd.

To HERD, hĕrd. v. n. To run in herds or companies; to associate.

HERDGROOM, hĕrd'grōōm. s. A keeper of herds.

HERDMAN, hĕrd'mān. } s. (88).
HERDSMAN, hĕrdz'mān. }
One employed in tending herds.

HERE, hēre. ad. In this place; in the present state.

HEREABOUTS, hēre'ā-bŏŭts. About this place.

HEREAFTER, hēre-ăf'tŭr. ad. In a future state.

HEREAT, hēre-ăt'. ad. At this.

HEREBY, hēre-bī'. ad. By this.

HEREDITABLE, hē-rĕd'ē-tā-bl. a. Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, hĕr-ē-dĭt'ā-mĕnt. s. A law term denoting inheritance.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay place the accent on the first syllable of this word; Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick, on the second; and Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Bailey, on the third. The last accentuation is not only most agreeable to the best usage, and the most grateful to the ear, but seems to accord better with the secondary accent of the latter Latin *Hereditamenta*. See ACADEMY.

HEREDITARY, hē-rĕd'ē-tā-rē. a. Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance: descending by inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, hē-rĕd'ē-tā-rē-lē. ad. By inheritance.

HEREIN, hēre-ĭn'. ad. In this.

HEREMITICAL, hĕr-ē-mĭt'ĭk-ăl. a. Solitary, suitable to a hermit.

HEREOF, hēre-ŏf'. ad. From this, of this.—See FORTHWITH.

HEREON, hēre-ŏn'. ad. Upon this.

HEREOUT, hēre-ŏŭt'. ad. Out of this.

HERESY, hĕr'ē-sē. s. An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

HERESIARCH, hē-rē'zhē-ārk. s. (451). A leader in heresy.—See ECCLESIASTICK.

HERETICK, hĕr'ē-tĭk. s. (510). One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholick church.

HERETICAL, hē-rĕt'ē-kăl. a. Containing heresy.

HERETICALLY, hē-rĕt'ē-kăl-ē. ad. With heresy.

HERETO, hēre-tōō'. ad. To this.

HERETOFORE, hēre-tō-fōre'. ad. Formerly, anciently.

HEREUNTO, hēre-ŭn-tōō'. To this.

HEREWITH, hēre-wĭth'. ad. With this.—See FORTHWITH.

HERITABLE, hĕr'ē-tā-bl. a. Capable of being inherited.

HERITAGE, hĕr'ē-tāje. s. (90). Inheritance, devolved by succession; in divinity, the people of God.

HERMAPHRODITE, hĕr-măf'frō-dīte. s. (155). An animal uniting two sexes.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, hĕr-măf-frō-dĭt'ē-kăl. a. Partaking of both sexes.

HERMETICAL, hĕr-mĕt'ē-kăl. }
HERMETICK, hĕr-mĕt'ĭk. (509). } a.
Chymical.

HERMETICALLY, hĕr-mĕt'ē-kăl-ē. ad. According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HERMIT, hĕr'mĭt. s. A solitary, an anchoret, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion; a beadsman, one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE, hĕr'mĭt-āje. s. (90). The cell or habitation of an hermit.

HERMITESS, hĕr'mĭt-tĕs. s. A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL, hĕr-mĭt'ē-kăl. a. Suitable to a hermit.

HERN, hĕrn. s. Contracted from HERON.

HERNIA, hĕr'nē-ā. s. Any kind of rupture.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

HERO, hē'rō. s. A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.

HEROICAL, hē-rō'ē-kăl. a. Beitting an hero, heroick.

HEROICALLY, hē-rō'ē-kăl-ē. ad. After the way of an hero.

HEROICK, hē-rō'ĭk. a. Productive of heroes; noble, suitable to an hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes.

HEROICKLY, hē-rō'ĭk-lē. ad. Suitably to an hero.

HEROINE, hĕr'ō-ĭn. s. (535). A female hero.

HEROISM, hĕr'ō-ĭzm. s. (535). The qualities or character of an hero.

HERON, hĕr'ŭn. s. (166). A bird that feeds upon fish.

HERONRY, hĕr'ŭn-rē. (166). } s. A
HERONSHAW, hĕr'ŭn-shăw. } place where herons breed.

HERPES, hĕr'pēz. s. A cutaneous inflammation.

HERRING, hĕr'rĭng. s. A small sea-fish.

HERS, hŭrz, pron. The female possessive, used without its substantive; as, this is her house, this house is hers.

HERSE, hĕrse. s. A temporary monument raised over a grave; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

To HERSE, hĕrse. v. a. To put into an herse.

HERSELF, hŭr-sĕlf'. pron. The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.

HERSELIKE, hĕrse'lĭke. a. Funereal, suitable to funerals.

HESITANCY, hĕz'ē-tăn-sē. s. Dubiousness, uncertainty.

To HESITATE, hĕz'ē-tāte. v. a. To be doubtful, to delay, to pause.

HESITATION, hĕz-ē-tā'shŭn. s. Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermission of speech, want of volubility.

HEST, hĕst. s. Command, precept, injunction.

HETEROCLITE, hĕt'ĕr-ō-klīte. s. (156). Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension; any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Bailey, unite in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word; Entick alone places it on the third. Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan place an accent also on the last syllable, and make the *i* long; while Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry make it short. That the accent ought to be on the last syllable cannot be doubted, when we consider how uniformly we remove the accent higher when we anglicise Latin words by shortening them; and though the *i* in these terminations is rather ambiguous (156), it certainly inclines to the long sound which Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan have given it. —See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

HETEROCLITICAL, hĕt-ĕr-rō-klĭt'ē-kăl. a. Deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOX, hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks. a. Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.

HETEROGENEAL, hĕt-ĕr-ō-jē'nē-ăl. a. Not of the same nature, not kindred.

HETEROGENEITY, hĕt-ĕr-ō-jē-nē'ē-tē. s. Opposition of nature, contrariety of qualities; opposite or dissimilar part.

HETEROGENEOUS, hĕt-ĕr-ō-jē'nē-ŭs. a. Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.

☞ There is an affected pronunciation of this and the two preceding words, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard. The plea is, that these words are derived from the Greek, which always preserved the *gamma* hard. To produce this reason, is to expose it. What would become of our language if every word from the Greek and Latin, that had *g* in it, were so pronounced? What is most to be regretted is, that men of learning sometimes join in these pedantic deviations, which are only worthy of the lowest order of critical coxcombs.—See GYMNASTICK.

To HEW, hū. v. a. Part. Hewn or Hewed. To cut with an edged instrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell as with an axe; to form laboriously.

HEWER, hū'ŭr. s. (98). One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

HEXAGON, hĕks'ă-gŏn. s. (166). A figure of six sides or angles.

HEXAGONAL, hĕgz-ăg'ō-năl. a. (478). Having six sides.

HEXAGONY, hĕgz-ăg'gō-nē. s. (478). A figure of six angles.

HEXAMETER, hĕgz-ăm'ē-tŭr. s. (518). A verse of six feet.

HEXANGULAR, hĕgz-ăng'gū-lăr. a. Having six corners.

HEXASTICK, hĕgz-ăs'tĭk. s. (509). A poem of six lines.

HEY, hā. interject. An expression of joy.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

HEYDAY, hā'dā. interject. An expression of frolick and exultation.

HEYDAY, hā'dā. s. (269). A frolick, wildness.

HIATUS, hī-ā'tŭs. s. An aperture, a breach; the opening of the mouth by the succession of some of the vowels.

HIBERNAL, hī-bĕr'nāl. a. Belonging to the winter.

HICCOUGH, hĭk'kŭp, or hĭk'kŏf. s. A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

☞ This is one of those words which seems to have been corrupted by a laudable intention of bringing it nearer to its original. The convulsive sob was supposed to be a species of cough; but neither Junius nor Skinner mention any such derivation, and both suppose it formed from the sound it occasions. Accordingly we find, though *hiccough* is the most general orthography, *hickup* is the most usual pronunciation. Thus Butler:

"Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
"Is to forbid my pulse to move;
"My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
"Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup*."

To HICCOUGH, hĭk'kŭp. v. n. To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HICKUP, hĭk'kŭp. v. n. To sob with a convulsed stomach.

HID, hĭd.
HIDDEN, hĭd'd'n. } part. pass. of Hide.

To HIDE, hīde. v. a. Preter. Hid; Part. pass. Hid or Hidden. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

To HIDE, hīde. v. n. To lie hid, to be concealed.

HIDE-AND-SEEK, hīde-ănd-sēēk'. s. A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

HIDE, hīde. s. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

HIDEBOUND, hīde'bŏŭnd. a. A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen one from the other; in trees, being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable.

HIDEOUS, hĭd'ē-ŭs, or hĭd'jē-ŭs. a. (293). Horrible, dreadful.

HIDEOUSLY, hĭd'ē-ŭs-lē. ad. Horribly, dreadfully.

HIDEOUSNESS, hĭd'ē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Horribleness, dreadfulness.

HIDER, hī'dŭr. s. (98). He that hides.

To HIE, hī. v. n. To hasten, to go in haste.

HIERARCH, hī'ē'rārk. s. The chief of a sacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, hī-ē-rār'kē-kāl. a. Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, hī'ē-rār-kē. s. A sacred government, rank or subordination of holy beings: ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPHICK, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'ĭk. s. An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'ē-kāl. a. Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'ē-kāl-ē. ad. Emblematically.

HIEROGRAPHY, hī-ē-rŏg'grāf-ē. s. (518). Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT, hī-ĕr'ō-fānt. s. (518). One who teaches rules of religion.

To HIGGLE, hĭg'gl. v. n. (405). To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hĭg'gl-dē-pĭg'gl-dē. ad. A cant word, corrupted from higgle, which denotes any confused mass.

HIGGLER, hĭg'gl-ŭr. s. (98). One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH, hī. a. (390). A great way upwards, rising above; elevated in place, raised aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in sentiment; difficult, abstruse; boastful, ostentatious; arrogant, proud, lofty; noble, illustrious; violent, tempestuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; strong tasted; at the most perfect state, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, opposed to little, as high treason.

HIGH, hī. s. High place, elevation, superior region.

HIGH-BLEST, hī'blĕst. a. Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hī'blōne. Swelled much with wind, much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, hī'born. Of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, hī'kŭl-lŭr'd. Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hī'dē-sī'nĭng. Having great schemes.

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—nô, môve, nôr, nŏt;—tûbe, tŭb, bûll;—ŏll;—pŏŏnd;—*thin*, THIS.

HIGH-FLIER, hi'fli-ûr. s. One that carries his opinion to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, hi'flône. a. Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, hi'fli-ing. a. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HEAPED, hi'hêp'd. a. Covered with high piles.

HIGH-METTLED, hi'mêt-tl'd. (359). Proud or ardent of spirit.

HIGH-MINDED, hi'mind-êd. Proud, arrogant.

HIGH-RED, hi'rêd. Deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, hi-sé'zûn'd. Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hi-spir'it-êd. Bold, daring, insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hi-stûm'mûkt. Obstinate, lofty.

HIGH-TASTED, hi-tâs'têd. Gustful, piquant.

HIGH-VICED, hi'vis't. (560). Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hi'râwt. Accurately finished.

HIGHLAND, hi'lând. s. Mountainous regions.

HIGHLANDER, hi'lând-ûr. s. An inhabitant of mountains.

☞ We sometimes hear a most absurd pronunciation of this word taken from the Scotch, as if written *Heelander*. It is curious to observe, that while the Scotch are endeavouring to leave their own pronunciation and adopt that of the English, there are some English so capricious as to quit their own pronunciation, and adopt that which the Scotch strive carefully to avoid.

HIGHLY, hi'lê. ad. With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.

HIGHMOST, hi'môst. a. Highest, topmost.

HIGHNESS, hi'nês. s. Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings, dignity of nature, supremacy.

HIGHT, hite. Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER, hi'wâ-tûr. s. The utmost flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hi-wâ'. s. Great road, publick path.

HIGHWAYMAN, hi'wâ-mân. s. (88). A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, hil-lâr'ê-tê. s. Merriment, gayety.

HILDING, hil'ding. s. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is used likewise for a mean woman.

HILL, hil. s. An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hil'lŏk. s. A little hill.

HILLY, hil'lê. a. Full of hills, unequal in the surface.

HILT, hilt. s. The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

HIM, him. The oblique case of He.

HIMSELF, him-sêlf'. pron. In the nominative, He; in ancient authors, Itself; in the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN, hin. s. A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND, hind. a. Compar. Hinder; Superl. Hindmost. Backward, contrary in position to the face.

☞ This word, with its comparative *hinder*, and its superlative *hindmost* and *hindermost*, are sometimes corruptly pronounced with the *i* short, as in *sinn'd*; but this is so contrary to analogy as to deserve the attention of every correct speaker.

HIND, hind. s. The she to a stag; a servant; a peasant, a boor.

HINDBERRIES, hind'bêr-riz. s. The peasant's berries; the same as raspberries.

To HINDER, hin'dûr. v. a. To obstruct, to stop, to impede.

HINDER, hin'dûr. a. (515). That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hin'dûr-ânse. s. Impediment, let, stop.

HINDERER, hin'dûr-ûr. s. He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, hind'ûr-ling. s. A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hind'ûr-môst. a. Hindmost, last, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hind'môst. a. The last, the lag.

HINGE, hinje. s. (74). Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; to be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

To HINGE, hinje. v. a. To furnish with hinges; to bend as an hinge.

To HINT, hint. v. a. To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāl, fāt;—mē, mēt; pīne, pĭn;—

HINT, hĭnt. s. Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion; suggestion, intimation.

HIP, hĭp. s. The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; to have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phrase.

HIP, hĭp. s. The fruit of the briar.

To HIP, hĭp. v. a. To sprain or shoot the hips; Hip-hop, a cant word formed by the reduplication of Hop.

HIP, hĭp. interject. An exclamation, or calling to one.

HIPPISH, hĭp'pĭsh. a. A corruption of Hypochondriack.

HIPPOCENTAUR, hĭp'pō-sĕn'tâwr. s. A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, hĭp'pō-krăs. s. A medicated wine.

HIPPOGRIFF, hĭp'pō-grĭf. s. A winged horse.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hĭp-pō-pŏt'â-mŭs. s. The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, hĭp'shŏt. a. Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

HIPWORT, hĭp'wûrt. s. A plant.

To HIRE, hīre. v. a. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage himself for pay.

HIRE, hīre. s. Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing; wages paid for service.

HIRELING, hīre'lĭng. s. One who who serves for wages; a mercenary, a prostitute.

HIRELING, hīre'lĭng. a. Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.

HIRER, hīre'ûr. s. (98). One who uses any thing, paying a recompense; one who employs others, paying wages.

HIRSUTE, hĕr-sūte'. a. Rough, rugged.

HIS, hĭz. pron. possess. The masculine possessive, belonging to him; anciently its.

To HISS, hĭss. v. n. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals.

To HISS, hĭss. v. a. To condemn by hissing, to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace.

HISS, hĭss. s. The voice of a serpent; censure, expression of contempt used in theatres.

HIST, hĭst. interject. An exclamation commanding silence.

HISTORIAN, hĭs-tō'rĭ-ăn. s. A writer of facts and events.

HISTORICAL, hĭs-tŏr'ĭk-ăl. } a.
HISTORICK, hĭs-tŏr'rĭk. (509). } a.
Pertaining to history.

HISTORICALLY, hĭs-tŏr'rĭk-ăl-ē. ad. In the manner of history, by way of narration.

To HISTORIFY, hĭs-tŏr'ē-fī. v. a. To relate, to record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hĭs-tō-rē-ŏg'rā-fûr. s. An historian, a writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hĭs'tō-rē-ŏg'rā-fē. s. (518). The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, hĭs'tûr-ē. s. (557). A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY-PIECE, hĭs'tûr-ē-pēese. s. A picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, hĭs-trē-ŏn'ē-kăl. } a.
HISTRIONICK, hĭs-trē-ŏn'ĭk. (509) } a.
Befitting the stage, suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, hĭs-trē-ŏn'ē-kăl-ē. ad. Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hĭt. v. a. To strike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miss; to attain, to reach the point; to strike a ruling passion; to hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hĭt. v. n. To clash, to collide; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident; to succeed; not to miscarry; to light on.

HIT, hĭt. s. A stroke; a lucky chance.

To HITCH, hĭtsh. v. n. To catch, to move by jerks.

HITHE, hĭthe. s. A small haven to land wares out of boats.

HITHER, hĭth'ûr. ad. (98). To this place from some place; Hither and Thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this design.

HITHER, hĭth'ûr. Nearer, towards this part.

☞ This word was probably formed for the comparative of *here*; and as naturally generated the superlative *hithermost*.

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—nó, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

HITHERMOST, hĭth'ûr-môst. a. Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, hĭth'ûr-tôô. ad. To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hĭth'ûr-wârd. } ad.
HITHERWARDS, hĭth'ûr-wârdz. }
This way, towards this place.

HIVE, hîve. s. The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hîve. v. a. To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hîve. v. n. To take shelter together.

HIVER, hîve'ûr. s. (98). One who puts bees in hives.

Ho, } hô. } interject. A call, a
Hoa, } sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

HOAR, hôre. a. White; gray with age; white with frost.

HOAR-FROST, hôre'frôst. s. The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HOARD, hôrde. s. A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a treasure.

To HOARD, hôrde. v. n. To make hoards, to lay up store.

To HOARD, hôrde. v. a. To lay in hoards, to husband privily.

HOARDER, hôrd'ûr. s. (98). One that stores up in secret.

HOARHOUND, hôre'hôûnd. s. A plant.

HOARINESS, hô'rê-nês. s. The state of being whitish, the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE, hôrse. a. Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, hôrse'lê. ad. With a rough harsh voice.

HOARSENESS, hôrse'nês. s. Roughness of voice.

HOARY, hô'rê. a. White, whitish; white or gray with age; white with frost; mouldy, mossy, rusty.

To HOBBLE, hôb'bl. v. n. (405). To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly or unevenly.

HOBBLE, hôb'bl. s. Uneven awkward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hôb'bling-lê. ad. Clumsily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hôb'bê. s. A species of hawk; an Irish or Scottish horse; a stick on which boys get astride and ride; a stupid fellow.

HOBGOBLIN, hôb-gôb'lĭn. s. A sprite, a fairy.

HOBNAIL, hôb'nâle. s. A nail used in shoeing a horse.

HOBNAILED, hôb'nâl'd. a. Set with hobnails.

HOBNOB, hôb'nôb'. This is corrupted from Habnab.

HOCK, hôk. s. The joint between the knee and fetlock.

To HOCK, hôk. v. a. To disable in the hock.

HOCK, hôk. s. Old strong Rhenish.

HOCKHERB, hôk'ĕrb. s. A plant, the same with mallows.

To HOCKLE, hôk'kl. v. a. (405). To hamstring.

HOCUS-POCUS, hô'kûs-pô'kûs. s. A juggle, a cheat.

HOD, hôd. s. A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

HODMAN, hôd'mân. s. (88). A labourer that carries mortar.

HODGE-PODGE, hôdje'pôdje. s. A medley of ingredients boiled together.

HODIERNAL, hô-dê-ĕr'nâl. a. Of to-day.

HOE, hô. s. An instrument to cut up the earth.

To HOE, hô. v. a. To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, hôg. s. The general name of swine; a castrated boar; to bring hogs to a fair market, to fail of one's design.

HOGCOTE, hôg'kôt. s. A house for hogs.

HOGGEREL, hôg'grĭl. s. (99). A two-years-old ewe.

HOGHERD, hôg'hĕrd. s. A keeper of hogs.

HOGGISH, hôg'gĭsh. a. Having the qualities of an hog, brutish, selfish.

HOGGISHLY, hôg'gĭsh-lê. ad. Greedily, selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS, hôg'gĭsh-nês. s. Brutality, greediness, selfishness.

HOGSBEANS, hôgz'bênz. }
HOGSBREAD, hôgz'brĕd. } s.
HOGSMUSHROOMS, hôgz'mûsh-rôômz. Plants.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

HOGSFENNEL, hôgz'fĕn-nĕl. s. A plant.

HOGSHEAD, hôgs'hĕd. s. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons; any large barrel.

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced as if written *hog-shed*: if Dr. Johnson's derivation of this word from *hog* and *head* be a true one, this pronunciation is certainly wrong, and arises from the junction of the letters *s* and *h* in printing, which may be presumed to have occasioned a similar mispronunciation in *household* and *falsehood*, which see. Junius derives this word from the Belgic *Ockshood*, *oghshood*, or *hocksboot*. Minshew, says Skinner, derives it from *Ockshood* and *Ogshood*; but he himself is of opinion that it rather comes from the Latin *Orca*, a great seafish, an enemy to the whale, and the Belgic *hoofd*, as much as to say, *Ork's hoofd*; that is, *Orcæ caput*, an *Ork's head*.

HOGSTY, hôg'stĭ. s. The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

HOGWASH, hôg'wŏsh. s. The draff which is given to swine.

HOIDEN, hôĕ'd'n. s. (103). An ill-taught, awkward country girl.

To HOIDEN, hôĕ'd'n. v. n. To romp indecently.

To HOISE, hôĕse. } v. a. To raise
To HOIST, hôĭst. } up on high.

To HOLD, hôld. v. a. Preter. Held; Part. pass. Held or Holden. To grasp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe fast; to maintain as an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain state; to detain; to retain, to continue; to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; to hold forth, to exhibit, to hold in, to govern by the bridle, to restrain in general; to hold off, to keep at a distance; to hold on, to continue, to protract; to hold out, to extend, to stretch forth, to offer, to propose, to continue to do or suffer; to hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.

To HOLD, hôld. v. n. To stand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to stand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; to hold forth, to harangue, to speak in public; to hold in, to restrain one's self, to continue in luck; to hold off, to keep at a distance; without closing with offers; to hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted, to proceed; to hold out, to last, to endure, not to yield, not to be subdued; to hold together, to be joined, to remain in union; to hold up, to support himself, not to be foul weather, to continue the same speed.

HOLD, hôld. interject. Forbear, stop, be still.

HOLD, hôld. s. The act of seizing, gripe, grasp, seizure; something to be held, support; catch, power of seizing or keeping; prison, place of custody; power, influence; custody; Hold of a ship, all that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

HOLDER, hôl'dûr. s. (98). One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.

HOLDERFORTH, hôl-dûr-fôr*th'*. s. A haranguer, one who speaks in publick.

HOLDFAST, hôld'fâst. s. Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

HOLDING, hôld'ĭng. s. Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.

HOLE, hôle. s. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a small vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; some subterfuge or shift.

HOLIDAM, hôl'ê-dăm. s. Our blessed Lady.

HOLILY, hô'lê-lê. ad. Piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach.

HOLINESS, hô'lê-nĕs. s. Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the Pope.

HOLLA, hôl-lô'. interject. A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

HOLLAND, hôl'lând. s. (88). Fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLOW, hôl'lô. a. (327). Excavated, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not sound, not what one appears.

HOLLOW, hôl'lô. s. Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; passage, canal.

To HOLLOW, hôl'lô. v. a. To make hollow, to excavate.

To HOLLOW, hôl'lô. v. n. To shout, to hoot.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

HOLLOWLY, hŏl'lō-lė. ad. With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, dishonestly.

HOLLOWNESS, hŏl'lō-nės. s. Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, insincerity, treachery.

HOLLOWROOT, hŏl'lō-rōōt. s. A plant.

HOLLY, hŏl'lė. s. A tree.

HOLLYHOCK, hŏl'lė-hŏk. s. Rose-mallow.

HOLLYROSE, hŏl'lė-rōze. s. A plant.

HOLOCAUST, hŏl'ō-kawst. s. A burnt sacrifice.

HOLP, hōlp. The old preterit and part. passive of Help.

HOLPEN, hŏl'p'n. (103). The old part. passive of Help.

HOLSTER, hōl'stŭr. s. (98). A case for a horseman's pistol.

HOLY, hō'lė. a. Good, pious, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hō'lė-*thŭrz*'dā. s. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WEEK, hō'lė-wēēk'. s. The week before Easter.

HOLY-DAY, hŏl'ė-dā. s. The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes seldom.

HOMAGE, hŏm'āje. s. (90). Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; obeisance, respect paid by external action.

HOMAGER, hŏm'ā-jŭr. s. (98). One who holds by homage of some superior lord.

HOME, hōme. s. His own house, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of constant residence; united to a substantive, it signifies domestick.

HOME, hōme. ad. To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; united to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HOMEBORN, hōme'bōrn. a. Native, natural; domestick, not foreign.

HOMEBRED, hōme'brĕd. a. Bred at home, not polished by travel; plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.

HOMEFELT, hōme'fĕlt. a. Inward, private.

HOMELILY, hōme'lė-lė. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

HOMELINESS, hōme'lė-nės. s. Plainness, rudeness.

HOMELY, hōme'lė. a. Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.

HOMEMADE, hōme'māde. ad. Made at home.

HOMER, hō'mŭr. s. (98). A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

HOMESPUN, hōme'spŭn. a. Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufactories; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hōme'stāll. } s. (406).
HOMESTEAD, hōme'stĕd. }
The place of the house.

HOMEWARD, hōme'wărd. (88). } ad.
HOMEWARDS, hōme'wărdz. }
Towards home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDE, hŏm'ė-side. s. Murder, manslaying; destruction; a murderer, a manslayer.

HOMICIDAL, hŏm-ė-sī'dăl. a. Murderous, bloody.

HOMILETICAL, hŏm-ė-lĕt'ĭk-ăl. a. Social, conversible.

HOMILY, hŏm'ė-lė. A discourse read to a congregation.

HOMOGENEAL, hō-mō-jė'nė-ăl. } a.
HOMOGENEOUS, hō-mō-jė-nė-ŭs. }
Having the same nature or principles.

☞ For the true pronunciation of the *g* in these words, see HETEROGENEOUS.

HOMOGENEALNESS, hō-mō-jė'nė-ăl-nės. }
HOMOGENEITY, hō-mō-jė-nė'ė-tė. } s.
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hō-mō-jė'nė-ŭs-nės. }
Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.

HOMOGENY, hō-mŏd'jė-nė. s. (518). Joint nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, hō-mŏl'ō-gŭs. a. Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS, hō-mŏn'ė-mŭs. a. Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMONYMY, hō-mŏn'ė-mė. s. (518). Equivocation, ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS, hō-mŏt'tō-nŭs. a. (518). Equitable, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state and declension.

HONE, hōne. s. A whetstone for a razor.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

HONEST, ŏn'nĕst. a. (394). Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.

HONESTLY, ŏn'nĕst-lė. ad. Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.

HONESTY, ŏn'nĕs-tė. s. Justice, truth, virtue, purity.

HONIED, hŭn'nĭd. a. (283). Covered with honey; sweet, luscious.

HONEY, hŭn'nė. s. (165). A thick, viscous, luscious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet, sweetness.

HONEY-BAG, hŭn'nė-băg. s. The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

HONEY-COMB, hŭn'nė-kōme. s. The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

HONEY-COMBED, hŭn'nė-kōm'd. a. Flawed with little cavities.

HONEY-DEW, hŭn'nė-dū. s. Sweet dew.

HONEY-FLOWER, hŭn'nė-flŏŭ-ŭr. s. A plant.

HONEY-GNAT, hŭn'nė-năt. s. An insect.

HONEY-MOON, hŭn'nė-mōōn. s. The first month after marriage

HONEY-SUCKLE, hŭn'nė-sŭk-kl. s. Woodbine.

HONEYLESS, hŭn'nė-lĕs. a. Without honey.

HONEY-WORT, hŭn'nė-wŭrt. s. A plant.

HONORARY, ŏn'nŭr-ă-rė. a. (557). Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HONOUR, ŏn'nŭr. s. (394). Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory, boast; publick mark of respect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

☞ This word, and its companion *favour*, the two servile attendants on cards and notes of fashion, have so generally dropped the *u*, that to spell these words with that letter is looked upon as *gauche* and rustic in the extreme. In vain did Dr. Johnson enter his protest against the innovation; in vain did he tell us, that the sound of the word required the *u*, as well as its derivation from the Latin through the French: the sentence seems to have been passed, and we now hardly ever find these words with this vowel but in our Dictionaries. But though I am a declared enemy to all needless innovation, I see no inconvenience in spelling these words in the fashionable manner; there is no reason for preserving the *u* in *honour* and *favour*, that does not hold good for the preservation of the same letter in *errour*, *authour*, and a hundred others: and with respect to the pronunciation of these words without the *u*, while we have so many words where the *o* sounds *u*, even when the accent is on it, as *honey*, *money*, &c. we need not be in much pain for the sound of *u* in words of this termination, where the final *r* brings all the unaccented vowels to the same level; that is, to the short sound of *u*.—See *Principles*, No. 418.

TO HONOUR, ŏn'nŭr. v. a. (314). To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.

HONOURABLE, ŏn'nŭr-ă-bl. a. Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit; equitable.

HONOURABLENESS, ŏn'nŭr-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

HONOURABLY, ŏn'nŭr-ă-blė. ad. With tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously; reputably, with exemption from reproach.

HONOURER, ŏn'nŭr-rŭr. s. (98). One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, hŭd. (307). In composition, denotes quality, character, as knighthood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, hŭd. s. The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

TO HOOD, hŭd. v. a. To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

HOODMAN'S-BLIND, hŭd'mănz-blind. s. A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.

TO HOODWINK, hŭd'wink. v. a. To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive to impose upon.

HOOF, hōōf. s. (306). The hard horney substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

HOOK, hōōk. s. (306). Any thing bent so as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, an

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

with which the fish is pierced; a snare, a trap; a sickle to reap corn; an iron to sieze the meat in the caldron; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.

To Hook, hŏŏk. v. a. To catch with a hook; to entrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook, to be drawn by force or artifice.

Hooked, hŏŏk'ĕd. a. (366). Bent, curvated.

Hookedness. hŏŏk'ĕd-nĕs. s. State of being bent like a hook.

Hooknosed, hŏŏk'nōz'd'. a. Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

Hoop, hŏŏp. s. (306). Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.

To Hoop, hŏŏp. v. a. To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround.

To Hoop, hŏŏp. v. n. To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

Hooper, hŏŏ'pŭr. s. (98). A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

Hooping-cough, hŏŏ-pĭng-kŏf'. s. A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To Hoot, hŏŏt. v. n. (306). To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

To Hoot, hŏŏt. v. a. To drive with noise and shouts.

Hoot, hŏŏt. s. Clamour, shout.

To Hop, hŏp. v. n. To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.

Hop, hŏp. s. A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.

Hop, hŏp. s. A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

To Hop, hŏp. v. a. To impregnate with hops.

Hope, hōpe, s. Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

To Hope, hōpe. v. n. To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

To Hope, hōpe. v. a. To expect with desire.

Hopeful, hōpe'fŭl. a. Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

Hopefully, hōpe'fŭl-ē. ad. In such a manner as to raise hope; with hope.

Hopefulness, hōpe'fŭl-nĕs. s. Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.

Hopeless, hōpe'lĕs. a. Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

Hoper, hō'pŭr. s. (98). One that has pleasing expectations.

Hopingly, hō'pĭng-lē. ad. With hope, with expectations of good.

Hopper, hŏp'pŭr. s. (98). He who hops or jumps on one leg.

Hopper, hŏp'pŭr. s. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.

Hoppers, hŏp'pŭrz. s. A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

Horal, hō'răl. a. Relating to the hour.

Horary, hō'rā-rē. a. Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

Horde, hŏrde. s. A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

Horizon, hō-rī'zŏn. s. (503). The line that terminates the view.

☞ This word was, till of late years, universally pronounced, in prose, with the accent on the first syllable; and Shakespeare, says Dr. Johnson, has improperly placed it so in verse:

.....“ When the morning sun shall raise his car
“ Above the borders of this *horizon*,
“ We'll forwards towards Warwick and his mates.”

With respect to the propriety of this pronunciation it may be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more agreeable to the genuine analogy of English orthoëpy, than placing the accent on the first syllable of a trisyllable, when the middle syllable does not end with a consonant. (503). But another rule almost as constantly counteracts this analogy: when the word is perfectly Latin or Greek, and the accent is on the penultimate, then we generally follow the accentuation of those languages. Poets have so universally placed the accent on the second syllable of this word, and this pronunciation has so classical an air as to render the other accentuation vulgar.

Horizontal, hŏr-ē-zŏn'tăl. a. Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

Horizontally, hŏr-ē-zŏn'tăl-ē. ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt; pīne, pĭn;

HORN, hôrn. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind-musick made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or mining moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBEAK, hôrn'bêk. } s. A kind
HORNFISH, hôrn'fish. } of fish.

HORNBEAM, hôrn'bême. s. A tree.

HORNBOOK, hôrn'bôôk. s. The first book for children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HORNED, hôr'nĕd. a. Furnished with horns.

HORNER, hôr'nûr. s. (98). One that works in horn, and sells horn.

HORNET, hôr'nĕt. s. (99). A very large strong stinging fly.

HORNFOOT, hôrn'fût. a. Hoofed.

HORNOWL, hôrn'oul. s. A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, hôrn'pipe. s. A dance.

HORNSTONE, hôrn'stône. s. A kind of blue stone.

HORNWORK, hôrn'wûrk. s. A kind of angular fortification.

HORNY, hôr'nê. a. Made of horn; resembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hô-rŏg'grâ-fê. (518). An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hôr'ô-lôdje. } s.
HOROLOGY, hô-rôl'ô-jê. (518). } An instrument that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hour-glass.

HOROMETRY, hô-rôm'ê-trê. s. (518). The art of measuring hours.

HOROSCOPE, hôr'rô-skôpe. s. The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRIBLE, hôr'rê-bl. a. (160). Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

☞ This word is often pronounced so as to confound the *i* with *u*, as if written *horrŭble*; but this must be avoided as coarse and vulgar.

HORRIBLENESS, hôr'rê-bl-nês. s. Dreadfulness, hideousness, terribleness.

HORRIBLY, hôr'rê-blê. ad. Dreadfully; hideously; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, hôr'rĭd. a. Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged.

HORRIDNESS, hôr'rĭd-nês. s. Hideousness, enormity.

HORRIFICK, hôr-rĭf'ĭk. a. (509). Causing horrour.

HORRISONOUS, hôr-rĭs'sô-nûs. a. Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, hôr'rûr. s. (314). Terror mixed with detestation; gloom, dreariness; in medicine, such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

HORSE, hôrse. s. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught, and carriage; it is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry; something on which any thing is supported; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment; joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse, as a horse-face, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hôrse. v. a. To mount upon a horse; to carry one on the back; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hôrs'bâk. s. The seat of the rider, the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBEAN, hôrs'bêne. s. A small bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, hôrs'blôk. s. A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hôrs'bôte. s. A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hôrs'bôê. s. A boy employed in dressing horses, a stable-boy.

HORSEBREAKER, hôrs'brâ-kûr. s. One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESNUT, hôrs'tshês-nût. s. A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hôrs'kôr-sûr. s. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race; a dealer in horses.

HORSECRAB, hôrs'krâb. s. A kind of fish.

HORSECUCUMBER, hôrs-kû'kŭm-bûr. s. See CUCUMBER. A plant.

HORSEDUNG, hôrs'dŭng. s. The excrement of horses.

HORSEEMMET, hôrs'ĕm-mĕt. s. Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hôrs'flĕsh. s. The flesh of horses.

HORSEFLY, hôrs'flî. s. A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hôrs'fût. s. An herb. The same with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR, hôrs'hâre. s. The hair of horses.

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HORSEHEEL, hŏrs'hēēl. s. An herb.

HORSELAUGH, hŏrs'lăf. s. A loud violent rude laugh.

HORSELEECH, hŏrs'lēētsh. s. A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

HORSELITTER, hŏrs'lĭt-tŭr. s. A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.

HORSEMAN, hŏrs'măn. s. (88). One skilled in riding; one that serves in wars on horseback; a rider, a man on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP, hŏrs'măn-shĭp. s. The art of riding, the art of managing a horse.

HORSEMATCH, hŏrs'mătsh. s. A bird.

HORSEMEAT, hŏrs'mēte. s. Provender.

HORSEMINT, hŏrs'mĭnt. s. A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUSCLE, hŏrs'mŭs-sl. s. (405). A large muscle.

HORSEPLAY, hŏrs'plā. s. Coarse, rough, rugged play.

HORSEPOND, hŏrs'pŏnd. s. A pond for horses.

HORSERACE, hŏrs'rāse. s. A match of horses in running.

HORSERADISH, hŏrs'răd-ĭsh. s. A root acrid and biting, a species of scurvygrass.

HORSESHOE, hŏrs'shōō. s. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses; an herb.

HORSESTEALER, hŏrs'stē-lŭr. s. A thief who takes away horses.

HORSETAIL, hŏrs'tāle. s. A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hŏrs'tŭng. s. An herb.

HORSEWAY, hŏrs'wā. s. A broad way by which horses may travel.

HORTATION, hŏr-tā'shŭn. s. The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE, hŏr'tā-tĭv. s. Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.

HORTATORY, hŏr'tā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Encouraging, animating, advising to any thing. For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK.

HORTICULTURE, hŏr'tē-kŭl-tshŭre. s. The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, hŏr'tshŭ-lăn. a. (461). Belonging to a garden.

HOSANNA, hō-zăn'nă. s. (92). An exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, hōze. s. Breeches; stockings, covering for the legs.

HOSIER, hō'zhŭr. s. (283). One who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, hŏs'pē-tă-bl. a. Giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, hŏs'pē-tă-blē. ad. With kindness to strangers.

HOSPITAL, ŏs'pē-tăl. s. (394). A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; a place for shelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hŏs-pē-tăl'ē-tē. s. The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOST, hōst. s. One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers assembled for war; any great number; the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman Church.

To HOST, hōst. v. n. To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muster.

HOSTAGE, hŏs'tăje. s. (90). One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, hŏ-tĕl'. s. A genteel inn.

☞ This word is now universally pronounced and written without the *s*.

HOSTELRY, hŏ'tĕl-rē. The same as Hostel.

HOSTESS, hōst'ĕs. s. A female host, a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hōst'ĕs-shĭp. s. The character of an hostess.

HOSTILE, hŏs'tĭl. a. (140). Adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY, hŏs-tĭl'ē-tē. s. The practices of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.

HOSTLER, ŏs'lŭr. s. (394) (472). One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOT, hŏt. a. Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in desire; piquant, acrid.

HOTBED, hŏt'bĕd. s. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED, hŏt'brānd. a. (359). Violent, vehement, furious.

HOTCOCKLES, hŏt-kŏk'klz. s. (405). A child's play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HOTHEADED, hŏt'hĕd-ĕd. a. Vehement, violent, passionate.

HOTHOUSE, hŏt'hŏuse. s. A bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and pre-

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(559).—Pāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

served for the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hŏt'lē. ad. With heat; violently, vehemently; lustfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hŏt'mŏŭTH'd. a. Headstrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hŏt'nĕs. s. Heat, violence, fury.

HOTCHPOTCH, hŏdje'pŏdje. s. A mingled hash, a mixture.

HOTSPUR, hŏt'spûr. s. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hŏt'spûr'd. a. (359). Vehement, rash, heady.

HOVE, hōve. The preterit of Heave.

HOVEL, hŏv'il. s. (99). A shed open on the sides, and covered over-head; a mean habitation, a cottage.

HOVEN, hō'v'n. Part. passive. (103). Raised, swelled, tumefied.

To HOVER, hŭv'ûr. v. n. (165). To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

☞ The first syllable of this word is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, so as to rhyme with the first of *Novel*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with the first of *cover*, *lover*, &c. The last is, in my opinion, the most correct.

HOUGH, hŏk. s. (392). The lower part of the thigh.

To HOUGH, hŏk. v. a. (392). To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to cut up with an hough or hoe.

HOUND, hŏŭnd. s. (313). A dog used in the chace.

To HOUND, hŏŭnd. v. a. To set on the chace; to hunt, to pursue.

HOUNDFISH, hŏŭnd'fĭsh. s. A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTONGUE, hŏŭndz'tŭng. s. A plant.

HOUR, ŏûr. s. (394) (313). The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOURGLASS, ŏûr'glăs. s. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY, ŏûr'lē. a. Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

HOURLY, ŏûr'lē. ad. Every hour, frequently.

HOURPLATE, ŏûr'plāte. s. The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE, hŏŭse. s. (313). A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or studious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.

To HOUSE, hŏŭze. v. a. (437). To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.

To HOUSE, hŏŭze. v. n. To take shelter, to keep the abode, to reside, to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hŏŭs'brā-kûr. s. Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hŏŭs'brā-kĭng. s. Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, hŏŭs'dŏg. s. A mastiff kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, hŏŭs'hōld. s. A family living together; family life, domestick management; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick, belonging to the family.

☞ This word is sometimes corruptly spelt without the final *e* in *house*; and by the economy of typography, the *s* being joined to the *h*, the word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *how-shold*.—See FALSEHOOD and HOGSHEAD.

HOUSEHOLDER, hŏŭs'hōl-dûr. s. Master of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hŏŭs'hōld-stŭf. s. Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, hŏŭs'kēēpûr. s. Householder, master of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hŏŭs'kēēp-ĭng. a. Domestick, useful to a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, hŏŭs'kēēp-ĭng. s. The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSEL, hŏŭ'zĕl. s. The Holy Eucharist. Obsolete.

To HOUSEL, hŏŭ'zĕl. v. a. To give or receive the Eucharist; Obsolete.

HOUSELEEK, hŏŭs'lēēk. s. A plant.

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—nò, môve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

HOUSELESS, hôûz'lès. s. (467). Without abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hôûs'màde. s. A maid employed to keep the house clean.

HOUSEROOM, hôûs'rôôm. s. (467). Place in a house.

HOUSESNAIL, hôûs'snàle. s. A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, hôûs'wàr-mîng. s. A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, hûz'wîf. s. (144). The mistress of a family: a female economist; one skilled in female business.

HOUSEWIFELY, hûz'wîf-lè. a. Skilled in the acts of becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY, hûz'wîf-lè. ad. With the economy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, hûz'wîf-rè. s. Domestick or female business, management, female economy.

HOUSING, hôû'zîng. s. Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOW, hôû. ad. (223). In what manner, to what degree; for what reason, from what cause; by what means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.

HOWBEIT, hôû-bè'ît. ad. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.

HOWD'YE, hôû'dè-yè. How do ye? In what state is your health.

HOWEVER, hôû-èv'vûr. ad. In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

TO HOWL, hôûl. v. n. (223). To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a belluine cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL, hôûl. s. The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horrour.

HOWSOEVER, hôû-sô-èv'vûr. ad. In what manner soever; although.

HOY, hôè. s. (329). A large boat, sometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, hûb'bûb. s. A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, hûk'kâ-bâk. s. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACKED, hûk'kl-bâkt. a. Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, hûk'kl-bône. s. The hip-bone.

HUCKSTER, hûks'tûr. (98). } s. One
HUCKSTERER, hûks'tûr-ûr. } who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.

TO HUCKSTER, hûks'tûr. v. n. To deal in petty bargains.

TO HUDDLE, hûd'dl. v. a. (405). To dress up close so as not to be discovered, to mobble; to be put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.

TO HUDDLE, hûd'dl. v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hûd'dl. s. (405). Crowd, tumult, confusion.

HUE, hû. s. (335). Colour, die; a clamour, a legal pursuit. It is commonly joined with *cry*, as to raise a *Hue and Cry* after a robber.

HUFF, hûf. s. Swell of sudden anger.

TO HUFF, hûf. v. a. To swell, to puff; to hector, to treat with insolence and arrogance.

TO HUFF, hûf. v. a. To bluster, to storm, to bounce.

HUFFISH, hûf'fish. a. Arrogant, insolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, hûf'fish-lè. ad. With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, hûf'fish-nès. s. Petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.

TO HUG, hûg. v. a. To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.

HUG, hûg. s. Close embrace.

HUGE, hûje. a. Vast, immense; great even to deformity.

HUGELY, hûje'lè. ad. Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hûje'nès. s. Enormous bulk, greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER, hûg'gûr-mûg-gûr. s. Secresy, bye-place. A cant word.

HULK, hûlk. s. The body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, hûl. s. The husk or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ship, the hulk.

HULLY, hûl'lè. a. Husky, full of hulls.

TO HUM, hûm. v. a. To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

☞ "But when from thence the hen he draws,
"Amaz'd spectators *hum* applause."
Gay's Fable of the Jugglers.

There is a vulgar sense of this word, which, though it has not found a place in any Dictionary, has perhaps as good a title to it as *Bamboozle*, with which it is synonimous.

HUM, hŭm. s. The noise of bees or insects; the noise of bustling crowds; any low dull noise; a pause with an articulate sound; an expression of applause.

HUM, hŭm. interject. A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, hū'mān. a. (88). Having the qualities of a man.

HUMANE, hū-mānē'. a. Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.

HUMANELY, hū-mānē'lē. ad. Kindly, with good nature.

HUMANIST, hū'mā-nĭst. s. A philologer, a grammarian.

HUMANITY, hū-mān'ē-tē. s. The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philology, grammatical studies.

To HUMANIZE, hū'mān-īze. v. a. To soften, to make susceptive of tenderness or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, hū-mān-kīnd'. s. The race of man.

HUMANLY, hū'mān-lē. ad. After the notions of men; kindly, with good nature.

HUMBIRD, hŭm'bŭrd. s. The humming bird.

HUMBLE, ŭm'bl. a. (394) (405). Not proud, modest, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.

To HUMBLE, ŭm'bl. v. a. To make humble, to make submissive; to crush, to break, to subdue; to make to condescend; to bring down from an height.

HUMBLEBEE, ŭm'bl-bēē. s. A buzzing wild bee; an herb.

HUMBLENESS, ŭm'bl-nĕs. s. Humility, absence of pride.

HUMBLER, ŭm'bl-ŭr. s. (98). One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, ŭm'bl-mŏŭTHd'. a. Mild, meek.

HUMBLEPLANT, ŭm'bl-plānt. s. A species of sensitive plant.

HUMBLES, ŭm'blz. s. (405). Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLY, ŭm'blē. ad. With humility; without elevation.

HUMDRUM, hŭm'drŭm. a. Dull, dronish, stupid.

To HUMECT, hū-mĕkt'. } v. a.
To HUMECTATE, hū-mĕk'tāte. }
To wet, to moisten. Little used.

HUMECTATION, hū-mĕk-tā'shŭn. s. The act of wetting, moistening.

HUMERAL, hū'mĕ-rāl. a. Belonging to the shoulder.

HUMID, hū'mĭd. Wet, moist, watery.

HUMIDITY, hū-mĭd'ē-tē. s. Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

HUMILIATION, hū-mĭl-ē-ā'shŭn. s. Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, hū-mĭl'ē-tē. s. Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.

HUMMER, hŭm'mŭr. One that hums.

HUMORAL, yū'mō-rŭl. a. (88) (394). Proceeding from humours.

HUMORIST, yū'mŭr-ĭst. s. One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.

☞ This word is often, though improperly, used for a jocular person.

HUMOROUS, yū'mŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasant, jocular.

HUMOROUSLY, yū'mŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. Merrily, jocosely; with caprice, with whim.

HUMOROUSNESS, yū'mŭr-ŭs-nĕs. s. Fickleness, capricious levity.

HUMORSOME, yū'mŭr-sŭm. a. Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, yū'mŭr-sŭm-lē. ad. Peevishly, petulantly.

HUMOUR, yū'mŭr. s. (314) (394). Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocularity, merriment; diseased or morbid disposition; petulance, peevishness; a trick, caprice, whim, predominant inclination.

To HUMOUR, yū'mŭr. v. a. To gratify, to soothe by compliance, to fit, to comply with.

HUMP, hŭmp. s. A crooked back.

HUMPBACK, hŭmp'bāk. s. Crooked back, high shoulders.

HUMPBACKED, hŭmp'bākt. a. Having a crooked back.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To HUNCH, hŭnsh, v. a. To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.

HUNCHBACKED, hŭnsh'bakt. a. (359). Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, hŭn'drĕd, or hŭn'dŭrd. a. Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

☞ This word has a solemn and a colloquial pronunciation. In poetry and oratory, the first mode is best; on other occasions, the last.

HUNDRED, hŭn'drĕd. s. (417). The number of ten multiplied by ten; a company or body consisting of an hundred; a canton or division of a county, consisting originally of tythings.

HUNDREDTH, hŭn'drĕd*th*. a. The ordinal of an hundred.

HUNG, hŭng. The preterit and part. pass. of Hang.

HUNGER, hŭng'gŭr. s. (409). Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.

To HUNGER, hŭng'gŭr. v. n. (98). To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.

HUNGERBIT, hŭng'gŭr-bĭt.
HUNGERBITTEN, hŭng'gŭr-bĭt-t'n. } a. (103). Pained or weakened with hunger.

HUNGERLY, hŭng'gŭr-lė. a. Hungry, in want of nourishment.

HUNGERLY, hŭng'gŭr-lė. ad. With keen appetite.

HUNGERSTARVED, hŭng'gŭr-stărv'd'. a. Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.

HUNGERED, hŭng'gŭr'd. a. (359). Pinched by want of food.

HUNGRILY, hŭng'grė-lė. ad. With keen appetite.

HUNGRY, hŭng'grė. a. Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolifick, greedy.

HUNKS, hŭngks. s. A covetous sordid wretch, a miser.

To HUNT, hŭnt. v. a. To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chace.

To HUNT, hŭnt. v. n. To follow the chace; to pursue or search.

HUNT, hŭnt. s. A pack of hounds; a chace; pursuit.

HUNTER, hŭn'tŭr. s. One who chaces animals for pastime; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

HUNTINGHORN, hŭn'tĭng-hŏrn. a. A bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds.

HUNTRESS, hŭn'trĕs. s. A woman that follows the chace.

HUNTSMAN, hŭnts'măn. s. (38). One who delights in the chace; the servant whose office it is to manage the chace.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hŭnts'măn-shĭp. s. The qualifications of a hunter.

HURDLE, hŭr'dl. s. (405). A texture of sticks woven together.

HURDS, hŭrdz. s. The refuse of hemp or flax.

To HURL, hŭrl. v. a. To throw with violence, to drive impetuously; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.

HURL, hŭrl. s. Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.

HURLBAT, hŭrl'bat. s. Whirlbat.

HURLER, hŭr'lŭr. s. One that plays at hurling.

HURLY, hŭr'lė.
HURLYBURLY, hŭr'lė-bŭr-lė. } s. Tumult, commotion, bustle.

HURRICANE, hŭr'rė-kăn.
HURRICANO, hŭr-rė-kā'nō. } s. A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

To HURRY, hŭr'rė. v. a. To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion.

To HURRY, hŭr'rė. v. n. To move on with precipitation.

HURRY, hŭr'rė. s. Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haste.

To HURT, hŭrt. v. a. Preter. I Hurt; Part. pass. I have hurt. To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm.

HURT, hŭrt. s. Harm, mischief; wound or bruise.

HURTER, hŭrt'ŭr. s. One that does harm.

HURTFUL, hŭrt'fŭl. a. Mischievous, pernicious.

HURTFULLY, hŭrt'fŭl-ė. ad. Mischievously, perniciously.

HURTFULNESS, hŭrt'fŭl-nĕs. s. Mischievousness, perniciousness.

To HURTLE, hŭr'tl. v. n. (405). To skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle.

HURTLEBERRY, hŭr'tl-bĕr-ė. s. Bilberry.

HURTLESS, hŭrt'lĕs. a. Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY, hŭrt'lĕs-lė. ad. Without harm.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

HURTLESSNESS, hûrt'lĕs-nĕs. s. Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, hŭz'bŭnd. s. (88). The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an economist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.

To HUSBAND, hŭz'bŭnd. v. a. To supply with an husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HUSBANDLESS, hŭz'bŭnd-lĕs. a. Without a husband.

HUSBANDLY, hŭz'bŭnd-lē. a. Frugal, thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, hŭz'bŭnd-măn. s. One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, hŭz'bŭn-drē. s. Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony; care of domestick affairs.

HUSH, hŭsh. interject. Silence! be still! no noise!

HUSH, hŭsh. a. Still, silent, quiet.

To HUSH, hŭsh. v. a. To still, to silence, to quiet, to appease.

HUSHMONEY, hŭsh'măn-ē. s. A bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, hŭsk. s. The outmost integument of some sorts of fruit.

To HUSK, hŭsk. v. a. To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED, hŭs'kĕd. a. (366). Bearing a husk, covered with a husk.

HUSKY, hŭs'kē. a. Abounding in husks.

HUSSY, hŭz'zē. s. A sorry or bad woman.

HUSTINGS, hŭs'tĭngz. s. A council, a court held.

To HUSTLE, hŭs'sl. v. a. (472). To shake together.

HUSWIFE, hŭz'zĭf. s. (144). A bad manager, a sorry woman; an economist, a thrifty woman.

To HUSWIFE, hŭz'zĭf. v. a. To manage with economy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, hŭz'zĭf-rē. s. Management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women.

HUT, hŭt. s. A poor cottage.

HUTCH, hŭtsh. s. A corn chest.

To HUZZ, hŭz. v. n. To buzz, to murmur.

HUZZA, hŭz-zâ'. interject. (174). A shout, a cry of acclamation.

To HUZZA, hŭz-zâ'. v. n. To utter acclamation.

To HUZZA, hŭz-zâ'. v. a. To receive with acclamation.

HYACINTH, hī'â-sĭnth. s. A plant; a kind of precious stone.

HYACINTHINE, hī-â-sĭn'thĭn. a. (140). Made of hyacinths.

HYADES, hī'â-dēz. } s. A watery
HYADS, hī'ădz. (186). } constellation.

HYALINE, hī'â-līn. a. (150). Glassy, crystalline.

HYBRIDOUS, hĭb'brē-dŭs. a. Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.

HYDATIDES, hī-dăt'ē-dēz. s. (187). Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropsical persons.

HYDRA, hī'drâ. s. A monster with many heads, slain by Hercules.

HYDRAGOGUES, hī'drâ-gŏgz. s. (187). Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAULICAL, hī-drâw'lē-kâl. } a.
HYDRAULICK, hī-drâw'lĭk. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAULICKS, hī-drâw'lĭks. s. (187). The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, hī'drō-sēle. s. (180). A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hī-drō-sĕf'fâ-lŭs. s. A dropsy in the head.

HYDROGRAPHER, hī-drŏg'grâ-fŭr. s. One who draws maps of the sea.

HYDROGRAPHY, hī'drŏg'grâ-fē. s. (518). Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY, hī'drō-măn-sē. s. (519). Prediction by water.

HYDROMEL, hī'drō-mĕl. s. (180). Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, hī-drŏm'mē-tŭr. s. (518). An instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDROMETRY, hī-drŏm'mē-trē. s. The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, hī-drō-fō'bē-â. s. Dread of water.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word; for my reasons, see *Cyclopædia*, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Entick, Mr. Barclay, and Dr.

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Johnson, are uniformly for the antepenultimate accent.

HYDROPICAL, hi-drŏp'ė-kăl. } a.
HYDROPICK hi-drŏp'ik. }
Dropsical, diseased with extravasated water.

HYDROSTATICAL, hi-drŏ-stăt'ė-kăl. a. Relating to Hydrostaticks, taught by hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hi-drŏ-stăt'ė-kăl-ė ad. According to hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICKS, hi-drŏ-stăt'iks. s. The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICKS, hi-drŏt'iks. s. Purgers of water or phlegm.

HYEMAL, hi-ė'măl. a. Belonging to winter.

HYEN, hi'ėn. } s. An animal
HYENA, hi-ė'nă. } like a wolf.

HYGROMETER, hi-grŏm'mė-tŭr. s. (187). An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGROSCOPE, hi'grŏ-skŏpe. s. An instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYM, him. s. A species of dog.

HYMEN, hi'mėn. s. The god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

HYMENEAL, hi-mė-nė'ăl. } s. A
HYMENEAN, hi-mė-nė'ăn. } marriage song.

HYMENEAL, hi-mė-nė'ăl. } a. Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENEAN, hi-mė-nė'ăn. }

☞ In these compounds of *Hymen*, Mr. Sheridan has shortened the *i* in the first syllable; but though I think this tendency of the secondary accent to shorten the vowel perfectly agreeable to analogy, yet *y* has so frequently the sound of the long *i* that it seems, in this case and some others, to counteract that tendency, nor can any other reason be given why the same letter in *hyperbolical* and *hypercritic* should be long as Mr. Sheridan has properly marked them. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Perry, by their notation, seem of the same opinion.

HYMN, him. s. An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

To HYMN, him. v. a. To praise in song, to worship with hymns.

To HYMN, him. v. n. To sing songs of adoration.

HYMNICK, him'nik. a. Relating to hymns.

HYMNING, him'ning. p. a. (411). Celebrating in hymns.

To HYP, hip. v. a. To make melancholy, to dispirit.

HYPALLAGE, hi-păl'lă-jė. s. A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, hi'pŭr. s. Injudiciously used by *Prior* for a hypercritick.

HYPERBOLA, hi-pėr'bŏ-lă. s. (187). A term in mathematicks.

HYPERBOLE, hi-pėr'bŏ-lė s. (187). A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.

☞ None of our orthöepists but Dr. Johnson accent this word on the first syllable; and that he should do so is the more surprising, as all his poetical authorities adopt a different pronunciation:

"*Hyperboles*, so daring and so bold,
"Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules con-
"troll'd." *Granville.*

HYPERBOLICAL, hi-pėr-bŏl'ė-kăl. } a.
HYPERBOLICK, hi-pėr-bŏl'ik. }
Belonging to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hi-pėr-bŏl'ė-kăl-lė. ad. (509). In form of a hyperbole; with exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIFORM, hi-pėr-bŏl'ė-fŏrm. a. Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN, hi-pėr-bŏ'rė-ăn. a. Northern.

HYPERCRITICK, hi-pėr-krit'ik. s. A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERCRITICAL, hi-pėr-krit'ė-kăl. a. Critical beyond use.

HYPERMETER, hi-pėr'mė-tŭr. (518). Any thing greater than the standard requires.

HYPERSARCOSIS, hi-pėr-săr-kŏ'sis. (520). The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

HYPHEN, hi'fėn. s. A note of conjunction, as vir-tue, ever-living.

HYPNOTICK, hip-nŏt'ik. s. Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRES, hip-ŏ-kŏn'dŭrz. s. (415). The two regions of the belly containing the liver and the spleen.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, hĭp-pō-kŏn-drī'ă-kăl. a. Melancholy; disorder in the imagination, producing melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRIACK, hĭp-pō-kŏn'drē-ăk. s. One affected with melancholy.

HYPOCIST, hĭp'ō-sĭst. s. An astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYPOCRISY, hē-pŏk'krē-sē. s. (187). Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYPOCRITE, hĭp'pō-krĭt. s. (156). A dissembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICAL, hĭp-pō-krĭt'ĭk-kăl. } a.
HYPOCRITICK, hĭp-pō-krĭt'ĭk. }
a. Dissembling, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hĭp-pō-krĭt'ĭk-kăl-ē. ad. With dissimulation, without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, hĭp-ō-găs'trĭk. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, hĭp-ō-gē'ŭm. (512). A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hī-pŏs'tă-sĭs. s. (187). Distinct substance; personality, a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATICAL, hī-pō-stăt'ē-kăl. a. Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE, hī-pŏt'ē-nūse. s. (187). The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash accent this word on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Bailey, and Buchanan, on the last. These authorities induced me, in the first edition of this Dictionary, to place the accent on the last syllable; but, upon farther inquiry, I found the best usage decidedly in favour of the antepenultimate accent; and as the secondary accent is on the second syllable of the Latin *Hypotenusa*, this accentuation seems most agreeable to analogy.—See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

HYPOTHESIS, hĭp-pŏth'ē-sĭs, or hī-pŏth'ē-sĭs. s. (187). A supposition, a system formed under some principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, hī-pō-*th*ĕt'tē-kăl. (187). } a.
HYPOTHETICK, hī-pō-*th*ĕt'tĭk. }
(187). Including a supposition, conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hī-pō-*th*ĕt'tē-kăl-ē. ad. (187). Upon supposition, conditionally.

HYSSOP, hĭz'zŭp, or hī'sŭp. s. A plant. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Entick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the second manner; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, in the first. To pronounce the *y* long before double *s* is contrary to every rule in spelling; and therefore if the first mode be not the best, the orthography ought necessarily to be changed.

HYSTERICAL, hĭs-tĕr'rē-kăl. } a.
HYSTERICK, hĭs-tĕr'rĭk. (509). }
Troubled with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERICKS, hĭs-tĕr'rĭks. s. Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I, i. Pron. personal. Oblique case ME, Plural WE; Oblique case US. The pronoun of the first person, Myself; I is more than once, in Shakespeare, (and Dr. Johnson might have added, very often in Beaumont and Fletcher,) written for ay or yes.—See Principles, No. 8, 105, 185.

☞ It may be remarked, that the frequent use of this letter in our old dramatic writers instead of *Ay*, is a proof that our ancestors pronounced *I* much broader than we do at present, and somewhat approaching to the sound it has at this day in the north of England.—See *Directions to Foreigners* prefixed to this Dictionary.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To JABBER, jăb'bŭr. v. n. (98). To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.

JABBERER, jăb'bŭr-ŭr. s. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, jā'sĕnt. ad. Lying at length.

IACINTH, ī'ă-sĭn*th*. s. The same with hyacinth; a precious stone.

JACK, jăk. s. The diminutive of John; the name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the spit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the musical instrument called a virginal; the male of some animals; a support to saw wood on; the colours or ensign of a ship; a cunning fellow.

JACK-BOOTS, jăk-bōōts'. s. Boots which serve as armour.

JACK-PUDDING, jăk-pŭd'dĭng. s. A zany, a merry-andrew.

JACK-WITH-A-LANTERN, jăk'wĭTH-ă-lăn'tŭrn. s. An ignes fatuus.

JACKALENT, jăk-ă-lĕnt'. s. A simple sheepish fellow.

JACKAL, jăk-kăll'. s. (406). A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

☞ Mr. Nares, who is an excellent judge both of analogy and usage, says, the accentuation of this word upon the last syllable is adopted by Dr. Johnson; but it is certainly now obsolete. I am reluctantly of a different opinion, and think Dryden's accentuation the best:

"Close by their fire-ships like *Jackalls* ap-
"pear,
"Who on their lions for their prey at-
"tend."

JACKANAPES, jăk'ăn-ăps. s. A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, jăk-dăw'. s. A small species of crow.

JACKET, jăk'kĭt. s. (99). A short coat, a close waistcoat.

JACOBINE, jăk'ō-bĭn. s. (149). A pigeon with a high tuft; a monk of a particular order.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I had marked the *i* in the last syllable of this word long. Since that time there has unfortunately been so much occasion to pronounce it, that no doubt is left of the sound of the last vowel.

JACTITATION, jăk-tĕ-tā'shŭn. s. Tossing, motion, restlessness.

JACULATION, jăk-ū-lā'shŭn. s. The act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, jāde. s. A horse of no spirit, a hired horse, a worthless nag; a sorry woman.

To JADE, jāde. v. a. To tire, to harass, to dispirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, jā'dĭsh. a. Vitious, bad; unchaste, incontinent.

To JAGG, jăg. v. a. To cut into indentures, to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, jăg. s. A protuberance or denticulation.

JAGGY, jăg'gē. a. (383). Uneven, denticulated.

JAGGEDNESS, jăg'gĕd-nĕs. s. (366). The state of being denticulated, unevenness.

JAIL, jāle. s. (52) (202) (212). A gaol, a prison.

JAILBIRD, jāle'bŭrd. s. One who has been in a jail.

JAILER, jā'lŭr. s. The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, jāks. s. A house of office, a privy.

JALAP, jăl'lŭp. s. A purgative root.

☞ The pronunciation of this word, as if written *Jollop*, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, is, in my opinion, now confined to the illiterate and vulgar.

JAM, jăm. s. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, jăm. s. Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

☞ This ought to have been added to the catalogue of words having the *b* silent. Principles, No. 347.

IAMBICK, ī-ăm'bĭk. s. Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

To JANGLE, jăng'gl. v. n. (405). To quarrel, to bicker in words.

JANGLER, jăng'gl-ŭr. s. A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JANIZARY, jăn'nē-zăr-ē. s. One of the guards of the Turkish Sultan.

JANTY, jăn'tē. a. Showy, fluttering.

☞ It is highly probable, that, when this word was first adopted, it was pronounced as close to the French *gentile* as possible; but as we have no letter in our language equivalent to the French soft *g*; and as the nasal vowel *en*, when not fol-

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lowed by hard *g*, *c*, or *k*, is not to be pronounced by a mere English speaker, (see *Encore*,) it is no wonder that the word was anglicised in its sound, as well as in its orthography. Mr. Sheridan has preserved the French sound of the vowel in this word and its compound *jauntiness*, as is written *jaunty* and *jauntiness*; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, give the *a* the Italian sound, as heard in *aunt*, *father*, &c. and this, I imagine, it ought to have (214).

JANUARY, jăn'nŭ-ăr-ē. s. The first month of the year.

JAPAN, jă-păn'. s. Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

TO JAPAN, jă-păn'. v. a. To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures; to black shoes, a low phrase.

JAPANNER, jă-păn'nŭr. s. One skilled in japan work; a shoe-blacker.

TO JAR, jăr. v. n. (78). To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untuneably; to clash, to interfere, to act in opposition; to quarrel, to dispute.

JAR, jăr. s. A kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash, discord, debate; a state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.

JARGON, jăr'gŭn. s. (166). Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberish.

JARGONELLE, jăr-gŏ-nĕl'. s. A species of pear.

JASMINE, jăz'mĭn. s. (434). A flower.

JASPER, jăs'pŭr. s. (98). A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

JAVELIN, jăv'lĭn. s. A spear or half-pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.

JAUNDICE, jăn'dĭs. s. (142) (214). A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver.

JAUNDICED, jăn'dĭst. a. (359). Infected with the jaundice.

TO JAUNT, jânt. v. n. (214). To wander here and there; to make little excursions for air or exercise.

JAUNTINESS, jân'tè-nĕs. s. Airiness, flutter, genteelness.

JAW, jâw. s. (219). The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

JAY, jâ. s. (220). A bird.

ICE, îse. s. Water or other liquor made solid by cold; concreted sugar; to break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.

TO ICE, îse. v. a. To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE, îse'hôuse. s. A house in which ice is reposited.

ICHNEUMON, ĭk-nū'mŏn. s. A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, ĭk-nū'mŏn-flī. s. A sort of fly.

ICHNOGRAPHY, ĭk-nŏg'grā-fè. s. (518). The ground-plot.

ICHOR, ī'kŏr. s. (166). A thin watery humour like serum.

ICHOROUS, ī'kŏr-ŭs. a. Sanious, thin, undigested.

ICHTHYOLOGY, ĭk-*th*è-ŏl'ŏ-jè. s. (518). The doctrine of the nature of fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST, ĭk-*th*è-ŏf'ă-jĭst. s. A fish-eater; one who lives on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, ĭk-*th*è-ŏf'ă-jè. s. The practice of eating fish. Fish diet.

ICICLE, ī'sĭk-kl. s. (405). A shoot of ice hanging down.

ICINESS, ī'sè-nĕs. s The state of generating ice.

ICON, ī'kŏn. s. (166). A picture or representation.

ICONOCLAST, ī-kŏn'ŏ-klăst. s. A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, ī-kŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jè. s. (518). The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL, ĭk-tĕr'ĕ-kăl. s. (509). Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.

ICY, ī'sè. a. Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, frosty; cold, free from passion; frigid, backward.

I'D, īde. Contracted for I would.

IDEA, ī-dē'ă. (115). A mental image.

IDEAL, ī-dē'ăl. a. Mental, intellectual.

IDEALLY, ī-dē'ăl-ē. ad. Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, ī-dĕn'tè-kăl. } a. The
IDENTICK, ī-dĕn'tĭk. } same, implying the same thing.

IDENTITY, ī-dĕn'tè-tè. s. Sameness, not diversity.

IDES, īdz. s. A term anciently used among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the sixteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of every other month.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

IDIOCRACY, ĭd-ė-ŏk'krâ-sė. s. (518). Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, ĭd-ė-ō-krăt'tė-kăl. a. Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, ĭd'ė-ō-sė. s. Want of understanding.

IDIOM, ĭd'ė-ŭm. s. (166). A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, ĭd-ė-ō-măt'ė-kăl. (509). } a. Peculiar to a tongue, phraseological.
IDIOMATICK, ĭd-ė-ō-măt'ĭk. }

IDIOPATHY, ĭd-ė-ŏp'pă-*thė*. s. (518). A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, ĭd-ė-ō-sĭn'krâ-sė. s. A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another.

IDIOT, ĭd'ė-ŭt. s. (166). A fool, a natural, a changeling.

IDIOTISM, ĭd'ė-ŭt-ĭzm. s. Peculiarity of expression; folly, natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE, ī'dl. a. (405). Lazy, averse from labour; not busy; not employed; useless, vain; trifling, of no importance.

To IDLE, ī'dl. v. n. To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

IDLEHEADED, ī'dl-hĕd-dĕd. a. Foolish, unreasonable.

IDLENESS, ī'dl-nĕs. s. Laziness, sloth, sluggishness; omission of business; trivialness; uselessness; worthlessness.

IDLER, ī'dl-ŭr. s. (98). A lazy person, a sluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, ī'dl-ė. ad. Lazily, without employment; foolishly, in a trifling manner; carelessly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IDOL, ī'dŭl. s. (37) (166). An image worshipped as God; an image; a representation; one loved or honoured to adoration.

IDOLATER, ī-dŏl'lă-tŭr. s. (98). One who pays divine honours to images, one who worships the creature instead of the Creator.

To IDOLATRIZE, ī-dŏl'lă-trize. v. a. To worship idols.

IDOLATROUS, ī-dŏl'lă-trŭs. a. (314). Tending to idolatry, comprising idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, ī-dŏl'lă-trŭs-lė. ad. In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, ī-dŏl'lă-trė. s. The worship of images.

IDOLIST, ī'dŭl-ist. s. (166). A worshipper of images.

To IDOLIZE, ī'dŏ-lize. v. a. To love or reverence to adoration.

IDONEOUS, ī-dō'nė-ŭs. a. Fit, proper, convenient.

IDYL, ī'dĭl. s. A small short poem.

JEALOUS, jĕl'lŭs. a. (234) (314). Suspicious in love; emulous; zealously cautious against dishonour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously fearful.

JEALOUSY, jĕl'lŭs-ė. ad. Suspiciously, emulously.

JEALOUSNESS, jĕl'lŭs-nĕs. s. The state of being jealous.

JEALOUSLY, jĕl'lŭs-lė. s. Suspicion in love; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, jēēr. v. n. (246). To scoff, to flout, to make mock.

To JEER, jēēr. v. a. To treat with scoffs.

JEER, jēēr. s. Scoff, taunt, biting jest, flout.

JEERER, jēē'rŭr. s. A scoffer, a scorner, a mocker.

JEERINGLY, jēē'ring-lė. ad. Scornfully, contemptuously.

JEHOVAH, jė-hō'vă. s. The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, jė-jōōn'. a. Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unaffecting.

JEJUNENESS, jė-jōōn'nĕs. s. Penury, poverty; dryness, want of matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED, jĕl'lĭd. a. (283). Glutinous, brought to a viscous state.

JELLY, jĕl'lė. s.—See GELLY. Any thing brought to a glutinous state; a kind of tender coagulation.

JENNETING, jĕn'nė-tĭng. s. A species of apple soon ripe.

JENNET, jĕn'nĭt. s. (99). See GENNET.—A Spanish horse.

To JEOPARD, jĕp'pŭrd. v. a. (256). To hazard, to put in danger.

JEOPARDOUS, jĕp'pŭr-dŭs. a. Hazardous, dangerous.

JEOPARDY, jĕp'pŭr-dė. s. Hazard, danger, peril.

To JERK, jĕrk. v. a. To strike with a quick smart blow, to lash.

To JERK, jĕrk. v. n. To strike up.

JERK, jĕrk. s. A smart quick lash; a sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

JERKEN, jĕr'kĭn. s. (103). A jacket, short coat; a kind of hawk.

JERSEY, jĕr'zē. s. Fine yarn of wool.

JESS, jĕs. s. Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

JESSSAMINE, jĕs'să-mĭn. s. (150). See JASMINE.—A fragrant flower.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES, jĕ-rōō-să-lĕm-ăr'tē-tshōks. s. Sunflower, of which they are a species.

To JEST, jĕst. v. n. To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to speak in earnest.

JEST, jĕst. s. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; the object of jests, laughing-stock; a thing said in joke, not in earnest.

JESTER, jĕs'tŭr. s. (98). One given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; buffoon, jackpudding.

JET, jĕt. s. A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep black colour; a spout or shoot of water.

To JET, jĕt. v. n. To shoot forward, to shoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to strut; to jolt.

JETTY, jĕt'tē. a. Made of jet; black as jet.

JEWEL, jōō'ĭl. s. (99). Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones; a precious stone, a gem; a name of fondness.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or office, jōō'ĭl-hŏŭse. s. The place where the regal ornaments are reposited.

JEWELLER, jōō'ĭl-lŭr. s. (98). One who trafficks in precious stones.

JEWS-EARS, jūze'ēērz. s. A fungus.

JEWS-MALLOW, jūze-măl'lō. s. An herb.

JEWS-STONE, jūze'stōne. s. An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.

JEWS-HARP, jūze'hărp. s. A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.

IF, if. conjunct. Suppose that, allow that; whether or no; though I doubt whether, suppose it be granted that.

IGNEOUS, ĭg'nē-ŭs. a. Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.

IGNIPOTENT, ĭg-nĭp'pō-tĕnt. a. (518). Presiding over fire.

IGNIS-FATUUS, ĭg'nĭs-făt'shōō-ŭs. s. Will-with-the-wisp, Jack-with-the-lantern.

To IGNITE, ĭg-nīte'. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire.

IGNITION, ĭg-nĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

IGNITIBLE, ĭg-nĭ'tē-bl. a. Inflammable, capable of being set on fire.

IGNIVOMOUS, ĭg-nĭv'vō-mŭs. (518). Vomiting fire.

IGNOBLE, ĭg-nō'bl. a. Mean of birth; worthless, not deserving honour.

IGNOBLY, ĭg-nō'blē. ad. Ignominiously, meanly, dishonourably.

IGNOMINIOUS, ĭg-nō-mĭn'yŭs. a. Mean, shameful, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ĭg-nō-mĭn'yŭs-lē. ad. Meanly, scandalously, disgracefully.

IGNOMINY, ĭg'nō-mĭn-ē. s. Disgrace, reproach, shame.

☞ This word is sometimes, but very improperly, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if divided into *ig-ném-i-ny*; but it must be observed, that this termination is not enclitical (513), and the accent on the first syllable seems agreeable to the general rule in similar words. All our orthoepists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word.—See INCOMPARABLE.

IGNORAMUS, ĭg-nō-rā'mŭs. s. The indorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution; a foolish fellow, a vain uninstructed pretender.

IGNORANCE, ĭg'nō-rănse. s. Want of knowledge, unskilfulness; want of knowledge, discovered by external effect; in this sense it has a plural.

IGNORANT, ĭg'nō-rănt. a. Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninstructed; unknown, undiscovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT, ĭg'nō-rănt. s. One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

IGNORANTLY, ĭg'nō-rănt-lē. ad. Without knowledge, unskilfully, without information.

To IGNORE, ĭg-nōre'. v. a. Not to know, to be ignorant of.

IGNOSCIBLE, ĭg-nŏs-sē-bl. a. Capable of pardon.

JIG, jĭg. s. A light careless dance or tune.

To JIG, jĭg. v. n. To dance carelessly, to dance.

JIGMAKER, jĭg'mā-kŭr. s. One who dances or plays merrily.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

JIGOT, jĭg'ŭt. s. (166). A leg; as a jigot of mutton.

JIGUMBOB, jĭg'gŭm-bŏb. s. A trinket, a nick-nack. A cant word.

JILT, jĭlt. s. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

To JILT, jĭlt. v. a. To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To JINGLE, jĭng'gl. v. n. To clink, to sound correspondently.

JINGLE, jĭng'gl. s. (405). Correspondent sounds; any thing sounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE, île. From *Aisle*, a wing. *French*. A walk or alley in a church or publick building.

ILEX, ī'lĕx. s. The scarlet oak.

ILIAC, ĭl'ē-ăk. a. Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIAC-PASSION, ĭl'ē-ăk-păsh'ŭn. s. A kind of nervous cholic, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILL, ĭl. a. Bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral, evil; sick, disordered, not in health.

ILL, ĭl. s. Wickedness; misfortune, misery.

ILL, ĭl. ad. Not well, not rightly in any respect; not easily.

ILL, substantive, adjective, or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with L, stands for In.

ILLACHRYMABLE, ĭl-lăk'krē-mă-bl. a. (353) (405). Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, ĭl-lăps'. s. Gradual immission or entrance of any thing into another; sudden attack, casual coming.

To ILLAQUEATE, ĭl-lā'qwē-āte. v. a. (507). To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION, ĭl-lā-qwē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare, any thing to catch.

ILLATION, ĭl-lā'shŭn. s. Inference, conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLATIVE, ĭl'lā-tĭv. (157). Relating to illation or conclusion.

ILLAUDABLE, ĭl-lâw'dā-bl. s. (405). Unworthy of praise or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, ĭl-lâw'dā-blē'. ad. Unworthily, without deserving praise.

ILLEGAL, ĭl-lē'găl. a. (88). Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, ĭl-lē-găl'lē-tē. s. Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY, ĭl-lē'găl-lē. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE, ĭl-lĕd'jē-bl. a. (405). What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, ĭl-lē-jĭt'ē-mă-sē. s. State of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, ĭl-lē-jĭt'tē-māte. a. (91). Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, ĭl-lē-jĭt'tē-māt-lē. ad. Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, ĭl-lē-jĭt-tē-mā'shŭn. s. The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, ĭl-lĕv'vē-ă-bl. a. (405). What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVOURED, ĭl-fā'vŭr'd. a. (362). Deformed.

ILLFAVOUREDLY, ĭl-fā'vŭr'd-lē. ad. With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS, ĭl-fā'vŭr'd-nĕs. s. Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, ĭl-lĭb'bĕr-ăl. a. (88). Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, sparing.

ILLIBERALITY, ĭl-lĭb-bĕr-răl'lē-tē. s. Parsimony, niggardliness.

ILLIBERALLY, ĭl-lĭb'bĕr-răl-ē. ad. Disingenuously, meanly.

ILLICIT, ĭl-lĭs'sĭt. a. Unlawful.

To ILLIGHTEN. ĭl-lī't'n. v. n. (103). To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, ĭl-lĭm'mē-tă-bl. a. That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, ĭl-lĭm'mē-tă-blē. ad. Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, ĭl-lĭm'mĭt-ĕd. a. Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, ĭl-lĭm'mŭt-ĕd-nĕs. s. Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERACY, ĭl-lĭt'tĕr-ă-sē. s. Illiterateness, want of learning.

☞ I have adopted this word from the learned and ingenious Dr. Farmer, in his Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, who, by his printing it in italics, seems to use it with timidity; but in nothing is the old English proverb, *store is no sore*, better verified than in words. Poetry will find employment for a thousand words not used in prose, and a nice discernment will scarcely find any words entirely useless that are not quite obsolete.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt; pine, pĭn;—

ILLITERATE, îl-lĭt'tĕr-āte. a. (91). Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, îl-lĭt'tĕr-āt-nĕs. s. Want of learning, ignorance of science.

ILLITERATURE, îl-lĭt'tĕr-ā-tûre. s. Want of learning.

ILLNESS, îl'nĕs. s. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness, malady; wickedness.

ILLNATURE, îl-nā'tshûre. (461). Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, îl-nā'tshûr'd. a. (362). Habitually malevolent; mischievous; untractable: not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, îl-nā'tshûr'd-lé. ad. In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, îl-nā'tshûr'd-nĕs. s. Want of kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL, îl-lŏd'jé-kăl. a. (88). Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.

ILLOGICALLY, îl-lŏd'jé-kăl-lé. ad. In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE, îl-lûde'. v. a. To deceive, to mock.

To ILLUME, îl-lûme'. v. a. To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

To ILLUMINE, îl-lû'mĭn. v. a. (140). To enlighten, to supply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

To ILLUMINATE, îl-lû'mé-nāte. v. a. To enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.

ILLUMINATION, îl-lû-mé-nā'shŭn. s. The act of supplying with light; that which gives light; festal light hung out as a token of joy; brightness, splendour; infusion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, îl-lû'mé-nā-tĭv. a. Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, îl-lû'mé-nā-tûr. s. One who gives light; one whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, îl-lû'zhŭn. s. (451). Mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, errour.

ILLUSIVE, îl-lû'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Deceiving by false show.

ILLUSORY, îl-lû'sûr-é. a. (429) (512). Deceiving, fraudulent.—For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

To ILLUSTRATE, îl-lŭs'trāte. v. a. (91). To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, îl-lŭs-trā'shŭn. s. Explanation, elucidation, exposition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, îl-lŭs'trā-tĭv. a. Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, îl-lŭs'trā-tĭv-lé. ad. By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, îl-lŭs'trĕ-ŭs. a. (314). Conspicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, îl-lŭs'trĕ-ŭs-lé. ad. Conspicuously, nobly, eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, îl-lŭs'trĕ-ŭs-nĕs. s. Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

I'M, îme. Contracted from I am.

IMAGE, ĭm'mĭdje. s. (90). Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue, a picture; an idol, a false god; a copy, representation, likeness; an idea, a representation of any thing to the mind.

To IMAGE, ĭm'mĭdje. v. a. To copy by the fancy, to imagine.

IMAGERY, ĭm'mĭd-jĕr-ré. s. Sensible representations; show, appearance; copies of the fancy, false ideas, imaginary phantasms.

IMAGINABLE, é-măd'jĭn-ă-bl. a. Possible to be conceived.—See To DESPATCH.

IMAGINANT, é-măd'jĭn-ânt. s. Imagining, forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, é-măd'jĭn-ăr-é. a. Fancied, visionary, existing only in the imagination.

IMAGINATION, é-măd-jĭn-ā'shŭn. s. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of representing things absent to one's self or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, scheme.

IMAGINATIVE, é-măd'jĭn-ā-tĭv. a. (512). Fantastick, full of imagination.

To IMAGINE, é-măd'jĭn. v. a. (140). To fancy, to paint in the mind; to scheme, to contrive.—See To DESPATCH, and To EMBALM

IMAGINER, é-măd'jĭn-ûr. s. (98). One who forms ideas.

IMBECILE, ĭm-bĕs'sĭl, or ĭm-bé-sēēl'. a. (140) (112). Weak, feeble, wanting strength of either mind or body.

☞ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable, as in the Latin *imbecilis*; but Mr. Scott and Mr. Sheridan on the last, as in the French *imbecille*. The latter is,

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in my opinion, the more fashionable, but the former more analogical. We have too many of these French sounding words; and if the number cannot be diminished, they should, at least, not be suffered to increase.

This word, says Dr. Johnson, is corruptly written *embezzle*. This corruption, however, is too well established to be altered; and as it is appropriated to a particular species of deficiency, the corruption is less to be regretted.

IMBECILITY, ĭm-bĕ-sĭl'lĕ-tē. s. Weakness, feebleness of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, ĭm-bībe'. v. a. To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to soak.

IMBIBER, ĭm-bī'bŭr. s. (98). That which drinks or sucks.

IMBIBITION, ĭm-bĕ-bĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of sucking or drinking in.

To IMBITTER, ĭm-bĭt'tŭr. v. a. (98). To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy; to exasperate.

To IMBODY, ĭm-bŏd'dē. v. a. To condense to a body; to invest with matter; to bring together into one mass or company.

To IMBODY, ĭm-bŏd'dē. v. n. To unite into one mass, to coalesce.

To IMBOLDEN, ĭm-bōl'd'n. v. a. (103). To raise to confidence, to encourage.

To IMBOSOM, ĭm-bŏŏ'zŭm. v. a. (169). To hold on the bosom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBOUND, ĭm-bŏŭnd'. v. a. (312). To enclose, to shut in.

To IMBOW, ĭm-bŏŭ'. v. a. (322). To arch, to vault.

IMBOWMENT, ĭm-bŏŭ'mĕnt. s. Arch, vault.

To IMBOWER, ĭm-bŏŭ'ŭr. v. a. (322). To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.

To IMBRANGLE, ĭm-brăng'gl. v. a. To entangle. A low word.

IMBRICATED, ĭm'brĕ-kā-tĕd. a. Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, ĭm-brĕ-kā'shŭn. s. Concave indenture.

To IMBROWN, ĭm-brŏŭn'. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.

To IMBRUE, ĭm-brŏŏ'. v. a. (339). To steep, to soak, to wet much or long.

To IMBRUTE, ĭm-brŏŏt'. v. a. (339). To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRUTE, ĭm-brŏŏt'. v. n. To sink down to brutality.

To IMBUE, ĭm-bū'. v. a. (335). To tincture deep, to infuse any tincture or dye.

To IMBURSE, ĭm-bŭrse'. v. a. To stock with money.

IMITABILITY, ĭm-ĕ-tā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, ĭm'ĕ-tā-bl. a. (405). Worthy to be imitated; possible to be imitated.

To IMITATE, ĭm'ĕ-tāte. v. a. (91). To copy, to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, ĭm-mĕ-tā'shŭn. s. The act of copying, attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, ĭm'ĕ-tā-tĭv. a. (512). Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, ĭm'ĕ-tā'tŭr. s. (98) (166). One that copies another, one that endeavours to resemble another.

IMMACULATE, ĭm-măk'kū-lāte. a. (91). Spotless, pure, undefiled.

To IMMANACLE, ĭm-măn'nā-kl. v. a. (405). To fetter, to confine.

IMMANE, ĭm-māne'. a. Vast, prodigiously great.

IMMANENT, ĭm'mā-nĕnt. a. Intrinsick, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, ĭm-măn'nĕ-fĕst. a. Not manifest, not plain.

IMMANITY, ĭm-măn'nĕ-tē. s. Barbarity, savageness.

IMMARCESSIBLE, ĭm-mār-sĕs'sĕ-bl. a. Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, ĭm-mār'shăl. a. (88). Not warlike.

To IMMASK, ĭm-māsk'. v. a. To cover, to disguise.

IMMATERIAL, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-ăl. a. Incorporeal, distinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

IMMATERIALITY, ĭm-mā-tē-rē-ăl'ĕ-tē. s. Incorporeity, distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-ăl-ē. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-ăl-īz'd. a. (359). Distinct from matter, incorporeal.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt; pīne, pĭn;—

IMMATERIALNESS, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-ăl-nĕs. s. Distinctness from matter.

IMMATERIATE, ĭm-mā-tē'rē-āte. a. (91). Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, without body.

IMMATURE, ĭm-mā-tūre'. a. Not ripe; not arrived at fulness or completion; hasty, early, come to pass before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, ĭm-mā-tūre'lē. ad. Too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS, ĭm-mā-tūre'nĕs. } s.
IMMATURITY, ĭm-mā-tū'rē-tē. }
Unripeness, incompleteness, a state short of completion.

IMMEABILITY, ĭm-mē-ā-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Want of power to pass.

IMMEASURABLE, ĭm-mĕzh'ū-rā-bl. a. Immense, not to be measured, indefinitely extensive.

IMMEASURABLY, ĭm-mĕzh'ū-rā-blē. ad. Immensely, beyond all measure.

IMMECHANICAL, ĭm-mē-kăn'nē-kăl. a. Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, ĭm-mē'dē-ā-sē, or, ĭm-mē'jē-ā-sē. s. (293). Personal greatness, power of acting without dependence.

IMMEDIATE, ĭm-mē'dē-ăt. a. (91). Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; not acting by second causes; instant, present with regard to time.

☞ This word and its compounds are often, and not improperly, pronounced as if written *im-me-je-ate-ly*, &c.—For the reasons, see Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

IMMEDIATELY, ĭm-mē'dē-ăt-lē. ad. Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly, at the time present, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, ĭm-mē'dē-ăt-nĕs. s. Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, ĭm-mĕd'dē-kā-bl. a. Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE, ĭm-mĕm'mŏ'rā-bl. a. Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, ĭm-mē-mŏ'rē-ăl. a. Past time of memory, so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMENSE, ĭm-mĕnse'. a. Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, ĭm-mĕns'lē. ad. Infinitely, without measure.

IMMENSITY, ĭm-mĕn'sē-tē. s. Unbounded greatness, infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, ĭm-mĕn-shū-rā-bĭl'ē-tē. s. (452). Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, ĭm-mĕn'shū-rā-bl. a. Not to be measured.

To IMMERGE, ĭm-mĕrdje'. v. a. To put under water.

IMMERIT, ĭm-mĕr'it. s. Want of worth, want of desert.

IMMERSE, ĭm-mĕrse'. a. Buried, covered, sunk deep.

To IMMERSE', ĭm-mĕrse. v. a. To put under water; to sink or cover deep; to depress.

IMMERSION, ĭm-mĕr'shŭn. s. (452). The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the state of sinking below the surface of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

IMMETHODICAL, ĭm-mē-*thŏd*'ē-kăl. a. Confused, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, ĭm-mē-*thŏd*'ē-kăl-ē. ad. Without method.

IMMINENCE, ĭm'mē-nĕnse. s. Any ill impending; immediate, or near danger.

IMMINENT, ĭm'mē-nĕnt. a. Impending, at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, ĭm-mĭng'gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, ĭm-mē-nū'shŭn. s. Diminution, decrease.

IMMISCIBILITY, ĭm-mĭs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, ĭm-mĭs'sē-bl. a. (405). Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, ĭm-mĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of sending in, contrary to emission.

To IMMIT, ĭm-mĭt'. v. n. To send in.

To IMMIX, ĭm-mĭks'. v. a. To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, ĭm-mĭks'ă-bl. a. (405). Impossible to be mingled.

IMMOBILITY, ĭm-mō-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Unmoveableness, want of motion, resistance to motion.

IMMODERATE, ĭm-mŏd'dĕr-ăt. a. (91). Exceeding the due mean.

IMMODERATELY, ĭm-mŏd'dĕr-ăt-lē. ad. In an excessive degree.

IMMODERATION, ĭm-mŏd-dĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Want of moderation, excess.

IMMODEST, ĭm-mŏd'dĕst. a. Wanting shame, wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste, impure; obscene; unreasonable, exorbitant.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

IMMODESTY, ĭm-ŏd'dĕs-tĕ. ad. Want of modesty.

To IMMOLATE, ĭm'mŏ-lāte. v. a. (91). To sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, ĭm-mŏ-lā'shŭn. s. The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

IMMOMENT, ĭm-mŏ'mĕnt. a. Trifling, of no importance or value.

IMMORAL, ĭm-mŏr'răl. a. (88) (168). Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion, contrary to honesty, dishonest.

IMMORALITY, ĭm-mŏ-răl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Dishonesty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.

IMMORTAL, ĭm-mŏr'tăl. a. (88). Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, ĭm-mŏr'tăl-ĕ-tĕ. s. Exemption from death, life never to end.

To IMMORTALIZE, ĭm-mŏr'tă-lize. v. a. To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

IMMORTALLY, ĭm-mŏr'tăl-ĕ. ad. With exemption from death, without end.

IMMOVEABLE, ĭm-mōōv'ă-bl. a. Not to be forced from its place; unshaken.

IMMOVEABLY, ĭm-mōōv'ă-blĕ. ad. In a state not to be shaken.

IMMUNITY, ĭm-mū'nĕ-tĕ. s. Discharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption, freedom.

To IMMURE, ĭm-mūre'. v. a. To enclose within walls, to confine, to shut up.

IMMUSICAL, ĭm-mū'zĕ-kăl. a. (88). Unmusical, inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, ĭm-mū-tă-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Exemption from change, invariableness.

IMMUTABLE, ĭm-mū'tă-bl. a. (405). Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.

IMMUTABLY, ĭm-mū'tă-blĕ. ad. Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.

IMP, ĭmp. s. A son, the offspring, progeny; a subaltern devil, a puny devil.

To IMP, ĭmp. v. a. To enlarge with any thing adscititious; to assist.

To IMPACT, ĭm-păkt'. v. a. To drive close or hard.

To IMPAINT, ĭm-pānt'. v. a. To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use.

To IMPAIR, ĭm-pâre'. v. a. To diminish, to injure, to make worse.

To IMPAIR, ĭm-pâre'. v. n. To be lessened or worn out.

IMPAIRMENT, ĭm-pâre'mĕnt. s. Diminution, injury.

IMPALPABLE, ĭm-păl'pă-bl. a. (405). Not to be perceived by touch.

To IMPARADISE, ĭm-păr'ă-dise. v. a. To put in a state resembling paradise.

IMPARITY, ĭm-păr'ĕ-tĕ. s. Inequality, disproportion; oddness, indivisibility into equal parts.

To IMPARK, ĭm-pârk'. v. a. (81). To enclose with a park, to sever from a common.

To IMPART, ĭm-pârt'. v. a. To grant, to give; to communicate.

IMPARTIAL, ĭm-pâr'shăl. a. (88). Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, disinterested, equal in distribution of justice.

IMPARTIALITY, ĭm-pâr-shĕ-ăl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Equitableness, justice.

IMPARTIALLY, ĭm-pâr'shăl-ĕ. ad. Equitably, with indifferent and unbiassed judgment, without regard to party or interest.

IMPARTIBLE, ĭm-pârt'ĕ-bl. a. (405). Communicable, to be conferred or bestowed.

IMPASSABLE, ĭm-pâs'să-bl. a. (405). Not to be passed, not admitting passage, impervious.

IMPASSIBILITY, ĭm-pâs-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Exemption from suffering.

IMPASSIBLE, ĭm-pâs'sĕ-bl. a. (405). Incapable of suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPASSIBLENESS, ĭm-pâs'sĕ-bl-nĕs. s. Impassibility, exemption from pain.

IMPASSIONED, ĭm-pâsh'shŭn'd. (362). Seized with passion.

IMPASSIVE, ĭm-pâs'sĭv. a. (158). Exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPASTED, ĭm-pâs'tĕd. a. Covered as with paste.

IMPATIENCE, ĭm-pā'shĕnse. s. (463). Inability to suffer pain, rage under suffering; vehemence of temper, heat of passion; inability to suffer delay, eagerness.

IMPATIENT, ĭm-pā'shĕnt. a. (463). Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by some painful passion; eager, ardently desirous, not able to endure delay.

IMPATIENTLY, ĭm-pā'shĕnt-lĕ. ad. Passionately, ardently; eagerly, with great desire.

To IMPAWN, ĭm-pawn'. v. a. To give as a pledge, to pledge.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Impeach, im-pēētsh'. v. a. To hinder, to impede; to accuse by publick authority.

Impeach, im-pēētsh'. s. Hindrance, let, impediment.

Impeachable, im-pēētsh'ā-bl. a. Accusable, chargeable.

Impeacher, im-pēētsh'ŭr. s. (98). An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.

Impeachment, im-pēētsh'mĕnt. s. Hindrance, let, impediment, obstruction; publick accusation, charge preferred.

To Impearl, im-pĕrl'. v. a. To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

Impeccability, im-pĕk-kā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Exemption from sin, exemption from failure.

Impeccable, im-pĕk'kā-bl. a. (405). Exempt from possibility of sin.

To Impede, im-pēde'. v. a. To hinder, to let, to obstruct.

Impediment, im-pĕd'ĕ-mĕnt. s. Hindrance, let, impeachment, obstruction, opposition.

To Impel, im-pĕl'. v. a. To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to press on.

Impellent, im-pĕl'lĕnt. s. An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.

To Impend, im-pĕnd'. v. n. To hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly.

Impendent, im-pĕn'dĕnt. a. Imminent, hanging over, pressing closely.

Impendence, im-pĕn'dĕnse. s. The state of hanging over, near approach.

Impenetrability, im-pĕn-ĕ-trā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Quality of not being pierceable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

Impenetrable, im-pĕn'ĕ-trā-bl. a. Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.

Impenetrably, im-pĕn'ĕ-trā-blĕ. ad. With hardiness to a degree incapable of impression.

Impenitence, im-pĕn'ĕ-tĕnse. } s.
Impenitency, im-pĕn'ĕ-tĕn-sĕ. }
Obduracy, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Impenitent, im-pĕn'ĕ-tĕnt. a. Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.

Impenitently, im-pĕn'ĕ-tĕnt-lĕ. ad. Obdurately, without repentance.

Impennous, im-pĕn'nŭs. a. (314). Wanting wings.

Imperate, im'pĕ-rāte. a. (91). Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.

Imperative, im-pĕr'rā-tĭv. a. Commanding, expressive of command.

Imperceptible, im-pĕr-sĕp'tĕ-bl. a. Not to be discovered, not to be perceived.

Imperceptibleness, im-pĕr-sĕp'tĕ-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of eluding observation.

Imperceptibly, im-pĕr-sĕp'tĕ-blĕ. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

Imperfect, im-pĕr'fĕct. a. Not complete, not absolutely finished, defective; frail, not completely good.

Imperfection, im-pĕr-fĕk'shŭn. s. Defect, failure, fault, whether physical or moral.

Imperfectly, im-pĕr'fĕkt-lĕ. ad. Not completely, not fully.

Imperforable, im-pĕr'fō-rā-bl. a. Not to be bored through.

Imperforate, im-pĕr'fō-rāte. a. Not pierced through, without a hole.

Imperial, im-pē'rē-ăl. a. (88). Royal, possessing royalty; betokening royalty: belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.

Imperialist, im-pē'rē-ăl-ĭst. s. One that belongs to an emperor.

Imperious, im-pē'rē-ŭs. a. (314). Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, assuming, overbearing.

Imperiously, im-pē'rē-ŭs-lĕ. ad. With arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.

Imperiousness, im-pē'rē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.

Imperishable, im-pĕr'rish-ā-bl. a. Not to be destroyed.

Impersonal, im-pĕr'sŭn-ăl. a. (88). Not varied according to the persons.

Impersonally, im-pĕr'sŭn-ăl-ē. ad. According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

Impersuasible, im-pĕr-swā'zĕ-bl. a. (439). Not to be moved by persuasion.

Impertinence, im-pĕr'tĕ-nĕnse. }
Impertinency, im-pĕr'tĕ-nĕn-sĕ. } s.
That which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in

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hand, folly, rambling thought; troublesomeness, intrusion; trifle, thing of no value.

IMPERTINENT, ĭm-pĕr'tĕ-nĕnt. a. Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intrusive, meddling, foolish, trifling.

IMPERTINENT, ĭm-pĕr'tĕ-nĕnt. s. A trifler, a meddler, an intruder.

IMPERTINENTLY, ĭm-pĕr'tĕ-nĕnt-lĕ. ad. Without relation to the present matter; troublesomely, officiously, intrusively.

IMPERVIOUS, ĭm-pĕr'vē-ŭs. a. (314). Unpassable, impenetrable.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, ĭm-pĕr'vē-ŭs-nĕs. s. The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, ĭm-pĕr-trăn-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Impossibility to be passed through.

IMPETRABLE, ĭm'pĕ-trā-bl. a. (405). Possible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE, ĭm'pĕ-trāte. v. a. To obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRATION, ĭm-pĕ-trā'shŭn. s. The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, ĭm-pĕtsh-ū-ŏs'ĕ-tĕ. s. Violence, fury, vehemence, force.

IMPETUOUS, ĭm-pĕtsh'ū-ŭs. a. (314) (461). Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, passionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, ĭm-pĕtsh'ū-ŭs-lĕ. ad. Violently, vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, ĭm-pĕtsh'ū-ŭs-nĕs. s. Violence, fury.

IMPETUS, ĭm'pĕ-tŭs. s. (503). Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.

IMPIERCEABLE, ĭm-pēre'sā-bl. a. Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

IMPIETY, ĭm-pī'ĕ-tĕ. s. Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, ĭm-pĭg'nŏ-rāte. v. a. To pawn, to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, ĭm-pĭg-nŏ-rā'shŭn. s. The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, ĭm-pĭnje'. v. n. To fall against, to strike against, to clash with.

To IMPINGUATE, ĭm-pĭng'gwāte. v. a. To fatten, to make fat.

IMPIOUS, ĭm'pē-ŭs. a. (503). Irreligious, wicked, profane.

IMPIOUSLY, ĭm'pē-ŭs-lĕ. ad. Profanely, wickedly.

IMPLACABILITY, ĭm-plā-kā-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Inexorableness, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, ĭm-plā'kā-bl. a. (405). Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, constant in enmity.—See PLACABLE.

IMPLACABLY, ĭm-plā'kā-blĕ. ad. With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

To IMPLANT, ĭm-plănt'. v. a. To infix, to insert, to place, to engraft.

IMPLANTATION, ĭm-plăn-tā'shŭn. s. The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, ĭm-plâw'zē-bl. a. (439). Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, ĭm'plē-mĕnt. s. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; tool, instrument of manufacture; utensil.

IMPLETION, ĭm-plē'shŭn. s. The act of filling, the state of being full.

IMPLEX, ĭm'plĕks. a. Intricate, entangled, complicated.

To IMPLICATE, ĭm'plē-kāte. v. a. (91). To entangle, to embarrass, to unfold.

IMPLICATION, ĭm-plē-kā'shŭn. s. Involution, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICIT, ĭm-plĭs'ĭt. a. Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred; tacitly comprised, not expressed; entirely obedient.

IMPLICITLY, ĭm-plĭs'ĭt-lĕ. ad. By inference comprised though not expressed; by connexion with something else, dependently, with unreserved confidence or obedience.

To IMPLORE, ĭm-plōre'. v. a. To call upon in supplication, to solicit; to ask, to beg.

IMPLORER, ĭm-plō'rŭr. s. (98). One that implores.

IMPLUMED, ĭm-plūm'd'. a. (362). Without feathers.

To IMPLY, ĭm-plī'. v. a. To infold, to cover, to intangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

To IMPOISON, ĭm-pŏĕ'z'n. v. a. To corrupt with poison; to kill with poison.

IMPOLITICAL, ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'ĕ-kăl. } a.
IMPOLITICK, ĭm-pŏl'ĕ-tĭk. (510). } a. Imprudent, indiscreet, void of art or forecast.

IMPOLITICALLY, ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. (509). } ad.
IMPOLITICKLY, ĭm-pŏl'ĕ-tĭk-lĕ. } ad. Without art or forecast.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

IMPONDEROUS, ĭm-pŏn'dĕr-ŭs. a. Void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, ĭm-pō-rŏs'sĕ-tē. s. Absence of interstices, compactness, closeness.

IMPOROUS, ĭm-pō'rŭs. a. (314). Free from pores, free from vacuities or interstices.

To IMPORT, ĭm-pōrt'. v. a. (492). To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in consequence; to be of moment.

IMPORT, ĭm'pōrt. s. Importance, moment, consequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.

☞ This substantive was formerly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but has of late years adopted the accent on the first, and classes with the general distinction of dissyllable, nouns and verbs of the same form. See Principles, No. 492.

IMPORTANCE, ĭm-pōr'tânse, or ĭm-pōr'tânse. s. Thing imported or implied; matter, subject; consequence, moment; importunity.

IMPORTANT, ĭm-pōr'tânt, or ĭm-pōr'tânt. a. Momentous, weighty, of great consequence.

☞ The second syllable of this and the foregoing word is frequently pronounced as in the verb to *import*. The best usage, however, is on the side of the first pronunciation, which seems to suppose that it is not a word formed from *import*, but an adoption of the French *importance*, and therefore it ought not to be pronounced as a compound, but as a simple. The authorities for this pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Scott is for either, but gives the first the preference.

IMPORTATION, ĭm-pōr-tā'shŭn. s. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTER, ĭm-pōrt'ŭr. s. (98). One that brings in any thing from abroad.

IMPORTUNATE, ĭm-pōr'tshū-nāte. a. (461). Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations, not to be repulsed.

IMPORTUNATELY, ĭm-pōr'tshū-nāt-lē. ad. With incessant solicitation, pertinaciously.

IMPORTUNATENESS, ĭm-pōr'tshū-nāt-nĕs. s. (91). Incessant solicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, ĭm-pŏr-tūne'. v. a. To teaze, to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring, to molest.

IMPORTUNE, ĭm-pŏr-tūne'. a. Constantly recurring, troublesome by frequency; troublesome, vexatious; unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.—See FUTURITY.

IMPORTUNELY, ĭm-pŏr-tūne'lē. ad. Troublesomely, incessantly; unseasonably, improperly.

IMPORTUNITY, ĭm-pŏr-tū-nĕ'tē. s. Incessant solicitation.

To IMPOSE, ĭm-pōze'. v. a. To lay on as a burden or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciously; to impose on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.

IMPOSE, ĭm-pōze'. s. Command, injunction.

IMPOSEABLE, ĭm-pō'zā-bl. a. (405). To be laid as obligatory on a body.

IMPOSER, ĭm-pō'zŭr. s. (98). One who enjoins.

IMPOSITION, ĭm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; constraint, oppression; cheat, fallacy, imposture.

IMPOSSIBLE, ĭm-pŏs'sĕ-bl. a. (405). Not to be done, impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, ĭm-pŏs-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Impracticability; that which cannot be done.

IMPOST, ĭm'pŏst. s. A tax, a toll, custom paid.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, ĭm-pŏs'tshū-māte. v. n. (91). To form an abscess, to gather, to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, ĭm-pŏs'tshū-māte. v. a. To afflict with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, ĭm-pŏs-tshū-mā'shŭn. s. The act of forming an imposthume, the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, ĭm-pŏs'thūme. s. (461). A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

IMPOSTOR, ĭm-pŏs'tŭr. s. (166). One who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPOSTURE, ĭm-pŏs'tshūre. s. Cheat.

IMPOTENCE, ĭm'pō-tĕnse. } s. Want
IMPOTENCY, ĭm'pō-tĕn-sē. } of power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableness of passion; incapacity of propagation.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

IMPOTENT, ĭm'pŏ-tĕnt. a. (170). Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, ĭm'pŏ-tĕnt-lĕ. ad. Without power.

To IMPOUND, ĭm-pŏŭnd'. v. a. To enclose as in a pound, to shut in, to confine; to shut up in a pinfold.

IMPRACTICABILITY, ĭm-prăk'tĕ-kă-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Impossibility, the state of being not feasible.

☞ This word is not in Johnson, but I insert it on his own authority: for though it is not in his Vocabulary, he has used it to explain the word *impossibility*. But the very current use of this word would be a sufficient authority for it, as its synonym *Impracticableness*, from the necessity of placing the accent high, is so difficult of pronunciation, and so inferior in sound, as to leave no doubt to which we should give the preference.

IMPRACTICABLE, ĭm-prăk'tĕ-kă-bl. a. Not to be performed, unfeasible, impossible; untractable, unmanageable.

IMPRACTICABLENESS, ĭm-prăk'tĕ-kă-bl-nĕs. s. Impossibility.

To IMPRECATE, ĭm'prĕ-kāte. v. a. To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION, ĭm-prĕ-kā'shŭn. s. Curse, prayer by which any evil is wished.

IMPRECATORY, ĭm'prĕ-kă-tŭr-ĕ. a. Containing wishes of evil.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He places the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Scott, on the first. He himself places the accent on the first of *Deprecatory*; and the same reason holds in both.—See Principles, No. 512.

To IMPREGN, ĭm-prēne'. v. a. (386). To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPREGNABLE, ĭm-prĕg'nă-bl. a. Not to be stormed, not to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, ĭm-prĕg'nă-blĕ. ad. In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPREGNATE, ĭm-prĕg'nāte. v. a. To fill with young, to make prolifick; to fill, to saturate.

IMPREGNATION, ĭm-prĕg-nā'shŭn. s. The act of making prolifick; fecundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, ĭm-prē-jōō'dĕ-kāte. a. (91). Unprejudiced, not prepossessed, impartial.

IMPREPARATION, ĭm-prĕp-ă-rā'shŭn. s. Unpreparedness, want of preparation.

To IMPRESS, ĭm-prĕs'. v. a. To print by pressure, to stamp; to fix deep; to force into service.

IMPRESS, ĭm'prĕs. s. (492). Mark made by pressure; mark of distinction, stamp; device, motto; act of forcing any into service.

IMPRESSION. ĭm-prĕsh'ŭn. s. The act of pressing one body upon another; mark made by pressure, stamp, image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one course of printing; effect of an attack.

IMPRESSIBLE, ĭm-prĕs'sĕ-bl. a. What may be impressed.

IMPRESSURE, ĭm-prĕsh'ŭre. a. The mark made by pressure, the dent, the impression.

To IMPRINT, ĭm-prĭnt'. v. a. To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp words upon paper by the use of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, ĭm-prĭz'z'n. v. a. To shut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, ĭm-prĭz'z'n-mĕnt. s. Confinement, state of being shut in prison.

IMPROBABILITY, ĭm-prŏb-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, ĭm-prŏb'ă-bl. a. Unlikely, incredible.

IMPROBABLY, ĭm-prŏb'ă-blĕ. ad. Without likelihood.

To IMPROBATE, ĭm'prō-bāte. v. a. Not to approve.

IMPROBATION, ĭm-prō-bā'shŭn. s. Act of disallowing.

IMPROBITY, ĭm-prŏb'ĕ-tĕ. s. Want of honesty, dishonesty, baseness.

To IMPROLIFICATE, ĭm-prō-lĭf'fĕ-kāte. v. a. (91). To impregnate, to fecundate.

IMPROPER, ĭm-prŏp'ŭr. a. (98). Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not just, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, ĭm-prŏp'ŭr-lĕ. ad. Not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.

To IMPROPRIATE, ĭm-prō'prĕ-āte. v. a. To convert to private use, to seize to himself; to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

IMPROPRIATION, im-prō-prē-ā'shŭn. s. An impropriation is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college or religious house.

IMPROPRIATOR, im-prō-prē-ā'tŭr. s. A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church. (166).

IMPROPRIETY, im-prō-prī'ĕ-tē. s. Unfitness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy, want of justness.

IMPROSPEROUS, im-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, not successful.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, im-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. Unhappily, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.

IMPROVABLE, im-prōō'vā-bl. a. Capable of being advanced to a better state.

IMPROVABLENESS, im-prōō'vā-bl-nĕs. s. Capableness of being made better.

IMPROVABLY, im-prōō'vā-blē. ad. In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE, im-prōōv'. v. a. To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raise from good to better.

To IMPROVE, im-prōōv. v. n. To advance in goodness.

IMPROVEMENT, im-prōōv'mĕnt. s. Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progress from good to better; instruction, edification; effect of melioration.

IMPROVER, im-prōōv'ŭr. s. (98). One that makes himself or any thing else better; any thing that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, im-prō-vī'dĕd. a. Unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided against.

IMPROVIDENCE, im-prŏv'ē-dĕnse. s. Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, im-prŏv'ē-dĕnt. a. Wanting forecast, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, im-prŏv'ē-dĕnt-lē. ad. Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, im-prō-vĭzh'ŭn. s. Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, im-prōō'dĕnse. s. (343). Want of prudence, indiscretion, negligence, inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT, im-prōō'dĕnt. a. (343). Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiscreet, negligence.

IMPUDENCE, im'pū-dĕnse. } s.
IMPUDENCY, im'pū-dĕn-sē. }
Shamelessness, immodesty.

IMPUDENT, im'pū-dĕnt. a. (503). Shameless, wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, im'pū-dĕnt-lē. ad. Shamelessly, without modesty.

To IMPUGN, im-pūne'. v. a. (386). To attack, to assault.

☞ Notwithstanding the clear analogy there is for pronouncing this word in the manner it is marked, there is a repugnance at leaving out the *g*, which nothing but frequent use will take away. If *sign* were in as little use as *impugn*, we should feel the same repugnance at pronouncing it in the manner we do. But as language is association, no wonder association should have such power over it.—For the analogies that lead us to this pronunciation, see Principles, No. 385.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the word as I have marked it; that is, with the *g* silent, and the *u* long; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, though they suppress the *g*, pronounce the *u* short. That this short sound is contrary to analogy cannot be doubted, when we take a view of the words of this termination; and the only plea for it is, the short sound of the vowels before *gm* in *phlegm*, *diaphragm*, *paraphgm*, *epophthegm*, and *paradigm*, (389): but as the accent is not on any of these syllables, except *phlegm*, which is irregular, (508,) it is no wonder the vowel should shorten in these words as it so frequently does in the numerous terminations in *ile*, *ine*, *ite*, &c. (147)

IMPUGNER, im-pū'nŭr. s. One that attacks or invades.

☞ In judging of the propriety of this pronunciation, we must not confound the participles *impugning*, *impugned*, and the verbal noun *impugner*, with such words as we do not form ourselves, as *repugnant*, *malignant*, &c. The former are mere branches of the verb *impugn*, and therefore make no alteration in the root; the latter we receive already formed from the Latin or the French, and pronounce the *g* as we do in *signify* and *signet*, though it is silent in *signed*, *signing*, or *signer*. For it must be carefully observed, that the analogy of pronunciation admits of no alteration in the sound of the verb, upon its being formed into a participle or verbal noun; nor in the sound of the adjective, upon its acquiring a comparative or superlative termination.—See Principles, No. 400.

IMPUISSANCE, im-pū-ĭs'sânse. s. Impotence, inability, weakness, feebleness.—See PUISSANCE.

IMPULSE, im'pŭlse. s. Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.

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IMPULSION, ĭm-půl'shůn. s. The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

IMPULSIVE, ĭm-půl'sĭv. a. Having the power of impulse, moving impellent.

IMPUNITY, ĭm-pů'nĕ-tĕ. s. Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.

IMPURE, ĭm-půre'. a. Contrary to sanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaste; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, drossy.

IMPURELY, ĭm-půre'lĕ. ad. With impurity.

IMPURENESS, ĭm-půre'nĕs. } s. Want
IMPURITY, ĭm-pů'rĕ-tĕ. } of sanctity, want of holiness; act of unchastity; feculent admixture.

To IMPURPLE, ĭm-půr'pl. v. a. (405). To make red, to colour as with purple.

IMPUTABLE, ĭm-pů'tă-bl. a. Chargeable upon any one; accusable, chargeable with a fault.

IMPUTABLENESS, ĭm-pů'tă-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, ĭm-pů-tă'shůn. s. Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection.

IMPUTATIVE, ĭm-pů'tă-tĭv. a. (512). Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.

To IMPUTE, ĭm-půte'. v. a. To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPUTER, ĭm-pů'tůr. s. (98). He that imputes.

IN, ĭn. prep. Noting the place where any thing is present; noting the state present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, because; Inasmuch, since, seeing that.

IN, ĭn. ad. Within some place, not out; engaged to any affair, placed in some state; noting entrance, into any place; close connexion with.

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. *In* before *r* is changed into *Ir*, before *l* into *Il*, and into *Im* before some other consonants.

INABILITY, ĭn-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Impuissance, impotence, want of power.

INABSTINENCE, ĭn-ăb'stĕ-nĕnse. s. Intemperance, want of power to abstain.

INACCESSIBLE, ĭn-ăk-sĕs'sĕ-bl. a. Not to be reached, not to be approached.

INACCURACY, ĭn-ăk'kŭ-ră-sĕ. s. Want of exactness.

INACCURATE, ĭn-ăk'kŭ-rate. a. (91). Not exact, not accurate.

INACTION, ĭn-ăk'shŭn. s. Cessation from labour, forbearance of labour.

INACTIVE, ĭn-ăk'tĭv. a. Idle, indolent, sluggish.

INACTIVELY, ĭn-ăk'tĭv-lĕ. ad. Idly, sluggishly.

INACTIVITY, ĭn-ăk-tĭv'ĕ-tĕ. s. Idleness, rest, sluggishness.

INADEQUACY, ĭn-ăd'ĕ-kwă-sĕ. s. The state of being unequal to some purpose.

☞ The frequent use of this word in Parliament, and its being adopted by some good writers, made me esteem it not unworthy of a place here; though I have not met with it in any other Dictionary. The word *inadequateness*, which is equivalent to it, is not in Johnson; but there seems a repugnance in writers and speakers to abstracts formed by *ness*; if it is possible to find one of another termination: and to this repugnance we owe the currency of this word.

INADEQUATE, ĭn-ăd'ĕ-kwate. a. (91). Not equal to the purpose, defective.

INADEQUATELY, ĭn-ăd'ĕ-kwate-lĕ. ad. Defectively, not completely.

INADVERTENCE, ĭn-ăd-vĕr'tĕnse. } s.
INADVERTENCY, ĭn-ăd-vĕr'tĕn-sĕ. } Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.

INADVERTENT, ĭn-ăd-vĕr'tĕnt. a. Negligent, careless.

INADVERTENTLY, ĭn-ăd-vĕr'tĕnt-lĕ. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

INALIENABLE, ĭn-ăle'yĕn-ă-bl. (113). That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL, ĭn-ăl-ĕ-mĕn'tăl. a. Affording no nourishment.

INAMISSIBLE, ĭn-ă-mĭs'sĕ-bl. a. Not to be lost.

INANE, ĭn-nane'. a. Empty, void.

To INANIMATE, ĭn-ăn'ĕ-mate. v. a. To animate, to quicken.

INANIMATE, ĭn-ăn'ĕ-mate. (91). } a.
INANIMATED, ĭn-ăn'ĕ-mă-tĕd. } Void of life, without animation.

INANITION, ĭn-ă-nĭsh'ŭn. s. Emptiness of body, want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

INANITY, ĭn-ăn'ĕ-tĕ. s. (511). Emptiness, void space.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

INAPPETENCY, în-ăp'pē-tên-sē. s. Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, în-ăp'plē-kā-bl. a. Not to be put to a peculiar use.

INAPPLICATION, în-ăp-plē-kā'shŭn. s. Indolence, negligence.

INARABLE, în-ăr'rā-bl. a. (405). Not capable of tillage.

To INARCH, în-ârtsh'. v. a. (81). Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTICULATE, în-âr-tĭk'ū-lāte. a. (91). Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

INARTICULATELY, în-âr-tĭk'kū-lāte-lē. ad. Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, în-âr-tĭk'kū-lāte-nĕs. s. Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, în-âr-tē-fĭsh'âl. a. Contrary to art.

INARTIFICIALLY, în-âr-tē-fĭsh'âl-ē. ad. Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, în-ăt-tĕn'shŭn. s. Disregard, negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, în-ăt-tĕn'tĭv. a. Careless, negligent, regardless.

INAUDIBLE, în-âw'dē-bl. a. (405). Not to be heard, void of sound.

To INAUGURATE, în-âw'gū-rāte. v. a. To consecrate, to invest with a new office by solemn rites.

INAUGURATION, în-âw-gū-rā'shŭn. s. Investiture by solemn rites.

INAURATION, în-âw-rā'shŭn. s. The act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, în-âw-spĭsh'ŭs. a. Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

INBORN, în'bôrn. a. Innate, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, în-brĕTH'd'. a. (362). Inspired, infused by inspiration.

INBRED, în'brĕd. a. Produced within; hatched or generated within.

To INCAGE, în-kâdje'. v. a. To coop up, to shut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

INCALCULABLE, în-kăl'kū-lā-bl. a. (405).

☞ This may be called a revolutionary word, as we never heard of it till it was lately made so much of in France; but its real utility, as well as the propriety of its formation, gives it an undoubted right to become a part of our language.

INCALESCENCE, în-kā-lĕs'sĕnse. } s.
INCALESCENCY, în-kā-lĕs'sĕn-sē. }
(510). The state of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat.

INCANTATION, în-kăn-tā'shŭn. s. Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, în-kăn'tā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Dealing by enchantment, magical.

To INCANTON, în-kăn'tŭn. v. a. To unite to a canton or separate community.

INCAPABILITY, în-kā-pā-bĭl'ē-tē. } s.
INCAPABLENESS, în-kā'pā-bl-nĕs. }
Inability natural, disqualification legal.

INCAPABLE, în-kā'pā-bl. a. (405). Wanting power, wanting understanding, unable to comprehend, learn or understand; not able to receive any thing; unable, not equal to any thing; disqualified by law.

☞ As *Placable* and *Implacable* seem to follow the Latin quantity in the antepenultimate *a*, so *Capable* and *Incapable*, if we derive them from *Capax* and *Incapax*, reject it: but the most natural derivation of these words is from the French *Capable* and *Incapable*. Some speakers, however, make the *a* short in all; but this is a provincial pronunciation that must be carefully avoided.—See PLACABLE.

INCAPACIOUS, în-kā-pā'shŭs. a. Narrow, of small content.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, în-kā-pā'shŭs-nĕs. s. Narrowness, want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE, în-kā-pās'sē-tāte. v. a. To disable, to weaken; to disqualify.

INCAPACITY, în-kā-pās'ē-tē. s. Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehensiveness of mind.

To INCARCERATE, în-kâr'sē-rāte. v. a. (555). To imprison, to confine.

INCARCERATION, în-kâr-sē-rā'shŭn. s. Imprisonment, confinement.

To INCARN, în-kârn'. v. a. (81). To cover with flesh.

To INCARN, în-kârn'. v. n. To breed flesh.

To INCARNADINE, în-kâr'nā-dīne. v. a. (149). To dye red. "This word," says Dr. Johnson, "I find only once." *Macbeth*, Act II. Scene III.

To INCARNATE, în-kâr'nāte. v. a. To clothe with flesh, to embody with flesh.

INCARNATE, în-kâr'nāte. partic. a. (91). Clothed with flesh, embodied with flesh.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

INCARNATION, ĭn-kär-nā'shŭn. s. The act of assuming body; the state of breeding flesh.

INCARNATIVE, ĭn-kär'nā-tĭv. s. (512). A medicine that generates flesh.

To INCASE, ĭn-kāse'. v. a. To cover, to enclose, to inwrap.

INCAUTIOUS, ĭn-kâw'shŭs. a. Unwary, negligent, heedless.

INCAUTIOUSLY, ĭn-kâw'shŭs-lė. ad. Unwarily, heedlessly, negligently.

INCENDIOUS, ĭn-sĕn'dė-ŭs. a. (294).

☞ I have not met with this word in any Dictionary, and have often regretted being obliged to use the word *incendiary* as an adjective; but meeting with *incendious* in Lord Bacon, where, speaking of rebellion, he says, "Because of the infinite "evils which it brings on princes and their "subjects, it is represented by the horrid "image of *Typhoeus*, whose hundred heads "are the divided powers, and flourishing "jaws *incendious* designs," I thought I should do a real service to the language by inserting this word.

INCENDIARY, ĭn-sĕn'dė-ā-rė, or ĭn-sĕn'jė-ā-rė. s. (293) (376). One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames faction, or promotes quarrels.

INCENSE, ĭn'sĕnse. s. (492). Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

To INCENSE, ĭn'cĕnse. v. a. To perfume with incense.

To INCENSE, ĭn-sĕnse'. v. a. To enkindle, to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exasperate.

INCENSEMENT, ĭn-sĕns'mĕnt. s. Rage, heat, fury.

INCENSION, ĭn-sĕn'shŭn. s. The act of kindling, the state of being on fire.

INCENSOR, ĭn-sĕn'sŭr. s. (166). A kindler of anger, an inflamer of passions.

INCENSORY, ĭn'sĕn-sŭr-ė. s. (512). The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.—For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

INCENTIVE, ĭn-sĕnt'ĭv. s. That which kindles, provokes, or encourages, incitement, motive, encouragement.

INCENTIVE, ĭn-sĕnt'ĭv. a. (157). Inciting, encouraging.

INCEPTION, ĭn-sĕp'shŭn. s. Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, ĭn-sĕp'tĭv. a. (157). Noting a beginning.

INCEPTOR, ĭn-sĕp'tŭr. s. (166). A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION, ĭn-sė-rā'shŭn. s. The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, ĭn-sĕr'tė-tūde. s. Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

INCESSANT, ĭn-sĕs'sănt. a. Unceasing, unintermitted, continual.

INCESSANTLY, ĭn-sĕs'sănt-lė. ad. Without intermission, continually.

INCEST, ĭn'sĕst. s. Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS, ĭn-sĕs'tshū-ŭs. a. (461). Guilty of incest, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTUOUSLY, ĭn-sĕs'tshū-ŭs-lė. ad. With unnatural love.

INCH, ĭnsh. s. (352). The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time.

To INCH, ĭnsh. v. a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.

INCHED, ĭnsht. a. (359). Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHMEAL, ĭnsh'mėle. s. A piece an inch long.

To INCHOATE, ĭng'kō-āte. v. a. (91). To begin, to commence.

INCHOATION, ĭng-kō-ā'shŭn. s. Inception, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, ĭn-kō'ā-tĭv. a. (157). Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE, ĭn-sīde'. v. a. Medicines *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.

INCIDENCE, ĭn'sė-dĕnse. } s. The
INCIDENCY, ĭn'sė-dĕn-sė. } direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence; accident, hap, casualty.

INCIDENT, ĭn'sė-dĕnt. a. Casual, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENT, ĭn'sė-dĕnt. s. Something happening beside the main design, casualty, an event.

INCIDENTAL, ĭn-sė-dĕn'tăl. a. Incident, casual, happening by chance

INCIDENTALLY, ĭn-sė-dĕn'tăl-ė. ad. Beside the main design, occasionally.

INCIDENTLY, ĭn'sė-dĕnt-lė. ad. Occasionally, by the bye, by the way

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

To Incinerate, ĭn-sĭn'nĕr-āte. v. a. To burn to ashes.

Incineration, ĭn-sĭn-nĕr-rā'shŭn. s. The act of burning any thing to ashes.

Incircumspection, ĭn-sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'shŭn. s. Want of caution, want of heed.

Incised, ĭn-sīz'd'. a. (362). Cut, made by cutting.

Incision, ĭn-sĭzh'ŭn. s. A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; division of viscosities by medicines.

Incisive, ĭn-sī'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

Incisor, ĭn-sī'sŏr. s. (166). Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

Incisory, ĭn-sī'sŭr-ē. a. (512). Having the quality of cutting.—For the *c*, see Domestick.

Incisure, ĭn-sĭzh'ŭre. s. A cut, an aperture.

Incitation, ĭn-sē-tā'shŭn. s. Incitement, incentive, motive, impulse.

To Incite, ĭn-sīte'. v. a. To stir up, to push forward in a purpose, to animate, to spur, to urge on.

Incitement, ĭn-sīte'mĕnt. s. Motive incentive, impulse, inciting power.

Incivil, ĭn-sĭv'vĭl. a. Unpolished.

Incivility, ĭn-sē-vĭl'lē-tē. s. Want of courtesy, rudeness; act of rudeness.

Inclemency, ĭm-klĕm'mĕn-sē. s. Unmercifulness, cruelty, severity, harshness, roughness.

Inclement, ĭn-klĕm'mĕnt. a. Unmerciful, unpitying, void of tenderness, harsh.

Inclinable, ĭn-klī'nā-bl. a. Having a propension of will, favourably disposed, willing; having a tendency.

Inclination, ĭn-klē-nā'shŭn. s. Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propension of mind, favourable disposition; love, affection; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

Inclinatory, ĭn-klĭn'ā-tŭr-ē. a. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the vowel in the second syllable of this word, as well as in *Declinatory*. My reason is, that the termination *atory* has a tendency to shorten the preceding vowel, as is evident in *Declamatory*, *Predatory*, &c. which have the vowel in the second syllable short, though it is long in the Latin words from which these are derived.

Inclinatorily, ĭn-klĭn'ā-tŭr-rē-lē. ad. Obliquely, with inclination to one side or the other.

To Incline, ĭn-klīne'. v. n. To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably disposed to, to feel desire beginning.

To Incline, ĭn-klīne. v. a. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn the desire towards any thing; to bend, to incurvate.

To Inclip, ĭn-klĭp'. v. a. To grasp, to enclose, to surround.

To Incloister, ĭn-klŏĭs'tŭr. v. a. To shut up in a cloister.

To Incloud, ĭn-klŏŭd'. v. a. To darken, to obscure.

To Include, ĭn-klūde'. v. a. To enclose, to shut; to comprise, to comprehend.

Inclusive, ĭn-klū'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Enclosing, encircling; comprehending in the sum or number.

Inclusively, ĭn-klū'sĭv-lē. ad. The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

Incoagulable, ĭn-kō-ăg'gū-lā-bl. a. Incapable of concretion.

Incoexistence, ĭn-kō-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse. s. The quality of not existing together.

Incog, ĭn-kŏg'. ad. Unknown, in private.

Incogitancy, ĭn-kŏd'jē-tăn-sē. s. Want of thought.

Incogitative, ĭn-kŏd'jē-tā-tĭv. a. Wanting the power of thought.

Incognito, ĭn-kŏg'nē-tō. ad. In a state of concealment.

Incoherence, ĭn-kō-hē'rĕnse. } s.
Incoherency, ĭn-kō-hē'rĕn-sē. } Want of connexion, incongruity, consequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of cohesion, looseness of material parts.

Incoherent, ĭn-kō-hē'rĕnt. a. Inconsequential, inconsistent; without cohesion, loose.

Incoherently, ĭn-kō-hē'rĕnt-lē. ad. Inconsistently, inconsequentially.

Incolumity, ĭn-kō-lū'mē-tē. s. Safety, security.

Incombustibility, ĭn-kŏm-bŭs-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The quality of resisting fire.

Incombustible, ĭn-kŏm-bŭs'tē-bl. a. Not to be consumed by fire.

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—nò, mòve, nŏr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—*th*in, THIS.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kôm-bûs'tè-bl-nês. s. The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, in'kûm. s. (165). Revenue, produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kôm-mên-shû-râ-bil'è-tè. s. The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kôm-mên'shû-râ-bl. a. (405). Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kôm-mên'shû-râte. a. (91). Not admitting one common measure.

To INCOMMODATE, in-kôm'mò-dâte. (91). } v.a.
To INCOMMODE, in-kôm-môde'. }
To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kôm-mò'dè-ûs, or in-kôm-mò'jè-ûs. a. (295). Inconvenient, vexatious without great mischief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kôm-mò'dè-ûs-lè. ad. Inconveniently, not at ease.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kôm-mò'dè-ûs-nês. s. Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, in-kôm-mòd'è-tè. s. Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kôm-mû-nè-kâ-bil'è-tè. s. The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kôm-mû'-nè-kâ-bl. a. (405). Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expressed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kôm-mû-nè-kâ-blè. ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kôm-mû'nè-kâ-ting. a. Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMPACT, in-kôm-pâkt'. } a.
INCOMPACTED, in-kôm-pâk'tèd. }
Not joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, in-kôm'pâ-râ-bl. a. Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all conception.

☞ This is among some of the words in our own language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare*. To which it may be answered: One reason is, that the English are fond of appearing in the borrowed robes of other languages; and as *comparable* and *incomparable* may possibly be derived from *comparabilis* and *incomparabilis*, they seem desirous of laying the stress on the first syllable, both to show their affinity to the Latin words (*see Academy*), and to distinguish them from the homespun words formed from our own verb. When this distinction is once adopted, the mind, which is always labouring to express its ideas distinctly and forcibly, finds a sort of propriety in annexing different ideas to the different accentuation; and thus the distinction becomes accurate and classical. If we may compare small things with great, it may be observed, that the evils of language, like other evils in nature, produce some good. But it may be likewise observed, that producing different meanings by a different accentuation of words, is but a bungling way of promoting the copiousness of languages, and ought as much as possible to be discouraged; especially when it adds to the difficulty, and takes away from the harmony of pronunciation. Besides, there is a petty criticism which always induces coxcombs in pronunciation to carry these distinctions farther than they ought to go. Not content with accenting *acceptable, admirable, commendable, comparable, lamentable*, &c. on the first syllable, which implies not a mere capacity of being *accepted, admired*, &c. but a worthiness of being *accepted, admired* &c.: *corruptible* and *susceptible* are sometimes accented in this manner, without the least necessity from a difference of signification. In short, all these refinements in language, which are difficult to be understood, and productive of perplexity, ought to be considered rather as evils than advantages, and to be restrained within as narrow bounds as possible.—See BOWL.

INCOMPARABLY, in-kôm'pâ-râ-blè. ad. Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte. a. (91). Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kôm-pât-è-bil'è-tè. s.—See COMPATIBLE. Inconsistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kôm-pât'è-bl. a. Inconsistent with something else, such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt; pīne, pĭn;—

INCOMPATIBLY, ĭn-kŏm-pāt'ē-blē. ad. Inconsistently.

INCOMPETENCY, ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕn-sē. s. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕnt. a. Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕnt-lē. ad. Unsuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, ĭn-kŏm-plēte'. a. Not perfect, not finished.

INCOMPLETENESS, ĭn-kŏm-plēte'nĕs. s. Imperfection, unfinished state.

INCOMPLIANCE, ĭn-kŏm-plī'ānse. s. Untractableness, impracticableness, contradictious temper; refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, ĭn-kŏm-pōz'd'. (359). Disturbed, discomposed, disordered.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, ĭn-kŏm-pŏs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, ĭn-kŏm-pŏs'sē-bl. a. Not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, ĭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Unconceivableness, superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ĭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-bl. a. (405). Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, ĭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-bl-nĕs. s. Unconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, ĭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn'sē-blē. ad. In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, ĭn-kŏm-prĕs'sē-bl. a. (405). Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, ĭn-kŏm-prĕs-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING, ĭn-kŏn-kŭr'ĭng. a. Not agreeing.

INCONCEALABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sē'lā-bl. a. Not to be hid, not to be kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sē'vā-bl. a. Incomprehensible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, ĭn-kŏn-sē'vā-blē. ad. In a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-sĕp'tē-bl. a. Not to be conceived, incomprehensible.

INCONCLUDENT, ĭn-kŏn-klū'dĕnt. a. Inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, ĭn-kŏn-klū'sĭv. a. Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, ĭn-kŏn-klū'sĭv-lē. ad. Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, ĭn-kŏn-klū'sĭv-nĕs. s. Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, ĭn-kŏn-kŏkt'.

INCONCOCTED, ĭn-kŏn-kŏkt'ĕd. } a. Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, ĭn-kŏn-kŏk'shŭn. s. The state of being indigested.

INCONDITE, ĭn-kŏn'dīte. a. Irregular, rude, unpolished.—See RECONDITE.

INCONDITIONAL, ĭn-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl. Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, ĭn-kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-āte. a. (91). Not limited, not restrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, ĭn-kŏn-fôr'mē-tē. s. Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, ĭn-kŏng'grō-ĕnse. s. (408). Unsuitableness, want of adaptation.

INCONGRUITY, ĭn-kŏn-grō'ē-tē. s. Unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency, absurdity, impropriety; disagreement of parts, want of symmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, ĭn-kŏng'grō-ŭs. a. Unsuitable, not fitting; inconsistent, absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, ĭn-kŏng'grō-ŭs-lē. ad. Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY, ĭn-kŏn-nĕk'sĕd-lē. ad. Without any connexion or dependance.

INCONSCIONABLE, ĭn-kŏn'shŭn-ă-bl. a. (405). Void of the sense of good and evil, unreasonable.

INCONSEQUENCE, ĭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕnse. s. Inconclusiveness, want of just inference.

INCONSEQUENT, ĭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕnt. a. Without just conclusion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl. a. (405). Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl-nĕs. Small importance.

INCONSIDERATE, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'er-āte. a. (91). Careless, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āte-lē. ad. (91). Negligently, thoughtlessly.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nor, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

INCONSIDERATENESS, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āte-nĕs. s. (91). Carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence.

INCONSIDERATION, ĭn-kŏn-sĭd-ĕ-rā'-shŭn. s. Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.

INCONSISTING, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĭng. a. Not consistent, incompatible with.

INCONSISTENCE, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnse. } s.
INCONSISTENCY, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sĕ }
Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narration, argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; incongruity; unsteadiness, unchangeableness.

INCONSISTENT, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt. a. Incompatible, not suitable, incongruous; contrary, absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, ĭn-kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt-lĕ. ad. Absurdly, incongruously, with self-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sō'lā-bl. a. Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCONSONANCY, ĭn-kŏn'sō-nân-sĕ. s. Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS, ĭn-kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs. a. Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.

INCONSTANCY, ĭn-kŏn'stân-sĕ. s. Unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, ĭn-kŏn'stânt. a. Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, ĭn-kŏn-sū'mā-bl. a. Not to be wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-sŭm'tĕ-bl. a. (412). Not to be spent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, ĭn-kŏn-tĕs'tā-bl. a. Not to be disputed, not admitting debate, uncontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, ĭn-kŏn-tĕs'tā-blĕ. ad. Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, ĭn-kŏn-tĭg'gū-ŭs. a. Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, ĭn-kŏn'tĕ-nĕnse. } s.
INCONTINENCY, ĭn-kŏn'tĕ-nĕn-sĕ. }
Inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.

INCONTINENT, ĭn-kŏn-tĕ-nĕnt. a. Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; shunning delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.

INCONTINENTLY, ĭn-kŏn'tĕ-nĕnt-lĕ. ad. Unchastely, without restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-trō-vĕr'tĕ-bl. a. (405). Indisputable, not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, ĭn-kŏn-trō-vĕr'tĕ-blĕ. ad. To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONVENIENCE, ĭn-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnse. }
INCONVENIENCY, ĭn-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕn-sĕ. } s. Unfitness, inexpedience; disadvantage, cause of uneasiness, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, ĭn-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Incommodious, disadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, ĭn-kŏn-vē'nē-ĕnt-lĕ. ad. Unfitly, incommodiously; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, ĭn-kŏn-vĕr'sā-bl. a. Incommunicative, unsocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-vĕr'tĕ-bl. a. Not transmutable.

INCONVINCIBLE, ĭn-kŏn-vĭn'sĕ-bl. a. Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLY, ĭn-kŏn-vĭn'sĕ-blĕ. ad. Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, ĭn-kŏr'pŏ-rāl. a. Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, ĭn-kŏr-pŏ-rāl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Immaterialness.

INCORPORALLY, ĭn-kŏr'pŏ-rāl-ĕ. ad. Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, ĭn-kŏr'pŏ-rāte. v. a. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to associate; to embody.

To INCORPORATE, ĭn-kŏr'pŏ-rāte. v. n. To unite into one mass.

INCORPORATE, ĭn-kŏr'pŏ-rāte. a. (91). Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, ĭn-kŏr-pŏ-rā'shŭn. s. Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, association.

INCORPOREAL, ĭn-kŏr-pō'rē-ăl. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, ĭn-kŏr-pō'rē-ăl-ĕ. ad. Immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, ĭn-kŏr-pō-rē'ĕ-tĕ. s. Immateriality.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Incorps, în-kôrps'. v. a. To incorporate.

Incorrect, în-kôr-rĕkt'. a. Not nicely finished, not exact.

Incorrectly, în-kôr-rĕkt'lė. ad. Inaccurately, not exactly.

Incorrectness, în-kôr-rĕkt'nĕs. s. Inaccuracy, want of exactness.

Incorrigible, în-kôr'rė-jė-bl. a. Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

Incorrigibleness, în-kôr'rė-jė-bl-nĕs. s. Hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment.

Incorrigibly, în-kôr'rė-jė-blė. ad. To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Incorrupt, în-kôr-rŭpt'.
Incorrupted, în-kôr-rŭp'tĕd. } a. Free from foulness or depravation; pure of manners, honest, good.

Incorruptibility, în-kôr-rŭp-tė-bĭl'ė-tė. s. Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

Incorruptible, în-kôr-rŭp'tė-bl. a. Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.—See Corruptible and Incomparable.

Incorruption, în-kôr-rŭp'shŭn. s. Incapacity of corruption.

Incorruptness, în-kôr-rŭpt'nĕs. s. Purity of manners, honesty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

To Incrassate, în-krăs'sāte. v. a. To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

Incrassation, în-krăs-sā'shŭn. s. The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.

Incrassative, în-krăs'sā-tĭv. a. (512). Having the quality of thickening.

To Increase, în-krēse'. v. n. To grow more or greater.

To Increase, în-krēse'. v. a. To make more or greater.

Increase, în-krēse'. s. Augmentation, the state of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing greater.

Increaser, în-krē'sŭr. s. (98). He who increases.

Increated, în-krė-ā'tĕd. a. Not created.

Incredibility, în-krĕd-dė-bĭl'ė-tė. s. The quality of surpassing belief.

Incredible, în-krĕd'ė-bl. a. (405). Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

Incredibleness, în-krĕd'ė-bl-nĕs. s. Quality of being not credible.

Incredibly, în-krĕd'ė-blė. ad. In a manner not to be believed.

Incredulity, în-krė-dū'lė-tė. s. Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

Incredulous, în-krĕd'ū-lŭs, or în-krĕd'jū-lŭs. a. (293) (276). Hard of belief, refusing credit.

Incredulousness, în-krĕd'jū-lŭs-nĕs. s. Hardness of belief, incredulity.

Increment, ĭng'krė-mĕnt. s. Act of growing greater; increase, cause of growing more; produce.

☞ The inseparable preposition *in*, with the accent on it, when followed by hard *c* or *g*, is exactly under the same predicament as *con*; that is, the liquid and guttural coalesce.—See Principles, No. 408.

To Increpate, ĭng'krė-pāte. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

Increpation, ĭng-krė-pā'shŭn. s. Reprehension, chiding.

To Incrust, în-krŭst'.
To Incrustate, în-krŭs'tāte. } v. a. To cover with an additional coat.

Incrustation, ĭng-krŭs-tā'shŭn. s. An adherent covering, something superinduced.

To Incubate, ĭng'kū-bāte. v. n. To sit upon eggs.

Incubation, ĭng-kū-bā'shŭn. s. The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Incubus, ĭng'kū-bŭs. s. The nightmare.

To Inculcate, în-kŭl'kāte. v. a. To impress by frequent admonitions.

Inculcation, ĭng-kŭl-kā'shŭn. s. The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

Incult, în-kŭlt'. a. Uncultivated, untilled.

Inculpable, în-kŭl'pā-bl. a. (405). Unblameable.

Inculpably, în-kŭl'pā-blė. ad. Unblameably.

Incumbency, în-kŭm'bĕn-sė. s. The act of lying upon another; the state of keeping a benefice.

Incumbent, în-kŭm'bĕnt. a. Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty.

Incumbent, în-kŭm'bĕnt. s. He who is in present possession of a benefice.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

To INCUMBER, in-kŭm'bŭr. v. a. To embarrass.

To INCUR, in-kŭr'. v. a. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur, to press on the senses.

INCURABILITY, in-kū-rā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Impossibility of cure.

INCURABLE, in-kū'rā-bl. a. (405). Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeless.

INCURABLENESS, in-kū'rā-bl-nĕs. s. State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, in-kū'rā-blē. ad. Without remedy.

INCURIOUS, in-kū'rē-ŭs. a. Negligent, inattentive, without curiosity.

INCURSION, in-kŭr'shŭn. s. Attack, mischievous occurrence; invasion, inroad, ravage.

INCURVATION, ĭng-kŭr-vā'shŭn. s. The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.

To INCURVATE, in-kŭr'vāte. v. a. To bend, to crook.

INCURVITY, in-kŭr'vĕ-tē. s. Crookedness, the state of bending inward.

To INDAGATE, in'dā-gāte. v. a. To search, to examine.

INDAGATION, in-dā-gā'shŭn. s. Search, inquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, in'dā-gā-tŏr. s. (166). A searcher, an enquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, in-dārt'. v. a. To dart in, to strike in.

To INDEBT, in-dĕt'. v. a. (374). To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED. in-dĕt'ĕd. part. a. Obliged by something received, bound to restitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, in-dē'sen-sē. s. Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, in-dē'sĕnt. a. Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, in-dē'sĕnt-lē. ad. Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, in-dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs, or in-dē-sĭd'jū-ŭs. a. (276) (293). Not falling, not shed.

INDECLINABLE, in-dē-klī'nā-bl. a. Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, in-dē-kō'rŭs, or in-dĕk'ō-rŭs. a. Indecent, unbecoming.—See DECOROUS.

☞ Nothing can show more with what servility we sometimes follow the Latin accentuation than pronouncing this word with the accent on the penultimate. In the Latin *decorous* the *o* is long, and therefore has the accent; but in *dedecorous* the *o* is short, and the accent is consequently removed to the antepenultimate; this alteration of accent obtains likewise when the word is used in English, and this accentuation is perfectly agreeable to our own analogy: but because the Latin adjective *indecorus* has the penultimate long, and consequently the accent on it, we must desert our own analogy, and servilely follow the Latin accentuation, though that accentuation has no regard to analogy; for why *dedecorous* and *indecorous*, words which have a similar derivation and meaning, should have the penultimate of different quantities, can be resolved into nothing but the caprice of custom; but that so clear an analogy of our own language should be subservient to the capricious usages of the Latin, is a satire upon the good sense and taste of Englishmen. Dr. Ash is the only one who places the accent on the antepenultimate of this word: but what is his single authority, though with analogy on his side, to a crowd of coxcombs flirting with scraps of Latin?—See Principles, No. 512.

INDECORUM, in-dē-kō'rŭm. s. Indecency, something unbecoming.

INDEED, in-dēēd'. ad. In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is used to note a full concession.

INDEFATIGABLE, in-dē-făt'tē-gā-bl. a. Unwearied, not tired, not exhausted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, in-dē-făt'tē-gā-blē. ad. Without weariness.

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-dē-fĕk-tē-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. The quality of suffering no decay, of being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dē-fĕk'tē-bl. a. Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFEISIBLE, in-dē-fē'zē-bl. a. (439). Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dē-fĕn'sē-bl. a. (439). What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFINITE, in-dĕf'ĕ-nĭt. a. (156). Not determined, not limited, not settled; large beyond the comprehension of ma though not absolutely without limits.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

INDEFINITELY, ĭn-dĕf'ē-nĭt-lē. ad. Without any settled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, ĭn-dē-fĭn'ē-tūde. s. Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, ĭn-dē-lĭb'bĕr-āte. (91).
INDELIBERATED, ĭn-dē-lĭb'bĕr-ā-tĕd. } a. Unpremeditated, done without consideration.

INDELIBLE, ĭn-dĕl'ē-bl. a. (405). Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

☞ This word, Mr. Nares observes, both from its French and Latin etymology, ought to be written *Indeleble;* where we may observe that the different orthography would not make the least difference in the pronunciation.

INDELICACY, ĭn-dĕl'ē-kā-sē. s. Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, ĭn-dĕl'ē-kāte. a. (91). Without decency, void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, ĭn-dĕm-nē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, ĭn-dĕm'nē-fī. v. a. To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, ĭn-dĕm'nē-tē. s. Security from punishment, exemption from punishment.

To INDENT, ĭn-dĕnt'. v. a. To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

To INDENT, ĭn-dĕnt'. v. n. To contract, to make a compact.

INDENT, ĭn-dĕnt'. s. Inequality, incisure, indentation.

INDENTATION, ĭn-dĕn-tā'shŭn. s. An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, ĭn-dĕn'tshŭre. s. (461). A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕnse.
INDEPENDENCY, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕn-sē. } s. Freedom, exemption from reliance or controul, state over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕnt. a. Not depending, not supported by any other, not relying on another, not controuled; nor relating to any thing else, as to a superiour.

INDEPENDENT, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕnt. s. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, ĭn-dē-pĕn'dĕnt-lē. ad. Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, ĭn-dē-zĕrt'. s. Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, ĭn-dĕs'sē-nĕnt-lē. ad. Without cessation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, ĭn-dē-strŭk'tē-bl. a. Not to be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, ĭn-dē-tĕr'mē-nā-bl. a. (405). Not to be fixed, not to be defined or settled.

INDETERMINATE, ĭn-dē-tĕr'mē-nāt. a. (91). Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, ĭn-dē-tĕr'mē-nāte-lē. ad. Indefinitely, not in any settled manner.

INDETERMINED, ĭn-dē-tĕr'mĭn'd. a. (559). Unsettled, unfixed.

INDETERMINATION, ĭn-dē-tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. s. Want of determination, want of resolution.

INDEVOTION, ĭn-dē-vō'shŭn. s. Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, ĭn-dē-vŏut'. a. Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, ĭn'dĕks. s. The discoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, ĭn-dĕks-tĕr'ē-tē. s. Want of dexterity, want of readiness.

INDIAN, ĭn'dē-ăn, or ĭn'jē-ăn, or ĭnd'yăn. s. (83) (294). A native of India.

INDIAN, ĭn'dē-ăn. a. Belonging to India.

INDICANT, ĭn'dē-kănt. a. Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE, ĭn'dē-kāte. v. a. (91). To show, to point out; in physick, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, ĭn-dē-kā'shŭn. s. Mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, ĭn-dĭk'kā-tĭv. a. (512). Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, ĭn-dĭk'kā-tĭv-lē. ad. In such a manner as shows or betokens.

To INDICT, ĭn-dīte'. See INDITE and its derivatives.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

INDICTION, in-dik'shŭn. s. Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dif'fĕr-ĕnse. } s.
INDIFFERENCY, in-dif'fĕr-ĕn-sé. }
Neutrality, suspension; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness; state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, in-dif'fĕr-ĕnt. a. Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned, inattentive, regardless; impartial, disinterested; passable, of a middling state; in the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dif'fĕr-ĕnt-lé. ad. Without distinction, without preference; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, in'dé-jĕnse. } s. Want,
INDIGENCY, in'dé-jĕn-sé. }
penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, in-dij'jé-nŭs. a. Native to a country.

INDIGENT, in'dé-jĕnt. a. Poor, needy, necessitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, in-dé-jĕst'. } a. Not
INDIGESTED, in-dé-jĕs'tĕd. }
separated into distinct orders; not formed, or shaped; not concocted in the stomach; not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, in-dé-jĕs'té-bl. a. Not concoctible in the stomach.

INDIGESTION, in-dé-jĕs'tshŭn. s. The state of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, in-dij'jé-tate. v. a. To point out, to show.

INDIGITATION, in-dij-jé-tá-shŭn. s. The act of pointing out or showing.

INDIGN, in-dine'. a. (385). Unworthy, undeserving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, in-dig'nant. a. Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, in-dig-ná'shŭn. s. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superiour; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, in-dig'né-té. s. Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, in'dé-gó. s. (112). A plant, by the Americans called Anil, used in dyeing for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, in-dé-rékt'. a. Not straight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point; not fair, not honest.

INDIRECTION, in-dé-rék'shŭn. s. Oblique means, tendency not in a straight line; dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, in-dé-rékt'lé. ad. Not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, in-dé-rékt'nés. s. Obliquity; unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, in-dĭz-zĕr'né-bl. a. Not perceptible, not discoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, in-dĭz-zĕr'né-blé. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBLE, in-dĭs-sĕrp'té-bl. a. Not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, in-dĭs-sĕrp-té-bil'é-té. Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, in-dĭs-kŭv'ŭr-é. s. The state of being hidden.

INDISCREET, in-dĭs-kréét'. a. Imprudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, in-dĭs-kréét'lé. ad. Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, in-dĭs-krésh'ŭn. s. Imprudence, rashness, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-dĭs-krĭm'é-nate. a. (91). Undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, in-dĭs-krĭm'é-nate-lé. Without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, in-dĭs-pĕn'sá-bl. a. Not to be remitted, not to be spared, necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, in-dĭs-pĕn'sá-bl-nés. s. State of not being to be spared, necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, in-dĭs-pĕn'sá-blé. ad. Without dispensation, without remission, necessarily.

To INDISPOSE, in-dĭs-pŏze'. v. a. To make unfit; to disincline, to make averse; to disorder, to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder slightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dĭs-pŏ'zĕd-nés. s. State of unfitness or disinclination, depraved state (365).

INDISPOSITION, in-dĭs-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn. s. Disorder of health, tendency to sickness; disinclination, dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dĭs'pū-tá-bl, or in-dĭs-pū'tá-bl. a.—See DISPUTABLE.—Uncontrovertible, incontestable.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

☞ This word is nearly under the same predicament as *Disputable*. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Buchanan and Bailey, adopt the last accentuation, and only Mr. Sheridan and Entick the first; and yet my experience and recollection grossly fail me, if this is not the general pronunciation of polite and lettered speakers. Mr. Scott has given both pronunciations; but, by placing this the first, seems to give it the preference.—See DISPUTABLE.

INDISPUTABLENESS, ĭn-dĭs'pū-tā-bl-nĕs. s. The state of being indisputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, ĭn-dĭs'pū-tā-blē. ad. Without controversy, certainly; without opposition.

INDISSOLVABLE, ĭn-dĭz-zŏl'vā-bl. a. Indissoluble, not separable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

☞ For the orthography of this word, see DISSOLVIBLE.

INDISSOLUBILITY, ĭn-dĭs-sŏ-lū-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Resistance of a dissolving power, firmness, stableness.

INDISSOLUBLE, ĭn-dĭs'sŏ-lū-bl. a. Resisting all separation of its parts, firm, stable; binding for ever, subsisting for ever.—See DISSOLUBLE.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, ĭn-dĭs'sŏ-lū-bl-nĕs. s. Indissolubility, resistance to separation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, ĭn-dĭs'sŏ-lū-blē. ad. In a manner resisting all separation; for ever, obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, ĭn-dĭs-tĭnkt'. a. Not plainly marked, confused; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTION, ĭn-dĭs-tĭnk'shŭn. s. Confusion, uncertainty; omission of discrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, ĭn-dĭs-tĭnkt'lē. ad. Confusedly, uncertainly; without being distinguished.

INDISTINCTNESS, ĭn-dĭs-tĭnkt'nĕs. s. Confusion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, ĭn-dĭs-tŭr'bânse. s. Calmness, freedom from disturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, ĭn-dē-vĭd'jū-ăl. s. A single being, as opposed to the species.

☞ It is somewhat strange that this word as a substantive should not have found its way into Johnson's Dictionary, but not in the least strange that Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick should omit it.

INDIVIDUAL, ĭn-dē-vĭd'ū-ăl, or ĭn-dē-vĭd'jū-ăl. a. (463). Separate from others or the same species, single, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined.

☞ The tendency of *d* to go into *j*, when the accent is before, and *u* after it, is evident in this and the succeeding words.—See Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

INDIVIDUALITY, ĭn-dē-vĭd-ū-ăl'ĕ-tē. s. Separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, ĭn-dē-vĭd'ū-ăl-ē. ad. With separate or distinct existence, numerically.

To INDIVIDUATE, ĭn-dē-vĭd'ū-āte. v. a. To distinguish from others of the same species, to make single.

INDIVIDUATION, ĭn-dē-vĭd-ū-ā'shŭn. s. That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, ĭn-dē-vĭd-ū'ĕ-tē. s. The state of being an individual, separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY, ĭn-dē-vĭz-ĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. (552).

INDIVISIBLENESS, ĭn-dē-vĭz'ĕ-bl-nĕs. } s. State in which no more division can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, ĭn-dē-vĭz'ĕ-bl. a. What cannot be broken into parts, so small as that it cannot be smaller.

INDIVISIBLY, ĭn-dē-vĭz'ĕ-blē. ad. So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, ĭn-dŏs'ĕ-bl. a. (405). Unteachable, insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCIL, ĭn-dŏs'ĭl. a. Unteachable, incapable of being instructed.

☞ This word and all its relatives have the *o* so differently pronounced by our best orthoëpists, that the shortest way to shew the difference will be to exhibit them at one view:

Dŏcile. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick, Nares, Smith.
Dōcile. Kenrick, Perry.
Indŏcile. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick.
Indōcile.
Dŏcible. Sheridan, Scott, Entick.
Dōcible. Kenrick, Perry.
Indŏcible. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick.
Indōcible. Perry.

We here see the great preponderance of authority for the short sound of *o* in all these words of three syllables, not because this letter is short in the Latin words whence they are derived; for *risible* and *visible*, which have the *i* short with us, are *risibilis* and *visibilis* in Latin; but because the

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accent in our English word is antepenultimate, and because this accent has a shortening power in all words of this form, which may be called simples (503), unless the antepenultimate vowel be *a*, and then it is always long, (509) (511) (527). Thus the antepenultimate vowels in *credible, clavicle, vesicle*, &c. are short, though derived from *credibilis, clavicula, vesicula*, &c.; but the *a* in *tamable, debatable*, &c. is long, because they are formatives of our own, from *tame, debate*, &c.

Why Dr Johnson should spell this word without the final *e*, as we see it in the first and last editions of his Dictionary, cannot be conceived. As well might he have left this letter out in *puerile, versatile*, and *fertile*. In this he seems implicitly to have followed the authority of Dr. Bently, who, however versed in Latin and Greek, has been proved by Dr. Lowth not to be infallible in the Grammar of his own language.

INDOCILITY, în-dŏ-sĭl'ĭ-tè. s. Unteachableness, refusal of instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, în-dŏk'trè-nâte. v. a. (91). To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion.

INDOCTRINATION, în-dŏk-trè-nâ'shŭn. s. Instruction, information.

INDOLENCE, în'dŏ-lênse. } s. Freedom from pain; laziness, inattention, listlessness.
INDOLENCY, în'dŏ-lên-sè. }

INDOLENT, în'dŏ-lênt. a. Free from pain; careless, lazy, inattentive, listless.

INDOLENTLY, în'dŏ-lênt-lè. ad. With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, inattentively, listlessly.

To INDOW, în-dŏû'. v. a. To portion, to enrich with gifts.—See ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT, în'drâft. s. An opening in the land, into which the sea flows; inlet, passage inwards.

To INDRENCH, în-drênsh'. v. a. To soak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, în-dû'bè-ŭs. a. Not doubtful, not suspecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, în-dû'bè-tâ-bl. a. Undoubted, unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, în-dû'bè-tâ-blè. ad. Undoubtedly, unquestionably.

INDUBITATE, în-dû'bè-tâte. a. (91). Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.

To INDUCE, în-dûse'. v. a. To persuade, to influence any thing; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction or consequential reasoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, în-dûse'mênt. s. Motive to any thing, that which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDUCER, în-dû'sŭr. s. (98). A persuader, one that influences.

To INDUCT, în-dŭkt'. v. a. To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, în-dŭk'shŭn. s. Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE, în-dŭk'tĭv. a. Leading, persuasive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

To INDUE, în-dû'. v. a. To invest.

To INDULGE, în-dûlje'. v. a. To fondle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant, not of right, but favour.

To INDULGE, în-dûlje'. v. n. To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, în-dûl'jênse. } s. Fondness, fond kindness; forbearance, tenderness, opposite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.
INDULGENCY, în-dûl'jên-sè. }

INDULGENT, în-dûl'jênt. a. Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring, giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, în-dûl'jênt-lè. ad. Without severity, without censure.

INDULT, în-dŭlt'. } s. Privilege or exemption.
INDULTO, în-dûl'tò. }

To INDURATE, în'dû-râte. v. n. (293). To grow hard, to harden.

To INDURATE, în'dû-râte. v. a. To make hard, to harden the mind.—See OBDURATE.

INDURATION, în-dû-râ'shŭn. s. The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, în-dŭs'trè-ŭs. a. Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, în-dŭs'trè-ŭs-lè. ad. Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.

INDUSTRY, în'dŭs-trè. s. Diligence, assiduity.

To INEBRIATE, în-è'brè-âte. v. a. (91). To intoxicate, to make drunk.

INEBRIATION, în-è-brè-â'shŭn. Drunkenness, intoxication.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt; pīne, pĭn;—

INEFFABILITY, ĭn-ĕf-fā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, ĭn-ĕf'fā-bl. a. (405). Unspeakable.

INEFFABLY, ĭn-ĕf'fā-blē. ad. In a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFECTIVE, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk'tĭv. a. That which can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl. a. Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.

INEFFECTUALLY, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl-ē. ad. Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, ĭn-ĕf-fĕk'tshū-ăl-nĕs. s. (463). Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, ĭn-ĕf-fē-kā'shŭs. a. Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.

INEFFICACY, ĭn-ĕf'fē-kā-sē. s. Want of power, want of effect.

INELEGANCE, ĭn-ĕl'ē-gĕnse. } s. Absence of beauty, want of elegance.
INELEGANCY, ĭn-ĕl'ē-găn-sē. }

INELEGANT, ĭn-ĕl'ē-gănt. a. Not becoming, not beautiful, opposite to elegant; mean, despicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, ĭn-ĕl'ō-kwĕnt. a. Not persuasive, not oratorical.

INEPT, ĭn-ĕpt'. a. Unfit, useless, trifling, foolish.

INEPTLY, ĭn-ĕpt'lē. ad. Triflingly, foolishly, unfitly.

INEPTITUDE, ĭn-ĕp'tē-tūde. s. Unfitness.

INEQUALITY, ĭn-ē-kwŏl'ē-tē. s. Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness, interchange of higher and lower parts; disproportion to any office or purpose, state of not being adequate, inadequateness; change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of rank or station.

INERRABILITY, ĭn-ĕr-rā-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Exemption from errour.

INERRABLE, ĭn-ĕr'rā-bl. a. (405). Exempt from errour.

INERRABLENESS, ĭn-ĕr'rā-bl-nĕs. s. Exemption from errour.

INERRABLY, ĭn-ĕr'rā-blē. ad. With security from errour, infallibly.

INERRINGLY, ĭn-ĕr'ring-lē. ad. Without errour.

INERT, ĭn-ĕrt'. a. Dull, sluggish, motionless.

INERTLY, ĭn-ĕrt'lē. ad. Sluggishly, dully.

INESCATION, ĭn-ĕs-kā'shŭn. s. The act of laying a bait in order to deceive.

INESTIMABLE, ĭn-ĕs'tē-mā-bl. a. Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price

INEVIDENT, ĭn-ĕv'ē-dĕnt. a. Not plain, obscure.

INEVITABILITY, ĭn-ĕv-ē-tā-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Impossibility to be avoided, certainty.

INEVITABLE, ĭn-ĕv'ē-tā-bl. a. Unavoidable, not to be escaped.

INEVITABLY, ĭn-ĕv'ē-tā-blē. ad. Without possibility of escape.

INEXCUSABLE, ĭn-ĕks-kū'zā-bl. a. Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, ĭn-ĕks-kū'zā-bl-nĕs. s. Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, ĭn-ĕks-kū'zā-blē. ad. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHALABLE, ĭn-ĕks-hā'lā-bl. a. That which cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED, ĭn-ĕks-hăws'tĕd a. Unemptied, not possible to be emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, ĭn-ĕks-hăws'tē-bl. a. Not to be spent.

INEXISTENT, ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnt. a. (478). Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnse. s. Want of being, want of existence

INEXORABLE, ĭn-ĕks'ō-rā-bl. a. Not to be entreated, not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, ĭn-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnse. } s.
INEXPEDIENCY, ĭn-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕn-sē. }
Want of fitness, want of propriety, unsuitableness to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, ĭn-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt. a. (295). Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, ĭn-ĕks-pē'rē-ĕns. s. Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, ĭn-ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnst. a. Not experienced

INEXPERT, ĭn-ĕks'pĕrt'. a. Unskilful, unskilled.

INEXPIABLE, ĭn-ĕks'pē-ā-bl. a. Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, ĭn-ĕks'pē-ā-blē. ad. To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, ĭn-ĕks'plē-kā-bl. a. Incapable of being explained.

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INEXPLICABLY, ĭn-ĕks'plĭ-kă-blĕ. ad. In a manner not be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, ĭn-ĕks-prĕs'sĕ-bl. a. Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, ĭn-ĕks-prĕs'sĕ-blĕ. ad. To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, ĭn-ĕks-pŭg'nă-bl. a. Impregnable, not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, ĭn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh-ă-bl. a. (405). Unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, ĭn-ĕks'trĕ-kă-bl. a. Not to be disentangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, ĭn-ĕks'trĕ-kă-blĕ. ad. To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

TO INEYE, ĭn-ī'. v. n. To inoculate, to propagate trees by the insition of a bud into a foreign stock.

INFALLIBILITY, ĭn-făl-lĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. } s.
INFALLIBLENESS, ĭn-făl'lĕ-bl-nĕs. }
Inerrability, exemption from errour.

INFALLIBLE, ĭn-făl'lĕ-bl. a. (405). Privileged from errour, incapable of mistake.

INFALLIBLY, ĭn-făl'lĕ-blĕ. ad. Without danger or deceit, with security from errour, certainly.

TO INFAME, ĭn-fāme'. v. a. To represent to disadvantage, to defame, to censure publickly.

INFAMOUS, ĭn'fă-mŭs. a. Publickly branded with guilt, openly censured.

INFAMOUSLY, ĭn'fă-mŭs-lĕ. ad. With open reproach, with publick notoriety of reproach; shamefully, scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS, ĭn'fă-mŭs-nĕs. } s.
INFAMY, ĭn'fă-mĕ. (503). }
Publick reproach, notoriety of bad character.

INFANCY, ĭn'făn-sĕ. s. The first part of life; first age of any thing, beginning, original.

INFANT, ĭn'fănt. s. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA, ĭn-făn'tă. s. (92). A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain or Portugal.

INFANTICIDE, ĭn-făn'tĕ-side. s. (143). The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE, ĭn'făn-tĭle. a. (145). Pertaining to an infant.

INFANTRY, ĭn'făn-trĕ. s. The foot soldiers of an army.

TO INFATUATE, ĭn-fătsh'ŭ-āte. v. a. To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUATION, ĭn-fătsh-ŭ-ā'shŭn. s. The act of striking with folly, deprivation of reason.

INFEASIBLE, ĭn-fē'zĕ-bl. a. Impracticable.

TO INFECT, ĭn-fĕkt'. v. a. To act upon by contagion, to effect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with something hurtfully contagious.

INFECTION, ĭn-fĕk'shŭn. s. Contagion, mischief by communication.

INFECTIOUS, ĭn-fĕk'shŭs. a. Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.

INFECTIOUSLY, ĭn-fĕk'shŭs-lĕ. ad. Contagiously.

INFECTIOUSNESS, ĭn-fĕk'shŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being infectious, contagiousness.

INFECTIVE, ĭn-fĕk'tĭv. a. Having the quality of contagion.

INFECUND, ĭn-fĕk'ŭnd. a. Unfruitful, infertile.—See FACUND.

INFECUNDITY, ĭn-fē-kŭn'dĕ-tĕ. s. Want of fertility.

INFELICITY, ĭn-fē-lĭs'sĕ-tĕ. s. Unhappiness, misery, calamity.

TO INFER, ĭn-fĕr'. v. a. To bring on, to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing premises.

INFERENCE, ĭn'fĕr-ĕnse. s. Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

INFERRIBLE, ĭn-fĕr'rĕ-bl. a. Deducible from premised grounds.

INFERIORITY, ĭn-fē-rē-ŏr'ĕ-tĕ. s. Lower state of dignity or value.

INFERIOUR, ĭn-fē'rē-ŭr. a. (314). Lower in place; lower in station or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; subordinate. See HONOUR.

INFERIOUR, ĭn-fē'rē-ŭr. s. One in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL, ĭn-fĕr'năl. a. Hellish, Tartarean.

INFERNAL, ĭn-fĕr'năl. s. One that comes from hell; one exceedingly wicked.

INFERNAL STONE, ĭn-fĕr'năl-stōne'. s. The lunar caustick.

INFERTILE, ĭn-fĕr'tĭl. a. (140). Unfruitful, not productive.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

INFERTILITY, in-fĕr-tĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Unfruitfulness.

To INFEST, in-fĕst'. v. a. To harass, to disturb, to plague.

INFESTIVITY, in-fĕs-tĭv'ĕ-tē. s. Mournfulness, want of cheerfulness.

INFESTRED, in-fĕs'tŭr'd. a. Rankling, inveterate; properly *Infestered.*

INFEUDATION, in-fū-dā'shŭn. s. The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, in'fē-dĕl. s. An unbeliever, a miscreant, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.

INFIDELITY, in-fē-dĕl'ĕ-tē. s. Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; treachery, deceit.

INFINITE, in'fē-nĭt. a. Unbounded, unlimited, immense; it is hyperbolically used for large, great.

INFINITELY, in'fē-nĭt-lē. ad. Without limits, without bounds, immensely.

INFINITENESS, in'fē-nĭt-nĕs. s. Immensity, boundlessness.

INFINITESIMAL, in-fē-nē-tĕs'sē-mâl. a. Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVE, in-fĭn'ē-tĭv. a. Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses the action or being indeterminately.

INFINITUDE, in-fĭn'ē-tūde. s. Infinity, immensity; boundless number.

INFINITY, in-fĭn'ē-tē. s. Immensity, boundlessness, unlimited qualities; endless number.

INFIRM, in-fĕrm'. a. (108). Weak, feeble, disabled of body; weak of mind, irresolute; not stable, not solid.

INFIRMARY, in-fĕr'mâ-rē. s. Lodgings for the sick.

INFIRMITY, in-fĕr'mē-tē. s. Weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing, weakness, fault; disease, malady.

INFIRMNESS, in-fĕrm'nĕs. s. Weakness, feebleness.

To INFIX, in-fĭks'. v. a. To drive in, to fasten.

To INFLAME, in-flāme'. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire; to kindle desire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with passion.

To INFLAME, in-flāme'. v. n. To grow hot and painful by obstructed matter.

INFLAMER, in-flā'mŭr. s. The thing or person that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, in-flăm-mâ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, in-flăm'mâ-bl. a. Easy to be set on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flăm'mâ-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of easily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, in-flăm-mā'shŭn. s. The act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, in-flăm'mâ-tŭr-ē. a. Having the power of inflaming. For the *o*, see DOMESTICK. (512).

To INFLATE, in-flāte'. v. a. To swell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFLATION, in-flā'shŭn. s. The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.

To INFLECT, in-flĕkt'. v. a. To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, in-flĕk'shŭn. s. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, in-flĕk'tĭv. a. Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, in-flĕks-ĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tē. } s.
INFLEXIBLENESS, in-flĕks'ĕ-bl-nĕs. }
Stiffness, quality of resisting flexure; obstinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable persistence.

INFLEXIBLE, in-flĕks'ĕ-bl. a. (405). Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on, immoveable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, in-flĕks'ĕ-blē. ad. Inexorably, invariably.

To INFLICT, in-flĭkt'. v. a. To put in act or impose as a punishment.

INFLICTER, in-flĭk'tŭr. s. (98). He who punishes.

INFLICTION, in-flĭk'shŭn. s. The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFLICTIVE, in-flĭk'tĭv. a. That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE, in'flŭ-ense. s. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power of directing or modifying.

To INFLUENCE, in'flŭ-ense. v. a. To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.

INFLUENT, in'flŭ-ent. a. Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, in-flŭ-ĕn'shâl. a. Exerting influence or power.

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INFLUX, ĭn'flŭks. s. Act of flowing into any thing; infusion.

To INFOLD, ĭn-fōld'. v. a. To involve, to inwrap.

To INFOLIATE, ĭn-fō'lĭ-āte. v. a. (91). To cover with leaves.

To INFORM, ĭn-fōrm'. v. a. To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate.

To INFORM, ĭn-fōrm'. v. n. To give intelligence.

INFORMANT, ĭn-fōr'mānt. s. One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, ĭn-fŏr-mā'shŭn. s. Intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER, ĭn-fōrm'ŭr. s. (98). One who gives intelligence: one who discovers offenders to the magistrates.

INFORMIDABLE, ĭn-fōr'mē-dā-bl. a. Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, ĭn-fōr'mē-tē. s. Shapelessness.

INFORMOUS, ĭn-fōr'mŭs. a. (314). Shapeless, of no regular figure.

To INFRACT, ĭn-frăkt'. v. a. To break.

INFRACTION, ĭn-frăk'shŭn. s. The act of breaking, breach, violation.

INFRANGIBLE, ĭn-frăn'jē-bl. a. Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, ĭn-frē'kwĕn-sē. s. Uncommonness, rarity.

INFREQUENT, ĭn-frē'kwĕnt. a. Rare, uncommon.—See FREQUENT.

To INFRIGIDATE, ĭn-frĭd'jē-dāte. v. a. To chill, to make cold.

To INFRINGE, ĭn-frĭnje'. v. a. To violate, to break laws or contracts; to destroy, to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, ĭn-frĭnje'mĕnt. s. Breach, violation.

INFRINGER, ĭn-frĭnje'ŭr. s. (98). A breaker, a violator.

INFURIATE, ĭn-fū'rē-āte. a. (91). Enraged, raging.

INFUSCATION, ĭn-fŭs-kā'shŭn. s. The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, ĭn-fūze'. v. a. To pour in, to instil; to pour into the mind, to inspire into; to steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused; to inspire with.

INFUSIBLE, ĭn-fū'zē-bl. a. (439). Possible to be infused; incapable of dissolution, not fusible.

INFUSION, ĭn-fū'zhŭn. s. The act of pouring in, instillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inspiration; the act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling; the liquor made by infusion.

INFUSIVE, ĭn-fū-sĭv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of infusion or being infused.

INGATHERING, ĭn-gă'thŭr-ĭng. s. The act of gathering in harvest.

To INGEMINATE, ĭn-jĕm'mē-nāte. v. a. To double, to repeat.

INGEMINATION, ĭn-jĕm mē-nā'shŭn. s. Repetition, republication.

INGENDERER, ĭn-jĕn'dŭr-ŭr. s. He that generates.—See ENGENDER.

INGENERABLE, ĭn-jĕn'ĕ-ră-bl. a. Not to be produced or brought into being.

INGENERATE, ĭn-jĕn'ĕ-rāte. (91). } a.
INGENERATED, ĭn-jĕn'ĕ-rā-tĕd. }
Inborn, innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, ĭn-jē'nē-ŭs. a. Witty, inventive, possessed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, ĭn-jē'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. Wittily, subtilly.

INGENIOUSNESS, ĭn-jē'nē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Wittiness, subtilty.

INGENITE, ĭn'jĕn-ĭt. a. (140). Innate, unborn, ingenerate.

INGENUITY, ĭn-jē-nū'ĕ-tē. s. Wit, invention, genius, subtilty, acuteness, craft.

INGENUOUS, ĭn-jĕn'nū-ŭs. a. Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of servile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs-lē. ad. Openly, fairly, candidly, generously.

INGENUOUSNESS, ĭn-jĕn'nū-ŭs-nĕs. s. Openness, fairness, candour.

INGESTION, ĭn-jĕs'tshŭn. s. (464). The act of throwing into the stomach.

INGLORIOUS, ĭn-glō'rē-ŭs. a. Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, ĭn-glō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. With ignominy.

INGOT, ĭn'gŏt. s. (166). A mass of metal.

To INGRAFF, ĭn-grăf'. v. a. To propagate trees by inoculation.

To INGRAFT, ĭn-grăft'. v. a. To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant any thing not native; to fix deep, to settle.—See To GRAFF and GRAFT.

INGRAFTMENT, în-grâft'mênt. s. The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, în-grâte'. } a. Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleasing to the sense.
INGRATEFUL, în-grâte'fûl. }

To INGRATIATE, în-grâ'shê-âte. v. a. (461). To put in favour, to recommend to kindness.

INGRATITUDE, în-grât'tê-tûde. s. Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulness.

INGREDIENT, în-grê'jênt. s. (294). Component part of a body consisting of different materials.

INGRESS, în'grês. s. (408). Entrance, power of entrance.

INGRESSION, în-grêsh'ûn. s. The act of entering.

INGUINAL, îng'gwê-nâl. a. Belonging to the groin.

To INGULPH, în-gûlf'. v. a. To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.

To INGURGITATE, în-gûr'jê-tâte. v. a. To swallow.

INGURGITATION, în-gûr-jê-tâ'shûn. s. Voracity.

INGUSTABLE, în-gûs'tâ-bl. a. Not perceptible by the taste.

INHABILE, în-hâb'îl, or în-â-bêêl'. a. Unskilful, unready, unfit, unqualified.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have, in my opinion, very properly accented this word on the second syllable; but the French accentuation on the last seems the most current. For though the origin of this word is the Latin *inhabilis*, it came to us through the French *inhabile*, and does not seem yet to be naturalized.

To INHABIT, în-hâb'it. v. a. To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

To INHABIT, în-hâb'it. v. n. To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, în-hâb'ê-tâ-bl. a. Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, unhabitable. In these last senses now not used.

INHABITANCE, în-hâb'it-ânse. s. Residence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, în-hâb'it-ânt. s. Dweller, one that lives or resides in a place.

INHABITATION, în-hâb-ê-tâ'shûn. s. Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, în-hâb'it-ûr. s. (98). One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, în-hâle'. v. a. To draw in with air, to inspire.

INHARMONIOUS, în-hâr-mô'nê-ûs. a. Unmusical, not sweet of sound.

To INHERE, în-hêre'. v. n. To exist in something else.

INHERENT, în-hê'rênt. a. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, în-hêr'rît. v. a. To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess, to obtain possession of.

INHERITABLE, în-hêr'rît-â-bl. a. Transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.

INHERITANCE, în-hêr'rît-ânse. s. Patrimony, hereditary possession; in Shakespeare, possession; the reception of possession by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, în-hêr'rît-ûr. s. (169). An heir, one who receives any thing by accession.

INHERITRESS, în-hêr'rît-rês. a. An heiress.

INHERITRIX, în-hêr'rît-trîks. s. An heiress.

To INHERSE, în-hêrse'. v. a. To enclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, în-hê'zhûn. s. (451). Inheritance, the state of existing in something else.

To INHIBIT, în-hîb'it. v. a. To restrain, to hinder, to express, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, în-hê-bîsh'ûn. s. Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him.

To INHOLD, în-hôld'. v. a. To have inherent, to contain in itself.

INHOSPITABLE, în-hôs'pê-tâ-bl. a. Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, în-hôs'pê-tâ-blê. ad. Unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, în-hôs'pê-tâ-bl-nês. } s.
INHOSPITALITY, în-hôs-pê-tâl'ê-tê. }
Want of hospitality, want of courtesy to strangers.

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INHUMAN, ĭn-hū'măn. a. (88). Barbarous, savage, cruel, uncompassionate.

INHUMANITY, ĭn-hū-măn'ĕ-tē. s. Cruelty, savageness, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, ĭn-hū-măn'lē. ad. Savagely, cruelly, barbarously.

To INHUMATE, ĭn-hū'māte. } v. a.
To INHUME, ĭn-hūme'. }
To bury, to inter.

To INJECT, ĭn-jĕkt'. v. a. To throw in, to dart in.

INJECTION, ĭn-jĕk'shŭn. s. The act of casting in; any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications.

INIMICAL, ĭn-ĭm'ĕ-kăl, or ĭn-ĕ-mĭ'kăl. a. Hostile, contrary, repugnant.

☞ This word sprung up in the House of Commons about ten years ago, and has since been so much in use as to make us wonder how we did so long without it. It had, indeed, one great recommendation, which was, that it was pronounced in direct opposition to the rules of our own language. An Englishman, who had never heard it pronounced, would, at first sight, have placed the accent on the antepenultimate, and have pronounced the penultimate *i* short; but the vanity of showing its derivation from the Latin *inimicus*, where the penultimate *i* is long; and the very oddity of pronouncing this *i* long in *inimical* made this pronunciation fashionable. I know it may be urged, that this word, with respect to sound, was as great an oddity in the Latin language as it is in ours; and that the reason for making the *i* long was its derivation from *amicus*. It will be said too, that, in other words, such as *aromaticus*, *tyrannicus*, *rhetoricus*, &c. the *i* was only terminational; but in *inimicus* it was radical, and therefore entitled to the quantity of its original *amicus*. In answer to this, it may be observed, that this was no reason for placing the accent on that syllable in Latin. In that language, whenever the penultimate syllable was long, whether radical or terminational, it had always the accent on it. Thus the numerous terminations in *alis* and *ator*, by having the penultimate *a* long, had always the accent on that letter, while the *i* in the termination *ilis* and *itas* seldom had the accent, because that vowel was generally short. But allowing for a moment that we ought servilely to follow the Latin accent and quantity in words which we derive from that language; this rule, at least, ought to be restricted to such words as have preserved their Latin form, as *orator*, *senator*, *character*, &c. yet in these words we find the Latin penultimate accent entirely neglected, and the English antepenultimate adopted. But if this Latin accent and quantity should extend to words from the Latin that are anglicised, then we ought to pronounce *divinity*, *devĭne-e-ty*; *severity*, *se-vĕre-e-ty*; and *urbanity*, *ur-băne-e-ty*. In short, the whole language would be metamorphosed, and we should neither pronounce English nor Latin, but a Babylonish dialect between both.

INIMITABILITY, ĭn-ĭm-ĕ-tă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, ĭn-ĭm'ĕ-tă-bl. a. (405). Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, ĭn-ĭm'ĕ-tă-blē. ad. In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, ĭn-jŏĭn'. v. a. To command, to enforce by authority.—See ENJOIN; in Shakespeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, ĭn-ĭk'kwē-tŭs. a. Unjust, wicked.

INIQUITY, ĭn-ĭk'kwē-tē. s. Injustice, unreasonableness; wickedness, crime.

INITIAL, ĭn-nĭsh'ăl. a. (461). Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To INITIATE, ĭn-ĭsh'ē-āte. v. a. To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, ĭn-ĭsh'ē-āte. v. n. To do the first part, to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, ĭn-ĭsh'ē-āte. a. (91). Unpractised.

INITIATION, ĭn-ĭsh-ē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state.

INJUCUNDITY, ĭn-jū-kŭn'dĕ-tē. s. Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE, ĭn-jū'dĕ-kă-bl. a. Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'ăl. a. Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'ŭs. a. Void of judgment, without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, ĭn-jū-dĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. With ill judgment, not wisely.

INJUNCTION, ĭn-jŭngk'shŭn. s. Command, order, precept; in law, injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

To INJURE, ĭn'jŭr. v. a. To hurt unjustly, to mischief undeservedly, to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mēt; pīne, pĭn;—

INJURER, ĭn'jûr-ûr. s. (98). He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS, ĭn-jū'rē-ŭs. a. (314). Unjust, invasive of another's rights; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous, unjustly hurtful; detractory, contumelious, reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, ĭn-jū'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. Wrongfully, hurtfully, with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS, ĭn-jū'rē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, ĭn'jū-rē. s. Hurt without justice; mischief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, ĭn-jŭs'tĭs. s. (142). Iniquity, wrong.

INK, ĭngk. s. (408). The black liquor with which men write; ink is used for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

To INK, ĭngk. v. a. To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ĭngk'hôrn. s. A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, ĭng'kl. s. (405). A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, ĭngk'lĭng. s. Hint, whisper, intimation.

INKMAKER, ĭngk'mā-kûr. s. He who makes ink.

INKY, ĭngk'ē. a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, ĭn'lănd. a. (88). Interiour, lying remote from the sea.

INLAND, ĭn'lănd. s. Interiour or midland parts.

INLANDER, ĭn'lăn-dûr. s. (98). Dweller remote from the sea.

To INLAPIDATE, ĭn-lăp'ē-dāte. v. a. To make stoney, to turn to stone.

To INLAY, ĭn-lā'. v. a. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum; to make variety by being inserted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, ĭn'lā. s. (492) (498). Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

To INLAW, ĭn-lâw'. v. a. To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET, ĭn'lĕt. s. Passage, place of ingress, entrance.

INLY, ĭn'lē. a. Interiour, internal, secret.

INMATE, ĭn'māte. s. Inmates are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, ĭn'mōst. a. Deepest within, remotest from the surface.

INN, ĭn. s. A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students are boarded and taught.

To INN, ĭn. v. n. To take up temporary lodging.

To INN, ĭn. v. a. To house, to put under cover.

INNATE, ĭn-nāte'. (91).
INNATED, ĭn-nā'tĕd. } a. Inborn, ingenerate, natural, not superadded, not adventitious.

INNATENESS, ĭn-nāte'nĕs. s. The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, ĭn-năv'vē-gā-bl. a. Not to be passed by sailing.

INNER, ĭn'nûr. a. (98). Interiour, not outward.

INNERMOST, ĭn'nûr-mōst. a. Remotest from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, ĭn'hōl-dûr. s. A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS, ĭn'nĭngz. s. (410). Lands recovered from the sea.

INNKEEPER, ĭn'kēp-ûr. s. One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, ĭn'nō-sĕnse.
INNOCENCY, ĭn'nō-sĕn-sē. } s. Purity from injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness; innoxiousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

INNOCENT, ĭn'nō-sĕnt. a. Pure from mischief; free from any particular guilt; unhurtful, harmless in effects.

INNOCENT, ĭn'nō-sĕnt. s. One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, ĭn'nō-sĕnt-lē. ad. Without guilt; with simplicity, with silliness or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, ĭn-nŏk'kū-ŭs. a. Harmless in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, ĭn-nŏk-kū-ŭs-lē. ad. Without mischievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, ĭn-nŏk'kū-ŭs-nĕs. s. Harmlessness.

To INNOVATE, ĭn'nō-vāte. v. a. (91). To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, ĭn-nō-vā'shŭn. s. Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, ĭn'nō-vā-tûr. s. (166) (521). An introducer of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

INNOXIOUS, in-nŏk'shŭs. a. Free from mischievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, in-nŏk'shŭs-lé. ad. Harmlessly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, in-nŏk'shŭs-nés. s. Harmlessness.

INNUENDO, in-nù-ĕn'dō. s. An oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, in-nū'mŭr-ă-bl. a. Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, in-nū'mŭr-ă-blé. ad. Without number.

INNUMEROUS, in-nū'mŭr-ŭs. a. (557). Too many to be counted.

To INOCULATE, in-ŏk'kù-lāte. v. a. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock, to practise inoculation; to yield a bud to another stock.

INOCULATION, in-ŏk-kù-lā'shŭn. s. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines; the practice of transplanting the small pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, in-ŏk'kù-lā-tŭr. s. One that practises the inoculation of trees; one that propagates the small-pox by inoculation (521).

INODOROUS, in-ō'dŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.

INOFFENSIVE, in-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv. a. (158). Giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, causing no terror; harmless, innocent.—See OFFENSIVE.

INOFFENSIVELY, in-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-lé. ad. Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, in-ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-nĕs. s. Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, in-ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs. a. (357). Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.—See OFFICIOUS.

INOPINATE, in-ŏp'ĕ-nāte. a. (91). Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE, in-ŏp-pŏr-tūne'. a. Unseasonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, in-ŏr'dĕ-nă-sé. s. (168). Irregularity, disorder.

INORDINATE, in-ŏr'dĕ-nāte. a. (91). Irregular, disorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, in-ŏr'dĕ-nāte-lé. ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, in-ŏr'dĕ-nāte-nĕs. s. Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, in-ŏr-dĕ-nā'shŭn. s. Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, in-ŏr-găn'ĕ-kăl. a. Void of organs or instrumental parts.

To INOSCULATE, in-ŏs'kù-lāte. v. n. To unite by apposition or contact.

INOSCULATION, in-ŏs-kù-lā'shŭn. s. Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, ĭng'kwĕst. s. (408). Judicial inquiry or examination; a jury who are summoned to inquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; inquiry, search, study.

INQUIETUDE, in-kwī'ĕ-tūde. s. Disturbed state, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

To INQUINATE, ĭng'kwĕ-nāte. v. a. To pollute, to corrupt.

INQUINATION, ĭng-kwĕ-nā'shŭn. s. Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, in-kwī'rā-bl. a. That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

To INQUIRE, in-kwīre'. v. n. To ask questions, to make search, to excite curiosity on any occasion; to make examination.

☞ Mr. Nares very justly observes, that in this word and all its derivatives Dr. Johnson has preferred the Latin etymology *inquiro* to the French *enquerir*, contrary to what he has done with respect to *entire*; and that *enquire* should remain if we allow *entire*.

To INQUIRE, in-kwīre'. v. a. To ask about, to seek out, as he inquired the way.

INQUIRER, in-kwī'rŭr. s. (98). Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.

INQUIRY, in-kwī'ré. s. Interrogation, search by question; examination, search.

INQUISITION, ĭng-kwĕ-zĭsh'ŭn. s. Judicial inquiry; examination, discussion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court established in some countries for the detection of heresy (410).

INQUISITIVE, in-kwĭz'ĕ-tĭv. a. Curious, busy in search, active to pry into any thing.

INQUISITIVELY, in-kwĭz'zĕ-tĭv-lé. ad. With curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwĭz'zĕ-tĭv-nĕs. s. Curiosity, diligence to pry into things hidden.

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☞ 559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

INQUISITOR, ĭn-kwĭz'zē-tŭr. s. (166). One who examines judicially; an officer in the courts of inquisition.

To INRAIL, ĭn-rāle'. v. a. To enclose with rails.

INROAD, ĭn'rōde. s. Incursion, sudden and desultory invasion.

INSANABLE, ĭn-sān'ā-bl. a. Incurable, irremediable.—See SANABLE.

INSANE, ĭn-sāne'. a. Mad, making mad.

INSATIABLE, ĭn-sā'shē-ā-bl. a. Greedy beyond measure, greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, ĭn-sā'shē-ā-bl-nĕs. s. Greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIABLY, ĭn-sā'shē-ā-blē. ad. With greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIATE, ĭn-sā'shē-āte. a. (91) (542). Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATURABLE, ĭn-sātsh'ū-rā-bl. a. (461). Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE, ĭn-skribe'. v. a. To write on any thing, it is generally applied to something written on a monument; to mark any thing with writing; to assign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.

INSCRIPTION, ĭn-skrĭp'shŭn. s. Something written or engraved; title; consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, ĭn-skrū'tā-bl. a. Unsearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

To INSCULP, ĭn-skŭlp'. v. a. To engrave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, ĭn-skŭlp'tshūre. s. (461). Any thing engraved.

To INSEAM, ĭn-sēme'. v. a. To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

INSECT, ĭn'sĕkt. s. Insects are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies; any thing small or contemptible.

INSECTATOR, ĭn-sĕk-tā'tŭr. s. (166). One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE, ĭn-sĕk'tĭl. a. (140). Having the nature of insects.

INSECTOLOGER, ĭn-sĕk-tŏl'ō-jŭr. s. (518). One who studies or describes insects.

INSECURE, ĭn-sē-kūre'. a. Not secure, not confident of safety; not safe.

INSECURITY, ĭn-sē-kū'rē-tē. s. Uncertainty, want of reasonable confidence; want of safety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, ĭn-sĕm-mē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSENSATE, ĭn-sĕn'sāte. a. (91). Stupid, wanting thought, wanting sensibility.

INSENSIBILITY, ĭn-sĕn-sē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Inability to perceive; stupidity, dulness of mental perception; torpor, dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE, ĭn-sĕn'sē-bl. a. (405). Imperceptible, not discoverable by the senses; slowly gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.

INSENSIBLENESS, ĭn-sĕn'sē-bl-nĕs. s. Absence of perception, inability to perceive.

INSENSIBLY, ĭn-sĕn'sē-blē. ad. Imperceptibly, in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses; by slow degrees; without mental or corporeal sense.

INSEPARABILITY, ĭn-sĕp-pār-ā-bĭl'ē-tē.
INSEPARABLENESS, ĭn-sĕp'pār-ā-bl-nĕs. } s.
The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, ĭn-sĕp'pār-ā-bl. a. Not to be disjointed, united so as not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, ĭn-sĕp'pār-ā-blē. ad. With indissoluble union.

To INSERT, ĭn-sĕrt'. v. a. To place in or among other things.

INSERTION, ĭn-sĕr'shŭn. s. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inserted.

INSERVE, ĭn-sĕrv'. v. a. To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT, ĭn-sĕr'vē-ĕnt. a. Conducive, of use to an end.

To INSHELL, ĭn-shĕl'. v. a. To hide in a shell.

To INSHIP, ĭn-shĭp'. v. a. To shut in a ship, to stop, to embark.

To INSHRINE, ĭn-shrīne'. v. a. To enclose in a shrine or precious case.

INSIDE, ĭn-side. s. Interiour part, part within.

INSIDIATOR, ĭn-sĭd-ē-ā'tŭr. s. (166). One who lies in wait.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

INSIDIOUS, în-sîd'ê-ŭs, or în-sîd'jê-ŭs. a. (293) (294). Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

INSIDIOUSLY, în-sîd'ê-ŭs-lê. ad. In a sly and treacherous manner, with malicious artifice.

INSIGHT, în'sîte. s. Inspection, deep view, knowledge of the interiour parts.

INSIGNIFICANCE, în-sîg-nîf'ê-kânse.
INSIGNIFICANCY, în-sîg-nîf'ê-kân-sê. } s.
Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, în-sîg-nîf'ê-kânt. a. Wanting meaning, void of signification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, în-sîg-nîf'ê-kânt-lê. ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, în-sîn-sêre'. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, dissembling, unfaithful; not sound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, în-sîn-sêr'ê-tê. s. Dissimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

To INSINEW, în-sîn'nû. v. a. To strengthen, to confirm.

INSINUANT, în-sîn'nû-ânt. a. Having the power to gain favour.

To INSINUATE, în-sîn'nû-âte. v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to push any thing gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart directly; to instil, to infuse gently.

To INSINUATE, în-sîn'nû-âte. v. n. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly; to enfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, în-sîn-nû-â'shŭn. s. The power of pleasing, or stealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, în-sîn'nû-â-tîv. a. Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, în-sîn'nû-â-tŭr. s. (166) (521). He that insinuates.

INSIPID, în-sîp'pîd. a. Without taste; without spirit, without pathos; flat, dull, heavy.

INSIPIDITY, în-sê-pîd'ê-tê.
INSIPIDNESS, în-sip'pîd-nês. } s.
Want of taste; want of life or spirit.

INSIPIDLY, în-sîp'pîd-lê. ad. Without taste, dully.

INSIPIENCE, în-sîp'ê-ênse. s. Folly, want of understanding.

To INSIST, în-sîst'. v. n. To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.

INSISTENT, în-sîs'tênt. a. Resting upon any thing.

INSITION, în-sîsh'ŭn. s. The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.—See TRANSITION.

INSISTURE, în-sîs'tshŭre. s. (461). This word seems in Shakespeare to signify constancy or regularity.

INSITIENCY, în-sîsh'ê-ên-sê. s. Exemption from thirst; applied to a camel, that can travel long over dry deserts without drinking.

To INSNARE, în-snâre'. v. a. To intrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle; to intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARER, în-snâ'rŭr. s. (98). He that insnares.

INSOCIABLE, în-sô'shê-â-bl. a. (405). Averse from conversation; incapable of connexion or union.

INSOBRIETY, în-sô-brî'ê-tê. s. Drunkenness, want of sobriety.

To INSOLATE, în'sô-lâte. v. a. (91). To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLATION, în-sô-lâ'shŭn. s. Exposition to the sun.

INSOLENCE, în'sô-lênse.
INSOLENCY, în'sô-lên-sê. } s. Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

INSOLENT, în'sô-lênt. a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, în'sô-lênt-lê. ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, în-sŏl'vâ-bl. a. Such as admits of no solution, or explication; that cannot be paid.—See SOLVABLE.

INSOLUBLE, în-sŏl'ŭ-bl. a. (405). Not to be dissolved or separated.

INSOLVENT, în-sŏl'vênt. a. Unable to pay.

INSOLVENCY, în-sŏl'vên-sê. s. Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH, în-sô-mŭtsh'. conjunct. (352). So that, to such a degree that.

To INSPECT, în-spêkt'. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

INSPECTION, ĭn-spĕk'shŭn. s. Prying examination, narrow and close survey; superintendence, presiding care.

INSPECTOR, ĭn-spĕk'tŭr. s. (166). A prying examiner; a superintendent.

INSPERSION, ĭn-spĕr'shŭn. s. A sprinkling.

To INSPHERE, ĭn-sfēre'. v. a. To place in an orb or sphere.

INSPIRABLE, ĭn-spī'rā-bl. a. Which may be drawn in with the breath.

INSPIRATION, ĭn-spē-rā'shŭn. s. The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.

To INSPIRE, ĭn-spīre'. v. n. To draw in the breath.

To INSPIRE, ĭn-spīre'. v. a. To breathe into, to infuse into the mind; to animate by supernatural infusion; to draw in with the breath.

INSPIRER, ĭn-spī'rŭr. s. (98). He that inspires.

To INSPIRIT, ĭn-spĭr'ĭt. v. a. To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.—See SPIRIT.

To INSPISSATE, ĭn-spĭs'sāte. v. a. To thicken, to make thick.

INSPISSATION, ĭn-spĭs-sā'shŭn. s. The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, ĭn-stă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Inconstancy, sickliness, mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTABLE, ĭn-stā'bl. a. (405). Inconstant, changing.

To INSTALL, ĭn-stâll'. v. a. (84) (406). To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

INSTALLATION, ĭn-stăl-lā'shŭn. s. The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

INSTALMENT, ĭn-stâll'mĕnt. s. The act of installing; the seat in which one is installed; payments made at different times.

INSTANCE, ĭn'stănse. } s. Importu-
INSTANCY, ĭn'stăn-sē. } nity, urgency, solicitation; motive, influence, pressing argument; prosecution or process of a suit; example, document.

To INSTANCE, ĭn'stănse. v. n. To give or offer an example.

INSTANT, ĭn'stănt. a. Pressing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, present; quick, without delay.

INSTANT, ĭn'stănt. s. Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present or current month.

INSTANTANEOUS, ĭn-stăn-tā'nē-ŭs. a. Done in an instant, acting at once without any perceptible succession.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, ĭn-stăn-tā'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. In an undivisible point of time.

INSTANTLY, ĭn'stănt-lē. ad. Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.

To INSTATE, ĭn-stāte'. v. a. (91). To place in a certain rank or condition; to invest. Obsolete.

INSTAURATION, ĭn-stâw-rā'shŭn. s. Restoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTEAD, ĭn-stĕd'. prep. (234). In room of, in place of; equal to.

☞ A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails chiefly in the capital, as if it were written *instid*. This is not only a departure from the true sound of the diphthong, which is never pronounced like *i* short, but it is losing its relation to the substantive *stead* and the adjectives *steady*, *steadfast*, &c.

To INSTEEP, ĭn-stēēp'. v. a. To soak, to macerate in moisture; to lay under water.

INSTEP, ĭn'stĕp. s. The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

INSTIGATE, ĭn'stĕ-gāte. v. a. To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION, ĭn-stĕ-gā'shŭn. s. Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulse to ill.

INSTIGATOR, ĭn'stĕ-gā-tŭr. s. (521). Inciter to ill.

To INSTIL, ĭn-stĭl'. v. a. To infuse by drops; to insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse.

INSTILLATION, ĭn-stĭl-lā'shŭn. s. The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.

INSTINCT, ĭn-stĭngkt'. a. Moved, animated.

INSTINCT, ĭn'stĭngkt. s. (494). The power which determines the will of brutes; a desire or aversion in the mind not determined by reason or deliberation.

INSTINCTIVE, ĭn-stĭngk'tĭv. a. Acting without the application or choice of reason.

INSTINCTIVELY, ĭn-stĭngk'tĭv-lē. ad. By instinct, by the call of nature.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nór, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

To INSTITUTE, ĭn'stė-tūte. v. a. To fix, to establish, to appoint, to enact, to settle; to educate, to instruct, to form by instruction.

INSTITUTE, ĭn'stė-tūte. s. Established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle.

INSTITUTION, ĭn-stė-tū'shŭn. s. Act of establishing; establishment, settlement; positive law; education.

INSTITUTIONARY, ĭn-stė-tū'shŭn-ăr-ė. a. (512). Elemental, containing the first doctrines or principles of doctrine.

INSTITUTOR, ĭn'stė-tū-tŭr. s. (166). An establisher, one who settles; instructer, educator, (521).

INSTITUTIST, ĭn'stė-tū-tĭst. s. Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

To INSTOP, ĭn-stŏp'. v. a. To close up, to stop.

To INSTRUCT, ĭn-strŭkt'. v. a. To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.

INSTRUCTER, ĭn-strŭk'tŭr. s. (98). A teacher, an instituter.

INSTRUCTION, ĭn-strŭk'shŭn. s. The act of teaching, information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information, mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, ĭn-strŭk'tĭv. a. (157). Conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT, ĭn'strū-mĕnt. s. A tool used for any work or purpose; a frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, ĭn-strū-mĕn'tăl. a. Conducive as means to some end, organical; acting to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful; consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, ĭn-strū-mĕn-tăl'ė-tė. s. Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, ĭn-strū-mĕn'tăl-ė. ad. In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, ĭn-strū-mĕn'tăl-nĕs. s. Usefulness as means to an end.

INSUFFERABLE, ĭn-sŭf'fŭr-ă-bl. a. Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance; detestable, contemptible.

INSUFFERABLY, ĭn-sŭf'fŭr-ă-blė. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCE, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnse. } s.
INSUFFICIENCY, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕn-sė. }
Inadequateness to any end or purpose.

INSUFFICIENT, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt. a. Inadequate to any end, use, or purpose, wanting abilities.

INSUFFICIENTLY, ĭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt-lė. ad. With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, ĭn-sŭf-flā'shŭn. s. The act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, ĭn'shŭ-lăr. (461). } a. Belonging to an island.
INSULARY, ĭn'shŭ-lăr-ė. }

INSULATED, ĭn'shŭ-lā-tĕd. a. Not contiguous on any side.

INSULSE, ĭn-sŭlse'. a. Dull, insipid, heavy.

INSULT, ĭn'sŭlt. s. (492). The act of leaping upon any thing; act of insolence or contempt.

To INSULT, ĭn-sŭlt'. v. a. To treat with insolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.

INSULTER, ĭn-sŭlt'ŭr. s. (98). One who treats another with insolent triumph.

INSULTINGLY, ĭn-sŭlt'ĭng-lė. ad. With contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, ĭn-sū-pĕr-ă-bĭl'ė-tė. s. The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, ĭn-sū'pĕr-ă-bl. a. Invincible, insurmountable.

☞ This word is frequently, but very incorrectly, pronounced as if written *insuperable*. The *s* is never aspirated when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, but in *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds.—See Principles, No. 454, 455, 462.—See SUPERABLE.

INSUPERABLENESS, ĭn-sū'pĕr-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Invincibleness, impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, ĭn-sū'pĕr-ă-blė. ad. Invincibly, insurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, ĭn-sŭp-pōr'tă-bl. a. Intolerable, insufferable, not to be endured.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, ĭn-sŭp-pōr'tă-bl-nĕs. s. Insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, ĭn-sŭp-pōr'tă-blė. ad. Beyond endurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE, ĭn-sŭr-mŏŭn'tă-bl. a. (405). Insuperable, not to be got over.

INSURMOUNTABLY, ĭn-sŭr-mŏŭn'tă-blė. ad. Invincibly, unconquerably.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

INSURRECTION, ĭn-sŭr-rĕk'shŭn. s. A seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.

INSUSURRATION, ĭn-sŭ-sŭr-rā'shŭn. s. The act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE, ĭn-tăk'tĕ-bl. a. (405). Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, ĭn-tăl'yō. s. (388). Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

INTASTABLE, ĭn-tās'tā-bl. ad. Not raising any sensation in the organs of taste.

INTEGER, ĭn'tē-jĕr. s. (98). The whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, ĭn'tē-grăl. a. Whole; applied to a thing, considered as comprising all its constituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective, not fractional, not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, ĭn'tē-grăl. s. (503). The whole made up of parts.

INTEGRITY, ĭn-tĕg'grē-tē. s. Honesty, uncorruptness; purity, genuine unadulterate state; intireness.

INTEGUMENT, ĭn-tĕg'gū-mĕnt. s. Any thing that covers or invelops another.

INTELLECT, ĭn'tĕl-lĕkt. s. The intelligent mind, the power of understanding.

INTELLECTION, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'shŭn. s. The act of understanding.

INTELLECTIVE, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'tĭv. a. Having power to understand.

INTELLECTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'tshū-ăl. a. (461). Relating to the understanding, belonging to the mind, transacted by the understanding; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'tshū-ăl. s. Intellectual understanding, mental powers or faculties.

INTELLIGENCE, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jĕnse.
INTELLIGENCY, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jĕn-sē. s. Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; spirit, unbodied mind; understanding, skill.

INTELLIGENCER, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jĕn-sŭr. s. (98). One who sends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.

INTELLIGENT, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jĕnt. a. Knowing, instructed, skilful; giving information

INTELLIGENTIAL, ĭn-tĕl-lē-jĕn'shăl. a. Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, ĭn-tĕl-lē-jē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Possibility to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLE, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jē-bl. a. To be conceived by the understanding.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jē-bl-nĕs. s. Possibility to be understood, perspicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, ĭn-tĕl'lē-jē-blē. ad. So as to be understood, clearly, plainly.

INTEMERATE, ĭn-tĕm'ĕr-āte. a. (91). Undefiled, unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ă-mĕnt. s. Bad constitution.

INTEMPERANCE, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ănse.
INTEMPERANCY, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ăn-sē. s. Want of temperance, want of moderation, excess in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-āte. a. (91). Immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink; passionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-āte-lē. ad. With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-āte-nĕs. s. Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, ĭn-tĕm'pĕr-ă-tūre. s. Excess of some quality.

To INTEND, ĭn-tĕnd'. v. a. To mean, to design.

INTENDANT, ĭn-tĕn'dănt. s. An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

INTENDMENT, ĭn-tĕnd'mĕnt. s. Intention, design.

To INTENERATE, ĭn-tĕn'nĕr-āte. v. a. (554). To make tender, to soften.

INTENERATION, ĭn-tĕn-nĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of softening or making tender.

INTENIBLE, ĭn-tĕn'ē-bl. a. (405). That cannot hold.

☞ Dr Johnson has given this word from Shakespeare, who formed it as if derived from the Latin: but as that language has no nearer relation to it than *texeo*, it must be derived from the French *tenable*, and therefore cannot have been compounded of *in* and *tenible*, as Dr. Johnson tells us, because there is no such word. It ought therefore to be written *Intenable*.

INTENSE, ĭn-tĕnse'. a. Raised to a high degree, strained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept in the stretch, anxiously attentive.

INTENSELY, ĭn-tĕnse'lē. ad. To a great degree.

INTENSENESS, ĭn-tĕnse'nĕs. s. The state of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remission.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

INTENTION, in-tĕn'shŭn' s. The act of forcing or straining any thing.

INTENSIVE, in-tĕn'sĭv. a. (428). Stretched or increased with respect to itself; intent, full of care.

INTENSIVELY, in-tĕn'sĭv-lé. ad. To a great degree.

INTENT, in-tĕnt'. a. Anxiously diligent, fixed with close application.

INTENT, in-tĕnt'. s. A design, a purpose, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, in-tĕn'shŭn. s. Design, purpose; the state of being intense or strained.

INTENTIONAL, in-tĕn'shŭn-ăl. a. (88). Designed; done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, in-tĕn'shŭn-ăl-é. ad. By design, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, in-tĕn'tĭv. a. (157). Diligently applied, busily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, in-tĕn'tĭv-lé. ad. With application, closely.

INTENTLY, in-tĕnt'lé. ad. With close attention, with close application, with eager desire.

INTENTNESS, in-tĕnt'nĕs. s. The state of being intent, anxious application.

To INTER, in-tĕr'. v. a. To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, in-tĕr'kă-lăr. } a.
INTERCALARY, in-tĕr-kăl'ă-ré. }
Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an Intercalary day.

☞ All our orthoepists agree in placing the accent on the second syllable of *intercalar* and *intercalate;* and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Entick, place it on the same syllable in *intercalary;* but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Bailey, on the third. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the ear; and as it is derived from the Latin *intercalaris*, a word of the same number of syllables with the penultimate long, it should seem we ought to place the accent on the same syllable on the English word (503); but as our language absolutely forbids us to lay the stress on the *a* in this termination (512), I see no reason why we should not place it on the preceding syllable, especially as the termination is not enclitical (513), and therefore does not require the accent on the conjunctive part of the word (see ACADEMY). The accent on the third syllable therefore, as it clashes with no analogy, and is so much more agreeable to the ear, ought, in my opinion, to be adopted.

To INTERCALATE, in-tĕr'kă-lăte. v. a. To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, in-tĕr-kă-lă'shŭn. s. Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, in-tĕr-sēēd'. v. n. To pass between; to dedicate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, in-tĕr-sēē'dŭr. s. (98). One that intercedes, a mediator.

To INTERCEPT, in-tĕr-sĕpt'. v. a. To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off, to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, in-tĕr-sĕp'shŭn. s. Obstruction, seizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, in-tĕr-sĕsh'ŭn. s. Mediation, interposition, agency between two parties, agency in the cause of another.

INTERCESSOUR, in-tĕr-cĕs'sŭr. s. Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.—See HONOUR.

To INTERCHAIN, in-tĕr-tshāne'. v. a. To chain, to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, in-tĕr-tshānje'. v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to succeed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, in-tĕr-tshānje. s. Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual donation and reception (493).

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-tĕr-tshān'jă-bl. a. (405). Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-tĕr-tshān'jă-blé. ad. Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-tĕr-tshānje'mĕnt. s. Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, in-tĕr-sĭp'é-ĕnt. s. An intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage.

INTERCISION, in-tĕr-sĭsh'ŭn. s. Interruption.

To INTERCLUDE, in-tĕr-klūde'. v. n. To shut from a place or course by something intervening.

INTERCLUSION, in-tĕr-klū'zhŭn. s. Obstruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-tĕr-kŏ-lŭm-né-ā'shŭn. s. The space between the pillars.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To INTERCOMMON, ĭn-tĕr-kŏm'mŭn. v. n. To feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, ĭn-tĕr-kŏm-mū'nĕ-tē. s. A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, ĭn-tĕr-kŏs'tăl. a. Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, ĭn'tĕr-kōrse. s. Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr'rĕnse. s. Passage between.

INTERCURRENT, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr'rĕnt. a. Running between.

INTERDEAL, ĭn-tĕr-dēle'. s. Traffick, intercourse.

To INTERDICT, ĭn-tĕr-dĭkt'. v. a. To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt. s. (493). Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, ĭn-tĕr-dĭk'shŭn. s. Prohibition, forbidding decree; curse, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, ĭn-tĕr-dĭk'tŭr-ē. a. Belonging to an interdiction (512). For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

To INTEREST, ĭn'tĕr-ĕst. v. a. To concern, to affect, to give share in.

INTEREST, ĭn'tĕr-ĕst. s. Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; share, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for use, usury; any surplus of advantage.

To INTERFERE, ĭn-tĕr-fēre'. v. a. To interpose, to intermeddle; to clash, to oppose each other.

INTERFERENCE, ĭn-tĕr-fē-rĕnse. s. An interposing, an intermeddling.

☞ There is a perfectly new pronunciation of this word, by placing the accent on the second syllable, which, from its singularity, bids fair for a reception among the minor critics in pronunciation, especially when there are at first sight a few plausible analogies in its favour. Why, these critics will say, should we not pronounce this word with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as well as *conference, deference, preference, influence*, and *circumference*, which it is evident are not formed from our verbs to *confer*, *defer*, &c. but from the Latin *conferens*, *deferens*, &c.? It may be answered that as there is no Latin verb *interfero*, there is not the same reason for accenting this word on the antepenultimate syllable, as there is for the other words: and therefore forming *interference* from our own verb to *interfere*, seems preferable to the forming of a mungrel Latin word merely to avoid a formative of our own; especially when we have so many words in a similar termination deriving their accent from the verb: as *defiance*, from *defy*; *reliance*, from *rely*; *assurance*, from *assure*, &c.; and even in this termination *condolence*, from *condole*; and why not *interference* from *interfere*? Entick's is the only Dictionary in which I have found this very common and useful word; but as Dr. Johnson has not got it, this omission is easily accounted for.

INTERFLUENT, ĭn-tĕr'flū-ĕnt. a. (518). Flowing between.

INTERFULGENT, ĭn-tĕr-fŭl'jĕnt. a. Shining between.

INTERFUSED, ĭn-tĕr-fūz'd'. a. (359). Poured or scattered between.

INTERJACENCY, ĭn-tĕr-jā'sĕn-sē. s. The act or state of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, ĭn-tĕr-jā'sĕnt. a. Intervening, lying between.

INTERJECTION, ĭn-tĕr-jĕk'shŭn. s. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion, such as are in English, Oh! alas! ah! intervention, interposition; act of something coming between.

INTERIM, ĭn'tĕr-ĭm. s. (554). Mean time, intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, ĭn-tĕr-jōĭn'. v. n. To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOUR, ĭn-tē'rē-ŭr. a. Internal, inner, not outward, not superficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, ĭn-tĕr-nŏl'lĕdje. s. Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, ĭn-tĕr-lāse'. v. a. To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, ĭn-tĕr-lăpse'. s. The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, ĭn-tĕr-lārd'. v. a. To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose, to insert between; to diversify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, ĭn-tĕr-lēve'. v. a. To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, ĭn-tĕr-līne'. v. a. To write in alternate lines; to correct by something written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, ĭn-tĕr-lĭn-ē-ā'shŭn. s. Correction made by writing between the lines.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

To INTERLINK, în-tĕr-lingk'. v. a. To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, în-tĕr-lŏ-kû'shŭn. s. Dialogue, interchange of speech; preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLOCUTOR, în-tĕr-lŏk'kû-tŭr. s. (518). Dialogist, one that talks with another.

☞ So great is the tendency of our language to the enclitical accent, that this word, though perfectly Latin, and having the penultimate *u* long, has not been able to preserve the accent on that syllable. Mr. Nares is the only orthöepist who places the accent on *u*; Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Entick, accent the antepenultima's syllable. I prefer Mr. Nares's accentuation.—See PROLOCUTOR.

INTERLOCUTORY, în-tĕr-lŏk'kû-tŭr-ê. a. (512). Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to decision.

☞ For the last *o*, See DOMESTICK.

To INTERLOPE, în-tĕr-lŏpe'. v. n. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, în-tĕr-lŏ'pŭr. s. (98). One who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLUCENT, în-tĕr-lû'sĕnt. a. Shining between.

INTERLUDE, în'tĕr-lûde. s. Something played at the intervals of festivity, a farce.

INTERLUENCY, în-tĕr-lû'ĕn-sê. s. Water interposited, interposition of a flood.

INTERLUNAR, în-tĕr-lû'nâr. } a.
INTERLUNARY, în-tĕr-lû'nâr-ê. } a. Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, în-tĕr-mâr'rîdje. s. (90) (274). Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMARRY, în-tĕr-mâr'rê. v. n. To marry some of each family with the other.

To INTERMEDDLE, în-tĕr-mĕd'dl. v. n. To interpose officiously.

INTERMEDDLER, în-tĕr-mĕd'dl-ŭr. s. One that interposes officiously.

INTERMEDIACY, în-tĕr-mê'dê-â-sê, or în-tĕr-mê-jê-â-sê. s. (293). Interposition, intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, în-tĕr-mê'dê-âl, or în-tĕr-mê'jê-âl. a. (294). Intervening, lying between, intervenient.

INTERMEDIATE, în-tĕr-mê'dê-âte. a. Intervening, interposed.—See IMMEDIATE.

INTERMEDIATELY, în-tĕr-mê'dê-âte-lê. ad. (376). By way of intervention.—See IMMEDIATE.

INTERMENT, în-tĕr'mĕnt. s. Burial, sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION, în-tĕr-mê-grâ'shŭn. s. Act of removing from one place to another, so as that two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, în-tĕr'mê-nâ-bl. a. Immense, admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, în-tĕr'mê-nâte. (91). Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINATION, în-tĕr-mê-nâ'shŭn. s. Menace, threat.

To INTERMINGLE, în-tĕr-mîng'gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix some things among others.

To INTERMINGLE, în-tĕr-mîng'gl. v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, în-tĕr-mîsh'ŭn. s. Cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intervenient time; state of being intermitted; the space between the paroxisms of a fever.

INTERMISSIVE, în-tĕr-mîs'sîv. a. (158). Coming by fits, not continual.

To INTERMIT, în-tĕr-mît'. v. a. To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.

To INTERMIT, în-tĕr-mît'. v. n. To grow mild between the fits of paroxisms.

INTERMITTENT, în-tĕr-mît'tĕnt. a. Coming by fits.

To INTERMIX, în-tĕr-mîks'. v. a. To mingle, to join, to put some things among others.

To INTERMIX, în-tĕr-mîks'. v. n. To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, în-tĕr-mîks'tshûre. s. (461). Mass formed by mingling bodies; something additional mingled in a mass.

INTERMUNDANE, în-tĕr-mŭn'dâne. a. Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, în-tĕr-mû'răl. a. Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL, în-tĕr-mû'tshû-âl. a. Mutual, interchanged.

INTERN, în-tĕrn'. a. Inward, intestine, not foreign.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

INTERNAL, ĭn-tĕr'nāl. a. Inward, not external; intrinsick, not depending on external accidents, real.

INTERNALLY, ĭn-tĕr'nāl-ē. ad. Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.

INTERNECINE, ĭn-tĕr-nē'sīne. a. Endeavouring mūtual destruction.

INTERNECION, ĭn-tĕr-nē'shŭn. s. Massacre, slaughter.

INTERNUNCIO, ĭn-tĕr-nŭn'shē-ō. s. Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION, ĭn-tĕr-pĕl-lā'shŭn. s. A summons, a call upon.

To INTERPOLATE, ĭn-tĕr'pō-lāte. v. a. (91). To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again.

INTERPOLATION, ĭn-tĕr-pō-lā'shŭn. s. Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, ĭn-tĕr'pō-lā-tŭr. s. (521). One that foists in counterfeit passages.

INTERPOSAL, ĭn-tĕr-pō'zăl. s. Interposition, agency between two persons; intervention.

To INTERPOSE, ĭn-tĕr-pōze'. v. a. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.

To INTERPOSE, ĭn-tĕr-pōze'. v. n. To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, ĭn-tĕr-pō'zŭr. s. (98). One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, ĭn-tĕr-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. Intervenient agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, state of being placed between two; any thing interposed.

To INTERPRET, ĭn-tĕr'prĕt. v. a. To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tă-bl. a. Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, ĭn-tĕr-prē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of interpreting, explanation; the sense given by any interpreter, exposition.

INTERPRETATIVE, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tā-tĭv. a. (512). Collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tā-tĭv-lē. ad. (512). As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, ĭn-tĕr'prē-tŭr. s. An expositor, an expounder; a translator.

INTERPUNCTION, ĭn-tĕr-pŭngk'shŭn. s. Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM, ĭn-tĕr-rĕg'nŭm. s. The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and accession of another.

INTERREIGN, ĭn-tĕr-rāne'. s. Vacancy of the throne.

To INTERROGATE, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāte. v. a. To examine, to question.

To INTERROGATE, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gāte. v. n. To ask, to put questions.

INTERROGATION, ĭn-tĕr-rō-gā'shŭn. s. A question put, an enquiry; a note that marks a question, thus ?

INTERROGATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv. a. Denoting a question, expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv. a. (512). A pronoun used in asking questions, as who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tĭv-lē. ad. In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, ĭn-tĕr'rō-gā-tŭr. s. (521). An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tŭr-ē. s. (512). A question, an inquiry.

☞ For the last *o*, See DOMESTICK.

INTERROGATORY, ĭn-tĕr-rŏg'gā-tŭr-ē. a. (557). Containing a question, expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt'. v. a. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding, by interposition; to divide, to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd-lē. ad. Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt'ŭr. s. (98). He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'shŭn. s. Interposition, breach of continuity; hindrance, stop, obstruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, ĭn-tĕr-skăp'pū-lăr. a. Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND, ĭn-tĕr-sĭnd'. v. a. To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, ĭn-tĕr-skrībe'. v. a. To write between.

INTERSECANT, ĭn-tĕr-sē'kănt. a. Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕkt'. v. a. To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕkt'. v. n. To meet and cross each other.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

INTERSECTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕk'shŭn. s. The point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSERT, ĭn-tĕr-sĕrt'. v. a. To put in between other things.

INTERSERTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕr'shŭn. s. An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

To INTERSPERSE, ĭn-tĕr-spĕrse'. v. a. To scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, ĭn-tĕr-spĕr'shŭn. s. The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, ĭn-tĕr-stĕl'lăr. a. Intervening between the stars.

INTERSTICE, ĭn'tĕr-stĭs, or ĭn-tĕr'stĭs. s. Space between one thing and another.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry and Mr. Barclay, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Bailey, & Entick, on the first. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce this the best accentuation: for as this word must be derived from the noun *interstitium*, and not from the verb *intersto*, the rule so often mentioned of changing the secondary accent of the Latin word when shortened into the principal accent of the English word must take place here.—See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason why this majority of orthŏepists should be found on the side of the penultimate pronunciation of this word. It is certain that the greatest part do but copy from former Dictionaries; but when an uncouth and uncommon pronunciation is adopted, it is generally for some learned reason from the dead languages, which the common inspector is utterly incapable of conceiving. In the present instance, however, there is not the shadow of a reason, from the original Latin, why we should place the accent on the second syllable of *interstice*, which would not oblige us to lay the stress on the same syllable of *interfere*, *intervene*, *intercourse*, *interval*, *superflux*, &c.

INTERSTITIAL, ĭn-tĕr-stĭsh'ăl. a. Containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, ĭn-tĕr-tĕks'tshŭre. s. Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, ĭn-tĕr-twine'. } v. a.
To INTERTWIST, ĭn-tĕr-twĭst'. } v. a. To unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, ĭn'tĕr-văl. s. Space between places, interstice; time passing two assignable points, remission of delirium or distemper.

☞ Dr. Kenrick, of all our orthŏepists, is the only one who accents this word on the second syllable.

To INTERVENE, ĭn-tĕr-vēne'. v. n. To come between things or persons.

INTERVENIENT, ĭn-tĕr-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Intercedent, passing between.

INTERVENTION, ĭn-tĕr-vĕn'shŭn. s. Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consecutives; interposition, the state of being interposed.

To INTERVERT, ĭn-tĕr-vĕrt'. v. a. To turn to another course.

INTERVIEW, ĭn'tĕr-vū. s. Mutual sight, sight of each other.

To INTERVOLVE, ĭn-tĕr-vŏlv'. v. a. To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, ĭn-tĕr-wēve'. v. a. Preter. Interwove; Part. pass. Interwoven, Interwove, or Interweaved. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, ĭn-tĕs'tă-bl. a. Disqualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, ĭn-tĕs'tāte. a. (91). Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, ĭn-tĕs'tē-năl. a. (88). Belonging to the guts.—See APPENDIX.

INTESTINE, ĭn-tĕs'tĭn. s. (140). Internal, inward; contained in the body; domestick, not foreign.

INTESTINE, ĭn-tĕs'tĭn. s. The gut, the bowel.

To INTHRAL, ĭn-*th*rawl'. v. a. (406). To enslave, to shackle, to reduce to servitude.

INTHRALMENT, ĭn-*th*rawl'mĕnt. s. Servitude, slavery.

To INTHRONE, ĭn-*th*rōne'. v. a. To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne.

INTIMACY, ĭn'tē-mă-sē. s. Close familiarity.

INTIMATE, ĭn'tē-māte. a. (91). Inmost, inward, intestine; familiar, closely acquainted.

INTIMATE, ĭn'tē-māte. s. A familiar friend, one who is trusted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, ĭn'tē-māte. v. a. (91). To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, ĭn'tē-māte-lē. ad. Closely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with close friendship.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

INTIMATION, in-tè-mà'shŭn. s. Hint, obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, in-tĭm'è-dāte. v. a. To make fearful, to dastardize, to make cowardly.

INTIRE, in-tīre'. s. Whole, undiminished, unbroken.

INTIRENESS, in-tīre'nĕs. s. Wholeness, integrity.

INTO, in'tō. prep. Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

INTOLERABLE, in-tŏl'lĕr-â-bl. a. Insufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, in-tŏl'lĕr-â-bl-nĕs. s. (554) (555). Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, in-tŏl'lĕr-â-blè. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, in-tŏl'lĕr-ânt. a. Not enduring, not able to endure.

To INTOMB, in-tōōm'. v. a. (347). To enclose in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, in-tō-nà'shŭn. s. Manner of sounding.

To INTONE, in-tōne'. v. n. To make a slow protracted noise.

To INTORT, in-tôrt'. v. a. To twist, to wreath, to wring.

To INTOXICATE, in-tŏks'è-kāte. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, in-tŏks-è-kà'shŭn. s. Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, in-trăk'tâ-bl. a. Ungovernable, stubborn, obstinate; unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, in-trăk'tâ-bl-nĕs. s. Obstinacy, perverseness.

INTRACTABLY, in-trăk'tâ-blè. ad. Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY, in-trân-kwĭl'è-tè. s. Unquietness, want of rest.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-trâns-mū'tâ-bl. a. (405). Unchangeable to any other substance.

To INTREASURE, in-trĕzh'ŭre. v. a. To lay up as in a treasury.

To INTRENCH, in-trensh'. v. n. To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, in-trĕnsh'ânt. a. Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indivisible.

INTRENCHMENT, in-trĕnsh'mĕnt. s. Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, in-trĕp'ĭd. a. Fearless, daring, bold, brave.

INTREPIDITY, in-trè-pĭd'è-tè. s. Fearlessness, courage, boldness.

INTREPIDLY, in-trĕp'ĭd-lè. ad. Fearlessly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, in'trè-kâ-sè. s. State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, in'trè-kāte. a. (91). Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated; obscure.

To INTRICATE, in'trè-kāte. v. a. (91). To perplex, to darken. Not in use.

INTRICATELY, in'trè-kāte-lè. ad. With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, in'trè-kāte-nĕs. s. Perplexity, involution, obscurity.

INTRIGUE, in-trēēg'. s. (112) (337). A plot, a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, in-trēēg'. v. n. (560). To form plots, to carry on private designs; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, in-trēēg'ŭr. s. (98). One who busies himself in private transactions, one who forms plots, one who pursues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, in-trēēg'ĭng-lè. ad. With intrigue, with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, in-trĭn'sè-kâl. a. Internal, solid, natural, not accidental.

☞ This word, derived from the Latin *intrinsecus*, Dr. Johnson tells us, is now, contrary to etymology, generally written *intrinsical*.

INTRINSECALLY, in-trĭn'sè-kâl-è. ad. Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inside.

INTRINSICK, in-trĭn'sĭk. a. Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed in the nature of the thing.

INTRINSECATE, in-trĭn'sè-kāte. a. Perplexed. Obsolete.

To INTRODUCE, in-trò-dūse'. v. a. (376). To conduct or usher in to a place, or to a person; to bring something into notice or practice; to produce, to give occasion; to bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, in-trò-dū'sŭr. s. One who conducts another to a place or person; one who brings any thing into notice.

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

INTRODUCTION, ĭn-trŏ-dŭk'shŭn. s. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface, or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, ĭn-trŏ-dŭk'tĭv. a. Serving as the means to introduce something else.

INTRODUCTORY, ĭn-trŏ-dŭk'tŭr-ē. a. (512). Previous, serving as the means to something farther.

INTROGRESSION, ĭn-trŏ-grĕsh'ŭn. s. Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, ĭn-trŏ-mĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of sending in.

To INTROMIT, ĭn-trŏ-mĭt'. v. a. To send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, ĭn-trŏ-spĕkt'. v. a. To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, ĭn-trŏ-spĕk'shŭn. s. A view of the inside.

INTROVENIENT, ĭn-trŏ-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Entering, coming in.

To INTROVERT, ĭn'trŏ-vĕrt. v. a. To turn inwards.

☞ This word is not in any Dictionary I have seen, but from its real utility ought to be in all of them. It is peculiarly expressive of that act of the mind which turns our thoughts upon ourselves; and is so happily exemplified by Hannah More, in her *Strictures on Female Education*, as at once to show the beauty of the thought and the propriety of the expression. Speaking of that exquisite sensibility which some females plead as a reason for shunning that distress, in the removing of which it should be exerted, she says, "That exquisite sense of feeling which God implanted in the heart as a stimulus to quicken us in relieving the miseries of others is thus *introverted*, and learns to consider self as not the agent, but the object of compassion. Tenderness is made an excuse for being hard-hearted; and instead of drying the weeping eyes of others, this false delicacy reserves its own selfish tears, for the more elegant and less expensive sorrows of the melting novel, or the pathetic tragedy." Vol. II. p. 128.

To INTRUDE, ĭn-trōōd'. v. n. (176). To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, ĭn-trōōd'. v. a. (339). To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, ĭn-trōō'dŭr. s. (98). One who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, ĭn-trōō'zhŭn. s. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

INTRUSIVE, ĭn-trōō'sĭv. a. Intruding, coming into company without invitation.

☞ This word has not found its way into any of our Dictionaries, except Scott's and Entick's: but for its legitimacy and utility, the public ear will be a sufficient warrant, without any authority to exemplify it.

To INTRUST, ĭn-trŭst'. v. a. To treat with confidence, to charge with any secret.

INTUITION, ĭn-tū-ĭsh'ŭn. s. Sight of any thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason.

INTUITIVE, ĭn-tū'ē-tĭv. a. Seen by the mind immediately; seeing, not barely believing; having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, ĭn-tū'ē-tĭv-lē. ad. Without deduction of reason, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, ĭn-tū-mĕs'sĕnse. } s.
INTUMESCENCY, ĭn-tū-mĕs'sĕn-sē. }
(510). Swell, tumour.

INTURGESCENCE, ĭn-tŭr-jĕs'sĕnse. s. (510). Swelling, the act or state of swelling.

To INTWINE, ĭn-twīne'. v. a. To twist or wreath together; to encompass by circling round it.

To INVADE, ĭn-vāde'. v. a. To attack a country, to make an hostile entrance; to assail, to assault.

INVADER, ĭn-vā'dŭr. s. (98). One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another; an assailant.

INVALID, ĭn-văl'ĭd. a. Weak, of no weight or efficacy.

INVALID, ĭn-vă-lēēd'. s. (112). One disabled by sickness or hurts.

INVALIDATE, ĭn-văl'ē-dāte. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDITY, ĭn-vă-lĭd'ē-tē. s. Weakness, want of efficacy.

INVALUABLE, ĭn-văl'ū-ă-bl. a. Precious above estimation, inestimable.

INVARIABLE, ĭn-vā'rē-ă-bl. a. Unchangeable, constant.

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☞ 559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

INVARIABLENESS, ĭn-vā'rē-â-bl-nĕs. s. Immutability, constancy.

INVARIABLY, ĭn-vā'rē-â-blē. ad. Unchangeably, constantly.

INVASION, ĭn-vā'zhŭn. s. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another, hostile encroachments.

INVASIVE, ĭn-vā'sĭv. a. (158) 428). Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.

INVECTIVE, ĭn-vĕk'tĭv. s. (140). A severe censure in speech or writing.

INVECTIVE, ĭn-vĕk'tĭv. a. Satirical, abusive.

INVECTIVELY, ĭn-vĕk'tĭv-lē. ad. Satirically, abusively.

To INVEIGH, ĭn-vā'. v. n. (249) (390). To utter censure or reproach.

INVEIGHER, ĭn-vā'ŭr. s. Vehement railer.

To INVEIGLE, ĭn-vē'gl. v. a. (250). To persuade to something bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER, ĭn-vē'gl-ŭr. s. (98). Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill.

To INVENT, ĭn-vĕnt'. v. a. To discover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falsely; to feign; to produce something new in writing, or in mechanicks.

INVENTER, ĭn-vĕnt'ŭr. s. One who produces something new, a deviser of something not known before; a teller of fictions.

INVENTION, ĭn-vĕn'shŭn. s. Fiction, discovery, act of producing something new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, ĭn-vĕn'tĭv. a. Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, ĭn-vĕnt'ŭr. s. (166). A finder out of something new; a contriver, a framer.

INVENTORIALLY, ĭn-vĕn-tō'rē-ăl-ē. ad. In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, ĭn'vĕn-tŭr-ē. s. (512). An account or catalogue of moveables. For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, and Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Barclay, on the second. Dr. Kenrick indeed tells us, that the accent is sometimes placed on the first; which is indeed very apparent from the number of writers I have produced for that accentuation. But the propriety of this pronunciation is not better supported by authority than by analogy. For if we have an English word from which a word of this kind might be formed, as *declaratory*, *defamatory*, &c. the accent will generally be found to be on the same syllable as in *declare*, *defame*, &c.; but if we have no such corresponding English word, and the word of this termination comes from the Latin, as *promontory*, *desultory*, &c. the word then takes the secondary accent we give the Latin words *prŏmontŏrium*, *dĕsultŏrius*, &c. Now though our English verb to *invent* comes from the same parent *invenio* as *inventory*, it is in so different a sense as to have no claim to the parentage. As therefore *inventarium* is the latter Latin word from which this word is derived, and as this has the secondary accent on the first syllable in our pronunciation of Latin, so *inventory* must have the principal accent in the same syllable in English.—See ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c.—Dr Johnson indeed furnishes us with an authority from Shakespeare against himself:

"I found
"Forsooth an *inventory* thus importing
"The several parcels of his plate."

INVENTRESS, ĭn-vĕn'trĕs. s. A female that invents.

INVERSE, ĭn-vĕrs', a. (431). Inverted, reciprocal, opposed to Direct.

INVERSION, ĭn-vĕr'shŭn. s. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT, ĭn-vĕrt'. v. a. (556). To turn upside down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.

INVERTEDLY, ĭn-vĕr'tĕd-lē. ad. In contrary or reversed order.

To INVEST, ĭn-vĕst'. v. a. To dress, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to enclose, to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVESTIENT, ĭn-vĕs'tshĕnt. a. (464). Covering, clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, ĭn-vĕs'tē-gâ-bl. a. To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.

To INVESTIGATE, ĭn-vĕs'tē-gāte. v. a. (91). To search out, to find out by rational disquisition.

INVESTIGATION, ĭn-vĕs-tē-gā'shŭn. s. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered: examination.

INVESTITURE, ĭn-vĕs'tē-tūre. s. The right of giving possession of any manor,

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ŏffice, or benefice; the act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT, ĭn-vĕst'mĕnt. s. Dress, clothes, garment, habit.

INVETERACY, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-ă-sē. s. Long continuance of any thing bad; in physick, long continuance of a disease.

INVETERATE, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-ăte. a. (91). Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.

To INVETERATE, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-ăte. v. a. To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, ĭn-vĕt'tĕr-ăte-nĕs. s. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERATION, ĭn-vĕt-tĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, ĭn-vĭd'ē-ŭs, or ĭn-vĭd'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (376). Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, ĭn-vĭd'ē-ŭs-lē. ad. Malignant, enviously; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, ĭn-vĭd'ē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE, ĭn-vĭg'gō-răte. v. a. To endue with vigour, to strengthen, to animate, to enforce.

INVIGORATION, ĭn-vĭg-gō-rā'shŭn. s. The act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, ĭn-vĭn'sē-bl. a. (405). Unconquerable, not to be subdued.

INVINCIBLENESS, ĭn-vĭn'sē-bl-nĕs. s. Unconquerableness, insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY, ĭn-vĭn'sē-blē. ad. Insuperably, unconquerably.

INVIOLABLE, ĭn-vī'ō-lă-bl. a. (405). Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; insusceptible of hurt or wound.

INVIOLABLY, ĭn-vī'ō-lă-blē. ad. Without breach, without failure.

INVIOLATE, ĭn-vī'ō-lăte. a. (91). Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.

INVIOUS, ĭn'vē-ŭs. a. Impassable, untrodden.

INVISIBILITY, ĭn-vĭz-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. The state of being invisible, imperceptibleness to sight.

INVISIBLE, ĭn-vĭz'ē-bl. a. (405). Not perceptible by the sight, not to be seen.

INVISIBLY, ĭn-vĭz'ē-blē. ad. Imperceptibly to the sight.

To INVISCATE, ĭn-vĭs'kāte. v. a. To lime, to entangle in glutinous matter.

INVITATION, ĭn-vē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

To INVITE, ĭn-vīte'. v. a. To bid, to ask to any place; to allure, to persuade.

To INVITE, ĭn-vīte'. v. n. To give invitation, to afford allurement.

INVITER, ĭn-vī'tŭr. s. (98). He who invites.

INVITINGLY, ĭn-vī'tĭng-lē. ad. In such a manner as invites or allures.

To INUMBRATE, ĭn-ŭm'brāte. v. a. To shade, to cover with shades.

INUNCTION, ĭn-ŭngk'shŭn. s. The act of smearing or anointing.

INUNDATION, ĭn-ŭn-dā'shŭn. s. The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To INVOCATE, ĭn'vō-kāte. v. a. (91). To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, ĭn-vō-kā'shŭn. s. The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

INVOICE, ĭn'vŏise. s. A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVOKE, ĭn-vōke'. v. a. To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

To INVOLVE, ĭn-vŏlv'. v. a. To inwrap, to cover with any thing surrounding; to imply, to comprise; to entwist; to take in; to entangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confusedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē-lē. ad. Not by choice, not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY, ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē. a. Not having the power of choice; not chosen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, ĭn-vō-lū'shŭn. s. The act of involving or inwrapping; the state of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.

To INURE, ĭn-ūre'. v. a. To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and custom, to accustom.

INUREMENT, ĭn-ūre'mĕnt. s. Practice, habit, use, custom, frequency.

To INURN, ĭnŭrn'. v. a. To intomb, to bury.

INUSTION, ĭn-ŭs'tshŭn. s. (464). The act of burning.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt; pine, pĭn;—

INUTILE, ĭn-ū'tĭl. a. (140). Useless, unprofitable.

INUTILITY, ĭn-ū-tĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Uselessness, unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE, ĭn-vŭl'nĕr-ā-bl. a. Not to be wounded, secure from wound.

To INWALL, ĭn-wâll'. v. a. To enclose with a wall.

INWARD, ĭn'wârd. } ad. (88). Towards the internal parts, within; with inflection or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.—See TOWARDS.
INWARDS, ĭn'wârdz. }

INWARD, ĭn'wârd. a. Internal, placed within; intimate, domestick; seated in the mind.

INWARD, ĭn'wârd. s. (88). Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.

INWARDLY, ĭn'wârd-lē. ad. In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflection or concavity.

INWARDNESS, ĭn'wârd-nĕs. s. Intimacy, familiarity.

To INWEAVE, ĭn-wēve'. v. a. (227). Preter. Inwove or Inweaved; Part. pass. Inwove or Inwoven. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture; to entwine, to complicate.

To INWOOD, ĭn-wŭd'. v. a. (307). To hide in woods. Obsolete.

To INWRAP, ĭn-răp'. v. a. (474). To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport.

INWROUGHT, ĭn-râwt'. a. (319). Adorned with work.

To INWREATHE, ĭn-rēthe'. v. a. (467). To surround as with a wreath.

JOB, jŏb. s. A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance-work: a sudden stab with a short instrument.

To JOB, jŏb. v. a. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.

To JOB, jŏb. v. n. To play the stock-jobber, to buy and sell as a broker.

JOBBER, jŏb'bŭr. s. (98). A man who sells stock in the publick funds; one who does chance-work.

JOBBERNOWL, jŏb'bŭr-nōle. s. A loggerhead, a blockhead.

JOCKEY, jŏk'kē. s. (270). A fellow that rides horses in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

To JOCKEY, jŏk'kē. v. a. To justle by riding against one; to cheat, to trick.

JOCOSE, jō-kōse'. a. Merry, waggish, given to jest.

JOCOSELY, jō-kōse'lē. ad. Waggishly, in jest, in game.

JOCOSENESS, jō-kōse'nĕs. } s. Waggery, merriment.
JOCOSITY, jō-kŏs'ĕ-tē. }

JOCULAR, jŏk'ū-lŭr. a. (88). Used in jest, merry, jocose, waggish.

JOCULARITY, jŏk-ū-lăr'ĕ-tē. s. Merriment, disposition to jest.

JOCUND, jŏk'ŭnd. a. Merry, gay, airy, lively.—See FACUND.

JOCUNDLY, jŏk'ŭnd-lē. ad. Merrily, gaily.

To JOG, jŏg, v. a. To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.

To JOG, jŏg. v. n. To move by small shocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.

JOG, jŏg. s. A push, a slight shake, a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a rub, a small stop.

JOGGER, jŏg'gŭr. s. (98). One who moves heavily and dully.

To JOGGLE, jŏg'gl. v. n. (405). To shake, to be in a tremulous motion.

JOHNAPPLE, jŏn'ăp-pl. s. A sharp apple.

To JOIN, jŏĭn. v. a. To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to dash together, to encounter; to associate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.

To JOIN, jŏĭn. v. n. To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to close, to clash; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.

JOINDER, join'dŭr. s. Conjunction, joining.

JOINER, jŏĭn'ŭr. s. (98). One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.

JOINERY, jŏĭn'ŭr-ē. s. An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINT, jŏint. s. Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; in joinery, straight lines, in joiners language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; out

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of joint, luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder.

JOINT, jŏint. a. Shared among many; united in the same possession; combined, acting together in concert.

To JOINT, jŏint. v. a. To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.

JOINTED, jŏint'ĕd. a. Full of joints.

JOINTER, jŏint'tŭr. s. (98). A sort of plane.

JOINTLY, jŏint'lĕ. ad. Together, not separately; in a state of union or co-operation.

JOINTRESS, jŏin'trĕs. s. One who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, jŏint-stōōl'. s. A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTURE, jŏin'tshŭre. s. (461). Estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOIST, jŏist. s. The secondary beam of a floor.

JOKE, jōke. s. A jest, something not serious.

To JOKE, jōke. v. n. To jest, to be merry in words or actions.

JOKER, jō'kŭr. s. (98). A jester, a merry fellow.

JOLE, jōle. s. The face or cheek; the head of a fish.

To JOLL, jōle. v. a. To beat the head against any thing, to clash with violence.

JOLLILY, jŏl'lĕ-lĕ. ad. In a disposition to noisy mirth.

JOLLIMENT, jŏl'lĕ-mĕnt. s. Mirth, merriment, gaiety.

JOLLINESS, jŏl'lĕ-nĕs. } s. Gaiety,
JOLLITY, jŏl'lĕ-tĕ. }
elevation of spirit; merriment, festivity.

JOLLY, jŏl'lĕ. a. Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, jōlt. v. n. To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, jōlt. v. a. To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, jōlt. s. Shock as in a carriage.

JOLTHEAD, jōlt'hĕd. s. A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

IONIC, ī-ŏn'ĭk. (116). Belonging to Iona; to one of the dialects of the Greek language; to one of the five orders of architecture.

JONQUILLE, jŭn-kwĭl'. s. A species of daffodil.

JORDEN, jŏr'd'n. s. (103). A chamber-pot.

To JOSTLE, jŏs'sl. v. a. (472). To justle, to rush against.

JOT, jŏt. s. A point, a tittle.

JOVIAL, jō'vĕ-ăl. a. (88). Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, jō'vĕ-ăl-ĕ. ad. Merrily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS, jō'vĕ-ăl-nĕs. s. Gaiety, merriment.

JOURNAL, jŭr'nŭl. a. (88) (314). Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, jŭr'nŭl. s. A diary, an account kept of daily transactions; any paper published daily.

JOURNALIST, jŭr'nŭl-ĭst. s. A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, jŭr'nĕ. s. (270). The travel of a day; travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, jŭr'nĕ. v. n. To travel, to pass from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, jŭr'nĕ-măn. s. (88). A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, jŭr'nĕ-wŭrk. s. Work performed by hire.

JOUST, jŭst. s. (314). Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written, less properly, Just.

To JOUST, jŭst. v. n. To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, jōle'ŭr. s. (98). A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, jŏĕ. s. (229) (329). The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gaiety, merriment; happiness; a term of fondness.

To JOY, jŏĕ. v. n. To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To JOY, jŏĕ. v. a. To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.

JOYANCE, jŏĕ'ănse. s. Gaiety, festivity. Obsolete.

JOYFUL, jŏĕ'fŭl. a. Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, jŏĕ'fŭl-ĕ. ad. With joy, gladly.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

JOYFULNESS, jōē'fūl-nĕs. s. Gladness, joy.

JOYLESS, jōē'lĕs. a. Void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.

JOYOUS, jōē'ŭs. a. (314). Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.

IPECACUANHA, ĭp-pē-kăk-ū-ā'nā. s. An Indian plant.

IRASCIBLE, ĭ-răs'sē-bl. a. (115). Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger.

IRE, īre. s. Anger, rage, passionate hatred.

IREFUL, īre'fūl. a. Angry, raging, furious.

IREFULLY, īre'fūl-ē. ad. With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIS, ī'rĭs. s. The rainbow; an appearance of light resembling the rainbow: the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

TO IRK, ĕrk. v. a. (108).

☞ This word is very expressive; it comes from the Islandick *yrk*, work. It is only used impersonally, and signifies to disgust, as, It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, ĕrk'sŭm. a. (166). Wearisome, troublesome.

IRKSOMELY, ĕrk'sŭm-lē. ad. Wearisomely, tediously.

IRKSOMENESS, ĕrk'sŭm-nĕs. s. Tediousness, wearisomeness.

IRON, ī'ŭrn. s. (417). A hard, fusil, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain, a shackle.

IRON, ī'ŭrn. a. Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; harsh, severe; hard, impenetrable.

TO IRON, ī'ŭrn. v. a. To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.

IRONICAL, ī-rŏn'nē-kăl. a. (88) (115). Expressing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, ī-rŏn'nē-kăl-ē. ad. By the use of irony.

IRONMONGER, ī'ŭrn-mŭng-gŭr. s. A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, ī'ŭrn-wŭd. s. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT, ī'ŭrn-wŭrt. s. A plant.

IRONY, ī'ŭrn-ē. a. Having the qualities of iron.

IRONY, ī'rŭn-ē. s. A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, ĭr-rā'dē-ănse. } s. (505).
IRRADIANCY, ĭr-rā'dē-ăn-sē. }
Emission of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

TO IRRADIATE, ĭr-rā'dē-āte. v. a. To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat of light; to decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, ĭr-rā-dē-ā'shŭn. s. (534). The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ĭr-răsh'ō-năl. a. Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, ĭr-răsh-ō-năl'ē-tē. s. Want of reason.

IRRATIONALLY, ĭr-răsh'ō-năl-ē. ad. Without reason, absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ĭr-rē-klā'mă-bl. a. (405). Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCILABLE, ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lă-bl. a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appeased; not to be made consistent.—See RECONCILEABLE.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lă-bl-nĕs. s. Not to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lă-blē. ad. In an irreconcilable manner.

IRRECONCILED, ĭr-rĕk'ŏn-sīl'd. a. Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, ĭr-rē-kŭv'ŭr-ă-bl. a. Not to be regained, not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, ĭr-rē-kŭv'ŭr-ă-blē. ad. Beyond recovery, past repair.

IRREDUCIBLE, ĭr-rē-dū'sē-bl. a. Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, ĭr-rĕf-frā-gă-bĭl'ē-tē. Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, ĭr-rĕf'frā-gă-bl, or ĭr-rē-frăg'ă-bl. a. Not to be confuted, superior to argumental opposition.

☞ If we might judge by the uniformity we find in our Dictionaries, there would be no great difficulty in settling the accentuation of this word. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Buchanan, place the accent on the third syllable; Mr. Scott either on the second or third, with a preference to the latter; and Mr. Sheridan alone places it exclusively on the second. But notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan's accentuation stands single, I am

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much mistaken if it has not only the best usage on its side, but the clearest analogy to support it. It were, indeed to be wished, for the sake of harmony, that, like the Greeks and Romans, we had no accent higher than the antepenultimate; but language is the *vox populi*. Our accent, in a thousand instances, transgresses these classic bounds, and who shall confine it? In compounds of our own, with the utmost propriety, we place the accent on the fourth syllable from the last, as in *wearisomeness, serviceableness*, &c. (501); and a probable reason is given, under the word *Academy*, why we accent so many words from the Latin in the same manner; but be the reason what it will, certain it is that this custom has prevailed. This prevalence of custom is sufficiently exemplified in the positive of the word in question; *Refragable* is accented by Johnson, Ash and Bailey on the first syllable, and would probably have been accented in the same manner by the rest if they had inserted the word. Buchanan and Barclay, indeed, have the word, and accent it on the second; but their authority is greatly out-weighed by the three others. Convinced therefore, that pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable is following that path which the best usage has pointed out, I do not hesitate to dissent from so many authorities, especially when I find the best of these authorities inconsistent; for if we are to place the accent on the first syllabl of *Refragable*, why we should remove the accent in *Irrefragable* I cannot conceive.—See ACADEMY and DISPUTABLE.

IRREFRAGABLY, ĭr-rĕf'frâ-gâ-blé. ad. With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, ĭr-rĕ-fū'tâ-bl, a. Not to be overthrown by argument.

☞ All our Dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word; nor do I mean to affront such respectable authority, by placing it on the second, as in *irrefragable*, though there is the same reason for both. Let it not be pleaded that we have the verb *refute* in favour of the first pronunciation; this has not the least influence on the words *indisputable, irrevocable, incomparable*, &c. The reason why *Corruptible* and *Refractory* ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, arises from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants *pt* and *ct* in the syllables not under the stress.—See *Principles*, No. 517; also the words ACCEPTABLE and REFRACTORY.

IRREGULAR, ĭr-rĕg'gû-lâr. a. (88). Deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, ĭr-rĕg-gû-lâr'ĕ-tĕ. s. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

IRREGULARLY, ĭr-rĕg'gû-lâr-lé. ad. Without observation of rule or method.

TO IRREGULATE, ĭr-rĕg'gû-lâte. v. a. To make irregular, to disorder.

IRRELATIVE, ĭr-rĕl'lâ-tĭv. a. Having no reference to any thing, single, unconnected.

IRRELEVANT, ĭr-rĕl'ĕ-vânt. a. Unassisting, unrelieving.

☞ This is one of the annual productions of the House of Commons (where new words and money bills naturally originate): but it certainly deserves reception, as it conveys a new idea, which is, that the object to which it relates is supposed to be in a fallen and abject state, and incapable of relief; whereas *Unassisting* may relate to an object which indeed wants assistance, but which is still in a militant state, and not overcome. Every new shade of thought, however nice, enriches a language, and may be considered as a real acquisition to it: but this word, as it is generally used in Parliament, seems to signify nothing more than merely *unrelated*; and if this had been expressed by *irrelative*, though not strictly classical, yet a very allowable formation, it would have been of real use; but as it is used at present, it is a pedantic encumbrance to the language.—See RELEVANT.)

IRRELIGION, ĭr-rĕ-lĭd'jŭn. s. Contempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, ĭr-rĕ-lĭd'jŭs. a. (314). Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ĭr-rĕ-lĭd'jŭs-lé. ad. With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, ĭr-rĕ'mé-â-bl. a. Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, ĭr-rĕ-mé'dé-â-bl. a. Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.

IRREMEDIABLY, ĭr-rĕ-mé'dé-â-blé. ad. Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, ĭr-rĕ-mĭs'sé-bl. a. Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, ĭr-rĕ-mĭs'sé-blnĕs. s. The quality of being not to be pardoned.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, făt ;—mé, mĕt ;—pīne, pĭn ;—

IRREMOVEABLE, ĭr-rĕ-mōōv'ă-bl. a. Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRRENOWNED, ĭr-rĕ-nōun'd'. a. (369). Void of honour.

IRREPARABLE, ĭr-rĕp'pă-ră-bl. a. Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

☞ This word and its simple *Reparable* come from the Latin *Reparabilis* and *Irreparabilis*, and are pronounced with the accent on the preantepenultimate syllable, according to the analogy of words anglicised from the Latin, by dropping a syllable; which is, to place the accent on that syllable which had a secondary stress in our own English pronunciation of the Latin words.—See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

IRREPARABLY, ĭr-rĕp'pă-ră-blĕ. ad. Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, ĭr-rĕ-plēv'vĕ-ă-bl. a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ĭr-rĕp-prĕ-hĕn'sĕ-bl. a. Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ĭr-rĕp-prĕ-hĕn'sĕ-blĕ. ad. Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, ĭr-rĕp-prĕ-zĕnt'ă-bl. a. Not capable of representation.

IRREPROACHABLE, ĭr-rĕ-prōtsh'ă-bl. a. (295). Free from blame or reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, ĭr-rĕ-prōtsh'ă-blĕ. ad. Without blame, without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, ĭr-rĕ-prōōv'ă-bl. a. Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRREPTITIOUS, ĭr-rĕp'tĭsh-ŭs. a. Encroaching, creeping in.

☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have met with; but it appears to me to deserve a place, as it is the only single word that expresses imperceptible intrusion. Mr. Elphinston seems to use it with precision, where he tells us, in his Principles of the English language, "that etymology counts the *b* in *crumb* irreptitious, "for not having found it in foreign sources, "she cannot see its use at home." Book 1. page 25.

IRRESISTIBILITY, ĭr-rĕ-zĭs-tĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Power above opposition.

IRRESISTIBLE, ĭr-rĕ-zĭs'tĕ-bl. a. Superiour to opposition.

IRRESISTIBLY, ĭr-rĕ-zĭs'tĕ-blĕ. ad. In a manner not to be opposed.

IRRESOLUBLE, ĭr-rĕz'zō-lū-bl. a. Not to be broken, not to be dissolved.—See DISSOLUBLE.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, ĭr-rĕz'zō-lū-bl-nĕs. s. Not resolvable into parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, ĭr-rĕ-zŏl'vĕd-lĕ. ad. (364). Without settled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, ĭr-rĕz'zō-lūte. a. Not constant in purpose, not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, ĭr-rĕz'zō-lūte-lĕ. ad. Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION, ĭr-rĕz-ō-lū'shŭn. s. Want of firmness of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, ĭr-rĕ-spĕk'tĭv. a. Having no regard to any circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, ĭr-rĕ-spĕk'tĭv-lĕ. ad. Without regard to circumstances.

IRRETRIEVABLE, ĭr-rĕ-trēē'vă-bl. a. (275). Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, ĭr-rĕ-trēē'vă-blĕ. ad. Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, ĭr-rĕv'vĕr-ĕnse. s. Want of reverence, want of veneration; state of being disregarded.

IRREVERENT, ĭr-rĕv'vĕr-ĕnt. a. Not paying due homage or reverence, nor expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.—See REVERENT.

IRREVERENTLY, ĭr-rĕv'vĕr-ĕnt-lĕ. ad. Without due respect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, ĭr-rĕ-vĕr'sĕ-bl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, ĭr-rĕ-vĕr'sĕ-blĕ. ad. Without change.

IRREVOCABLE, ĭr-rĕv'vō-kă-bl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.

☞ For the reason of accenting this word on the second, and not on the third syllable, see ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

IRREVOCABLY, ĭr-rĕv'vō-kă-blĕ. ad. Without recall.

To IRRIGATE, ĭr'rĕ-gāte. v. a. To wet, to moisten, to water.

IRRIGATION, ĭr-rĕ-gā'shŭn. s. The act of watering or moistening.

IRRIGUOUS, ĭr-rĭg'gū-ŭs. a. Watery, watered; dewy, moist.

IRRISION, ĭr-rĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of laughing at another.

To IRRITATE, ĭr'rĕ-tāte. v. a. (91). To provoke, to teaze, to exasperate; to fret, to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, ĭr-rĕ-tā'shŭn. s. Provocation, exasperation; stimulation.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

IRRUPTION, ĭr-rŭp'shŭn. s. The act of any thing forcing an entrance, inroad, burst of invaders into any place.

IS, ĭz. (420). The third person singular of To be, I am, thou art, he is; it is sometimes expressed by's, as What's the price of this book?

ISCHURY, ĭs'kŭ-rè. s. (353). A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, ĭs-kŭ-rĕt'ĭk. s. Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISICLE, ī'sĭk-kl. s. (405). A pendent shoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, ī'zĭng-glâs. s. A fine kind of glue made from the intestines of a large fish resembling a sturgeon.

ISINGLASS-STONE, ī'zĭng-glâs-stōne. s. A pure fossil, more clear and transparent than glass, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, ī-lând. s. (458). A tract of land surrounded by water.

☞ The *s* in this word and its compounds is perfectly silent.

ISLANDER, ī'lând-ŭr. s. (98). An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, īle. s. (458). An island, a country surrounded by water; a long walk in a church or publick building.

ISOCHRONAL, ī-sŏk'rŏ-năl. Having equal times.

ISOLATED, ĭz'ō-là-tĕd. (*Isolé*. Fr.) A term in architecture, signifying alone, separate, detached.

☞ I have not met with this word in any of our English Dictionaries, but have so often heard it in conversation as to induce me to insert it without any other authority than its utility.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, ī-sō-pĕr-ē-mĕt'trè-kăl. s. In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISOSCELES, ī-sŏs'sē-lēz. s. That which hath only two sides equal.

ISSUE, ĭsh'shū. s. (457). The act of passing out; exit, egress, or passage out; event, consequence; termination, conclusion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offspring; in law, Issue hath divers applications, sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife, sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, sometimes for profits of lands or tenements, sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.

TO ISSUE, ĭsh'shū. v. n. To come out, to pass out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

TO ISSUE, ĭsh'shū. v. a. To send out, to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, ĭsh'shū-lĕs. a. Without offspring, without descendants.

ISTHMUS, ĭst'mŭs. s. A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

☞ I have only made the *h* mute in this word; Mr. Sheridan makes both the *h* and *t* mute, and spells the word *Ismus*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Buchanan, pronounce the word as I have done, and, I think, agreeably to the best usage.

IT, ĭt. pronoun. The neutral demonstrative; the thing spoken of before. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. It is idiomatically applied to persons, as It was I, It was he.

ITCH, ĭtsh. s. (352). A cutaneous disease extremely contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing; a constant teazing desire.

TO ITCH, ĭtsh. v. n. To feel that uneasiness in the skin, which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual desire.

ITCHY, ĭtsh'ē. a. Infected with the itch.

ITEM, ī'tĕm. ad. Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, ī'tĕm. s. A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

TO ITERATE, ĭt'tĕr-āte. v. a. (91). To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, ĭt'tĕr-ănt. a. Repeating.

ITERATION, ĭt-tĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, ī-tĭn'nĕr-ănt. a. Wandering, not settled.

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn'nĕr-ăr-ē. s. A book of travels.

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn'nĕr-ăr-ē. a. Travelling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, ĭt-sĕlf'. pronoun. The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, jū'bē-lănt. a. Uttering songs of triumph.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pĭn;—

JUBILATION, jû-bè-lā'shŭn. s. The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, jû'bè-lè. s. A publick festivity.

JUCUNDITY, jû-kŭn'dè-tè. s. Pleasantness, agreeableness.

To JUDAIZE, jû'dà-ize v. n. To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, jŭdje. s. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, jŭdje. v. n. To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish.

To JUDGE, jŭdje. v. a. To pass sentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to pass severe censure; to doom severely.

JUDGER, jŭdje'ŭr. s. (98). One who forms judgement or passes sentence.

JUDGMENT, jŭdje'mĕnt. s. The power of judging; the act of exercising judicature; determination, decision; the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; sentence against a criminal, condemnation; punishment inflicted by Providence; distribution of justice; the last doom.

☞ I am of Dr. Lowth's opinion, that the silent *e* in this and similar words ought to be preserved; and though Dr. Johnson spells *acknowledgment* and *abridgment* without the *e*, he spells *lodgement* with it. Thus the rectitude of habit frequently corrects the errours of criticism.

JUDICATORY, jû'dè-kà-tŭr-è. s. (512). Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATURE, jû'dè-kà-tŭre. s. Power of distributing justice.

JUDICIAL, jû-dĭsh'ăl. a. (88). Practised in the distribution of publick justice; inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIALLY, jû-dĭsh'ăl-è. ad. In the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, jû-dĭsh'ăr-è. a. Passing judgement upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, jû-dĭsh'ŭs. a. Prudent, wise, skilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, jû-dĭsh'ŭs-lè. ad. Skilfully, wisely.

JUG, jŭg. s. A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling body.

To JUGGLE, jŭg'gl. v. n. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.

JUGGLE, jŭg'gl. s. (405). A trick by legerdemain; an imposture, a deception.

JUGGLER, jŭg'gl-ŭr. s. (96). One who practises sleight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, jŭg'gl-ĭng-lè. ad. (410). In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, jŭ'gû-lăr. a. (88). Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, jûse. s. (342). The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, jûse'lĕs. a. Without moisture.

JUICINESS, jû'sè-nĕs. s. Plenty of juice, succulence.

JUICY, jû'sè. a. Moist, full of juice.

JULAP, jû'lăp. s. (88). An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened.

JULY, jû-lî'. s. The seventh month of the year.

JUMART, jû'mărt. s. The mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, jŭm'bl. v. a. (405). To mix violently and confusedly together.

To JUMBLE, jŭm'bl. v. n. To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, jŭm'bl. s. Confused mixture, violent and confused agitation.

To JUMP, jŭmp. v. n. To leap, to skip, to move forward without step or gliding; to leap suddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, jŭmp. ad. Exactly, nicely.

JUMP, jŭmp. s. The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, limber stays worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, jŭng'kĭt. s. (91) (408). Cheesecake, a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; any delicacy; a furtive or private entertainment.

JUNCOUS, jŭng'kŭs. a. Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, jŭngk'shŭn. s. Union, conjition.

JUNCTURE, jŭngk'tshŭre. s. (461). The line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, jûne. s. The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, jû-nè-ŭr. a. (166). One younger than another.

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JUNIPER, jū'nē-pŭr. s. (98). A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretics, and carminative.

JUNK, jŭngk. s. (408). A small ship of China; pieces of cable.

JUNKET, jŭng'kĭt. s. (99) (408). A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, jŭnk'kĭt. v. n. To feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.

JUNTO, jŭn'tō. s. A cabal.

IVORY, ī'vŭr-ē. s. (166). The tusk of the elephant.

IVORY, ī'vŭr-ē. a. Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, jū'rāt. s. A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY, jū'rā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, jū-rĭd'dē-kăl. a. Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.

JURIDICALLY, jū-rĭd'dē-kăl-ē. a. With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, jū-rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt. s. One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, jū-rĭs-dĭk'shŭn. s. Legal authority, extent of power; district to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, jū-rĭs-prū'dĕnse. s. The science of law.

JURIST, jū'rĭst. s. A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUROR, jū'rŭr. s. (160). One that serves on the jury.

JURY, jū'rē. s. Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

JURYMAN, jū'rē-măn. s. (88). One who is impannelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, jū'rē-măst. s. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in fight, or by a storm.

JUST, jŭst. a. Upright, equitable; honest; exact; virtuous; complete, without superfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimensions or weight.

JUST, jŭst. a. Exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely; nearly.

JUST, jŭst. s. Mock encounter on horseback.

To JUST, jŭst. v. n. To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to push, to drive, to justle.

JUSTICE, jŭs'tĭs. s. (142). The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindicative retribution, punishment; right, assertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement.

JUSTICEMENT, jŭs'tĭs-mĕnt. s. Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, jŭs'tĭs-shĭp. s. Rank or office of justice.

JUSTICIABLE, jŭs-tĭsh'ē-ă-bl. a. (542). Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, jŭs'tē-fī-ă-bl. a. (405). Defensible by law or reason, conformable to justice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, jŭs'tē-fī ă-bl-nĕs. s. Rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, jŭs'tē-fī-ă-blē. ad. Rightly, so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, jŭs-tē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. Defence, maintenance, vindication, support; deliverance by pardon from sins past.

JUSTIFICATIVE, jŭs-tĭf'ē-kā-tĭv. a. Justifying; serving to justify or prove.

☞ I know not if I am excusable for inserting this word, which has not as yet found its way into any other Dictionary; but the frequency of seeing the French *Pièces Justificatives* seems to have familiarised it to our ears, and to invite us to the adoption of it. The distance of the accent from the end of the word can be no objection to an English speaker who has so many similar words, such as *significative*, *purificative*, &c.; and as we have no single word that will exactly stand in its place, it seems to have a better right to admission than many other words which are found no-where but in a Dictionary.—See Principles, No. 512.

JUSTIFICATOR, jŭs-tē-fē-kā'tŭr. s. (521). One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER, jŭs'tē-fī-ŭr. s. (98). One who defends or absolves.

To JUSTIFY, jŭs'tē-fī. v. a. (183). To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sins by pardon.

To JUSTLE, jŭs'sl. v. n. (405) (472). To encounter, to clash, to rush against each other.

To JUSTLE, jŭs'sl. v. a. (405). To push, to drive, to force by rushing against it.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*th*in, THIS.

JUSTLY, jŭst'lé. ad. Uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

JUSTNESS, jŭst'nés. s. Justice, reasonableness, equity; accuracy, exactness, propriety.

To JUT, jŭt. v. n. To push or shoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.

To JUTTY, jŭt'té. v. a. To shoot out beyond.

JUVENILE, jū'vé-nil. a. (145). Young, youthful.

☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the *i* short in the last syllable of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Buchanan, and W. Johnston, make it long. The former mode is, in my opinion, the more correct. If it should be urged that the *i* is long in the Latin *Juvenīlis*, it may be answered, that the same letter is long in the Latin *Hostīlis*, *Servīlis*, and *Subtīlis*, and yet the *i* in *Hostile*, *Servile*, and *Subtile*, is by Mr. Sheridan marked short.

JUVENILITY, jū-vé-nil'é-té. s. Youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSITION, jŭks-tă-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn. s. Apposition, the state of being placed by each other.

IVY, i'vé. s. A plant.

K.

KALENDAR, kăl'én-dŭr. s. (98). An account of time.

KALI, kă'lé. s. Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word Alkali.

KAM, kăm. a. A word in Erse, signifying crooked.

To KAW, kâw. v. n. To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, kâw. s. The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, kâle. s. Ninepin, kettlepins; nine holes.

To KECK, kĕk. v. n. To heave the stomach, to retch at vomiting.

To KECKLE a cable, kĕk'kl. v. a. To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kĕk'sé. s. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock and any other hollow-jointed plant.

KECKY, kĕk'ké. a. Resembling a kex.

KEDGER, kĕd'jŭr. s. A small anchor used in a river.

KEDLACK, kĕd'lăk. s. A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

KEEL, kéél. s. (246). The bottom of the ship.

KEELFAT, kéél'văt. s. A cooler, a tub in which liquor is let to cool; properly KEELVAT.

KEELSON, kéél'sŭn. s. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

To KEELHALE, kéél'hâle. v. a. To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship, and up again on the other.

☞ This word is more generally, though less properly, pronounced *Keelhawl*.—See To HALE.

KEEN, kéén. a. (246). Sharp, well edged; severe, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious; biter of mind.

KEENLY, kéén'lé. a. Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, kéén'nés. s. Sharpness, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; asperity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.

To KEEP, kéép. v. a. (246). To retain; to have in custody; to preserve in a state of security; to protect, to guard; to detain; to hold for another; to reserve, to conceal; to tend; to preserve in the same tenor or state; to hold in any state; to retain by some degree or force in any place or state; to continue any state or action; to observe any time; to maintain, to support with necessaries of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to restrain, to withhold; to keep back, to reserve, to withheld; to restrain; to keep company, to

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frequent any one; to accompany; to keep company with, to have familiar intercourse; to keep in, to conceal, not to tell, to restrain, to curb; to keep off, to bear to distance; to hinder; to keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceasing; to keep under, to oppress, to subdue.

To KEEP, kēēp. v. n. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state: to continue in any place or state, to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell, to live constantly; to adhere strictly; to keep on, to go forward; to keep up, to continue undismayed.

KEEPER, kēēp'ŭr. s. (98). One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, kēēp'ŭr-ship. s. Office of a keeper.

KEG, vulgarly kăg, properly kĕg. s. A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, kĕl. s. The omentum, that which inwraps the guts.

KELP, kĕlp. s. A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

KELSON, kĕl'sŭn. s. (616). The wood next the keel.

☞ A very accurate philologist has informed me, that this word is pronounced regularly in the north-west of England *Keelsen;* but the very general practice of shortening the vowel of the primitive in the compound may justly make us suspect, that in other parts of the kingdom it is otherwise (515).

To KEMB, kĕmb. v. a. To comb, to disentangle the hair. Obsolete.

To KEN, kĕn. v. a. To see at a distance, to decry; to know.

KEN, kĕn. s. View, reach of sight.

KENNEL, kĕn'nĭl. s. (99). A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox, or other beast; the water-course of a street.

To KENNEL, kĕn'nĭl. v. n. To lie, to dwell; used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kĕpt. pret. and part. pass. of Keep.

KERCHIEF, kĕr'tshĭf. s. A head-dress.

KERCHIEFED, KERCHIEFT, kĕr'tshĭft. a. Dressed, hooded.

☞ These words show the propensity diphthongs have to drop a vowel when not under the accent (203).

KERMES, kĕr'mēz. s. A substance heretofore supposed to be a vegetable excrescence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.

KERN, kĕrn. s. An Irish foot soldier.

To KERN, kĕrn. v. n. To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kĕr'nĭl. s. (99). The edible substance contained in a shell; any thing included in a shell; any thing included in a husk or integument; the seeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in children's flesh.

KERNELLY, kĕr'nĭl-ē. a. Full of kernels, having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kĕr'nĭl-wŭrt. s. An herb.

KERSEY, kĕr'zē. s. Coarse stuff.

KESTREL, kĕs'trĭl. s. (99). A little kind of bustard hawk.

KETCH, kĕtsh. s. A heavy ship.

KETTLE, kĕt'tl. s. (405). A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDRUM, kĕt'tl-drŭm. s. A drum, of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

KEX, kĕcks. s. The same as Kecksy.

KEY, kē. s. (269). An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers; in musick, is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.

KEY, kē. s. (220). A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

KEYAGE, kē'ĭdje. s. (90). Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, kē'hōle. s. The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTONE, kē'stōne. s. The middle stone of an arch.

KIBE, kyībe. s.—See GUARD. An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, kyībd. a. (359). Troubled with kibes.

To KICK, kĭk. v. a. To strike with the foot.

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KICK, kĭk. s. A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kĭk'kŭr. s. (98). One who strikes with his foot.

KICKING, kĭk'kĭng. s. (410). The act of striking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kĭk'shâw. s. Something uncommon, fantastical, something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. *Probably a corruption of the French word Quelque-chose.*

KID, kĭd. s. The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kĭd. v. a. To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, kĭd'dŭr. s. (98). An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.

To KIDNAP, kĭd'năp. v. a. To steal children, to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kĭd'năp-pŭr. s. One who steals human beings.

KIDNEY, kĭd'nē. s. One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, kĭd'nē-bēne. s. A kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, kĭd'nē-vĕtsh. }
KIDNEYWORT, kĭd'nē-wŭrt. } s. Plants.

KILDERKIN, kĭl'dĕr-kĭn. s. A small barrel.

To KILL, kĭl. v. a. To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.

KILLER, kĭl'lŭr. s. One that deprives of life.

KILLOW, kĭl'lō. s. (327). An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, kĭl. s. (411). A stove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat in order to dry or burn things.

To KILNDRY, kĭl'drī. v. a. To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, kĭm'bō. a. Crooked, bent, arched.

☞ This word is generally used with the *a* before it, as, he stood with his arms *akimbo*.

KIN, kĭn. s. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related; the same generical class.

KIND, kīnd. a. (160). See GUILT. Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.

KIND, kīnd. s. (92). Race, general class; particular nature; natural state; nature, natural determination; manner, way; sort.

To KINDLE, kĭn'dl. v. a. To set on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate.

To KINDLE, kĭn'dl. v. n. (405). To catch fire.

KINDLER, kĭnd'dl-ŭr. s. (98). One that lights, one who inflames.

KINDLY, kīnd'lē. ad. Benevolently, favourably, with good will.

KINDLY, kīnd'lē. a. Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, softening.

KINDNESS, kīnd'nĕs. s. Benevolence, beneficence, good-will, favour, love.

KINDRED, kĭn'drĕd. s. Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, sort; relatives.

KINDRED, kĭn'drĕd. a. Congenial, related.

KINE, kīne. s. Plur. from Cow. Obsolete.

KING, kĭng. s. Monarch, supreme governor; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.

To KING, kĭng. v. a. To supply with a king; to make royal, to raise to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, kĭng'ăp-pl. s. A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, kĭng'krăft. s. The act of governing, the art of governing.

KINGCUP, kĭng'kŭp. s. A flower.

KINGDOM, kĭng'dŭm. s. (166). The dominion of a king, the territories subject to a monarch; a different class or order of beings; a region, a tract.

KINGFISHER, kĭng'fĭsh'ŭr. s. A species of bird.

KINGLIKE, kĭng'like. }
KINGLY, kĭng'lē. } a. Royal, sovereign, monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, august.

KINGLY, kĭng'lē. ad. With an air of royalty, with superiour dignity.

KINGSEVIL, kĭngz-ē'vl. s. A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, kĭng'shĭp. s. Royalty, monarchy.

KINGSPEAR, kĭngz'spēre. s. A plant.

KINGSTONE, kĭngz'stōne. s. A fish.

KINGFOLK, kĭngz'fōke. s. Relations, those who are of the same family.—See FOLK.

KINSMAN, kĭnz'măn. s. (88). A man of the same race or family.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

KINSWOMAN, kĭnz'wŭm-ăn. s. A female relation.

KINSWOMEN, kĭnz'wĭm-mĭn. s. Plur.

KIRK, kĕrk. s. An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, kĕr'tl. s. (405). An upper garment, a gown.

To KISS, kĭs. v. a. To touch with the lips; to treat with fondness; to touch gently.

KISS, kĭs. s. Salute given by joining lips.

KISSINGCRUST, kĭs'sĭng-krŭst. s. Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT, kĭt. s. A large bottle; a small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel.

KITCHEN, kĭtsh'ĭn. s. (103). The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

KITCHENGARDEN, kĭtsh'ĭn-gār-d'n. s. Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

KITCHENMAID, kĭtsh'ĭn-māde. s. A cookmaid.

KITCHENSTUFF, kĭtsh'ĭn-stŭf. s. The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping pan.

KITCHENWENCH, kĭtsh'ĭn-wĕnsh. s. Scullion, maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

KITCHENWORK, kĭtsh'ĭn-wŭrk. s. Cookery, work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kīte. s. (160). See GUILE. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.

KITESFOOT, kītes'fŭt. s. A plant.

KITTEN, kĭt't'n. s. (103). A young cat.

To KITTEN, kĭt't'n. v. n. To bring forth young cats.

To KLICK, klĭk. v. n. To make a small sharp noise like a clock.

To KNAB, nāb. v. a. (399). To bite, to catch. A vulgar word.

KNACK, nāk. s. (399). A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readiness, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.

KNAG, nāg. s. (399). A hard knot in wood.

KNAP, nāp. s. (399). A protuberance, a swelling prominence.

To KNAP, nāp. v. a. To bite, to break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

To KNAPPLE, nāp'pl. v. n. (405). To break off with a sharp quick noise.

KNAPSACK, nāp'sāk. s. The bag which a soldier carries on his back, a bag of provisions.

KNAPWEED, nāp'wēēd. s. A plant.

KNARE, nārc. s. A hard knot, from the German ward *knor*.

KNAVE, nāve. s. (399). A boy, a male child; a servant; in these senses the word is obsolete. A petty rascal, a scoundrel; a card with a soldier painted on it.

KNAVERY, nā'vŭr-ē. s. (557). Dishonesty, tricks, petty villany; mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAVISH, nā'vĭsh. a. Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.

KNAVISHLY, nā'vĭsh-lē. ad. Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.

To KNEAD, nēēd. v. a. (227). To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.

KNEADINGTROUGH, nēēd'ĭng-trŏf. s. A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEE, nēē. s. (399). The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNEE, nēē. v. a. To supplicate by kneeling.

KNEED, nēēd. a. Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed grass.

KNEEDEEP, nēē'dēēp. a. Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEEPAN, nēē-pān. s. The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pully to the tendon of the muscle that moves the leg.

To KNEEL, nēēl. v. n. (399). To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.

KNEETRIBUTE, nēē'trĭb-ūte. s. Worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

KNEL, nĕl. s. (399). The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

☞ I know not why Johnson has chosen to spell this word but with one *l*, except from the Welch *Cnil*; This, however, is but a poor reason for overturning the settled laws of orthography, which have given to *f*, *s*, and *l*, when ending a substantive or verb, the privilege of duplica-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

tion.—See Introduction to The Rhyming Dictionary, page viii.

KNEW, nū. (399). The preterit of know.

KNIFE, nīfe. s. Plural Knives. (399). An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHT, nīte. s. (399). A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of some particular order of knighthood; a representative of a county in parliament; a champion.

KNIGHT-ERRANT, nīte-ĕr'rânt. s. A wandering knight.—See ERRANT.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, nīte-ĕr'rânt-rē. s. The character or manners of wandering knights.

To KNIGHT, nīte. v. a. To create one a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nīte'lē, a. Befitting a knight, beseeming a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, nīte'hŭd. s. The character or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, nĭt. v. a. Preter. Knit or Knitted. To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.

To KNIT, nĭt. v. n. (399). To weave without a loom; to join, to close, to unite.

KNITTER, nĭt'tŭr. s. (98). One who weaves or knits.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nĭt'tĭng-nēē-dl. s. A wire which women use in knitting.

KNOB, nŏb. s. (399). A protuberance, any part bluntly rising above the rest.

KNOBBED, nŏb'd. a. (359). Set with knobs, having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, nŏb'bē-nĕs. s. The quality of having knobs; hard, stubborn.

To KNOCK, nŏk. v. n. (399). To clash, to be driven suddenly together; to beat as at a door for admittance; to knock under, a common expression that denotes when a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK, nŏk. v. a. To affect or change in any respect by blows; to dash together, to strike, to collide with a sharp noise: to knock down, to fell by a blow; to knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to destroy.

KNOCK, nŏk. s. A sudden stroke, a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admission.

KNOCKER, nŏk'kŭr. s. (98). He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

To KNOLL, nōle. v. a. (399)(406). To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, nōle. v. n. To sound as a bell.

KNOT, nŏt. s. (399). A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other; any bond of association or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an association, a small band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluster, a collection.

To KNOT, nŏt. v. a. To complicate in knots; to intangle, to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, nŏt. v. n. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nŏt'bĕr-rē-bŭsh. s. A plant.

KNOTGRASS, nŏt'grâs. s. A plant.

KNOTTED, nŏt'tĕd. a. Full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, nŏt'tē-nĕs. Fulness of knots, unevenness, intricacy.

KNOTTY, nŏt'tē. a. Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.

To KNOW, nō. v. a. Pret. I knew, I have known. To perceive with certainty, to be informed of, to be taught; to distinguish; to recognise; to be no stranger to; to converse with another sex.

To KNOW, nō. v. n. (399). To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.

KNOWABLE, nō'â-bl. a. Possible to be discovered or understood.

KNOWER, nō'ŭr. s. (98). One who has skill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nō-ĭng. a. (410). Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.

KNOWINGLY, nō'ĭng-lē. ad. With skill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nŏl'lĕdge, or nō'lĕdje. s. Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognisance, notice: information, power of knowing.

☞ Scarcely any word has occasioned more altercation among verbal critics than this. A great appearance of propriety seems to favour the second pronunciation, till we observe a great number of similar words, where the long vowel in the simple is shortened in the compound, and then we perceive something like an idiom of pronunciation, which, to correct, would, in

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some measure, obstruct the current of the language. To preserve the simple without alteration in the compound, is certainly a desirable thing in language; but when the general tune of the language, as it may be called, crosses this analogy, we may depend on the rectitude of general custom, and ought to acquiesce in it. That the secondary accent shortens the vowel, which was long in the original, appears throughout the language in *proclamation*, *provocation*, &c. (530.) That the primary accent does the same in *preface*, *prelate*, *prelude*, &c. is evident; and as *ledge* is no general termination of our own, which is applicable to several words, why should we not consider *knowledge* as a simple, and pronounce it independently on its original quantity? The patrons for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Scott; and for the second, W. Johnston, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Perry gives both, but seems to allow the first the preference.—See Principles, No. 328, 515.

KNUCKLE, nŭk'kl. s. (399) (405). The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

To KNUCKLE, nŭk'kl. v. n. To submit.

KNUCKLED, nŭk'kl'd. a. (359). Jointed.

L.

LA, lâw. interject. See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, lăb'dâ-nŭm. s. A resin of the softer kind. This juice exsudates from a low-spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete.

LABEL, lâ'bĕl. s. A small slip or script of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a small plate hung on the necks of bottles to distinguish the several sorts of wines; in law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal.

LABENT, lâ'bĕnt. a. Sliding, gliding, slipping.

LABIAL, lâ'bĕ-ăl. a. (113). Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, lâ'bĕ-â-tĕd. a. Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, lâ-bĕ-ŏ-dĕn'tăl. a. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, lăb'bŏ-rā-tŭr-ĕ. s. A chymist's workroom.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK. (512).

LABORIOUS, lâ-bŏ'rĕ-ŭs. a. Diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour, tiresome, not easy.

LABORIOUSLY, lâ-bŏ'rĕ-ŭs-lĕ. ad. With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, lâ-bŏ'rĕ-ŭs-nĕs. s. Toilsomeness, difficulty; diligence, assiduity.

LABOUR, lâ'bŭr. s. (314). The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

To LABOUR, lâ'bŭr. v. n. To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be diseased with: to be in distress, to be pressed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

To LABOUR, lâ'bŭr. v. a. To work at, to move with difficulty: to beat, to belabour.

LABOURER, lâ'bŭr-ŭr. s. (557). One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOURSOME, lâ'bŭr-sŭm. a. Made with great labour and diligence.

LABRA, lâ'brâ. s. (92). A lip.

LABYRINTH, lăb'bĕr-*inth*. s. A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.

LACE, lâse. s. A string, a cord; a snare, a gin; a platted string with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread with gold and silver.

To LACE, lâse. v. a. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes; to adorn

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegation; to beat.

LACEMAN, lā'sĕ-măn. s. (88). One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, lăs'sĕr-ā-bl. a. (405). Such as may be torn.

To LACERATE, lăs'sĕr-āte. v. a. (91). To tear, to rend.

LACERATION, lăs-sĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, lăs'sĕr-ā-tĭv. a. (512). Tearing, having the power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, lăk'krĕ-măl. a. (353). Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, lăk'krĕ-mā-rē. a. Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, lăk-krĕ-mā'shŭn. s. The act of weeping or shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, lăk'krĕ-mā-tŭr-ē. s. A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK (512).

To LACK, lăk. v. a. To want, to need, to be without.

To LACK, lăk. v. n. To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, lăk. s. Want, need, failure.

LACKBRAIN, lăk'brāne. s. One that wants wit.

LACKER, lăk'kŭr. s. (98). A kind of varnish.

To LACKER, lăk'kŭr. v. a. To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, lăk'kē. s. An attending servant, a foot-boy.

To LACKEY, lăk'kē. v. a. To attend servilely.

To LACKEY, lăk'kē. v. n. To act as a foot-boy, to pay servile attendance.

LACKLINEN, lăk'lĭn-nĭn. a. (99). Wanting shirts.

LACKLUSTRE, lăk'lŭs-tŭr. a. (416). Wanting brightness.

LACONICK, lā-kŏn'ĭk. a. (509). Short, brief.

☞ This word is derived from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who inhabited the province of *Laconia* in Peloponnesus, and were remarkable for using few words.

LACONISM, lăk'kō-nĭzm. s. A concise style.

LACONICALLY, lā-kŏn'nē-kăl-ē. ad. Briefly, concisely.

LACTARY, lăk'tā-rē. a. (512). Milky.

LACTARY, lăk'tā-rē. s. A dairy-house.

LACTATION, lăk-tā'shŭn. s. The act or time of giving suck.

LACTEAL, lăk'tē-ăl, or lăk'tshē-ăl. (464). a. Conveying chyle.

LACTEAL, lăk'tē-ăl, or lăk'tshē-ăl. s. The vessel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, lăk'tē-ŭs, or lăk'tshē-ŭs. a. Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.

LACTESCENCE, lăk-tĕs'sĕnse. s. (510). Tendency to milk.

LACTESCENT, lăk-tĕs'sĕnt. a. Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lăk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. (518). Conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, lăd. s. A boy, a stripling.

LADDER, lăd'dŭr. s. (98). A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LADE, lāde. s. (73) (75). The mouth of a river, from the Saxon Lade, which signifies a purging or discharging.

To LADE, lāde. v. a. (75). To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.

LADING, lā'dĭng. s. (410). Weight, burden, freight.

LADLE, lā'dl. s. (405). A large spoon, a vessel with a long handle used in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling, turns it.

LADY, lā'dē. s. (182). A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to the wives of Knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of Earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of complaisance used to women.

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lā'dē-bĕd'trāw. s. A plant.

LADY-BIRD, LADY-COW, LADY-FLY, lā'dē-bŭrd, lā'dē-kōŭ, lā'dē-flī. s. A small beautiful insect of the beetle kind.

LADY-DAY, lā-dē-dā'. s. The day on which the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE, lā'dē-like. a. Soft, delicate, elegant.

LADY-MANTLE, lā'dē-măn'tl. s. A plant.

LADYSHIP, lā'dē-shĭp. s. The title of a lady.

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lā'dĭz-slĭp'pŭr. s. A flower.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—óil;—póůnd;—*th*in, THIS.

LADY'S-SMOCK, lå'dĭz-smŏk. s. A flower.

LAG, lăg. a. Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, slow, tardy; last, long delayed.

LAG, lăg. s. The lowest class, the rump, the fag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.

To LAG, lăg. v. n. To loiter, to move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in.

LAGGER, lăg'gůr. s. (98). A loiterer; an idler.

LAICAL, lå'ĕ-kăl. a. Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAID, låde. (202) (222). Part. pass. of Lay.

LAIN, låne. (202). Part. pass. of Lie.

LAIR, lâre. s. (202). The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

LAIRD, lârd. s. (202). The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

LAITY, lå'ĕ-tĕ. s. The people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, låke. s. A large diffusion of inland water; small plash of water; a middle colour betwixt carmine and vermilion.

LAMB, lăm. s. (347). The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBKIN, lăm'kĭn. s. A little lamb.

LAMBATIVE, lăm'bå-tĭv. a. (157). Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, lăm'bå-tĭv. s. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBS-WOOL, lămz'wůl. s. Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

☞ Mr. Elphinston has a no less strange than whimsical derivation of this word from an old French substantive *le moust*, "That the verb *must* should ever have "been Scottishly *man*, (as, *ye man doo'd*, "for *ye must do it*,) seems indeed as surprising as that the old *le moust* (now "*mout*), the noun *must* should ever have "Englishly run into *lamb's wool*, which "beats far the change of *Asparagus* into "*Sparrow-grass*, or the elegant as elliptical "*grass*." Such a derivation, perhaps, is not impossible; but I should think the more natural, as well as the more easy one, is the resemblance of the soft pulp of an apple to the wool of a lamb.—See ASPARAGUS and the noun MUST.

LAMBENT, lăm'bĕnt. a. Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAMDOIDAL, lăm-dŏĭd'dăl. a. Having the form of the Letter Lambda or λ.

LAME, lâme. a. Crippled, disabled on the limbs; hobbling, not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect, unsatisfactory.

To LAME, lâme. v. a. To cripple.

LAMELLATED, lăm'mĕl-å-tĕd. a. Covered with films or plates.

LAMELY, lâme'lĕ. ad. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.

LAMENESS, lâme'nĕs. s. The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakness.

To LAMENT, lå-mĕnt'. v. n. To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow.

To LAMENT, lå-mĕnt'. v. a. To bewail, mourn or bemoan, to sorrow for.

LAMENT, lå-mĕnt'. s. Sorrow audibly expressed, lamentation; expression of sorrow.

LAMENTABLE, lăm'mĕn-tå-bl. a. To be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful.—See INCOMPARABLE.

LAMENTABLY, lăm'mĕn-tå-blĕ. ad. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, despicably.

LAMENTATION, lăm-mĕn-tå'shŭn. s. (527) (550). Expression of sorrow, audible grief.

LAMENTER, lå-mĕnt'ůr. s. (98). He who mourns or laments.

LAMENTINE, lăm'mĕn-tine. s. (149). A fish called a sea-cow or manatee.

LAMINA, lăm'mĕ-nå. s. Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

☞ This word, from its derivation from the Latin, and its similar form to *Stamina*, may by some be mistaken for a plural, as *Stamina* is often for a singular; but it must be observed, that *Lamina* is a noun singular of the first declension, and that if we speak learnedly, we ought to form the plural by *laminæ*; but if we descend to plain English, it ought to be *Laminas*. —See ANIMALCULE and STAMINA.

LAMINATED, lăm'mĕ-nå-tĕd. a. Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, lăm. v. a. To beat soundly with a cudgel. A low word.

LAMMAS, lăm'măs. s. (88). The first of August.

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LAMP, lămp. s. A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; in poetical language, real or metaphorical light.

LAMPASS, lăm'pās. s. A lump of flesh about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, lămp'blăk. s. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell.

LAMPOON, lăm-pōōn'. s. A personal satire, abuse, censure, written not to reform but to vex.

To LAMPOON, lăm-pōōn'. v. a. To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER, lăm-pōōn'ŭr. s. (98). A scribbler of personal satire.

LAMPREY, lăm'prē. s. A kind of eel.

LAMPRON, lăm'prŭn. s. (166). A kind of sea fish; a long eel.

LANCE, lănse. (78) (79). A long spear.

To LANCE, lănse. v. a. To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

LANCET, lăn'sĭt. s. (99). A small pointed chirurgical instrument.

To LANCH, lănsh. v. a. This word, says Dr. Johnson, is too often written Launch, and is only a vocal corruption of *lance*. To dart, to cast as a lance.

LANCINATION, lăn-sē-nā'shŭn. s. Tearing, laceration.

To LANCINATE, lăn'sē-nāte. v. a. (91). To tear, to rend.

LAND, lănd. s. A country; a region, distinct from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immoveable; nation, people.

To LAND, lănd. v. a. To set on shore.

To LAND, lănd. v. n. To come on shore.

LAND-FORCES, lănd'fōr-sĕz. s. Powers not naval, soldiers that serve on land.

LANDED, lăn'dĕd. a. Having a fortune in land.

LANDFALL, lănd'fāll. s. (406). A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD, lănd'flŭd. Inundation.

LANDHOLDER, lănd'hōl-dŭr. s. One whose fortune is in land.

LANDJOBBER, lănd'jŏb-bŭr. s. One who buys and sells land for other men.

LANDGRAVE, lănd'grāve. s. A German title of dominion.

LANDING, lănd'ĭng. (410). } s.
LANDING-PLACE, lănd'ĭng-plāse. }
The top of stairs.

LANDLADY, lăn'lā-dē. s. A woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, lănd'lĕs. a. Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, lănd'lŏkt. a. (359). Shut in, or enclosed with land.

LANDLOPER, lănd'lō-pŭr. s. (98). A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen, of those who pass their lives on shore.

☞ This word is improved by seamen into the more intelligible word *Land-lubber*.

LANDLORD, lănd'lōrd. s. (88). One who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.

LANDMARK, lănd'mărk. s. Any thing sat up to preserve boundaries.

LANDSCAPE, lănd'skāpe. s. A region, the prospect of a country; a picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

LAND-TAX, lănd'tăks. s. Tax laid upon land and houses.

LAND-WAITER, lănd'wā-tŭr. s. An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, lănd'wărd. ad. (88). Towards the land.

LANE, lāne. s. (35). A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street, an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.

LANERET, lăn'nĕr-ĕt. s. A little hawk.

LANGUAGE, lăng'gwĭdje. s. (331) (90). Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style, manner of expression.

LANGUAGED, lăng'gwĭdj'd. a. (359). Having various languages.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lăng'gwĭdje-mās-tŭr. s. A teacher of languages.

LANGUID, lăng'gwĭd. a. (340). Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartless.

LANGUIDLY, lăng-gwĭd-lē. ad. Weakly, feebly.

LANGUIDNESS, lăng'gwĭd-nĕs. s. Weakness, feebleness.

To LANGUISH, lăng'gwĭsh. v. n. (340). To grow feeble, to pine away,

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ôil;—pôund;—*th*in, THIS.

to lose strength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to sink or pine under sorrow; to look with softness or tenderness.

LANGUISH, lăng'gwish. s. Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lăng'gwish-ing-lé. ad. Weakly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, tediously.

LANGUISHMENT, lăng'gwish-mĕnt. s. State of pining; softness of mien.

LANGUOR, lăng'gwŭr. s. (166) (344). A faintness, which may arise from want, or decay of spirits.

To LANIATE, lá'né-áte. v. a. (91). To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LANIFICE, lăn'é-fĭs. s. (142). Woolen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, lá-nĭd'jér-ŭs. a. Bearing wool.

LANK, lăngk. a. (408). Loose, not filled up, not stiffened out, not fat; faint, languid,

LANKNESS, lăngk'nĕs. s. Want of plumpness.

LANNER, lăn'nŭr. a. (98). A species of hawk.

LANSQUENET, lăn'skĕn-nĕt. s. A common foot soldier; a game of cards.

☞ This word, as a game at cards, is altered by the vulgar into *Lambskinnet*. This is something, at least, which they understand; and this very intelligibility confirms them in the corruption.—See ASPARAGUS.

LANTERN, lăn'tŭrn. s. (98) (418). A transparent case for a candle; a light-house, a light hung out to guide ships.

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, by mistake is often written *Lanthorn*. The cause of this mistake is easy; transparent cases for candles were generally made of horn; and this was sufficient to persuade those who knew nothing of the derivation of the word from the Latin *Lanterna*, that this was its true etymology.—See ASPARAGUS.

LANTERN-JAWS, lăn'tŭrn-jâwz. s. A thin visage.

LANUGINOUS, lá-nú'jĭn-ŭs. a. (314). Downy, covered with soft hair.

LAP, lăp. s. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.

To LAP, lăp. v. a. To wrap or twist round any thing; to involve in any thing.

To LAP, lăp. v. n. To be spread or twisted over any thing.

To LAP, lăp. v. n. To feed by quick repeated motion of the tongue.

To LAP, lăp. v. a. To lick up.

LAPDOG, lăp'dŏg. s. A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPFUL, lăp'fŭl. s. (406). As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, lăp'é-síde. s. A stone-cutter.

LAPIDARY, lă'pé-dâr-é. s. One who deals in stones or gems.

To LAPIDATE, lăp'é-dáte. v. a. To stone, to kill by stoning.

LAPIDATION, lăp-é-dá'shŭn. s. A stoning.

LAPIDEOUS, lă-pĭd'é-ŭs. a. Stony, of the nature of stone.

LAPIDESCENCE, lăp-é-dĕs'sĕnse. s. (510). Stony concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, lăp-é-dĕs'sĕnt. a. Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICK, lăp-é-dĭf'ĭk. a. (509). Forming stones.

LAPIDIST, lăp'é-dĭst. s. A dealer in stones or gems.

LAPIS, lă'pĭs. s. A stone.

LAPIS-LAZULI, lă-pĭs-lăz'ŭ-lí. s. A stone of an azure or blue colour.

LAPPER, lăp'pŭr. s. (98). One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, lăp'pĭt. s. (99). The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

LAPSE, lăpse. s. Flow, fall, glide; petty errour, small mistake; translation of right from one to another.

To LAPSE, lăpse. v. n. To glide slowly, to fall by degrees; to slip by inadvertency or mistake; to lose the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth or faith.

LAPWING, lăp'wing. s. A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAPWORK, lăp'wŭrk. s. Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LARBOARD, lăr'bŏrd. s. The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.

LARCENY, lăr'sé-né. s. Petty theft.

LARCH, lărtsh. s. (352). A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

LARD, lārd. s. (81). The grease of swine; bacon, the flesh of swine.

To LARD, lārd. v. a. To stuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with something else by way of improvement.

LARDER, lār'dŭr. s. (98). The room where meat is kept or salted.

LARDERER, lār'dŭr-ŭr. s. One who has the charge of the larder.

LARGE, lārdje. a. Big, bulky; wide, extensive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuse; at large, without restraint, diffusely.

LARGELY, lārdje'lē. ad. Widely, extensively; copiously, diffusely; liberally, bounteously; abundantly.

LARGENESS, lārdje'nĕs. s. Bigness, greatness, extension, wideness.

LARGESS, lār'jĕs. s. A present, a gift, a bounty.

LARGITION, lār-jish'ŭn. s. The act of giving.

LARK, lārk. s. A small singing-bird.

LARKER, lārk'ŭr. s. (98). A catcher of larks.

LARKSPUR, lārk'spŭr. s. A plant.

LARVATED, lār'vā-tĕd. a. Masked.

LARUM, lār'rŭm. s. (81). Alarm; noise noting danger.

LARYNGOTOMY, lăr-in-gŏt'ō-mē. s. (518). An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts, as in a quinsey.

LARYNX, lā'rĭnks. s. The windpipe, the trachea.

LASCIVIENT, lă-siv'vē-ĕnt. a. (542). Frolicksome, wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS, lă-siv'vē-ŭs. a. (542). Lewd, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, lă-siv'vē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Wantonness, looseness.

LASCIVIOUSLY, lă-siv'vē-ŭs-lē. ad. Lewdly, wantonly, loosely.

LASH, lăsh. s. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a lash, or string in which an animal is held; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm.

To LASH, lăsh. v. a. To strike with any thing pliant, to scourge; to move with a sudden spring or jerk; to beat, to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.

To LASH, lăsh. v. n. To ply the whip.

LASHER, lăsh'ŭr. s. (98). One that whips or lashes.

LASS, lăs. s. (79). A girl, a maid, a young woman.

LASSITUDE, lăs'sē-tūde. s. Weariness, fatigue.

LASSLORN, lăs'lōrn. a. Forsaken by his mistress.—See FORLORN.

LAST, lăst. a. (79). Latest, that which follows all the rest in time; hindmost, which follows in order of place; next before the present, as Last week; utmost; at Last, in conclusion, at the end; The Last, the end.

LAST, lăst. ad. The last time, the time next before the present; in conclusion.

To LAST, lăst. v. n. To endure, to continue.

LAST, lăst. s. The mould on which shoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or measure.

LASTAGE, lăs'tĭdje. s. (90). Custom paid for freightage; the ballast of a ship.

LASTING, lăs'tĭng. Particip. a. (410). Continuing, durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lăs'tĭng-lē. ad. Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lăst'ĭng-nĕs. s. Durableness; continuance.

LASTLY, lăst'lē. ad. In the last place; in the conclusion, at last.

LATCH, lătsh. s. A catch at a door moved by a string or handle.

To LATCH, lătsh. v. a. To fasten with a latch; to fasten, to close.

LATCHES, lătsh'ĕz. s. Latches or laskets, in a ship, are loops made by small ropes.

LATCHET, lătsh'ĕt. s. (99). The string that fastens the shoe.

LATE, lāte. a. Contrary to early, slow, tardy, long delayed; last in any place, office, or character; the deceased; far in the day or night.

LATE, lāte. ad. After long delays, after a long time; in a latter season; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lā'tĕd. a. Belated, surprised by the night.

LATELY, lāte'lē. ad. Not long ago.

LATENESS, lāte'nĕs. s. Time far advanced.

LATENT, lā'tĕnt. a. Hidden, concealed, secret.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

LATERAL, lăt'tẽr-ăl. a. Growing out on the side, belonging to the side; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LATERALITY, lăt-tẽr-ăl'ẽ-tẽ. s. The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, lăt'tẽr-ăl-ẽ. s. By the side, sidewise.

LATEWARD, lăte'wărd. ad. (88). Somewhat late.

LATH, lăth. s. (78). A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

To LATH, lăth. v. a. To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lăthe. s. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

To LATHER, lăTH'ŭr. v. n. To form a foam.

To LATHER, lăTH'ŭr. v. a. To cover with foam of water and soap.

LATHER, lăTH'ŭr. s. (98). A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATIN, lăt'tĭn. a. (159). Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans

LATINISM, lăt'tĭn-ĭzm. s. A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lăt'tĭn-ĭst. s. One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lă-tĭn'nẽ-tẽ. s. The Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, lăt'tĭn-ize. v. n. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, lăt'tĭn-ize. v. a. To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATISH, lăte'ĭsh. a. Somewhat late.

LATIROSTROUS, lă-tẽ-rŏs'trŭs. a. Broad-beaked.

LATITANCY, lăt'tẽ-tăn-sẽ. s. The state of lying hid.

LATITANT, lăt'tẽ-tănt. a. Concealed, lying hid.

LATITATION, lăt-ẽ-tă'shŭn. s. The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lăt'tẽ-tūde. s. Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptation; freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lăt-ẽ-tū-dẽ-nă'rẽ-ăn. s. One who allows himself great liberties in religious matters.

LATITUDINARIAN, lăt-ẽ-tū-dẽ-nă'rẽ-ăn. a. Not restrained or confirmed by religion.

LATRANT, lă'trănt. a. Barking.

LATRIA, lă'trẽ-ă. s. (92). The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from Dulia.

☞ This word, by being derived from the Greek λατρεία, is pronounced by Johnson, and after him by Ash, with the accent on the penultimate syllable; both of them had forgot their Greek in the word *Dulia*, (see the APPENDIX), which they accent on the antepenultimate, though derived from δουλεία. One of these modes of accentuation must be wrong; and my opinion is, that, as these words are appellatives, we should adopt that accent which Dr. Johnson did when the Greek was out of his head; that is, the antepenultimate.—See CYCLOPEDIA.

LATTEN, lăt'tĕn. s. (99) (103). Brass, a mixture of copper and calamiaaris stone.

LATTER, lăt'tŭr. a. (98). Happening after something else; modern, lately done or past; mentioned last of two.

LATTERLY, lăt'tŭr-lẽ. ad. (557). Of late.

LATTICE, lăt'tĭs. s. (140) (142). A window made up with a kind of network; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

To LATTICE, lăt'tĭs. v. a. To mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVATION, lă-vă'shŭn. s. The act of washing.

LAVATORY, lăv'vă-tŭr-ẽ. s. (512). A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

LAUD, lăwd. s. (213). Praise, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To LAUD, lăwd. v. a. To praise, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lăw'dă-bl. a. (405). Praiseworthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, lăw'dă-bl-nẽs. s. Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY, lăw'dă-blẽ. ad. In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, lŏd'dă-nŭm. s. (217). A soporifick tincture.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

To LAVE, lāve. v. a. To wash, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

To LAVE, lāve. v. n. To change the direction often in a course.

LAVENDER, lăv'vĕn-dŭr. s. (98). The name of a plant.

LAVER, lā'vŭr. s. (98). A washing vessel.

To LAUGH, lăf. v. n. (215) (391). To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; in poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, lăf. v. a. To deride, to scorn.

LAUGH, lăf. s. The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, lăf'â-bl. a. (405). Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, lăf'ŭr. s. (98). A man of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lăf'ing-lē. ad. In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lăf'ing-stŏk. s. A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lăf'tŭr. s. (98). Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAVISH, lăv'ish. a. Prodigal, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste; profuse; wild, unrestrained.

To LAVISH, lăv'ish. v. a. To scatter with profusion.

LAVISHER, lăv'ish-ŭr. s. (98). A prodigal; a profuse man.

LAVISHLY, lăv'ish-lē. ad. Profusely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, lăv'ish-mĕnt. } s. Prodigality, profusion.
LAVISHNESS, lăv'ish-nĕs. }

TO LAUNCH, lânsh. v. n. (214). To force into the sea; to rove at large; to expatiate.—See LANCH.

To LAUNCH, lânsh. v. a. (352). To push to sea; to dart from the land.

LAUND, lâwnd. s. A plain extended between woods; now more frequently written *Lawn*.

LAUNDRESS, lân'drĕs. s. (214). A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, lân'drē. s. The room in which clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.

LAVOLTA, lă-vŏl'tâ. s. An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

LAUREATE, lâw'rē-ât. a. (91). Decked or invested with laurel.

LAUREATION, lâw-rē-â'shŭn. s. It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lŏr'ril. a. (99) (217). A tree, called also the cherry-bay.

LAURELED, lŏr'ril'd. a. (359). Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAW, lâw. s. A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publickly established; judicial process; conformity to law, any thing lawful; an established and constant mode of process.

LAWFUL, lâw'fŭl. a. (406). Agreeable to law; conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lâw'fŭl-ē. ad. Legally, agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lâw'fŭl-nĕs. s. Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lâw'giv-ŭr. s. (98). Legislator, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lâw'giv-ing. a. Legislative.

LAWLESS, lâw'lĕs. a. Unrestrained by any law, not subject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lâw'lĕs-lē. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lâw'mâ-kŭr. s. One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWN, lâwn. s. An open space between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWSUIT, lâw'sūte. s. A process in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, lâw'yĕr. s. (98). Professor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, lăks. a. Loose, not confined, not closely joined, vague, not rigidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; slack, not tense.

LAX, lăks. s. A looseness, a diarrhœa.

LAXATION, lăk-sâ'shŭn. s. The act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, lăks'â-tĭv. s. (512). Having the power to ease costiveness.

LAXATIVE, lăks'â-tiv. s. A medicine slighdy purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, lăks'â-tĭv-nĕs. s. Power of easing costiveness.

LAXITY, lăks'ĕ-tē. s. Not compression, not close cohesion; contrariety to rigorous precision; looseness, not costive-

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ness, slackness, contrariety to tension; openness, not closeness.

LAXNESS, lăks'nĕs. s. Laxity, not tension, not precision, not costiveness.

LAY, lā. Preterit of Lie, to rest.

To LAY, lā. v. a. To place along; to beat down corn or grass; to keep from rising, to settle, to still; to put, to place; to make a bet; to spread on a surface; to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager; to reposit any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; to Lay apart, to reject, to put by; to Lay aside, to put away, not to retain; to Lay before, to expose to view, to show, to display; to Lay by, to reserve for some future time, to put from one, to dismiss; to Lay down, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit, to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition; to Lay for, to attempt by ambush or insidious practices; to Lay forth, to diffuse, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent posture; to lay hold of, to seize, to catch; to Lay in, to store, to treasure; to Lay on, to apply with violence; to Lay open, to show, to expose; to Lay over, to incrust, to cover; to Lay out, to expend, to display, to discover, to dispose, to plan; to Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harass, to attack; to Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; to Lay under, to subject to; to Lay up, to confine, to store, to treasure; to Lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

To LAY, lā. v. n. To bring eggs, to contrive; to Lay about, to strike on all sides; to Lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike; to Lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; to Lay on, to strike, to beat; to act with vehemence; to Lay out, to take measures.

LAY, lā. s. A row, a stratum; a wager.

LAY, lā. s. Grassy ground, meadow, ground unploughed.

LAY, lā. s. A song.

LAY, lā. a. Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

LAYER, lā'ŭr. s. (98). A stratum, or row; a bed; one body spread over another; a sprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, lā'măn. s. (88). One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image used by painters to form attitudes and hang drapery upon.

LAZAR, lā'zăr. s. (418). One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

LAZAR-HOUSE, lā'zăr-hŏuse. } s. A
LAZARETTO, lăz-ăr-rĕt'tō. } house for the reception of the diseased, an hospital.

LAZARWORT, lā'zăr-wŭrt. s. A plant.

LAZILY, lā'zĕ-lē. ad. Idly, sluggishly, heavily.

LAZINESS, lā'zĕ-nĕs. s. Idleness, sluggishness.

LAZING, lā'zing. a. (410). Sluggish, idle.

LAZULI, lăzh'ŭ-lī. s. The ground of this stone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, lā'zē. a. Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.

LEA, lē. s. (227). Ground enclosed, not open.

LEAD, lĕd. s. (234). A soft heavy metal; In the plural, flat roof to walk on.

To LEAD, lĕd. v. a. To fit with lead in any manner.

To LEAD, lēde. v. a. Preter. Led. To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going first; to guide, to show the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass, to spend in any certain manner.

To LEAD, lēde. v. n. (227). To conduct as a commander; to show the way by going first.

LEAD, lēde. s. Guidance, first place.

LEADEN, lĕd'd'n. a. (103) (234). Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, lē'dŭr. s. (98). One that leads or conducts; captain, commander; one who goes first; one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, lē'ding. part. a. (410). Principal.

LEADING-STRINGS, lē'ding-stringz. s. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADWORT, lĕd'wŭrt. s. (234). A plant.

LEAF, lēfe. s. (227). The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one side of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Leaf, lēfe. v. n. To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

Leafless, lēfe'lĕs. a. Naked of leaves

Leafy, lē'fē. a. Full of leaves.

League, lēēg. s. (227). A confederacy, a combination.

To League, lēēg. v. n. To unite, to confederate.

League, lēēg. s. A measure of length, containing three miles.

Leagued, lēēg'd. a. (359). Confederated.

Leaguer, lē'gŭr. s. (98). Siege, investment of a town.

Leak, lēke. s. (227). A breach or hole which lets in water.

To Leak, lēke. v. n. To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

Leakage, lē'kĭdje. s. (90). Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

Leaky, lē'kē. a. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out; loquacious, not close.

To Lean, lēne. v. n. (227) (238). Preter. Leaned or Leant. To incline against, to rest against; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture.

Lean, lēne. a. (227). Not fat, meagre, wanting flesh; not unctuous, thin, hungry; low, poor, in opposition to great or rich.

Lean, lēne. s. The part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

Leanly, lēne'lē. ad. Meagerly, without plumpness.

Leanness, lēne'nĕs. s. Extenuation of body, want of flesh, meagerness; want of bulk.

To Leap, lēpe. v. n. (239). To jump, to move upward or progressively without change of the feet; to rush with vehemence; to bound, to spring; to fly, to start.

☞ The past time (367) of this verb is generally heard with the diphthong short; and if so, it ought to be spelled *leapt*, rhyming with *kept*. See Principles, No. 368. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Elphinston pronounce the diphthong in the present tense of this word long, as I have done; and Mr. Elphinston and Mr. Nares make it short in the preterit and participle. Mr. Sheridan alone makes the present tense short, which, if I recollect justly, is a pronunciation peculiar to Ireland.

To Leap, lēpe. v. a. To pass over or into by leaping; to compress, as beasts.

Leap, lēpe. s. Bound, jump, act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

Leap-frog, lēpe'frŏg. s. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

Leap-year, lēpe'yēre. s. Leap-year, or bissextile, is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year; so that the common year hath three hundred and sixty-five days, but the Leap-year three hundred and sixty-six; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

To Learn, lĕrn. v. a. (234). To gain the knowledge or skill of; to teach; improperly used in this last sense.

To Learn, lĕrn. v. n. To receive instruction; to improve by example.

Learned, lĕr'nĕd. a. (362). Versed in science and literature; skilled, skilful, knowing; skilled in scholastick knowledge.

Learnedly, lĕr'nĕd-lē. ad. With knowledge, with skill.

Learning, lĕr'nĭng. s. (410). Literature, skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing good or bad.

Learner, lĕr'nŭr. s. One who is yet in his rudiments.

Lease, lēse. s. (227). A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands; any tenure.

To Lease, lēse. v. a. To let by lease.

To Lease, lēze. v. n. (227). To glean, to gather what the harvest-men leave.

Leaser, lē'zŭr. s. A gleaner.

Leash, lēēsh. s. (227). A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To Leash, lēēsh. v. a. To bind, to hold in a string.

Leash, lēēsh. s. A brace and a half; a sportsman's term.

☞ Sportsmen, like the professors of other arts, often corrupt their technical terms; for we frequently hear this word pronounced like the *lease* of a house. This corruption, however, is not gone so far as to

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make the true sound pedantic, and therefore ought to be corrected.—See CLEF.

LEASING, lē'zĭng. s. (227) (410). Lies, falsehood.

LEAST, lēēst. a. (227). The superlative of Little. Little beyond others, smallest.

LEAST, lēēst. ad. In the lowest degree.

LEATHER, lĕTH'ŭr. s. (98) (234). Dressed hides of animals; skin, ironically.

LEATHERCOAT, lĕTH'ŭr-kōte. s. An apple with a rough rind.

LEATHERY, lĕTH'ŭr-ē. a. Resembling leather.

LEAVE, lēve. s. (227). Grant of liberty, permission, allowance; farewell, adieu.

To LEAVE, lēve. v. a. Pret. I Left; I have left. To quit, to forsake; to have, remaining at death; to suffer to remain; to fix as a token of remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to resign; to cease to do, to desist from; to Leave off, to desist from, to forbear; to forsake; to Leave out, to omit, to neglect.

To LEAVE, lēve. v. n. To cease, to desist; to Leave off, to desist, to stop.

LEAVED, lēēv'd. a. (227). Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lĕv'vĕn. s. (103) (234). Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

To LEAVEN, lĕv'vĕn. v. a. To ferment by something mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lē'vŭr. s. (98). One who deserts or forsakes.

LEAVES, lēēvz. s. The plural of Leaf.

LEAVINGS, lē'vĭngz. s. (410). Remnant, relicks, offal.

LECHER, lĕtsh'ŭr. s. (98). A whoremaster.

LECHEROUS, lĕtsh'ŭr-ŭs. a. Lewd, lustful.

LECHEROUSLY, lĕtsh'ŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. Lewdly, lustfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, lĕtsh'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs. s. Lewdness.

LECHERY, lĕtsh'ŭr-ē. s. (557). Lewdness, lust.

LECTION, lĕk-shŭn. s. A reading; a variety in copies.

LECTURE, lĕk'tshŭre. s. (461). A discourse pronounced upon any subject; the act or practice of reading, perusal; a magisterial reprimand.

To LECTURE, lĕk'tshŭre. v. a. To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.

LECTURER, lĕk'tshŭr-ŭr. s. An instructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector.

LECTURESHIP, lĕk'tshŭr-shĭp. s. The office of a lecturer.

LED, lĕd. Part. pret. of Lead.

LEDGE, lĕdje. s. A row, a layer, stratum; a ridge rising above the rest; any prominence or rising part.

LEDHORSE, lĕd'hŏrse. s. A sumpter horse.

LEE, lēē. s. Dregs, sediment, refuse. Sea term; it is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the Lee-shore is that the wind blows on.

LEE, lēē. a. Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.

LEECH, lēētsh. s. A physician, a professor of the art of healing; a kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood.

LEECH-CRAFT, lēētsh'-krăft. s. The art of healing.

LEEK, lēēk. s. A pot herb.

LEER, lēre. s. An oblique view; a laboured cast of countenance.

To LEER, lēre. v. n. To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.

LEES, lēēz. s. Dregs, sediment.

LEET, lēēt. s. A law day.

LEEWARD, lē'wărd. a. (88). Towards the wind.—See LEE.

LEFT, lĕft. Part. pret. of Leave.

LEFT, lĕft. a. Sinistrous; not on the right hand.

LEFT-HANDED, lĕft'hănd'ĕd. a. Using the left hand rather than the right.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lĕft'hănd'ĕd-nĕs. s. Habitual use of the left hand.

LEG, lĕg. s. The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeisance; that by which any thing is supported on the ground; as, the leg of a table.

LEGACY, lĕg'ă-sē. s. Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.

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LEGAL, lē'gâl. a. Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lē-gâl'ē-tē. s. Lawfulness.

To LEGALIZE, lē'gâl-īze. v. a. To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lē'gâl-lē. ad. Lawfully, according to law.

LEGATARY, lĕg'gâ-târ-ē. s. One who has a legacy left.

LEGATINE, lĕg'gâ-tine. a. (149). Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

LEGATE, lĕg'gāte. s. (91). A deputy, an ambassador; a kind of spiritual ambassador from the Pope.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan alone long.

LEGATEE, lĕg-gâ-tēē'. s. One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATION, lē-gā'shŭn. s. Deputation, commission, embassy.

LEGATOR, lĕg-gā-tōr'. s. (166). One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

☞ This word seems to have the accent on the last syllable, the better to distinguish it from its correlative *Legatee*.

LEGEND, lē'jĕnd. s. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentick narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.

☞ This word is sometimes pronounced with the vowel in the first syllable short, as if written *lĕd-jend*. This has the feeble plea of the Latin word *Lego* to produce; but with what propriety can we make this plea for a short vowel in English, when we pronounce that very vowel long in the Latin word we derive it from? The genuine and ancient analogy of our language, as Dr. Wallis observes, is, when a word of two syllables has the accent on the first, and the vowel is followed by a single consonant, to pronounce the vowel long. It is thus we pronounce all Latin words of this kind; and in this manner we should certainly have pronounced all our English words, if an affectation of following Latin quantity had not disturbed the natural progress of pronunciation. See DRAMA. But besides this analogy, the word in question has the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Bailey, Entick, Perry, and Buchanan, on its side. Dr. Kenrick and Dr. Ash are the only abettors of the short sound.

LEGENDARY, lĕd'jĕn-dâ-rē. Pertaining to a legend.

☞ As the preceding word has, by the clearest analogy, the vowel in the first syllable long, so this word by having the accent higher than the antepenultimate, has as clear an analogy for having the same vowel short (530) (535). This analogy, however, is contradicted by Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Entick, Buchanan, and Perry, who make the vowel *e* long, as in *Legend*. As Dr. Johnson's accentuation does not determine the quantity of the vowel, his not inserting this word is, in this case, no loss; but Mr. Sheridan's omission of it deprives us of a valuable opinion.

LEGER, lĕd'jŭr. s. (98). A leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-house.

LEGERDEMAIN, lĕd-jŭr-dē-mâne'. s. Sleight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lē-jĕr'ē-tē. s. Lightness, nimbleness.

LEGGED, lĕg'd. a. (359). Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lĕd'jē-bl. s. Such as may be read; apparent, discoverable.

LEGIBLY, lĕd'jē-blē. ad. In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lē'jŭn. s. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of above five thousand; a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lē'jŭn-ār-ē. a. Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

To LEGISLATE, lĕd'jĭs-lāte. v. a. To enact laws.

☞ This word is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan. For the pronunciation of the first syllable, see the following words:

LEGISLATION, lĕd-jĭs-lā'shŭn. s. The art of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lĕd'jĭs-lā-tĭv. a. Giving laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, lĕd'jĭs-lā-tŭr. s. (166). A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATURE, lĕd'jĭs-lā-tŭre. s. (461). The power that makes laws.

☞ Some respectable speakers in the House of Commons pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, as if written *Leegislature*, and think they are wonderfully correct in doing so, because the first syllable of all Latin words, compounded of *Lex*, is long. They do not know that, in pronouncing the word in this manner, they are contradicting one of

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the clearest analogies of the language; which is, that the antepenultimate, and secondary accent, shorten every vowel they fall upon except *u*, unless they are followed by a diphthong (534) (535). This analogy is evident in a numerous catalogue of words ending in *ity*, where the antepenultimate vowel is short in English, though long in the Latin words whence they are derived, as *serenity*, *divinity*, *globosity*, &c. The same may be observed of the words *declamatory*, *deliberative*, &c. where the two second syllables are short in English though long in the Latin *declamatorius*, *deliberativus*, &c. Even the words *liberal* and *liberty*, if pronounced with their first syllables long, as in the Latin words *liberalis* and *libertas*, ought to be sounded *lye'beral* and *lye'berty*. If, therefore, we consider the accent on the first syllable of *legislator*, *legislature*, or *legislative*, either as primary or secondary, we find a clear analogy for shortening the vowel; nor can we have the least reason for lengthening it, which will not oblige us in the same manner to lengthen the first vowel of *lenitive*, *pedagogue*, *pacification*, and a thousand others. See principles, No. 530, 535. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, mark the *e* in the first syllable of this word and its relatives short. W. Johnston only marks them long. From Entick we can gather the quantity of this vowel in no word but *legislate*, where he makes it long; and Ash, Bailey, and Buchanan, do not mark it either way. These authorities sufficiently show us the general current of custom; and the analogies of the language sufficiently show the propriety of it.

LEGITIMACY, lĕ-jĭt'tĕ-mă-sĕ. s. Lawfulness of birth; genuineness, not spuriousness.

LEGITIMATE, lĕ-jĭt'tĕ-mâte. a. (91). Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

To LEGITIMATE, lĕ-jĭt'tĕ'mâte. v. a. (91). To procure to any the right of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, lĕ-jĭt'ĕ-mâte-lĕ. ad. Lawfully, genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, lĕ-jĭt-ĕ-mă'shŭn. s. Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, lĕg'gûme. } s. (503).
LEGUMEN, lĕ-gû'mĕn. }
Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand, as, beans; in general, all larger seeds; pulse.—See BITUMEN and BLASPHEMOUS.

LEGUMINOUS, lĕ-gû'mĕ-nŭs. a. Belonging to pulse, consisting of pulse.

LEISURABLE, lĕ'zhûr-ă-bl. a. Done at leisure, not hurried, enjoying leisure.

LEISURABLY, lĕ'zhûr-ă-blĕ. ad. At leisure, without tumult or hurry.

LEISURE, lĕ'zhûre. s. (251). Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the diphthong in the word long; and Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Barclay, short. The first manner is, in my opinion, preferable.

LEISURELY, lĕ'zhûr-lĕ. a. Not hasty, deliberate.

LEISURELY, lĕ'zhûr-lĕ. ad. Not in a hurry, slowly.

LEMMA, lĕm'mă. s. A proposition previously assumed.

LEMON, lĕm'mŭn. s. The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lĕm-mŭn-âde'. s. Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

To LEND, lĕnd. v. a. To deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford, to grant in general.

LENDER, lĕnd'ûr. s. (98). One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENGTH, lĕng*th*. s. The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extension; a certain portion of space or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted state; end; at Length, at last, in conclusion.

To LENGTHEN, lĕng'*th*'n. v. a. (103). To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; to Lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

To LENGTHEN, lĕng'*th*'n. v. n. To grow longer, to increase in length.

LENGTHWISE, lĕng*th*'wize. ad. According to the length.

LENIENT, lĕ'nė-ĕnt. a. (113). Assuasive, softening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.

LENIENT, lĕ'nė-ĕnt. s. An emollient or assuasive application.

To LENIFY, lĕn'nĕ-fi. v. a. (183). To assuage, to mitigate.

LENITIVE, lĕn'ĕ-tĭv. a. (157). Assuasive, emollient.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

LENITIVE. lĕn'ē-tĭv. s. Any thing applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENITY, lĕn'ē-tē. s. Mildness, mercy, tenderness.

LENS, lĕnz. s. (484). A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a Lens: such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope.

LENT, lĕnt. Part. pass. from Lend.

LENT, lĕnt. s. The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

LENTEN, lĕn't'n. a. (103). Such as is used in Lent, sparing.

LENTICULAR, lĕn-tĭk'kū-lăr. a. Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, lĕn'tē-fôrm. a. Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lĕn-tĭd'jĭn-ŭs. a. Scurfy, furfuraceous.

LENTIGO, lĕn-tī'gō. s. (112). A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.—See VERTIGO.

LENTIL, lĕn'tĭl. s. A kind of pulse.

LENTISK, lĕn'tĭsk. s. A beautiful evergreen; the mastick tree.

LENTITUDE, lĕn'tē-tūde. s. Sluggishness, slowness.

LENTNER, lĕnt'nŭr. s. (98). A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, lĕn'tŭr. s. (166). Tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay. In physick, that sizy, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.

LENTOUS, lĕn'tŭs. a. Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, lē'ō-nīne. a. (149). Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo the inventor.

LEOPARD, lĕp'pŭrd. s. (88). A spotted beast of prey.

LEPER, lĕp'pŭr. s. (98). One infected with a leprosy.

☞ All our orthöepists are uniform in pronouncing this word with the first syllable short, as in *leprosy*.

LEPEROUS, lĕp'pŭr-ŭs. a. Causing leprosy. Properly LEPROUS.

LEPORINE, lĕp'pō-rīne. a. Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has marked the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, without even the flimsy plea of Latin quantity to support it. Mr. Perry, Entick, and Dr. Ash, are the only other orthöepists from whom we can gather the pronunciation of this letter. The two first are for the short sound, and the last for the long one. But the short sound is so agreeable to analogy, as to want no authorities to support it.—See Principles, No. 530, 535.

LEPROSY, lĕp'prō-sē. s. A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPROUS, lĕp'prŭs. a. (314). Infected with a leprosy.

LESS, lĕs. A negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing; as, a witless man.

LESS, lĕs. s. The comparative of Little; opposed to greater.

LESS, lĕs. s. A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LESS, lĕs. ad. In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSEE, lĕs-sēē'. s. The person to whom a lease is given.

To LESSEN, lĕs's'n. v. a. (103). To diminish in bulk; to diminish in degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

To LESSEN, lĕs's'n. v. n. To grow less; to shrink.

LESSER, lĕs'sŭr. a. (98). A barbarous corruption of Less.

LESSON, lĕs's'n. s. (170). Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lĕs'sŏr. s. (166). One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

LEST, lĕst, or lēst. conjunct. That not; for fear that.

☞ Almost all our orthöepists pronounce this word both ways; but the former seems to be by much the most general. This word is derived from the adjective *least*: but it is not uncommon for words to change their form when they change their class. Dr. Wallis's advice to spell the superlative of little *lessest*, has not yet been followed, and probably never will; and therefore there is no necessity for Dr. Lowth's expedient to distinguish these words by spelling the conjunction with *a*. But why we should sound the *e* long, contrary to the analogy of spelling, while such a pronunciation confounds the conjunction and the adjective, cannot be conceived.—The second pronunciation, therefore, ought to be exploded.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To LET, lĕt. v. a. To allow, to suffer, to permit; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant; to suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence; to permit to take any state or course; to Let blood, is elliptical for To let out blood, to free it from confinement, to suffer it to stream out of the vein; to Let in, to admit; to Let off, to discharge; to Let out, to lease out, to give to hire or farm.

To LET, lĕt. v. a. To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose. Not much used now.

LET, lĕt. s. Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lĕ-*th*ăr'jĭk. a. (509). Sleepy, beyond the natural power of sleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lĕ-*th*ăr'jĭk-nĕs. s. Sleepiness, drowsiness.

LETHARGY, lĕ*th*'ăr-jĕ. s. A morbid drowsiness, a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lē'*th*ē. s. A poetical river of Hell. Oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETTER, lĕt'tŭr. s. (98). One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as a blood-letter.

LETTER, lĕt'tŭr. s. One of the elements of syllables; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning; *Letters* without the singular, learning; type with which books are printed.

To LETTER, lĕt'tŭr. v. a. To stamp with letters.

LETTERED, lĕt'tŭr'd. a. (359). Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lĕt'tĭs. s. A plant.—See ASPARAGUS.

LEVANT, lĕ-vănt'. s. (494). The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

☞ Milton has used this word as an adjective, with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash and Mr. Barclay explain it by rising up or becoming turbulent.

"Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds."

In this case, also, the vowel *e* ought to have the long sound.—See LEGEND.

LEVATOR, lĕ-vā'tŏr. s. (166) (521). A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lū-kŏ-flĕg'mă-sĕ. s. Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lū-kŏ-flĕg-măt'ĭk. a. (509). Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEVEE, lĕv'vĕ. s. The time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl. a. (99). Even, not having one part higher than another; even with any thing else, in the same line with any thing.

To LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl. v. a. To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

To LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl. v. n. To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.

LEVEL, lĕv'vĭl. s. A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanick level; the line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.

LEVELLER, lĕv'vĭl-lŭr. s. One who makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same state.

LEVELNESS, lĕv'vĭl-nĕs. s. Evenness, equality of surface; equality with something else.

LEVEN, lĕv'vĕn. s. (103). Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

LEVER, lĕ'vŭr. s. (98). The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight.

LEVERET, lĕv'vŭr-ĭt. s. A young hare.

LEVIABLE, lĕv'vē-ă-bl. a. (405). That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lē-vī'ă-*th*ăn. s. A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job. by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To LEVIGATE, lĕv'vē-gāte. v. a. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lĕv-ē-gā'shŭn. s. The act of reducing hard bodies into a subtile powder.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

LEVITE, lē'vīte. s. (156). One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest, used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lē-vĭt'ē-kāl. a. Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lĕv'vē-tē. s. Lightness; inconstancy; unsteadiness; idle pleasure, vanity; trifling gaiety.

To LEVY, lĕv'vē. v. a. To raise, to bring together men; to raise money; to make war.

LEVY, lĕv'vē. s. The act of raising money or men; war raised.

LEWD, lūde. a. (265). Wicked, bad; lustful, libidinous.

LEWDLY, lūde'lē. ad. Wickedly; libidinously, lustfully.

LEWDNESS, lūde'nĕs. s. Lustful licentiousness.

LEWDSTER, lūde'stŭr. s. (98). A lecher, one given to criminal pleasures. Not used.

LEWIS-D'OR, lū-ē-dōre'. s. A golden French coin, in value about twenty shillings sterling.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lĕks-ē-kŏg'grăf-ŭr. s. (518). A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lĕks-ē-kŏg'grăf-ē. s. The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lĕks'ē-kŭn. s. (166). A dictionary, commonly of the Greek language.

LEY, lē. s. A field.

☞ This word and *Key* are the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing this diphthong when the accent is on it.—See Principles, No. 269.

LIABLE, lī'ă-bl. s. (405). Obnoxious, not exempt; subject.

LIAR, lī'ŭr. s. (88) (418). One who tells falsehoods, one who wants veracity.

LIBATION, lī-bā'shŭn. s. (128). The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

LIBBARD, lĭb'bărd. s. (88). A leopard.

LIBEL, lī'bĕl. s. A satire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.

To LIBEL, lī'bĕl. v. n. To spread defamation, generally written or printed.

To LIBEL, lī'bĕl. v. a. To satirise, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, lī'bĕl-lŭr. s. A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, lī'bĕl-lŭs. a. Defamatory.

LIBERAL, lĭb'bĕr-ăl. a. (88). Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful.—See LEGISLATURE.

LIBERALITY, lĭb-bĕr-ăl'ē-tē. s. Munificence, bounty, generosity.

LIBERALLY, lĭb'bĕr-răl-ē. ad. Bountifully, largely.

LIBERTINE, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn. s. (150). One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the son of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn. a. Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, lĭb'bĕr-tĭn-ĭzm. s. Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, lĭb'bĕr-tē. s. Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint, leave; permission.—See LEGISLATURE.

LIBIDINOUS, lē-bĭd'ē-nŭs. a. (128). Lewd, lustful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lē-bĭd'ē-nŭs-lē. ad. (128). Lewdly, lustfully.

LIBRAL, lī'brăl. a. (88). Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lī-brā'rē-ăn. s. (128). One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lī'brā-rē. s. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To LIBRATE, lī'brāte. v. a. (91). To poise, to balance.

LIBRATION, lī-brā'shŭn. s. (128). The state of being balanced; in astronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, lī'brā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Balancing, playing like a balance.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

LICE, līse. The plural of Louse.

LICEBANE, līce'bāne. s. A plant.

LICENSE, lī'sĕnse. s. Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission; liberty, permission.

To LICENSE, lī'sĕnse. v. a. To set at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, lī'sĕn-sŭr. s. (98). A granter of permission.

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LICENTIATE, lī-sĕn'shē-āte. s. (91). A man who uses license; a degree in Spanish universities.

To LICENTIATE, lī'sĕn-shē-āte. v. a. To permit, to encourage by license.

LICENTIOUS, lī-sĕn'shŭs. a. (128). Unrestrained by law or morality; presumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, lī-sĕn-shŭs-lē. ad. With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, lī-sĕn'shŭs-nĕs. s. Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.

To LICK, lĭk. v. a. To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To Lick up, to devour.

LICK, lĭk. s. A blow, rough usage. Vulgar.

LICKERISH, lĭk'ĕr-ĭsh. } a. Nice in
LICKEROUS, lĭk'ĕr-ŭs. } the choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, lĭk'ĕr-ĭsh-nĕs. s. Niceness of palate.

LICORICE, lĭk'kŭr-ĭs. s. (142). A root of sweet taste.

LICTOR, lĭk'tŭr. s. (166). A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.

LID, lĭd. s. A cover, any thing that shuts down over a vessel; the membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, lī. s. (276). Any thing impregnated with some other body, as soap or salt.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, and agree with every other orthöepist in giving this word the same sound as *lie*, a falsehood.

LIE, lī. s. (276).—See Appendix. A criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.

To LIE, lī. v. n. To utter criminal falsehood.

To LIE, lī. v. a. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; to rest, to lean upon; to be reposited in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to be placed or situated; to press upon, to be in any particular state; to be in a state of concealment; to be in prison; to be in a bad state; to consist; to be in the power, to belong to; to be charged in any thing, as, an action Lieth against one; to cost, as, it Lies me in more money; to Lie at, to importune, to tease; to Lie by, to rest, to remain still; to Lie down, to rest, to go into a state of repose; to Lie in, to be in child-bed; to Lie under, to be subject to; to Lie upon, to become an obligation or duty; to Lie with, to converse in bed.

LIEF, lēēf. a. (275). Dear, beloved.

LIEF, lēēf. ad. Willingly. Used now only in familiar speaking.

LIEGE, lēēdje. a. (275). Bound by feudal tenure, subject; sovereign.

LIEGE, lēēdje. s. Sovereign, superiour lord.

LIEGEMAN, lēēdje'măn. s. (88). A subject.

LIEGER, lēē'jŭr. s. (98). A resident ambassador.

LIEN, lī'ĕn. The Participle of Lie. Lain. Obsolete.

LIENTERICK, lī-ĕn-tĕr'rĭk. a. (509). Pertaining to a lientery.

LIENTERY, lī'ĕn-tĕr-rē. s. A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts.

☞ For the propriety of accenting this word on the first syllable, see DYSENTERY. That *Dysentery*, *Mesentery*, and *Lientery*, ought to have the same accentuation, can scarcely be doubted; and yet, if we consult our Dictionaries, we see an unaccountable diversity.

Dys'entry. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay.

Dysen'tery. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Fenning.

Mes'entery. Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, Dr. Ash, Barclay, Entick, Kenrick.

Mesen'tery. Bailey, Fenning.

Li'entery. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Entick.

Lien'tery. Bailey, Barclay, Fenning.

LIER, lī'ŭr. s. (418). One that rests or lies down.

LIEU, lū. s. (284). Place, room.

LIEVE, lēēv. ad. Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lĕv-tĕn'năn-sē. s. The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lĕv-tĕn'nănt. s. (285). A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced by good speakers as if written *Livtenant*.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

The difference between the short *i* and short *e* is so trifling as scarcely to deserve notice: but the regular sound, as if written *Lewtenant*, seems not so remote from the corruption as to make us lose all hope that it will in time be the actual pronunciation.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lĕv-tĕn'nănt-ship. s. The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, life. Plur. Lives. Union and co-operation of soul with body; present state; enjoyment or possession of terrestrial existence; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with respect to happiness and misery; continuance of our present state; the living form, resemblance exactly copied; common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things; narrative of a life past; spirit, briskness; vivacity, resolution; animated existence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIFE-BLOOD, life'blŭd. s. The blood necessary to life.

LIFE-GIVING, life'giv-ing. s. Having the power to give life.

LIFE-GUARD, life-gyārd'. s. The guard of a king's person.

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced *Liveguard*, as if opposed to a *Deadguard*.

LIFELESS, life'lĕs. a. Dead; unanimated; without power, or force.

LIFELESSLY, life'lĕs-lē. ad. Without vigour, without spirit.

LIFELIKE, life'like. s. Like a living person.

LIFE-STRING, life'string. s. Nerve, strings imagined to convey life.

LIFE-TIME, life'time. s. Continuance or duration of life.

LIFE-WEARY, life'wē-rē. a. Wretched, tired of living.

To LIFT, lift. v. a. To raise from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to swell with pride. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to Lift.

To LIFT, lift. v. n. To strive to raise by strength.

LIFT, lift. s. The act or manner of lifting; a hard struggle, as to help one at a dead Lift.

LIFTER, lift'ŭr. s. (98). One that lifts.

To LIG, lĭg. v. n. To lie. Obsolete.

LIGAMENT, lĭg'gă-mĕnt. s. A strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain.

LIGAMENTAL, lĭg-ă-mĕn'tăl. } a.
LIGAMENTOUS, lĭg-ă-mĕn'tŭs. }
Composing a ligament.

LIGATION, lĭ-gā'shŭn. s. The act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, lĭg'gă-tūre. s. Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGHT, lite. s. (293). That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see; illumination of mind, instruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall; point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.

LIGHT, lite. a. Not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn, or carried; not afflictive, easy to be endured; easy to be performed, not difficult, not valuable; easy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments; slight, not great; easy to admit any influence, unsteady, unsettled; gay, airy, without dignity or solidity; not chaste, not regular in conduct.

LIGHT, lite. a. From Light. Bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, lite. ad. Lightly, cheaply.

To LIGHT, lite. v. a. To kindle, to inflame, to set on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to ease of a burden.

To LIGHT, lite. v. n. To happen, to fall upon by chance; to descend from a horse or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to strike on; to settle, to rest.

To LIGHTEN, lī't'n. v. n. (103). To flash with thunder; to shine like lightning; to fall or light [from *Light*].

To LIGHTEN, lī't'n. v. a. To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make less heavy; to exhilarate, to cheer.

LIGHTER, lite'ŭr. s. (98). A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, lite'ŭr-măn. s. (88). One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, lite-fing'gŭr'd. a. (359). Nimble at conveyance, thievish.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*thin*, THIS.

LIGHTFOOT, lite'fŭt. a. Nimble in running or dancing, active.

LIGHTFOOT, lite'fŭt. s. Venison.

LIGHTHEADED, lite-hĕd'ĕd. a. Unsteady, thoughtless; delirious, disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, lite-hĕd'ĕd-nĕs. s. Deliriousness, disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, lite-hărt'ĕd. a. Gay, merry.

LIGHTHOUSE, lite'hŏŭse. s. An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHTLEGGED, lite-lĕg'd'. a. (359). Nimble, swift.

LIGHTLESS, lite'lĕs. a. Wanting light, dark.

LIGHTLY, lite'lĕ. ad. Without weight, without deep impression; easily, readily, without reason; cheerfully; not chastely; nimbly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, lite-mind'ĕd. a. Unsettled, unsteady.

LIGHTNESS, lite'nĕs. s. Levity, want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; unchastity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, lite'ning. s. The flash that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.

LIGHTS, lites. s. The lungs, the organs of breathing.

LIGHTSOME, lite'sŭm. a. Luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opake; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.

LIGHTSOMENESS, lite'sŭm-nĕs. s. Luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity; cheerfulness, merriment, levity.

LIGNALOES, lig-năl'ŏze. s. Aloes wood.

LIGNEOUS, lig'nē-ŭs. a. Made of wood; wooden, resembling wood.

LIGNUMVITÆ, lig-nŭm-vī'tē. s. Guaiacum, a very hard wood.

LIGURE, li'gŭre. s. (344). A precious stone.

LIKE, like. a. Resemblance, having resemblance; equal, of the same quantity; for Likely, probable, credible; likely, in a state that gives probable expectations.

LIKE, like. s. Some person or thing resembling another; near approach, a state like to another state.

LIKE, like. ad. In the same manner, in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits likely, probably.

TO LIKE, like. v. a. To choose with some degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.

TO LIKE, like. v. n. To be pleased with.

LIKELIHOOD, like'lē-hŏŏd. s. Appearance; show; resemblance, likeness; probability, verisimilitude, appearance of truth.

LIKELY, like'lē. a. Such as may be liked, such as may please; probable, such as may in reason be thought or believed.

LIKELY, like'lē. ad. Probably, as may reasonably be thought.

TO LIKEN, li'kn. v. a. (103). To represent as having resemblance.

LIKENESS, like'nĕs. s. Resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; one who resembles another.

LIKEWISE, like'wize. ad. (140). In like manner, also, moreover, too.

LIKING, li'king. a. Plump, in the state of plumpness.

LIKING, li'king. s. Good state of body, plumpness; state of trial; inclination.

LILACH, li'lăk. s. A tree.

☞ This word is pronounced by the vulgar as if written *Laylock*. The word comes from the French, and the corruption seems to have obtained in the same manner as in *China*, but not so universally.—See CHINA.

LILIED, lil'lid. a. (283). Embellished with lilies.

LILY, lil'lē. s. A flower.

LILY-DAFFODIL, lil'lē-dăf'fō-dĭl. s. A foreign flower.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, lil'lē-ŏv-thĕ-văl'lē. The May lily.

LILYLIVERED, lil'lē-liv-vŭr'd. a. (359). White livered, cowardly.

LIMATURE, li'mă-tŭre. s. Filings of any metals, the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, lim. s. (317). A member, jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.

TO LIMB, lim. v. a. To supply with limbs; to tear asunder, to dismember.

LIMBECK, lim'bĕk. s. A still.

LIMBED, lim'd. a. (359). Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lim'bŭr. a. (98). Flexible, easily bent, pliant.

LIMBERNESS, lim'bŭr-nĕs. s. Flexibility, pliancy.

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☞ (559).—Fàte, fâr, fall, fât;—mé, mêt;—pine, pin;—

LIMBO, lim'bo. s. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; any place of misery and restraint.

LIME, lime. s. A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the linden tree; a species of lemon.

To LIME, lime. v. a. To entangle, to ensnare; to smear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEKILN, lime'kil. s. Kiln in which stones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, lime'stone. s. The stone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, lime'wâ-tûr. s. It is made by pouring water upon quick-lime.

LIMIT, lim'mit. s. Bound, border, utmost reach.

To LIMIT, lim'mit. v. a. To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.

LIMITARY, lim'mit-târ-ê. a. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

LIMITATION, lim-mê-tâ'shûn. s. Restriction, circumspection; confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

To LIMN, lim. v. a. (411). To draw, to paint any thing.

LIMNER, lim'nûr. s. (411). A painter, a picture-maker.

LIMOUS, li'mûs. a. (544). Muddy, slimy.

LIMP, limp. s. A halt.

To LIMP, limp. v. n. To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPID, lim'pid. a. Clear, pure, transparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lim'pid-nês. s. Clearness, purity.

LIMPINGLY, limp'ing-lê. ad. In a lame halting manner.

LIMPIT, lim'pit. s. A kind of shell fish.

LIMY, li'mê. a. Viscous, glutinous; containing lime.

To LIN, lin. v. n. To stop, to give over.

LINCHPIN, linsh'pin. s. An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS, lingk'tûs. s. (408). Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, lin'dên. s. The lime-tree.

LINE, line. s. Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operations; the spring that sustains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verse; rank; work thrown up, trench; extension, limit; equinoctial circle; progeny, family ascendancy or descending; one-tenth of an inch.

To LINE, line. v. a. To cover on the inside; to put any thing in the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover over.

LINEAGE, lin'nê-âje. s. (113). Race, progeny, family.

☞ Though I do not consider the *ea* in this and the following words as a diphthong, they are, in colloquial pronunciation, squeezed so close together as almost to coalesce. This semi-syllabic separation (as it may be called) is, perhaps, not improperly expressed by spelling the words *lin-yage, lin-yal*, &c.

LINEAL, lin'nê-âl. a. (113). Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.

LINEALLY, lin'ê-âl-lê. ad. In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lin'nê-â-ment. s. Feature, discriminating mark in the form.

LINEAR, lin'nê-âr. a. (113). Composed of lines, having the form of lines.

LINEATION, lin-ê-â'shûn. s. Draught of a line or lines.

LINEN, lin'nin. s. (99). Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, lin'nin. a. Made of linen, resembling linen.

LINENDRAPER, lin'nin-drâ'pûr. s. He who deals in linen.

LING, ling. s. Heath; a kind of sea-fish.

To LINGER, ling'gûr. v. n. (409). To remain long in languor and pain; to hesitate, to be in suspense; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.

LINGERER, ling'gûr-ûr. s. (557). One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY, ling'gûr-ing-lê. a. (98). With delay, tediously.

LINGO, ling'gô. s. Language, tongue, speech. A low word.

LINGUACIOUS, lin-gwâ'shûs. a. (408). Full of tongue, talkative.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

LINGUADENTAL, ling-gwâ-dĕn'tâl. a. Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

LINGUIST, ling'gwĭst. s. (331). A man skilful in languages.

LINGWORT, ling'wûrt. s. An herb.

LINIMENT, lĭn'nĕ-mĕnt. s. Ointment, balsam.

LINING, lī'nĭng. s. (410). The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LINK, lĭngk. s. (408). A single ring of a chain; any thing doubled and closed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and hards.

To LINK, lĭngk. v. a. To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.

LINKBOY, lĭngk'bŏĕ. s. A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

LINNET, lĭn'nĭt. s. (99). A small singing bird.

LINSEED, lĭn'sēēd. s. The seed of flax.

LINSEYWOOLSEY, lĭn'sē-wŭl'sē. a. Made of linen and wool mixed; vile, mean.

LINSTOCK, lĭn'stŏk. s. A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, lĭnt. s. The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

LINTEL, lĭn'tĕl. s. That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.

LION, lī'ŭn. s. (166). The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.

LIONESS, lī'ŭn-nĕs. s. A she-lion.

☞ There is a propensity pretty general of pronouncing the *e* in this and similar words like short *i*: but this pronunciation, however pardonable in light colloquial speaking, would be inexcusable in reading or deliberate speaking.

LIONLEAF, lī'ŭn-lēfe. s. A plant.

LIP, lĭp. s. The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot beyond the teeth; the edge of any thing; to make a lip, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

LIPLABOUR, lĭp'lâ-bûr. s. Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.

LIPOTHYMOUS, lĭ-pŏth'ĕ-mŭs. a. (128). Swooning, fainting.

LIPOTHYMY, lĭ-pŏth'ĕ-mē. s. (128). Swoon, fainting fit.

LIPPED, lĭpt. a. (359). Having lips.

LIPPITUDE, lĭp'pĕ-tūde. s. Bleareddness of eyes.

LIPWISDOM, lĭp'wĭz-dŭm. s. Wisdom in talk without practice.

LIQUABLE, lĭk'kwâ-bl. a. Such as may be melted.

LIQUATION, lī-kwâ'shŭn. s. (331). The art of melting; capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE, lī'kwâte. v. n. (544). To melt, to liquefy.

LIQUEFACTION, lĭk-kwĕ-fâk'shŭn. s. The act of melting, the state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, lĭk'kwĕ-fī-â-bl. a. (183). Such as may be melted.

To LIQUEFY, lĭk-kwĕ-fī. v. a. To melt, to dissolve.

To LIQUEFY, lĭk'kwĕ-fī. v. n. (182). To grow liquid.

LIQUESCENCY, lī-kwĕs'sĕn-sē. s. Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT, lī-kwĕs'sĕnt. a. (510). Melting.

LIQUID, lĭk'kwĭd. a. (340). Not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness, dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.

LIQUID, lĭk'kwĭd. s. Liquid substance, liquor.

To LIQUIDATE, lĭk'kwĕ-dâte. v. a. To clear away, to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY, lĕ-kwĭd'ĕ-tē. s. Subtilty; the property or state of being fluid.

LIQUIDNESS, lĭk'kwĭd-nĕs. s. Quality of being liquid, fluency.

LIQUOR, lĭk'kûr. s. (314) (415). Any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.

To LIQUOR, lĭk'kûr. v. a. (183). To drench or moisten.

To LISP, lĭsp. v. n. To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, lĭsp. s. The act of lisping.

LISPER, lĭsp'ûr. s. (98). One who lisps.

LIST, lĭst. s. A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

To LIST, list. v. n. To choose, to desire, to be disposed.

To LIST, list. v. a. To enlist, enrol or register; to retain and enrol soldiers: to enclose for combats; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured show; to hearken to, to listen, to attend.

LISTED, list'ĕd. a. Striped, particoloured in long streaks.

To LISTEN, lis's'n. v. a. (103) (172). To hear, to attend. Obsolete.

To LISTEN, lis's'n. v. n. To hearken, to give attention.

LISTENER, lis's'n-ûr. s. One that hearkens, a hearkener.

LISTLESS, list'lĕs. a. Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careless, heedless.

LISTLESSLY, list'lĕs-lē. ad. Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESSNESS, list'lĕs-nĕs. s. Inattention; want of desire.

LIT, lit. The preterit of To light.

☞ The regular form of this verb is now the most correct.

LITANY, lit'ăn-ē. s. A form of supplicatory prayer.

LITERAL, lit'têr-ăl. a. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

LITERALLY, lit'têr-răl-ē. ad. According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.

LITERALITY, lit-têr-răl'ē-tē. s. Original meaning.

LITERARY, lit'têr-ā-rē. Relating to letters or learning, learned.

LITERATI, lit-têr-rā'ti. s. The learned.

LITERATURE, lit'têr-rā-tûre. s. Learning; skill in letters.

LITHARGE, lith'ărje. s. Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LITHE, lithe. a. Limber, flexible.

LITHENESS, lith'nĕs. s. Limberness, flexibility.

LITHESOME, lith'sŭm. a. Pliant, nimble, limber. *Scott.*

☞ This word, in colloquial use, has contracted the *i* in the first syllable, and changed the *th* into *s*, as if written *lissum*. This contraction of the vowel may be observed in several other words, and seems to have been a prevailing idiom of our pronunciation.—See Principles, No. 328, 515.

LITHOGRAPHY, lĭ-*thŏg*'grā-fē. s. (128) (518). The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, lith'ō-măn-sē. s. (519). Prediction by stones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, lith-ŏn-trĭp'tĭk. a. (536). Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, lĭ-*thŏt*'tō-mĭst. s. (128). A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lĭ-*thŏt*'tō-mē. s. (128) (518). The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, lit'tē-gânt. s. One engaged in a suit of law.

LITIGANT, lit'tē-gânt. a. Engaged in a juridical contest.

To LITIGATE, lit'tē-gāte. v. a. To contest in law, to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE, lit'tē-gāte. v. n. To manage a suit, to carry on a cause.

LITIGATION, lit-tē-gā'shŭn. s. Judicial contest, suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lē-tĭd'jŭs. a. Inclinable to law-suits, quarrelsome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lē-tĭd'jŭs-lē. ad. Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lē-tĭd'jŭs-nĕs. s. A wrangling disposition.

LITTER, lit'tûr. s. A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals; a breed of young; any number of things thrown sluttishly about; a birth of animals.

To LITTER, lit'tûr. v. a. (98). To bring forth, used of beasts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with straw.

LITTLE, lit'tl. a. (405). Small in quantity; diminutive; a small dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; some.

LITTLE, lit'tl. s. A small space; a small part, a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

LITTLE, lit'tl. ad. In a small degree; in a small quantity; in some degree, but not great; not much.

LITTLENESS, lit'tl-nĕs. s. Smallness of bulk; meanness, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

LITTORAL, lit'tō-rŭl. a. (88). Belonging to the shore.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

LITURGY, lît'tûr-jè. s. Form of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.

To LIVE, liv. v. n. (157). To be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life; to remain undestroyed; to converse, to cohabit; to maintain one's self; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguished.

LIVE, live. a. (157). Quick, not dead; active, not extinguished.

LIVELESS, live'lès. ad. Wanting life. Obsolete.—See LIFELESS.

LIVELIHOOD, live'lè-hûd. s. (157). Support of life, maintenance, means of living.

LIVELINESS, live'lè-nès. s. Appearance of life; vivacity, sprightliness.

LIVELONG, liv'lông. a. (157). Tedious, long in passing; lasting, durable.

LIVELY, live'lè. a. (157). Brisk, vigorous; gay, airy; representing life; strong, energetick.

LIVELILY, live'lè-lè. } ad. Briskly,
LIVELY, live'lè. } vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.

LIVER, liv'vûr. s. (98). One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, liv'vûr-kûl-lûr. a. Dark red.

LIVERGROWN, liv'vûr-grône. a. Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, liv'vûr-wûrt. s. A plant.

LIVERY, liv'vûr-è. s. (98). The act of giving or taking possession; release from wardship; the writ of which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.

LIVERYMAN, liv'vûr-è-mân. s. (88). One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; in London, a freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES, livz. The plural of Life.

LIVID, liv'id. a. Discoloured, as with a blow.

LIVIDITY, lè-vid'è-tè. s. Discolouration, as by a blow.

LIVING, liv'ving. s. (410). Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefice of a clergyman.

LIVINGLY, liv'ving-lè. ad. In the living state.

LIVRE, li'vûr. s. (416). The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to one shilling sterling.

LIXIVIAL, lik'siv'è-âl. a. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.

LIXIVIATE, lik'siv-è-àte. a. (91). Making a lixivium.

LIXIVIUM, lik-siv'è-ûm. s. Lie, water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind.

LIZARD, liz'zârd. s. (88). An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDSTONE, liz'zârd-stône. s. A kind of stone.

LO, lô! interject. Look, see, behold.

LOACH, lôtsh. s. (352). A little fish.

LOAD, lôde. s. (295). A burden, a freight, lading; any thing that depresses; as much drink as one can bear.

To LOAD, lôde. v. a. To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

LOAD, lôde. s. The leading vein in a mine.

LOADSMAN, lôdz'mân. s. (88). He who leads the way, a pilot.

LOADSTAR, lôde'stâr. s. The pole-star, the cynosure, the leading or guiding star.

LOADSTONE, lôde'stône. s. The magnet, the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

LOAF, lôfe. s. (295). A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, lôme. s. (295). Fat unctuous earth, marl.

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced as if written *loom*; this pronunciation, however, is not only at variance with the best usage, but with the most probable etymology. Junius spells it *lome*, as it undoubtedly ought to be pronounced.

To LOAM, lôme. v. a. To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAMY, lô'mè. a. Marly.

LOAN, lône. s. (295). Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return of payment.

LOATH, lôth. a. (295). Unwilling, disliking, not ready.

To LOATHE, lôTHE. v. a. (467). To hate, to look on with abhorrence; to con-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

sider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike.

LOATHER, lō'ŦHŭr. s. (98). One that loathes.

LOATHFUL, lōŦH'fŭl. a. Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated.

LOATHINGLY, lōŦH'ĭng-lē. ad. In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLY, lō*th*'lē. ad. (295). Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.

LOATHNESS, lō*th*'nĕs. a. Unwillingness.

LOATHSOME, lōŦH'sŭm. a. Abhorred, detestable; causing satiety or fastidiousness.

LOATHSOMENESS, lōŦH'sŭm-nĕs. s. Quality of raising hatred.

LOAVES, lōvz. s. (295). Plural of loaf.

LOB, lŏb. s. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; lob's pound, a prison; a big worm.

To LOB, lŏb. v. a. To let fall in a clovenly or lazy manner.

LOBBY, lŏb'bē. s. An opening before a room.

LOBE, lōbe. s. A division, a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOBSTER, lŏb'stŭr. s. (98). A shell fish.

LOCAL, lō'kăl. a. Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.

LOCALITY, lō-kăl'ĕ-tē. s. Existence in place, relation of place or distance.

LOCALLY, lō'kăl-lē. ad. With respect to place.

LOCATION, lō-kā'shŭn. s. Situation with respect to place, act of placing.

LOCK, lŏk. s. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug, a grapple; any enclosure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise the water on a river or canal made navigable.

To LOCK, lŏk. v. a. To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine as with locks; to close fast.

To LOCK, lŏk. v. n. To become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion.

LOCKER, lŏk'kŭr. s. (98). Any thing that is closed with a lock, a drawer.

LOCKET, lŏk'kĭt. s. (99). A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.

LOCKRAM, lŏk'krŭm. s. (88). A sort of coarse linen.

LOCOMOTION, lō-kō-mō'shŭn. s. Power of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, lō-kō-mō'tĭv. a. Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

LOCUST, lō'kŭst. A devouring insect.

LOCUST-TREE, lō'kŭst-trēē. s. A species of acacia.

LODESTAR, lōde'stăr. See LOADSTAR.

LODESTONE, lōde'stōne. See LOADSTONE.

To LODGE, lŏdje. v. a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place; to lay flat.

To LODGE, lŏdje. v. n. To reside, to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat.

LODGE, lŏdge. s. A small house in a park or forest; a small house, as the porter's lodge.

LODGEMENT, lŏdje'mĕnt. s. Accumulation of any thing in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work.—See JUDGEMENT.

LODGER, lŏdje'ŭr. s. (98). One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place.

LODGING, lŏdje'ĭng. s. (410). Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, covert; convenience to sleep on.

LOFT, lŏft. s. A floor; the highest floor; rooms on high.

LOFTILY, lŏf'tē-lē. ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment, sublimely.

LOFTINESS, lŏf'tē-nĕs. s. Height, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment; pride, haughtiness.

LOFTY, lŏf'tē. a. High, elevated in place; sublime, elevated in sentiment; proud, haughty.

LOG, lŏg. s. A shapeless bulky piece of wood; an Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five sixths of a pint.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŏnd;—*th*in, THIS.

LOGARITHMS, lŏg'â-*rĭth*mz. s. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGGATS, lŏg'gĭts. s. (91). A play or game now called *Skittles*, which see.

LOGGERHEAD, lŏg'gûr-hĕd. s. A dolt, a blockhead, a thickskull.

LOGGERHEADED, lŏg'gûr-hĕd-ĕd. a. Dull, stupid, doltish.

LOGICK, lŏd'jĭk. s. Logick is the art of using reason well in our enquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

LOGICAL, lŏd'jĭk-ăl. a. Pertaining to logick; skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

LOGICALLY, lŏd'jĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. According to the laws of logick.

LOGICIAN, lŏ-jĭsh'ŭn. s. A teacher or professor of logick.

LOGMAN, lŏg'măn. s. (88). One whose business is to carry logs.

LOGOMACHY, lŏ-gŏm'â-kĕ. (518). A contention in words, a contention about words.—See MONOMACHY.

LOGWOOD, lŏg'wŭd. s. A wood much used in dyeing.

LOHOCK, lŏ'hŏk. s. Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses.

LOIN, lŏin. s. (299). The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.

To LOITER, lŏĕ'tûr. v. n. (299). To linger, to spend time carelessly.

LOITERER, lŏĕ'tûr-ûr. s. (98). A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

To LOLL, lŏl. v. n. (406). To lean idly, to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out, used of the tongue.

LOMP, lŭmp. s. (165). A kind of roundish fish.

LONE, lōne. a. Solitary; single, without company.

LONELINESS, lōne'lĕ-nĕs. s. Solitude, want of company.

LONELY, lōne'lĕ. a. Solitary, addicted to solitude.

LONENESS, lōne'nĕs. s. Solitude; dislike to company.

LONESOME, lōne'sŭm. a. Solitary, dismal.

LONG, lŏng. a. Not short; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, desirous; reaching to a great distance; protracted, as a long note.

LONGBOAT, lŏng'bōte. s. The largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGEVITY, lŏn-jĕv'ĕ-tĕ. s. (403). Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, lŏn-jĭm'mâ-nŭs. a. (518). Long-handed, having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, lŏn-jĭm'mĕ-trĕ. s. (403) (518). The art or practice of measuring distances.

LONGING, lŏng'ĭng. s. (410). Earnest desire.

LONGINGLY, lŏng'ĭng-lĕ. ad. With incessant wishes.

LONGITUDE, lŏn'jĕ-tūde. s. Length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of any thing to east or west.

LONGITUDINAL, lŏn-jĕ-tū'dĕ-năl. a. Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

LONGLY, lŏng'lĕ. ad. Longingly, with great liking. Not used.

LONGSOME, lŏng'sŭm. a. Tedious, wearisome by its length.

LONGSUFFERING, lŏng-sŭf'fûr-ĭng. a. Patient, not easily provoked.

LONGWAYS, lŏng'wāze. ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LONGWINDED, lŏng-wind'ĕd. a. Long-breathed, tedious.—See WIND.

LONGWISE, lŏng'wize. ad. (152). In the longitudinal direction.

LOO, lōō. s. A game at cards.

LOOBILY, lōō'bĕ-lĕ. a. Awkward, clumsy.

LOOBY, lōō'bĕ. s. (306). A lubber, a clumsy clown.

LOOF, lōōf. s. (306). It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees as far as the bulk-head of the castle.

To LOOF, lūf. v. a. To bring the ship close to the wind.

LOOFED, lōōft. a. (359). Gone to a distance.

To LOOK, lōōk. v. n. (306). To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of seeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to seem; to have any air, mien or manner; to form the air in any particular manner;

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to look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; to look after, to attend, to take care of; to look for, to expect; to look into, to examine, to sift, to inspect closely; to look on, to respect, to regard, to esteem, to be a mere idle spectator; to look over, to examine, to try one by one; to look out, to search, to seek, to be on the watch; to look to, to watch, to take care of.

To Look, lŏŏk. v. a. To seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; to look out, to discover by searching.

Look, lŏŏk. interject. See lo! behold! observe!

Look, lŏŏk. s. Air of the face, mien, cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing.

Looker, lŏŏk'ŭr. s. (98). One that looks; Looker on; spectator, not agent.

Looking-glass, lŏŏk'ĭng-glās. s. Mirror, a glass which shows forms reflected.

Loom, lōōm s. (306). The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

To Loom, lōōm. v. n. (306). To appear, to appear at sea.

Loom, lōōm. s. A bird.

Loon, lōōn. s. (306). A sorry fellow, a scoundrel. See Lown.

Loop, lōōp. s. (306). A double through which a string or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

Looped, lōōpt. a. (359). Full of holes.

Loophole, lōōp'hōle. s. Aperture, hole to give a passage; a shift, an evasion.

Loopholed, lōōp'hōl'd. a. (359). Full of holes, full of openings.

To Loose, lōōse. v. a. (306). To unbind, to untie any thing fastened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to disengage.

To Loose, lōōse. v. n. To set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor.

Loose, lōōse. a. Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crowded; wanton; not close, not concise; vague, indeterminate; not strict, unconnected, rambling; lax of body; disengaged; free from confinement; remiss, not attentive, to break loose, to gain liberty; to let loose, to set at liberty, to set at large.

Loose, lōōse. s. Liberty, freedom from restraint; dismission from any restraining force.

Loosely, lōōse'lè. ad. Not fast, not firmly; without bondage; without union; irregularity; negligently; meanly; unchastely.

To Loosen, lōō'sn. v. n. (103). To part, to separate.

To Loosen, lōō'sn. v. a. To relax any thing tied; to make less coherent; to separate a compages; to free from restraint; to make not costive.

Looseness, lōōse'nĕs. s. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdness, unchastity; diarrhœa, flux of the belly.

Loosestrife, lōōse'strīfe. s. An herb.

To Lop, lŏp. v. a. To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.

Lop, lŏp. s. That which is cut from trees; a flea.

Lopper, lŏp'pŭr. s. (98). One that cuts trees.

Loquacious, lō-kwā'shŭs. a. (414). Full of talk; babbling, not secret.

Loquacity, lō-kwās'sè-tè. s. Too much talk.

Lord, lōrd. s. (167). The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; master; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as lord chief justice, lord mayor.

To Lord, lōrd. v. n. To domineer, to rule despotically.

Lording, lōr'dĭng. s. Lord in contempt or ridicule.

Lordling, lōrd'lĭng. s. (410). A diminutive lord.

Lordliness, lōrd'lè-nĕs. s. Dignity, high station; pride, haughtiness.

Lordly, lōrd'lè. a. Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, insolent.

Lordly, lōrd'lè. ad. Imperiously, proudly.

Lordship, lōrd'shĭp. s. Dominion, power; seigniory, domain; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority.

Lore, lōre. s. Lessons, doctrine, instruction.

To Loricate, lŏr'rè-kāte. v. a. (168). To plate over.

Lorimer, lŏr'rè-mŭr. } s. (98)(168).
Loriner, lŏr'rè-nŭr. } Bridle-cutter.

Lorn, lōrn. Forsaken, lost. Obsolete.—See Forlorn.

To Lose, lōōze. v. a. (164). To forfeit by unlucky contest, the contrary to win; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to have any thing gone so that it

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cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miss, to part with so as not to recover.

To LOSE, lōōze. v. n. Not to win, to suffer loss; to decline, to fail.

LOSEABLE, lōōz'ā-bl. a. (105). Subject to privation.

LOSER, lōōz'ŭr. s. (98). One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.

LOSS, lŏs. s. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; useless application.

LOST, lŏst. Pret. of To lose.

LOST, lŏst. Part. of To lose.

LOT, lŏt. s. Fortune, state assigned; a chance; a die, or any thing used in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as to pay scot and lot.

LOTE-TREE, lōte'trēē. s. The Lotos.

LOTION, lō'shŭn. s. A Lotion is a form of medicine composed of aqueous liquids, used to wash any diseased parts; a cosmetick.

LOTTERY, lŏt'tŭr-ē. s. (557). A game of chance, distribution of prizes by chance.

LOUD, lŏŭd. a. (312). Noisy, striking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

LOUDLY, lŏŭd'lē. ad. Noisily, so as to be heard far; clamorously.

LOUDNESS, lŏŭd'nĕs. s. Noise, force of sound; turbulence, vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

To LOVE, lŭv. v. a. (165). To regard with passionate affection; to regard with tenderness of affection; to be pleased with, to like; to regard with reverence.

LOVE, lŭv. s. (165). The passion between the sexes; kindness, goodwill, friendship, affection; courtship; tenderness; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdness; fondness, concord; principle of union; picturesque representation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment, due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.

LOVEAPPLE, lŭv'ăp-pl. s. (405). A plant, the fruit of a plant.

LOVERNOT, lŭv'nŏt. s. A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.

LOVELETTER, lŭv'lĕt-tŭr. s. Letter of courtship.

LOVELILY, lŭv'lē-lē. ad. Amiably.

LOVELINESS, lŭv'lē-nĕs. s. Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVELORN, lŭv'lōrn. a. Forsaken of one's love.—See FORLORN.

LOVELY, lŭv'lē. a. Amiable; exciting love.

LOVEMONGER, lŭv'mŭng-gŭr. s. One who deals in affairs of love.

LOVER, lŭv'ŭr. s. (98). One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness; one who likes any thing.

LOUVER, lōō'vŭr. s. An opening for the smoke.

LOVESECRET, lŭv'sē-krĕt. s. Secret between lovers.

LOVESICK, lŭv'sĭk. a. Disordered with love, languishing with amorous desire.

LOVESOME, lŭv'sŭm. a. Lovely. A word not used.

LOVESONG, lŭv'sŏng. s. Song expressing love.

LOVESUIT, lŭv'sūte. s. Courtship.

LOVETALE, lŭv'tāle. s. Narrative of love.

LOVETHOUGHT, lŭv'thawt. s. Amorous fancy.

LOVETOY, lŭv'tōē. s. Small presents given by lovers.

LOVETRICK, lŭv'trik. s. Art of expressing love.

LOUGH, lŏk. s. (392). A lake, a large inland standing water.

LOVING, lŭv'ing. part. a. Kind, affectionate; expressing kindness.

LOVINGKINDNESS, lŭv'ing-kyind'-nĕs. s. Tenderness, favour, mercy.

LOVINGLY, lŭv'ing-lē. ad. Affectionately, with kindness.

LOVINGNESS, lŭv'ing-nĕs. s. Kindness, affection.

LOUIS-D'OR, lōō-ē-dōre'. s. A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings sterling.

To LOUNGE, lŏŭnje. v. n. To idle, to live lazily.

LOUNGER, lŏŭn'jŭr. s. An idler.

LOUSE, lŏŭse. s. (312). A small animal, of which different species live and feed on the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

To LOUSE, lōōze. v. a. (437). To clean from lice.

LOUSEWORT, lŏŭse'wŭrt. s. The name of a plant.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Lousily, lŏŏ'zĕ-lē. ad. In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

Lousiness, lŏŏ'zē-nĕs. s. The state of abounding with lice.

Lousy, lŏŏ'zē. a. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice; mean, low born.

Lout, lŏŏt. s. A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

To Lout, lŏŏt. v. n. (312). To pay obeisance, to bow. Obsolete.

Loutish, lŏŏt'ĭsh. a. Clownish; bumpkinly.

Loutishly, lŏŏt'ĭsh-lē. ad. With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

Low, lō. a. (324). Not high; not rising far upwards; not elevated in situation; descending far downwards, deep; not swelling high, shallow, used of water; not of high price; not loud, not noisy; late in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depressed; abject; dishonourable; not sublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumstances.

Low, lō. ad. Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depression of the voice; in a state of subjection.

To Low, lŏŏ, or lō. v. n. To bellow as a cow.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay, pronounce this word in the last manner; but Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, in the first: and that this is the true pronunciation there is little doubt; not only as it is the more general sound of the diphthong (323), but as it is more expressive of the thing signified. The other sound is, in my opinion, a novelty, and ought to be exploded. Without laying much stress on Dryden's rhyme, it seems to confirm this opinion.

"Fair Iö graced his shield; but Iö now,
"With horns exalted stands, and seems to
"*low*."

Lowbell, lō'bĕl. s. A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

To Lower, lō'ŭr. v. a. (98). To bring low, to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen, to make less in price or value.

To Lower, lō'ŭr. v. n. To grow less, to fall, to sink.

To Lower, lŏŏ'ŭr. v. n. (323). To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look sullen.

☞ Whether this word comes from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance, or from the English word *lower*, signifying to look *low*, as the sky seems to do when it is heavy and thick with clouds, (which is the much more probable derivation;) it certainly cries aloud for a different spelling from *lower*, to make low. For the reasons, see the words *Flower* and *Flour*; *Bowl* and *Form*.

Lower, lŏŏ'ŭr. s. Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look.

Loweringly, lŏŏr'ĭng-lē. ad. With cloudiness, gloomily.

Lowermost, lō'ŭr-mōst. a. Lowest.

Lowland, lō'lănd. s. The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills.

Lowlily, lō'lē-lē. ad. Humbly, meanly.

Lowliness, lō'lē-nĕs. s. Humility; meanness, abject depression.

Lowly, lō'lē. a. Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not sublime.

Lown, lŏŏn. s. A scoundrel, a rascal, a stupid fellow. Properly *Loon*. Used chiefly in Scotland.

Lowness, lō'nĕs. s. Absence of height; meanness of condition; want of rank; want of sublimity; submissiveness: depression; dejection.

To Lowt, lŏŏt. v. a. To overpower. Obsolete.

Lowthoughted, lō-*th*awt'ĕd. a. Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean in sentiments, narrow-minded.

Lowspirited, lō-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd. a. Dejected, depressed, not lively.

Loxodromick, lŏk-sō-drŏm'ĭk. s. Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb.

Loyal, lŏĕ'ăl. a. (88) (329). Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

Loyalist, lŏĕ'ăl-lĭst. s. One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

Loyally, lŏĕ'ăl-lē. ad. With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.

Loyalty, lŏĕ'ăl-tē. s. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.

Lozenge, lŏz'zĕnje. s. A rhomb; the form of the shield in a single lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted; a cake of preserved fruit.

Lu, lŏŏ. s. A game at cards.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

LUBBARD, lŭb'bŭrd. s. (88). A lazy sturdy fellow.

LUBBER, lŭb'bŭr. s. (98). A sturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

LUBBERLY, lŭb'bŭr-lė. a. Lazy and bulky.

LUBBERLY, lŭb'bŭr-lė. ad. Awkwardly, clumsily.

To LUBRICATE, lū'brė-kāte. v. a. To make smooth or slippery.

To LUBRICITATE, lū-brĭs'sė-tāte. v. a. To smooth, to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, lū-brĭs'sė-tė. s. Slipperiness, smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, slipperiness, instability, wantonness, lewdness.

LUBRICK, lū'brĭk. a. Slippery, smooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUBRICOUS, lū'brė-kŭs. a. Slippery, smooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFICATION, lū-brė-fė-kā'shŭn. s. The act of smoothing.

LUBRIFACTION, lū-brė-făk'shŭn. s. The act of lubricating or smoothing.

LUCE, lūse. s. A pike full grown.

LUCENT, lū'sĕnt. a. Shining, bright, splendid.

LUCERNE, lū'sĕrn. s. A kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, lū'sĭd. a. Bright, glittering; pellucid, transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness.

LUCIDITY, lū-sĭd'ė-tė. s. Splendour, brightness.

LUCIFEROUS, lū-sĭf'fėr-ŭs. a. (518). Giving light, affording means of discovery.

LUCIFICK, lū-sĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Making light, producing light.

LUCK, lŭk. s. Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, lŭk'kė-lė. ad. Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lŭk'kė-nĕs. s. Good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, lŭk'lĕs. a. Unfortunately, unhappy.

LUCKY, lŭk'kė. a. Fortunate, happy by chance.

LUCRATIVE, lū'krā-tĭv. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRE, lū'kŭr. s. (416). Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lū-krĭf'fėr-ŭs. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lū-krĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Producing gain, profit.

LUCTATION, lŭk-tā'shŭn. s. Struggle, effort, contest.

To LUCUBRATE, lū'kŭ-brāte. (503). To watch, to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, lū-kŭ-brā'shŭn. s. (533). Study by candle-light, any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lū'kŭ-brā-tŭr-ė. a. Composed by candle-light.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK (512).

LUCULENT, lū'kū-lĕnt. a. (503). Clear, transparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lū'dė-krŭs. a. Burlesque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lū'dė-krŭs-lė. ad. Sportively, in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lū'dė-krŭs-nĕs. s. Burlesque, sportiveness.

LUDIFICATION, lū-dė-fė-kā'shŭn. s. The act of mocking.

To LUFF, lŭf. v. n. To keep close to the wind. Sea term.

To LUG, lŭg. v. a. To hail or drag, to pull with violence; To lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque language.

To LUG, lŭg. v. n. To lag, to come heavily.

LUG, lŭg. s. A kind of small fish; in Scotland, an ear; a land measure, a pole or perch.

LUGGAGE, lŭg'gĭdje. s. (90). Any thing cumbrous and unwieldly.

LUGUBRIOUS. lū-gū'brė-ŭs. a. Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lūke'wārm. a. Moderately, or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lūke'wārm-lė. ad. With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lūke'wārm-nĕs. s. Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To LULL, lŭl. v. a. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

LULLABY, lŭl'lā-bī. s. A song to still babes.

LUMBAGO, lŭm-bā'gō. s. Lumbago are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.

☞ This word is often pronounced with the Italian sound of *a*, as heard in *father*; but this mode of pronouncing the accented *a*, in words from the Latin, has been long and justly exploded.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

LUMBER, lŭm'bŭr. s. (98). Any thing useless or cumbersome; staves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffick between the West-India islands and continent of North America.

To LUMBER, lŭm'bŭr. v. a. To heap like useless goods irregularly.

To LUMBER, lŭm'bŭr. v. n. To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, lū'mĕ-nā-rē. s. Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lū-mĕ-nā'shŭn. s. Emission of light.

LUMINOUS, lū'mĕ-nŭs. a. (503). Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, lŭmp. s. A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole together, the gross.

To LUMP, lŭmp. v. a. To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

LUMPFISH, lŭmp'fĭsh. s. A sort of fish.

LUMPING, lŭmp'ĭng. a. (410). Large, heavy, great.

LUMPISH, lŭmp'pĭsh. a. Heavy, gross, dull, unactive.

LUMPISHLY, lŭmp'pĭsh-lē. ad. With heaviness, with stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, lŭmp'ĭsh-nĕs. s. Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY, lŭmp'ē. a. Full of lumps, full of compact masses.

LUNACY, lū'nā-sē. s. A kind of madness influenced by the moon.

LUNAR, lū'nŭr. (88). } a. Relating
LUNARY, lū'nŭr-ē. } to the moon, under the dominion of the moon.

LUNATED, lū'nā-tĕd. a. Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lū'nā-tĭk. a. (509). Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

LUNATICK, lū'nā-tĭk. s. A madman.

LUNATION, lū-nā'shŭn. s. The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lŭnsh. } s. As much
LUNCHEON, lŭn'shŭn. } food as one's hand can hold.

LUNE, lūne. s. Any thing in the shape of a half moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lū-nĕt'. A small half moon.

LUNGS, lŭngz. s. The lights, the organs of respiration.

LUNGED, lŭng'd. a. (359). Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lŭng'grōne. a. The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast, such are lung-grown.

LUNGWORT, lŭng'wŭrt. s. A plant.

LUNISOLAR, lū-nĕ-sō'lŭr. a. (88). Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUPINE, lū'pĭn. s. (140). A kind of pulse.

LURCH, lŭrtsh. s. A forlorn or deserted condition; a term at cards.

To LURCH, lŭrtsh. v. a. To win two games instead of one at cards; to defeat, to disappoint; to filch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lŭrtsh'ŭr. s. (98). One that watches to steal, or to betray, or entrap.

LURE, lūre. s. Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promises advantage.

LURID, lū'rĭd. a. Gloomy, dismal.

To LURK, lŭrk. v. n. To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie close.

LURKER, lŭrk'ŭr. s. (98). A thief that lies in wait.

LURKING-PLACE, lŭrk'ĭng-plāse. s. Hiding place, secret place.

LUSCIOUS, lŭsh'ŭs. a. (357). Sweet, so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; pleasing, delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, lŭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. With a great degree of sweetness.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lŭsh'ŭs-nĕs. s. Immoderate sweetness.

LUSERN, lū'zĕrn. s. A lynx.

LUSERNE, lū'zĕrn. s. [A corrected spelling from the French] Lucerne, a kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUSH, lŭsh. a. Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. Obsolete

LUSORIOUS, lū-sō'rē-ŭs. a. Used in play, sportive.

LUSORY, lū'sŭr-ē. a. Used in play.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

LUST, lŭst. s. Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.

To LUST, lŭst. v. n. To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to list, to like; to have irregular dispositions.

LUSTFUL, lŭst'fŭl. a. Libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

LUSTFULLY, lŭst'fŭl-é. ad. With sensual concupiscence.

LUSTFULNESS, lŭst'fŭl-nés. s. Libidinousness.

LUSTIHED, lŭs'tè-hĕd. } s. Vigour,
LUSTIHOOD, lŭs'tè-hŭd. } sprightliness, corporeal ability.

LUSTILY, lŭs'tè-lé. ad. Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

LUSTINESS, lŭs'tè-nés. s. Stoutness, sturdiness, strength, vigour of body.

LUSTRAL, lŭs'trăl. a. Used in purification.

LUSTRATION, lŭs-trā'shŭn. s. Purification by water.

LUSTRE, lŭs'tŭr. s. (416). Brightness, splendour, glitter; a sconce with lights; eminence, renown; the space of five years.

LUSTRING, lŭs'string. s. A shining silk.—See LUTESTRING.

LUSTROUS, lŭs'trŭs. a. Bright, shining, luminous.

LUSTWORT, lŭst'wŭrt. s. An herb.

LUSTY, lŭs'tè. a. Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.

LUTANIST, lū'tăn-ist. s. One who plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS, lū-tā'rè-ŭs. a. Living in mud, of the colour of mud.

LUTE, lūte. s. A stringed instrument of musick; a composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

To LUTE, lūte. v. a. To close with lute or chemist's clay.

LUTESTRING, lūte'string. s. Lustring, a shining silk.

☞ This corruption of *Lutestring* for *Lustring* seems beyond recovery, and must be ranked with *Asparagus*, *Cucumber*, &c. which see.

LUTULENT, lū'tshŭ-lĕnt. a. (461) (503). Muddy, turbid.

To LUX, lŭks.
To LUXATE, lŭks'āte. } v. a. To put out of joint, to disjoint.

LUXATION, lŭks-ā'shŭn. s. The act of disjointing; any thing disjointed.

LUXE, lŭks. s. A French word.—Luxury, voluptuousness.

LUXURIANCE, lŭg-zū'rè-ânse. } s.
LUXURIANCY, lŭg-zū'rè-ân-sé. } (479). Exuberance, abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

LUXURIANT, lŭg-zū'rè-ânt. a. (479). Exuberant, superfluous, plenteous.

To LUXURIATE, lŭg-zū'rè-āte. v. n. To grow exuberantly, to shoot with superfluous plenty.

LUXURIOUS, lŭg-zū'rè-ŭs. a. Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, exuberant.

LUXURIOUSLY, lŭg-zū'rè-ŭs-lé. ad. Deliciously, voluptuously.

LUXURY, lŭk'shŭ-ré. s. Voluptuousness, addictedness to pleasure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.

☞ For an investigation of the true pronunciation of this and the preceding words, see Principles, No. 479.

LYCANTHROPY, lī-kăn'*th*rŏ-pé. s. A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

LYING, lī'ing. (410). The active participle of Lie.

LYMPH, limf. s. Water, transparent colourless liquor.

LYMPHATICK, lim-făt'ik. s. (509). A vessel conveying the lymph.

LYMPHATICK, lim-făt'ik. a. Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.

LYNX, lingks. s. (408). A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

LYRE, lire. s. A harp, a musical instrument.

LYRICAL, lir'rè-kăl. }
LYRICK, lir'rik. } a. Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

LYRIST, lī'rist. s. (544). A musician who plays upon the harp.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MACAROONE, māk-ā-rōōn'. s. A coarse, rude, low fellow, whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACAW-TREE, mā-kāw'trēē. s. A species of the palm-tree.

MACAW, mā-kāw'. s. A bird in the West Indies.

MACE, māse. s. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice. The nutmeg is enclosed in a three-fold covering, of which the second is Mace.

MACEBEARER, māse'bāre-ŭr. s. One who carries the Mace.

To MACERATE, mās'sĕr-āte. v. a. To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to harass with corporal hardships; to steep almost to solution, either with or without heat.

MACERATION, mās-sĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of wasting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardship; Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHINAL, mā-kī'nāl. a. (353). Relating to machines.

To MACHINATE, māk'kĕ-nāte. v. a. To plan, to contrive.

MACHINATION, māk-kĕ-nā'shŭn. s. Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.

MACHINE, mā-shēēn'. s. (112). Any complicated piece of workmanship; an engine; supernatural agency in poems.

MACHINERY, mā-shēēn'ĕr-ē. s. (112). Enginery, complicated workmanship; the Machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

MACHINIST, mā-shēēn'ĭst. s. A constructor of engines or machines.

☞ Some minor critics of the lowest form pronounce the first syllable of this word as in *Machinal*, *Machination*, &c. with the first syllable as if spelled *mack*; but this arises from an ignorance of their respective etymologies; the former words are derived from the Latin; and *Machinist* is a formation of our own from the French word *Machine*.

MACKEREL, māk'kĕr-ĕl. s. A sea-

MACKEREL-GALE, māk'kĕr-ĕl-gāle. s. A strong breeze.

MACROCOSM, mā'krō-kŏzm. s. The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION, māk-tā'shŭn. s. The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA, māk'kū-lā. s. A spot.—See LAMINA.

To MACULATE, māk'kū-lāte. v. a. To stain, to spot.

MACULATION, māk-kū-lā'shŭn. s. Stain, spot, taint.

MACULE, māk'ūle. s. A spot or stain. See ANIMALCULE.

MAD, mād. a. Disordered in the mind; distracted; overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire; enraged, furious.

To MAD, mād. v. a. To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.

To MAD, mād. v. n. To be mad, to be furious.

MADAM, mād'ŭm. s. (88). The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN, mād'brāne. } a. Dis-
MADBRAINED, mād'brān'd. } ordered in the mind, hot-headed.

MADCAP, mād'kāp. s. A madman; a wild hot-brained fellow.

To MADDEN, mād'd'n. v. n. (103). To become mad, to act as mad.

To MADDEN, mād'd'n. v. a. To make mad.

MADDER, mād'dŭr. s. (98). A plant.

MADE, māde. Participle preterit of Make (75).

MADEFACTION, mād-dĕ-fāk'shŭn. s. The act of making wet.

To MADEFY, mād'dĕ-fī. v. a. To moisten, to make wet.

MADHOUSE, mād'hŏŭse. s. A house where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY, mād'lē. ad. Without understanding.

MADMAN, mād'mān. s. (88). A man deprived of his understanding.

MADNESS, mād'nĕs. s. Distraction; fury, wildness, rage.

MADRIGAL, mād'drĕ-gāl. s. A pastoral song.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

MADWORT, mâd'wûrt. s. An herb.

MAGAZINE, mâg-gâ-zêên'. s. (112). A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions; of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet.

MAGGOT, mâg'gŭt. s. (166). A small grub which turns into a fly; whimsy, caprice, odd fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, mâg'gŭt-tè-nês. s. The state of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY, mâg'gŭt-è. ad. Full of maggots; capricious, whimsical.

MAGICAL, mâd'jè-kâl. a. Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers.

MAGICALLY, mâd'jè-kâl-è. ad. According to the rites of magick.

MAGICK, mâd'jik. s. (544). The art of putting in action the power of spirits; the secret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK, mâd'jik. a. Incantating; necromantick.

MAGICIAN, mâ-jish'ân. s. (88). One skilled in magick, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL, mâd-jîs-tè'rè-âl. a. Such as suits a master; lofty, arrogant, despotick; chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistery.

MAGISTERIALLY, mâd-jîs-tè'rè-âl-è. ad. Arrogantly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, mâd-jîs-tè'rè-âl-nês. Haughtiness.

MAGISTERY, mâd'jîs-tèr-è. s. A term in chemistry.

MAGISTRACY, mâd'jîs-trâ-sè. s. Office or dignity of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATE, mâd'jîs-trâte. s. (91). A man publickly invested with authority, a governor.

MAGNANIMITY, mâg-nâ-nîm'è-tè. s. Greatness of mind, elevation of soul.

MAGNANIMOUS, mâg-nân'è-mŭs. a. Great of mind, elevated in sentiment.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, mâg-nân'è-mŭs-lè. ad. With greatness of mind.

MAGNET, mâg'nêt. s. The loadstone, the stone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, mâg-nêt'tè-kâl. } a.
MAGNETICK, mâg-nêt'tik. (509). }
Relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things distant.

MAGNETISM, mâg'nêt-îzm. s. Power of the loadstone, power of attraction.

MAGNIFIABLE, mâg'nè-fi-â-bl. a. (183). To be extolled or praised. Unusual.

MAGNIFICAL, mâg-nîf'fè-kâl. } a.
MAGNIFICK, mâg-nîf'fik. (509). }
Illustrious, grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, mâg-nîf'fè-sênse. s. Grandeur of appearance, splendour.

MAGNIFICENT, mâg-nîf'fè-sênt. a. Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to show.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mâg-nîf'fè-sênt-lè. ad. Pompously, splendidly.

MAGNIFICO, mâg-nîf'fè-kŏ. s. A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFIER, mâg'nè-fi-ûr. s. (98). One that praises extravagantly; a glass that increases the bulk of any object.

To MAGNIFY, mâg'nè-fi. a. (183). To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNITUDE, mâg'nè-tûde. s. Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, mâg'pi. s. A bird sometimes taught to talk.

MAHOGANY, mâ-hŏg'â-nè. s. A solid wood which grows in America.

MAID, mâde. (202). }
MAIDEN, mâ'd'n. (103). } s. An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female.

MAID, mâde. s. A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN, mâ'd'n. a. (103). Consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, mâ'd'n-hâre. A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, mâ'd'n-hêd. }
MAIDENHOOD, mâ'd'n-hŭd. } s. Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncontaminated state.

MAIDENLIP, mâ'd'n-lip. s. An herb.

MAIDENLY, mâ'd'n-lè. a. Like a maid, gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

MAIDHOOD, mâde'hŭd. s. Virginity. Not used.

MAIDMARIAN, mâde-mâre'yân. s. A kind of dance.

MAIDSERVANT, mâde-sêr'vânt. s. A female servant.

MAJESTICAL, mâ-jês'tè-kâl. }
MAJESTICK, mâ-jês'tik. (509). } a.
August, having dignity; stately, pompous, sublime.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fâll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MAJESTICALLY, mâ-jĕs'tĕ-kăl-ē. ad. With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, măd'jĕs-tē. s. Dignity, grandeur; power, sovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, māle. s. (202). A coat of steel network, worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag.

To MAIL, māle. v. a. To arm defensively, to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, māme. v. a. To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb.

MAIM, māme. s. Privation of some essential part, lameness produced by a wound or amputation; injury, mischief; essential defect.

MAIN, māne. a. (202). Principal, chief; violent, strong; gross, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, māne. s. The gross, the bulk; the sum, the whole; the ocean; violence, force; a hand at dice; the Continent.

MAINLAND, māne-lănd'. s. The Continent.

MAINLY, māne'lē. ad. Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, māne'măst. s. The chief or middle mast.

MAINPRISE, māne'prize. s. Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance.

MAINSAIL, māne'sāle. s. The sail of a mainmast.

MAINSHEET, māne'shēēt. s. The sheet or sail of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, māne'yārd. s. The yard of the mainmast.

To MAINTAIN, mĕn-tāne'. v. a. To preserve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to support the expence of; to support with the convenience of life.

To MAINTAIN, mĕn-tāne'. v. a. To support by argument, to assert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, mĕn-tāne'ă-bl. a. Defensible, justifiable

MAINTAINER, mĕn-tāne'ŭr. s. Supporter, cherisher.

MAINTENANCE, mĕn'tĕn-ănse. s. Supply of the necessaries of life; support, protection; continuance, security from failure.

MAINTOP, māne-tŏp'. s. The top of the mainmast.

MAJOR, mā'jŭr. a. (166). Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, mā'jŭr. s. The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality; Major-general, the general officer of the second rank; Major-domo, one who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

MAJORATION, mād-jō-rā'shŭn. s. Increase, enlargement.

MAJORITY, mă-jŏr'ĕ-tē. s. The state of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.

MAIZE, māze. s. Indian wheat.

To MAKE, māke. v. a. To create; to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cause; to perform, to use; to bring into any state or condition; to form; to hold, to keep; to establish in riches or happiness; to suffer, to incur; to commit, to compel, to force, to constrain; to intend; to raise as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to represent; to constitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; to Make away, to kill, to destroy; to transfer; to Make account, to reckon, to believe; to Make account of, to esteem, to regard; to Make free with, to treat without ceremony; to Make good, to maintain, to justify; to fulfil, to accomplish; to Make light of, to consider as of no consequence; to Make love, to court, to play the gallant; to Make merry, to feast, to partake of an entertainment; to Make much of, to cherish, to foster; to Make of, what to Make of, is, how to understand; to Make of, to produce from, to effect; to consider, to account, to esteem; to Make over, to settle in the hands of trustees, to transfer; to Make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's self; to prove, to evince; to Make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession; to Make up, to get together; to reconcile, to repair; to compose as of ingredients; to supply, to repair; to clear; to accomplish, to conclude, to construct.

To MAKE, māke. v. n. To tend, to travel, to go any way, to rush; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cause; to concur; to show, to appear, to carry appearance; to Make away with, to destroy, to kill; to Make for, to advantage, to favour; to Make up, to compensate, to be instead.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*thin*, THIS.

MAKE, māke. s. Form, structure.

MAKEBATE, māke'bāte. s. Breeder of quarrels.

MAKER, mā'kŭr. s. (98). The Creator; one who makes any thing; one who sets any thing in its proper state.

MAKEPEACE, māke'pēse. s. Peacemaker; reconciler.

MAKEWEIGHT, māke'wāte. s. Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALADY, măl'ă-dē. s. A disease, a distemper, a disorder of body, sickness.

MALANDERS, măl'ăn-dŭrz. s. A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MALAPERT, măl'ă-pĕrt. a. Saucy, quick with impudence.

MALAPERTNESS, măl'ă-pĕrt-nĕs. s. Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence, sauciness.

MALAPERTLY, măl'ă-pĕrt-lē. ad. Impudently, saucily.

MALE, māle. a. Of the sex that begets young, not female.

MALE, māle. s. The he of any species.

MALE, māle. In composition, signifies Ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION, māle-ăd-min-nis-trā'shŭn. s. Bad management of affairs.

☞ I have given the first syllable of this and the succeeding words, compounded of *male*, the long sound of *a*, because I look upon *male* as a prefix not alterable in its sound in words of our own composition, any more than *arch*, *fore*, *mis*, *pre*, or *vice*; *arch* and *fore* are used separately as adjectives, which is not the case with *male*; but *mis*, *pre*, and *vice*, are never used out of composition, and are therefore exactly under the same predicament. *Dis* not being a prefix of our own which we can apply to words at pleasure, alters the sound of *s* according to the presence or absence of the accent, or the nature of the accent, or the nature of the succeeding consonants (see DIS); but *mis* being applicable to any words, never alters the sound of *s* (426). *Pre*, when prefixed to words of our own, as *pre-conceived*, *pre-supposed*, &c. never shortens the vowel (530) (531) (532); and *vice* in *vice-president*, *vice-admiral*, &c. might as well be changed into *vis-president*, and *vis-admiral*, as *malecontent* and *malepractice* into *malcontent* and *malpractice*. But though all our Pronouncing Dictionaries adopt the short sound of *a*, and some even leave out the *e*, yet as analogy is so decidedly in favour of the long sound, and custom is not quite unanimous, the long sound ought certainly to have the preference with all who aim at correctness and consistency. W. Johnston is the only one who adopts this pronunciation; and Barclay, by putting a hyphen after *male*, seems to favour it. If custom has decided in favour of the short sound of *a*, the *e* ought to be omitted in writing, and then the spelling and sound would not be at variance; but as this would lead to incurable evils in language, the pronunciation ought rather to conform to the orthography.

MALECONTENT, māle'kŏn-tĕnt. s. } MALECONTENTED, māle-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd. a. } Discontented, dissatisfied.

MALECONTENTEDLY, māle-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-lē. ad. With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, māle-kŏn-tĕn'tĕd-nĕs. s. Discontentedness, want of affection to government.

MALEDICTION, măl-lē-dĭk'shŭn. s. Curse, execration, denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, măl-lē-făk'shŭn. s. A crime, an offence.

MALEFACTOR, măl-lē-făk'tŭr. s. An offender against law, a criminal.

MALEFICK, măl-lĕf'fĭk. a. (509). Mischievous, hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE, māle-prăk'tĭs. s. Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, mă-lĕv'vō-lĕnse. s. Ill will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

MALEVOLENT, mă-lĕv'vō-lĕnt. a. Ill-disposed towards others.

MALEVOLENTLY, mă-lĕv'vō-lĕnt-lē. ad. Malignly, malignantly.

MALICE, măl'lĭs. s. (140). Deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one, desire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, mă-lĭsh'ŭs. a. Ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.

MALICIOUSLY, mă-lĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. With malignity, with intention of mischief.

MALICIOUSNESS, mă-lĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. s. Malice, intention of mischief to another.

MALIGN, mă-līne'. a. (385). Unfavourable, ill-disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.

TO MALIGN, mă-līne'. v. a. To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

MALIGNANCY, mā-lĭg'nān-sē. s. Malevolence, malice, destructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, mā-lĭg'nānt. a. Envious, malicious; hostile to life, as malignant fevers.

MALIGNANT, mā-lĭg'nānt. s. A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed; it was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY, mā-lĭg'nānt-lē. ad. With ill intention, maliciously, mischievously.

MALIGNER, mā-līne'ŭr. s. (386). One who regards another with ill-will; sarcastical censurer.

MALIGNITY, mā-lĭg'nē-tē. s. Malice; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

MALIGNLY, mā-līne'lē. ad. Enviously, with ill-will.

MALKIN, mâw'kĭn. s. A dirty wench.

MALL, mâl. s. A stroke, a blow. Obsolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

☞ This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to *a* before double *l* in the same syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *Mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *Pellmell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pêle mêle*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere maleo*, to strike with a mallet. That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt, from the rhymes to it:

"————With mighty *mall*
"The monster merciless him made to fall."
Spencer.

"And give that reverend head a *mall*
"Or two or three against a wall."
Hudibras.

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *mall*; and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.—See Principles, No. 85.

MALLARD, măl'lărd. s. (88). The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, măl-lē-ă-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, măl'lē-ă-bl. a. (113). Capable of being spread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, măl'lē-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Quality of enduring the hammer.

To MALLEATE, măl'lē-āte. v. a. To hammer.

MALLET, măl'lĭt. s. (99). A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, măl'lōze. s. A plant.

MALMSEY, mâm'zē. s. (401). A sort of grape: a kind of wine.

MALT, mâlt. s. (79). Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MALTDUST, mâlt'dŭst. s. The dust of malt.

MALTFLOOR, mâlt'flōre. s. A floor to dry malt.

To MALT, mâlt. v. n. To make malt, to be made malt.

MALTHORSE, mâlt'hôrse. s. A dull dolt. Obsolete.

MALTMAN, mâlt'mân. (88). } s. One
MALTSTER, mâlt'stŭr. } who makes malt.

MALVACEOUS, măl-vā'shŭs. a. Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, măl-vĕr-sā'shŭn. s. Bad shifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, mâm-mâ'. s. (77). The fond word for mother.

MAMMET, mâm'mĭt. s. (99). A puppet, a figure dressed up.

MAMMIFORM, mâm'mē-fôrm. a. Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY, mâm'mĭl-lâ-rē. a. Belonging to the paps or dugs.

☞ I have departed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Dr. Johnson, in the accentuation of this word, and agree with Mr. Nares and Bailey in placing the stress upon the first syllable of this and similar words, and as Dr. Johnson himself has done on *Axillary*, *Maxillary*, *Papillary*, and *Capillary*, and as all our orthoepists but Dr. Kenrick on *Miscellany*.—See ACADEMY.

MAMMOCK, mâm'mŭk. s. (166). A large shapeless piece.

To MAMMOCK, mâm'mŭk. v. a. To tear, to pull to pieces.

MAMMON, mâm'mŭn. s. (166). Riches.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb; bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

MAN, măn. s. (81). Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one; One of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at chess or draughts; Man of war, a ship of war.

To MAN, măn. v. a. To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.

MANACLES, măn'nâ-klz. s. (405). Chain for the hands.

To MANACLE, măn'nâ-kl. v. a. To chain the hands, to shackle.

To MANAGE, măd'idje. v. a. (90). To conduct, to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.

To MANAGE, măn'idje. v. n. (90). To superintend affairs, to transact.

MANAGE, măn'idje. s. Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, măn'idje-â-bl. a. Easy in the use; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS, măn'idje-â-bl-nĕs. s. Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, măn'idje-mĕnt. s. Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.

MANAGER, măn'idje-ûr. s. (98). One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband.

MANAGERY, măn'idje-rė. s. Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.

MANATION, mâ-nâ'shŭn. s. The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHET, măntsh'it. s. (99). A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, măntsh-in-ēēl'. s. A large tree, a native of the West Indies.

☞ I do not hesitate to place the accent on the last syllable of this word, as this stress, not only its form, but the best usage, seems to require. Dr. Johnson and other orthoepists place the accent in the same manner, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who places it on the first syllable.

To MANCIPATE, măn'sė-pâte. v. a. To enslave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, măn-sė-pâ'shŭn. s. Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MANCIPLE, măn'sė-pl. s. (405). The steward of a community, the purveyor.

MANDAMUS, măn'dâ'mŭs. s. A writ from the court of King's Bench.

MANDARIN, măn-dâ-rēēn'. s. (112). A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

☞ Dr. Johnson, and the other Lexicographers after him, spell this word without the final *e*. It may be observed, that most of these names from the East came to us by missionaries, and the first accounts we have of these countries are from the French.

MANDATARY, măn'dâ-târ-ė. s. (512). He to whom the Pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a Mandate for his benefice.

MANDATE, măn'dâte. s. (91). Command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.

MANDATORY, măn'dâ-tŭr-ė. a. (512). Preceptive, directory.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

MANDIBLE, măn'dė-bl. s. (405). The jaw, the instrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, măn-dĭb'bŭ-lâr. a. Belonging to the jaw.

MANDRAKE, măn'drâke. s. The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

To MANDUCATE, măn'dŭ-kâte. v. a. To chew, to eat.

MANDUCATION, măn-dŭ-kâ'shŭn. s. Eating, chewing.

MANE, mâne. s. The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MANEATER, măn'ēte-ûr. s. A cannibal, an anthropophagite.

MANED, mân'd. a. (359). Having a mane.

MANES, mâ'nēz. s. Ghost, shade. See MILLEPEDES.

MANFUL, măn'fŭl. a. Bold, stout, daring.

MANFULLY, măn'fŭl-ė. ad. Boldly, stoutly.

MANFULNESS, măn'fŭl-nĕs. s. Stoutness, boldness.

MANGE, mânje. s. The itch or scab in cattle.

MANGER, mâne'jŭr. s. (542). The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.—See CHANGE.

MANGINESS, mâne'jė-nĕs. s. Scabbiness, infection with the mange.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pin;—

To MANGLE, măng'gl. v. a. (405). To lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal, or butcher.

MANGLER, măng'gl-ŭr. s. A hacker, one that destroys bunglingly.

MANGO, măn'gō. s. A fruit of the isle of Java, pickled.

MANGY, mān'jē. a. Infected with the mange, scabby.

MANHATER, măn'hāte-ŭr. s. Misanthrope, one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, măn'hŭd. s. Human nature; virility, not womanhood; virility, not childhood; courage, fortitude.

MANIAC, mā'nē-āk. (505). } a.
MANIACAL, mā-nī'ā-kăl. (506). } Raging with madness.

MANIFEST, măn'nē-fĕst. a. Plain, open, not concealed; detected.

To MANIFEST, măn'nē-fĕst. v. a. To make appear; to show plainly, to discover.

MANIFESTATION, măn-nē-fĕs-tā'shŭn. s. Discovery, publication.

MANIFESTABLE, măn-nē-fĕs'tā-bl. a. Easy to be made evident.

MANIFESTLY, măn'nē-fĕst-lē. ad. Clearly, evidently.

MANIFESTNESS, măn'nē-fĕst-nĕs. s. Perspicuity, clear evidence.

MANIFESTO, măn'nē-fĕs-tō. s. Publick protestation, a declaration in form.

MANIFOLD, măn'nē-fōld. a. Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

MANIFOLDLY, măn'nē-fōld-lē. ad. In a manifold manner.

MANIKIN, măn'ē-kĭn. s. A little man.

MANIPLE, măn'ē-pl. s. (405). A handful; a small band of soldiers.

MANIPULAR, mă-nĭp'pū-lăr. a. Relating to a maniple.

MANKILLER, măn'kĭl-ŭr. s. (98). Murderer.

MANKIND, măn-kīnd'. s. The race or species of human beings.—See GUARD.

☞ This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and is even marked so by Dr. Ash. Milton, with his usual license, sometimes places the accent in this manner——

"——where he might likeliest find
"The only two of *mankind*, but in them
"The whole included race his purpos'd prey."

But Pope, in this particular, is a better guide, both in prose and verse:

"The proper study of *mankind* is man."

Essay on Man.

It may be asked, indeed, why *mankind* should not have the accent on the first syllable as well as *womankind*; it may be answered, so it has when it is to distinguish it from *womankind*; but when it is used absolutely, it includes *womankind*; and to avoid the distinction which an accent on the first syllable would imply, it very properly throws the accent on the general and not on the specific part of the word.

MANLIKE, măn'like. a. Having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.

MANLESS, măn'lĕs. a. Without men, not manned.

MANLINESS, măn'lē-nĕs. s. Dignity, bravery, stoutness.

MANLY, măn'lē. a. Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, stout.

MANNA, măn'nā. s. A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness; a kind of gum, a gentle purgative.

MANNER, măn'nŭr. s. (418). Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; mien, cast of look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, studied civility.

MANNERLINESS, măn'nŭr-lē-nĕs. s. Civility, ceremonious complaisance.

MANNERLY, măn'nŭr-lē. a. Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.

MANNERLY, măn'nŭr-lē. ad. Civilly, without rudeness.

MANNIKIN, măn'nē-kĭn. s. A little man, a dwarf.

MANNISH, măn'nish. a. Having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine, impudent.

MANOEUVRE, măn'ō-vŭr. s. An attempt, out of the common course of action, to relieve ourselves, or annoy our adversary; and generally used in maritime affairs.

☞ This word, though current in conversation, and really useful, is in no Dictionary I have met with. The triphthong *eu* has no correspondent sound in our language, and I have given it what I thought the nearest to it; but as the word seems to be universally adopted, it ought to be anglicised, and may be safely pronounced as I have marked it, by those who cannot give it the exact French sound.

MANOR, măn'nŭr. s. (418). Manor signifies in common law, a rule or govern-

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ment which a man hath over such as hold land within his see.

MANSION, mân'shŭn. s. Place of residence, abode, house.

MANSLAUGHTER, mân'slâw-tûr. s. Murder, destruction of the human species; in law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSLAYER, mân'slâ-ûr. s. Murderer, one that has killed another.

MANSUETE, mân'swēte. a. Tame, gentle, not ferocious.

MANSUETUDE, mân'swē-tūde. s. (334). Tameness, gentleness.

MANTEL, mân't'l. s. (103). Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, mân-tē-lēt'. s. A small cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of moveable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them.

MANTIGER, mân-tī'gŭr. s. (98). A a large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, mân'tl. s. (405). A kind of cloak or garment.

To MANTLE, mân'tl. v. a. To cloak, to cover.

To MANTLE, mân'tl. v. n. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to gather any thing on the surface, to froth; to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation.

MANTUA, mân'tshŭ-â. s. (333). A lady's gown.

☞ Dr. Johnson says this word was probably corrupted from the French *manteau*: and Mr. Elphinston, in his zeal for an homophonous orthography, as it may be called, says, "*Manteau*, not *Mantua*, having given title to the silk, the maker of "*mantoes*, or *mantows*, will have the honour of leading the fashions at the court "of truth, when, under so glorious patronage, she announces herself a *Mantoe-maker*, or *Mantowmaker*. *Paduasoy* is a "similar falsification of *Podesoy*, the English offspring of the French *Poudèsoie*. "The Italian cities are much obliged to "affectation for having so long complimented them at her own expence. Guided by etymology, she had no business "with the sound; and a stranger to analogy was not likely to know, that a *mantel*, *mantoè*, or *cloke*, was probably the "first silken task of the English *Mantoe-maker*."

MANTUAMAKER, mân'tŭ-mâ-kûr. s. (333). One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, mân'ŭ-âl. a. Performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MANUAL, mân'ŭ-âl. s. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

MANUDUCTION, mân-nŭ-dŭk'shŭn. s. Guidance by the hand.

MANUFACTURE, mân-nŭ-fâk'tshŭre. s. (461). The practice of making any piece of workmanship; any thing made by art.

To MANUFACTURE, mân-nŭ-fâk'tshŭre. v. a. (463). To mark by art and labour, to form by workmanship.

MANUFACTURER, mân-nŭ-fâk'tshŭ-rûr. s. A workman, an artificer.

To MANUMISE, mân'nŭ-mize. v. a. To set free, to dismiss from slavery.

MANUMISSION, mân-nŭ-mish'ŭn. s. The act of giving liberty to slaves.

To MANUMIT, mân-nŭ-mĭt'. v. a. To release from slavery.

MANURABLE, mâ-nū'râ-bl. a. (405). Capable of cultivation.

MANURANCE, mâ-nū'rânse. s. Agriculture, cultivation.

To MANURE, mâ-nūre'. v. a. To cultivate by mutual labour; to dung, to fatten with composts.

MANURE, mâ-nūre'. s. Soil to be laid on lands.

MANUREMENT, mâ-nūre'mĕnt. s. Cultivation, improvement.

MANURER, mâ-nū'rûr. s. (98). He who manures land, a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, mân'ŭ-skrĭpt. s. A book written, not printed.

MANY, mĕn'nē. a. (89). Consisting of a great number, numerous.

MANYCOLOURED, mĕn'nē-kŭl-lŭr'd. a. Having many colours.

MANYCORNERED, mĕn'nē-kŏr-nûr'd. a. Polygonal, having many corners.

MANYHEADED, mĕn'nē-hĕd-dĕd. a. Having many heads.

MANYLANGUAGED, mĕn-nē-lăng'gwĭdj'd. a. Having many languages.

MANYPEOPLED, mĕn-nē-pēē'pl'd. a. Numerously populous.

MANYTIMES, mĕn'nē-tīmz. ad. Often, frequently.

MAP, mâp. s. A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude; a description of a country by lines drawn on paper; a view of an estate according to exact admeasurement.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To MAP, māp. v. a. To delineate, to set down. Little used.

MAPLE-tree, mā'pl-trēē. s. (405). A tree from which sugar is made.

MAPPERY, māp'ŭr-ē. s. The art of planning and designing. Little used.

To MAR, mār. v. a. (78). To injure, to spoil, to damage.

MARANATHA, mār-ā-nā/h'ā. s. It was a form of denouncing a curse, or anathematizing among the Jews.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word, differs from Dr. Johnson, and every other orthoepist, who uniformly accent the word on the third syllable, as I have done.

MARASMUS, mā-rāz'mŭs. s. A consumption.

MARBLE, mār'bl. s. (405). Stones used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish; little balls of marble with which children play; a stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles.

MARBLE, mār'bl. a. Made of marble; variegated like marble.

To MARBLE, mār'bl. v. a. To variegate, or vein like marble.

MARBLEHEARTED, mār'bl-hārt-ĕd. a. Cruel, insensible, hard-hearted.

MARCASITE, mār'kā-site. s. (155). The Marcasite is a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines.

MARCH, mārtsh. s. (352). The third month of the year.

To MARCH, mārtsh. v. n. To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

To MARCH, mārtsh. v. a. To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.

MARCH, mārtsh. s. Movement, journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk; signals to move; Marches, without singular, borders, limits, confines.

MARCHER, mārtsh'ŭr. s. (98). President of the marches or borders.

MARCHIONESS, mār'tshŭn-ĕs. s. (288) (352). The wife of a marquis.

MARCHPANE, mārtsh'pāne. s. A kind of sweet bread.

MARCID, mār'sĭd. a. Lean, pining, withered.

MARCOUR, mār'kŭr. s. (314). Leanness, the state of withering, waste of flesh.

MARE, māre. s. The female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the nightmare.

MARESCHAL, mār'shăl. s. A chief commander of an army.

MARGARITE, mār'gā-rite. s. (155). A pearl.

MARGENT, mār'jĕnt. } s. The bor-
MARGIN, mār'jĭn. } der, the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or sore.

MARGINAL, mār'jĕ-nāl. s. Placed or written on the margin.

MARGINATED, mār'jĕ-nā-tĕd. a. Having a margin.

MARGRAVE, mār'grāve. s. A title of sovereignty in Germany.

MARIETS, mār'rĕ-ĕts. s. (81). A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD, mār'rĕ-gōld. s. (81). A yellow flower.

☞ The *a* in the first syllable of this word is, by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Buchanan, pronounced long and slender, as in the proper name *Mary*; and this is supposed to be the true sound, as it is imagined the flower was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: but Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, give the *a* the short sound, as in *marry*; and in this they appear not only more agreeable to general usage, but to that prevailing tendency of shortening the antepenultimate vowel, which runs through the language (505) (535). Losing the simple in the compound can be no objection, when we reflect on the frequency of this coalition (515). Nor is it unworthy of observation, that *gold*, in this word, preserves its true sound, and is not corrupted into *goold*.

To MARINATE, mār'rĕ-nāte. v. a. To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. Not used.

MARINE, mā-rēēn'. a. (112). Belonging to the sea.

MARINE, mā-rēēn'. s. Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MARINER, mār'rĭn-ŭr. s. (98). A seaman, a sailor.

MARJORUM, mār'jŭr-ŭm. s. A fragrant plant of many kinds.

MARISH, mār'ish. s. A bog, a fen, a swamp, watery ground.

MARISH, mār'ish. a. Fenny, boggy, swampy. Not used.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

MARITAL, mâr'rĕ-tâl. a. (88). Pertaining to a husband.

MARITIMAL, mâ-rĭt'tĕ-mâl. } a.
MARITIME, mâr'rĕ-tĭm. (146). }
Performed on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea.

MARK, mârk. s. (81). A token by which any thing is known; a token, an impression; a proof, an evidence; any thing in which a missile weapon is directed; the evidence of a horse's age; Marque, French, license of reprisals; a sum of thirteen shillings and four-pence sterling; a character made by those who cannot write their names.

To MARK, mârk. v. a. To impress with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

To MARK, mârk. v. n. To note, to take notice.

MARKER, mârk'ûr. s. (98). One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes, or takes notice.

MARKET, mâr'kĭt. s. A public time of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price.

To MARKET, mâr'kĭt. v. a. To deal at a market, to buy or sell.

MARKET-BELL, mâr-kĭt-bĕl'. s. The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

MARKET-CROSS, mâr-kĭt-krŏs'. s. A cross set up where the market is held.

MARKET-DAY, mâr-kĭt-dâ'. s. The day on which things are publickly bought and sold.

MARKET-FOLKS, mâr'kĭt-fŏks. s. People that come to the market.—See FOLK.

MARKET-MAN, mâr'kĭt-mân. s. (88). One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

MARKET-PLACE, mâr'kĭt-plâse. s. Place where the market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, mâr'kĭt-prise. }
MARKET-RATE, mâr'kĭt-râte. } s.
The price at which any thing is currently sold.

MARKET-TOWN, mâr'kĭt-tŏŭn'. s. A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

MARKETABLE, mâr'kĭt-â-bl. a. Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

MARKSMAN, mârks'mân. s. (88). A man skilful to hit a mark.

MARL, mârl. s. A kind of clay much used for manure.

To MARL, mârl. v. a. To manure with marl.

MARLINE, mâr'lĭn. s. (140). Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded.

MARLINESPIKE, mâr'lĭn-spike. s. A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together.

MARLPIT, mârl'pĭt. s. Pit out of which marl is dug.

MARLY, mâr'lĕ. a. Abounding with marl.

MARMALADE, mâr'mâ-lâde. }
MARMALET, mâr'mâ-lĕt. } s. The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

MARMORATION, mâr-mŏ-rā'shŭn. s. Incrustation with marble.

MARMOREAN, mâr-mŏ'rĕ-ân. a. Made of marble.

MARMOSET, mâr-mŏ-zĕt'. s. A small monkey.

MARMOT, mâr-mŏt'. s. The Marmotto, or Mus alpinus.

MARQUETRY, mâr'kĕt-trĕ. s. Chequered work, work inlaid with variegation.

MARQUIS, mâr'kwĭs. s. In England, one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

MARQUISATE, mâr'kwĭz-âte. s. (91). The seigniory of a marquis.

MARRER, mâr'rûr. s. (98). One who spoils or hurts.

MARRIAGE, mâr'rĭdje. s. (81) (90) (274). The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRIAGEABLE, mâr'rĭdje-â-bl. a. Fit for wedlock, of age to be married; capable of union.

MARRIED, mâr'rĭd. a. (283). Conjugal, connubial.

MARROW, mâr'rŏ. s. (327). An oleaginous substance contained in the bones.

MARROWBONE, mâr'rŏ-bône. s. Bone containing the marrow; in burlesque language, the knees.

MARROWFAT, mâr'rŏ-fât. s. A kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, mâr'rŏ-lĕs. a. Void of marrow.

To MARRY, mâr'rĕ. v. a. (81). To join a man and a woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for husband or wife.

To MARRY, mâr'rĕ. v. n. To enter into the conjugal state.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MARSH, mārsh. s. (81). A fen, a bog, a swamp.

MARSH-MALLOW, mārsh-măl'lō. s. A plant.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, mārsh-măr'rē-gōld. s. A flower.—See MARIGOLD.

MARSHAL, mär'shăl. s. The chief officer of arms; an officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates combats in lists; any one who regulates rank or order at a feast; a harbinger, a pursuivant.

To MARSHAL, mär'shăl. v. a. To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

MARSHALLER, mär'shăl-lŭr. s. (98). One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

MARSHALSEA, mär'shăl-sē. s. The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP, mär'shăl-shĭp. s. The office of a marshal.

MARSHELDER, mārsh-ĕl'dŭr. s. A gelder-rose.

MARSHROCKET, mārsh-rŏk'kĭt. s. (99). A species of watercresses.

MARSHY, mārsh'ē. a. Boggy, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

MART, märt. s. A place of publick traffic; bargain, purchase and sale; letters of mart.—See MARK.

To MART, märt. v. a. To traffick.

MARTEN, mär'tĭn. s. (99). A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds against houses, a martlet.

MARTIAL, mär'shăl. a. (88). Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike show, suiting war; belonging to war, not civil.

MARTIN, mär'tĭn.
MARTINET, mär'tĭn-ĕt.
MARTLET, märt'lĕt. } s. A kind of swallow.

MARTINET, mär-tĭn-ĕt'. *French.* An officer over-nice in discipline.

MARTINGAL, mär'tĭn-găl. s. A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, which runs between the two fore legs to fasten the other end under the noseband of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, mär'tĭn-mŭs. s. (88). The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martilmas or Martelmas.

MARTYR, mär'tŭr. s. (418). One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

To MARTYR, mär'tŭr. v. a. To put to death for virtue; to murder, to destroy.

MARTYRDOM, mär'tŭr-dŭm. s. (166). The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mär-tŭr-rŏl'lŏ-jē. s. (518). A register of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, mär-tŭr-rŏl'lŏ-jĭst. s. A writer of martyrology.

MARVEL, mär'vĕl. s. (99). A wonder, any thing astonishing.

To MARVEL, mär'vĕl. v. n. To wonder, to be astonished.

MARVELLOUS, mär'vĕl-lŭs. a. Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surpassing credit; the Marvellous is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the Probable.

MARVELLOUSLY, mär'vĕl-lŭs-lē. ad. Wonderfully.

MARVELLOUSNESS, mär'vĕl-lŭs-nĕs. s. Wonderfulness, strangeness.

MASCULINE, măs'kū-lĭn. a. (150). Male, not female; resembling man; virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MASCULINELY, măs'kū-lĭn-lē. ad. Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, măs'kū-lĭn-nĕs. s. Male figure or behaviour.

MASH, măsh. s. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body; a mixture for a horse.

To MASH, măsh. v. a. To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASK, măsk. s. (79). A cover to disguise the face, a visor; any pretence or subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company is masked; a revel, a piece of mummery; a dramatick performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability.

To MASK, măsk. v. a. To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide.

To MASK, măsk. v. n. To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.

MASKER, măsk'ŭr. s. (98). One who revels in a mask, a mummer.

MASON, mā's'n. s. (170). A builder with stone.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

MASONRY, mâ'sn-rè. s. The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERADE, mâs-kûr-râde'. s. A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.

To MASQUERADE, mâs-kûr-râde'. v. n. To go in disguise; to assemble in masks.

MASQUERADER, mâs-kûr-râ'dûr. s. (415). A person in a mask.

☞ This word ought to have been added to the catalogue of exceptions, Principles, No. 415.

MASS, mâs. s. (79). A body, a lump; a large quantity; congeries, assemblage indistinct; the service of the Roman church.

MASSACRE, mâs'sâ-kûr. s. (416). Butchery, indiscriminate destruction; murder.

To MASSACRE, mâs'sâ-kûr. v. a. To butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately.

MASSINESS, mâs'sè-nês. } s.
MASSIVENESS, mâs'sîv-nês. } s.
Weight, bulk, ponderousness.

MASSIVE, mâs'sîv. (158). } a.
MASSY, mâs'sè. } a.
Weighty, bulky, continuous.

MAST, mâst. s. (78) (79). The beam or post raised above a vessel, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.

MASTED, mâst'êd. a. Furnished with masts.

MASTER, mâ'stûr. s. (76) (98). One who has servants, opposed to man or servant, owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief, head; possessor; commander of a trading ship; a young gentleman; a teacher; a man eminently skilful in practice or science; a title of dignity in the universities, as Master of Arts.

☞ When this word is only a compellation of civility, as *Mr. Locke*, *Mr. Boyle*, &c. the *a* is sunk, and an *i* substituted in its stead, as if the word were written *Mister*, rhyming with *sister*. Any attempt to approach to the sound of *a*, by pronouncing it *mester* or *muster*, ought to be carefully avoided.

To MASTER, mâ'stûr. v. a. (98) (418). To conquer, to overcome; to execute with skill.

MASTERDOM, mâ'stûr-dûm. s. (166). Dominion, rule.

MASTER-KEY, mâ'stûr-kè. s. The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

MASTER-SINEW, mâ'stûr-sin'nû. s. A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.

MASTER-STRING, mâ'stûr-string. s. Principal string.

MASTER-STROKE, mâ'stûr-stròke. s. Capital performance.

MASTERLESS, mâ'stûr-lês. a. Wanting a master or owner; ungoverned, unsubdued.

MASTERLY, mâ'stûr-lè. ad. With the skill of a master.

MASTERLY, mâ'stûr-lè. a. Suitable to a master, artful, skilful; imperious, with the sway of a master.

MASTERPIECE, mâ'stûr-pèse. s. Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mâ'stûr-ship. s. Rule, power; superiority; skill; knowledge; a title of ironical respect.

MASTER-TEETH, mâ'stûr-têêth. s. The principal teeth.

MASTERWORT, mâ'stûr-wûrt. s. A plant.

MASTERY, mâ'stûr-è. s. Rule; superiority, pre-eminence; skill; attainment of skill or power.

MASTFUL, mâst'fûl. a. Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chestnut.

MASTICATION, mâs-tè-kâ'shûn. s. The act of chewing.

MASTICATORY, mâs'tè-kâ-tûr-è. s. (512). A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

MASTICH, mâs'tik. s. (353). A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name; a kind of mortar or cement.

MASTIFF, mâs'tif. s. A dog of the largest size.

MASTLESS, mâst'lês. a. Bearing no mast.

MASTLIN, mês'lin. s. Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

MAT, mât. s. A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

To MAT, mât. v. a. To cover with mats; to twist together, to join like a mat.

MATADORE, mât-â-dòre'. s. A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadores are the two black aces when joined with the two black deuces or red sevens in trumps.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MATCH, mātsh. s (352). Any thing that catches fire; a contest, a game, one equal to another, one able to contest with another; one who suits or tallies with another; a marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, mātsh. v. a. To be equal to; to show an equal; to equal, to oppose; to suit, to proportion; to marry, to give in marriage.

To MATCH, mātsh. v. n. To be married; to suit, to be proportionate, to tally.

MATCHABLE, mātsh'â-bl. a. (405). Suitable, equal, fit to be joined; correspondent.

MATCHLESS, mātsh'lĕs. a. Without an equal.

MATCHLESSLY, mātsh'lĕs-lé. ad. In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, mātsh'lĕs-nĕs. s. State of being without an equal.

MATCHMAKER, mātsh'mâ-kûr. s. One who contrives marriages; one who makes matches for burning.

MATE, māte. s. (77). A husband or wife; a companion male or female; the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination, as the master's mate.

To MATE, māte. v. a. To match, to marry; to oppose, to equal; to subdue, to confound, to crush. Obsolete in the latter senses.

MATERIAL, mâ-tē'rē-âl. a. (505). Consisting of matter, corporeal, not spiritual; important; momentous.

MATERIALS, mâ-tē'rē-âlz. s. The substance of which any thing is made.

MATERIALIST, mâ-tē'rē-âl-ĭst. s. One who denies spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, mâ-tē-rē-âl'ē-tē. s. Material exisrence, not spirituality.

MATERIALLY, mâ-tē'rē-âl-é. ad. In the state of matter; not formally; importantly, essentially.

MATERIALNESS, mâ-tē'rē-âl-nĕs. s. State of being material, importance.

MATERNAL, mâ-tĕr'nâl. a. (88). Motherly, befitting or pertaining to a mother.

MATERNITY, mâ-tĕr'nē-tē. s. The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON, mât'fĕl-ŭn. s. A species of knap-weed.

MATHEMATICAL, mâth-ē-mât'ē-kâl. (509). } a.
MATHEMATICK, mâth-ē-mât'ĭk. }

Considering according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, mâth-ē-mât'ē-kâl-é. ad. According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, mâth-ē-mâ-tĭsh'ân. s. A man versed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS, mâth-ē-mât'ĭks. s. That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

MATHESIS, mâ-thē'sĭs. s. (520). The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN, mât'tĭn. s. Morning, used in the morning.

MATINS, mât'tĭnz. s. Morning worship.

MATRICE, mâ'trĭs. s. (140) (142). The womb, the cavity where the foetus is formed; a mould, that which gives form to something enclosed.

☞ When this word signifies the mould in which letters are cast, it is called by the founders a *Matrix*.

MATRICIDE, mât'trē-side. s. (143). Slaughter of a mother; a mother-killer.

To MATRICULATE, mâ-trĭk'ù-lâte. v. a. To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England.

MATRICULATE, mâ-trĭk'ù-lâte. s. (91). A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mâ-trĭk-kù-lâ'shŭn. s. The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, mât-trē-mō'nē-âl. a. (88). Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, mât-trē-mō'nē-âl-é. ad. According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, mâ'trē-mŭn-é. s. Marriage, the nuptial state.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK. For the accent, see ACADEMY.

MATRIX, mâ'trĭks. s. Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRON, mâ'trŭn. s. An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, mât'rō-nâl, or mâ-trō'nâl. a. Suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.

☞ I have excluded Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes the two first syllables of this word exactly like *matron*, because the word is a primitive in our language, derived from the Latin *matronalis*, and therefore, according to English ana-

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logy, when reduced to three syllables, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate (see ACADEMY); and this accent has, in simples, always a shortening power (503) (535): The second pronunciation, though not so strictly agreeable to analogy as the first, is still preferable to Mr. Sheridan's. *Matronish* and *matronly* ought to have the first vowel and the accent as in *matron*, because they are compounds of our own; but we do not subjoin *al* to words as we do *ish* and *ly*, and, therefore words of that termination are under a different predicament. Something like this seems to have struck Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Johnson when they accented the word *Patronal*: for though this word is exactly of the same form, and is perfectly similar in the quantity of the Latin vowels, we find *matronal* marked with the accent upon the first syllable, and *patronal* on the second. From Dr. Johnson's accentuation we cannot collect the quantity of the vowel; his authority, therefore, in the word in question, is only for the accent on the first syllable. To him may be added, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, who accent and sound the *a* as Mr. Sheridan has done. Dr. Ash alone seems to favour the pronunciation I have given.

MATRONLY, mă'trŭn-lė. ad. Elderly, ancient.—See MATRONAL.

MATROSS, mă-trŏs'. s. Matrosses are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, spunging, firing, and loading them.

MATTER, măt'tŭr. s. (98). Body, substance extended; materials, that of which any thing is composed; subject, thing treated; the whole, the very thing supposed; affair, business, in a familiar sense; cause of disturbance; import, consequence; thing, object, that which has some particular relation; space or quantity nearly computed; purulent running.

To MATTER, măt'tŭr. v. n. To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by suppuration.

To MATTER, măt'tŭr. v. a. To regard, not to neglect.

MATTERY, măt'tŭr-ė. a. Purulent, generating matter.

MATTOCK, măt'tŭk. s. (166). A kind of toothed instrument to pull up wood; a pickaxe.

MATTRESS, măt'trĭs. s. (99). A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

To MATURATE, mătsh'ù-rate. v. a. (91). To hasten, to ripen.

To MATURATE, mătsh'ù-rate. v. n. (464). To grow ripe.

MATURATION, mătsh-ù-rā'shŭn. s. The act of ripening, the state of growing ripe; the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, mătsh'ù-rā-tĭv. a. (463). Ripening, conducive to ripeness; conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

MATURE, mă-tūre'. a. See FUTURITY. Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion: well-disposed, fit for execution, well-digested.

To MATURE, mă-tūre'. v. a. To ripen, to advance to ripeness.

MATURELY, mă-tūre'lė. ad. Ripely, completely; with counsel well digested; early, soon.

MATURITY, mă-tū'rė-tė. s. Ripeness, completion.

MAUDLIN, mâwd'lĭn. a. Drunk, fuddled.

MAUGRE, mâw'gŭr. ad. (416). In spite of, notwithstanding.

To MAUL, mâwl. v. a. To beat, to bruise, to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.—See MALL.

MAUL, mâwl. s. A heavy hammer. Obsolete.

MAUND, mând. s. (214). A hand basket.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry give the sound of *a* in *all* to this word. Dr. Kenrick gives both the *a* in *hard* and that in *all*, but prefers the first.—See TAUNT.

To MAUNDER, mân'dŭr. (214). To grumble, to murmur.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the diphthong in this word as in *Maund*; but Mr. Nares and Mr. Elphinston, whose opinion in this point is of the greatest weight, pronounce it as I have marked it.—See TAUNT.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mâwn'dė, or Mmân'dė-*th*ûrz'dà. s. (214). The Thursday before Good Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, mâw-sō-lė'ŭm. s. (503). A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, mâw. s. The stomach of animals; the craw of birds.

MAWKISH, mâw'kĭsh. a. Apt to offend the stomach.

MAWKISHNESS, mâw'kĭsh-nės. s. Aptness to cause loathing.

MAW-WORM, mâw-wûrm. s. Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach,

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whence they are called stomach or Maw-worms.

MAXILLAR, măg-zĭl'lăr. (478).
MAXILLARY, măks'il-lăr-ē. (477). } a. Belonging to the jaw-bone.

☞ There is a diversity in the pronunciation of this word, which makes it necessary to recur to principles to decide which is best. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Barclay, accent it on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick, on the second: and notwithstanding this majority, I am of opinion that the first manner is right. For though *Maxillary* and the other similar words of this termination are of the same number of syllables with the Latin words from which they are derived, as *Maxillaris, Capillaris*, &c. (503, *e*); yet as our language has an aversion to the accent on the *a* in these terminations which have the accent in the Latin words (512), it seems agreeable to our own analogy to place the stress on that syllable to which we give a secondary stress in the original word, and that is the first.—See ACADEMY, and MAMMILLARY.

MAXIM, măks'im. s. An axiom, a general principle, a leading truth.

MAY, mā. Auxiliary verb, preterit Might. To be at liberty, to be permitted, to be allowed; to be possible; to be by chance; to have power; a word expressing desire or wish.

MAY BE, mā'bē. Perhaps.

MAY, mā. s. The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life.

To MAY, mā. v. n. To gather flowers on May morning.

MAY-BUG, mā'bŭg. s. A chaffer.

MAY-DAY, mā'dā'. s. The first of May.

MAY-FLOWER, mā'flŏŭr. s. A plant.

MAY-FLY, mā'flī. s. An insect.

MAY-GAME, mā'gāme. s. Diversion, sports, such as are used on the first of May.

MAY-LILY, mā'lĭl-lē. s. The same with Lily of the valley.

MAY-POLE, mā'pōle. s. Pole to be danced round in May.

MAY-WEED, mā'wēēd. s. A species of chamomile.

MAYOR, mā'ŭr. s. (418). The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

MAYORALTY, mā'ŭr-ăl-tē. s. The office of a mayor.

☞ This word is subject to the same corrupt pronunciation as *Admiralty*; that is, as if it were written *Mayoralty*.

MAYORESS, mā'ŭr-ĕs. s. The wife of a mayor.

MAZARD, măz'zărd. s. (88). A jaw. A low word.

MAZE, māze. s. A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding passages; confusion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

To MAZE, māze. v. a. To bewilder; to confuse.

MAZY, mā'zē. Perplexed, confused.

ME, mē. The oblique case of I.

MEACOCK, mē'kŏk. a. (227). Tame, cowardly. Obsolete.

MEAD, mēde. s. (227). A kind of drink made of water and honey.

MEAD, mēde.
MEADOW, mĕd'dō. (234) (515). } s. A rich pasture ground, from which hay is made.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, mĕd'dō-săf'fŭrn. s. (417). A plant.

MEADOW-SWEET, mĕd'dō-swēēt. s. A plant.

MEAGER, mē'gŭr. a. (227) (416). Lean, wanting flesh, starved; poor, hungry.

MEAGERNESS, mē'gŭr-nĕs. s. Leanness, want of flesh; scantness, barrenness.

MEAL, mēle. s. (227). The act of eating at a certain time; a repast; the flower or edible part of corn.

To MEAL, mēle. v. a. To sprinkle, to mingle. Obsolete.

MEALMAN, mēle'măn. s. (88). One that deals in meal.

EALY, mē'lē. a. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; besprinkled as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mē'lē-mŏŭTH'd. a. Soft mouthed, unable to speak freely.

MEAN, mēne. a. (227). Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, base, despicable; low in the degree of any property, low in worth; middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate.

MEAN, mēne. s. Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, meantime; instrument, measure, that which is used in order to any end; by all means, without doubt, without hesitation; by no means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; meantime, or mean-while, in the intervening time.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To MEAN, mène. v. n. To have in mind, to intend, to purpose.

To MEAN, mène. v. a. To purpose; to intend, to hint covertly.

MEANDER, mé-ăn'dŭr. s. (98). Maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpentine winding.

MEANDROUS, mé-ăn'drŭs. a. (314). Winding, flexuous.

MEANING, mé'ning. s. (410). Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.

MEANLY, mène'lé. ad. Moderately; poorly; ungenerously; without respect.

MEANNESS, mène'nés. s. Low rank, poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness, niggardliness.

MEANT, mènt. Pret. and part. pass. of To mean.

MEASE, mése. s. A Mease of herrings is five hundred.

MEASLES, mé'zlz. s. (227) (359). A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees.

MEASLED, mé-zl'd. a. (359). Infected with the measles.

MEASLY, mé'zlé. a. Scabbed with the measles.

MEASURABLE, mézh'ŭr-â-bl. a. Such as may be measured; moderate, in small quantity.

MEASURABLENESS, mézh'ŭr-â-bl-nés. s. Quality of admitting to be measured.

MEASURABLY, mézh'ŭr-â-blé. ad. Moderately.

MEASURE, mézh'ŭre. s. (234). That by which any thing is measured; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, quantity settled; a stated quantity, as a measure of wine; sufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, musical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation, not excess; limit, boundary; syllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; To have hard measure, to be hardly dealt by.

To MEASURE, mézh'ŭre. v. a. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule; to pass through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjust, to proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure.

MEASURELESS, mézh'ŭr-lés. a. Immense, immeasurable.

MEASUREMENT, mézh'ŭr-mĕnt. s. Mensuration, act of measuring.

MEASURER, mézh'ŭr-ŭr. s. (98). One that measures.

MEAT, mète. s. (246). Flesh to be eaten; food in general.

MEATHE, mèthe. s. A kind of drink.

MECHANICAL, mé-kăn'é-kăl. } a.
MECHANICK, mé-kăn'ik. (509). }
Mean, servile, of mean occupation; constructed by the laws of mechanicks; skilled in mechanicks.

MECHANICK, mé-kăn'ik. s. (353). A manufacturer, a low workman.

MECHANICKS, mé-kăn'iks. s. Dr. Wallis defines Mechanicks to be the geometry of motion.

MECHANICALLY, mé-kăn'é-kăl-é. ad. According to the laws of mechanism.

MECHANICALNESS, mé-kăn'é-kăl-nés. s. Agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.

MECHANICIAN, mék-â-nish'ăn. s. A man professing or studying the construction of machines.

MECHANISM, mék'â-nism. s. Action according to mechanick laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECONIUM, mé-kó'né-ŭm. s. Expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.

MEDAL, mĕd'dăl. s. (88). An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

MEDALLICK, mé-dăl'lik. a. (509). Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, mé-dăl'yŭn. s. (113). A large antique stamp or medal.

MEDALLIST, mĕd'dăl-ist. s. A man skilled or curious in medals.

To MEDDLE, mĕd'dl. v. n. (405). To have to do; to interpose, to act in any thing; to interpose or intervene importunely or officiously.

MEDDLER, mĕd'dl-ŭr. s. (98). One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, mĕd'dl-sŭm. a. Intermeddling.

To MEDIATE, mé'dé-âte. v. n. (91) (534). To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.

To MEDIATE, mé'dé-âte. v. a. To form by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.

MEDIATE, mé'dé-âte. a. (91). Interposed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a means.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

MEDIATELY, mē'dē-āte-lē. ad. By a secondary cause.

MEDIATION, mē-dē-ā'shŭn. s. Interposition, intervention, agency between two parties practised by a common friend; intercession, entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, mē-dē-ā'tŭr. s. (534). One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor, an entreater for another; one of the characters of our Blessed Saviour.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-dē-ā-tō'rē-ăl. } a.
MEDIATORY, mē'dē-ā-tŭr-ē. }
Belonging to a mediator.

☞ For the *a*, see DOMESTICK. For the accent, see No. 512.

MEDIATORSHIP, mē-dē-ā'tŭr-shĭp. s. The office of a mediator.

MEDIATRIX, mē-dē-ā'trĭks. s. A female mediator.

MEDICAL, mĕd'ē-kăl. a. Physical, relating to the art of healing.

MEDICALLY, mĕd'ē-kăl-ē. ad. Physically, medicinally.

MEDICAMENT, mĕd'ē-kă-mĕnt. s. Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications.

☞ All our orthoëpists, but Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; but my judgment much fails me if the true pronunciation ought not to be with the accent on the second, as in *Predicament*. My reason is, that this is the syllable on which we place the secondary accent in pronouncing the Latin words *medicāmĕntum* and *predicamentum*; and it has often been observed, that this is our guide for accenting English words formed from the Latin by dropping a syllable.—See ACADEMY.

MEDICAMENTAL, mĕd-ē-kă-mĕnt'ăl. a. Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAMENTALLY, mĕd-ē-kă-mĕnt'ăl-ē. ad. After the manner of medicine.

To MEDICATE, mĕd'ē-kāte. v. a. To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATION, mĕd-ē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physick.

MEDICINABLE, mē-dĭs'sĭn-ă-bl. a. Having the power of physick.

MEDICINAL, } mē-dĭs'ē-năl. } a.
MEDICINAL, } mĕd-ē-sī'năl. }
Having the power of healing, having physical virtue; belonging to physick.

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable, but more properly and more agreeably to the best authorities *medicĭnal*. If by the best authorities Dr. Johnson means the Poets, the question is decided; but I look upon Poets to be the worst authorities in this case, as, by the very rules of their art, a licence is given them to depart from the general pronunciation; and that they often avail themselves of this licence, cannot be disputed. But if by more properly Dr. Johnson alludes to the long *i* in the Latin *medicīnus* or *medicīnalis*, nothing can be more inconclusive. If the word be perfectly Latin, as well as English, we generally place the accent on the same syllable as in the original, as *acumen*, *decorum*, &c. but frequently otherwise, as *orator*, *senator*, *character*, &c. But if this Latin accentuation were to be servilely followed in Latin words anglicised, we should overturn the whole fabric of our pronunciation. Thus *doctrinal*, *pastoral*, &c. &c. must have the accent on the second syllable instead of the first, and nothing but confusion would ensue. The truth is, the strong tendency of our language is to an antepenultimate accent (503); and it is with reluctance we ever place it lower, except in words of our own composition, or where the latter syllables have either an assemblage of consonants or a diphthong; yet even in this case we find the antepenultimate accent sometimes prevail, as *ancestor*, *amnesty*, *magistrate*, &c. and *counterpoise*, *porcelain*, *chamberlain*, *interreign*, &c. So that by attempting to bring our pronunciation under the laws of the Latin language, we disturb and pervert it. Let Poets, therefore, who have, and, perhaps, in some cases, ought to have, a language different from prose, enjoy the privilege of their art, and while we are reading them let us conform to their rules; but let us not strive against the general current of prosaic pronunciation, which is always right, and which is equally negligent of the peculiarities of poets, and the pedantry of ancient derivation. The antepenultimate accentuation of this word is supported by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick. Mr. Sheridan gives both, and, by placing this accentuation first, seems to prefer it to the other.—See INDECOROUS and INIMICAL.

MEDICINALLY, mē-dĭs'sē-năl-lē. ad. Physically.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

MEDICINE, mĕd'dĕ-sĭn. s. Any remedy administered by a physician.

☞ All our orthoepists tell us that this word is generally pronounced in two syllables, as if written *medcine*; That so gross a vulgarism should gain ground in our language, is an imputation on our national taste. Our poets, who, when tortured for a word, often torture a word to ease themselves, are generally guilty of one part only of the cruelty of Procrustes, and that is of shortening such words as are too long for their verse; and these mutilations too often slide into our prosaic pronunciation: but against this abuse every accurate speaker ought to be on his guard. Nay, Cowley, as Mr. Nares informs us, crushes *medicinal* into two syllables; and instances from Milton of this kind are innumerable.

Mr. Elphinston adopts the dissyllable pronunciation as more agreeable to its immediate origin, the French *medecene*: but as we preserve the *i* in this word, the Latin *medicina* seems its most authentic original, and demands the sound of the *i* in *medicine* as much as in *ominous*, *mutinous*, and *original*, which Shakespeare and Milton sink in the same manner as the word in question.

To MEDICINE, mĕd'dĕ-sĭn. v. a. To operate as physick. Not used.

MEDIETY, mē-dī'ĕ-tē. s. Middle state, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRITY, mē-dē-ŏk'rē-tē. or mē-jē-ŏk'rē-tē. s. (293)(294)(376)(534). Small degree, middle rate; moderation, temperance.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'ĕ-tāte. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

To MEDITATE, mĕd'ĕ-tāte. v. n. To think, to muse, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mĕd-ĕ-tā'shŭn. s. Deep thought, close attention, contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mĕd'ĕ-tā-tĭv. a. (512). Addicted to meditation; expressing attention or design.

MEDITERRANEAN, mĕd-ĕ-tĕr-rā'nē-ăn. } a.
MEDITERRANEOUS, mĕd-ĕ-tĕr-rā'nē-ŭs. }
Encircled with land; inland, remote from the ocean.

MEDIUM, mē'dē-ŭm, or mē'jē-ŭm. s. (293). Any thing intervening; any thing used in ratiocination in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree, the just temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, mĕd'lŭr. s. (88). A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY, mĕd'lē. s. A mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass.

MEDLEY, mĕd'lē. a. Mingled, confused.

MEDULLAR, mē-dŭl'lăr. } a.
MEDULLARY, mĕd'ŭl-lăr-ē. } Pertaining to the marrow.

☞ I differ from all our orthoepists in the accentuation of this word; for though they are uniform here, they differ so much from each other in similar words, as to show they are not very sure of the principles. My reasons for accenting the first syllable of this word are the same as for the same accentuation of *Maxillary*, and *Papillary*, which see.

MEED, mēēd. s. (246). Reward, recompence; present, gift.

MEEK, mēēk. a. (246). Mild of temper, soft, gentle.

To MEEKEN, mēē'k'n. v. a. (103). To make meek, to soften.

MEEKLY, mēēk'lē. ad. Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mēēk'nĕs. s. Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

MEER, mēre. a. Simple, unmixed. —See MERE.

MEER, mēre. s. A lake, a boundary. —See MERE.

MEERED, mēr'd. a. (359). Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mēēt. Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely used.

To MEET, mēēt. v. a. (36)(246). To come face to face, to encounter; to join another in the same place; to close one with another; to find, to be treated with, to light on; to assemble from different parts.

To MEET, mēēt. v. n. To encounter, to close face to face; to encounter in hostility; to assemble, to come together; to meet with, to light on, to find; to join; to encounter, to engage; to advance half way; to unite, to join.

MEETER, mēēt'ŭr. s. (98). One that accosts another. Not used.

MEETING, mēēt'ĭng. s. (410). An assembly, a convention; a congress; a conventicle, an assembly of dissenters; conflux, as the meeting of two rivers.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MEETING-HOUSE, mēēt'ĭng-hŏŭse. s. Place were dissenters assemble to worship.

MEETLY, mēēt'lē. ad. Fitly, properly.

MEETNESS, mēēt'nĕs. s. Fitness, propriety.

MEGRIM, mē'grĭm. s. Disorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICK, mĕl'lăn-kŏl-lĭk. a. Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little used.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'lăn-kŏl-ē. (503). A disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mĕl'lăn-kŏl-ē. a. Gloomy, dismal; diseased with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected. (503, *o.*)

MELILOT, mĕl'lē-lŏt. s. (166). A plant; a salve made from it.

To MELIORATE, mē'lē-ō-rāte. v. a. (534). To better, to improve.

MELIORATION, mē-lē-ō-rā'shŭn. s. Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mē-lē-ŏr'ē-tē. s. (113). State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Production of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mĕl-lē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, mĕl-lĭf'flŭ-ĕnse. s. A honied flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, mĕl-lĭf'flŭ-ĕnt. } a.
MELLIFLUOUS, mĕl-lĭf'flŭ-ŭs. }
(518). Flowing with honey.

MELLOW, mĕl'lō. a. (327). Soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound; soft, unctuous; drunk, melted down with drink.

To MELLOW, mĕl'lō. v. a. To ripen, to manure; to soften.

To MELLOW, mĕl'lō. v. n. To be matured, to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, mĕl'lō-nĕs. s. Ripeness, softness by maturity.

MELODIOUS, mē-lō'dē-ŭs, or mē-lō'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (294) (376). Musical, harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY, mē-lō'dē-ŭs-lē. ad. Musically, harmoniously.

MELODIOUSNESS, mē-lō'dē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Harmoniousness, musicalness.

MELODY, mĕl'lō-dē. s. Musick, harmony of sound.

MELON, mĕl'lŭn. s. (166). A plant; the fruit.

To MELT, mĕlt. v. a. To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

To MELT, mĕlt. v. n. To become liquid, to dissolve; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to be subdued by affliction.

MELTER, mĕlt'ŭr. s. (98). One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mĕlt'ĭng-lē. ad. Like something melting.

MELWEL, mĕl'wĕl. s. A kind of fish.

MEMBER, mĕm'bŭr. s. (98). A limb, a part appendant to the body; a part of a discourse or period, a head, a clause; any part of an integral; one of a community.

MEMBRANE, mĕm'brane. s. (91). A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mĕm-brā-nā'shŭs. (357). } a.
MEMBRANEOUS, mĕm-brā'nē-ŭs. }
MEMBRANOUS, mĕm'brăn-ŭs.
Consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, mē-mĕn'tō. s. A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMOIR, { mē-mŏĭr'. } s. An account of transactions familiarly written; account of any thing.
{ mĕm'wăr. }

☞ This word was universally, till of late, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, Fenning, and Perry, have marked it. Some speakers have endeavoured to pronounce it with the accent on the first, as we find it marked in Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Scott, and Entick: but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation; which, in dissyllables having a diphthong in the last, inclines us to place the accent on that syllable, as much as in *devoir*, which we find accented on the last by all our orthoepists without exception.

MEMORABLE, mĕm'mŭr-ă-bl. a. Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mĕm'mŭr-ă-blē. ad. In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mĕm-mō-răn'dŭm. s. A note to help the memory.

MEMORIAL, mē-mō'rē-ăl. a. Preservative of memory; contained in memory.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

MEMORIAL, mĕ-mŏ'rĕ-ăl. a. A monument, something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition.

MEMORIALIST, mĕ-mŏ'rĕ-ăl-ĭst. s. One who writes memorials.

MEMORIZE, mĕm'ŏ-rize. v. a. To recommend, to commit to memory by writing

MEMORY, mĕm'mŭr-ē. s. (557). The power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, recollection.

MEN, mĕn. The plural of man.

To MENACE, mĕn'năse. v. a. (91). To threaten, to treat.

MENACE, mĕn'năse. s. (91). A threat.

MENACER, mĕn'năs-ŭr. s. (98). A threatener, one that threats.

MENAGE, mĕ-năzhe'. s. A collection of animals.

☞ This word is perfectly French; nor can we express their soft *g* any other way than by *zhe*.

MENAGOGUE, mĕn'ă-gŏg. s. (338). A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, mĕnd. v. a. To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To MEND, mĕnd. v. n. To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mĕn'dă-bl. (405). Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mĕn-dăs'sĕ-tē. s. Falsehood.

MENDER, mĕnd'ŭr. s. (98). One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mĕn'dĕ-kănt. a. Begging, poor to a state of beggary.

MENDICANT, mĕn'dĕ-kănt. s. A beggar, one of some begging fraternity.

To MENDICATE, mĕn'dĕ-kāte. v. a. To beg, to ask alms.

MENDICITY, mĕn-dĭs'sĕ-tē. s. The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mĕnds. for Amends. Not used.

MENIAL, mē'nē-ăl. a. (113). Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MENINGES, mĕ-nin'jēs. s. The Meninges are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia-mater and dura mater.

MENOLOGY, mĕ-nŏl'lŏ-jē. s. (518). A register of months.

MENSAL, mĕn'săl. a. Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mĕns'strŭ-ăl. a. Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mĕns'strŭ-ŭs. a. Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mĕns'strŭ-ŭm. s. All liquors are called Menstruums which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mĕn-shŭ-rā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mĕn'shŭ-rā-bl. a. Measurable, that may be measured.

MENSURAL, mĕn'shŭ-răl. a. (88). Relating to measure.

To MENSURATE, mĕn'shŭ-rāte. v. a. To measure, to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURATION, mĕn-shŭ-rā'shŭn. s. The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENTAL, mĕnt'ăl. a. (88). Intellectual, existing in the mind.

MENTALLY, mĕnt'tăl-ē. ad. Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mĕn'shŭn. s. Oral or written expression, or recital of any thing.

To MENTION, mĕn'shŭn. v. a. To write or express in words or writing.

MEPHITICAL, mĕ-fĭt'ĕ-kăl. a. Ill-savoured, stinking.

MERACIOUS, mē-rā'shŭs. a. (292). Strong, racy.

MERCANTANT, mĕr'kăn-tănt. s. A foreigner, or foreign trade. Not used.

MERCANTILE, mĕr'kăn-tĭl. a. (145). Trading, commercial.

MERCENARINESS, mĕr'sĕ-nā-rē-nĕs. s. Venality, respect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mĕr'sĕ-nā-rē. a. (512). Venal, hired, sold for money.

MERCENARY, mĕr'sĕ-nā-rē. s. A hireling, one retained or serving for pay.

MERCER, mĕr'sŭr. s. (98). One who sells silks.

MERCERY, mĕr'sŭr-ē. s. (555). Trade of mercers, dealing in silks.

MERCHANDISE, mĕr'tshăn-dize. s. Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or sold.

To MERCHANDISE, mĕr'tshăn-dize. v. a. To trade, to traffick, to exercise commerce.

MERCHANT, mĕr'tshănt. s. (352). One who trafficks to remote countries.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

☞ Mr. Sheridan pronounces the *e* in the first syllable of this word, like the *a* in *march*; and it is certain that, about thirty years ago, this was the general pronunciation; but since that time the sound of *a* has been gradually wearing away; and the sound of *e* is so fully established, that the former is now become gross and vulgar, and is only to be heard among the lower orders of people. It is highly probable that, however coarse this sound of *e* may now seem, it was once not only the common pronunciation, but the most agreeable to analogy. We still find, that the vowel *i* before *r*, followed by another consonant, sinks into a broader sound by taking the short sound of *e*, which is really the short sound of a slender *a* as *virgin*, *virtue*, &c.; and it is a similar alteration which takes place in the *e* before *r*, followed by another consonant, in *clerk*, *serjeant*, *Derby*, &c. where this vowel falls into the broader sound of the Italian *a*. *Sermon*, *service*, *vermin*, &c. are still pronounced, by the vulgar, as if written *sarmon*, *sarvice*, *varment*, &c.; and this was probably the ancient manner of pronouncing every *e* in the same situation. This analogy is now totally exploded; and, except *clerk*, *serjeant*, and a few proper names, we have scarcely another word in the language where the *e* has not its true sound. But instead of saying with Mr. Nares, that *merchant* has returned to the proper sound of *e*, we may with greater probability assert, that this and every other word of the same form have acquired a sound of *e*, which they never had before; and which, though a feebler and a shorter sound, conduces to the simplicity and regularity of our pronunciation, Dr. Kenrick concurs, in my opinion, that pronouncing the *e* in this word like *a* is vulgar; and every other orthoepist, who gives the sound of the vowels, marks it as I have done.

MERCHANTLY, mĕr'tshānt-lē. } MERCHANTLIKE, mĕr'tshānt-like. } a. Like a merchant.

MERCHANT-MAN, mĕr'tshānt-mān. s. (88). A ship of trade.

MERCHANTABLE, mĕr'tshānt-ā-bl. a. Fit to be bought or sold.

MERCIFUL, mĕr'sē-fŭl. a. Compassionate, tender, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.

MERCIFULLY, mĕr'sē-fŭl-lē. ad. Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MERCIFULNESS, mĕr'sē-fŭl-nĕs. s. Tenderness, willingness to spare.

MERCILESS, mĕr'sē-lĕs. a. Void of mercy, pitiless, hard-hearted.

MERCILESSLY, mĕr'sē-lĕs-lē. ad. In a manner void of pity.

MERCILESSNESS, mĕr'sē-lĕs-nĕs. s. Want of pity.

MERCURIAL, mĕr-kū'rē-ăl. a. Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, sprightly; consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICATION, mĕr-kū-rē-fē-kā'shŭn. a. The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

MERCURY, mĕr'kū-rē. s. The chemist's name for quicksilver; sprightly qualities; a planet; a newspaper.

MERCY, mĕr'sē. s. (95). Tenderness, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion, power of acting at pleasure.

☞ The vulgar pronounce this word as if spelled *marcy*: many above the vulgar pronounce it as if written *murcy*; but there is a delicate shade of difference between this and the true sound of *e*, which must be carefully attended to.

MERCY-SEAT, mĕr'sē-sēte. s. The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.

MERE, mēre. a. That or this only, such and nothing else, this only.

MERE, mēre. s. A pool, commonly a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERELY, mēre'lē. ad. Simply, only.

MERETRICIOUS, mĕr-rē-trish'ŭs. a. Whorish, such as is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false show.

MERETRICIOUSLY, mĕr-rē-trish'ŭs-lē. ad. Whorishly.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, mĕr-rē-trish'ŭs-nĕs. s. Allurements of strumpets.

MERIDIAN, mē-rid'ē-ăn, or mē-rid'jē-ăn. s. (293) (294) (376). Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of any thing; the highest point of glory or power.

MERIDIAN, mē-rid'ē-ăn. a. At the point of noon; extended from north to south; raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL, mē-rid'ē-ō-năl. a. Southern, southerly, having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONALITY, mē-rid-ē-ō-năl'ē-tē. s. (293). Position in the south.

MERIDIONALLY, mē-rid'ē-ō-năl-lē. ad. With a southern aspect.

MERIT, mĕr'it. s. Desert, excellence deserving honour or reward; reward deserved; claim, right.

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To MERIT, mĕr'it. v. a. To deserve, to have a right to claim any thing as deserved; to deserve, to earn.

MERITORIOUS, mĕr-rĕ-tō'rĕ-ŭs. a. Deserving of reward, high in desert.

MERITORIOUSLY, mĕr-rĕ-tō'rĕ-ŭs-lĕ. ad. In such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mĕr-rĕ-tō'rĕ-ŭs-nĕs. s. The state of deserving well.

MERLIN, mĕr'lĭn. s. A kind of hawk.

MERMAID, mĕr'māde. s. A sea woman.

☞ The first syllable of this word is frequently pronounced like the noun *mare*; but this is a vulgarism which must be carefully avoided.

MERRILY, mĕr'rĕ-lĕ. ad. Gaily, cheerfully, with mirth.

MERRIMAKE, mĕr'rĕ-māke. s. A festival, a meeting for mirth.

To MERRIMAKE, mĕr'rĕ-māke. v. n. To feast, to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, mĕr'rĕ-mĕnt. s. Mirth, gayety, laughter.

MERRINESS, mĕr'rĕ-nĕs. s. Mirth, merry, disposition.

MERRY, mĕr'rĕ. a. Laughing, loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter; prosperous; to make merry, to junket, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mĕr-rĕ-ăn'drōō. s. A buffoon, a jack-pudding.

MERRYTHOUGHT, mĕr'rĕ-*th*awt. s. A forked bone on the body of fowls.

MERSION, mĕr'shŭn. s. The act of sinking.

MESEEMS, mĕ-sēēmz'. impersonal verb. I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mĕz'zĕn-tĕr-ĕ. s. That, round which the guts are convolved.

☞ See LIENTERY.

MESENTERICK, mĕz-zĕn-tĕr'rĭk. a. (509). Relating to mesentery.

MESERAICK, mĕz-zĕr-ā'ĭk. a. (509). Belonging to the mesentery.

MESH, mĕsh. s. The space between the threads of a net.

To MESH, mĕsh. v. a. To catch in a net, to ensnare.

MESHY, mĕsh'ĕ. a. Reticulated, of net-work.

MESLIN, mĕz'lĭn. s. Mixed corn; as wheat and rye.

MESS, mĕs. s. A dish, a quantity of food sent to table together; a particular set who eat together.

To MESS, mĕs. v. n. To eat, to feed together.

MESSAGE, mĕs'sĭdje. s. (90). An errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

MESSENGER, mĕs'sĕn-jŭr. s. (98). One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing.

MESSIAH, mĕs-sī'ā. s. The Anointed, the Christ.

MESSIEURS, mĕsh'shōōrz, or mĕsh-shōōrz'. s. Sirs, gentlemen. *French.*

MESSMATE, mĕs'māte. s. One of a set who mess together.

MESSUAGE, mĕs-swādje. s. The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MESYMNICUM, mĕ-sĭm'nĕ-cŭm. s. A repetition at the end of a stanza; a kind of burden.

MET, mĕt. The pret. and part. of Meet (77).

METABASIS, mĕ-tăb'ā-sĭs. s. (503). In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

METABOLA, mĕ-tăb'bō-lā. s. In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACARPUS, mĕt-tā-kār'pŭs. s. In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

METACHRONISM, mĕ-tăk'rō-nĭzm. s. An errour in the computation of time.

METAGRAMMATISM, mĕt-ā-grăm'ā-tĭzm. An anagrammatic transposition of letters, so as to form another word; as out of the letters of *Addison* may be formed *Siddona*.

METAL, mĕt'tl. s. A hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion. The metals are six in number; first, gold; second, silver; third, copper; fourth, tin; fifth, iron; and sixth, lead. Some have added *mercury* or quicksilver to the number of metals; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of metals, it is more properly ranked among the *semi-metals*. Courage, spirit.

☞ As the metaphorical sense of this word, *courage* and *spirit*, has passed into a different orthography, *mettle*; so the orthography of this sense has corrupted the pronunciation of the original word, and made it perfectly similar to the metaphorical one. It is almost the only instance in the language where *al* is pronounced in this manner, and the impropriety is so striking as to encourage an accurate speak-

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er to restore the *a* to its sound, as heard in *medal*.—See SPITTAL.

METALEPSIS, mĕt-tâ-lĕp'sĭs. s. A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

METALLICAL, mĕ-tăl'lĕ-kăl. } a.
METALLICK, mĕ-tăl'lĭk. (509). }
Partaking of metal, containing metal, consisting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, mĕt-tăl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Producing metals.

METALLINE, mĕt'tăl-lĭne. a. Impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Bailey, accent the second syllable of this word; but Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, the first. I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the more correct; first, as it is a simple in our language, and, having three syllables, requires the accent on the antepenultimate, notwithstanding the double *l* (see *Medicinal*). In the next place, though there is no *metallinus* in Latin, it ought to follow the analogy of words of that termination derived from Latin, as *Crystallinus*, *Serpentinus*, &c. which, when anglicised, lose the last syllable, and remove the accent to the first.—See ACADEMY. For the *i* in the last syllable, see Principles, No. 148, 149.

METALLIST, mĕ-tăl'lĭst. s. A worker of metals, one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, mĕt-tăl-lŏg'grâ-fĕ. s. (518). An account of metals.

METALLURGIST, mĕt'tăl-lûr-jĭst. s. A worker of metals

METALLURGY, mĕt'tăl-lûr-jĕ. s. The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

☞ This word is accented three different ways by different orthöepists. Dr. Johnson, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, accent it on the second syllable; Sheridan, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the third; and Ash, Scott, Nares, and Entick, on the first; and Kenrick on the first and third. The accent on the first seems to me the most correct. Bailey derives this word from the Greek μεταλ-λουργια; and words of this form, upon dropping a syllable when anglicised, remove the accent higher, as *philosophy*, *philology*, &c. from Φιλοσοφια, Φιλολογια. The accent thus removed, in enclitical terminations (515), generally falls upon the antepenultimate syllable, unless in the two succeeding syllables there are uncombinable consonants, as *chiromancy*, *oligarchy*; and in this case, for the ease of pronunciation, the accent generally rises to the next syllable, which throws a secondary or alternate accent on the penultimate; and by this means gives the organs a greater force to pronounce the uncombinable consonants than if they immediately followed the principal stress. See Principles, No. 517, 519.

To METAMORPHOSE, mĕt-tâ-môr'fŏz. v. a. To change the form of any thing.

METAMORPHOSIS, mĕt-tâ-môr'fŏ-sĭs. s. (520). Transformation, change of shape.

METAPHOR, mĕt'tâ-fŭr. s. (166). The application of a word to a use, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put; a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHORICAL, mĕt-tâ-fŏr'ĕ-kăl. }
METAPHORICK, mĕt-tâ-fôr'ĭk. }
a. (508). Not literal, not according to the primitive meaning of the word, figurative.

METAPHRASE, mĕt'tâ-frâze. s. A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRAST, mĕt'tâ-frâst. s. A literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, mĕt-tâ-fĭz'ĕ-kăl. }
METAPHYSICK, mĕt-tâ-fĭz'ĭk. (524). }
a. Versed in metaphysicks, relating to metaphysicks; in Shakespeare it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHYSICKS, mĕt'tâ-fĭz-ĭks. s. Ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METASTASIS, mĕ-tăs'tâ-sĭs. s. (520). Translation or removal.

METATARSAL, mĕt-â-târ'săl. a. Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, mĕt-â-târ'sŭs. s. The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

METATHESIS, mĕ-tăth'ĕ-sĭs. s. (520). A transposition.

To METE, mēte. v. a. To measure, to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, mĕ-tĕmp-sĕ-kŏ'sĭs. s. (520). The transmigration of souls from body to body.

METEOR, mē'tĕ-ûr, or mē'tshĕ-ûr. s. (263) Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux or transitory nature.

METEOROLOGICAL, mē-tĕ'ŏ-rŏ-lŏd'jĕ-kăl. a. (518). Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

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METEOROLOGIST, mē-tē-ō-rŏl'lō-jĭst. s. A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mē-tē-ō-rŏl'lō-jē. s. The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, mē-tē'ō-rŭs. a. Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mē'tŭr. s. (98). A measurer.

METHEGLIN, mē-*th*ĕg'lĭn. s. Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHINKS, mē-*th*ĭnks'. verb. impersonal. I think, it seems to me.

METHOD, mĕ'*th*ŭd. s. (166). The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.

METHODICAL, mē-*th*ŏd'ē-kăl. a. Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

METHODICALLY, mē-*th*ŏd'ē-kăl-ē. ad. According to method and order.

TO METHODISE, mĕ'*th*ō-dīze. v. a. To regulate, to dispose in order.

METHODIST, mĕ'*th*ō-dĭst. s. This word anciently signified a physician who practised by theory. One of a new kind of Puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules, and in constant method.

METHOUGHT, mē-*th*awt'. The pret. of Methinks.

METONYMICAL, mĕt-tō-nĭm'mē-kăl. a. Put by metonymy for something else.

METONYMICALLY, mĕt-tō-nĭm'mē-kăl-ē. ad. By metonymy, not literally.

METONYMY, mē-tŏn'ē-mē, or mĕt'ō-nĭm-ē. s. A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; He died by steel, that is, by a sword.

☞ Authorities for the two different ways of accenting this word are so nearly balanced, that it is hard to say which preponderates. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, are for the first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, Mr. Barclay, Entick, and Gibbons, the author of the Rhetorick, for the last. In this case the ear and analogy ought to decide. I have no doubt but the accent on the first syllable was the ancient mode of pronouncing this word, as we find it so accented in almost all the systems of Rhetorick, published several years ago for the use of schools: and as these words from the Greek were generally pronounced in the Latin manner; that is, the accent on the antepenultimate in *Metonymia*, and not on the penultimate, as in Μετωνυμία, the secondary accent naturally fell on the first syllable, which is naturally become the principal of the English *Metonymy* (503). —(See ACADEMY). But that the ear is pleased with the antepenultimate accent cannot be doubted; and that this word has as great a right to that accent as *lipothymy*, *homonymy*, *synonymy*, &c. is unquestionable. Besides, the enclitical accent, as this may be called, is so agreeable to the ear, that, without evident reasons to the contrary, it ought to be preferred. See Principles, No 513, 518, 519.

METOPOSCOPY, mĕt-tō-pŏs'kō-pē. s. (518). The study of physiognomy.

METRE, mē'tĕr. s. (416). Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables.

METRICAL, mĕ'trē-kăl. a. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mē-trŏp'pō-lĭs. s. (518). The mother city, the chief city of any country or district.

METROPOLITAN, mĕt-trō-pŏl'lē-tăn. s. A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.

METROPOLITAN, mĕt-trō-pŏl'lē-tăn. a. Belonging to a metropolis.

METTLE, mĕt'tl. s. (405). Spirit, sprightliness, courage.—See METAL.

METTLED, mĕt'tl'd. a. (359). Sprightly, courageous.

METTLESOME, mĕt'tl-sŭm. a. Sprightly, lively, brisk.

METTLESOMELY, mĕt'tl-sŭm-lē. ad. With sprightliness.

MEW, mū. s. A cage, an enclosure, a place where a thing is confined; cry of a cat; a sea-fowl.

TO MEWL, mūle. v. n. To squall as a child.

MEZEREON, mē-zē'rē-ŭn. s. (166). A species of spurge laurel.

MEZZOTINTO, mĕt-sō-tĭn'tō. s. A kind of graving.

MIASM, mī'ăzm. s. *Μίασμα*, Greek. A particle or atom, supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

☞ The plural of this word in plain English is *miams*; if we choose, to be learned, and use the Greek singular *miasma*, we must make the plural *miasmata*. —See STAMINA.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MICE, mise. s. The plural of Mouse.

MICHAELMAS, mĭk'kĕl-mŭs. s. (201). The feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September (88).

To MICHE, mitsh. v. n. To be secret or covered.

MICHER, mitsh'ŭr. s. A lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places; hedge-creeper.

☞ This word, and the verb from which it is derived, are in Ireland pronounced with the short *i*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but I am much mistaken if it is not in England pronounced with the long *i*, as more agreeable to the orthography. There is a character in the farce of the "Stage Coach," written by Farquhar, called *Micher*, and this I recollect to have heard with the *i* pronounced long.

MICKLE, mĭk'kl. a. (405). Much, great. Obsolete.

MICROCOSM, mī'krō-kŏzm. s. The little world. Man is so called.

MICROGRAPHY, mī-krŏg'rā-fē. s. (129) The description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan should cross the general line of pronunciation, by accenting this word on the first syllable, cannot be conceived, especially as he has accented *Micrometer* properly. See Principles, No. 518.

MICROSCOPE, mī'krō-skōpe. s. An optick instrument for viewing small objects.

MICROMETER, mī-krŏm'mē-tŭr. s. (129) (518). An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPICAL, mī-krō-skŏp'ē-kăl. } a.
MICROSCOPICK, mī-krō-skŏp'pĭk. } a. (509).
Made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

MID, mĭd. a. Middle, equally between two extremes; it is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE, mĭd'kōrse. s. Middle of the way.

MID-DAY, mĭd'dā. s. Noon.

MIDDLE, mĭd'dl. a. (405). Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

MIDDLE, mĭd'dl. s. Part equally distant from two extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, mĭd'dl-ādj'd. a. (359). Placed about the middle of life.

MIDDLEMOST, mĭd'dl-mōst. a. Being in the middle.

MIDDLING, mĭd'lĭng. a. (410). Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDLAND, mĭd'lănd. a. (88). That which is remote from the coast; in the midst of the land, Mediterranean.

MIDGE, mĭdje. s. A small fly.

MID-HEAVEN, mĭd'hĕv'n. s. The middle of the sky.

MIDLEG, mĭd'lĕg. s. Middle of the leg.

MIDMOST, mĭd'mōst. a. The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mĭd'nīte. s. The depth of night, twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, mĭd'drĭf. s. The diaphragm.

MID-SEA, mĭd'sē. s. The Mediterranean sea.

MIDSHIPMAN, mĭd'shĭp-măn. s. (88). The lower officer on board a ship.

MIDST, mĭdst. s. Middle.

MIDST, mĭdst. a. Midmost, being in the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mĭd'strēme. s. Middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, mĭd'sŭm-mŭr. s. The summer solstice.

MIDWAY, mĭd'wā. s. The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

MIDWAY, mĭd'wā. a. Middle between two places.

MIDWAY, mĭd'wā. ad. In the middle of the passage.

MIDWIFE, mĭd'wife. s. (144). A woman who assists women in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, mĭd'wĭf-rē. s. (144). Assistance given at childbirth; act of production; trade of a midwife.

☞ Though the *i* is long in *Midwife*, it is always short in its derivative *Midwifery*, and the compound *Man-midwife*.

MIDWINTER, mĭd'wĭn-tŭr. s. The winter solstice.

MIEN, mēne. s. Air, look, manner.

MIGHT, mīte. (393). The pret. of May.

MIGHT, mīte. s. Power, strength, force.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

MIGHTILY, mi'tė-lė. ad. Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.

MIGHTINESS, mi'tė-nės. s. Power, greatness, height of dignity.

MIGHTY, mi'tė. a. Powerful, strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MIGHTY, mi'tė. ad. In a great degree.

MIGRATION, mi-grā'shŭn. s. (129). Act of changing place.

MILCH, milsh. a. (352). Giving milk.

MILD, mild. a. Kind, tender, indulgent; soft, gentle; not acrid, not corrosive; mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity.

MILDEW, mil'dū. s. A disease in plants.

To MILDEW, mil'dū. v. a. To taint with mildew.

MILDLY, mild'lė. ad. Tenderly; gently.

MILDNESS, mild'nės. s. Gentleness, tenderness, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, mile. s. The usual measure of roads, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.

MILESTONE, mile'stone. s. Stone set to mark the miles.

MILFOIL, mil'fŏil. s. A plant, the same with yarrow.

MILIARY, mil'yā-rė. a. (113). Small, resembling a millet seed.

MILIARY-FEVER, mil'yā-rė-fė'vŭr. s. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILITANT, mil'lė-tănt. a. Fighting, prosecuting the business of a soldier; engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the Church of Christ on earth, as opposed to the Church Triumphant.

MILITARY, mil'lė-tā-rė. a. Engaged in the life of a soldier, soldierly; suiting a soldier, pertaining to a soldier, warlike; effected by soldiers.

MILITIA, mil-lish'yā. s. Enrolled inhabitants for national defence.

MILK, milk. s. The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

To MILK, milk. v. a. To draw milk from the breast by the hand or from the dug of an animal; to suck.

MILKEN, milk'k'n. a. (103). Consisting of milk.

MILKER, milk'ŭr. s. (98). One that milks animals.

MILKINESS, milk'ė-nės. s. Softness like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.

MILKLIVERED, milk'liv-vŭr'd. a. Cowardly, faint-hearted.

MILKMAID, milk'māde. s. A Woman employed in the dairy.

MILKMAN, milk'măn. s. (88). A man who sells milk.

MILKPAIL, milk-pāle. s. Vessel into which cows are milked.

MILKPAN, milk'păn. s. Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

MILKPOTTAGE, milk-pŏt'tidje. s. (90). Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MILKSCORE, milk'skōre. s. Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. A petty sum.

MILKSOP, milk'sŏp. s. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILKTOOTH, milk'tōō*th*. s. Milk-teeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

MILKWHITE, milk'hwite. a. (397). White as milk.

MILKWORT, milk'wŭrt. s. Milkwort is a bell-shaped flower.

MILKWOMAN, milk'wŭm-mŭn. s. A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

MILKY, milk'ė. a. (182). Made of milk, resembling milk; yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.

MILKY-WAY, milk'ė-wā'. s. The galaxy; a stream of light in the heavens, discovered to arise from an innumerable assemblage of small stars.

MILL, mil. s. An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted.

To MILL, mil. v. a. To grind, to comminute; to beat up chocolate; to stamp letters or other work round the edges of coin in the mint.

MILL-COG, mil'kŏg. s. The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAM, mil'dăm'. s. The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

MILL-HORSE, mil'hŏrse. s. Horse that turns a mill.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MILL-TEETH, mĭl'tēēth. s. The grinders.

MILLENARIAN, mĭl-lē-nā'rē-ăn. s. One who expects the millennium.

MILLENARY, mĭl'lē-nā-rē. a. Consisting of a thousand.

MILLENNIUM, mĭl-lĕn'nē-ŭm. s. A thousand years: generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition in the Church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypse, our Blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth after the resurrection (113).

MILLENNIAL, mĭl-lĕn'nē-ăl. a. (113). Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES, mĭl'lē-pēdz, or mĭl-lĕp'ē-dēz. s. Wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet.

☞ The former pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick; and the latter by Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry. That the latter is more fashionable cannot be denied; but that the former is more correct is evident, from similar words which have been anglicised; thus *Bipeds* and *Quadrupeds* have dropped their Latin final syllable; and why the word in question should retain it cannot be conceived. Besides, though seldom used in the singular, there is no reason why it should not be so used; and then it must necessarily become a *Millipede*: *Centipede*, properly *Centiped*, is adopted; and by forming *Centipeds* in the plural, shows us how we ought to form and pronounce the word in question; and if *Antipodes* has not yet submitted to this analogy, it is because, like *Cantharides*, *Caryatides*, *Manes*, &c. it is never used in the singular.—See ANTIPODES.

MILLER, mĭl'lŭr. s. (98). One who attends a mill.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mĭl'lŭrz-*th*ŭm'. A small fish found in brooks, called likewise a bullhead.

MILLESIMAL, mĭl-lĕs'sē-măl. a. A thousandth.

MILLET, mĭl'lĭt. s. (99). A plant; a kind of fish.

MILLINER, mĭl'lĭn-nŭr. s. (98). One who sells ribbands and dresses for women.

MILLION, mĭl'yŭn. s. (113). The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand; a proverbial name for any very great number.

MILLIONTH, mĭl'yŭn*th*. a. The ten hundred thousandth.

MILLSTONE, mĭl'stōne. s. The stone by which corn is ground.

MILT, mĭlt. s. The sperm of the male fish; the spleen.

MILTER, mĭlt'ŭr. s. (98). The male of any fish, the female being called spawner.

MILTWORT, mĭlt'wŭrt. s. An herb.

MIME, mīme. s. A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

To MIME, mīme. v. a. To play the mime.

MIMER, mī'mŭr. s. (98). A mimick, a buffoon.

MIMETIC, mē-mĕt'ĭk. a. (129). Apt to imitate; having a tendency to imitation.

☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have met with; but as it is regularly derived from the Greek μιμητικος, and is adopted by good speakers, there is no reason why it should not be inserted, especially as it seems to convey a different idea from similar words; for the adjective *mimick* seems to imply the act of imitating; and *imitative*, the power, capability, or habit of imitating; while *mimetic* signifies a proneness or tendency to imitation. Besides, *mimetic* seems to imply a ludicrous imitation of the actions and passions of living creatures; but *imitative* is applied to any objects, and generally implies serious and respectable imitation. Thus we say: "Painting is an *imitative* art, and "that apes are very *mimetic*;" and "it is "observable, that those who are very *mi*-"*metic* are seldom *imitative* of grand and "noble objects." Harris, therefore, seems to have used this word rather inaccurately, when he says, "The *mimetic* art of poe-"try has been hitherto considered as fetch-"ing its imitation from mere natural re-"semblance. In this it has been shown "much inferior to painting, and nearly "equal to musick."—*Harris's Three Treatises*, ch. iv.

MIMICAL, mĭm'mē-kăl. a. Imitative, befitting a mimick, acting the mimick.

MIMICALLY, mĭm'mē-kăl-ē. ad. In imitation, in a mimical manner.

MIMICK, mĭm'mĭk. s. (543). A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

MIMICK, mĭm'mĭk. a. Imitative.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To MIMICK, mĭm'mĭk. v. a. To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

MIMICKRY, mĭm'mĭk-rė. s. Burlesque imitation.

MIMOGRAPHER, mė-mŏg'grȧ-fŭr. s. (129). A writer of farces.

MINACIOUS, mė-nȧ'shŭs. a. (356)(129). Full of threats.

MINACITY, mė-nȧs'sė-tė. s. Disposition to use threats.

MINATORY, mĭn'nȧ-tŭr-ė. a. (512). Threatening.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

To MINCE, mĭnse. v. a. To cut into very small parts; to mention any thing scrupulously by a little at a time, to palliate.

To MINCE, mĭnse. v. n. To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imperfectly; to speak affectedly.

MINCINGLY, mĭn'sĭng-lė. ad. (410). In small parts, not fully; affectedly.

MIND, mind. s. Intelligent power; liking, choice, inclination; thoughts, sentiments; opinion; memory, remembrance.

To MIND, mind. v. a. To mark, to attend; to put in mind, to remind.

To MIND, mind. v. n. To incline, to be disposed. Little used.

MINDED, mind'ĕd. a. Disposed, inclined, affected towards.

MINDFUL, mind'fŭl. a. Attentive, having memory.

MINDFULLY, mind'fŭl-lė. ad. Attentively.

MINDFULNESS, mind'fŭl-nĕs. s. Attention, regard.

MINDLESS, mind'lĕs. a. Inattentive, regardless; not endued with a mind, having no intellectual powers.

MIND-STRICKEN, mind'strĭk-k'n. a. (103). Moved, affected in his mind.

MINE, mine. pron. possessive. Belonging to me.

☞ In reading the Scripture, as, "*Mine* "eyes have seen thy salvation," we are at no loss for the pronunciation of this word, as the dignity and solemnity of the composition invariably directs us to give the *i* its long sound, as in *fine, line*, &c.; but in Milton and other authors, where there is no such dignity or solemnity, this sound of the word has an intolerable stiffness, and ought not to have been used.—Thus in the Spectator, No. 195, Mr. Addison, says: 'Were I to prescribe a rule 'for drinking, it should be formed upon a 'saying quoted by Sir William Temple.—"The first glass for myself, the second "for my friends, the third for good hu-"mour, and the fourth for *mine* enemies."

In Milton too:

——————"Methought
"Close at *mine* ear one called me forth to
"walk." *Par. Lost*

In Shakespeare also:

——"Sleeping within *mine* orchard,
"My custom always in the afternoon,
"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
"With juice of cursed hebona in a phial,
"And in the porches of *mine* ears did pour
"The leprous distilment."—— *Hamlet.*

In all these instances we find a formality, a staleness and uncouthness of sound, that is peculiarly unpleasant to the ear; and as this mode of writing was introduced when our language may be said to have been in its infancy for the sake of euphony (for it is clearly ungrammatical); so now, when it may be said that it has arrived at its maturity, the very same reason seems to entitle the present age to alter it; that is, I mean the pronunciation of it, by substituting *my*, pronounced like *me*, in its stead.

The disagreeable sound which *mine* has in these cases, has induced several readers to pronounce it *min*; but by thus mincing the matter, (if the pun will be pardoned me), they mutilate the word, and leave it more disagreeable to the ear than it was before. Readers therefore have no choice, but either to pronounce it as it is written, and to let the author be answerable for the ill sound; or, in all language but that of Scripture, to change it into *my*, pronounced like *me*.

Shakespeare seems to have used this word ludicrously in the Merry Wives of Windsor, where Falstaff says, "*Mine* host of the "Garter—truly, *mine* host, I must turn "away some of my followers;" and the host, by requesting Falstaff to speak scholarly and wisely, seems to intimate, that this use of the word *mine* before a vowel or an *h* was the most correct way of speaking. But though *thy* will, in familiar or ludicrous language, admit of being changed into the sound of *the*—*mine* will, on no occasion, suffer an alteration into *min*. When the vowel is used familiarly, it is always a burlesque upon the grave use of it, and therefore requires the grave sound, that the humour may not be lost.

MINE, mine. s. (64). A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals, or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To MINE, mine. v. n. To dig mines or burrows.

To MINE, mine. v. a. To sap, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.

MINER, mine'ŭr. s. (98). One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

MINERAL, mĭn'ĕr-ăl. s. (88). Fossile body, matter dug out of mines.

MINERAL, mĭn'nĕr-ăl. a. Consisting of fossile bodies.

MINERALIST, mĭn'nĕr-ăl-ĭst. s. One skilled or employed in minerals.

MINERALOGIST, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'lŏ-jĭst. s. One who discourses on minerals

MINERALOGY, mĭn-nĕr-ăl'lŏ-jē. s. (518). The doctrine of minerals.

To MINGLE, ming'gl. v. a. (405). To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.

To MINGLE, ming'gl. v. n. To be mixed, to be united with.

MINGLE, ming'gl. s. Mixture, medley, confused mass.

MINGLER, ming'gl-ŭr. s. (98). He who mingles.

MINIATURE, mĭn'ē-tūre. s. (274). Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.

MINIKIN, mĭn'nē-kĭn. s. Small, diminutive.

MINIM, mĭn'nĭm. s. A small being, a dwarf.

MINIMUS, mĭn'nē-mŭs. s. A being of the least size. Not used.

MINION, mĭn'yŭn. s. (8) (113). A favourite, a darling, a low dependant.

MINIOUS, mĭn'yŭs. a. (113). Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

To MINISH, mĭn'nĭsh. v. a. To lessen, to lop, to impair. Obsolete.

MINISTER, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr. (98) (503, *b.*) An agent; one who acts under another; one who is employed in the administration of government; one who performs sacerdotal functions; a delegate, an official; an agent from a foreign power.

To MINISTER, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr. v. a. To give, to supply, to afford.

To MINISTER, mĭn'nĭs-tŭr. v. n. To attend, to serve in any office; to give medicines; to give supplies of things needful, to give assistance; to attend on the service of God.

MINISTERIAL, mĭn-nĭs-tē'rē-ăl. a. Attendant, acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal, belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.

MINISTERY, mĭn'ĭs-tŭr-ē. s. Office, service.

MINISTRAL, mĭn'nĭs-trăl. a. (88). Pertaining to a minister.

MINISTRANT, mĭn'nĭs-trănt. a. Attendant, acting at command.

MINISTRATION, mĭn-nĭs-trā'shŭn. s. Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commissioned: service, office, ecclesiastical function.

MINIUM, mĭn'yŭm. s. (113). Vermilion, red lead.

MINISTRY, mĭn'nĭs-trē. s. Office, service; ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition; persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

MINNOW, mĭn'nō. s. (327). A very small fish, a pink

MINOR, mī'nŭr. a. (160). Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

MINOR, mī'nŭr. s. One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

MINORITY, mē-nŏr'ē-tē. s. (129). The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.

MINOTAUR, mĭn'nō-tawr. s. A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

MINSTER, mĭn'stŭr. s. (98). A monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity, a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, mĭn'strĭl. s. (99). A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

MINSTRELSEY, mĭn'strĕl-sē. s. Musick, instrumental harmony: a number of musicians.

MINT, mĭnt. s. A plant.

MINT, mĭnt. s. The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

To MINT, mĭnt. v. a. To coin, to stamp money; to invent, to forge.

MINTAGE, mĭnt'ĭdje. s. (90). That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, mĭnt'ŭr. s. (98). A coiner.

MINTMAN, mĭnt'măn. s. (88). One skilled in coinage.

MINTMASTER, mĭnt'mă-stŭr. s. One who presides in coinage.

MINUET, mĭn'nū-ĕt. s. (99). A stately regular dance.

MINUM, mĭn'nŭm. s. With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of slow time.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

MINUTE, mé-nūte'. a. Small, little, slender, small in bulk.

☞ If we wish to be very *minute*, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long, as in the word *Directly*, which see.

MINUTE, mĭn'nĭt. s. The sixtieth part of an hour; any small space of time; the first draught of any agreement in writing.

☞ I have given the colloquial pronunciation of this word, but in all solemn speaking would recommend the orthographical, or that which is indicated by the spelling.

To MINUTE, mĭn'nĭt. v. a. To set down in short hints.

MINUTE-BOOK, mĭn'nĭt-bŏŏk. s. Book of short hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, mĭn'nĭt-glâs. s. Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTELY, mé-nūte'lé. ad. To a small point, exactly.—See MINUTE.

MINUTELY, mĭn'nĭt-lé. ad. Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little used.

MINUTENESS, mé-nūte'nés. s. Smallness, exility, inconsiderableness.

MINUTE-WATCH, mĭn'nĭt-wŏtsh. s. A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINX, mĭngks. s. (408). A she puppy; a young, pert, wanton girl.

MIRACLE, mĭr'â-kl. s. A wonder, something above human power; in theology, an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the sound of the first syllable of this word, as he seems to have adopted a vulgar pronunciation, which does not distinguish between the sound of *i*, succeeded by single or double *r*, not final; and the sound of *i* final, or succeeded by *r* and another consonant. In the former case the *i* is pure, and has exactly the same sound as its representative *y* in *Pyramid*, *Lyric*, &c.; in the latter the *i* goes into short *e* or *u*, as in *Birth*, *Virtue*, &c. or *Sir*, *Stir*, &c. See Principles, No. 108, 109, 110.

MIRACULOUS, mé-râk'kû-lŭs. a. Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

MIRACULOUSLY, mé-râk'kû-lŭs-lé. ad. By miracle, by power above that of nature.

MIRACULOUSNESS, mé-râk'kû-lŭs-nés. Superiority to natural power.

MIRE, mire. s. Mud, dirt.

To MIRE, mire. v. a. To whelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, mí'ré-nés. s. Dirtiness, fulness of mire.

MIRROR, mĭr'rŭr. s. (109) (166). A looking-glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; it is used for pattern.

MIRTH, mérth. s. (108). Merriment, jollity, gayety, laughter.

MIRTHFUL, mérth'fûl. a. Merry, gay, cheerful.

MIRTHLESS, mérth'lés. a. Joyless, cheerless.

MIRY, mí'ré. a. Deep in mud, muddy; consisting of mire.

MIS, mis. An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or depravation of the meaning, as chance, luck; mischance, ill luck; to like, to be pleased; to mislike, to be offended. It is derived from *mes*, in Teutonick and French, used in the same sense.

☞ What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inseparable preposition is, that the *s* whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a sharp or flat consonant, it always retains its sharp hissing sound, and never goes into *z*, like *dis* and *ex*. The reason seems to be, that the latter come to us compounded, and have their meaning so mingled with the word as to coalesce with it, while *mis* remains a distinct prefix, and has but one uniform meaning.

MISACCEPTATION, mĭs-âk-sép-tâ'shŭn. s. The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, mĭs-âd-vĕn'tshŭre. s. Mischance, misfortune, ill luck; in law, manslaughter.

MISADVENTURED, mĭs-âd-vĕn'tshŭr'd. a. (359). Unfortunate.

MISADVISED, mĭs-âd-víz'd'. a. (359). Ill directed.

MISAIMED, mĭs-âm'd'. a. (359). Not aimed rightly.

MISANTHROPE, mĭs'ân-*thr*ôpe. (503). s. A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPY, mĭs-ân'*thr*ô-pé. (518). s. Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICATION, mĭs-âp-plé-kâ'shŭn. s. Application to a wrong purpose.

To MISAPPLY, mĭs-âp-plí'. v. n. To apply to wrong purposes.

To MISAPPREHEND, mĭs-âp-pré-hĕnd'. v. a. Not to understand rightly.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

MISAPPREHENSION, mĭs-ăp-prē-hĕn'shŭn. s. Mistake, not right apprehension.

To MISASCRIBE, mĭs-ās-skrībe'. v. a. To ascribe falsely.

To MISASSIGN, mĭs-ās-sīne'. v. a. To assign erroneously.

To MISBECOME, mĭs-bē-kŭm'. v. a. Not to become, to be unseemly, not to suit.

MISBEGOT, mĭs-bē-gŏt'. } a.
MISBEGOTTEN, mĭs-bē-gŏ't'n. } a. Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHAVE, mĭs-bē-hāve'. v. n. To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mĭs-bē-hāve'yŭr. s. Ill conduct, bad practice.

MISBELIEF, mĭs-bē-lēēf'. s. False religion, a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER, mĭs-bē-lēē'vŭr. s. One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly

To MISCALCULATE, mĭs-kăl'kŭ-lāte. v. a. To reckon wrong.

To MISCAL, mĭs-kawl'. v. a. (406). To name improperly.

MISCARRIAGE, mĭs-kăr'rĭdje. s. (90). Unhappy event of an undertaking; abortion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To MISCARRY, mĭs-kăr'rē. v. n. To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

MISCELLANEOUS, mĭs-sĕl-lā'nē-ŭs. a. Mingled, composed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mĭs-sĕl-lā'nē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mĭs'sĕl-lĕn-ē. a. (503). Mixed of various kinds.

☞ The accent on the first syllable of this word, which is the accentuation of all our orthoepists, except Dr. Kenrick, is a proof of the tendency to follow the secondary accent of the original Latin word, notwithstanding the double consonant in the middle. Thus *Miscellanea*, in our pronunciation of it, having a stress on the first, becomes the accent when the word is anglicised by dropping a syllable. See ACADEMY, MAMILLARY, and MEDULLARY.

MISCELLANY, mĭs-sĕl-lĕn-ē. s. A mass or collection formed out of various kinds.

To MISCAST, mĭs-kăst'. v. a. To take a wrong account of.

MISCHANCE, mĭs-tshānse'. s. Ill luck, ill fortune.

MISCHIEF, mĭs'tshĭf. s. (277). Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injuriously done; ill consequence, vexatious affair.

To MISCHIEF, mĭs'tshĭf. v. a. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mĭs'tshĭf-mā-kŭr. s. One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, mĭs'tshē-vŭs. a. (277). Harmful, hurtful, destructive; spiteful, malicious.

☞ There is an accentuation of this word upon the second syllable, chiefly confined to the vulgar, which, from its agreeableness to analogy, is well worthy of being adopted by the learned. Analogy certainly requires that the verb formed from the noun *mischief* should be *mischieve*, as from *thief, thieve; grief, grieve; belief, believe*, &c. with the accent on the second syllable (492); and from such a verb would naturally be formed the adjective in question. But what analogy can give sanction to a vulgarism? What Pope observes of the learned in another case, is but too applicable in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that if the
"throng
"By chance go right, they purposely go
"wrong."

To which we may add, that in language, as in many other cases, it is safer to be wrong with the polite than with the vulgar.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, mĭs'tshē-vŭs-lē. ad. Noxiously, hurtfully, wickedly.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mĭs'tshē-vŭs-nĕs. s. Hurtfulness, perniciousness, wickedness.

MISCIBLE, mĭs'sē-bl. a. (405). Possible to be mingled.

MISCITATION, mĭs-sī-tā'shŭn. s. Unfair or false quotation.

To MISCITE, mĭs-sīte'. v. a. To quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, mĭs-klāme'. s. Mistaken claim.

MISCONCEIT, mĭs-kŏn-sēē'.
MISCONCEPTION, mĭs-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn. } s. A wrong notion.

MISCONDUCT, mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt. s. Ill behaviour, ill management.

To MISCONDUCT, mĭs-kŏn-dŭkt'. v. a. To manage amiss.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mĭs-kŏn-strŭk'shŭn. s. Wrong interpretation of words or things.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—thin, THIS.

To MISCONSTRUE, mis-kŏn'strů. v. a. To interpret wrong.—See CONSTRUE.

MISCONTINUANCE, mis-kŏn-tin'nů-ânse. s. Cessation, intermission.

MISCREANCE, mis'krė-ânse. } s.
MISCREANCY, mis'krė-ân-sė. }
Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.

MISCREANT, mis'krė-ânt. s. One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.

MISCREATE, mis-krė-âte'. } a.
MISCREATED, mis-krė-â'tėd. }
Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.

MISDEED, mis-dėėd'. s. Evil action.

To MISDEEM, mis-dėėm'. v. a. To judge ill of, to mistake.

To MISDEMEAN, mis-dė-mėne'. v. a. To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOR, mis-dė-mė'nŭr. s. (166). A petty offence, ill behaviour.

To MISDO, mis-dŏŏ'. v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.

To MISDO, mis-dŏŏ'. v. n. To commit faults.

MISDOER, mis-dŏŏ'ŭr. s. (98). An offender, a criminal.

To MISDOUBT, mis-dŏŭt'. v. a. To suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOUBT, mis-dŏŭt'. s. Suspicion of crime or dangers; irresolution, hesitation.

To MISEMPLOY, mis-ėm-plŏė'. v. a. To use to wrong purposes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mis-ėm-plŏė'mėnt. s. Improper application.

MISER, mi'zŭr. s. (98). A wretch covetous to extremity.

MISERABLE, miz'zŭr-â-bl. a. (557). Unhappy, wretched; worthless, culpably parsimonious, stingy.

MISERABLENESS, miz'zŭr-â-bl-nės. s. State of misery.

MISERABLY, miz'zŭr-â-blė. ad. Unhappily, calamitously; wretchedly, meanly.

MISERY, miz'zŭr-ė. s. (440) (557). Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery.

To MISFASHION, mis-fâsh'ŭn. v. a. To form wrong.

MISFORTUNE, mis-fŏr'tshŭne. s. (461). Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.

To MISGIVE, mis-giv'. v. a. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

MISGOVERNMENT, mis-gŭv'ŭrn-mėnt. s. Ill administration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.

MISGUIDANCE, mis-gy'dânse. s. False direction.

To MISGUIDE, mis-gyide'. v. a. To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.—See GUIDE.

MISHAP, mis-hâp'. s. Ill chance, ill luck.

To MISINFER, mis-in-fėr'. v. a. To infer wrong.

To MISINFORM, mis-in-fŏrm'. v. a. To deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mis-in-fŏr-mâ'shŭn. s. False intelligence, false accounts.

To MISINTERPRET, mis-in-tėr'prėt. v. a. To explain to a wrong sense.

To MISJOIN, mis-jŏin'. v. a. To join unfitly or improperly.

To MISJUDGE, mis-jŭdje'. v. a. To form false opinions, to judge ill.

To MISLAY, mis-lâ'. v. a. To lay in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, mis-lâ'ŭr. s. (98). One that puts in the wrong place.

To MISLEAD, mis-lėde'. v. a. To guide a wrong way, to betray to mischief or mistake.

MISLEADER, mis-lė'dŭr. s. (98). One that leads to ill.

MISLEN, mis'lin. s. Mixed corn.

To MISLIKE, mis-like'. v. a. To disapprove, to be not pleased with.

MISLIKE, mis-like'. s. Disapprobation, distaste.

MISLIKER, mis-li'kŭr. s. (98). One that disapproves.

To MISLIVE, mis-liv'. To live ill.

To MISMANAGE, mis-mân'idje. v. a. To manage ill.

MISMANAGEMENT, mis-mân'idje-mėnt. s. Ill management, ill conduct.

To MISMATCH, mis-mâtsh'. v. a. To match unsuitably.

To MISNAME, mis-nâme'. v. a. To call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mis-nŏ'mŭr. s. (98). In law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSERVE, mis-ŏb-zėrv'. v. a. Not to observe accurately.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MISOGAMIST, mē-sŏg'gă-mist. s. (129). A marriage hater.

MISOGYNY, mē-sŏd'jē-nē. s. (129). Hatred of women.

To MISORDER, mis-ôr'dûr. v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.

MISORDER, mis-ôr'dûr. s. (98). Irregularity, disorderly proceedings.

MISORDERLY, mis-ôr'dûr-lē. a. Irregular.

To MISPEND, mis-spĕnd'. v. a. To spend ill, to waste, to consume to no purpose.

MISPENDER, mis-spĕnd'ûr. s. One who spends ill or prodigally.

MISPERSUASION, mis-pĕr-swā'zhŭn. s. Wrong notion, false opinion.

To MISPLACE, mis-plāse'. v. a. To put in a wrong place.

To MISPRISE, mis-prize'. v. a. To mistake, to slight, to scorn. The word in this sense is wholly obsolete.

MISPRISION, mis-prizh'ŭn. s. Mistake, misconception; neglect, concealment.

To MISPROPORTION, mis-prō-pōr'shŭn. v. a. To join without due proportion.

MISPROUD, mis-prōud'. a. Vitiously proud. Obsolete.

To MISQUOTE, mis-kwōte'. v. a. (415). To quote falsely.—See QUOTE.

To MISRECITE, mis-rē-site'. v. a. To recite not according to the truth.

To MISRECKON, mis-rĕk'n. v. a. (103). To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To MISRELATE, mis-rē-lāte'. v. a. To relate inaccurately or falsely.

MISRELATION, mis-rē-lā'shŭn. s. False or inaccurate narrative.

To MISREMEMBER, mis-rē-mĕm'bûr. v. a. To mistake by trusting to memory.

To MISREPORT, mis-rē-pōrt'. v. a. To give a false account of.

MISREPORT, mis-rē-pōrt'. s. False account, false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESENT, mis-rĕp-prē-zĕnt'. v. a. To present not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mis-rĕp-prē-zĕn-tā'shŭn. s. The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.

MISRULE, mis-rōōl'. s. (339). Tumult, confusion, revel.

MISS, mis. s. The term of honour to a young girl; a strumpet, a concubine, a prostitute.

To MISS, mis. v. a. Not to hit, to mistake; to fail of obtaining; to discover something to be unexpectedly wanting; to be without; to omit; to perceive want of.

To MISS, mis. v. n. To fly wide, not to hit; not to succeed; to fail, to mistake; to be lost, to be wanting; to miscarry, to fall; to fail to obtain, learn, or find.

MISS, mis. s. Loss, want; mistake, errour.

MISSAL, mis'săl. s. The mass book.

To MISSAY, mis-sā'. v. a. To say ill or wrong.

To MISSEEM, mis-sēēm'. v. n. To make false appearance; to misbecome.

To MISSERVE, mis-sĕrv'. v. a. To serve unfaithfully.

To MISSHAPE, mis-shāpe'. v. a. To shape ill, to form ill, to deform.

MISSILE, mis'sĭl. a. (140). Thrown by the hand, striking at distance.

MISSION, mish'ŭn. s. (49). Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account; dismission, discharge.

MISSIONARY, mish'ŭn-nâr-rē. } s.
MISSIONER, mish'ŭn-nûr. (98). } s.
(512). One sent to propagate religion.

MISSIVE, mis'sĭv. a. (158). Such as may be sent.

MISSIVE, mis'sĭv. s. (158). A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense. A messenger. Obsolete.

To MISSPEAK, mis-spēke'. v. a. To speak wrong.

MIST, mist. s. A low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in drops; any thing that dims or darkens.

To MIST, mist. v. a. To cloud, to cover with a vapour or steam.

MISTAKABLE, mis-tā'kă-bl. a. (405). Liable to be conceived wrong.

To MISTAKE, mis-tāke'. v. a. To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.

To MISTAKE, mis-tāke'. v. n. To err, not to judge right.

MISTA'EN, mis-tāne'. Pret. and part. pass. of Mistake, poetically for Mistaken.

To be MISTAKEN, mis-tā'k'n. (103). To err.

☞ Dr. Johnson says this word has a kind of reciprocal sense. *I mistake* is like the

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

French *Je me trompe: I am mistaken* means *I misconceive, I am in an errour*, more frequently than *I am ill understood*; but, *my opinion is mistaken*, means *my opinion is not rightly understood*. Whatever may have been the cause of this irregularity, it has long been an eye-sore to our Grammarians, but has got such possession of the language as to render it almost incurable. Let us avoid it as much as we will in speaking and writing, it will still remain upon our books as a part of the language. *Mistaken wretch* for *mistaking wretch* is an apostrophe that occurs every where among our poets, particularly those of the stage; the most incorrigible of all, and the most likely to fix and disseminate an errour of this kind. Our old writers were ignorant of Grammar, and thought all phrases good that did not quarrel with the ear; but that is not the case since the labours of Johnson and Lowth. The best way therefore to remedy these abuses, is to avoid them in future. With respect to Dr. Johnson's opinion, that this verb is used in a reciprocal sense, it may be observed, that this is the case with all neuter verbs of action; or as Dr. Lowth calls them, *intransitively active*, or *transitively neuter*; but the verb in question, *I am mistaken* for *I am mistaking*, seems rather to be what the Latins call a verb *Deponent*; an active verb with a passive form: an irregularity which is no recommendation to the Latin language, and is a blemish in ours. I recollect but one verb more of this kind; and that is, to *speed* in the sense of to *succeed well* or *ill*, which as a verb neuter ought to have no passive form; and yet Pope says,

"A dire dilemma! either way *I'm sped*;
"If foes, they write; if friends, they read "me dead."

And Otway in the Orphan says,

"———I'm marry'd—Death, *I'm sped*."

MISTAKE, mis-tāke'. s. Misconception, errour.

MISTAKINGLY, mis-tā'king-lė. ad. Erroneously, falsely.

To MISSTATE, mis-stāte'. v. a. To state wrong.

To MISTEACH, mis-tētsh'. v. a. To teach wrong.

To MISTEMPER, mis-tĕm'pŭr. v. a. To temper ill.

MISTER, mis'tŭr. a. (98). [From *mestier*, trade, French.] What *mister*, means what kind of. Obsolete.

To MISTERM, mis-tĕrm'. v. a. To term erroneously.

To MISTHINK, mis-*think*'. v. a. To think ill, to think wrong.

To MISTIME, mis-time'. v. a. Not to time right, not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MISTINESS, mis'tė-nĕs. s. Cloudiness, state of being overcast.

MISTION, mis'tshŭn. s. (464). The state of being mingled.

MISTLETOE, miz'zl-tō. s. (173). The name of one of those plants which draw their nourishment from some other plant. It generally grows on the apple tree, sometimes on the oak, and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

MISTLIKE, mist'like. a. Like a mist.

MISTOLD, mis-tōld'. Part. pass. of Mistell.

MISTOOK, mis-tŏŏk'. Part. pass. of Mistake.

MISTRESS, mis'tris. s. A woman who governs, correlative to subject or to servant; a title of common respect; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman beloved and courted; a term of contemptuous address; a whore, a concubine.

☞ The same haste and necessity of dispatch, which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Mistress* into *Missis*.—Thus, *Mrs. Montague*, *Mrs. Carter*, &c. are pronounced *Missis Montague*, *Missis Carter*, &c. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantick.

MISTRUST, mis-trŭst'. s. Diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.

To MISTRUST, mis-trŭst'. v. a. To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

MISTRUSTFUL, mis-trŭst'fŭl. a. Diffident, doubting.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, mis-trŭst'fŭl-nĕs. s. Diffidence, doubt.

MISTRUSTFULLY, mis-trŭst'fŭl-lė. ad. With suspicion, with mistrust.

MISTRUSTLESS, mis-trŭst'lĕs. a. Confident, unsuspecting.

MISTY, mis'tė. a. Clouded, overspread with mists; obscure.

To MISUNDERSTAND, mis-ŭn-dŭr-stănd'. v. a. To misconceive.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-ŭn-dŭr-stănd'ing. s. Difference, disagreement; misconception.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

Misusage, mĭz-ū'zĭdje. s. (90). Abuse, ill use; bad treatment.

To **Misuse**, mĭs-ūze'. v. a. (437). To treat or use improperly, to abuse.

Misuse, mĭz-ūse'. s. (437). Bad use.

To **Misween**, mĭs-wēēn'. v. n. To misjudge, to distrust. Obsolete.

Misy, mī'sē. s. A kind of mineral much resembling the golden marcasite.

Mite, mīte. s. A small insect found in cheese or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; any thing proverbially small; a small particle.

Mitella, mē-tĕl'lă. s. (129). A plant.

Mithridate, mĭth'rē-dāte. s. Mithridate was formerly, before medicine was simplified, one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor, Mithridates king of Pontus.

Mitigant, mĭt'tē-gānt. a. Lenient, lenitive.

To **Mitigate**, mĭt'tē-gāte. v. a. (91). To soften; to alleviate; to mollify; to cool, to moderate.

Mitigation, mĭt-tē-gā'shŭn. s. Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful.

Mitre, mī'tŭr. s. (416). A kind of episcopal crown.

Mitred, mī'tŭrd. a. (359). Adorned with a mitre.

Mittens, mĭt'tĭnz. s. (99). Coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

Mittimus, mĭt'tē-mŭs. s. A warrant to commit an offender to prison.

To **Mix**, mĭks. v. a. To unite different bodies into one mass, to put various ingredients together; to mingle.

Mixtion, mĭks'tshŭn. s. (464). Mixture, confusion of one body with another.

Mixtly, mĭkst'lē. ad. With coalition of different parts into one.

Mixture, mĭks'tshŭre. s. (461). The act of mixing, the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

Mizmaze, mĭz'māze. s. A labyrinth.

Mizzen, mĭz'zn. s. (103). The mizzen is a mast in the stern of a ship.

Mnemonicks, nē-mŏn'nĭks. s. The art of memory.—See **Pneumatick**.

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only lexicographer, who gives the sounds of the letters, that has inserted this word, except Mr. Barclay. The former spells the word *mnemon-iks*, and leaves us to pronounce the first syllable as we can; while the latter leaves out the *m*, and spells the word *nemonicks*; which, in my opinion, is the way it ought to be pronounced.

Mo, mō. More in number.—See **Enow**.

To **Moan**, mōne. v. a. (295). To lament, to deplore.

To **Moan**, mōne. v. n. To grieve, to make lamentation.

Moan, mōne. s. Audible sorrow.

Moat, mōte. s. (295). A canal of water round a house for defence.

To **Moat**, mōte. v. a. To surround with canals by way of defence.

Mob, mŏb. s. The crowd, a tumultuous rout; a kind of female head-dress.

☞ Toller tells us, that in the latter end of the reign of King Charles II. the rabble that attended the Earl of Shaftesbury's partisans was first called *mobile vulgus*, and afterwards by contraction the *mob*; and ever since the word has become proper English. To which we may add, that in Mr. Addison's time this word was not adopted; for he says, (Spectator, No. 135), "I dare not answer that *mob*, *rep*, "*pos*, *incog*, and the like," will not in time be looked upon as a part of our tongue."

To **Mob**, mŏb. v. a. To harass, or overbear by tumult.

Mobbish, mŏb'bĭsh. a. Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

To **Mobble**, mŏ'bl. v. a. To dress grossly or inelegantly. Obsolete.

☞ This word now exists as spoken, no where but in the Hamlet of Skakespeare:

"But who, alas! had seen the *mobled*
"queen!"

This is always pronounced *mobb-led* upon the stage; and this reading appears more correct than *mabled* and *mob-led*, which some critics have substituted; for Dr. Farmer tells us, he has not met with this word in *Shirley's Gentleman of Venice*:

"The moon does *mobble* up herself."

This seems to receive confirmation from the name women give to a cap, which is little more than a piece of linen drawn together with strings round the head. The learned Mr. Upton's supposition, that this word signifies *led by the mob*, is an anachronism, as the word *mob* was not in use in the time of Shakespeare.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

MOBBY, mŏb'bé. s. An American drink made of potatoes.

MOBILE, mŏ-bēēl'. s. (112). The populace, the rout, the mob.

MOBILITY, mŏ-bĭl'lé-té. s. Nimbleness, activity; in cant language, the populace; fickleness, inconstancy.

MOCHO-STONE, mŏ'kŏ-stŏne. s. Mocho-stones are nearly related to the agate.

To MOCK, mŏk. v. a. To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to mimick in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously.

To MOCK, mŏk. v. n. To make contemptuous sport.

MOCK, mŏk. s. Act of contempt, sneer; imitation, mimickry.

MOCK, mŏk. a. Counterfeit, not real.

MOCKABLE, mŏk'kā-bl. a. Exposed to derision.

MOCKER, mŏk'kŭr. s. (98). One who mocks, a scorner, a scoffer.

MOCKERY, mŏk'kŭr-é. s. Derision, sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain show.

MOCKING-BIRD, mŏk'kĭng-bŭrd. s. An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

MOCKINGLY, mŏk'kĭng-lé. ad. In contempt, with insult.

MOCKING-STOCK, mŏk'kĭng-stŏk. s. A butt for merriment.

MODAL, mŏ'dăl. a. Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

MODALITY, mŏ-dăl'lé-té. s. Accidental difference, modal accident.

MODE, mŏde. s. Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

MODEL, mŏd'dĕl. s. A representation in miniature of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses; standard, that by which any thing is measured.

To MODEL, mŏd'dĕl. v. a. To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

MODELLER, mŏd'dĕl-lŭr. s. (98). Planner, schemer, contriver.

MODERATE, mŏd'dĕr-ăte. a. (91). Temperate, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To MODERATE, mŏd'dĕr-āte. v. a. (91). To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to repress; to make temperate.

MODERATELY, mŏd'dĕr-ăt-lé. ad. Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

MODERATENESS, mŏd'dĕr-ăt-nĕs. s. State of being moderate, temperateness.

MODERATION, mŏd-dĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expence.

MODERATOR, mŏd-dĕr-ā'tŭr. s. (421). The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

MODERN, mŏd'dŭrn. a. (98). Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakespeare, vulgar, mean, common.

MODERNS, mŏd'dŭrnz. s. Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

MODERNISM, mŏd'dŭrn-ĭzm. s. Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

To MODERNIZE, mŏd'dŭrn-ize. v. a. To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MODERNNESS, mŏd'dŭrn-nĕs. s. Novelty.

MODEST, mŏd'dĭst. a. (99). Not presumptuous; not forward; not loose, not unchaste.

MODESTLY, mŏd'dĭst-lé. ad. Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with moderation.

MODESTY, mŏd'dĭs-té. s. (99). Moderation, decency; chastity, purity of manners.

MODESTY-PIECE, mŏd'dĭs-té-pēēs. s. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of women's stays before.

MODICUM, mŏd'dé-kŭm. s. Small portion, pittance.

MODIFIABLE, mŏd'dé-fi-ā-bl. a. (183). That may be diversified by accidental differences.

MODIFICABLE, mŏ-dĭf'fé-kā-bl. a. Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICATION, mŏd-dé-fé-kā'shŭn. s. The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To MODIFY, mŏd'dé-fi. v. a. (183). To change the form or accidents of any thing, to shape.

MODILLION, MODILLON, mŏ-dĭl'yŭn. (113). Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corin-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pin;—

thian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip.

Modish, mō'dĭsh. a. Fashionable, formed according to the reigning custom.

Modishly, mō'dĭsh-lē. ad. Fashionably.

Modishness, mō'dĭsh-nĕs. s. Affectation of the fashion.

To **Modulate**, mŏd'ū-lāte, or mŏd'jū-lāte. v. a. (293) (294) (376). To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

Modulation, mŏd-dū-lā'shŭn, or mŏd-jū-lā'shŭn. s. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; sound modulated, agreeable harmony.

Modulator, mŏd'ū-lā-tŭr, or mŏd'jū-lā-tŭr. s. (521). He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner.

Module, mŏd'ūle, or mŏd'jūle. s. An empty representation, a model.

Modus, mō'dŭs. s. Something paid as a compensation for tithes, on the supposition of being a moderate equivalant.

Moe, mō. a.—See Enow. More, a greater number. Obsolete.

Mohair, mō'hāre. s. Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair.

Mohock, mō'hŏck. s. The name of an Indian nation of America, given to ruffians who were imagined to infest the streets of London in Queen Anne's reign.

Moidore, mŏè-dōre'. s. A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings, sterling.

Moiety, mŏè'ē-tē. s. (299). Half, one of two equal parts.

To **Moil**, mŏil. v. a. (299). To daub with dirt; to weary. Scarcely used, except in the phrase "To toil and moil."

To **Moil**, mŏil. v. n. To toil, to drudge.

Moist, mŏist. a. (299). Wet, wet in a small degree, damp; juicy, succulent.

To **Moisten**, mŏi's'n. v. a. (472). To make damp, to make wet to a small degree, to damp.

Moistener, mŏi's'n-ŭr. s. The person or thing that moistens.

Moistness, mŏist'nĕs. s. Dampness, wetness in a small degree.

Moisture, mŏis'tshŭre. s. (461). Small quantity of water or liquid.

Mole, mōle. s. A Mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows unto a kind of flesh in the uterus; a false conception; a natural spot or discolouration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beast that works under ground.

Molecast, mōle'kăst. s. Hillock cast up by a mole.

Molecatcher, mōle'kătsh-ŭr. s. One whose employment is to catch moles.

Molehill, mōle'hĭl. s. (406). Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To **Molest**, mō-lĕst'. v. a. To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

Molestation, mŏl-ĕs-tā'shŭn. s. Disturbance, uneasiness; caused by vexation.

Molester, mō-lĕst'ŭr. s. (98). One who disturbs.

Moletrack, mōle'trăk. s. Course of the mole under ground.

Molewarp, mōle'wārp. s. A mole. Not used.

Mollient, mŏl'yĕnt. a. (113). Softening.

Mollifiable, mŏl'lē-fī-ā-bl. a. That may be softened.

Mollification, mŏl-lē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

Mollifier, mŏl'lē-fī-ŭr. s. (183). That which softens, that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.

To **Mollify**, mŏl'lē-fī. v. a. To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

Molten, mōl't'n. Part. pass. from Melt (103).

Moly, mō'lē. s. The wild garlick.

Molosses, **Molasses**, mō-lŏs'sĭz. s. (99). Treacle, the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.

☞ The second spelling and pronunciation of this word is preferable to the first; and it is derived from the Italian *mellazzo*, perhaps the most correct spelling and pronunciation would be *mellasses*.

Mome, mōme. s. A dull, stupid blockhead, a stock, a post. Obsolete.

Moment, mō'mĕnt. s. Consequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an indivisible particle of time.

Momentally, mō'mĕn-tăl-ē. ad. For a moment.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

MOMENTANEOUS, mō-mĕn-tā'nē-ŭs. a. Lasting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, mō'mĕn-tā-rē. (512). Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, mō-mĕn'tŭs. a. Important, weighty, of consequence.

MOMMERY, mŏm'mŭr-ē. s. (165) (557). An entertainment in which maskers play frolicks.

MONACHAL, mŏn'nā-kăl. a. Monastick, relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MONACHISM, mŏn'nā-kĭzm. s. The state of monks, the monastick life.

MONAD, MONADE, mŏn'năd, or mō'năd. s. An indivisible thing.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares are the only orthoepists who determine the quantity of the first vowel in this word; which they do by making it short. The only reason that can be given is the omicron in the Greek μονας; and what a miserable reason is this when in our pronunciation of the Greek word we make it long!—See Principles, No. 543, 544, &c.

MONARCH, mŏn'nărk. s. A governor invested with absolute authority, a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

MONARCHAL, mō-nār'kăl. a. (353). Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

MONARCHICAL, mō-nār'kĕ-kăl. a. Vested in a single ruler.

To MONARCHISE, mŏn'nār-kīze. v. n. To play the king.

MONARCHY, mŏn'nār-kē. s. The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

MONASTERY, mŏn'nā-strē, or mŏn'năs-tĕr-rē. s. House of religious retirement, convent.

MONASTICK, MONASTICAL, mō-năs'tĭk. (509). a. Religiously recluse.

MONASTICALLY, mō-năs'tĕ-kăl-lē. ad. Reclusely, in the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, mŭn'dē. s. (223). The second day of the week.

MONEY, mŭn'nē. s. (165). Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

MONEYBAG, mŭn'nē-băg. s. A large purse.

MONEYCHANGER, mŭn'nē-tshān-jŭr. s. a broker in money.

MONEYED, mŭn'nēd. a. (283). Rich in money often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

MONEYLESS, mŭn'nē-lĕs. a. Wanting money, pennyless.

MONEYMATTER, mŭn'nē-măt-tŭr. s. Account of debtor and creditor.

MONEYSCRIVENER, mŭn'nē-skrĭv-nŭr. s. One who raises money for others.

MONEYWORT, mŭn'nē-wŭrt. s. A plant.

MONEYSWORTH, mŭn'nĭz-wŭrth. s. Something valuable.

MONGER, mŭng'gŭr. s. (381). A dealer, a seller; as a Fishmonger.

MONGREL, mŭng'grĭl. a. (99). Of a mixed breed.

To MONISH, mŏn'nĭsh. v. a. To admonish.

MONISHER, mŏn'nĭsh-ŭr. s. (98). An admonisher, a monitor.

MONITION, mō-nĭsh'ŭn. s. Information, hint, instruction, document.

MONITOR, mŏn'nē-tŭr. s. (166). One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys.

MONITORY, mŏn'nē-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Conveying useful instruction, giving admonition.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK.

MONITORY, mŏn'nē-tŭr-ē. s. Admonition, warning.

MONK, mŭnk. s. (165). One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

MONKEY, mŭnk'kē. s. (165). An ape, a baboon, an animal bearing some resemblance of man; a word of contempt, or slight kindness.

MONKERY, mŭnk'kŭr-ē. s. (557). The monastick life.

MONKHOOD, mŭnk'hŭd. s. The character of a monk.

MONKISH, mŭnk'kĭsh. a. Monastick, pertaining to monks.

MOONK'S-HOOD, mŭnks'hŭd. A plant.

MONK'S-RHUBARB, mŭnks-rōō'bārb. s. A species of dock.

MONOCHORD, mŏn'nō-kŏrd. s. An instrument of one string.

MONOCULAR, MONOCULOUS, mō-nŏk'kū-lăr. a. One-eyed.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MONODY, mŏn'nō-dē. s. A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST, mō-nŏg'gā-mĭst. s. One who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMY, mō-nŏg'gā-mē. s. (518). Marriage of one wife.

MONOGRAM, mŏn'nō-grăm. s. A cypher, a character compounded of several letters.

MONOLOGUE, mŏn'nō-lŏg. s. (338). A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

☞ Why Mr. Sheridan should pronounce *Dialogue* with the last syllable like *log*, *Prologue* with the same syllable like *lug*, and *Monologue* rhyming with *vogue*, I cannot conceive. The first syllable of all words of this termination, when unaccented, are, in my opinion, uniformly like that in *Dialogue*. Mr. Scott has marked it in the same manner as I have done; Mr. Barclay has followed Mr. Sheridan.

MONOME, mŏn'nōme. s. In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MONOMACHY, mŏ-nŏm'â-kē. A duel; a single combat.

☞ Nothing can more show the uncertainty of our orthoëpists in the pronunciation of unusual words, than the accentuation of this, and those of a similar form. The only words of this termination we have in Johnson's Dictionary, are *Logomachy*, *Monomachy*, *Sciomachy*, and *Theomachy*. The two first of which he accented on the first syllable, and the two last on the second. Mr. Sheridan has but two of them *Logomachy* and *Sciomachy*; the first of which he accents on the first syllable, and the last on the second. Mr. Scott has none of them. Dr. Ash has them all, and accents *Logomachy*, *Monomachy* and *Theomachy*, on the first syllable; and *Sciomachy* on the second. Bailey accents *Monomachy* and *Sciomachy* on the first syllable, and *Logomachy* and *Theomachy* on the third. W. Johnston has only *Logomachy*, which he accents on the second syllable. Mr. Perry has only *Theomachy*, which he accents on the second likewise. Entick has them all, and accents them on the first; and Dr. Kenrick accents them all on the second syllable.

This confusion among our orthoëpists plainly shews the little attention which is paid to analogy; for this would have informed them, that these words are under the same predicament as those ending in *graphy*, *logy*, &c and therefore ought all to have the penultimate accent. An obscure idea of this induced them to accent some of these words one way, and some another; but nothing can be more evident than the necessity of accenting all of them uniformly as the same syllable. See Principles, No. 513, 518, &c.

As to Dr. Johnson's observation, which is repeated by Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares, that *Sciomachy* ought to be written *Skiamachy*, I have only to observe at present, that writing *a* instead of *o* is more agreeable to etymology; but changing *c* into *k*, either in writing or pronouncing, is an irregularity of the most pernicious kind, as it has a tendency to overturn the most settled rules of the language.—See SCEPTICK, and Principles, No. 350.

MONOPETALOUS, mŏn-nō-pĕt'tăl-lŭs. s. It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into small ones.

MONOPOLIST, mō-nŏp'pō-lĭst. s. One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

TO MONOPOLIZE, mō-nŏp'pō-līze. v.a. To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

MONOPTOTE, mŏn'nŏp-tōte, or mō-nŏp'tōte. s. Is a noun used only in some one oblique case.

☞ The second pronunciation which is Dr. Johnson's, Dr. Ash's, Mr. Barclay's, and Entick's, is the most usual; but the first, which is Mr. Sheridan's, is more agreeable to analogy; for the word is derived from *monoptōton*, which we pronounce with two accents, one on the first, and another on the third: and when we shorten the word by anglicising it, we generally place the accent on the syllable we accented in the original.—See HETEROCLITE.

MONOSTICH, mŏn'nō-stĭk. s. (509). A composition of one verse.

MONOSYLLABICAL, mŏn-nō-sĭl-lăb'ĕ-kăl. Consisting of monosyllables.

MONOSYLLABLE, mŏn'nō-sĭl-lă-bl. s. A word of only one syllable.

MONOTONOUS, mō-nŏt'tō-nŭs. a. Having a sameness of sound.

MONOTONY, mō-nŏt'tō-nē. s. (518). Uniformity of sound, want of variety in cadence.

MONSOON, mŏn-sōōn'. s. Monsoons are shifting trade-winds in the East-Indian ocean, which blow periodically.

MONSTER, mŏn'stŭr. s. (98). Something out of the common order of nature;

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something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

To MONSTER, mŏn'stŭr. v. a. To put out of the common order of things. Not used.

MONSTROSITY, mŏn-strŏs'sé-tè. s. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.

MONSTROUS, mŏn'strŭs. a. Deviating from the stated order of nature; strange, wonderful; irregular, enormous, shocking, hateful.

MONSTROUS, mŏn'strŭs. ad. Exceedingly, very much.

MONSTROUSLY, mŏn'strŭs-lè. ad. In a manner out of the common order of nature, shockingly, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, mŏn'strŭs-nès. s. Enormity, irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTH, mŭn*th*. s. (165). One of the twelve principal divisions of the year; the space of four weeks.

MONTH'S MIND, mŭn*th*'s-mind'. s. Longing desire.

MONTHLY, mŭn*th*'lè. a. Continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MONTHLY, mŭn*th*'lè. ad. Once in a month.

MONUMENT, mŏn'nù-mènt. s. (179). Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved, a memorial; a tomb, a cenotaph.

☞ There are no words in which inaccurate speakers are more apt to err, than where *u* is not under the accent. Thus we frequently hear, from speakers not of the lowest class, this word pronounced as if written *monement*.

MONUMENTAL, mŏn-nù-mèn'tăl. a. Memorial, preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

MOOD, mōōd. s. (10) (306). The form of an argument; style of musick; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.

MOODY, mōō'dè. a. Out of humour.

MOON, mōōn. s. (306). The changing luminary of the night; a month.

MOON-BEAM, mōōn'bème. s. Rays of lunar light.

MOON-CALF, mōōn'kăf. s. A monster, a false conception; a dolt, a stupid fellow.

MOON-EYED, mōōn'ide. a. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dim-eyed, purblind.

MOONFERN, mōōn'fĕrn. s. A plant.

MOONFISH, mōōn'fish. s. Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

MOONLESS, mōōn'lès. a. Not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mōōn'lite. s. The light afforded by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, mōōn'lite. a. Illumined by the moon.

MOONSHINE, mōōn'shine. s. The lustre of the moon.

MOONSHINE, mōōn'shine. } a. Il-
MOONSHINY, mōōn'shi-nè. } luminated by the moon.

MOONSTRUCK, mōōn'strŭk. a. Lunatick, affected by the moon.

MOONWORT, mōōn'wŭrt. s. Station-flower, honesty.

MOONY, mōōn'nè. a. Lunated, having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon.

MOOR, mōōr. s. (311). A marsh, a fen, a bog, a tract of low and watery ground; a negro, a black-a-moor.

To MOOR, mōōr. v. a. (311). To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

To MOOR, mōōr. v. n. To be fixed, to be stationed.

MOORCOCK, mōōr'kŏk. s. The male of the moor-hen.

MOORHEN, mōō'hĕn. s. A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

MOORISH, mōōr'ish. s. Fenny, marshy, watery.

MOORLAND, mōōr'land. s. Marsh, fen, watery ground.

MOORSTONE, mōōr'stōne. s. A species of granite.

MOORY, mōōr'è. a. (306) (311). Marshy, fenny.

MOOSE, mōōse. s. (306). A large American deer.

To MOOT, mōōt. v. a. (306). To plead a mock cause, to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT CASE or POINT, mōōt'kāse. s. A point or case unsettled and disputable.

MOOTED, mōōt'ĕd. a. Plucked up by the root.

☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

MOOTER, mōōt'tŭr. s. (98). A disputer of moot points.

MOP, mŏp. s. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors; a wry mouth made in contempt. Not used in the latter sense.

To MOP, mŏp. v. a. To rub with a mop.

To MOP, mŏp. v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. Obsolete.

To MOPE, mōpe. v. n. To be stupid, to drowse, to be in a constant day-dream.

To MOPE, mōpe. v. a. To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, mōpe'īde. a. (283). Blind of one eye; dim sighted.

MOPPET, mŏp'pĭt. } s. (99) (270). A
MOPSEY, mŏp'sē. } puppet made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, mō'pŭs. s. A drone, a dreamer.

MORAL, mŏr'răl. a. (88) (168). Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad; reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; popular, such as is known in general business of life.

MORAL, mŏr'răl. s. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

To MORAL, mŏr'răl. v. n. To moralize, to make moral reflections. Not used.

MORALIST, mŏr'răl-ĭst. s. One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mō-răl'ĭ-tē. s. The doctrine of the duties of life, ethics; the form of an action which makes it the subject of reward or punishment.

To MORALIZE, mŏr'răl-īze. v. a. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

To MORALIZE, mŏr'răl-īze. v. n. To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZER, mŏr'răl-ī-zŭr. s. (98). He who moralizes.

MORALLY, mŏr'răl-ē. ad. In the ethical sense, according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mŏr'rălz. s. The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with respect to others.

MORASS, mō-răs'. s. Fen, bog, moor.

MORBID, mŏr'bĭd. a. Diseased, in a state contrary to health.

MORBIDNESS, mŏr'bĭd-nĕs. s. State of being diseased.

MORBIFICAL, mŏr-bĭf'fē-kăl. } a.
MORBIFIC, mŏr-bĭf'fĭk. (509). } Causing diseases.

MOROSE, mŏr-bōse'. a. (427). Proceeding from disease, not healthy.

MORBOSITY, mŏr-bŏs'sē-tē. s. Diseased state.

MORDACIOUS, mŏr-dā'shŭs. a. Biting, apt to bite.

MORDACITY, mŏr-dăs'sē-tē. s. Biting quality.

MORDICANT, mŏr'dē-kănt. s. Biting, acrid.

MORDICATION, mŏr-dē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of corroding or biting.

MORE, mōre. a. In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORE, mōre. ad. To a greater degree; the particle that forms the comparative degree, as more happy; again, a second time, as once more; no more, have done; no more, no longer existing.

MORE, mōre. s. A great quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MOREL, mō-rĕl'. s. A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mōre'lănd. s. A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mōre-ō'vŭr. ad. Beyond what has been mentioned.

MORIGEROUS, mō-rĭd'jĕr-ŭs. a. Obedient, obsequious.

MORION, mō'rē-ŭn. s. (166). A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.

MORISCO, mō-rĭs'kō. s. A dancer of the morris or moorish dance.

MORN, mŏrn. s. The first part of the day, the morning.

MORNING, mŏr'nĭng. s. The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

MORNING-GOWN, mŏr'nĭng-gŏun'. s. A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STAR, mŏr'nĭng-stär'. s. The planet Venus, when she shines in the morning.

MOROSE, mō-rōse'. a. (427). Sour of temper, peevish, sullen.

MOROSELY, mō-rōse-lē. ad. Sourly, peevishly.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

MOROSENESS, mŏ-rōse'nĕs. s. Sourness, peevishness.

MOROSITY, mŏ-rŏs'sĕ-tē. s. Moroseness, sourness, peevishness.

MORPHEW, mŏr'fū. s. A scurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, mŏr'rĭs-dănse. s. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine Mens Morris, a kind of play, with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, mŏr'rĭs-dăn'sŭr. s. One who dances the Moorish dance.

MORROW, mŏr'rō. s. (327). The day after the present day; to-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, mŏrse. s. A sea horse.

MORSEL, mŏr'sĭl. s. (99). A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a small quantity.

MORSURE, mŏr'shŭre. s. (452). The act of biting.

MORT, mŏrt. s. A tune sounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, mŏr'tăl. a. (88). Subject to death, doomed sometime to die; deadly, destructive, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent: in this sense a low expression.

MORTAL, mŏr'tăl. s. Man, human being.

MORTALITY, mŏr-tăl'lĕ-tē. s. Subjection to death, state of being subject to death; death; power of destruction; frequency of death; human nature.

MORTALLY, mŏr'tăl-ē. ad. Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, mŏr'tŭr. s. (88) (418). A strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle; a short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTAR, mŏr'tŭr. s. Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, mŏr'gădje. s. (90) (472). A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.

To MORTGAGE, mŏr'gădje. v. a. To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGEE, mŏr-gă-jēē'. s. He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, mŏr-gă-jŭr. s. (98). He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, mŏr-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Fatal, deadly, destructive.

MORTIFICATION, mŏr-tĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The state of corrupting or losing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations; humiliation, subjection of the passions; vexation, trouble.

To MORTIFY, mŏr'tĕ-fī. v. a. To destroy vital qualities; to destroy active powers, or essential qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind; to humble, to depress, to vex.

To MORTIFY, mŏr'tĕ-fī. v. n. To gangrene, to corrupt; to be subdued, to die away.

MORTISE, mŏr'tĭs. s. (240) (441). A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.—See ADVERTISEMENT.

To MORTISE, mŏr'tĭs. v. a. To cut with a mortise, to join with a mortise.

MORTMAIN, mŏrt'mane. s. Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

MORTUARY, mŏr'tshŭ-ăr-rē. s. A gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompence of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid.

MOSAICK, mō-zā'ĭk. a. (509). Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours.

MOSCHETTO, mŏs-kĕ'tō. s. A kind of gnat exceedingly troublesome in some part of the West Indies and America.

MOSQUE, mŏsk. s. A Mahometan temple.

MOSS, mŏs. s. A plant.

To MOSS, mŏs. v. a. To cover with moss.

MOSSINESS, mŏs'sĕ-nĕs. s. The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSSY, mŏs'sē. a. Overgrown with moss.

MOST, mōst. a. The superlative of More. Consisting of the greatest number, consisting of the greatest quantity.

MOST, mōst. ad. The particle noting the superlative degree; as, the most incentive, in the greatest degree.

MOST, mōst. s. The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree; the greatest quantity.

MOSTICK, mŏs'tĭk. s. A painter's staff.

MOSTLY, mōst'lē. ad. For the greatest part.

MOSTWHAT, mōst'hwŏt. s. For the most part. Not used.

MOTATION, mō-tā'shŭn. s. Act of moving.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pin;—

MOTE, mōte. s. A small particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.

MOTE, mōte, for Might. Obsolete.

MOTH, mŏth. s. (467). A small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings.

MOTHER, mŭTH'ŭr. s. (165) (469). A woman that has borne a child, correlative to son or daughter; that which has produced any thing; that which has preceded in time, as, a Mother church to chapels; hysterical passion; a familiar term of address to an old woman; Mother-in-law, a husband's or wife's mother; a thick substance concreting in liquors, the lees or scum concreted.

MOTHER, mŭTH'ŭr. a. (165). Had at a birth, native.

To MOTHER, mŭTH'ŭr. v. n. To gather concretion.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL, mŭTH'ŭr-ŏv-pĕrl. s. A kind of coarse pearl, the shell in which pearls are generated.

MOTHERHOOD, mŭTH'ŭr-hŭd. s. The office, state, or character of a mother.

MOTHERLESS, mŭTH'ŭr-lĕs. a. Destitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, mŭTH'ŭr-lē. a. Belonging to a mother, suitable to a mother.

MOTHERWORT, mŭTH'ŭr-wŭrt. s. A plant.

MOTHERY, mŭTH'ŭr-ē. a. (557). Concreted, full of concretions, dreggy, feculent: used of liquors.

MOTHMULLEIN, mŏth-mŭl'lĭn. s. A plant.

MOTHWORT, mŏth'wŭrt. s. An herb.

MOTHY, mŏ*h*'ē. a. Full of moths.

MOTION, mō'shŭn. s. The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of posture; action, tendency of the mind, thought, proposal made; impulse communicated.

MOTIONLESS, mō'shŭn-lĕs. a. Wanting motion, being without motion.

MOTIVE, mō'tĭv. a. (157). Causing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.

MOTIVE, mō'tĭv. s. That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.

MOTLEY, mŏt'lē. s. Mingled of various colours.

MOTOR, mō'tŏr. s. (166). A mover.

MOTORY, mō'tŭr-rē. a. (512). Giving motion.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK,

MOTTO, mŏt'tō. s. A sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

To MOVE, mōōv. v. a. (164). To put out of one place into another, to put in motion; to give an impulse to; to propose, to recommend; to persuade; to prevail on the mind; to affect, to touch pathetically, to stir passion; to make angry; to conduct regularly in motion.

To MOVE, mōōv. v. n. (64). To go from one place to another; to walk, to bear the body; to go forward.

MOVEABLE, mōōv'ă-bl. a. (405). Capable of being moved, not fixed, portable; changing the time of the year.

☞ It may be observed, that the mute *e* is preserved in this word and its relatives because the preceding *o* has not its general sound.—See *Rhyming Dictionary*, *Orthographical Aphorism* 10.

MOVEABLES, mōōv'ă-blz. s. Goods, furniture, distinguished from real or immoveable possessions.

MOVEABLENESS, mōōv'ă-bl-nĕs. s. Mobility, possibility to be moved.

MOVEABLY, mōōv'ă-blē. ad. So as it may be moved.

MOVELESS, mōōv'lĕs. a. Unmoved, not to be put out of the place.

MOVEMENT, mōōv'mĕnt. s. Manner of moving; motion.

MOVENT, mō'vĕnt. a. Moving.

MOVER, mōō'vŭr. s. (98). The person or thing that gives motion; something that moves; a proposer.

MOVING, mōō'vĭng. part. a. Pathetick, touching, adapted to affect the passions.

MOVINGLY, mōō'vĭng-lē. a. Pathetically, so as to seize the passions.

MOULD, mōld. s. (318). A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp; earth, soil, ground in which any thing grows, matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast, in which any thing receives its form; cast, form.

☞ There is an incorrect pronunciation of this and similar words, chiefly among the vulgar, which is sounding the word as if it were written *mo-oold*. This sound is often heard among incorrect speakers, where there is no diphthong, as in *cold*, *bold*, *sold*, &c. pronounced *co-oold*, *bo-oold*, *so-oold*, &c. while the true pronunciation of these words has nothing of the *u* or *oo* in it, but is exactly like *foal'd*, *sol'd*, *cajol'd*, &c. the preterits of the verbs to *foal*, to *sole*, and

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to *cajole*, &c. For there is no middle sound between *owl* and *hole;* and the words in question must either rhyme with *bowl'd* or *foal'd;* but the last is clearly the true pronunciation.

This word, before Dr. Johnson wrote his Dictionary, was frequently written *mold*, which was perfectly agreeable to its Saxon derivation, and was less liable to mispronunciation than the present spelling. The word has three significations; *Mould*, concretions occasioned by decay; from whence to *moulder*, to waste away: *mould*, or earth; that to which decay reduces bodies: and a *mould*, a form to cast metals in. A diversity of pronunciation has endeavoured to distinguish the first of these senses from the rest by sounding it so as to rhyme with *bowl'd;* but these distinctions of sound under the same spelling ought to be as much as possible avoided. For the reasons, see BOWL.

To MOULD, mōld. v. n. To contract concreted matter, to gather mould.

To MOULD, mōld. v. a. To cover with mould.

To MOULD, mōld. v. a. To form, to shape, to model; to knead, as to mould bread.

MOULDABLE, mōld'â-bl. a. What may be moulded.

MOULDER, mōld'ŭr. s. (98). He who moulds.

To MOULDER, mōl'dŭr. v. n. To be turned to dust, to perish in dust.

To MOULDER, mōl'dŭr. v. a. To turn to dust.

MOULDINESS, mōl'dē-nĕs. s. The state of being mouldy.

MOULDING, mōld'ing. s. Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.

MOULDWARP, mōld'wârp. s. A mole, a small animal that throws up the earth.

MOULDY, mōl'dē. a. Overgrown with concretions.

To MOULT, mōlt. v. n. (318). To shed or change the feathers, to lose the feathers.

To MOUNCH, mŭnsh. v. a. (314). To eat. Obsolete.

MOUND, mŏŭnd. s. (313). Any thing raised to fortify or defend.

MOUNT, mŏŭnt. s. (313). A mountain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place; a part of a fan.

To MOUNT, mŏŭnt. v. n. To raise on high; to tower, to be built up to great elevation; to get on horseback; for Amount, to raise in value.

To MOUNT, mŏŭnt. v. a. To raise aloft, to lift on high; to ascend, to climb; to place on horseback; to embellish with ornaments, as, to mount a gun, to put the parts of a fan together; to mount guard, to do duty and watch at any particular post; to mount a cannon, to set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MOUNTAIN, mŏŭn'tĭn. s. (208). A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth.

MOUNTAIN, mŏŭn'tĭn. a. Found on the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER, mŏŭn-tĭn-nēēr'. s. An inhabitant of the mountains: a savage, a freebooter, a rustick.

MOUNTAINOUS, mŏŭn'tĭn-nŭs. a. Hilly, full of mountains; large as mountains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, mŏŭn'tĭn-nŭs-nĕs. s. State of being full of mountains.

MOUNTANT, mŏŭn'tânt. a. Rising on high.

MOUNTEBANK, mŏŭn'tē-bânk. s. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures; any boastful and false pretender.

To MOUNTEBANK, mŏŭn'tē-bânk. v. a. To cheat by false boasts and pretences.

MOUNTER, mŏŭnt'ŭr. s. (98). One that mounts.

MOUNTY, mŏŭn'tē. s. The rise of a hawk.

To MOURN, mŏrne. v. n. (318). To grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the habit of sorrow; to preserve appearance of grief.

To MOURN, mŏrne. v. a. To grieve for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

MOURNER, mŏrn'ŭr. s. (98). One that mourns, one that grieves; one who follows a funeral in black.

MOURNFUL, mŏrn'fŭl. a. Having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful, feeling sorrow, betokening sorrow, expressive of grief.

MOURNFULLY, mŏrn'fŭl-lē. ad. Sorrowfully, with sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, mŏrn'fŭl-nĕs. s. Sorrow, grief; show of grief, appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, mŏrn'ing. s. Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MOURNINGLY, mŏrn'ĭng-lē. ad. With the appearance of sorrowing.

MOUSE, mŏŭse. s. Plur. Mice. The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields.

To MOUSE, mŏŭze. v. n. (313) (437). To catch mice.

MOUSE-HOLE, mŏŭse'hōle. s. Small hole.

MOUSER, mŏŭz'ŭr. s. (98) (437). One that hunts mice.

MOUSETAIL, mŏŭse'tāle. s. An herb.

MOUSE-TRAP, mŏŭse'trăp. s. A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, mŏŭth. s. (467). The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the instrument of speaking; a speaker, the principal orator, in burlesque language; cry, voice; distortion of the mouth, wry face; down in the mouth, dejected, clouded.

To MOUTH, mŏŭTH. v. n. (467). To speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to vociferate.

To MOUTH, mŏŭTH. v. a. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOUTHED, mŏŭTH'd. a. (359). Furnished with a mouth.

MOUTH-FRIEND, mŏŭth'frĕnd. s. One who professes friendship without intending it.

MOUTHFUL, mŏŭth'fŭl. s. What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.

MOUTH-HONOUR, mŏŭth'ŏn-nŭr. s. Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

MOUTHLESS, mŏŭth'lĕs. a. Without a mouth.

MOW, mŏŭ. s. (323). A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.

To MOW, mō. v. a. (324). To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.

To MOW, mŏŭ. v. a. To put in a mow.

MOW, mŏŭ. s. (323). Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolete.

To MOWBURN, mŏŭ'bŭrn. v. n. To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MOWER, mō'ŭr. s. (98). One who cuts with a scythe.

MOXA, mŏk'sâ. s. (92). An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, mŏil. s. (329). A mule, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used.

MUCH, mŭtsh. a. (352). Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

MUCH, mŭtsh. ad. (352). In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

MUCH, mŭtsh. s. A great deal, multitude in number, abundance in quantity; more than enough, a heavy service or burden; any assignable quantity or degree; an uncommon thing, something strange; To make much of, to treat with regard, to fondle.

MUCH AT ONE, mŭtsh-ât-wŭn'. ad. Of equal value, of equal influence.

MUCHWHAT, mŭtsh'whŏt. ad. Nearly. Little used.

MUCID, mū'sĭd. a. Slimy, musty.

MUCIDNESS, mū'sĭd-nĕs. s. Sliminess, mustiness.

MUCILAGE, mū'sĕ-lădje. s. (90). A slimy or viscous body, a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

MUCILAGINOUS, mū-sĕ-lăd'jĭn-ŭs. s. Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity.

MUCK, mŭk. s. Dung for manure of grounds; any thing low, mean, and filthy; To run a muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To MUCK, mŭk. v. a. To manure with muck, to dung.

MUCKINDER, mŭk'ĭn-dŭr. s. A handkerchief. Not used, except in the Provinces.

MUCKHILL, mŭk'hĭl. s. (406). A dunghill.

MUCKINESS, mŭk'kē-nĕs. s. Nastiness; filth.

MUCKLE, mŭk'kl. a. (403). Much. Obsolete.

MUCKSWEAT, mŭk'swĕt. s. Profuse sweat.

MUCKWORM, mŭk'wŭrm. s. A worm that lives in dung; a miser, a curmudgeon.

MUCKY, mŭk'kē. a. Nasty, filthy.

MUCOUS, mū'kŭs. a. (314). Slimy, viscous.

MUCOUSNESS, mū'kŭs-nĕs. s. Slime, viscosity.

MUCULENT, mū'kū-lĕnt. a. Viscous, slimy.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

☞ The vowel *u*, in the first syllable of this and similar words, forms a remarkable exception to the shortening power of the antepenultimate and secondary accent; any other vowel but *u*, unless followed by a diphthong, would have been short. This arises from no regard to the Latin quantity in the word *Muculentus*, for the *u* in *Culinary*, and *Mutilate*, &c. is long in English, though short in the Latin *Culinarius*, *Mutilo*, &c. So that the long *u* in this and similar words is an idiom of our own pronunciation. (508) (511) (530).

MUCUS, mū'kŭs. s. The viscous substance discharged at the nose; any viscous matter.

MUD, mŭd. s. The slime at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.

To MUD, mŭd. v. a. To bury in the slime or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

MUDDILY, mŭd'dė-lė. ad. Turbidly, with foul mixture.

MUDDINESS, mŭd'dė-nės. s. Turbidness, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediments.

To MUDDLE, mŭd'dl. v. a. (405). To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupify.

MUDDY, mŭd'dė. a. Turbid, foul with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

To MUDDY, mŭd'dė. v. a. To make muddy, to cloud, to disturb.

MUDSUCKER, mŭd'sŭk-kŭr. s. A sea fowl.

MUDWALL, mŭd'wăl. s. A wall built without mortar.

MUDWALLED, mŭd'wăl'd. a. (339). Having a mudwall.

To MUE, mū. v. a. To moult, to change feathers.

MUFF, mŭf. s. A soft cover for the hands in winter.

To MUFFLE, mŭf'fl. v. a. (405). To cover from the weather; to blindfold; to conceal, to involve.

MUFFLER, mŭf'fl-ŭr. s. A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face is covered.

MUFTI, mŭf'tė. s. The high priest of the Mahometans.

MUG, mŭg. s. A cup to drink out of.

MUGGY, mŭg'gė. } a. (383).
MUGGISH, mŭg'gish. } Moist, damp.

☞ It is highly probable that this word is a corruption of *Murky*, which Johnson and other writers explain by dark, cloudy, &c.; but Skinner tells us it is used in Lincolnshire to signify darkness, accompanied by moisture, the word is generally used to signify a dark, close, warm, and moist state of the air. As this word is not very legitimately derived, it is seldom heard among the learned and polite; but as it affords us a new complex idea, and is in much use among the middle ranks of life, it seems not unworthy of being adopted.

MUGHOUSE, mŭg'hŏuse. s. An alehouse, a low house of entertainment.

MUGIENT, mū'jė-ĕnt. a. Bellowing.

MULATTO, mū-lăt'tō. s. One begot between a white and a black.

MULBERRY, mŭl'bĕr-rė. s. Tree and fruit.

MULCT, mŭlkt. s. A fine, a penalty; a pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT, mŭlkt. v. a. To punish with fine or forfeiture.

MULE, mūle. s. An animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she-ass.

MULETEER, mū-lĕt-tēēr'. s. Mule-driver, horse-boy.

MULIEBRITY, mū-lė-ĕb'brė-tė. s. Womanhood, the correspondent to virility.

MULISH, mū'lish. a. Having the nature of a mule, obstinate.

To MULL, mŭll. v. a. To soften, as wine when burnt or softened; to heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

MULLAR, mŭl'lŭr. s. (88). A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.

MULLEIN, mŭl'lĭn. s. A plant.

MULLET, mŭl'lĭt. s. (99). A sea-fish.

MULLIGRUBS, mŭl'lė-grŭbz. Twisting of the guts. A low word.

MULSE, mŭlse. s. Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTANGULAR, mŭlt-ăng'gū-lăr. a. Many-cornered, having many corners, polygonal.

MULTANGULARLY, mŭlt-ăng'gū-lăr-lė. ad. With many corners.

MULTANGULARNESS, mŭlt-ăng'gū-lăr-nės. s. State of being polygonal.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, făr, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MULTICAPSULAR, mŭl-tē-kăp'shŭ-lăr. a. (552). Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTIFARIOUS, mŭl-tē-fā'rē-ŭs. a. Having great multiplicity, having different respects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, mŭl-tē-fā'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, mŭl-tē-fā'rē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Multiplied diversity.

MULTIFORM, mŭl'tē-form. a. Having various shapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, mŭl-tē-fôr'mē-tē. s. Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL, mŭl-tē-lăt'tĕr-ăl. a. Having many sides.

MULTILOQUOUS, mŭl-tĭl'ō-kwŭs. a. (518). Very talkative.

MULTINOMINAL, mŭl-tē-nŏm'mē-năl. a. Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, mŭl-tĭp'pā-rŭs. s. (518). Bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPEDE, mŭl'tē-pēd. s. An insect with many feet.—See MILLEPEDES.

MULTIPLE, mŭl'tē-pl. s. (405). A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another several times; as, nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLIABLE, mŭl'tē-plī-ă-bl. a. Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, mŭl'tē-plī-ă-blnĕs. s. Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, mŭl'tē-plē-kă-bl. a. Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, mŭl-tē-plē-kănd'. s. The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICATE, mŭl-tĭp'plē-kāte. a. (91). Consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, mŭl-tē-plē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of multiplying or increasing any number by addition or production of more of the same kind; in arithmetick, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number by which the one is increased.

MULTIPLICATOR, mŭl-tē-plē-kā'tŭr. s. (166). The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY, mŭl-tē-plĭs'ē-tē. s. More than one of the same kind; state of being many.

MULTIPLICIOUS, mŭl-tē-plĭsh'ŭs. a. Manifold. Obsolete.

MULTIPLIER, mŭl'tē-plī-ŭr. s. (98). One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplicator in arithmetick.

To MULTIPLY, mŭl'tē-plī. v. n. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

To MULTIPLY, mŭl'tē-plī. v. n. To grow in number; to increase themselves.

MULTIPOTENT, mŭl-tĭp'pō-tĕnt. a. Having manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE, mŭl-tē-prĕz'ĕnse. s. The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.—See OMNIPRESENCE.

MULTISILIQUOUS, mŭl-tē-sĭl'ē-kwŭs. a. The same with corniculate; used of plants whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

MULTITUDE, mŭl'tē-tūde. s. (463). Many, more than one; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.

MULTITUDINOUS, mŭl-tē-tū'dē-nŭs. a. Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

MULTIVAGANT, mŭl-tĭv'vă-gănt. } a.
MULTIVAGOUS, mŭl-tĭv'vă-gŭs. } a. That wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS, mŭl-tĭv'vē-ŭs. a. Having many ways, manifold.

MULTOCULAR, mŭl-tŏk'kū-lăr. a. Having more eyes than two.

MUM, mŭm. interject. A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.

MUM, mŭm. s. Ale brewed with wheat.

To MUMBLE, mŭm'bl. v. n. (405). To speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to chew, to bite softly.

To MUMBLE, mŭm'bl. v. a. To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to slubber over, to suppress, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, mŭm'bl-ŭr. s. (98). One that speaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, mŭm'bl-ing-lē. ad. With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, mŭm. v. a. To mask, to frolick in disguise. Obsolete.

MUMMER, mŭm'mŭr. s. (98). A masker, one who performs frolicks in a personated dress.

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—nó, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

MUMMERY, mûm'mûr-rê. s. (557). Masking, frolick in masks, foolery.

MUMMY, mûm'mê. s. A dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; Mummy is used among gardeners for a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

To MUMP, mûmp. v. a. To nibble, to bite quick, to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick; in cant language, to go a-begging.

MUMPER, mûmp'ûr. s. (98). A beggar.

MUMPS, mûmps. s. Sullenness, silent anger; a disease.

To MUNCH, mûnsh. v. a. (352). To chew by great mouthfuls.

MUNCHER, mûnsh'ûr. s. (98). One that munches.

MUNDANE, mûn'dâne. s. Belonging to the world.

MUNDATION, mûn-dâ'shûn. s. The act of cleansing.

MUNDATORY, mûn'dâ-tûr-rê. a. Having the power to cleanse.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK. (512.)

MUNDICK, mûn'dîk. s. A kind of marcasite found in tin mines.

MUNDIFICATION, mûn-dê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. The act of cleaning.

MUNDIFICATIVE, mûn-dîf'fê-kâ-tîv. a. See JUSTIFICATIVE. Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.

To MUNDIFY, mûn'dê-fî. v. a. (185). To cleanse, to make clean.

MUNDIVAGANT, mûn-div'vâ-gânt. a. (518). Wandering through the world.

MUNDUNGUS, mûn-dûng'gûs. s. Stinking tobacco.

MUNERARY, mû'nêr-â-rê. a. (512). Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL, mûng'grîl. s. (99). Any thing generated between different kinds, any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

MUNGREL, mûng'grîl. a. Generated between different natures, baseborn, degenerate.

MUNICIPAL, mû-nîs'sê-pâl. a. Belonging to a corporation.

MUNIFICENCE, mû-nîf'fê-sênse. s. Liberality, the act of giving.

MUNIFICENT, mû-nîf'fê-sênt. a. Liberal, generous.

MUNIFICENTLY, mû-nîf'fê-sênt-lê. ad. Liberally, generously.

MUNIMENT, mû'nê-mênt. s. Fortification, strong hold; support, defence.

To MUNITE, mû-nîte'. v. a. To fortify, to strengthen. A word not in use.

MUNITION, mû-nîsh'ûn. s. Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

MUNNION, mûn'yûn. s. (113). Munnions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window-frame.

MURAGE, mû'ridje. s. (90). Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL, mû-râl. a. (177). Pertaining to a wall.

MURDER, mûr'dûr. s. (98). The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To MURDER, mûr'dûr. v. a. To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy, to put an end to.

MURDERER, mûr'dûr-ûr. s. (557). One who has shed human blood unlawfully.

MURDERESS, mûr'dûr-ês. s. A woman that commits murder.

MURDERMENT, mûr-dûr-mênt. s. The act of killing unlawfully.

MURDEROUS, mûr'dûr-ûs. a. (555). Bloody, guilty of murder.

MURE, mûre. s. A wall. Not in use.

MURENGER, mû'rên-jûr. s. (177). An overseer of a wall.

☞ This word is often improperly pronounced with the *u* short, as if written *Murrerger*.

MURIATICK, mû-rê ât'tîk. a. Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

MURK, mûrk. s. Darkness, want of light.

MURKY, mûr'kê. a. Dark, cloudy, wanting light.—See MUGGY.

MURMUR, mûr'mûr. s. A low continued buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed.

To MURMUR, mûr'mûr. v. n. To give a low buzzing sound; to grumble, to utter secret discontent.

MURMURER, mûr'mûr-rûr. s. (98). One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

MURRAIN, mûr'rîn. s. (208). The plague in cattle.

MURREY, mûr'rê. a. (270). Darkly red.

MURRION, mûr'rê-ûn. s. (113). A helmet, a casque.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

MUSCADEL, mŭs'kā-dĕl.
MUSCADINE, mŭs'kā-dine. (149). } s. A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MUSCAT, mŭs'kăt. s. A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.

MUSCLE, mŭs'sl. s. (351) (405). The fleshy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate instruments of motion; a bivalve shell fish.

MUSCOSITY, mŭs-kŏs'sĕ-tē. s. Mossiness.

MUSCULAR, mŭs'kŭ-lăr. a. (88). Performed by muscles.

MUSCULARITY, mŭs-kŭ-lăr'rĕ-tē. s. The state of having muscles.

MUSCULOUS, mŭs'kŭ-lŭs. a. (314). Full of muscles, brawny; pertaining to a muscle.

MUSE, mūze. s. One of the nine sister goddesses who, in the heathen mythology, are supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MUSE, mūze. s. Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.

To MUSE, mūze. v. n. To ponder, to study in silence; to be absent of mind; to wonder, to be amazed.

MUSEFUL, mūze'fŭl. a. Deep thinking.

MUSER, mū'zŭr. s. (98). One who muses, one apt to be absent of mind.

MUSEUM, mū-zē'ŭm. s.—See PYGMEAN.—A repository of learned curiosities.

MUSHROOM, mŭsh'rōōm. s. Mushrooms are, by curious naturalists, esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered; a wretch risen from the dunghill, an upstart.

MUSHROOMSTONE, mŭsh'rōōm-stōne. A kind of fossil.

MUSICK, mū'zĭk. s. (400). The science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony.

MUSICAL, mū'zĕ-kăl. a. Harmonious, melodious, sweet sounding; belonging to musick.

MUSICALLY, mū'zĕ-kăl-lē. ad. Harmoniously, with sweet sound.

MUSICALNESS, mū'zĕ-kăl-nĕs. s. Harmony.

MUSICIAN, mū-zĭsh'ŭn. s. (357). One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of musick.

MUSK, mŭsk. s. A very powerful perfume: it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

MUSK, mŭsk. s. Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

MUSKAPPLE, mŭsk'ăp-pl. s. (405). A kind of apple.

MUSKCAT, mŭsk'kăt. s. The animal from which musk is got.

MUSKCHERRY, mŭsk'tshĕr-rē. s. A sort of cherry.

MUSKET, mŭs'kĭt. s. (99). A soldier's handgun; a male hawk of a small kind.

MUSKETEER, mŭs-kĕ-tēēr'. s. A soldier whose weapon is his musket.

MUSKETOON, mŭs-kĕ-tōōn'. s. A blunderbuss, a short gun of a large bore.

MUSKINESS, mŭs'kĕ-nĕs. s. The scent of musk.

MUSKMELON, mŭsk'mĕl-lŭn. s. A fragrant melon.

MUSKPEAR, mŭsk'păre. s. A fragrant pear.

MUSKROSE, mŭsk'rōze. s. A rose so called from its fragrance.

MUSKY, mŭs'kē. a. Fragrant, sweet of scent.

MUSLIN, mŭz'lĭn. s. A fine stuff made of cotton.

MUSS, mŭs. s. A scramble. Obsolete.

☞ From this, perhaps, comes the vulgar word to *Smush*.

MUSSITATION, mŭs-sē-tā'shŭn. s. Murmur, grumble.

MUSSULMAN, mŭs'sŭl-măn. s. (88). A Mahometan believer.

MUST, mŭst. verb imperfect. To be obliged. It is only used before a verb. Must is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

MUST, mŭst. s.—See LAMB'S-WOOL. New wine, new wort.

To MUST, mŭst. v. a. To mould, to make mouldy.

To MUST, mŭst. v. n. To grow mouldy.

MUSTACHES, mŭs-stā'shĭz. s. (99). Whiskers, hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, mŭs'tŭrd. s. (88). A plant.

To MUSTER, mŭs'tŭr. v. n. (98). To assemble in order to form an army.

To MUSTER, mŭs'tŭr. v. a. To review forces; to bring together.

MUSTER, mŭs'tŭr. s. A review of a body of forces; a register of forces mus-

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tered; a collection, as a Muster of peacocks; To pass muster, to be allowed.

MUSTER-BOOK, mŭs'tŭr-bo͝ok. s. A book in which the forces are registered.

MUSTERMASTER, mŭs'tŭr-mā-stŭr. s. One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds.

MUSTER-ROLL, mŭs'tŭr-rōle. s. A register of forces.

MUSTILY, mŭs'tē-lē. ad. Mouldily.

MUSTINESS, mŭs'tē-nĕs. s. Mould, damp foulness.

MUSTY, mŭs'tē. a. Mouldy, spoiled with damp, moist and fetid; stale; vapid; dull, heavy.

MUTABILITY, mū-tā-bĭl'ĭ-tē. s. Changeableness; inconstancy, change of mind.

MUTABLE, mū'tā-bl. a. (405). Subject to change: alterable: inconstant, unsettled.

MUTABLENESS, mū'tā-bl-nĕs. s. Changeableness, uncertainty.

MUTATION, mū-tā'shŭn. s. Change, alteration.

MUTE, mūte. a. Silent, not vocal, not having the use of voice.

MUTE, mūte. s. One that has no power of speech; a letter which can make no sound.

To MUTE, mūte. v. n. To dung as birds.

MUTELY, mūte'lē. ad. Silently, not vocally.

To MUTILATE, mū'tĭl-lāte. v. a. To deprive of some essential part.

MUTILATION, mū-tē-lā'shŭn. s. Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

MUTINE, mū'tĭn. s. (140). A mutineer. Not used.

MUTINEER, mū-tĭn-nēēr'. s. A mover of sedition.

MUTINOUS, mū'tĭn-nŭs. a. (314). Seditious, busy in insurrection, turbulent.

MUTINOUSLY, mū'tĭn-nŭs-lē. ad. Seditiously, turbulently.

MUTINOUSNESS, mū'tĭn-nŭs-nĕs. s. Seditiousness, turbulence.

To MUTINY, mū'tē-nē. v. n. To rise against authority, to make insurrection.

MUTINY, mū'tē-ne. s. Insurrection, sedition.

To MUTTER, mŭt'tŭr. v. n. (98). To grumble, to murmur.

To MUTTER, mŭt'tŭr. v. a. To utter with imperfect articulation.

MUTTER, mŭt'tŭr. s. Murmur, obscure utterance. Not used.

MUTTERER, mŭt'tŭr-ŭr. s. (555). Grumbler, murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY, mŭt'tŭr-ĭng-lē. ad. With a low voice; indistinctly.

MUTTON, mŭt't'n. s. The flesh of sheep dressed for food; a sheep, now only in ludicrous language.

☞ The *o* in this and similar terminations is under the same predicament as *e*. See Principles, No. 103 170.

MUTTONFIST, mŭt't'n-fist. s. A hand large and red.

MUTUAL, mū'tshū ăl. a. (463). Reciprocal, each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

MUTUALLY, mū'tshū-ăl-lē. ad. Reciprocally, in return.

MUTUALITY, mū-tshū-ăl'ĭ-tē. s. Reciprocation.

MUZZLE, mŭz'zl. s. (405). The mouth of any thing; a fastening for the mouth which hinders to bite.

To MUZZLE, mŭz'zl. v. n. To bring the mouth near. Not used.

To MUZZLE, mŭz'zl. v. a. To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth close. A low sense.

MY, mī, or mē. pron. possessive. Belonging to me.

☞ There is a puzzling diversity to foreigners in the pronunciation of this word, and sometimes to natives, when they read, which ought to be explained. It is certain that the pronoun *my*, when it is constradistinguished from any other possessive pronoun, and consequently emphatical, is always pronounced with its full, open sound, rhyming with *fly*; but when there is no such emphasis, it falls exactly into the sound of *me*, the oblique case of *I*. Thus if I were to say, *My pen is as bad as my paper*, I should necessarily pronounce *my* like *me*, as in this sentence pen and paper are the emphatical words; but if I were to say, *My pen is worse than yours*, here *my* is in opposition to *yours*, and must, as it is emphatical, be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, *nigh*, &c.

MYNCHEN, mĭn'tshĕn. s. A nun.

MYOGRAPHY, mī-ŏg'grā-fē. s. (116) (187) (518). A description of the muscles.

MYOLOGY, mī-ŏl'lŏ-jē. s. (116) (187). The description and doctrine of the muscles.

MYOPY, mī'ŏ-pē. s. Shortness of sight.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

MYRIAD, mĭr'rē-ăd. s. The number of ten thousand; proverbially, any great number.

☞ It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of observation, that *y*, in this and the following words, is under the same predicament as *i*; if followed by *r* and a vowel, it is short *i*; if by *r* and a consonant, it becomes short *e*, which is the cause of the difference in the first syllable of *myriad* and *myrmidon*. See Principles, No. 108, 109.

MYRMIDON, mĕr'mē-dŭn. s. (166). Any rude ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, mē-rŏb'ă-lăn, or mī-rŏb'ă-lăn. s. (187). A kind of dried fruits resembling dates.

MYROPOLIST, mē-rŏp'pō-lĭst, or mī-rŏp'ō-lĭst. s. (187) (518). One who sells unguents.

MYRRH, mĕr. s. (108) (109). A precious kind of gum.

MYRRHINE, mĕr'rĭn. a. (140). Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.

MYRTIFORM, mĕr'tē-fôrm. s. Having the shape of a myrtle.

MYRTLE, mĕr'tl. s. (108) (109) (405). A fragrant tree.

MYSELF, mē-sĕlf'. s. An emphatical word added to I; as, I myself do it; that is, not by proxy; not another.

MYSTAGOGUE, mĭs'tă-gŏg. s. (338). One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relicks, and shows them to strangers.

MYSTERIARCH, mĭs-tē'rē-ărk. s. One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTERIOUS, mĭs-tē'rē-ŭs. a. Inaccessible to the understanding, awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

MYSTERIOUSLY, mĭs-tē'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. In a manner above understanding; obscurely, enigmatically.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mĭs-tē-rē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MYSTERIZE, mĭs'tē-rīze. v. a. To explain as enigmas.

MYSTERY, mĭs'tē-rē. s. Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, any thing artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

MYSTICAL, mĭs'tē-kăl. (88). } a.
MYSTICK, mĭs'tĭk. }
Secretly obscure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure, secret.

MYSTICALLY, mĭs'tē-kăl-lē. ad. In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mĭs'tē-kăl-nĕs. s. Involution of some secret meaning.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mĭth-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl. a. Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, mĭth-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl-lē. ad. (187). In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, mē-thŏl'lō-jĭst. s. (187). A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To MYTHOLOGIZE, mē-thŏl'lō-jīze. v. n. To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

MYTHOLOGY, mē-thŏl-lō-jē. s. (187) (518). System of fables.

N.

TO NAB, năb. v. a. To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

NADIR, nā'dŭr. s. (418). The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

NAG, năg. s. A small horse; a horse in familiar language.

NAIL, nāle. s. (202). The horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes; the talons of birds and beasts; a spike of metal by which things are fastened together; a stud, a boss; a kind of measure, two inches and a quarter; on the nail, readily, immediately, without delay.

To NAIL, nāle. v. a. To fasten with nails; to stud with nails.

NAILER, nā'lŭr. s. (98). A nail-maker.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*th*in, THIS.

NAKED, nā'kĭd. a. (99). Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident; mere, simple.

NAKEDLY, nā'kĭd-lē. ad. Without covering; simply, merely; evidently.

NAKEDNESS, nā'kĭd-nĕs. s. Nudity, want of covering; want of provision for defence; plainness, evidence.

NAME, nāme. s. The discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which any species is distinguished; person; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

NAMELESS, nāme'lĕs. a. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

NAMELY, nāme'lē. ad. Particularly, specially.

NAMER, nā'mŭr. s. (98). One who calls any by name.

NAMESAKE, nāme'sāke. s. One that has the same name with another.

NAP, nāp. s. Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance.

To NAP, nāp. v. n. To sleep, to be drowsy or secure.

NAPE, nāpe. s. The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, nāp'*th*ā. s. (92). A kind of bitumen.—See OPHTHALMY.

NAPPINESS, nāp'pē-nĕs. s. The quality of having a nap.

NAPKIN, nāp'kĭn. s. Cloths used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPLESS, nāp'lĕs. a. Wanting nap, thread-bare.

NAPPY, nāp'pē. a. Frothy, spumy.

NARCISSUS, nār-sĭs'sŭs. s. (81). A daffodil.

NARCOTICK, nār-kŏt'tĭk. a. (509). Producing torpor, or stupefaction.

NARD, nārd. s. Spikenard; an odorous shrub.

NARE, nāre. s. A nostril. Not in use.

NARRABLE, nār'rā-bl. a. (81) (405). Capable to be told.

To NARRATE, nār'rāte. v. a. (91). To relate, to tell.

☞ Dr. Johnson says this word is only used in Scotland; but as it is regularly derived from the Latin *narro*, and has a specific meaning to distinguish it from every other word, it ought to be considered as a necessary part of the language. To *tell* seems to imply communication in the most general sense: as to *tell a story*, to *tell a secret*, &c. To *relate*, is to tell at some length, and in some order, as to *relate the particulars of a transaction*; but to *narrate* seems to relate a transaction in order from beginning to end; which often becomes insipid and tiresome. Hence the beauty of Pope's——*narrative* old age:

"The poor, the rich, the valiant, and the sage,
"And boasting youth, and *narrative* old age."

NARRATION, nār-rā'shŭn. s. Account, relation, history.

NARRATIVE, nār'rā-tĭv. a. (512). Relating, giving an account; story-telling, apt to relate things past.

NARRATIVE, nār'rā-tĭv. s. A relation, an account.

NARRATIVELY, nār'rā-tĭv-lē. ad. By way of relation.

NARRATOR, nār-rā'tŭr. s. (166). A teller, a relater.

To NARRIFY, nār'rē-fī. v. a. To relate, to give account of.

NARROW, nār'rō. a. (327). Not broad or wide; small; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; close, vigilant, attentive.

To NARROW, nār'rō. v. a. To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

NARROWLY, nār'rō-lē. ad. With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; closely, vigilantly; nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.

NARROWNESS, nār'rō-nĕs. s. Want of breadth; want of comprehension; confined state; poverty; want of capacity.

NASAL, nā'zăl. a. (88). Belonging to the nose.

NASTY, nās'tē. a. (79). Dirty, filthy, sordid, nauseous; obscene.

NASTILY, nās'tē-lē. ad. Dirtily, filthily, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.

NASTINESS, nās'tē-nĕs. s. Dirt, filth; obscenity, grossness of ideas.

NATAL, nā'tăl. a. (88). Native, relating to nativity.

NATATION, nā-tā'shŭn. s. The act of swimming.

NATHLESS, nā*th*'lĕs. ad. Nevertheless. Obsolete.

NATHMORE, nā*th*-mōre. ad. Never the more. Obsolete.

NATION, nā'shŭn. s. A people distinguished from another people.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fĭr, fāll, fāt;—mè, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

NATIONAL, nāsh'ŭn-ăl. a. (88) (555). Publick, general; bigotted to one's own country.

NATIONALLY, nāsh'ŭn-ăl-lė. ad. With regard to the nation.

NATIONALNESS, nāsh'ŭn-ăl-nĕs. Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nā'tĭv. a. Produced by nature, not artificial; natural, such as is according to nature: conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.

NATIVE, nā'tĭv. s. (157). One born in any place, original inhabitant; offspring.

NATIVENESS, nā'tĭv-nĕs. s. State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY, nă-tĭv'vė-tė. s. Birth, issue into life; state or place of being produced.

NATURAL, nāt'tshŭ-răl. a. (461). Produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; bestowed by nature; not forced, not farfetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; opposed to violent, as, a natural death.

NATURAL, nāt'tshŭ-răl. s. An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATURALIST, nāt'tshŭ-răl'ĭst. s. A student in physicks.

NATURALIZATION, nāt-tshŭ-răl-ė-zā'shŭn. s. The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

To NATURALIZE, nāt'tshŭ-răl-ize. v. a. To invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy like things natural.

NATURALLY, nāt'tshŭ-răl-lė. ad. According to unassisted nature; without affectation, spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, nāt'tshŭ-răl-nĕs. s. The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

NATURE, nā'tshŭre. s. (293). An imaginary being supposed to preside over the material and animal world; the native state or properties of any thing; the constitution of an animated body; disposition of mind; the regular course of things; the compass of natural existence; natural affection, or reverence; the state or operation of the material world; sort, species.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na-ur*, which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended, that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nate-yure*; but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted, as scarcely to be distinguished from it. *T* before *y*, which is the letter long *u* begins with (8), approaches so near to *sh*, as in the absence of accent, naturally to fall into it, in the same manner as *s* becomes *zh* in *leisure, pleasure*, &c. The sibilation and aspiration of *t* in this and similar words, provided they are not too coarsely pronounced, are so far from being a deformity in our language, by increasing the number of hissing sounds, as some have insinuated, that they are a real beauty; and, by a certain coalescence and flow of sound, contribute greatly to the smoothness and volubility of pronunciation. See Principles, No. 459, 460, 461, &c.

NAVAL, nā'văl. a. Consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NAVE, nāve. s. The part of the wheel in which the axle moves; the middle part of the church, distinct from the aisles or wings.

NAVEL, nā'v'l. s. (102). The point in the middle of the belly by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAVELGALL, nā'v'l-gāl. s. Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NAVELWORT, nā'v'l-wŭrt. s. An herb.

NAUGHT, nāwt. a. (213) (393). Bad, corrupt, worthless.

NAUGHT, nāwt. s. Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written NOUGHT.

NAUGHTILY, nāw'tė-lė. ad. Wickedly, corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nāw'tė-nĕs. s. Wickedness, badness.

NAUGHTY, nāw'tė. a. Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, nāv'vė-gă-bl. a. Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, nāv'vė-gă-bl-nĕs. s. Capacity to be passed in vessels.

To NAVIGATE, nāv'vė-gāte. v. n. To sail, to pass by water.

To NAVIGATE, nāv'vė-gāte. v. a. To pass by ships or boats.

NAVIGATION, nāv-vė-gā'shŭn. s. The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, nāv'vė-gā-tŭr. s. (521). Sailor, seaman.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

NAUMACHY, nâw'mâ-kė. s. (353). A mock sea-fight.

To NAUSEATE, nâw'shė-âte. v. n. (450) (542). To grow squeamish, to turn away with disgust.

To NAUSEATE, nâw'shė-âte. v. a. To loathe, to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust.

NAUSEOUS, nâw'shŭs. a. (450). Loathsome, disgustful.

NAUSEOUSLY, nâw'shŭs-lė. ad. Loathsomely, disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, nâw'shŭs-nės. s. Loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.

NAUTICAL, nâw'tė-kâl. } a. Pertaining to sailors.
NAUTICK, nâw'tik. (213). }

NAUTILUS, nâw'tĭl-ŭs. s. A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.

NAVY, nâ'vė. s. An assembly of ships, a fleet.

NAY, nâ. ad. No, an adverb of negation; not only so, but more.

NAYWORD, nâ'wûrd. s. The saying nay; a proverbial reproach, a bye-word.

NE, nė. ad. Neither, and not. Obsolete.

NEAF, nėfe. s. (227). A fist. Obsolete.

To NEAL, nėle. v. a. (227). To temper by a gradual and regular heat.

NEAP, nėpe. a. (227). Low, decrescent. Used only of the tide.

NEAR, nėre. prep. (227). At no great distance from, close to, nigh.

NEAR, nėre. ad. Almost; at hand, not far off.

NEAR, nėre. a. Not distant, advanced towards the end of an enterprise or disquisition; close; intimate; affecting, dear; parsimonious.

NEARLY, nėre'lė. ad. At no great distance; closely; in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, nėre'nės. s. Closeness; alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.

NEAT, nėte. s. (227). Black cattle, oxen; a cow or ox.

NEAT, nėte. a. Elegant, but without dignity; cleanly; pure, unadulterated.

NEATHERD, nėte'nêrd. s. A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.

NEATLY, nėte'lė. a. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely; cleanly.

NEATNESS, nėte'nės. s. Spruceness, elegance without dignity; cleanliness.

NEB, nėb. s. Nose, beak, mouth. Retained in the north of England. In Scotland the bill of a bird.

NEBULA, nėb'bŭ-lâ. s. (92). It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes.

NEBULOUS, nėb'bŭ-lŭs. a. Misty, cloudy.

NECESSARIES, nės'sės-sėr-rĭz. s. (99). Things not only convenient but needful.

NECESSARILY, nės'sės-sėr-rė-lė. ad. Indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

NECESSARINESS, nės'sės-sėr-rė-nė... s. The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, nės'sės-sėr-rė. a. Needful, indispensably requisite; not free, impelled by fate; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence.

To NECESSITATE, nė-sės'sė-tâte. v. a. To make necessary, not to leave free.

NECESSITATION, nė-sės-sė-tâ'shŭn. s. The act of making necessary, fatal compulsion.

NECESSITATED, nė-sės'sė-tâ-têd. a. In a state of want.

NECESSITOUS, nė-sės'sė-tŭs. a. Pressed with poverty.

NECESSITOUSNESS, nė-sės'sė-tŭs-nės. s. Poverty, want, need.

NECESSITUDE, nė-sės'sė-tûde. s. Want, need.

NECESSITY, nė-sės'sė-tė. s. Compul[illegible]ality; indispensableness; want, need, poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence.

NECK, nėk. s. The part between the head and body; a long narrow part; on the neck, immediately after; to break the neck of an affair, to hinder any thing done, or to do more than half.

NECKBEEF, nėk'bėėf. s. The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

NECKCLOTH, nėk'klŏth. s. That which men wear on their neck.

NECKLACE, nėk'lâse. s. An ornamental string of beads, or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.

NECROMANCER, nėk'krŏ-mân-sŭr. s. An enchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead.

NECROMANCY, nėk'krŏ-mân-sė. s. (519). The art of revealing future events,

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by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

NECTAR, nĕk'tŭr. s. (88). The supposed drink of the heathen gods.

NECTARED, nĕk'tŭr'd. a. (88). Tinged with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nĕk-tā'rē-ŭs. a. Resembling nectar, sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nĕk'tĕr-rĭn. a. (150). Sweet as nectar.

NECTARINE, nĕk'tĕr-ĭn. s. (150). A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.

NEED, nēēd. s. (246). Exigency, pressing difficulty, necessity; want, distressful poverty; lack of any thing for use.

To NEED, nēēd. v. a. To want, to lack.

To NEED, nēēd. v. n. To be wanted, to be necessary, to have necessity of any thing.

NEEDER, nēēd'ŭr. s. (98). One that wants any thing.

NEEDFUL, nēēd'fŭl. a. Necessary, indispensably requisite.

NEEDFULLY, nēēd'fŭl-lē. ad. Necessarily.

NEEDFULNESS, nēēd'fŭl-nĕs. s. Necessity.

NEEDILY, nēēd'dē-lē. ad. In poverty, poorly.

NEEDINESS, nēē'dē-nĕs. s. Want, poverty.

NEEDLE, nēēd'dl. s. (405). A small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread; the small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south.

NEEDLE-FISH, nēē'dl-fĭsh. s. A kind of sea-fish.

NEEDLE-FULL, nēē'dl-fŭl. s. As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEEDLEMAKER, nēē'dl-mā-kŭr. s. He who makes needles.

NEEDLEWORK, nēē'dl-wŭrk. s. The business of a sempstress; embroidery by the needle.

NEEDLESSLY, nēēd'lĕs-lē. ad. Unnecessarily, without need.

NEEDLESSNESS, nēēd'lĕs-nĕs. s. Unnecessariness.

NEEDLESS, nēēd'lĕs. a. Unnecessary, not requisite.

NEEDMENT, nēēd'mĕnt. s. Something necessary. Obsolete.

NEEDS, nēēdz. ad. Necessarily, by compulsion, indispensably.

NEEDY, nēē'dē. a. Poor, necessitous.

NE'ER, nāre. (97) (247). A poetical contraction for never.

To NEESE, nēēze. v. n. To sneeze. Obsolete.

NEF, nĕf. s. The body of a church.

NEFARIOUS, nē'fā'rē-ŭs. a. Wicked, abominable.

NEGATION, nē-gā'shŭn. s. Denial, the contrary to affirmation; description by negative.

NEGATIVE, nĕg'gā-tĭv. a. (157). Denying, contrary to affirmative; implying only the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NEGATIVE, nĕg'gā-tĭv. s. A proposition by which something is denied; a particle of denial, as, Not.

NEGATIVELY, nĕg'gā-tĭv-lē. ad. With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of speech implying the absence of something.

To NEGLECT, nĕg'lĕkt'. v. a. To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone.

NEGLECT, nĕg-lĕkt'. s. Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligent, frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded.

NEGLECTER, nĕg-lĕkt'tŭr. s. (98). One who neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, nĕg-lĕkt'fŭl. a. Heedless, careless, inattentive; treating with indifference.

NEGLECTION, nĕg-lĕk'shŭn. s. The state of being negligent.

NEGLECTFULLY, nĕg-lĕkt'fŭl-lē. ad. With heedless inattention.

NEGLECTIVE, nĕg-lĕk'tĭv. a. (512). Inattentive to, or regardless of.

NEGLIGENCE, nĕg'lē-jĕnse. s. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.

NEGLIGENT, nĕg'lē-jĕnt. a. Careless, heedless, habitually inattentive.

NEGLIGENTLY, nĕg'lē-jĕnt-lē. ad. Carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness.

To NEGOTIATE, nē-gō'shē-āte. v. n. (542). To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat.

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—bĭl;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

NEGOTIATION, nē-gō-shē-ā'shŭn. s. Treaty of business.

NEGOTIATOR, nē-gō'shē-ā-tŭr. (521). One employed to treat with others.

NEGOTIATING, nē-gō'shē-ā-ting. a. (410). Employed in negotiation.

NEGRO, nē'grō. s. A blackmoor.

☞ Some speakers, but those of the very lowest order, pronounce this word as if written *ne-gur*.

To NEIGH, nā. v. n. (249). To utter the voice of a horse.

NEIGH, nā. s. The voice of a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, nā'bŭr. s. (249). One who lives near to another; one who lives in familiarity with another; any thing next or near; intimate, confident; in divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

☞ For what I apprehend to be the genuine sound of the diphthong in the first syllable of this word, see *Eight*.

To NEIGHBOUR, nā'bŭr. v. a. (249). To adjoin to, to confine on. Little used.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nā'bŭr-hŭd. s. Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of easy communication.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bŭr-lē. a. (249). Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bŭr-lē. ad. With social civility.

NEITHER, nē'THŭr. conjunct. (252). Not either. A particle used in the first branch of a negative sentence, and answered by Nor; as, Fight Neither with small Nor great. It is sometimes the second branch of a negative or prohibition to any sentence; as, Ye shall not eat of it, Neither shall ye touch it.

NEITHER, nē'THŭr. pron. (98). Not either, not one nor other.

NEOPHYTE, nē'ō-fite. s. (156). One regenerated, a convert.

NEOTERICK, nē-ō-tĕr'rĭk. a. (509). Modern, novel, late.

NEPENTHE, nē-pĕn'*thē*. s. A drug that drives away all pains.

NEPHEW, nĕv'vū. s. The son of a brother or sister.

NEPHRITICK, nē-frĭt'tĭk. a. (509). Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the stone; good against the stone.

NEPOTISM, nĕp'ō-tĭzm. s. (503). Fondness for nephews.

☞ I have differed from all our orthoepists in the pronunciation of this word, by making the first syllable short; not because this *e* is short in the Latin *Nepos*, but because the antepenultimate accent of our own language, when not followed by a diphthong, naturally shortens the vowel it falls upon (535).

NERVE, nĕrv. s. The nerves are the organs of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body; it is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

NERVELESS, nĕrv'lĕs. a. Without strength.

NERVOUS, nĕr'vŭs. a. (311). Well strung, strong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diseased nerves.

NERVY, nĕr-vē. a. Strong, vigorous.

NESCIENCE, nĕsh'ē-ĕnse. s. (510). Ignorance, the state of not knowing.

NEST, nĕst. s. The bed formed by the bird for incubation; any place where insects are produced; an abode, place of residence, in contempt; boxes of drawers, little conveniences.

To NEST, nĕst. v. n. To build nests.

NESTEGG, nĕst'ĕg. s. An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

"Books and money laid for show,
"Like *nest-eggs* to make clients lay."
Hudibras.

To NESTLE, nĕs's'l. v. n. (472). To settle; to lie close and snug.

To NESTLE, nĕs's'l. v. a. (359). To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird her young.

NESTLING, nĕst'ling. s. A bird taken out of the nest.

NET, nĕt. s. A texture woven with large interstices or meshes.

NETHER, nĕTH'ŭr. a. (98). Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, nĕTH'ŭr-mōst. s. Lowest.

NETTLE, nĕt'tl. s. (405). A stinging herb well known.

To NETTLE, nĕt'tl. v. a. To sting, to irritate.

NETWORK, nĕt'wŭrk. s. Any thing resembling the work of a net.

NEVER, nĕv'ŭr. ad. (98). At no time; in no time; in no degree. It is much used in composition; as, Never-ending, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, nĕv-ŭr-THĕ-lĕs'. ad. Notwithstanding that.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

NEUROLOGY, nū-rŏl'lŏ-jē. s. (518). A description of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nū-rŏt'tŏ-mē. s. (518). The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, nū'tŭr. a. (98) (264). Indifferent, not engaged on either side; in grammar, a noun that implies no sex.

NEUTER, nū'tŭr. s. One indifferent and unengaged.

NEUTRAL, nū'trāl. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, nū'trāl. s. One who does not act nor engage on either side.

NEUTRALITY, nū-trāl'ē-tē. s. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

NEUTRALLY, nū-trāl'ē. ad. Indifferently.

NEW, nū. a. (265). Fresh; modern; having the effect of novelty; not habituated; renovated, repaired so as to recover the first state; fresh after any thing; not of ancient extraction.

NEW, nū. ad. This is used in composition for Newly.

NEWFANGLED, nū-fāng'gl'd. a. (359). Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nū-fāng'gl'd-nĕs. s. Vain and foolish love of novelty.

NEWEL, nū'ĕl. s. (99). The compass round which the staircase is carried.

NEWLY, nū'lē. ad. Freshly, lately.

NEWNESS, nū'nĕs. s. Freshness, novelty, state of being new.

NEWS, nūze. s. Fresh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

NEWSMONGER, nūze'mŭng-gŭr. s. One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWT, nūte. s. Eft, small lizard.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nū'yĕrz-gĭft. s. Present made on the first day of the year.

NEXT, nĕkst. a. Nearest in place; nearest in any gradation.

NEXT, nĕkst. ad. At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIB, nĭb. s. The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

NIBBED, nĭbb'd. a. (359). Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, nĭb'bl. v. a. (405). To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait.

To NIBBLE, nĭb'bl. v. n. To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.

NIBBLER, nĭb'bl-ŭr. s. (98). One that bites by little at a time.

NICE, nīse. a. Accurate in judgment, to minute, exactness. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. Scrupulously and minutely cautious; easily injured, delicate; formed with minute exactness; refined.

NICELY, nīse'lē. ad. Accurately, minutely, scrupulously; delicately.

NICENESS, nīse'nĕs. s. Accuracy, minute exactness; superfluous delicacy or exactness.

NICETY, nī'sĕ-tē. s. Minute accuracy; accurate performance; minute observation; subtilty; delicate management, cautious treatment; effeminate softness; Niceties, in the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

☞ In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*. This word we always hear pronounced in three syllables, though *safety*, *ninety*, and *surety*, are ever heard in two. This is a proof how much mere similitude of sound often operates in fixing pronunciation: the termination *ty*, being almost always preceded by *e* or *i* in words of Latin or French formation, where these vowels form a distinct syllable, as *variety*, *gayety*, *anxiety*, *society*, &c. Words of mere English formation that approach to them are thus carried into the same pronunciation by bare likeness of sound only.

NICHE, nĭtsh. s. (352). A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, nĭk. s. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience; a notch cut in any thing; a score, a reckoning; a winning throw.

To NICK, nĭk. v. a. To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit, as tallies cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, nĭk'nāme. s. A name given in scoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, nĭk'nāme. v. a. To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, nīde. s. A brood, as, a Nide of pheasants

NIDIFICATION, nĭd-ē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of building nests.

NIDULATION, nĭd-jŭ-lā'shŭn. s. (293). The time of remaining in the nest.

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—nó, môve, nór, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

NIECE, nêêse. s. The daughter of a brother or sister.

NIGGARD, nîg'gûrd. s. (83). A miser, a curmudgeon.

NIGGARD, nîg'gûrd. a. Sordid, avaricious, parsimonious.

To NIGGARD, nîg'gûrd. v. a. To stint.

NIGGARDISH, nîg'gûrd-îsh. a. Having some disposition to avarice.

NIGGARDLINESS, nîg'gûrd-lé-nês. s. Avarice, sordid parsimony.

NIGGARDLY, nîg'gûrd-lé. a. Avaricious, sordidly parsimonious.

NIGGARDNESS, nîg'gûrd-nês. s. Avarice, sordid parsimony.

NIGH, nî. prep. (390). At no great distance from.

NIGH, nî. ad. Not at a great distance; to a place near.

NIGH, nî. a. Near, not distant; allied closely by blood. Not used now, the adjective Near being substituted in its place.

NIGHLY, nî'lé. ad. Nearly, within a little.

NIGHNESS, nî'nês. s. Nearness, proximity.

NIGHT, nîte. s. (391). The time of darkness; the time from sun-set to sun-rise.

NIGHTBRAWLER, nîte'brâ-vl-ûr. s. One who raises disturbances in the night.

NIGHTCAP, nîte'kâp. s. A cap worn in bed, or in undress.

NIGHTCROW, nîte'krô. s. A bird that cries in the night.

NIGHTDEW, nîte'dû. s. Dew that wets the ground in the night.

NIGHTDOG, nîte'dôg. s. A dog that hunts in the night.

NIGHTDRESS, nîte'drês. s. The dress worn at night.

NIGHTED, nîte'éd. a. Darkened, clouded, black.

NIGHTFARING, nîte'fâ-rîng. a. Travelling in the night.

NIGHTFIRE, nîte'fire. s. Ignis fatuus: Will-a-wisp.

NIGHTFLY, nîte'flî. s. Moth that flies in the night.

NIGHTFOUNDERED, nîte-fôûn'dûr'd. s. Lost or distressed in the night.

NIGHTGOWN, nîte'gôûn. s. A loose gown used for an undress.

NIGHTHAG, nîte'hâg. s. Witch supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHTINGALE, nîte'tîn-gâle. s. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody, Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, nîte'lé. ad. By night, every night.

NIGHTLY, nîte'lé. a. Done by night, acting by night.

NIGHTMAN, nîte'mân. s. (88). One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nîte'mâre. s. A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.

NIGHTPIECE, nîte'pêêse. s. A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light.

NIGHTRAIL, nîte'râle. s. A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

NIGHTRAVEN, nîte-râ'v'n. s. (103). A bird, supposed of ill omen, that cries aloud in the night.

NIGHTRULE, nîte'rûle. s. A tumult in the night. Not used.

NIGHTSHADE, nîte'shâde. s. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightshade.

NIGHTSHINING, nîte'shî-nîng. a. Shewing brightness in the night.

NIGHTWALK, nîte'wâk. s. Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, nîte'wâk-ûr. s. One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

NIGHTWARBLING, nîte-wâr'blîng. a. Singing in the night.

NIGHTWARD, nîte'wârd. a. (88). Approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, nîte'wôtsh. s. A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

NIGRESCENT, nî-grês'sênt. a. (130) (510). Growing black.

NIGRIFICATION, nîg-rê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. (130). The act of making black.

To NILL, nîl. v. a. Not to will, to refuse. Obsolete.

To NIM, nîm. v. a. To steal. A low word.

NIMBLE, nîm'bl. a. (405). Quick, active, ready, speedy, lively, expeditious.

NIMBLENESS, nîm'bl-nês. s. Quickness, activity, speed.

NIMBLEWITTED, nîm'bl-wît-têd. a. Quick, eager to speak.

NIMBLY, nîm'blé. ad. Quickly, speedily, actively.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

NIMMER, nĭm'mŭr. s. (98). A thief, a pilferer. A low word.

NINCOMPOOP, nĭn'kŭm-pōōp. s. A fool, a trifler. A low word.

NINE, nīne. s. One more than eight.

NINEFOLD, nīne'fōld. s. Nine times.

NINEPINS, nīne'pĭnz. s. A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. See LOGGATS.

NINESCORE, nīne'skōre. a. Nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, nīne'tēēn. a. Nine and ten.

NINETEENTH, nīne'tēēn*th*. a. The ordinal of nineteen, the ninth after the tenth.

NINETY, nīne'tē. a.—See NICETY. Nine times ten.

NINTH, nī*nth*. s. Next in order to the eighth.

NINETIETH, nīne'tē-ĭ*th*. a. (279). The tenth nine times told.

NINNY, nĭn'nē. s. A fool, a simpleton.

NINNYHAMMER, nĭn'nē-hăm-mŭr. s. A simpleton.

To NIP, nĭp. v. a. To pinch off with the nails, to bite with the teeth, to cut off by any slight means; to blast, to destroy before full growth; to pinch as frost; to vex, to bite; to taunt sarcastically.

NIP, nĭp. s. A pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut; a blast; a taunt, a sarcasm.

NIPPER, nĭp'pŭr. s. (98). A satirist. Not in use.

NIPPERS, nĭp'pŭrz. s. Small pincers.

NIPPINGLY, nĭp'pĭng-lē. ad. With biter sarcasm.

NIPPLE, nĭp'pl. s. (405). The teat, the dug; the orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

NIPPLEWORT, nĭp'pl-wŭrt. s. A very common weed.

NISI-PRIUS, nī'sē-prī'ŭs. s. In law, a judicial writ.

NIT, nĭt. s. The egg of a louse.

NITENCY, nī'tĕn-sē. s. Lustre, clear brightness; endeavour, spring. Not in use.

NITID, nĭt'tĭd. a. (544). Bright, shining, lustrous.

NITRE, nī'tŭr. s. (416). Saltpetre.

NITROUS, nī'trŭs. a. (314). Impregnated with nitre.

NITRY, nī'trē. a. Nitrous.

NITTY, nĭt'tē. a. Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NIVEOUS, nĭv'ē-ŭs. a. (314). Snowy.

NIZY, nī'zē. s. A dunce, a simpleton.

NO, nō. ad. The word of refusal; the word of denial. It sometimes strengthens a following negative: No not.

NO, nō. a. Not any, none; No one, none, not any one.

To NOBILITATE, nō-bĭl'lē-tāte. v. a. To make noble.

NOBILITY, nō-bĭl'lē-tē. s. Antiquity of family joined with splendour; rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns; the persons of high rank; dignity, grandeur, greatness.

NOBLE, nō'bl. a. (405). Of an ancient and splendid family; exalted to a rank above commonalty; great, worthy, illustrious; exalted, elevated, sublime; magnificent, stately; free, generous, liberal; principal, capital; as, The heart is one of the noble parts.

NOBLE, nō'bl. s. One of high rank; a coin rated at six shillings and eight pence.

NOBLEMAN, nō'bl-măn. s. (88). One who is ennobled.

NOBLENESS, nō'bl-nĕs. s. Greatness, worth, dignity, magnanimity; splendour of descent.

NOBLESS, nō-blĕs'. s. Nobility; dignity, greatness; noblemen collectively.

NOBLY, nō'blē. ad. Of ancient and splendid extraction; greatly, illustriously; grandly, splendidly.

NOBODY, nō'bŏd-ē. s. No one, not any one.

NOCENT, nō'sĕnt. a. Guilty, criminal; hurtful, mischievous.

NOCK, nŏk. s. A slit, a nick, a notch; the fundament. Not in use.

NOCTIDIAL, nŏk-tĭd'yăl, or nŏk-tĭd'jē-ăl. a. (294) (376). Comprising a night and day.

NOCTIFEROUS, nŏk-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. (518). Bringing night.

NOCTIVAGANT, nŏk-tĭv'vă-gănt. a. Wandering in the night.

NOCTUARY, nŏk'tshŭ-ă-rē. s. (461). An account of what passes by night.

NOCTURN, nŏk'tŭrn. s. An office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTURNAL, nŏk-tŭr'năl. a. (88). Nightly.

NOCTURNAL, nŏk-tŭr'năl. s. An instrument by which observations are made in the night.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—ţ ŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To NOD, v. a. To decline the head with a quick motion; to pay a slight bow; a bend downwards with quick motion; to be drowsy.

NOD, nŏd. s. A quick declination of the head; a quick declination; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight obeisanse.

NODATION, nō-dā'shŭn. s. The act of making knots.

NODDER, nŏd'dŭr. s. (98). One who nods.

NODDLE, nŏd'dl. s. (405). A head, in contempt.

NODDY, nŏd'dē. s. A simpleton, an idiot.

NODE, nōde. s. A knot, a knob; a swelling on the bone; an intersection.

NODOSITY, nō-dŏs'sē-tē. s. Complication, knot.

NODOUS, nō'dŭs. a. (314). Knotty, full of knots.

NODULE, nŏd'jūle. s. (293) (461). A small lump.

NOGGIN, nŏg'gin. s. (382). A small mug.

NOIANCE, nōē'ŭnse. s. (88). Mischief, inconvenience. Not used.

NOIOUS, nōē'ŭs. a. (314). Hurtful, mischievous. Not used.

NOISE, nōēze. s. (299). Any kind of sound; outcry, clamour, boasting or importunate talk; occasion of talk.

To NOISE, nōēze. v. a. To spread by rumour, or report.

NOISEFUL, nōēze'fŭl. a. Loud, clamorous.

NOISELESS, nōēze'lĕs. a. Silent, without sound.

NOISINESS, nōē'zē-nĕs. s. Loudness of sound.

NOISEMAKER, nōēze'mā-kŭr. s. Clamourer.

NOISOME, nōē'sŭm. a. (166). Noxious, mischievous, unwholesome; offensive, disgusting.

NOISOMELY, nōē'sŭm-lē. ad. With a fetid stench, with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, nōē'sŭm-nĕs. s. Aptness to disgust, offensiveness.

NOISY, nōē'zē. a. (438). Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.

NOLL, nōle. s. (406). A head, a noddle. Not used.

NOLITION, nō-lĭsh'ŭn. s. Unwillingness.

NOMBLES, nŭm'blz. s. (359). The entrails of a deer.

☞ This word may be added to the Catalogue. Principles, No. 165.

NOMENCLATOR, nō-mĕn-klā'tŭr. s. One who calls things or persons by their proper names.

NOMENCLATURE, nō-mĕn-klā'tshŭre. s. (461). The act of naming; a vocabulary, a dictionary.

NOMINAL, nŏm'mē-nāl. a. (88). Referring to names rather than to things.

NOMINALLY, nŏm'mē-nāl-lē. ad. By name titulary.

To NOMINATE, nŏm'mē-nāte. v. a. To name, to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, to appoint by name.

NOMINATION, nŏm-mē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.

NOMINATIVE, nŏm'mē-nā-tĭv. s. The case in Grammar that primarily designates the name of any thing.

☞ This word, in the hurry of school pronunciation, is always heard in three syllables, as if written *Nomnative;* and this pronunciation has so generally prevailed, that making the word consist of four syllables would be stiff and pedantic.—See CLEF.

NONAGE, nŏn'ādje. s. Minority, time of life before legal maturity.

NONCE, nŏnse. s. Purpose, intent, design. Obsolete.

☞ This word is still used in familiar conversation, and should not be entirely discarded. Junius and Skinner differ widely in the derivation of this word; but the latter, with his usual discernment, inclines to resolve it into *once*: and it is in this sense that it seems now to be generally used.

NONCONFORMITY, nŏn-kŏn-fôr'mē-tē. s. Refusal of compliance; refusal to join in the established religion.

NONCONFORMIST, nŏn-kŏn-fôr'mĭst. s. One who refuses to join in the established worship.

NONE, nŭn. s. (165). Not one; not any.

NONENTITY, nŏn-ĕn'tē-tē. s. Nonexistence; a thing not existing.

NONEXISTENCE, nŏn-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse. s. Nonexistence, state of not existing.

NONJURING, nŏn-jū'rĭng. a. (410). Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

NONJUROR, nŏn'jū-rŭr. s. (166). One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNATURALS, nŏn-nāt'tshū-rālz. s. Any thing which is not naturally, but by accident or abuse, the cause of disease. Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. Air, diet, sleep, exercise, excretion, and the passions.

NONPAREIL, nŏn-pā-rēl'. s. Excellence unequalled; a kind of apple; printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS, nŏn'plŭs. s. Puzzle, inability to say or do more.

To NONPLUS, nŏn'plŭs. v. a. To confound, to puzzle.

NONRESIDENCE, nŏn-rĕz'sē-dĕnse. s. Failure of residence.

NONRESIDENT, nŏn-rĕz'sē-dĕnt. s. One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, nŏn-rē-zĭs'tănse. s. The principle of not opposing the king, ready obedience to a superior.

NONSENSE, nŏn'sĕnse. s. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, nŏn-sĕn'sē-kăl. a. Unmeaning, foolish.

NONSENSICALNESS, nŏn-sĕn'sē-kăl-nĕs. s. Absurdity.

NONSOLVENT, nŏn-sŏl'vĕnt. s. One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION, nŏn-sō-lū'shŭn. s. Failure of solution.

NONSPARING, nŏn-spā'rĭng. a. Merciless, all-destroying. Out of use.

To NONSUIT, nŏn'sūte. v. a. (342). To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

NOODLE, nōō'dl. s. (405). A fool, a simpleton.

NOOK, nŏŏk. s. (306). A corner.

NOON, nōōn. s. (306). The middle hour of the day. It is used for midnight in poetry.

☞ "'Tis night, dead night; and weary
"Nature lies
"So fast as if she never were to rise.
"Lean wolves forget to howl at night's
"pale *noon*,
"No waking dogs bark at the silent
"moon,
"Nor bay the ghosts that glide with
"horror by,
"To view the caverns where their
"bodies lie."

Lee's Theodosius.

NOONDAY, nōōn-dā'. s. Mid-day.

NOONDAY, nōōn-dā'. a. Meridional.

NOONING, nōōn'ĭng. s. Repose at noon. A cant word.

NOONTIDE, nōōn'tīde. s. Mid-day.

NOONTIDE, nōōn'tīde. a. Meridional.

NOOSE, nōōse. s. (437). A running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

To NOOSE, nōōze. v. a. (437). To tie in a noose.

NOPE, nōpe. s. A kind of bird called a bulfinch or redtail.

NOR, nor. conjunct. (64). A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition. Nor is sometimes used in the first branch for neither; as, I Nor love myself, Nor thee.

NORTH, nŏr*th*. s. The point opposite to the sun in the meridian; the point opposite to the south.

NORTHEAST, nŏr*th*-ēst'. s. The point between the north and east.

NORTHERLY, nŏr'*th*ŭr-lē. a. (88). Being towards the north.

NORTHERN, nŏr'*th*ŭrn. a. (88). Being in the north.

NORTHSTAR, nŏr*th*'stär. s. The pole-star.

NORTHWARD, nŏr*th*'wärd. (88). } ad.
NORTHWARDS, nŏr*th*'wärdz. }
Towards the north.

NORTHWEST, nŏr*th*-wĕst'. s. The point between the north and west.

NORTHWIND, nŏr*th*'wind. s. The wind that blows from the north.—See WIND.

NOSE, nōze. s. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain; scent, sagacity; To lead by the nose, to drag by force, as a bear by his ring; to lead blindly; To thrust one's nose into the affairs of another, to be a busy body; To put one's nose out of joint, to put one out of the affections of another.

To NOSE, nōze. v. a. To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose.

To NOSE, nōze. v. n. To look big, to bluster. Not used.

NOSEBLEED, nōze'blēēd. s. An herb.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

NOSEGAY, nŏze'gā. s. A posy, a bunch of flowers.

NOSELESS, nŏze'lĕs. a. Wanting a nose.

NOSESMART, nŏze'smārt. s. The herb cresses.

NOSLE, nŏz'zl. s. The extremity of a thing, as the nosle of a pair of bellows.

☞ As this word is invariably pronounced with the *o* short, Dr. Johnson's spelling is as absurd here as in CODLE, with see.

NOSOLOGY, nŏ-zŏl'lŏ-jē. s. Doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOIETICK, nŏ-sŏ-pŏē-ĕt'tĭk. a. Producing diseases.

NOSTRIL, nŏs'trĭl. s. The cavity in the nose

NOSTRUM, nŏs'trŭm. s. A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

NOT, nŏt. ad. The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation or extinction, No more.

NOTABLE, nō'tā-bl, or nŏt'ā-bl. a. Remarkable, memorable, observable; careful, bustling.

☞ When this word signifies remarkable, it ought to be pronounced in the first manner; and when it means careful or bustling, in the last. The adverb follows the same analogy; nor ought this distinction (though a blemish in language) to be neglected.—See BOWL.

NOTABLENESS, nŏt'tā-bl-nĕs. s. Appearance of business.

NOTABLY, nō'tā-blē, or nŏt'ā-blē. ad. Memorably, remarkably; with consequence, with show of importance.

NOTARIAL, nō-tā'rē-ăl. a. Taken by a notary.

NOTARY, nō'tā-rē. s. An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

NOTATION, nō-tā'shŭn. s. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, signification.

NOTCH, nŏtsh. s. A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, nŏtsh. v. a. To cut in small hollows.

NOTCHWEED, nŏtsh'wēēd. s. An herb called orach.

NOTE, nōte. s. (61). Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, consequence; account; information, intelligence; tune, voice; single sound in musick; state of being observed; short hint; a short letter; a paper given in confession of a debt; heads of a subject; explanatory annotation.

To NOTE, nōte. v. a. To observe, to remark, to heed; to attend, to set down; to charge with a crime; in musick, to set down the notes of a tune.

NOTEBOOK, nōte'bŏŏk. s. A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

NOTED, nō'tĕd. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

NOTER, nō'tŭr. s. (98). He who takes notice.

NOTHING, nŭ*th*'ing. s. (165). Non-entity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no use; no possession or fortune; no difficulty, no trouble; a thing of no proportion; trifle, something of no consideration: To make nothing of, to do with ease; to make no difficulty of; To fail in an attempt, to do ineffectually.

NOTHINGNESS, nŭ*th*'ing-nĕs. s. Non-existence; thing of no value.

NOTICE, nō'tĭs. s. (142). Remark, heed, observation, regard; information, intelligence given or received.

NOTIFICATION, nō-tē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of making known.

To NOTIFY, nō'tē-fī. v. a. (183). To declare, to make known.

NOTION, nō'shŭn. s. Thought, representation of any thing formed by the mind; sentiment, opinion.

NOTIONAL, nō'shŭn-ăl. a. (88). Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities.

NOTIONALITY, nō-shŭn-ăl'lē-tē. s. Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NOTIONALLY, nō'shŭn-ăl-lē. ad. In idea, mentally.

NOTORIETY, nō-tō-rī'ē-tē. s. Publick knowledge, publick exposure.

NOTORIOUS, nō-tō'rē-ŭs. a. (314). Publickly known, evident to the world; known to disadvantage.

NOTORIOUSLY, nō-tō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. Publickly, evidently.

NOTORIOUSNESS, nō-tō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Publick fame.

NOTWHEAT, nŏt'hwēte. s. A kind of wheat unbearded.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nŏt-wi*th*-stănding. conj. Without hindrance or destruction from; although; nevertheless, however.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

NOTUS, nō'tŭs. s. The south wind.

NOVATION, nō-vā'shŭn. s. The introduction of something new.

NOVATOR, nō-vā'tŭr. s. (166) (521). The introducer of something new.

NOVEL, nŏv'vĕl. a. (102). New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

NOVEL, nŏv'vĕl. s. A small tale; a law annexed to the code.

NOVELIST, nŏv'vĕl-lĭst. s. Innovator, assertor of novelty; a writer of novels.

NOVELTY, nŏv'vĕl-tē. s. Newness, state of being unknown to former times.

NOVEMBER, nō-vĕm'bŭr. s. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NOVENARY, nŏv'ĕn-ā-rē. s. Number of nine.

☞ I have followed Dr. Johnson and Entick in the accentuation of this word, rather than Mr. Sheridan, who preserves the first vowel long, and places the accent on the second syllable.

NOVERCAL, nō-vĕr'kăl. a. Having the manner of a step-mother.

NOUGHT, nawt. s. (319) (393). Not any thing, nothing; To set at nought, not to value, to slight.

NOVICE, nŏv'vĭs. s. (142). One not acquainted with any thing, a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.

NOVITIATE, nō-vĭsh'ē-āte. s. The state of a novice, the time in which the rudiments are learned; the time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NOVITY, nŏv'ē-tē. s. Newness, novelty.

NOUN, nŏun. s. (312). The name of any thing in grammar.

To NOURISH, nŭr'rĭsh. v. a. (314). To increase or support by food; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foment; to train, or educate; to promote growth or strength, as food.

NOURISHABLE, nŭr'rĭsh-ā-bl. a. Susceptive of nourishment.

NOURISHER, nŭr'rĭsh-ŭr. s. (98). The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHMENT, nŭr'rĭsh-mĕnt. s. That which is given or received in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance.

To NOUSEL, nŭz'zl. v. a. (102). To nurse up, corrupted probably from *nursle*.

To NOUSEL, nŭz'zl. v. a. To entrap, to ensnare as in a noose. They nuzzle hogs; that is, they put a ring in their noses, to prevent their digging.—*Johnson.*

NOW, nŏŭ. ad. (40) (322). At this time, at the time present; a little while ago. It is sometimes a particle of connection; as, If this be true, he is guilty; Now this is true, therefore he is guilty. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech; now and then, at one time and another, uncertainly.

NOW, nŏŭ. s. Present moment.

NOWADAYS, nŏŭ'ā-dāze. ad. In the present age.

NOWHERE, nō'hwāre. ad. Not in any place.

NOWISE, nō'wize. s. Not in any manner or degree.

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, is commonly written and spoken, by ignorant barbarians, *Noways*.

NOXIOUS, nŏk'shŭs. a. Hurtful, harmful, baneful; guilty, criminal.

NOXIOUSNESS, nŏk'shŭs-nĕs. s. Hurtfulness, insalubrity.

NOXIOUSLY, nŏk'shŭs-lē. ad. Hurtfully, perniciously.

NOZLE, nŏz'zl. s. (405). The nose, the snout, the end.

☞ This word, by being written with *z*, is rather more correct than *nosle*; but both of them are radically defective.—See CODLE.

NUBIFEROUS, nū-bĭf'fĕr-ŭs. ad. Bringing clouds.

To NUBILATE, nū'bĭl-āte. v. a. To cloud.

NUBILE, nū'bĭl. a. (140). Marriageable, fit for marriage.

NUCIFEROUS, nū-sĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. (518). Nutbearing.

NUCLEUS, nū'klē-ŭs. s. A kernel, any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

NUDATION, nū-dā'shŭn. s. The act of making bare or naked.

NUDITY, nū'dē-tē. s. Naked parts.

NUGACITY, nū-gās'sē-tē. s. Futility, trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGATION, nū-gā'shŭn. s. The act or practice of trifling.

NUGATORY, nū'gā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Trifling, futile.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

NUISANCE, nū'sănse. s. (342). Something noxious or offensive; in law, something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To NULL, nŭl. v. a. To annul, to annihilate.

NULLIBIETY, nŭl-lé-bī'é-tė. s. The state of being nowhere.

To NULLIFY, nŭl'lé-fi. v. a. (183). To annul, to make void.

NULLITY, nŭl'lé-tė. s. Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMB, nŭm. a. (347). Torpid, chill, motionless; producing chilness, benumbing.

To NUMB, nŭm. v. a. To make torpid, to deaden, to stupify.

NUMBEDNESS, nŭm'ĕd-nĕs. s. (365). Interruption of sensation.

To NUMBER, nŭm'bŭr. v. a. (98). To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.

NUMBER, nŭm'bŭr. s. The species of quantity by which it is computed how many; any particular aggregate of units, as Even or Odd; many more than one; multitude that may be counted; comparative multitude; aggregated multitude; harmony; verses, poetry; in the noun it is the variation or change of termination to signify a Number more than one.

NUMBERER, nŭm'bŭr-ŭr. s. He who numbers.

NUMBERLESS, nŭm'bŭr-lĕs. a. Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

NUMBLES, nŭm'blz. s. (359). The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, nŭm'nĕs. s. (347). Torpor, deadness, stupefaction.

NUMERABLE, nū'mĕr-â-bl. a. (405). Capable to be numbered.

NUMERAL, nū'mĕr-ăl. a. (38). Relating to number, consisting of number.

NUMERALLY, nū'mĕr-ăl-lé. ad. According to number.

NUMERARY, nū'mĕr-â-rė. a. (512). Any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATION, nū-mĕr-â'shŭn. s. The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR, nū'mĕr-â-tŭr. s. (521). He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMERICAL, nū-mĕr'rĭk-ăl. a. (509). Numeral, denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.

NUMERICALLY, nū-mĕr'rĭk-ăl-é. ad. Respecting sameness in number.

NUMERIST, nū'mĕr-ĭst. s. One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROSITY, nū-mĕr-rŏs'sé-tė. s. Number, the state of being numerous; harmony, numerous flow.

NUMEROUS, nū'mĕr-rŭs. a. (314). Containing many, consisting of many, not few; harmonious, consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious, musical.

NUMEROUSNESS, nū'mĕr-rŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being numerous; harmony, musicalness.

NUMMARY, nŭm'mâ-rė. s. Relating to money,

NUMSKULL, nŭm'skŭl. s. A dunce, a dolt, a blockhead; the head, in burlesque.

NUMSKULLED, nŭm'skŭl'd. a. (362). Dull, stupid, doltish.

NUN, nŭn. s. A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world.

NUNCIATURE, nŭn'shé-â-tŭre. s. The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, nŭn'shé-ŏ. s. (357). A messenger, one that brings tidings; a kind of spiritual envoy from the Pope.

NUNCHION, nŭn'shŭn. s. A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

☞ I cannot find a better derivation of this word than *Noon-chion*, or something taken at *noon* before the regular meal of dinner.

NUNCUPATIVE, nŭn-kū'pâ-tĭv.
NUNCUPATORY, nŭn-kū'pâ-tŭr-rė. } a. (512).
Publickly or solemnly declaratory, verbally pronounced.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay have very improperly accented these two words upon the third syllable; W. Johnston and Bailey on the first; but Dr. Ash, Entick, and Mr. Sheridan, more correctly, in my opinion, on the second.

NUNNERY, nŭn'nŭr-é. s. (554). A house of nuns, of women dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

NUPTIAL, nŭp'shăl. a. (88). Pertaining to marriage.

NUPTIALS, nŭp'shălz. s. Marriage.

NURSE, nŭrse. s. A woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has the care of a sick person; one who breeds, educates, or protects; an old woman in contempt; the state of being nursed.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

To NURSE, nŭrse. v. a. To bring up a child, not one's own; to bring up any thing young; to feed, to keep, to maintain; to tend the sick, to pamper, to foment, to encourage.

NURSER, nŭr'sŭr. s. (98). One that nurses; a prenicter, a fomenter.

NURSERY, nŭr'sŭr-rē. s. (554). The act or office of nursing; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground; place where young children are nursed and brought up: the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

NURSLING, nŭrs'lĭng. s. (410). One nursed up; a fondling.

NURTURE, nŭr'tshŭre. s. (461). Food, diet; education, institution.

To NURTURE, nŭr'tshŭre. v. a. To educate, to train, to bring up; To nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

To NUSTLE, nŭs's'l. v. a. (472). To fondle, to cherish.

NUT, nŭt. s. The fruit of certain trees, it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell; a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

NUTBROWN, nŭt'brŏŭn. a. Brown like a nut kept long.

NUTCRACKERS, nŭt'krăk-kŭrz. s. An instrument used to break nuts.

NUTGALL, nŭt'gâl. s. Excrescence of an oak.

NUTHATCH, nŭt'hâtsh. }
NUTJOBBER, nŭt'jŏb-bŭr. } s. A bird.
NUTPECKER, nŭt'pĕk-kŭr. }

NUTHOOK, nŭt'hŏŏk. s. A stick with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, nŭt'mĕg. s. The musked nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.

NUTSHELL, nŭt'shĕl. s. The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

NUTTREE, nŭt'trē. s. The tree that bears nuts, a hazle.

NUTRIFICATION, nū-trē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. Manner of feeding or being fed.

NUTRIMENT, nū'trē-mĕnt. s. Food, aliment.

NUTRIMENTAL, nū-trē-mĕn'tăl. a. (88). Having the qualities of food.

NUTRITION, nū-trĭsh'ŭn. s. The act or quality of nourishing.

NUTRICIOUS, nū-trĭsh'ŭs. a. (314). Having the quality of nourishing.

NUTRITIVE, nū'trē-tĭv. a. (158). Nourishing, nutrimental.

NUTRITURE, nū'trē-tŭre. s. The power of nourishing.

To NUZZLE, nŭz'zl. v. a. (405). To nurse, to foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

NYCTALOPS, nĭk'tă-lŏps. s. One that is purblind, one who sees best in the night.

NYMPH, nĭmf. s. (413). A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; country girl; in poetry, a lady.

O.

O, ō. (161). O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. O is used by Shakespeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this woodden O.

OAF, ōfe. s. (295). A changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

OAFISH, ōfe'ĭsh. a. Stupid, dull, doltish.

OAFISHNESS, ōfe'ĭsh-nĕs. s. Stupidity, dullness.

OAK, ōke. s. (295). A well known tree; the wood of the tree.

OAKAPPLE, ōke'ăp-pl. s. A kind of spungy excrescence on the oak.

OAKEN, ō'k'n. a. (103). Made of oak, gathered from oak.

OAKENPIN, ō'k'n-pĭn. s. An apple.

OAKUM, ō'kŭm. s. Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.

OAR, ōre. s. (295). A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.

To OAR, ōre. v. n. To row.

To OAR, ōre. v. a. To impel by rowing.

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—nó, môve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pöund;—*thin*, THIS.

OARY, ò'rè. a. Having the form or use of oars.

OATCAKE, òte'kâke. s. (395). Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, ò't'n. a. (103). Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, *òth*. s. (295). An affirmation, negation or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, *òth*'brâ-king. s. Perjury, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, òte'mâlt. s. Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, òt'mèle, or òte'mèle. s. (295). Flower made by grinding oats.

OATS, òtes. s. A grain with which horses are fed.

OATTHISTLE, òte'*this*-s'l. s. An herb.

OBAMBULATION, ôb-âm-bû-lâ'shûn. s. The act of walking about.

To OBDUCE, ôb-dûse'. v. a. To draw over as a covering.

OBDUCTION, ôb-dûk'shûn. s. The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OBDURACY, ôb'jû-râ-sè, or ôb-dû'râ-sè. s. (293) (294). Inflexible wickedness, impenitence, hardness of heart.

☞ W. Johnston and Entick are the only orthöepists who adopt the first mode of accenting this word; while Dr Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Perry, and Barclay, adopt the last. Mr. Scott adopts both, but seems to give the latter the preference by placing it first. The accentuation of this word must be determined by that of *obdurate*, from which it is derived. It seems, however, to follow the example of *accuracy*, *procuracy*, &c. in throwing the accent on the first syllable. As there are some terminations which seem to attract the accent to the latter syllables, as *ator*, *end*, &c. as *spectator*, *observator*, &c. *comprehend*, *apprehend*, &c. so there are others that seem to repel it to the beginning of the word, as *ary*, *acy*, &c. as *efficacy*, *optimacy*, *contumacy*, &c. *salutary*, *tributary*, *adversary*, &c. The word in question seems to be of the latter class, and therefore more analogically pronounced with the accent on the first than on the second syllable. See OBDURATE.

OBDURATE, ôb'jû-râte, or ôb-dû'râte. a. (91) (293) (294) (503). Hard of heart, inflexibly obstinate in ill, hardened; firm, stubborn; harsh, rugged.

☞ This word is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr Elphinston, Mr. Barclay, Buchanan, and Mr. Perry; and on the first by Bailey, Entick, and W. Johnston. Mr. Scott accents it either on the first or second, but seems to give the preference to the latter. The Poets are decidedly in favour of the penultimate accent; and when the usage of poetry does not contradict any plain analogy of prosaic pronunciation, it certainly has a respectable authority. But the verb to *indurate* is a word of exactly the same form, and has the same derivation; and yet Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Barclay, and Entick, place the accent on the first syllable: and my observation fails me if there is not a strong propensity in custom to place the accent on the first syllable of the word in question. This propensity, as there is a plain analogy in favour of it, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged. To *indurate* is a verb derived from the Latin *induro*, forming its participle in *atus*; and words of this kind are generally anglicised by the termination *ate*, and have the accent at least as high as the antepenultimate: thus from *depuro*, *propago*, *desolo*, &c. are formed to *depurate*, to *propagate*, to *desolate*, &c.; and, without recurring to the Latin, *indu'atus*, we form the regular participle *indurated*, from the verb to *indurate*. But though there is the Latin verb *obduro*, we have not formed an English verb from it in *ate* as in the former case, but derive the adjective *obdurate* from the Latin participial adjective *obduratus*; and no analogy can be more uniform than that of removing the accent two syllables higher than in the original: thus *desperate*, *profligate*, and *defecate*, have the accent on the first syllable: and *desperatus*, *profligatus*, *defecatus*, on the third. Agreeably, therefore, to every analogy of derivation, *obdurate* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and as poets have adopted the other accentuation, we must, as in *medicinal*, and some other words, admit of a poetical and prosaic pronunciation, rather than cross so clear an analogy in favour of poetry, which is so frequently at variance with prose, and sometimes with itself.—See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

OBDURATELY, ôb'jû-rât-lè. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBDURATENESS, ôb'jû-rât-nès. s. Stubbornness, inflexibility, impenitence.

OBDURATION, ôb-jû-râ'shûn. s. Hardness of heart.

OBDURED, ôb-dûr'd'. a. (359). Hardened, inflexible.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt ;—mē, mĕt ;—pine, pĭn ;—

OBEDIENCE, ō-bē'jē-ēnse. s. (293) (376). Obsequiousness, submission to authority.

☞ The *o* which forms the first syllable of this word, though not under the accent, may occasionally be pronounced as long and open as the *o* in *oval, over*, &c. (see EFFACE); and though in rapid pronunciation it admits of a short obscure sound, common to some of the other vowels when unaccented, yet its radical sound, or that which it acquires on the least distinctness or solemnity, is undoubtedly the long open *o* before mentioned. Thus in that fugitive pronunciation which has no existence but in the ear, and can hardly be expressed to the eye by a correspondent sound, we perceive very little difference in the sound of the initial vowels of *abound, upbraid*, and *obedience*; yet the moment we dwell with the least distinctness on these letters, the *a* in *abound* verges to the *a* in *Father;* the *u* has the short sound we hear on the preposition *up;* and the *o* in *obedience* becomes open, as the first sound of that letter in the alphabet. The same may be observed of the *o* in *opaque, opinion*, and every initial *o* ending a syllable immediately before the accent.—See Principles, No. 98.

OBEDIENT, ō-bē'jē-ēnt. a. Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obsequious.

OBEDIENTIAL, ō-bē-jē-ĕn'shāl. a. According to the rule of obedience.

OBEDIENTLY, ō-bē'jē-ēnt-lē. ad. With obedience.

OBEISANCE, ō-bā'sănse. s. (250). A bow, a courtesy, an act of reverence.

☞ I must retract my former pronunciation of this word which made the diphthong *ei* like *e* in *obedience*, and adopt the sound of *a* as in the *ey* of *obey*. For the former sound we have Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry; and for the latter, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston. But if the authorities for this pronunciation were less weighty than they are, analogy would be clearly on the side I have adopted, as *ei*, when under the accent, is much more frequently pronounced like *ey* in *obey* than like *ey* in *key:* the latter word and *ley* being the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing *ey* when accented; and these letters we know are perfectly equivalent to *ei*. (296).

OBELISK, ŏb'ē-lisk. s. A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.

OBEQUITATION, ŏb-ēk-kwē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of riding about.

OBERRATION, ŏb-ĕr-rā'shŭn. s. The act of wandering about.

OBESE, ō-bēse'. a. Fat, loaden with flesh.

OBESENESS, ō-bēse'nĕs. } s. Morbid
OBESITY, ō-bĕs'sē-tē. } fatness.

To OBEY, ō-bā'. v. a. To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

OBJECT, ŏb'jĕkt. s. (492). That about which any power or faculty is employed; something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

To OBJECT, ŏb-jĕkt'. v. a. To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.

OBJECTION, ŏb-jĕk'shŭn. s. The act of presenting any thing in opposition; adverse argument; fault found.

OBJECTIVE, ŏb-jĕk'tĭv. a. Belonging to the object, contained in the object; made an object; proposed as an object.

OBJECTIVELY, ŏb-jĕk'tĭv-lē. ad. In manner of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, ŏb-jĕk'tĭv-nĕs. s. The state of being an object.

OBJECTOR, ŏb-jĕk'tŭr. s. (166). One who offers objections.

OBIT, ō'bĭt. s. Funeral obsequies.

To OBJURGATE, ŏb-jŭr'gāte. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

OBJURGATION, ŏb-jŭr-gā'shŭn. s. Reproof, reprehension.

OBJURGATORY, ŏb-jŭr'gā-tŭr-rē. a. Reprehensory, chiding.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK; and for the accent, No. 512.

OBLATE, ŏb-lāte', a. Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

OBLATION, ŏb-lā'shŭn. s. An offering, a sacrifice.

OBLECTATION, ŏb-lĕk-tā'shŭn. s. Delight, pleasure.

To OBLIGATE, ŏb'lē-gāte. v. a. To bind by contract or duty.

OBLIGATION, ŏb-lē-gā'shŭn. s. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds any man to some performance; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

OBLIGATORY, ŏb'lē-gā-tŭr-ē. (512). Imposing an obligation, binding, coercive.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, bůll;—óil;—póund;—*thin*, THIS.

To OBLIGE, ó-blídje'. ó-bléédje'. v. a. To bind, to impose obligation, to compel to something; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify.—See principles, No. 111.

OBLIGEE, ób-lé-jéé'. s. The person who binds another by a legal or written contract.

OBLIGEMENT, ó-blídje'mént, or ó-bléédje'mént. s. Obligation.

OBLIGER, ó-blí'jůr, or ó-bléé'jůr. s. He who obliges.

OBLIGING, ó-blí'jing, or ó-bléé'jing. Part. a. Civil, complaisant, respectful, engaging.

OBLIGINGLY, ó-blí'jing-lé, or ó-bléé'jing-lé. ad. Complaisantly.

OBLIGINGNESS, ó-blí'jing-nés, or ó-bléé'jing-nés. s. Complaisance.

OBLIGOR, ób-lé-gór'. s. He who binds himself by contract.

OBLIQUATION, ób-lé-kwá'shůn. s. Declination from perpendicularity, obliquity.

OBLIQUE, ób-líke'. a. (158) (415). Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, used of sense; in grammar, any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, ób-líke'lé. ad. Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, ób-líke'nés. OBLIQUITY, ób-lík'wé-té. s. Deviation from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To OBLITERATE, ób-lít'tér-ráte. v. a. To efface any thing written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface.

OBLITERATION, ób-lít-tér-rá'shůn. s. Effacement, extinction.

OBLIVION, ó-blív'vé-ůn. s. (113). Forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; amnesty, general pardon of crimes in a state.

OBLIVIOUS, ó-blív'vé-ůs. a. Causing forgetfulness.

OBLONG, ób'lóng. a. Longer than broad.

OBLONGLY, ób'lóng-lé. ad. In an oblong direction.

OBLONGNESS, ób'lóng-nés. s. The state of being oblong.

OBLOQUY, ób'ló-kwé. s. (345). Censorious speech, blame, slander; cause of reproach, disgrace.

OBMUTESCENCE, ób-mů-tés'sénse. s. (510). Loss of speech.

OBNOXIOUS, ób-nók'shůs. a. Subject; liable to punishment; liable, exposed.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, ób-nók'shůs-nés. s. Subjection, liableness to punishment.

OBNOXIOUSLY, ób-nók'shůs-lé. ad. In a state of subjection, in the state of one liable to punishment.

To OBNUBILATE, ób-nú'bé-láte. v. a. To cloud, to obscure.

OBOLE, ób'óle. s. (543) (544). In pharmacy, twelve grains.

OBREPTION, ób-rép'shůn. s. The act of creeping on.

OBSCENE, ób-séén'. a. Immodest, not agreeable to chastity of mind; offensive, disgusting; inauspicious, ill-omened.

OBSCENELY, ób-séén'lé. ad. In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCENENESS, ób-séén'nés. OBSCENITY, ób-sén'né-té. (511). Impurity of thought or language, unchastity, lewdness.

OBSCURATION, ób-sků-rá'shůn. s. The act of darkening; a state of being darkened.

OBSCURE, ób-skůre'. a. Dark, unenlightened, gloomy, hindering sight; living in the dark; abstruse; difficult; not noted.

To OBSCURE, ób-skůre'. v. a. To darken, to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

OBSCURELY, ób-skůre'lé. ad. Not brightly, not luminously; out of sight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

OBSCURENESS, ób-skůre'nés. OBSCURITY, ób-sků'ré-té. s. Darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy; darkness of meaning.

OBSECRATION, ób-sé-krá'shůn. s. Intreaty, supplication.

OBSEQUIES, ób'sé-kwíz. s. (283). Funeral rites, funeral solemnities. It is found in the singular, but not much used.

OBSEQUIOUS, ób-sé'kwé-ůs. a. Obedient, compliant, not resisting; in Shakespeare, funereal.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ób-sé'kwé-ůs-lé. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakespeare it signifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ób-sé'kwé-ůs-nés. s. Obedience, compliance.

OBSERVABLE, ób-zér'vá-bl. a. Remarkable, eminent.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

OBSERVABLY, ŏb-zĕr'vā-blē. ad. In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ŏb-zĕr'vānse. s. Respect, ceremonial reverence; religious rite; attentive practice; rule of practice; observation, attention; obedient regard.

OBSERVANT, ŏb-zĕr'vānt. a. Attentive, diligent, watchful; respectfully attentive; meanly duriful, submissive.

OBSERVATION, ŏb-zĕr-vā'shŭn. s. The act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark.

OBSERVATOR, ŏb-zĕr-vā'tŭr. (166) (521). One that observes, a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ŏb-zĕr'vā-tŭr-ē. s. A place built for astronomical observation.

☞ For the accent of this word, see Principles, No. 512.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. a. To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiously; to obey, to follow.

To OBSERVE, ŏb-zĕrv'. v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.

OBSERVER, ŏb-zĕrv'ŭr. s. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law or custom or practice.

OBSERVINGLY, ŏb-zĕr'vĭng-lē. ad. Attentively, carefully.

OBSESSION, ŏb-sĕsh'ŭn. s. The act of besieging.

OBSIDIONAL, ŏb-sĭd'ē-ŭn-ăl, or ŏb-sĭd'jē-ŭn-ăl. a. (293). Belonging to a siege.

OBSOLETE, ŏb'sō-lēte. a. Worn out of use, disused, unfashionable.

OBSOLETENESS, ŏb'sō-lēte-nĕs. s. State of being worn out of use, unfashionableness.

OBSTACLE, ŏb'stă-kl. s. (405). Something opposed, hindrance, obstruction.

OBSTETRICATION, ŏb-stĕt-trē-kā'shŭn. s. The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRICK, ŏb-stĕt'trĭk. a. (509). Midwifish, befitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

OBSTINACY, ŏb'stĕ-nă-sē. s. Stubbornness, contumacy, persistency.

OBSTINATE, ŏb'stĕ-nāte. a. (91). Stubborn, contumacious, fixed in resolution.

OBSTINATELY, ŏb'stĕ-nāte-lē. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OBSTINATENESS, ŏb'stĕ-nāte-nĕs. s. Stubbornness.

OBSTIPATION, ŏb-stē-pā'shŭn. s. The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS, ŏb-strĕp'pĕr-ŭs. a. Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ŏb-strĕp'pĕr-ŭs-lē. ad. Loudly, clamorously.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, ŏb-strĕp'pĕr-ŭs-nĕs. s. Loudness, clamour, noise.

OBSTRICTION, ŏb-strĭk'shŭn. s. Obligation, bond.

To OBSTRUCT, ŏb-strŭkt'. v. a. To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppose, to retard.

OBSTRUCTER, ŏb-strŭkt'ŭr. s. (98). One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRUCTION, ŏb-strŭk'shŭn. s. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle, impediment, confinement; in physick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-strŭk'tĭv. a. Hindering, causing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ŏb-strŭk'tĭv. s. Impediment, obstacle.

OBSTRUENT, ŏb'strŭ-ĕnt. a. Hindering, blocking up.

OBSTUPEFACTION, ŏb-stū-pĕ-fāk'shŭn. s. A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, ŏb-stū-pĕ-fāk'tĭv. a. (512). Obstructing the mental powers.

To OBTAIN, ŏb-tāne'. v. a. (202). To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession.

To OBTAIN, ŏb-tāne'. v. n. To continue in use; to be established; to prevail, to succeed.

OBTAINABLE, ŏb-tāne'ă-bl. a. To be procured.

OBTAINER, ŏb-tā'nŭr. s. (98). He who obtains.

To OBTEMPERATE, ŏb-tĕm'pĕr-āte. v. a. To obey.

To OBTEND, ŏb-tĕnd'. v. a. To oppose, to hold out in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of any thing. In this last sense not used.

OBTENEBRATION, ŏb-tĕn-nē-brā'shŭn. s. Darkness, the state of being darkened.

OBTENTION, ŏb-tĕn'shŭn. s. The act of obtending.

To OBTEST, ŏb-tĕst'. v. a. To beseech, to supplicate.

OBTESTATION, ŏb-tĕs-tā'shŭn. s. Supplication, entreaty.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

OBTRECTATION, ŏb-trĕk-tā'shŭn. s. Slander, detraction, calumny.

To OBTRUDE, ŏb-trōōd'. v. a. (339). To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.

OBTRUDER, ŏb-trōōd'ŭr. s. (98). One that obtrudes.

OBTRUSION, ŏb-trōō'zhŭn. s. The act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE, ŏb-trōō'sĭv. a. (428). Inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others.

To OBTUND, ŏb-tŭnd'. v. a. To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

OBTUSANGULAR, ŏb-tūse-ăng'gū-lăr. a. Having angles longer than right angles.

OBTUSE, ŏb-tūse'. a. (427). Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, stupid; not shrill, obscure, as, an Obtuse sound.

OBTUSELY, ŏb-tūse'lē. ad. Without a point; dully, stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, ŏb-tūse'nĕs. s. Bluntness, dulness.

OBTUSION, ŏb-tū'zhŭn. s. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

OBVENTION, ŏb-vĕn'shŭn. s. Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

To OBVERT, ŏb-vĕrt'. v. a. To turn towards.

To OBVIATE, ŏb'vē-āte. v. a. (91). To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppose.

OBVIOUS, ŏb'vē-ŭs. a. Meeting any thing, opposed in front to any thing; open, exposed; easily discovered, plain, evident.

OBVIOUSLY, ŏb'vē-ŭs-lē. ad. Evidently, apparently.

OBVIOUSNESS, ŏb'vē-ŭs-nĕs. s. State of being evident or apparent.

To OBUMBRATE, ŏb-ŭm'brāte. v. a. To shade, to cloud.

OBUMBRATION, ŏb-ŭm-brā'shŭn. s. The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCASION, ŏk-kā'zhŭn. s. Occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity, convenience; accidental cause; reason, not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, casual exigence.

☞ What was observed of the *e* in *Efface* is applicable to the *o* in the first syllable of this word. From the tendency of the vowel to open, when immediately preceding the accent, we find elegant speakers sometimes pronounce the *o* in *occasion, offend, officious*, &c. as if written *o-casion, o-fend, o-ficious*, &c. This seems to be one of those "faults true critics dare not "mend." But as it is an evident deviation from the orthography, I have not dared to mark these words in this manner. See EFFACE. It must, however, be remarked, that this deviation only takes place before double *c* in the word *occasion* and its compounds.

To OCCASION, ŏk-kā'zhŭn. v. a. To cause casually; to cause, to produce; to influence.

OCCASIONAL, ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ăl. a. Incidental, casual; producing by accident; producing by occasion or incidental exigence.

OCCASIONALLY, ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ăl-lē. ad. According to incidental exigence.

OCCASIONER, ŏk-kā'zhŭn-ŭr. s. One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

OCCECATION, ŏk-sē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of blinding or making blind.

OCCIDENT, ŏk'sē-dĕnt. s. The west.

OCCIDENTAL, ŏk-sē-dĕn'tăl. a. Western.

OCCIDUOUS, ŏk-sĭd'jū-ŭs. a. (293) (294). Western.

OCCIPITAL, ŏk-sĭp'pē-tăl. a. Placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ŏk'sē-pŭt. s. The hinder part of the head.

OCCISION, ŏk-sizh'ŭn. s. The act of killing.

To OCCLUDE, ŏk-klūde'. v. a. To shut up.

OCCLUSE, ŏk-klūse'. a. Shut up, closed.

OCCLUSION, ŏk-klū'zhŭn. s. The act of shutting up.

OCCULT, ŏk-kŭlt'. a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiscoverable.

OCCULTATION, ŏk-kŭl-tā'shŭn. s. In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight.

OCCULTNESS, ŏk-kŭlt'nĕs. s. Secretness, state of being hid.

OCCUPANCY, ŏk'kū-păn-sē. s. The act of taking possession.

OCCUPANT, ŏk'kū-pănt. s. He that takes possession of any thing.

To OCCUPATE, ŏk'kū-pāte. v. a. To take up, to possess, to hold.

OCCUPATION, ŏk'kū-pā'shŭn. s. The act of taking possession; employment, business; trade, calling, vocation.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

Occupier, ŏk'kŭ-pi-ŭr. s. (98). A possessor, one who takes into his possession; one who follows any employment.

To Occupy, ŏk'kŭ-pi. v. a. (183). To possess, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as business.

To Occur, ŏk-kŭr'. v. n. To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to clash, to strike against, to meet.

Occurrence, ŏk-kŭr'rĕnse. s. Incident, accidental event; occasional presentation.

Occurrent, ŏk-kŭr'rĕnt. s. Incident, any thing that happens.

Occursion, ŏk-kŭr'shŭn. s. Clash, mutual blow.

Ocean, ō'shŭn. s. (357). The main, the great sea; any immense expanse.

Ocean, ō'shŭn. a. Pertaining to the main or great sea.

Oceanick, ō-shē-ăn'ĭk. a. (357)(509). Pertaining to the ocean.

Ocellated, ŏ-sĕl'lā-tĕd. a. Resembling the eye.

Ochre, ō'kŭr. s. (416). A kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water.

Ochreous, ō'krē-ŭs. a. Consisting of ochre.

Ochrey, ō'kŭr-ē. a. Partaking of ochre.

Ochrmy, ŏk'kē-mē. s. A mixed base metal.

Octagon, ŏk'tă-gŏn. s. In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.

Octagonal, ŏk-tăg'gō-năl. a. (518). Having eight angles and sides.

Octangular, ŏk-tăng'gū-lăr. a. Having eight angles.

Octangularness, ŏk-tăng'gū-lăr-nĕs. s. The quality of having eight angles.

Octant, ŏk'tănt.
Octile, ŏk'tĭl. (140). } a. Is, when a plant is in such position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.

Octave, ŏk'tāve. s. (91). The eighth day after some peculiar festival; in musick, an eighth or an interval of eight sounds; eight days together after a festival.

Octavo, ŏk-tā'vō. a. A book is said to be in Octavo when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

Octennial, ŏk-tĕn'nē-ăl. a. (113). Happening every eight years; lasting eight years.

October, ŏk-tō'bŭr. s. (98). The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

Octoedrical, ŏk-tō-ē'drē-kăl. a. Having eight sides.

Octonary, ŏk'tō-năr-ē. a. Belonging to the number eight.

Octonocular, ŏk-tō-nŏk'kū-lăr. a. Having eight eyes.

Octopetalous, ŏk-tō-pĕt'tăl-ŭs. a. Having eight flower leaves.

Octostyle, ŏk'tō-stile. s. The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.

Octuple, ŏk'tū-pl. a. (405). Eight fold.

Ocular, ŏk'kū-lăr. s. (88). Depending on the eye, known by the eye.

Ocularly, ŏk'kū-lăr-lē. ad. To the observation of the eye.

Oculist, ŏk'kū-list. s. One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

Odd, ŏd. a. Not even, not divisible into equal numbers; particular, uncouth, extraordinary; something over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; strange, unaccountable, fantastical, uncommon, particular; unluckily, unlikely, in appearance improper.

Oddly, ŏd'lē. ad. Not evenly; strangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncouthly.

Oddness, ŏd'nĕs. s. The state of being not even; strangeness, particularity, uncouthness.

Odds, ŏdz. s. Inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, superiority; quarrel, debate, dispute.

Ode, ōde. s. A poem written to be sung to musick, a lyrick poem.

Odible, ō'dē-bl. a. (405). Hateful.

Odious, ō'dē-ŭs, or ō'jē-ŭs. a. Hateful, detestable, abominable; opposed to hate; causing hate, insidious.

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the more common, but the second seems the more correct. See Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

Odiously, ō'dē-ŭs-lē, or ō'jē-ŭs-lē. ad. Hatefully, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate.

Odiousness, ō'dē-ŭs-nĕs, or ō'jē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Hatefulness.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

DIUM, ŏ'dē-ŭm, or ŏ'jē-ŭm. s. Invidiousness, quality of provoking hate.

DORATE, ŏ'dŏ-rāte. a. (91). Scented, having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

DORIFEROUS, ŏ-dŏ-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Giving scent, usually sweet of scent; fragrant, perfumed.

DORIFEROUSNESS, ŏ-dŏ-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs-nĕs. s. (534). Sweetness of scent.

DOROUS, ŏ'dŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Fragrant, perfumed.

☞ It is not a little strange that this adjective should have preserved the accent of the simple *odour*, when the Latin *odŏrous* presented so fair an opportunity of altering it. Milton has seized this opportunity; but, happily for the analogy of our own language, it has not been followed:

—"Last the bright consummate flow'r
Spirits *odorous* breathes: flow'rs and their fruit
Man's nourishment."—

Where we may observe, that if the Latin accent be preserved, the Latin spelling ought to be preserved likewise.

DOUR, ŏ'dŭr. s. (314). Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, sweet scent.

ECONOMICKS, ĕk-ŏ-nŏm'mĭks. s. (296). Management of household affairs.

ECUMENICAL, ĕk-ū-mĕn'nē-kăl. a. (296). General, respecting the whole habitable world.

EDEMA, ē-dē'mă. s. (92) (296). A tumour. It is now and commonly by surgeons confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

EDEMATICK, ĕd-ē-măt'tĭk. (296).
EDEMATOUS, ē-dĕm'mă-tŭs. } a. Pertaining to an oedema.

EILIAD, ē-ĭl'lyăd. (113). A glance, wink, token of the eye.

ER, ŏre. Contracted from Over.

ESOPHAGUS, ē-sŏf'fă-gŭs. s. The gullet.

F, ŏv. prep. (377). It is put before the substantive that follows another in construction, as, Of these part were slain; it is put after comparative and superlative adjectives, as the most dismal and unseasonable time Of all other; from, as I bought it Of him; concerning, relating to, as all have this sense Of war; out of, as yet Of this little he had some to spare; among, as any clergyman Of my own acquaintance; by, as I was entertained Of the consul; this sense now not in use: according to, as they do Of right belong to you; among power or spontaneity, as Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty; noting properties or qualities, as a man Of a decayed fortune, a body Of no colour; noting extraction, as a man Of an ancient family; noting adherence or belonging, as a Hebrew Of my tribe; noting the matter, as the chariot was Of cedar; noting the motive, as Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or postponence, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change of, as O miserable Of happy! noting casually, as good nature Of necessity will give allowance; noting proportion, as many Of an hundred; noting kind or species, as an affair Of the cabinet; Of late, lately.

OFF, ŏf. ad. Of this adverb the chief use is to conjoin it with verbs, as, To come off, to fly off, to take off; it is generally opposed to On, as, To lay on, to take off; it signifies distance; it signifies evanescence, absence or departure; it signifies any kind of disappointment, defeat, interruption, as the affair is Off; from, not towards; Off hand, not studied.

OFF, ŏf. interject. Depart!

OFF, ŏf. prep. Not on; distant from.

OFFAL, ŏf'fŭl. s. (88). Waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh; refuse, that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem.

OFFENCE, ŏf-fĕnse'. s. Crime, act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust; scandal; anger, displeasure conceived; attack, act of the assailant.

☞ For the elegant sound of the *o* in *offence*, *offend*, *official*, and their compounds, see OCCASION and EFFACE.

OFFENCEFUL, ŏf-fĕnse'fŭl. a. Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, ŏf-fĕnse'lĕs. a. Unoffending, innocent.

To OFFEND, ŏf-fĕnd'. v. a. To make angry; to assail, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.

To OFFEND, ŏf-fĕnd'. v. n. To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

OFFENDER, ŏf-fĕn'dŭr. s. (98). A criminal, one who has committed a crime, transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, ŏf-fĕn'drĕss. s. A woman that offends.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

OFFENSIVE, ŏf-fĕn'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Causing anger, displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailant, not defensive.

OFFENSIVELY, ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-lē. ad. Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, ŏf-fĕn'sĭv-nĕs. s. Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.

To OFFER, ŏf'fŭr. v. a. (98). To present to any one, to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to immolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.

To OFFER, ŏf'fŭr. v. n. To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, ŏf'fŭr. s. Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgement.

OFFERER, ŏf'fŭr-rŭr. s. One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, ŏf'fŭr-rĭng. s. A sacrifice, any thing immolated, or offered in worship.

OFFERTORY, ŏf'fĕr-tŭr-ē. s. (557). The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, ŏf'fĭs. s. (142). A publick charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment: act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; act of worship; formulary of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.

OFFICER, ŏf'fĭ-sŭr. s. (98). A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, ŏf'fĭ-sŭr'd. s. (362). Commanded, supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl. a. (88). Conducive, appropriate with regard to their use; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIAL, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl. a. Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—See OFFENCE.

OFFICIALLY, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl-ē. ad. In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, ŏf-fĭsh'ăl-tē. s. The charge of post or an official.

To OFFICIATE, ŏf-fĭsh'ē-ăte. v. a. (542). To give in consequence of office

To OFFICIATE, ŏf-fĭsh'ē-ăte. v. n. (91). To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.

OFFICIOUS, ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs. a. (314). Kind, doing good offices; over forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. Kindly, with marked kindness; with too great forwardness.

OFFICIOUSNESS, ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. s. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; over forwardness.

OFFING, ŏf-fĭng. s. (410). The act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water off the shore.

OFFSET, ŏf'sĕt. s. Shoot of a plant.

OFFSCOURING, ŏf-skŏŭr'ĭng. s. Recrement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

OFFSPRING, ŏf'sprĭng. s. The thing propagated and generated, children; production of any kind.

To OFFUSCATE, ŏf-fŭs'kăte. v. a. (91). To dim, to cloud, to darken.

OFFUSCATION, ŏf-fŭs-kā'shŭn. s. The act of darkening.—See OCCASION.

OFT, ŏft. ad. *A poetical word.* Often, frequently, not rarely.

OFTEN, ŏf'f'n. ad. (103) (472). Oft, frequently, many times.

OFTENTIMES, ŏf'f'n-tĭmz. ad. Frequently, many times, often.

OFTTIMES, ŏft'tĭmz. ad. In poetry, frequently, often.

OGEE, ō-jēē'. s. A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, ō'gl. v. a. (405). To view with side glances, as in fondness.

OGLER, ō'gl-ŭr. s. (98). A sly gazer, one who views by side glances.

OGLIO, ō'lē-ō. s. (388). A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley. The Spanish *Olla Podrida.*

OH, ō. interject. An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OIL, ŏĭl. s. (299). The juice of olives expressed; any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter; the juices of certain vegetables expressed or drawn by the still.

To OIL, ŏĭl. v. a. To smear or lubricate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, ŏĭl'kŭl-lŭr. s. Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

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—nò, mòve, nór, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—òil;—pòûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

OILINESS, òil'lè-nès. s. Unctuousness, greasiness, quality approaching to that of oil.

OILMAN, òil'mân. s. (88). One who trades in oils and pickles.

OILSHOP, òil'shòp. s. A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY, òil'è. a. Consisting of oil, containing oil, having the qualities of oil; fat, greasy.

OILYGRAIN, òil'è-grâne. s. A plant.

OILYPALM, òil'è-pâm. s. A tree.

To OINT, òint. v. a. (299). To anoint, to smear. Out of use.

OINTMENT, òint'mènt. s. Unguent, unctuous matter.

OKER, ò'kûr. properly OCHRE. s. (416). A colour.

OLD, òld. a. Past the middle of life, not young; of long continuance, begun long ago; not new; ancient, not modern; of any specified duration; subsisting before something else; long practised; Of old, long ago, from ancient times.

☞ This word is liable to the same mispronunciation as *mould*, which see.

OLDFASHIONED, òld-fâsh'ûn'd. a. Formed according to obsolete custom.

OLDEN, òl'd'n. a. (103). Ancient. Not used.

OLDNESS, òld'nès. s. Old age, antiquity.

OLEAGINOUS, ò lè-âd'jin-ûs. a. Oily, unctuous.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, ò-lè-âd'jin-ûs-nès. s. (314). Oiliness.

OLEANDER, ò-lé-ân'dûr. s. (98). The plant rosebay.

OLEASTER, ò-lé-âs'tûr. s. (98). Wild olive.

OLEOSE, ò-lé-òse'. a. Oily.

To OLFACT, òl-fâkt'. v. n. To smell.

OLFACTORY, òl-fâk'tûr-è. a. (557). Having the sense of smelling.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK.

OLID, òl'lid. } a. Stinking, fetid.
OLIDOUS, òl'lid-ûs. (314). }

OLIGARCHY, òl'lè-gâr-kè. s. (519). A form of government which places the supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.

OLIO, ò'lè-ò. s. (113). A mixture, a medley.

OLITORY, òl'lè-tûr-è. s. (557). Belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVASTER, òl-lé-vâs'tûr. a. (98). Darkly brown, tawny.

OLIVE, òl'liv. s. (140). A plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.

OMBRE, òm'bûr. s. (416). A game of cards played by three.

OMEGA, ò-mé'gâ. s. The last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

OMELET, òm'lèt. s. A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN, ò'mèn. s. A sign good or bad, a prognostick.

OMENED, ò'mèn'd. a. (359). Containing prognosticks.

OMENTUM, ò-mèn'tûm. s. The cawl, the double membrane spread over the entrails; called also reticulum, from its structure, resembling that of a net.

To OMINATE, òm'mé-nâte. v. a. (91). To foretoken, to show prognosticks.

OMINATION, òm-mé-nâ'shûn. s. Prognostick.

OMINOUS, òm'mîn-ûs. a. (314). Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity, foreshowing ill, inauspicious; exhibiting tokens good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, òm'mîn-ûs-lè. ad. With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, òm'mîn-ûs-nès. s. The quality of being ominous.

OMISSION, ò-mish'ûn. s. Neglect to do something; neglect of duty, opposed to commission or perpetration of crimes.

To OMIT, ò-mît'. v. a. To leave out, not to mention; to neglect to practise.

OMITTANCE, ò-mît'tânse. s. Forbearance.

OMNIFARIOUS, òm-nè-fâ'rè-ûs. a. Of all varieties of kinds.

OMNIFEROUS, òm-nîf'fêr-ûs. a. (518). All-bearing.

OMNIFICK, òm-nîf'fîk. a. (509). All-creating.

OMNIFORM, òm'nè-fòrm. s. Having every shape.

OMNIGENOUS, òm-nîd'jè-nûs. a. (518). Consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPOTENCE, òm-nîp'pò-tènse. }
OMNIPOTENCY, òm-nîp'pò-tèn-sè. } s. Almighty power, unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, òm-nîp'pò-tènt. (518). a. Almighty, powerful, without limit.

OMNIPRESENCE, òm-nè-prèz'ènse. s. Ubiquity, unbounded presence.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

☞ All the orthöepists I have consulted (as far as can be gathered from their notation and accentuation) make the penultimate *e* in this word short, as in the word *presence*, except Mr. Sheridan. That it is not pronounced enclitically like *omnipotence* (515) (518), arises, perhaps, from the number of consonants in the latter syllables; and as this is the case, it seems most agreeable to the nature of our composition to pronounce *presence* in this word, in the same manner as when it is taken singly; just as we pronounce *theatre* in the word *amphitheatre*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the accent is on the penultimate, and the vowel is long in the Latin *amphitheatrum*.

OMNIPRESENT, ŏm-nē-prĕz'ĕnt. a. Ubiquitary, present in every place.

OMNISCIENCE, ŏm-nĭsh'ē-ĕnse. } s.
OMNISCIENCY, ŏm-nĭsh'ē-ĕn-sē. }
Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, ŏm-nĭsh'ē-ĕnt. a. Infinitely wise, knowing without bounds.

OMNISCIOUS, ŏm-nĭsh'ŭs. a. (292). All-knowing.

OMNIVOROUS, ŏm-nĭv'vō-rŭs. a. (518). All-devouring.

OMPHALOPTICK, ŏm-fă-lŏp'tĭk. s. (509). An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON, ŏn. prep. It is put before the word which signifies that which is under, that by which any thing is supported, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed; noting addition or accumulation, as Mischiefs on mischiefs; noting a state of progression, as Whether on thy way? noting dependence or reliance, as On God's providence their hopes depend; at, noting place; it denotes the motive or occasion of any thing; it denotes the time at which any thing happens, as this happened On the first day; in forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened; noting invocation; noting stipulation or condition.

ON, ŏn. ad. Forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; upon the body, as part of dress, it notes resolution to advance.

ON, ŏn. interject. A word of incitement or encouragement.

ONCE, wŭnse. ad. (165). One time; a single time; the same time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

ONE, wŭn. a. (165). Less than two, single, denoted by an unit; indefinitely, any; different, diverse, opposed to Another; one of two, opposed to the other; particularly one.

☞ This word and its relatives, *once* and *none*, are perhaps the best tests of a residence in the capital. In some parts of England they are pronounced so as to give the *o* the sound it has in *tone*, sometimes the sound it has in *gone*; but the true sound is that it has in *son*, *done*, &c. which is perfectly equivalent to the sound of *u* in *sun*. I never could make a northern inhabitant of England pronounce the following sentence without the greatest difficulty: "I have won one game, and you "have won one; you have not won once, "and that is wonderful." Where we may observe that the *o* in *won*, is the exact sound it has in *one*, *once*, and *wonderful*.

ONE, wŭn. s. A single person; a single mass or aggregate; the first hour; the same thing; a person; a person by way of eminence; a distinct or particular person; persons united; concord, agreement, one mind; any person: any man indefinitely; One has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely, as the great Ones of the world.

ONE-EYED, wŭn'īde. a. (283). Having only one eye.

ONEIROCRITICAL, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'tē-kăl, properly ONIROCRITICAL. Johnson. Interpretative of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICK, ō-nī-rō-krĭt'tĭk. s. An interpreter of dreams.

ONENESS, wŭn'nĕs. s. Unity; the quality of being one.

ONERARY, ŏn'nĕr-rār-rē. a. (512). Fitted for carriage or burdens.

To ONERATE, ŏn'nĕr-rāte. v. a. (91). To load, to burthen.

ONERATION, ŏn-nĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of loading.

ONEROUS, ŏn'nĕr-rŭs. a. (314). Burthensome; oppressive.

ONION, ŭn'yŭn. s. (113) (165). A plant.

ONLY, ōne'lē. a. Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for musick.

ONLY, ōne'lē. ad. Simply, singly, merely, barely; so and no otherwise; singly without more, as, Only begotten.

ONOMANCY, ŏn'nō-măn-sē. s. (518). Divination by the names.

ONOMANTICAL, ŏn-nō-măn'tē-kăl. a. Predicting by names.

ONOMATOPOEIA, ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pē'yā. s. In Grammar or Rhetorick, a figure of

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thi*n, THIS.

speech whereby names and words are formed to the resemblance of the sound made by the things signified. This word is formed from the Greek *ονομα* name, and *ποιεω*, *fingo*, I make or *feign*. Thus is the word *triquetrack* formed from the noise made by moving the men at this game; and from the same source arises the *buzzing* of bees, the *grunting* of hogs, the *cackling* of hens, the *snoring* of people asleep, the *clashing* of arms, &c. The surest etymologies are those derived from the onomatopoeia. *Chambers.*

ONSET, ŏn'sĕt. s. Attack, assault, first brunt.

ONSLAUGHT, ŏn'slawt. s. Attack, storm, onset. Not used.

ONTOLOGIST, ŏn-tŏl'lŏ-jĭst. s. One who considers the affections of being in general, a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY, ŏn-tŏl'lŏ-jė. s. (518). The science of the affections of being in general, metaphysicks.

ONWARD, ŏn'wărd. ad. (88). Forward, progressively; in a state of advanced progression; something farther.

ONYCHA, ŏn'nė-kă. s. (353). The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx.

ONYX, ŏ'nĭks. s. The onyx is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species.

OOZE, ōōze. s. (306). Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, slime; soft flow, spring: the liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, ōōze. v. n. To flow by stealth, to run gently.

OOZY, ōō'zė. a. Miry, muddy, slimy.

To OPACATE, ŏ-pā'kāte. v. n. (503). To shade, to darken.

OPACITY, ŏ-pās'sė-tė. s. Cloudiness, want of transparency.

OPACOUS, ŏ-pā'kŭs. a. (314). Dark, obscure; not transparent.

OPAL, ŏ'păl. s. (88). A precious stone reflecting various colours.

OPAQUE, ŏ-pāke'. a. (337) (415). Not transparent, dark, cloudy.

To OPE, ōpe, poetically for to open.

To OPEN, ŏ'p'n. (103). v. a. Ope is used only by poets. To unclose, to unlock, the contrary to Shut; to show, to discover; to divide, to break; to explain, to disclose; to begin.

To OPE, ōpe. } v. n. To
To OPEN, ŏ'p'n. (103). } unclose, not to remain shut; a term of hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPE, ōpe. } a. Unclosed,
OPEN, ŏ'p'n. (103). } not shut; plain, apparent; not wearing disguise, artless, sincere; not clouded, clear; exposed to view; uncovered; exposed, without defence; attentive.

OPENER, ŏ'p'n-ŭr. s. (98). One that opens, one that unlocks, one that discloses; explainer, interpreter; that which separates, disuniter.

OPENEYED, ŏ'p'n-īde. a. (283). Vigilant, watchful.

OPENHANDED, ŏ-p'n-hănd'ĕd. a. Generous, liberal.

OPENHEARTED, ŏ-p'n-hărt'ĕd. a. Generous, candid, not meanly subtle.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, ŏ-p'n-hărt'ĕd-nĕs. s. Liberality, munificence, generosity.

OPENING, ŏ'p'n-ĭng. s. (410). Aperture, breach; discovery at a distance, faint knowledge, dawn.

OPENLY, ŏ'p'n-lė. ad. Publickly, not secretly, in sight; plainly, apparently, evidently, without disguise.

OPENMOUTHED, ŏ-p'n-mŏŭth'd'. a. Greedy, ravenous.

OPENNESS, ŏ'p'n-nĕs. s. Plainness, clearness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; freedom from disguise.

OPERA, ŏp'pĕr-ră. s. A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick.

OPERABLE, ŏp'pĕr-ă-bl. a. (405). To be done, practicable.

OPERANT, ŏp'pĕr-rănt. a. Active, having power to produce any effect.

To OPERATE, ŏp'pĕr-āte. v. n. (91). To act, to have agency, to produce effects.

OPERATION, ŏp-pĕr-rā'shŭn. s. Agency, production of effects, influence; action, effect; in chirurgery, that part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments; the motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE, ŏp'pĕr-rā-tĭv. a. (512). Having the power of acting, having forcible agency.

OPERATOR, ŏp'pĕr-rā-tŭr. s. (521). One that performs any act of the hand, one who produces any effect.

OPEROSE, ŏp-pĕr-rōse'. a. Laborious.

OPHITES, ŏ-fī'tēz. s. A stone. Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green.

OPHTHALMICK, ŏp-thăl'mĭk. a. Relating to the eye.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

☞ Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elphinston, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus *diphthong* and *triphthong* are pronounced *dipthong* and *tripthong*. *P* is lost as well as *h* in *apophthegm*; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first *h* dropped in *ophthalmy* and *ophthalmick*, which is the pronunciation I have adopted as agreeable to analogy. Nay, such an aversion do we seem to have to a succession of aspirates, that the *h* is sunk in *Isthmus*, *Esther*, and *Demosthenes*, because the *s*, which is akin to the aspiration, immediately precedes. Mr. Sheridan pronounces the first syllable of this word like *off*, but the first of *diphthong* and *triphthong*, like *dip* and *trip*. Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have not got this word, but pronounce *diphthong* and *triphthong* in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kenrick also wants the word; he gives no pronunciation to *diphthong*, but makes the *h* silent in *triphthong*; while Barclay pronounces the *h* in *ophthalmick*, but makes it either way in *diphthong*, and silent in *triphthong*. It may be remarked, that Dr. Jones, who wrote a Spelling Dictionary in Queen Anne's time, makes the *h* in these two words silent.

OPHTHALMY, ŏp'thăl-mē. s. A disease of the eyes.

OPIATE, ō'pē-āte. s. (91). A medicine that causes sleep.

OPIATE, ō'pē-āte. a. (91). Soporiferous, narcotick.

To OPINE, ō-pīne'. v. n. To think, to judge.

OPINIATIVE, ō-pĭn'yē-ā-tĭv. a. (113). Stiff in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

OPINIATOR, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'tŭr. s. (521). One fond of his own notion, inflexible. Little used.

OPINIATRE, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'tĕr. a. (416). Obstinate, stubborn. A French word little used.

OPINIATRETY, ō-pĭn-yē-ā'trē-tē. s. Obstinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

OPINION, ō-pĭn'yŭn. s. (113) (550). Persuasion of the mind, without proof; sentiments, judgement, notion; favourable judgement.

OPINIONATED, ō-pĭn'yŭn-ā-tĕd. a. Attached to certain opinions.

OPINIONATIVE, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nā-tĭv. a. (512). Fond of preconceived notions.

OPINIONIST, ō-pĭn'yŭn-nist. s. One fond of his own notions.

OPIUM, ō'pē-ŭm. s. A medicine used to promote sleep.

OPPIDAN, ŏp'pē-dăn. s. A townsman, an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPIGNERATE, ŏp-pĭg'nĕr-āte. v. a. To pledge, to pawn.

OPPILATION, ŏp-pē-lā'shŭn. s. Obstruction, matter heaped together.

OPPONENT, ŏp-pō'nĕnt. a. Opposite, adverse.

OPPONENT, ŏp-pō'nĕnt. s. Antagonist, adversary; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.

OPPORTUNE, ŏp-pŏr-tūne'. a. Seasonable, convenient, fit, timely.

OPPORTUNELY, ŏp-pŏr-tūne'lē. ad. Seasonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

OPPORTUNITY, ŏp-pŏr-tū'nē-tē. s. Fit place, time, convenience, suitableness of circumstances to any end.

To OPPOSE, ŏp-pōze'. v. a. To act against, to be adverse, to hinder, to resist; to put in opposition, to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front.

☞ The *o* in the first syllable of this word has the same tendency to a long open sound as in *occasion*. The same may be observed of *oppress* and its compounds.—See OCCASION and EFFACE.

To OPPOSE, ŏp-pōze'. v. n. To act adversely; to object in a disputation, to have the part of raising difficulties.

OPPOSELESS, ŏp-pōze'lĕs. a. Irresistible, not to be opposed.

OPPOSER, ŏp-pō'zŭr. s. (98). One that opposes, antagonist, enemy.

OPPOSITE, ŏp'pō-zĭt. a. (156). Placed in front, facing each other; adverse, repugnant; contrary.

OPPOSITE, ŏp'pō-zĭt. s. (156). Adversary, opponent, antagonist.

OPPOSITELY, ŏp'pō-zĭt-lē. ad. In such a situation as to face each other; adversely.

OPPOSITENESS, ŏp'pō-zĭt-nĕs. s. The state of being opposite.

OPPOSITION, ŏp-pō-zish'ŭn. s. Situation, so as to front something opposed; hostile resistance; contrariety of interest, contrariety of measures, contrariety of meaning.

To OPPRESS, ŏp-prĕs'. v. a. To crush by hardship, or unreasonable severity; to overpower, to subdue.—See OPPOSE.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

OPPRESSION, ŏp-prĕsh'ŭn. s. The act of opposing, cruelty, severity; the state of being oppressed, misery; hardship, calamity; dulness of spirits, lassitude of body.

OPPRESSIVE, ŏp-prĕs'sĭv. a. Cruel, inhuman, unjustly exactious or severe; heavy, overwhelming.

OPPRESSOR, ŏp-prĕs'sŭr. s. (98). One who harasses others with unjust severity.

OPPROBRIOUS, ŏp-prō'brē-ŭs. a. Reproachful, disgraceful; causing infamy.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, ŏp-prō'brē-ŭs-lē. ad. Reproachfully, scurrilously.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, ŏp-prō'brē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Reproachfulness, scurrility.

To OPPUGN, ŏp-pūne'. v. a. (386). To oppose, to attack, to resist.

OPPUGNANCY, ŏp-pŭg'năn-sē. s. Opposition.

OPPUGNER, ŏp-pūne'ŭr. s. One who opposes or attacks.

☞ Mr. Sheridan sounds the *g* in this word though not in the verb from which it is formed: but that this is contrary to analogy, see Principles, No. 386.

OPSIMATHY, ŏp-sĭm'ă-*th*ē. s. (518). An education begun late in life; knowledge of learning acquired in age.

OPTABLE, ŏp'tă-bl. a. (405). Desirable, to be wished.

OPTATIVE, ŏp'tă-tĭv, or ŏp-tā'tĭv. a. (505). Expressive of desire; the name of that mood of a verb which expresses desire.

☞ Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Entick, Barclay, and Buchanan, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry on the second. That the last is more general, particularly in Grammar schools, will be readily acknowledged; but that the first is more correct and agreeable to analogy, cannot be denied: for this word is not so naturally derived from the classical *optatus*, as the lower Latin *optativus*: and why this word should transfer its penultimate accent to the first syllable of the English word, may be seen under the words ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c.

OPTICAL, ŏp'tē-kăl. s. (88). Relating to the science of opticks.

OPTICIAN, ŏp-tĭsh'ŭn. s. (357). One skilled in opticks.

OPTICK, ŏp'tĭk. a. Visual, producing vision, subservient to vision; relating to the science of vision.

OPTICK, ŏp'tĭk. s. An instrument of sight, an organ of sight.

OPTICKS, ŏp'tĭks. s. The science of the nature and laws of vision.

OPTIMACY, ŏp'tē-mă-sē. s. Nobility, body of nobles.

OPTINITY, ŏp-tĭn'nē-tē. s. The state of being best.

OPTIMISM, ŏp'tē-mĭzm. s. The doctrine or opinion that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

OPTION, ŏp'shŭn. s. Choice, election.

OPULENCE, ŏp'pū-lĕns. } s. Wealth,
OPULENCY, ŏp'pū-lĕn-sē. } riches, affluence.

OPULENT, ŏp'pū-lĕnt. a. Rich, wealthy, affluent.

OPULENTLY, ŏp'pū-lĕnt-lē. ad. Richly, with splendour.

OR, ŏr. conjunct. (167). A disjunctive particle, making distribution, and sometimes opposition; it corresponds to Either, he must Either fall Or fly; before Or ever, is Before ever. In this last sense obsolete.

ORACLE, ŏr'ră-kl. s. (168) (405). Something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one framed for wisdom.

ORACULAR, ō-răk'kū-lăr. } a. (170).
ORACULOUS, ō-răk'kū-lŭs. } Uttering oracles, resembling oracles.

ORACULOUSLY, ō-răk'kū-lŭs-lē. ad. In manner of an oracle.

ORACULOUSNESS, ō-răk'kū-lŭs-nĕs. s. The state of being oracular.

ORAISON, ŏr'rē-zŭn. See ORISON. Prayer, verbal supplication.

ORAL, ō'răl. a. (88). Delivered by mouth, not written.

ORALLY, ō'răl-lē. ad. By mouth, without writing.

ORANGE, ŏr'rĭnje. s. (90). The orange tree, the fruit of the tree.

ORANGE, ŏr'rĭnje. a. Belonging to, an orange, of the colour of an orange.

ORANGERY, ō-rawn'zhĕr-ē. (*French*) Plantation of oranges.—See ENCORE.

ORANGEMUSK, ŏr'rĭnje-mŭsk. s. See PEAR, of which it is a species.

ORANGE-WOMAN, ŏr'rĭnje-wŭm-ŭn. s. One who sells oranges.

ORATION, ō-rā'shŭn. s. A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mē, mêt;—pine, pin;—

ORATOR, ôr'râ-tûr. s. (503). A publick speaker, a man of eloquence; petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATORIAL, ôr-â-tô'rê-âl. a. Rhetorical, florid.

☞ I have inserted this word, though omitted by almost all our lexicographers, because I have met with it in authors of reputation. Dr. Foster, in his Treatise on Accent and Quantity, says: "The connexion of this, which may be called the "*oratorial* accent, with the syllable, and "the subordination of them to each other, "however difficult it may appear, is yet "easy in practice." page 23. Other good authorities for this word might have been adduced, but the other adjective *oratorical*, though not so justly formed, seems generally to be preferred. I have sometimes made the experiment on people, whose ears were nicely set to pure English pronunciation, by proposing to them for their choice the adjectives *oratorial* or *oratorical*, and have always found them prefer the latter. This may, in some measure, arise from supposing the former might be considered as the adjective of *oratorio*, but seems rather to be occasioned by too great a plenitude and rotundity of sound, which is not agreeable to the genius of our language: for if we regard derivation only, the adjective ought to be *oratorial*, as derived immediately from the Latin *oratorius*, in the same manner as from *rhetoricus*, is formed *rhetorical*.

ORATORICAL, ôr-râ-tôr'rê-kâl. a. Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

ORATORIO, ôr-râ-tô'rê-ô. s. An Italian word, used to signify a kind of sacred drama, generally taken from the Scriptures, and set to musick.

ORATORY, ôr'râ-tûr-ê. s. (557). Eloquence, rhétorical skill; exercise of eloquence; a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

ORB, ôrb. s. Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane sphere, celestial body; wheel; any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane sphere; period, revolution of time; sphere of action.

ORBATION, ôr-bâ'shûn. s. Privation of parents or children.

ORBED, { ôr'bêd. / ôrb'd. } a. (359). Round, circular, orbicular; formed into a circle; rounded.

ORBICULAR, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr. a. (88). Spherical; circular.

ORBICULARLY, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr-lê. ad. Spherically, circularly.

ORBICULARNESS, ôr-bîk'kû-lâr-nês. The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED, ôr-bîk'kû-lâ-têd. a. Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT, ôr'bît. s. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

ORBITY, ôr'bê-tê. s. Loss, or want of parents or children.

ORC, ôrk. s. A sort of sea-fish.

ORCHAL, ôr'kâl. s. (88). A stone from which a blue colour is made.

ORCHANET, ôr'kâ-nêt. s. An herb.

ORCHARD, ôr'tshûrd. s. (88). A garden of fruit-trees.

ORCHESTRE, ôr'kês-tûr. s. (416). The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

☞ This word is accented on the first syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Entick, Perry, and Barclay; and by Mr. Bailey and W. Johnston on the second; and by Dr. Kenrick on either. The first mode has not only the majority of votes in its favour, but is agreeable to the general analogy of words of three syllables, which when not of our own formation, commonly adopt the antepenultimate accent. The exception to this rule will be found under the next word.

ORCHESTRA, ôr-kês'trâ. (503). A part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians.

☞ Dr. Johnson has preferred the French *orchestre*, to the Latin *orchestra*, and the Greek ὀρχήστρα; but as we find the latter spelling and pronunciation universally adopted; and as we take almost every other term of art rather from the Greek than any other language, I have ventured to insert it in that dress, after Chambers, and some other very respectable authors.

This word is accented on the first syllable by Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Barclay; but Mr. Nares says it is accented on the second, as I have given it. For notwithstanding the numbers against me, the very general rule is on my side; which is, that when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or Greek, it ought to have the same accent as in those languages. See principles, No. 503.

To ORDAIN, ôr-dâne'. v. a. To appoint; to decree; to establish, to institute; to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

ORDAINER, ŏr-dâne'ŭr. s. (98). He who ordains.

ORDEAL, ŏr'dė-âl, or ŏr'jė-âl. (263). A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

ORDER, ŏr'dŭr. s. (98). Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity, settled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation; regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank or class, a religious fraternity; in the plural, hierarchical state; means to an end; measure, care; in Architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.

To ORDER, ŏr'dŭr. v. a. (98). To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose fitly; to direct, to command.

ORDERER, ŏr'dŭr-ŭr. s. (557). One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

ORDERLESS, ŏr'dŭr-lės. a. Disorderly, out of rule.

ORDERLINESS, ŏr'dŭr-lė-nės. s. Regularity, methodicalness.

ORDERLY, ŏr'dŭr-lė. a. Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with established method.

ORDERLY, ŏr'dŭr-lė. ad. Methodically, according to order, regularly.

ORDINABLE, ŏr'dė-nâ-bl. a. (405). Such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, ŏr'dė-nâl. a. (88). Noting order.

ORDINAL, ŏr'dė-nâl. s. A ritual, a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, ŏr'dė-nânse. s. Law, rule, prescript; observance commanded; appointment. When it signifies cannon, it is now generally written for distinction *Ordnance*, and pronounced in two syllables.

ORDINARILY, ŏr'dė-nâ-rė-lė. ad. According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually.

ORDINARY, ŏr'dė-nâ-rė, or ŏrd'nâ-rė. a. Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handsome, as she is an Ordinary woman.

☞ Though it is allowable in colloquial pronunciation to drop the *i* in this word; and pronounce it in three syllables; in solemn speaking the *i* must be heard distinctly, and the word must have four syllables. See Principles, No 374.

ORDINARY, ŏr'dė-nâ-rė. s. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office.

ORDINARY, ŏrd'nâ-rė. s. Regular price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.

☞ The *i* is never heard when the word is used in this sense.

To ORDINATE, ŏr'dė-nâte. v. a. To appoint.

ORDINATE, ŏr'dė-nâte. a. (91). Regular, methodical.

ORDINATION, ŏr-dė-nâ'shŭn. s. Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

ORDNANCE, ŏrd'nânse. s. Cannon, great guns.

ORDONNANCE, ŏr'dŭn-nânse. s. Disposition of figures in the picture.

ORDURE, ŏr'jŭre. s. (294) (376). Dung, filth.

ORE, ŏre. s. Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral state.

ORGAN, ŏr'gân. s. Natural instrument, as the tongue is the Organ of speech; an instrument of musick, consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.

ORGANICAL, ŏr-gân'nė-kâl. } a.
ORGANICK, ŏr-gân'nik. (509). }
Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art; respecting organs.

ORGANICALLY, ŏr-gân'nė-kâl-lė. ad. By means of organs or instruments.

ORGANICALNESS, ŏr-gân'nė-kâl-nės. s. State of being organical.

ORGANISM, ŏr'gâ-nizm. s. Organical structure.

ORGANIST, ŏr'gâ-nist. s. One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION, ŏr'gâ-nė-zâ'shŭn. s. Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To ORGANIZE, ŏr'gâ-nize. v. a. To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

ORGANLOFT, ŏr'gân-lŏft. s. The loft where the organ stands.

ORGANPIPE, ŏr'gân-pipe. s. The pipe of a musical organ.

ORGASM, ŏr'gâzm. s. Sudden vehemence.

ORGIES, ŏr'jėze. s. Mad rites of Bacchus, frantick revels.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mē, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

ORIENT, ô'rè-ênt. a. (505). Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental; bright, shining.

ORIENT, ô'rè-ênt. s. The east, the part where the sun first appears.

ORIENTAL, ô-rè-ên'tâl. a. Eastern, placed in the east, proceeding from the east.

ORIENTAL, ô-rè-ên'tâl. s. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, ô-rè-ên'tâ-lîzm. s. An idiom of the eastern language, an eastern mode of speech.

ORIENTALITY, ô-rè-ên-tâl'lè-tè. s. State of being oriental.

ORIFICE, ôr'rè-fis. s. (142) (168). Any opening or perforation.

ORIGAN, ôr'è-gân. s. (88). Wild marjoram.

ORIGIN, ôr'rè-jîn. } s.
ORIGINAL, ô-rîd'jè-nâl. (170). }
Beginning, first existence; fountain, source, that which gives beginning or existence; first copy, archetype; derivation, descent.

ORIGINAL, ô-rîd'jè-nâl. a. (170). Primitive, pristine, first.

ORIGINALLY, ô-rîd'jè-nâl-lè. ad. Primarily, with regard to the first cause; at first; as the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, ô-rîd'jè-nâl-nès. s. The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, ô-rîd'jè-nâ-rè. s. Productive, causing existence; primitive, that which was the first state.

To ORIGINATE, ô-rîd'jè-nâte. v. a. To bring into existence.

ORIGINATION, ô-rîd-jè-nâ'shûn. s. The act of bringing into existence.

ORISON, ôr'rè-zûn. s. (168). A prayer, a supplication.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has adopted the other spelling from the French *oraison*; but Dr. Johnson and all the writers he quotes, spell the word in the manner I have done. Dr. Johnson tells us this word is variously accented; that Shakespeare has the accent both on the first and second syllables, Milton and Crashaw on the first, and others on the second.

"The fair Ophelia! Nymph in thy *orisons*,
"Be all my sins remembered."——
Hamlet.

"Alas! your too much love and care for me
"Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor
"wretch." *Henry the Fifth.*

"My wakeful lay shall knock
"At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
"The early larks shrill *orisons* to be
"An anthem at the day's nativity."——
Crashaw.

"His daily *orisons* attract our ears."——
Sandys.

"Lowly they bow'd adoring and began
"Their *orisons* each morning duly paid."
Milton.

"So he went on with his *orisons*;
"Which if you mark them well, were wise
"ones." *Cotton.*

"Here at the dead of night,
"The hermit oft 'midst his *orisons* hears
"Agast the voice of time disparting tow'rs."
Dyer.

"The midnight clock attests my fervent
"pray'rs,
"The rising sun my *orisons* declares."——
Harte.

Mr. Nares tells us he has no doubt that Milton's accentuation is right. This too is my opinion. Poets are not the best authorities, even when they are unanimous; but much worse when they differ from others, and even from themselves. We must therefore leave them the liberty of accenting both ways, either for the sake of the verse, the rhyme, the humour, or the affectation of singularity, and bring our reason for accenting this word in prose on the first syllable, from the very general rule in Principles, No. 503. Accordingly Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Perry, and Entick, uniformly place the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash says it is sometimes accented on the second.

ORNAMENT, ôr'nâ-mênt. s. Embellishment, decoration; honour, that which confers dignity.

ORNAMENTAL, ôr-nâ-mên'tâl. (88). Serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

ORNAMENTALLY, ôr-nâ-mên'tâl-lè. ad. In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

ORNAMENTED, ôr'nâ-mên-têd. a. Embellished, bedecked.

ORNATE, ôr'nâte. a. (91). Bedecked, decorated, fine.

ORPHAN, ôr'fân. s. (88). A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

ORPHAN, ôr'fân. a. Bereft of parents.

ORPHANAGE, ôr'fân-idje. (90). } s.
ORPHANISM, ôr'fân-nîzm. }
State of an orphan.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

ORPIMENT, ŏr'pĕ-mĕnt. s. A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenick; used by painters as a gold colour.

ORPINE, ŏr'pĭn. s. (140). Rose root.

ORRERY, ŏr'rĕr-rĕ. s. (168). An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

ORRIS, ŏr'rĭs. s. A plant and flower.

ORTHODOX, ŏr'*th*ŏ-dŏks. a. (503). Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

ORTHODOXLY, ŏr'*th*ŏ-dŏks-lĕ. ad. Without soundness of opinion.

ORTHODOXY, ŏr'*th*ŏ-dŏks-ĕ. s. (517). Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

ORTHODROMICKS, ŏr-*th*ŏ-drŏm'ĭks. s. The art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHOEPIST, ŏr'*th*ŏ-ĕ-pĭst. One who is skilled in orthöepy.

ORTHOEPY, ŏr'*th*ŏ-ĕ-pĕ. (519). The right pronunciation of words.

☞ It is not a little surprising that so few of our Dictionaries of pronunciation have inserted this word, so peculiarly appropriated to the subject they have treated. It is regularly derived from the Greek ορθοεπεια, and is as necessary to our language as *orthography*, *orthodoxy*, &c. Mr. Elphinston and Mr. Nares place the accent on the first syllable of this word, as I have done.

ORTHOGON, ŏr'*th*ŏ-gŏn. s. A rectangled figure.

ORTHOGONAL, ŏr-*th*ŏg'gŏ-nål. a. Rectangular.

ORTHOGRAPHER, ŏr-*th*ŏg'grăf-fŭr. s. One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, ŏr-*th*ŏ-grăf'fĕ-kål. a. Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, ŏr-*th*ŏ-grăf'fĕ-kål-lĕ. ad. According to the rules of spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, ŏr-*th*ŏg'grăf-ĕ. s. (513). The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling; the elevation of a building delineated,

ORTIVE, ŏr'tĭv. a. (157). Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

ORTOLAN, ŏr'tŏ-lŭn. s. (88). A small bird accounted very delicious.

ORTS, ŏrts. s. Refuse, that which is left.

OSCILLATION, ŏs-sĭl-lă'shŭn. s. The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCILLATORY, ŏs-sĭl'lă-tŭr-rĕ. a. Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCITANCY, ŏs'sĕ-tăn-sĕ. s. The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.

OSCITANT, ŏs'sĕ-tănt. a. Yawning, unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish.

OSCITATION, ŏs-sĕ-tă'shŭn. s. The act of yawning.

OSIER, ŏ'zhĕr. s. (451). A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

OSPRAY, ŏs'prå. s. The sea-eagle.

OSSICLE, ŏs'sĭk-kl. s. (405). A small bone.

OSSIFICK, ŏs-sĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous, or membranous to bony substance.

OSSIFICATION, ŏs-sĕ-fĕ-kă'shŭn. s. Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

OSSIFRAGE, ŏs'sĕ-frădje. s. A kind of eagle.

To OSSIFY, ŏs'sĕ-fi. v. a. (183). To change into bone.

OSSIVOROUS, ŏs-sĭv'vŏ-rŭs. a. (518). Devouring bones.

OSTENSIVE, ŏs-tĕn'sĭv a. (158) (428). Showing, betokening.

OSTENT, ŏs-tĕnt'. s. Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.

OSTENTATION, ŏs-tĕn-tă'shŭn. s. Outward show, appearance; ambitious display, boast, vain show.

OSTENTATIOUS, ŏs-tĕn-tă'shŭs. a. Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.

OSTENTATIOUSLY, ŏs-tĕn-tă'shŭs-lĕ. ad. Vainly, boastfully.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, ŏs-tĕn-tă'shŭs-nĕs. s. Vanity, boastfulness.

OSTEOLOGY, ŏs-tĕ-ŏl'lŏ-jĕ. s. (518). A description of the bones.

OSTLER, ŏs'lŭr. s. (472) (98). The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

OSTRACISM, ŏs'trå-sĭzm. s. A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell, publick censure.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

OSTRACITES, ŏs-trā-sī'tēs. s. Ostracites, expresses the common oyster in its fossile state.

OSTRICH, ŏs'trĭtsh. s. The largest of birds.

☞ This word is more frequently pronounced *ostridge;* and by Shakespeare is written *estridge.*

OTACOUSTICK, ōt-tā-kōō'stĭk. s. An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, ŭTH'ŭr. pron. (98) (469). Not the same, different; correlative to Each; something besides, next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

OTHERGATES, ŭTH'ŭr-gāts. s. In another manner. Obsolete.

OTHERGUISE, ŭTH'ŭr-gyīze. a. Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE, ŭTH'ŭr-hwâre. ad. In other places.

OTHERWHILE, ŭTH'ŭr-while. ad. At other times.

OTHERWISE, ŭTH'ŭr-wize, or ŭTH'ŭr-wiz. ad. (140). In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects; often corruptly pronounced *otherways.*

OTTER, ŏt'tŭr. s. (98). An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OVAL, ō'vŭl. a. (88). Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

OVAL, ō'vŭl. s. That which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIOUS, ō-vā'rē-ŭs. a. Consisting of eggs.

OVARY, ō'vā-rē. s. That part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

OVATION, ō-vā'shŭn. s. A lesser triumph among the Romans.

OVEN, ŭv'vn. s. (103). An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

OVER, ō'vŭr. prep. (98) (418). Above; across, as he leaped Over the brook; through, as the World Over.

OVER, ō'vŭr. ad. Above the top; more than a quantity assigned, from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity; Over and above, besides, beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended; Over against, opposite, regarding in front: in composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech; Overnight, the night before.

To OVER-ABOUND, ō-vŭr-ā-bŏŭnd'. v. n. To abound more than enough.

To OVER-ACT, ō-vŭr-ăkt'. v. a. To act more than enough.

To OVER-ARCH, ō-vŭr-ârtsh'. v. a. To cover as with an arch.

To OVER-AWE, ō-vŭr-âw'. v. a. To keep in awe by superior influence.

To OVER-BALANCE, ō-vŭr-băl'lânse. v. a. (493). To weigh down, to preponderate.

☞ What has been observed of words compounded with *counter* is applicable to those compounded with *over.* The noun and the verb sometimes follow the analogy of dissyllables; the one having the accent on the first, and the other on the latter syllables.—See COUNTERBALANCE.

OVER-BALANCE, ō'vŭr-băl-lânse. s. Something more than equivalent.

OVER-BATTLE, ō'vŭr-băt-tl. a. Too fruitful, exuberant. Not used.

To OVER-BEAR, ō-vŭr-bâre'. v. a. To repress, to subdue, to bear down.

To OVER-BID, ō-vŭr-bĭd'. v. a. To offer more than equivalent.

To OVER-BLOW, ō-vŭr-blō'. v. n. To be past its violence.

To OVER-BLOW, ō-vŭr-blō'. v. a. To drive away as clouds before the wind.

OVER-BOARD, ō'vŭr-bōrd. ad. Off the ship, out of the ship.

To OVER-BULK, ō-vŭr-bŭlk'. v. a. To oppress by bulk.

To OVER-BURDEN, ō-vŭr-bŭr'd'n. v. a. To load with too great a weight.

To OVER-BUY, ō-vŭr-bī'. v. a. To buy too dear.

To OVER-CARRY, ō-vŭr-kăr'rē. v. a. To carry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

To OVERCAST, ō-vŭr-kâst'. v. a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.

To OVER-CHARGE, ō-vŭr-tshârje'. v. a. To oppress, to cloy, to surcharge; to load, to crowd too much; to burden; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

OVER-CHARGE, ō'vŭr-tshârje. s. Too great a charge.—See OVERBALANCE.

To OVER-CLOUD, ō-vŭr-klŏŭd'. v. a. To cover with clouds.

To OVERCOME, ō-vŭr-kŭm'. v. a. To subdue, to conquer, to vanish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.

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To OVERCOME, ŏ-vŭr-kŭm'. v. n. To gain the superiority.

OVERCOMER, ŏ-vŭr-kŭm'mŭr. s. He who overcomes.

To OVER-COUNT, ŏ-vŭr-kŏŭnt'. v. a. To rate above the true value.

To OVERDO, ŏ-vŭr-dŏŏ'. v. a. To do more than enough.

To OVER-DRESS, ŏ-vŭr-drĕs'. v. a. To adorn lavishly.

To OVER-DRIVE, ŏ-vŭr-drive'. v. a. To drive too hard, or beyond strength.

To OVER-EYE, ŏ-vŭr-ī'. v. a. To superintend; to observe, to remark.

OVERFALL, ŏ'vŭr-fâl. s. (406). Cataract. Not used.

To OVER-FLOAT, ŏ-vŭr-flōte'. v. n. To swim, to float.

To OVERFLOW, ŏ-vŭr-flŏ'. v. n. To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To OVERFLOW, ŏ-vŭr-flŏ'. v. a. To fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.

OVERFLOW, ŏ'vŭr-flŏ. s. (492). Inundation, more than fulness, such a quantity as runs over, exuberance.

OVERFLOWING, ŏ-vŭr-flŏ'ĭng. s. Exuberance, copiousness.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ŏ-vŭr-flŏ'ĭng-lē. ad. Exuberantly.

To OVER-FLY, ŏ-vŭr-flī'. v. a. To cross by flight.

OVERFORWARDNESS, ŏ-vŭr-fŏr'wărd-nĕs. s. Too great quickness; too great officiousness.

To OVER-FREIGHT, ŏ-vŭr-frāte'. v. a. To load too heavily.

To OVER-GLANCE, ŏ-vŭr-glânse'. v. a. To look hastily over.

To OVER-GO, ŏ-vŭr-gō'. v. a. To surpass, to excel.

To OVER-GORGE, ŏ-vŭr-gŏrje'. v. a. To gorge too much.

To OVER-GROW, ŏ-vŭr-grō'. v. a. To cover with growth; to rise above.

To OVER-GROW, ŏ-vŭr-grō'. v. n. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

OVER-GROWTH, ŏ'vŭr-grō*th*. s. Exuberant growth.

To OVER-HALE, ŏ-vŭr-hâwl'. v. a. To spread over; to examine over again.

☞ This word has the *a* in the last syllable always pronounced as it is here marked. —See To HALE.

To OVER-HANG, ŏ-vŭr-hăng'. v. a. To jut over, to impend over.

To OVER-HANG, ŏ-vŭr-hăng'. v. n. To jut over.

To OVER-HARDEN, ŏ-vŭr-hâr'd'n. v. a. To make too hard.

OVER-HEAD, ŏ-vŭr-hĕd'. ad. Aloft, in the zenith, above.

To OVER-HEAR, ŏ-vŭr-hēre'. v. a. To hear those who do not mean to be heard.

To OVER-JOY, ŏ-vŭr-jōĕ. v. a. To transport, to ravish.

OVER-JOY, ŏ'vŭr-jōĕ. s. Transport, ecstasy.

To OVER-RIPEN, ŏ-vŭr-rī'p'n. v. a. To make too ripe.

To OVER-LABOUR, ŏ-vŭr-lā'bŭr. v. a. To take too much pains on any thing, to harass with toil.

To OVERLADE, ŏ-vŭr-lāde'. v. a. To over-burden.

OVERLARGE, ŏ-vŭr-lârje'. a. Larger than enough.

To OVERLAY, ŏ-vŭr-lā'. v. a. To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother; to cover superficially; to join by something laid over.

To OVERLEAP, ŏ-vŭr-lēpe'. v. a. To pass by a jump.

To OVERLIVE, ŏ-vŭr-lĭv'. v. a. To live longer than another, to survive, to outlive.

To OVERLIVE, ŏ-vŭr-lĭv'. v. n. To live too long.

OVERLIVER, ŏ-vŭr-lĭv'ŭr. s. Survivor, that which lives longest. Not used.

To OVERLOAD, ŏ-vŭr-lōde'. v. a. To burden with too much.

OVERLONG, ŏ-vŭr-lŏng'. a. Too long.

To OVERLOOK, ŏ-vŭr-lŏŏk'. v. a. To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruse; to superintend, to oversee; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect, to slight; to pass over unnoticed.

OVERLOOKER, ŏ-vŭr-lŏŏk'ŭr. s. One who looks over his fellows.

OVERMASTED, ŏ-vŭr-mâst'ĕd. a. Having too much mast.

To OVERMASTER, ŏ-vŭr-mâs'tŭr. v. a. To subdue, to govern.

To OVERMATCH, ŏ-vŭr-mătsh'. v. a. To be too powerful, to conquer.

OVERMATCH, ŏ'vŭr-mătsh. s. One of superiour powers.——See COUNTERBALANCE.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'. a. Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'. ad. In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, ō-vŭr-mŭtsh'nĕs. s. Exuberance, superabundance. Not used.

OVERNIGHT, ō-vŭr-nīte'. s. The night before.

To OVERNAME, ō-vŭr-nāme'. v. a. To name in a series.

To OVEROFFICE, ō-vŭr-ŏf'fĭs. v. a. To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, ō-vŭr-ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs. a. Too busy, too importunate.

To OVERPASS, ō-vŭr-pās'. v. a. To cross; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning.

To OVERPAY, ō-vŭr-pā'. v. a. To reward beyond the price.

To OVERPERCH, ō-vŭr-pĕrtsh'. v. a. To fly over.

To OVERPEER, ō-vŭr-pēre'. v. a. To overlook, to hover above.

OVERPLUS, ō'vŭr-plŭs. s. Surplus, what remains more than sufficient.

To OVERPLY, ō-vŭr-plī'. v. a. To employ too laboriously.

To OVERPOISE, ō-vŭr-pŏĭze'. v. a. To outweigh.

OVERPOISE, ō'vŭr-pŏĭze. s. (493). Preponderant weight.

To OVERPOWER, ō-vŭr-pŏŭ'ŭr. v. a. To be predominant over, to oppress by superiority.

To OVERPRESS, ō-vŭr-prĕs'. v. a. To bear upon with irresistible force, to overwhelm, to crush.

To OVERPRIZE, ō-vŭr-prize'. v. a. To value at too high a price.

OVERRANK, ō-vŭr-rănk'. a. Too rank.

To OVERRATE, ō-vŭr-rāte'. v. a. To rate too much.

To OVERREACH, ō-vŭr-rēētsh'. v. a. To rise above; to deceive, to go beyond.

To OVERREACH, ō-vŭr-rēētsh'. v. n. A horse is said to Over-reach, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, so as to strike against his fore-feet.

OVERREACHER, ō-vŭr-rēētsh'ŭr. s. A cheat, a deceiver.

To OVERREAD, ō-vŭr-rēēd'. v. a. To peruse.

To OVERROAST, ō-vŭr-rōst'. v. a. To roast too much.

To OVERRULE, ō-vŭr-rōōl'. v. a. To influence with predominant power, to be superior in authority; to govern with high authority, to superintend; to supersede, as in law, to Over-rule a plea is to reject it as incompetent.

To OVERRUN, ō-vŭr-rŭn'. v. a. To harass by incursions, to ravage; to outrun; to overspread, to cover all over; to mischief by great numbers, to pester.

To OVERRUN, ō-vŭr-rŭn'. v. n. To overflow, to be more than full.

To OVERSEE, ō-vŭr-sēē'. v. a. To superintend; to overlook, to pass by unheeded, to omit.

OVERSEEN, ō-vŭr-sēēn'. part. Mistaken, deceived.

OVERSEER, ō-vŭr-sēē'ŭr. s. One who overlooks, a superintendant; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

To OVERSET, ō-vŭr-sĕt'. v. a. To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis; to throw out of regularity.

To OVERSET, ō-vŭr-sĕt'. v. n. To fall off the basis.

To OVERSHADE, ō-vŭr-shāde'. v. a. To cover with darkness.

To OVERSHADOW, ō-vŭr-shăd'dō. v. a. To throw a shadow over any thing; to shelter, to protect.

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vŭr-shōōt'. v. n. To fly beyond the mark.

To OVERSHOOT, ō-vŭr-shōōt'. v. a. To shoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to assert too much.

OVERSIGHT, ō'vŭr-site. s. (493). Superintendance. Not used. Mistake, errour.

To OVERSIZE, ō-vŭr-size'. v. a. To surpass in bulk; to plaster over.

To OVERSKIP, ō-vŭr-skip'. v. a. To pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape.

To OVERSLEEP, ō-vŭr-slēēp'. v. a. To sleep too long.

To OVERSLIP, ō-vŭr-slĭp'. v. a. To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

To OVERSNOW, ō-vŭr-snō'. v. a. To cover with snow.

OVERSOLD, ō-vŭr-sōld'. part. Sold at too high a price.

OVERSOON, ō-vŭr-sōōn'. ad. Too soon.

OVERSPENT, ō-vŭr-spĕnt'. part. Wearied, harassed.

To OVERSPREAD, ō-vŭr-sprĕd'. v. a. To cover over, to fill, to scatter over.

To OVERSTAND, ō-vŭr-stănd'. v. a. To stand too much upon conditions.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To OVERSTOCK, ō-vŭr-stŏk'. v. a. To fill too full, to crowd.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō-vŭr-strāne'. v. n. To make too violent efforts.

To OVERSTRAIN, ō-vŭr-strāne'. v. a. To stretch too far.

To OVERSWAY, ō-vŭr-swā'. v. a. To over-rule, to bear down.

To OVERSWELL, ō-vŭr-swĕl'. v. a. To rise above.

OVERT, ō'vĕrt. a. (544). Open, publick, apparent.

OVERTLY, ō'vĕrt-lē. ad. Openly.

To OVERTAKE, ō-vŭr-tāke'. v. a. To catch any thing by pursuit, to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.

To OVERTASK, ō-vŭr-tăsk'. v. a. To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To OVERTAX, ō-vŭr-tăks. v. a. To tax too highly.

To OVERTHROW, ō-vŭr-*th*rō'. v. a. To turn upside down; to throw down, to demolish; to defeat, to conquer; to destroy, to bring to nothing.

OVERTHROW, ō'vŭr-*th*rō. s. (493). The state of being turned upside down; ruin, destruction; defeat, discomfiture; degradation.—See OVERBALANCE.

OVERTHROWER, ō-vŭr-*th*rō'ŭr. s. He who overthrows.

OVERTHWART, ō-vŭr-*th*wărt'. a. Opposite, being over against; crossing anything perpendicularly; perverse, adverse, contradictious.

OVERTHWARTLY, ō-vŭr-*th*wărt'lē. ad. Across, transversely; pervicaciously, perversely.

OVERTHWARTNESS, ō-vŭr-*th*wărt'nĕs. s. Pervicacity, perverseness.

OVERTOOK, ō-vŭr-tŏŏk'. Pret. and Part. pass. of Overtake.

To OVERTOP, ō-vŭr-tŏp'. v. a. To rise above, to raise the head above; to excel, to surpass; to obscure, to make of less importance by superior excellence.

To OVERTRIP, ō-vĕr-trĭp'. v. a. To trip over, to walk lightly over.

OVERTURE, ō'vĕr-tshūre. s. (463). Opening, disclosure, discovery; proposal, something offered to consideration.

To OVERTURN, ō-vŭr-tŭrn'. v. a. To throw down, to subvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.

OVERTURNER, ō-vŭr-tŭrn'ŭr. s. Subverter.

To OVERVALUE, ō-vŭr-văl'ū. v. a. To rate at too high a price.

To OVERVEIL, ō-vŭr-vāle'. v. a. To cover.

To OVERWATCH, ō-vŭr-wŏtsh'. v. a. To subdue with long want of rest.

OVERWEAK, ō-vŭr-wēke'. a. Too weak, too feeble.

To OVERWEATHER, ō-vŭr-wĕTH'ŭr. v. a. To batter with violence of weather. Not used.

To OVERWEEN, ō-vŭr-wēēn'. v. n. To think too highly, to think with arrogance.

OVERWEENINGLY, ō-vŭr-wēēn'ing-lē. ad. With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEIGH, ō-vŭr-wā'. v. a. To preponderate.

OVERWEIGHT, ō'vŭr-wāte. s. (493). Preponderance.

To OVERWHELM, ō-vŭr-hwĕlm'. v. a. To crush underneath something violent and weighty; to overlook gloomily.

OVERWHELMINGLY, ō-vŭr-hwĕl'ming-lē. ad. In such a manner as to overwhelm.

OVERWROUGHT, ō-vŭr-rawt'. part. Laboured too much; worked too much.

OVERWORN, ō-vŭr-wōrn'. part. Worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled by time.

OUGHT, awt. s. (319) (393). Any thing, not nothing. More properly written Aught.

OUGHT, awt. verb imperfect. Owed, was bound to pay, have been indebted. Not used in this sense. To be obliged by duty; to be fit to be necessary; a sign of the potential mood.

OVIFORM, ō'vē-fŏrm. a. Having the shape of an egg.

OVIPAROUS, ō-vĭp'pā-rŭs. a. (518). Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.

OUNCE, ŏunse. s. (312). The sixteenth part of a pound in Averdupoise weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.

OUNCE, ŏunse. s. A lynx, a panther.

OUPHE, ŏŏfe. s. (315). A fairy, goblin.

OUPHEN, ŏŏ'fn. a. (103). Elfish.

OUR, ŏur. (312). pron. poss. Pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the substantive goes before, it is written Ours.

OURSELVES, ŏur-sĕlvz'. reciprocal pron. We, not others; us, not others; in the oblique cases.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

OURSELF, ŏŭr-sĕlf'. Is used in the regal style for myself.

OUSEL, ŏŏ'zl. s. (405). A blackbird.

To OUST, ŏŭst. v. a. (312). To vacate, to take away, to expel.

OUT, ŏŭt. ad. (312). Not within; it is generally opposed to In; in a state of disclosure; not in confinement or concealment; from the place or house; from the inner part; not at home; in a state of extinction; in a state of being exhausted; to the end; loudly, without restraint; not in the hands of the owner; in an errour: at a loss, in a puzzle; away, at a loss: it is used emphatically before Alas: it is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.

OUT ŏŭt. interject. An expression of abhorrence or expulsion, as Out upon this half-faced fellowship!

OUT OF, ŏŭt'ŏv. prep. From, noting produce; not in, noting exclusion or dismission, no longer in; not in, noting unfitness; not within, relating to a house; from, noting extraction; from, noting copy; from, noting rescue; not in, noting exorbitance or irregularity; from one thing to something different; to a different state from, noting disorder; not according to; to a different state from, noting separation; beyond; past, without, noting something worn out or exhausted; by means of; in consequence of, noting the motive or reason; Out of hand, immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand; Out at the elbows, one who has outrun his means.

To OUT, ŏŭt. v. a. To expel, to deprive. Not much used.

To OUTACT, ŏŭt-ăkt'. v. a. To do beyond.

To OUTBALANCE, ŏŭt-băl'lănse. v. a. To overweigh, to preponderate.

To OUTBAR, ŏŭt-bär'. v. a. To shut out by fortification.

To OUTBID, ŏŭt-bĭd'. v. a. To overpower by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, ŏŭt-bĭd'dŭr. s. One that outbids.

OUTBLOWED, ŏŭt-blōde'. a. Inflated, swollen with wind. A bad word.

OUTBORN, ŏŭt'börn. a. Foreign, not native.

OUTBOUND, ŏŭt'bŏŭnd. a. Destinated to a distant voyage.

To OUTBRAVE, ŏŭt-brāve'. v. a. To bear down and disgrace by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.

To OUTBRAZEN, ŏŭt-brā'z'n. v. a. To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK, ŏŭt'brāke. s. That which breaks forth, eruption.

To OUTBREATHE, ŏŭt'brēthe'. v. a. To weary by having better breath; to expire. Obsolete.

OUTCAST, ŏŭt'kăst. part. a. Thrown into the air as refuse; banished, expelled.

OUTCAST, ŏŭt'kăst. s. (492). Exile, one rejected, one expelled.

To OUTCRAFT, ŏŭt-krăft'. v. a. To excel in cunning.

OUTCRY, ŏŭt'krī. s. (492). Cry of vehemence, cry of distress, clamour of detestation.

To OUTDARE, ŏŭt-dāre'. v. a. To venture beyond.

To OUTDATE, ŏŭt-dāte'. v. a. To antiquate.

To OUTDO, ŏŭt-dŏŏ'. v. a. To excel, to surpass.

To OUTDWELL, ŏŭt-dwĕl'. v. a. To stay beyond.

OUTER, ŏŭt'ŭr. a. (98). That which is without.

OUTERLY, ŏŭt'ŭr-lē. ad. Towards the outside.

OUTERMOST, ŏŭt'ŭr-mōst. a. Remotest from the midst.

To OUTFACE, ŏŭt-fāse'. v. a. To brave, to bear down by show of magnanimity; to stare down.

To OUTFAWN, ŏŭt-fawn'. v. a. To excel in fawning.

To OUTFLY, ŏŭt-flī'. v. a. To leave behind in flight.

OUTFORM, ŏŭt'fŏrm. s. External appearance. Not used.

To OUTFROWN, ŏŭt-frŏŭn'. v. a. To frown down.

OUTGATE, ŏŭt'gāte. s. Outlet, passage outwards.

To OUTGIVE, ŏŭt-gĭv'. v. a. To surpass in giving.

To OUTGO, ŏŭt-gō'. v. a. To surpass, to excel; to go beyond, to leave behind in going; to circumvent, to overreach.

To OUTGROW, ŏŭt-grō'. v. a. To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OUTGUARD, ŏŭt'gyärd. s. One posted at a distance from the main body as a defence.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To OUTJEST, ŏût'jĕst'. v. a. To overpower by jesting.

To OUTKNAVE, ŏût-nâve'. v. a. To surpass in knavery.

OUTLANDISH, ŏût-lând'ĭsh. a. Not native, foreign.

To OUTLAST, ŏût-lâst'. v. a. To surpass in duration.

OUTLAW, ŏût'lâw. s. One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To OUTLAW, ŏût'lâw, v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

OUTLAWRY, ŏût'lâw-rê. s. A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To OUTLEAP, ŏût-lêpe'. v. a. To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

OUTLEAP, ŏût'lêpe. s. Sally, flight, escape.

OUTLET, ŏût'lĕt. s. Passage outwards, discharge outwards.

OUTLINE, ŏût'line. s. Contour, line by which any figure is defined; extremity; a sketch.

To OUTLIVE, ŏût-lĭv'. v. a. To live beyond, to survive.

OUTLIVER, ŏût-lĭv'vŭr. s. (98). A survivor.

To OUTLOOK, ŏût-lŏŏk'. v. a. To face down, to browbeat.

To OUTLUSTRE, ŏût-lŭs'tŭr. v. a. To excel in brightness.

OUTLYING, ŏût'lī-ĭng. part. a. Exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that has got out of its park; applied to places lying at the extremities.

To OUTMEASURE, ŏût-mĕzh'ŭre. v. a. To exceed in measure.

To OUTNUMBER, ŏût-nŭm'bŭr. v. a. To exceed in number.

To OUTMARCH, ŏût-mârtsh'. v. a. To leave behind in the march.

OUTMOST, ŏût'mŏst. a. Remotest from the middle.

OUTPARISH, ŏût'pâr-ĭsh. s. Parish not lying within the walls.

OUTPART, ŏût'pârt. s. Part remote from the centre or main body.

To OUTPACE, ŏût-pâse'. v. a. To outgo, to leave behind.

To OUTPOUR, ŏût-pŏr'. v. a. (318). To emit, to send forth in a stream.

To OUTPRIZE, ŏût-prize'. v. a. To exceed in the value set upon it.

To OUTRAGE, ŏût'rădje. v. a. To injure violently or contumeliously, to insult roughly and tumultuously.

OUTRAGE, ŏût'rădje. s. (497). Open violence, tumultuous mischief.

OUTRAGEOUS, ŏût-rā'jŭs. a. Violent, furious, exorbitant, tumultuous, turbulent; excessive, passing reason or decency; enormous, atrocious.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, ŏût-rā'jŭs-lê. ad. Violently, tumultuously, furiously.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, ŏût-rā'jŭs-nĕs. s. With fury, with violence.

To OUTREACH, ŏût-rêêtsh'. v. a. To go beyond.

To OUTRIDE, ŏût-ride'. v. a. To pass by riding.

OUTRIGHT, ŏût-rite'. ad. Immediately, without delay; completely.

To OUTROAR, ŏût-rŏre'. v. a. To exceed in roaring.

OUTRODE, ŏût-rŏde'. Pret. and part. of OUTRIDE.

OUTRODE, ŏût'rŏde. s. Excursion. Not used.

To OUTROOT, ŏût-rŏŏt'. v. a. To extirpate, to eradicate.

To OUTRUN, ŏût-rŭn'. v. a. To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To OUTSAIL, ŏût-sâle'. v. a. To leave behind in sailing.

To OUTSCORN, ŏût-skŏrn'. v. a. To bear down or confront by contempt.

To OUTSELL, ŏût-sĕl'. v. a. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to gain an higher price.

To OUTSHINE, ŏût-shine'. v. a. To emit lustre; to excel in lustre.

To OUTSHOOT, ŏût-shŏŏt'. v. a. To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

OUTSIDE, ŏût'side. s. Superficies, surface; external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost; person, external man, outer side, part not inclosed.

To OUTSIT, ŏût-sĭt'. v. a. To sit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLEEP, ŏût-slêêp'. v. a. To sleep beyond.

To OUTSPEAK, ŏût-spêke'. v. a. To speak something beyond.

To OUTSPORT, ŏût-spŏrt'. v. a. To sport beyond.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

To Outspread, ŏût-sprĕd'. v. a. To extend, to diffuse.

To Outstand, ŏût-stănd'. v. a. To support, to resist; to stay beyond the proper time. An improper use of the word.

To Outstand, ŏût-stănd'. v. n. To protuberate from the main body.

To Outstare, ŏût-stâre'. v. a. To face down, to browbeat, to outface with effrontery.

Outstreet, ŏût'strēēt. s. Street in the extremities of a town.

To Outstretch, ŏût-strĕtsh'. v. a. To extend, to spread out.

To Outstrip, ŏût-strĭp'. v. a. (497). To outgo, to leave behind.

To Outswear, ŏût-swâre'. v. a. To overpower by swearing.

To Outtongue, ŏût-tŭng'. v. a. To bear down by noise.

To Outtalk, ŏût-tâwk'. v. a. To overpower by talk.

To Outvalue, ŏût-văl'ū. v. a. To transcend in price.

To Outvenom, ŏût-vĕn'ŭm. v. a. To exceed in poison.

To Outvie, ŏût-vī'. v. a. To exceed, to surpass.

To Out-villain, ŏût-vĭl'lĭn. v. a. To exceed in villainy.

To Outvote, ŏût-vōte'. v. a. To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

To Outwalk, ŏût-wâwk'. v. a. To leave behind in walking.

Outwall, ŏût'wâl. s. (498). Outward part of a building; superficial appearance.

Outward, ŏût'wărd. a. (88). External, opposed to inward; extrinsick, adventitious; foreign, not intestine; tending to the out-posts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not spiritual.

Outward, ŏût'wărd. s. External form.

Outward, ŏût'wărd. ad. (498). To foreign parts, as a Ship Outward bound; to the outer parts.

Outwardly, ŏût'wărd-lē. ad. Externally, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely.

Outwards, ŏût'wărdz. ad. Towards the out-parts.

To Outwatch ŏût-wŏtsh'. v. a. To exceed in watching.

To Outwear, ŏût-wâre'. v. a. To pass tediously; to wear beyond.

To Outweed, ŏût-wēēd'. v. a. To extirpate as a weed.

To Outweigh, ŏût-wā'. v. a. To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.

To Outwit, ŏût-wĭt'. v. a. To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.

To Outwork, ŏût-wûrk'. v. a. To do more work.

Outwork, ŏût'wûrk. s. (498). The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

Outworn, ŏût-wôrn'. part. Consumed or destroyed by use.

Outwrought, ŏût-râwt'. part. Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.

To Outworth, ŏût-wûrth'. v. a. To excel in value. Not used.

To Owe, ō. v. a. (324). To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the consequence of a cause; to possess, to be the right owner of. Obsolete in this sense, the word Own being used in its stead. Consequential; imputable to, as an agent.

Owl, ŏûl. (322). } s. A bird
Owlet, ŏû'lĕt. (99). } that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Owler, ŏûl'ûr. s. (98). One who carries contraband goods. Not in use.

Own, ōne. s. (324). This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration; sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestick, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

To Own, ōne. v. a. To acknowledge, to avow for one's own; to possess, to claim, to hold by right; to avow; to confess, not to deny.

Ownership, ō'nûr-shĭp. s. Property, rightful possession.

Owner, ō'nûr. s. (98). One to whom any thing belongs.

Ox, ŏks. s. Plur. Oxen. The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.

Oxbane, ŏks'bāne. s. A plant.

Oxeye, ŏks'ī. s. A plant.

Oxheal, ŏks'hēle. s. A plant.

Oxfly, ŏks'flī. s. A kind of fly.

Oxlip, ŏks'lĭp. s. The same with Cowslip, a vernal flower.

Oxstall, ŏks'stâl. s. (406). A stand for oxen.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

OXTONGUE, ŏks'tŭng. s. A plant.

OXYCRATE, ŏks'ė-krāte. s. A mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYMEL, ŏk'sė-mĕl. s. A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMORON, ŏks-ė-mō'rŭn. s. (166). A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word, as "A cruel kindness."

OXYRRHODINE, ŏks-ĭr'ō-dīne. s. (149). A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

OYER, ō'yŭr. s. (98). A court of Oyer and Terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

OYES, ō-yĭs'. s. Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick criers. It is thrice repeated.

☞ This word, like several others, has been changed by the vulgar into something which they think they understand. It is derived from the old French imperative *Oyez*, Hear ye! but is now universally heard in courts of justice like the affirmative adverb *yes*, preceded by the long open *o*.—See ASPARAGUS and LANTERN.

OYSTER, ŏĕ'stŭr. s. (98). A bivalve testaceous fish.

OYSTERWENCH, ŏĕ'stŭr-wĕnsh. } s.
OYSTERWOMAN, ŏĕ'stŭr-wŭm'ŭn. }
A woman whose business it is to sell oysters.

OZÆNA, ō-zė'nā. s. (92). An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill smell.

P.

PABULAR, pāb'bū-lăr. a. Affording aliment and provender.

PABULATION, pāb-bū-lā'shŭn. s. The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PABULOUS, pāb'bū-lŭs. a. (314). Alimental, affording aliment.

PACE, pāse. s. Step, single movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; step, gradation of business; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.

To PASE, pāse. v. n. To move on slowly; to move; used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE, pāse. v. a. To measure by steps; to direct to go.

PACED, pāste. a. (359). Having a particular gait.

PACER, pā'sŭr. s. (98). He that paces.

PACIFICATION, pās-sė-fė-kā'shŭn. s. The act of making peace; the act of appeasing or pacifying.

PACIFICATOR, pās-sė-fė-kā'tŭr. s. (521). Peacemaker.

PACIFICATORY, pā-sĭf'fė-kā-tŭr-ė. a. (512). Tending to make peace.

PACIFICK, pā-sĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Peacemaking, mild, gentle, appeasing.

PACIFIER, pās'sė-fī-ŭr. s. One who pacifies.

To PACIFY, pās'sė-fī. v. a. (183). To appease, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person.

PACK, pāk. s. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice; any great number, as to quantity and pressure.

To PACK, pāk. v. a. To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry: to sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.

To PACK, pāk. v. n. To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.

PACKCLOTH, pāk'clŏth. s. A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, pāk'kŭr. s. (98). One who binds up bales for carriage.

PACKET, pāk'kĭt. s. (99). A small pack, a mail of letters.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

To PACKET, pāk'kĭt. v. a. To bind up in parcels.

PACKHORSE, pāk'hŏrse. s. A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.

PACKSADDLE, pāk'sād-dl. s. (405). A saddle on which burdens are laid.

PACKTHREAD, pāk'thrĕd. s. Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

PACT, pākt. s. A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

PACTION, pāk'shŭn. s. A bargain, a covenant.

PACTITIOUS, pāk-tĭsh'ŭs. s. Settled by covenant.

PAD, pād. s. The road, a foot-path; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.

To PAD, pād. v. n. To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.

PADDER, pād'dŭr. s. (98). A robber, a foot highwayman.

To PADDLE, pād'dl. v. n. (405). To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.

PADDLE, pād'dl. s. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.

PADDLER, pād'dl-ŭr. s. (98). One who paddles.

PADDOCK, pād'dŭk. s. (166). A great frog or toad.

PADDOCK, pād'dŭk. s. A small enclosure for deer.

PADLOCK, pād'lŏk. s. A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

To PADLOCK, pād'lŏk. v. a. To fasten with a padlock.

PÆAN, pē'ăn. s. A song of triumph.

☞ A song of triumph so called from its beginning with *ιω*, an adverb of rejoicing, *παιαν*, one of the names of Apollo; so that a *pæan*, or an *iō pæan*, Among the Pagans, was equivalent to our *huzza*.

PAGAN, pā'gān. s. (88). A heathen, one not a christian.

PAGAN, pā'gān. a. Heathenish.

PAGANISM, pā'gān-ĭzm. s. Heathenism.

PAGE, pādje. s. One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person.

To PAGE, pādje. v. a. To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this last sense not used.

PAGEANT, pād'jŭnt. s. (244). A statue in a show; any show, a spectacle of entertainment.

☞ Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable long, like that in *page*; but Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, made it short, as in *pad*; that the first is more analogical is evident, as the accented *a* is succeeded by the diphthong *ea* (505); but that the last is more agreeable to general usage, I have not the least doubt. The same reason holds good for the first *a* in *pageantry*; but usage is still more decidedly for the short sound in this word, than in *pageant*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, adopt the short sound, and Entick alone the long one. About forty years ago, when Mr. Garrick exhibited a show in honour of Shakespeare, it was universally called a *Pad-junt*.

PAGEANT, pād'jŭnt. a. Showy, pompous, ostentatious.

To PAGEANT, pād'jŭnt. v. a. To exhibit in shows, to represent. Not used.

PAGEANTRY, pād'jŭn-trē. s. Pomp, show.

PAGINAL, pād'jē-nāl. s. Consisting of pages. Not used.

PAGOD, pā'gŏd. s. An Indian idol; the temple of the idol.

PAID, pāde. a. (222). The pret. and part. pass. of Pay.

PAIL, pāle. s. (202). A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAILFUL, pāle'fŭl. s. The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL, pĕl-mĕl'. s. Violent, boisterous. This word is commonly written *pellmell*.—See MALL.

PAIN, pāne. s. (73) (202). Punishment denounced; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneasiness of mind; the throes of child-birth.

PAINFUL, pāne'fŭl. a. Full of pain, miserable, beset with affliction; giving pain, afflictive; difficult, requiring labour; industrious, laborious.

PAINFULLY, pāne'fŭl-lē. ad. With great pain or affliction; laboriously, diligently.

PAINFULNESS, pāne'fŭl-nĕs. s. Affliction, sorrow, grief; industry; laboriousness.

PAINIM, pā'nĭm. s. In the old romances, a Pagan, infidel.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

PAINIM, pā'nĭm. a. Pagan, infidel.

PAINLESS, pāne'lĕs. a. Without pain, without trouble.

PAINSTAKER, pānz'tā-kŭr. s. Labourer, laborious person.

PAINSTAKING, pānz'tā-kĭng. a. Laborious, industrious.

To PAINT, pānt. v. a. (202). To represent by delineation and colours; to describe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.

To PAINT, pānt. v. n. To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, pānt. s. Colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

PAINTER, pān'tŭr. s. (98). One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

PAINTING, pān'tĭng. s. (410). The act of representing objects by delineation and colours, picture, the painted resemblance; colours laid on.

PAINTURE, pān'tshŭre. s. (461). The art of painting.

PAIR, pāre. s. (202). Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.

To PAIR, pāre. v. n. To be joined in pairs, to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.

To PAIR, pāre. v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

PALACE, păl'lăs. s. (91). A royal house, an house eminently splendid.

PALANQUIN, păl-ăn-kēēn'. s. (112). Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

PALATABLE, păl'lăt-tă-bl. a. Gustful, pleasing to the taste.

PALATE, păl'lăt. s. (91). The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.

PALATICK, păl-lăt'tĭk. a. (509). Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE, păl'lă-tĭn. s. (150). One invested with regal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate.

PALATINE, păl'lă-tĭn. a. Possessing royal privileges.

PALE, pāle. a. (77) (202). Not ruddy, not fresh of colour, wan, white of look; not high coloured, approaching to transparency; not bright, not shining, faint of lustre, dim.

To PALE, pāle. v. a. To make pale.

PALE, pāle. s. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds; any enclosure; any district or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

To PALE, pāle. v. a. To enclose with pales; to enclose, to encompass.

PALEEYED, pāle'īde. a. Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, pāle'fāste. a. (359). Having the face wan.

PALELY, pāle'lē. ad. Wanly, not freshly, not ruddily.

PALENESS, pāle'nĕs. s. Wanness, want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.

PALENDAR, păl'lĕn-dăr. s. A kind of coasting vessel.

PALEOUS, pā'lē-ŭs. a. Husky, chaffy.

PALETTE, păl'lĭt. s. (99). A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALFREY, păl'frē, or pāl'frē. s. A small horse fit for ladies.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I followed Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, in the sound of *a* in the first syllable of this word; but, upon maturer consideration, think Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, more analogical, and must therefore give the third sound of *a* the preference.—See Principles, No. 84.

PALINDROME, păl'lĭn-drōme. s. A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward.

PALINODE, păl'lĭn-ōde. } s. A recan-
PALINODY, păl'lĭn-ō-dē. } tation.

PALISADE, păl-lē-sāde'. }
PALISADO, păl-lē-sā'dō. } s. Pales set by way of enclosure or defence.

To PALISADE, păl-lē-sāde'. v. a. To enclose with palisades.

PALISH, pāle'ĭsh. a. Somewhat pale.

PALL, păl. s. A cloak or mantle of state; the mantle of an archbishop; the covering thrown over the dead.

To PALL, păl. v. n. To cloak, to invest.

To PALL, păl. v. n. To grow vapid, to become insipid.

To PALL, păl. v. a. To make insipid or vapid; to make spiritless, to dispirit, to weaken; to cloy.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PALLET, păl'lĭt. s. (99). A small bed, a mean bed; a small measure formerly used by chirurgeons.

PALLMALL, pĕl-mĕl'. s. A play in in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.—See MALL.

PALLIAMENT, păl'lē-ă-mĕnt. s. A dress, a robe.

To PALLIATE, păl'lē-āte. v. a. (91). To cover with excuse; to extenuate, to soften by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, păl-lē-ā'shŭn. s. Extenuation, alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, păl'lē-ā-tĭv. a. (157). Extenuating, favourably representative; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.

PALLIATIVE, păl'lē-ā'tĭv. s. (116). Something mitigating.

PALLID, păl'lĭd. a. Pale, not high-coloured.

PALM, pām. s. (403). A tree, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; victory, triumph; the inner part of the hand, a measure of length comprising three inches.

To PALM, pām. v. a. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroak with the hand.

PALMER, pām'ŭr. s. (403). A pilgrim; so called, because they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, păl-mĕt'tō. s. A species of the palm-tree: In the West-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.

PALMIFEROUS, păl-mĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing palms.

PALMIPEDE, păl'mē-pēde. a. Web-footed.

PALMISTER, păl'mĭs-tŭr. s. One who deals in palmistry.

PALMISTRY, păl'mĭs-trē. s. The cheat of foretelling fortunes by the lines of the palm.

PALMY, pā'mē. a. (403). Bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, păl-pā-bĭl'lē-tē. s. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALPABLE, păl'pā-bl. a. Perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.

PALPABLENESS, păl'pā-bl-nĕs. s. Quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.

PALPABLY, păl'pā-blē. ad. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.

PALPATION, păl-pā'shŭn. s. The act of feeling.

To PALPITATE, păl'pē-tāte. v. a. To beat as the heart, to flutter.

PALPITATION, păl-pē-tā'shŭn. s. Beating or panting, that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt.

PALSGRAVE, pălz'grāve. s. A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, păl'zē-kăl. a. (84). Afflicted with the palsy, paralytick.

PALSIED, păl'zĭd. a. (283). Diseased with a palsy.

PALSY, păl'zē. s. (84). A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both.

To PALTER, păl'tŭr. v. n. (84). To shift, to dodge.

PALTERER, păl'tŭr-ŭr. s. (98). An unsincere dealer, a shifter.

PALTRINESS, păl'trē-nĕs. s. The state of being paltry.

PALTRY, păl'trē. a. (84). Sorry, despicable, mean.

PALY, pā'lē. a. Pale. Obsolete.

PAM, păm. s. The knave of clubs, in the game of Loo.

To PAMPER, păm'pŭr. v. a. (98). To glut, to fill with food.

PAMPHLET, păm'flĕt. (99). A small book, properly a book sold unbound.

PAMPHLETEER, păm-flĕt-tēr'. s. A scribbler of small books.

PAN, păn. s. A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing hollow, as the brain Pan.

PANACEA, păn-ă-sē'ă. s. An universal medicine.

PANACEA, păn-ă-sē'ă. s. An herb.

PANCAKE, păn'kāke. s. Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

PANADO, pă-nā'dō. s. Food made by boiling bread in water.

PANCREAS, păng'krē-ăs. s. The sweetbread.

PANCREATICK, păng-krē-ăt'tĭk. a. Contained in the pancreas.

PANCY, PANSY, păn'sē. s. A flower, a kind of violet.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

PANDECT, păn'dĕkt. s. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

PANDEMICK, păn-dĕm'ĭk. a. (509). Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, păn'dŭr. s. (98). A pimp, a male bawd, a procurer.

To PANDER, păn'dŭr. v. a. To pimp, to be subservient to lust or passion. Not used.

PANDERLY, păn'dŭr-lē. a. Pimping, pimplike.

PANDICULATION, păn-dĭk-ū-lā'shŭn. s. The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, pane. s. A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEGYRICK, păn-nē-jĭr'ĭk. s. (184). An elogy, an encomiastick piece.

PANEGYRIST, păn-nē-jĕe'rĭst. s. One that writes praise, encomiast.

To PANEGYRIZE, păn'ē-jē-rize. v. a. To praise highly.

☞ I have not found this word in any of our Dictionaries, but have met with it in so respectable a writer, that I cannot resist the temptation of inserting it here, especially as it serves to fill up a niche in language, which, I think, never should be empty: I mean, that wherever there is a noun established, there should always be a verb to correspond to it. The passage from which I have taken this word has so much real good sense, and such true genuine humour, that I cannot refrain from extracting the whole paragraph, and relying on the pardon of the inspector for the digression. —"It may be thought ridiculous to assert, "that morals have any connexion with "purity of language, or that the precision "of truth may be violated through defect "of critical exactness in the three degrees "of comparison; yet how frequently do "we hear, from the dealers in superlatives, "of *most admirable*, *super-excellent*, and "*quite peefect people*, who, to plain persons, "not bred in the school of exaggeration, "would appear mere common characters, "not rising above the level of mediocrity! "By this negligence in the just application "of words, we shall be as much misled by "these trope and figure ladies when they "degrade, as when they *panegyrize*; for, "to a plain and sober judgement, a trades-"man may not be *the most good-for-nothing* "*fellow that ever existed*, merely because "it was impossible for him to execute, in "an hour, an order which required a week; "a lady may not be *the most hideous fright* "*the world ever saw*, though the make of "her gown may have been obsolete for a "month; nor may one's young friend's "father be *a monster of cruelty*, though he "may be a quiet gentleman, who does not "choose to live at watering-places, but "likes to have his daughter stay at home "with him in the country."—*Hannah More's Strictures on Modern Female Education*, vol. i. page 216. If the usage of this word stood in need of farther support, we have it from the best authority. The author thinks it superfluous to *panegyrize* truth: yet, in favour of sound and rational rules (which must be founded in truth, or they are good for nothing), he ventures to quote the Stagirite himself: "It is not "possible for a true opinion to be contrary "to another true one."—*Harris's Philological Inquiries.*

PANEL, păn'ĕl. s. (99). A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

PANG, păng. s. Extreme pain, sudden paroxism of torment.

To PANG, păng. v. a. To torment.

PANICK, păn'ĭk. s. A sudden and groundless fear.

PANICK, păn'ĭk. a. Fearing suddenly and violently without cause.

PANNEL, păn'ĕl. s. (99). A kind of rustick saddle.

PANNICLE, păn'nē-kl. (405). } s. A
PANNICK, păn'nĭk. (509). } plant of the Millet kind.

PANNIER, păn'yŭr. s. (113). A basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things are carried on a horse.

PANOPLY, păn'nō-plē. s. Complete armour.

To PANT, pănt. v. n. To palpitate, to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour; to have the breast heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly.

PANT, pănt. s. Palpitation, motion of the heart.

PANTALOON, păn-tă-lōōn'. s. A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

PANTHEON, păn-*thē*'ŭn. s. (166). A temple of all the gods.

PANTHER, păn'*thŭr*. s. (98). A spotted wild beast, a lynx, a pard.

PANTILE, păn'tīle. s. A gutter tile.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PANTINGLY, pān'tĭng-lē. ad. (410.) With palpitation.

PANTLER, pānt'lŭr. s. (98). The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

PANTOFLE, pān-tōō'fl. s. A slipper. *French.*

PANTOMIME, pān'tō-mīme. s. (146). One who has the power of universal mimickry, one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a scene, a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb-show.

PANTRY, pān'trē. s. The room in which provisions are reposited.

PAP, pāp. s. The nipple, a dug; food made for infants with bread boiled in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pā-pā'. s. (77). A fond name for father, used in many languages.

PAPACY, pā'pā-sē. s. Popedom, office, dignity of bishops of Rome.

PAPAL, pā'pāl. a. Belonging to the pope, annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

PAPAVEROUS, pā-pāv'vĕr-rŭs. a. Resembling poppies.

PAPER, pā'pŭr. s. (64) (76). Substance on which men write and print.

PAPER, pā'pŭr. a. (98). Any thing slight or thin, made of paper.

To PAPER, pā'pŭr. v. a. To register. Not used. To furnish with paper hangings.

PAPERMAKER, pā'pŭr-mā-kŭr. s. One who makes paper.

PAPERMILL, pā'pŭr-mĭl. s. A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

PAPESCENT, pā-pĕs'sĕnt. a. (510). Containing pap, pulpy.

PAPILIO, pā-pĭl'yō. s. (113). A butterfly, a moth of various colours.

PAPILIONACEOUS, pā-pĭl-yō-nā'shŭs. (357) a. Resembling a butterfly. Applied chiefly to the flowers of some plants.

PAPILLARY, pāp'pĭl-lā-rē. a. Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.

☞ There is a set of words of similar derivation and termination, which must be necessarily accented in the same way: these are *Axillary*, *Maxillary*, *Capillary*, *Papillary*, *Pupillary*, *Armillary*, *Mammillary*, and *Medullary*. All these, except the last, which was not inserted, I had accented on the first syllable in a Rhyming and Pronouncing Dictionary published thirty years ago.

This accentuation I still think the most agreeable to analogy; and that the inspector may judge of the usage, I have subjoined the several different modes of accentuation of the different orthoepists:

Axillary,	Johnson, Kenrick.
Axillary,	Sheridan, Ash, Bailey.
Maxillary,	Johnson, Sheridan, Barclay.
Maxillary,	Ash, Kenrick, W. Johnston, Bailey, Entick.
Capillary,	Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, Fenning.
Capillary,	Sheridan, Ash, W. Johnston, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, Entick.
Papillary,	Johnson, Nares, Barclay, Fenning.
Papillary,	Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash,
Pulpillary,	Johnson, Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Scott, Perry, Entick, Barclay, Fenning.
Pupillary,	No examples.
Mammillary,	Nares, Bailey.
Mammillary,	Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Entick.
Armillary,	Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Smith, Fenning.
Armillary,	Ash, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay.
Medullary.	No examples.
Medullary,	Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey, Barclay, Fenning, Entick.

This extract sufficiently shows how uncertain usage is, and the necessity of recurring to principles: and that these are on the side I have adopted, may be gathered from No. 512.—See MAMMILLARY and MAXILLARY.

PAPILLOUS, pā-pĭl'lŭs. The same with PAPILLARY.

☞ There is some diversity in the accentuation of this word, as well as the former: Dr. Johnson and Barclay place the accent on the first syllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Perry, on the second, as I have done.

PAPIST, pā'pĭst. s. An appellation given by Protestants to one that adheres to the communion of the Pope and Church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, pā-pĭs'tĭ-kāl. a. Relating to the religion of those called Papists.

PAPISTRY, pā'pĭs-trē. s. A name given by Protestants to the doctrine of the Roman Catholicks.

PAPPOUS, pāp'pŭs. a. (314). Having soft light down growing out of the seeds of some plants, such as thistles; downy.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

PAPPY, păp'pē. a. Soft, succulent, easily divided.

PAR, pär. s. (77). State of equality, equivalence, equal value.

PARABLE, păr'rā-bl. s. (81) (405). A similitude, a relation under which something else is figured.

PARABOLA, pā-răb'bō-lā. s. One of the conick sections.

PARABOLICAL, păr-rā-bŏl'lē-kăl. } a.
PARABOLICK, păr-rā-bŏl'lĭk. (509). }
Expressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, păr-rā-bŏl'ē-kăl-ē. ad. By way of parable or similitude; in the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, pā-răb'bō-lĭzm. s. In Algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLOID, pā-răb'bō-lŏid. s. A paraboliform curve in geometry.

PARACENTESIS, păr-ā-sĕn-tē'sĭs. s. That operation whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out matter, as tapping in a tympany.

PARACENTRICAL, păr-ā-sĕn'trē-kăl. }
PARACENTRICK, păr-ā-sĕn'trĭk. }
a. Deviating from circularity.

PARADE, pär-rāde'. s. Show, ostentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, posture of defence.

PARADIGM, păr'ā-dĭm. s. (389). Example.

PARADISIACAL, păr-ā-dē-zī'ā-kăl. a. (506). Suiting paradise, making paradise.

PARADISE, păr'ā-dīse. s. The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.

PARADOX, păr'rā-dŏks. s. A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance.

PARADOXICAL, păr-ā-dŏk'sē-kăl. a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY, păr-ā-dŏk'sē-kăl-ē. ad. In a paradoxical manner.

PARADOXICALNESS, păr-ā-dŏk'sē-kăl-nĕs. s. State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY, păr-ā-dŏk'sŏl'lō-jē. s. The use of paradoxes.

PARAGOGE, păr-ā-gō'jē. s. A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, as *my deary* for *my dear*.

PARAGON, păr'rā-gŏn. s. (166). A model, a pattern, something supremely excellent.

To PARAGON, păr'rā-gŏn. v. a. To compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, păr'rā-grăf. s. A distinct part of a discourse.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, păr-rā-grăf'lē-kăl-lē. ad. By paragraphs.

PARALLACTICAL, păr-ăl'lăk-tē-kăl. (509). }
PARALLACTICK, păr-răl-lăk'tĭk. }
a. Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX, păr'răl-lăks. s. The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth.

PARALLEL, păr'răl-lĕl. a. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through many particulars, equal.

PARALLEL, păr'răl-lĕl. s. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other; lines on the globe marking the latitude; direction conformable to that of another line; resemblance, conformity continued through many particulars, comparison made; any thing resembling another.

To PARALLEL, păr'răl-lĕl. v. a. To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction with another line; to keep in the same direction, to level; to correspond to; to be equal to, to resemble through many particulars; to compare.

PARALLELISM, păr'răl-lĕl-ĭzm. s. State of being parallel.

PARALLELOGRAM, păr-ā-lĕl'lō-grăm. s. In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, păr-ā-lĕl ō-grăm'mē-kăl. a. (509). Having the properties of a parallelogram.

To PARALOGIZE, pā-răl'ō-jīze. v. n. To reason sophistically.

PARALOGISM, păr-răl'lō-jĭzm. s. A false argument.

PARALOGY, păr-răl'lō-jē. s. (518). False reasoning.

PARALYSIS, pā-răl'ē-sĭs. s. A palsy.

To PARALYZE, păr'ā-līze. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of strength as if struck with a palsy.

☞ The very general use of this word, especially since the French revolution, seems

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

to entitle it to a place in the Dictionaries of our language, as it not only more forcibly expresses the common idea than *to enervate* or *to deaden*, but serves to fill up those vacancies in speech, where there is no verb to correspond to a substantive or adjective. Hence Pope's happy coinage of the verb to *sensualize*.—See the verb to PANEGYRIZE.—A happier instance of the use of this word, and a better authority for it, cannot be given than in Hannah More's Strictures on Education, vol. i. page 49, where, speaking of the philosophic and systematic vice of modern infidels on the Continent, she says: "This "cool, calculating, intellectual wickedness, "eats out the very heart and core of vir- "tue, and, like a deadly mildew, blights "and shrivels the blooming promise of the "human spring. Its benumbing touch com- "municates a torpid sluggishness, which "*paralyzes* the soul. It descants on de- "pravity, and details its grossest acts as "frigidly as if its object were to allay the "tumult of the passions, while it is let- "ting them loose on mankind, by pluck- "ing off the muzzle of present restraint "and future accountableness."

PARALYTICAL, păr-ă-lĭt'ė-kăl. } a.
PARALYTICK, păr-ă-lĭt'ĭk. (509). }
Palsied, inclined to palsy.

PARAMOUNT, păr-ă-mŏŭnt'. a. Superiour, having the highest jurisdiction; as Lord Paramount, the chief of the seigniory; eminent, of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, păr-ă-mŏŭnt'. s. The chief.

PARAMOUR, păr'ră-mōōr. s. *French.* A lover or wooer; a mistress.

PARANYMPH, păr'ră-nĭmf. s. A bride-man, one who leads the bride to her marriage: one who countenances or supports another. Not used.

PARAPEGM, păr'ă-pĕm. s. (389). A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; a table of astronomical observations.

PARAPEGMA, păr-ă-pĕg'mă. s. The same as Parapegm. Plural, *Parapegmata.*

PARAPET, păr'ră-pĕt. s. A wall breast high.

PARAPHIMOSIS, păr-ră-fė-mō'sĭs. s. (520). Disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glands.

PARAPHERNALIA, păr-ă-fĕr-nā'lė-ă. s. Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHRASE, păr'ră-frāze. s. A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.

TO PARAPHRASE, păr'ră-frāze. v. a. To interpret with laxity of expression, to translate loosely.

PARAPHRAST, păr'ră-frăst. s. A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

PARAPHRASTICAL, păr-ă-frăs-tė-kăl. (509). } a.
PARAPHRASTICK, păr-ă-frăs'tĭk. }
Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

PARAPHRENITIS, păr-ă-frė-nī'tĭs. s. An inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARASANG, păr'ă-săng. s. A Persian measure of length.

PARASITE, păr'ă-sīte. s. (155). One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

PARASITICAL, păr-ă-sĭt'ė-kăl. } a.
PARASITICK, păr-ă-sĭt'ĭk. (509). }
Flattering, wheedling.

PARASOL, păr'ră-sōle. s. A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head to shade from the sun.

PARATHESIS, pă-răth'ė-sĭs. s. A figure in Grammar where two or more substantives are put in the same case; as, "He went to the country where he was "born [France] and died there." In Rhetorick, a short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. In Printing, the matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus [ ].

TO PARBOIL păr'bŏĭl. v. a. (81). To half boil.

PARCEL, păr'sĭl. s. (99). A small bundle; a part of the whole taken separately; a quantity or mass; a number of persons, in contempt; any number or quantity, in contempt.

TO PARCEL, păr'sĭl. v. a. To divide into portions; to make up into a mass.

TO PARCH, pārtsh. v. a. (352). To burn slightly and superficially.

TO PARCH, pārtsh. v. n. To be scorched.

PARCHMENT, pārtsh'mĕnt. s. Skins dressed for the writer.

PARD, pārd. } s. The leo-
PARDALE, păr'dāle. } pard; in Poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

TO PARDON, păr'd'n. v. a. To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to

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—nó, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

remit a penalty: Pardon me, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

PARDON, pâr'd'n. s. (170). Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime, indulgence; remission of penalty; forgiveness received; warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

PARDONABLE, pâr'd'n-â-bl. a. (509). Venial, excusable.

PARDONABLENESS, pâr'd'n-â-bl-nês. s. Venialness, susceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, pâr'd'n-â-blê. ad. Venially, excusably.

PARDONER, pâr'd'n-ûr. s. (98). One who forgives another.

To PARE, pâre. v. a. To cut off extremities of the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.

PAREGORICK, pâr-ê-gôr'ik. a. (509). Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PARENCHYMA, pâ-rêng'kê-mâ. s. A spongy substance; the pith of a plant.

PARENCHYMATOUS, pâr-ên-kîm'â-tûs. a. (314). Spongy, pithy.

PARENCHYMOUS, pâ-rêng'kê-mûs. a. Spongy, pithy.

PARENESIS, pâ-rên'ê-sis. s. (520). Persuasion.

☞ Dr. Johnson, in the folio edition of his Dictionary, places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares on the antepenultimate, and the latter make the *e* long. Dr. Johnson has several words of a similar termination for his accentuation; but analogy is clearer for Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares with respect to accent, and directly against them with respect to quantity; for it is not the long quantity of the original that can resist the shortening power of the English antepenultimate accent in this word, any more than in *Diæresis*, *Ephemeris*, &c. which see.

PARENT, pâ'rênt. s. A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, pâr'rên-tâdje. s. (90) (515). Extraction, birth, condition with respect to parents.

PARENTAL, pâ-rên'tâl. a. Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTHESIS, pâ-rên'*thê*-sis. s. A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it; being commonly marked thus ( ).

PARENTHETICAL, pâr-ên-*thêt*'ê-kâl. a. (509). Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARER, pâ'rûr. s. (98). An instrument to cut away the surface.

PARHELION, pâr-hê'lê-ûn. s. (113). A mock sun.

PARIETAL, pâ-rî'ê-tâl. a. Constituting the sides or walls.

PARING, pâ'rîng. s. (410). That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

PARISH, pâr'rîsh. s. The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

PARISH, pâr'rîsh. a. Belonging to the parish, having the care of the parish, maintained by the parish.

PARISHONER, pâ-rîsh'ûn-ûr. s. One that belongs to the parish.

PARITOR, pâr'rê-tûr. s. (166). A beadle, a summoner of the courts of civil law.

PARITY, pâr'rê-tê. s. Equality, resemblance.

PARK, pârk. s. (81). A piece of ground enclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.

PARKER, pârk'ûr. s. (98). A park-keeper.

PARKLEAVES, pârk'lêvz. s. An herb.

PARLE, pârl. s. Conversation, talk, oral treaty.

To PARLEY, pâr'lê. v. n. To treat by word of mouth, to talk, to discuss any thing orally.

PARLEY, pâr'lê. s. Oral treaty, talk, conference, discussion by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, pâr'lê-mênt. s. (274). The assembly of the king, lords, and commons; which assembly is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority.

PARLIAMENTARY, pâr-lê-mên'tâ-rê. a. Enacted by parliament, suiting the parliament, pertaining to parliament.

PARLOUR, pâr'lûr. s. (314). A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse; a room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

PARLOUS, pâr'lûs. a. (314). Keen, sprightly, waggish. Not in use.

PAROCHIAL, pâ-rô'kê-âl. a. Belonging to a parish.

PARODY, pâr'rô-dê. s. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change, adapted to some new purpose.

To PARODY, pâr'rô-dê. v. a. To copy by way of parody.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PARONYMOUS, pār-ŏn'nē-mŭs. a. Resembling another word.

PAROLE, pā-rōle'. s. Word given as an assurance.

PARONOMASIA, pār-ŏ-nō-mā'zhē-ā. s. (453). A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to, as, "They are *fiends*, not "*friends*."

PAROQUET, pār'ō-kwĕt. s. A small species of parrot.

PAROTID, pā-rŏt'tĭd. a. (503). Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

☞ In this, and the following word, Dr. Johnson places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, but Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Ash much more properly on the penultimate, as here marked. It may, however, be observed, that Dr. Johnson's accentuation of this word is the most agreeable to analogy, as it comes from the Latin *Parotides*, which, according to the general rule, by losing a syllable, has its accent removed a syllable higher (see ACADEMY); but the succeeding word, *Parotis*, is a perfect Latin word, and therefore preserves its Latin accent on the penultimate.—See Principles, (No. 503, *b*,) and the word IRREPARABLE.

PAROTIS, pā-rō'tĭs. s. (503). A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PAROXYSM, pār'ŏk-sĭzm. s. (503). A fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARRICIDE, pār'rē-sīde. s. (143). One who destroys his father; one who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence; the murder of a father, murder of one to whom reverence is due.

PARRICIDAL, pār-rē-sī'dăl. } a.
PARRICIDIOUS, pār-rē-sĭd'yŭs. }
Relating to parricide, committing parricide.

PARROT, pār'rŭt. s. (166). A parti-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice.

To PARRY, pār'rē. v. n. To put by thrusts, to fence.

To PARSE, pārse. v. a. (81). To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

PARSIMONIOUS, pār-sē-mō'nē-ŭs. a. Covetous, frugal, sparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, pār-sē-mō'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. Frugally, sparingly.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pār-sē-mō'nē-ŭs-nĕs. s. A disposition to spare.

PARSIMONY, pār'sē-mŭn-ē. s. (503) (537). Frugality, covetousness, niggardliness.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

PARSLEY, pārs'lē. s. A plant.

PARSNIP, pārs'nĭp. s. (99). A plant.

PARSON, pār's'n. s. (170). The priest of a parish, one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; it is applied to the teachers of the Presbyterians.

☞ The *o* before *n*, preceded by *k*, *p*, *s*, or *t*, is under the same predicament as *e*; that is, when the accent is not on it, the two consonants unite, and the vowel is suppressed; as *beckon*, *capon*, *season*, *mutton*, &c. pronounced *beck'n*, *cap'n*, *seas'n*, *mutt'n*, &c. *Parson*, therefore, ought to be pronounced with the *o* suppressed, and not as Mr. Sheridan has marked it. See Principles, No. 103, 170.

PARSONAGE, pār's'n-ăge. s. (90). The benefice of a parish.

PART, pārt. s. (81). Something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; that which in division falls to each; share; side, party; particular office or character; character appropriated in a play; business, duty; relation reciprocal; in good part, in ill part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties; quarters, regions, districts.

PART, pārt. ad. Partly, in some measure. Not in use.

To PART, pārt. v. a. To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate, to disunite; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combatants; to screen.

To PART, pārt. v. n. To be separated; to take farewell; to have share; to go away, to set out; To part with, to quit, to resign, to lose.

PARTABLE, pārt'ă-bl. a. (405). Divisible, such as may be parted.

PARTAGE, pārt'tăje. s. (90). Division, act of sharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, pār-tāke'. v. n. Preterit, I Partook; Participle passive, Partaken. To have share of any thing; to participate, to have something of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

To PARTAKE, pār-tāke'. v. a. To share, to have part in.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

PARTAKER, pär-tä'kŭr. s. A partner in possessions, a sharer in any thing, an associate with; accomplice, associate.

PARTER, pärt'ŭr. s. (98). One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, pär-târe'. s. *French*. A level division of ground.

PARTIAL, pär'shäl. a. (81). Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or on one side of the question more than the other; inclined to favour without reason; affecting only one part, subsisting only in a part, not universal.

PARTIALITY, pär-shé-ăl'-é-té. s. (542). Unequal state of the judgement and favour of one above the other.

To PARTIALIZE, pär'shäl-ize. v. a. To make partial.

PARTIALLY, pär'shäl-lé. ad. With unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

PARTIBILITY, pär-té-bil'-é-té. s. Divisibility, separability.

PARTIBLE, pär'té-bl. a. (405). Divisible, separable.

PARTICIPABLE, pär-tis'sé-pä-bl. a. Such as may be shared or partaken.

PARTICIPANT, pär-tis'sé-pänt. a. Sharing, having share or part.

To PARTICIPATE, pär-tis'sé-pâte. v. n. To partake, to have share; to have part of more things than one; to have part of something common with another.

To PARTICIPATE, pär-tis'sé-pâte. v. a. To partake, to receive part of, to share.

PARTICIPATION, pär-tis-sé-pä'shŭn. s. The state of sharing something in common; the act or state of partaking or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

PARTICIPIAL, pär-té-sip'pé-ăl. a. Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, pär-té-sip'pé-ăl-é. ad. In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, pär'té-sip-pl. s. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE, pär'té-kl. s. (405). Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

PARTICULAR, pär-tik'ù-lŭr. a. (179). Relating to single persons, not general; individual, one distinct from others; noting properties or things peculiar; attentive to things single and distinct; single, not general: odd, having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTICULAR, pär-tik'ù-lŭr. s. (88). A single instance, a single point; individual, private person; private interest; private character, single self, state of an individual; a minute detail of things singly enumerated; distinct, not general recital.

PARTICULARITY, pär-tik-ù-lăr'-é-té. s. Distinct notice or enumeration, not general assertion; singleness, individuality; petty account, private incident; something peculiar.

To PARTICULARIZE, pär-tik'ù-lă-rize. v. a. To mention distinctly, to detail, to show minutely.

PARTICULARLY, pär-tik'ù-lŭr-lé. ad. Distinctly, singly, not universally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTISAN, pär'té-zăn. s. (524). A kind of pike or halberd; an adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

☞ All our orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the first syllable. Mr. Nares says, Dr. Johnson has improperly accented this word on the last; but, both in the folio edition of his Dictionary, and the quarto, printed since his death, the accent is on the first. There is not the same uniformity in the accentuation of the companion to this word *artisan*; for though Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first syllable, Dr. Johnson, in both editions of his Dictionary, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, accent the last: and Dr Kenrick places an accent on both first and last. The same diversity appears in the accentuation of *courtesan*, a word of exactly the same form; which is accented by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Fenning, and Entick, on the last syllable; and by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning, on the first; and by Mr. Perry both on the first and last. The truth is, these three words are among those which admit of the accent either on the first or last syllable, and this has produced the diversity we find in our Dictionaries (524). The accent on the first syllable seems the most agreeable to our own analogy, and ought to be preferred (503).

PARTITION, pär-tish'ŭn. s. The act of dividing, a state of being divided; division, separation, distinction; part divided from the rest, separate part; that by which different parts are separated; part where separation is made.

To PARTITION, pär-tish'ŭn. v. a. To divide into distinct parts. Little used.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PARTLET, pārt'lĕt. s. A name given to a hen, the original signification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, pārt'lē. ad. In some measure, in some degree.

PARTNER, pārt'nŭr. s. (98). Partaker, sharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

To PARTNER, pārt'nŭr. v. a. To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.

PARTNERSHIP, pārt'nŭr-shĭp. s. Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTOOK, pār-tōŏk'. Pret. of Partake.

PARTRIDGE, pār'trĭdje. s. A bird of game.

PARTURIENT, pār-tū'rē-ĕnt. a. About to bring forth.

PARTURITION, pār-tshū-rĭsh'ŭn. s. The state of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, pār'tē. s. A number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, pār'tē-kŭl-ŭrd. a. Having diversity of colours.

PARTY-MAN, pār'tē-măn. s. A factious person; an abetter of a party.

PARTY-WALL, pār-tē-wâl'. s. Wall that separates one house from the next.

PARVITUDE, pār'vē-tūde. s. Littleness, minuteness.

PARVITY, pār'vē-tē. s. Littleness.

PASCHAL, pās'kăl. a. (88). Relating to the passover: relating to Easter.

To PASH, pāsh. v. a. To strike, to crush.

PASQUE-FLOWER, pāsk'flŏŏ-ŭr. s. A plant.

PASQUIN, pās'kwĭn. (414).
PASQUINADE, pās-kwĭn-ād'. } s. A lampoon.

To PASS, pās. v. n. To go, to move from one place to another, to be progressive; to go, to make way: to make transition from one thing to another; to vanish, to be lost; to be spent, to go away; to be at an end, to be over; to be changed by regular gradation; to be enacted, to gain reception, to become current; to occur, to be transacted; to determine finally, to judge capitally; to exceed; to thrust, to make a push in fencing; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct; to be in a tolerable state; To pass away, to be lost, to glide off, to vanish.

To PASS, pās. v. a. To go beyond; to go through, as, The horse passed the river; to spend time; to move hastily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to strain, to percolate; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly; to transmit; to put an end to; to surpass, to excel; to omit, to neglect; to transcend, to transgress; to admit, to allow; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully, to make succeed; to send from one place to another; To pass away, to spend, to waste; To pass by, to excuse, to forgive; to neglect, to disregard; To pass over, to omit, to let go unregarded; to come to pass, to be affected.

PASS, pās. s. A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, road; a permission to go or come any where; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.

PASSABLE, pās'sā-bl. a. (405). Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception.

PASSADO, pās-sā'dō. s. A push, a thrust.—See LUMBAGO.

PASSAGE, pās'sĭdje. s. (90). Act of passing, travel, course, journey; road; way; entrance or exit, liberty to pass; intellectual admittance, mental acceptance; unsettled state; incident, transaction; part of a book, single place in a writing.

PASSED, pāst. Pret. and part. of Pass. See Principles, No. 367.

PASSENGER, pās'sĭn-jŭr. s. (99). A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

PASSER, pās'sŭr. s. (98). One who passes, one that is upon the road.

PASSIBILITY, pās-sē-bĭl'ĭ-tē. s. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLE, pās'sē-bl. a. (405). Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

PASSIBLENESS, pās'sē-bl-nĕs. a. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

PASSING, pâs'sĭng. part. s. (410). Supreme, surpassing others, eminent; it is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pâs'sĭng-bĕl. s. The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul; it is often used for the bell which rings immediately after death.

PASSION, pâsh'ŭn. s. Any effect caused by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger; zeal, ardour; love; eagerness; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

PASSION-FLOWER, pâsh'ŭn-flŏŭ-ŭr. s. A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, pâsh'ŭn-wēk'. s. The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, pâsh'ŭn-nât. a. (91). Moved by passion, causing or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, pâsh'ŭn-nât-lĕ. ad. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pâsh'ŭn-nât-nĕs. s. State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIVE, pâs'sĭv. a. (158). Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing: suffering, not acting; in Grammar, a verb passive is that which signifies passion.

PASSIVELY, pâs'sĭv-lĕ. ad. With a passive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pâs'sĭv-nĕs. a. Quality of receiving impression from external agents; possibility, power of suffering.

PASSIVITY, pâs-sĭv'ĕ-tĕ. s. Passiveness.

PASSOVER, pâs'ō-vŭr. s. A feast instituted among the Jews, in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the habitations of the Hebrews; the sacrifice killed.

PASSPORT, pâs'pōrt. s. Permission of egress.

PAST, pâst. part. a.; properly *passed*. See Principles, No. 367. Not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.

☞ This contraction, in every word but the preposition, is a disgrace to our orthography. It took its rise, in all probability, from words ending in *st*, with which it was rhymed, as that of Pope:

"Which not alone has shone on ages *past*,
"But lights the present, and shall warm the
"*last*."

But as we see that *possest*, *drest*, and many others, spelled in this manner to accommodate rhymes to the eye merely, have recovered their true form; there is no reason why this word should not do the same.

PAST, pâst. s. Elliptically used for passed time.

PAST, pâst. prep. (367). Beyond in time; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach; beyond, farther than; above, more than.

PASTE, pâste. s. (74). Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE, pâste. v. a. To fasten with paste.

PASTEBOARD, pâste'bōrd. s. A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, pâste'bōrd. a. Made of pasteboard.

PASTERN, pâs'tŭrn. s. (98). The distance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horse; the legs of any animal in drollery.

PASTIL, pâs'tĭl. s. A roll of paste; a kind of pencil.

PASTIME, pâs'tīme. s. Sport, amusement, diversion.

PASTOR, pâs'tŭr. s. (166). A shepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, pâs'tŭr-ăl. a. (88). Rural, rustick, beseeming shepherds, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

PASTORAL, pâs'tŭr-ăl. s. A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolick.

PASTRY, pâs'trĕ. s. The act of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, pâs'trĕ-kŏŏk. s. One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

PASTURABLE, pâs'tshŭ-râ-bl. a. Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pâs'tshŭ-rădje. s. (90). The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PASTURE, pās'tshūre. s. (461). Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education.

TO PASTURE, pās'tshūre. v. a. To place in a pasture

TO PASTURE, pās'tshūre. v. n. To graze on the ground.

PASTY, pās'tē. s. (515). A pye of crust raised without a dish; a pye.

PAT, păt. a. Fit, convenient, exactly suitable.

PAT, păt. s. A light quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

TO PAT, păt. v. a. To strike lightly, to tap.

PATACOON, păt-tă-kōōn'. s. A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.

TO PATCH, pătsh. v. a. To cover with a piece sewedon; to decorate on the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.

PATCH, pătsh. s. (352). A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work; a small spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle, a parcel of land.

PATCHER, pătsh'ŭr. s. (98). One that parches, a botcher.

PATCHERY, pătsh'ŭr-ē. s. Botchery, bungling work. Out of use.

PATCHWORK, pătsh'wŭrk. s. Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, pāte. s. The head.

PATED, pā'tĕd. a. Having a pate.

PATEFACTION, păt-tē-făk'shŭn. s. Act or state of opening.

PATEN, păt'ĕn. s. (103). A plate. Obsolete.

PATENT, păt'ĕnt, or pā'tĕnt. a. Open to the perusal of all, as letters patent; something appropriated by letters patent.

☞ This word, when an adjective, is, by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounced with the *a* long as in *paper;* but by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick, short, as in *pat.* But when the word is a substantive, it is pronounced with the *a* short by Mr Nares and all those orthoepists, except Buchanan. That the adjective should by some be pronounced with the *a* long, as a remnant of that analogy which ought to prevail in all words of this kind (544); but the uniformity with which the substantive is pronounced, with the *a* short, precludes all hope of alteration.

PATENT, păt'ĕnt. s. A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.—See the adjective PATENT.

PATENTEE, păt-tĕn-tēē'. s. One who has a patent.

PATERNAL, pă-tĕr'năl. a. (88). Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

PATERNITY, pă-tĕr'nĕ-tē. s. Fathership, the relation of a father.

PATH, pă*th*. s. (78) (467). Way, road, track.

PATHETICAL, pă-*th*ĕt'tĕ-kăl. } a.
PATHETICK, pă-*th*ĕt'tĭk. (509). }
Affecting the passions, passionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, pă-*th*ĕt'tĕ-kăl-ē. ad. In such a manner as may strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, pă-*th*ĕt'tĕ-kăl-nĕs. s. Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the passions.

PATHLESS, pă*th*'lĕs. a. Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGNOMONICK, pă-*th*ŏg'nō-mŏn'ĭk. a. (509). Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has suppressed the *g* in this word as in *gnomon*, without considering, that when a syllable precedes, the *g* unites with it, and is to be pronounced. Thus this letter is mute in *sign*, but pronounced in *signify*. The same may be observed of *resign* and *resignation; indign* and *indignity*, &c.

PATHOLOGICAL, pă*th*-ō-lŏj'ĕ-kăl. a. Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pă-*th*ŏl'ō-jĭst. s. One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pă-*th*ŏl'ō-jē. s. (518). That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body.

PATHWAY, pă*th*'wā. s. A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIBULARY, pă-tĭb'bū-lă-rē. a. Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, pā'shĕnse. s. The power of suffering, indurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent, the

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—öil;—póund;—*th*in, THIS.

power of supporting injuries without revenge: sufferance, permission; an herb.

PATIENT, pā'shēnt. a. (163). Having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction; not revengeful against injuries, not easily provoked; not hasty, not viciously eager or impetuous.

PATIENT, pā'shēnt. s. That which receives impressions from external agents; a person diseased.

PATIENTLY, pā'shēnt-lé. ad. Without rage under pain or affliction; without vicious impetuosity.

PATINE, pāt'tēn. s. (140). The cover of a chalice.

PATLY, pāt'lé. ad. Commodiously, fitly.

PATRIARCH, pā'trē-ārk. s. (534) (353). One who governs by paternal right, the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superiour to archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, pā-trē-ār'kāl. a. Belonging to patriarchs, such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, pā-trē-ār'kāt. (91).
PATRIARCHSHIP, pā'trē-ārk-ship. s. A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks.

PATRIARCHY, pā'trē-ār-kē. s. (505). Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

PATRICIAN, pā-trish'ān. a. Senatorial, noble, not plebeian.

PATRICIAN, pā-trish-ān. s. A nobleman among the Romans.

PATRIMONIAL, pāt-trē-mō'nē-āl. a. Possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONY, pāt'trē-mūn-nē. s. An estate possessed by inheritance.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

PATRIOT, pā'trē-ūt. s. (505) (534). One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

PATRIOTISM, pā'trē-ūt-izm. s. (166). Love of one's country, zeal for one's country.

PATROL, pā-trōle'. s. The act of going the rounds of a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those that go the rounds.

☞ All our orthöepists give this word, both as noun and verb, the accent on the last syllable, except Mr. Nares, who wishes to reduce it to the accentual distinction so often observed (493). Johnson's folio edition has the accent of both words on the first, but the quarto accents both on the last; and this accentuation, it is certain, is the most received among the polite world.

To PATROL, pā-trōle'. v. n. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PATRON, pā'trūn. s. (166). One who countenances, supports, or protects; a guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindicator; one who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.

PATRONAGE, pāt'trūn-ādje. s. (90). Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

☞ That the first syllable of this word is short, and that of *patron* long, is owing to the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent (503).

PATRONAL, pāt'trō-nāl. a. Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.

☞ This word, like *Matronal*, has a diversity of pronunciation in our Dictionaries, which shows the necessity of recurring to principles in order to fix its true sound. Buchanan places the accent on the first syllable; but whether he makes the *a* long or short cannot be known. Dr. Ash places the accent on the same syllable; and though he makes the *a* in *Matronal* short, yet he makes the same letter in this word long as in *Patron*. Barclay, and Fenning lay the stress upon the first of *Matronal*, and on the second of *Patronal*: Perry and Entick place the accent on the first of both these words, but make the *a* in *Matronal* long, and the same letter in *Patronal* short. Bailey accents the second syllable of this word.

PATRONESS, pā'trūn-ēs. s. A female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.

☞ I am well aware of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in *Patronage*, *Patronise*, &c. but cannot, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, have done, allow it that power in *Patroness*, because the feminine termination *ess* is as much a subjunctive of our own as the participial terminations *ing* or *ed*, or the plural number, and therefore never ought to alter the accent or quantity of the original word.—See Principles, No. 386, 499.

To PATRONISE, pāt'trō-nize. v. a. (503). To protect, to support, to defend, to countenance.

PATRONYMICK, pāt-trō-nim'mik. s. (509) (530). Expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

PATTEN of a Pillar, pāt'tēn. s. (99). Its base.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PATTEN, pât'tĭn. s. (99). A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women.

PATTENMAKER, pât'tĭn-mâ-kûr. s. He that makes pattens.

To PATTER, pât'tûr. v. n. (98). To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PATTERN, pât'tûrn. s. The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, part shewn as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PAUCILOQUY, pâw-sĭl'ô-kwē. s. (518). A short speech, speaking little.

PAUCITY, pâw'sē-tē. s. Fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

To PAVE, pâve. v. a. To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, pâve'mĕnt. s. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone floor.

PAVER, pâ'vûr. (99).
PAVIER, pâve'yûr. (113). } s. One who lays with stones. This word is more frequently, but, perhaps, less properly, written *Pavior*.

PAVILION, pâ-vĭl'yŭn. s. (113). A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

To PAVILION, pâ-vĭl'yŭn. v. a. To furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, pânsh. s. (214). The belly, the region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, pânsh. v. a. To pierce or rip the belly, to exenterate.

PAUPER, pâw'pûr. s. (98). A poor person.

PAUSE, pâwz. s. (213). A stop, a place or time of intermission; suspense, doubt; break, paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse; place of suspending the voice marked in writing; a stop or intermission in musick.

To PAUSE, pâwz. v. n. (213). To wait, to stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAUSER, pâw'zûr. s. (98). He who pauses, he who deliberates.

PAW, pâw. s. (219). The foot of a beast of prey; hand, ludicrously.

To PAW, pâw. v. n. To draw the fore foot along the ground, a mark of impatience in a horse.

To PAW, pâw. v. a. To strike with the fore foot; to handle roughly.

PAWED, pâw'd. a. (359). Having paws; broad-footed.

To PAWN, pâwn. v. a. To pledge, to give in pledge.

PAWN, pâwn. s. Something given in pledge as a security for money borrowed or a promise made; the state of being pledged; a common man at chess.

PAWNBROKER, pâwn'brô-kûr. s. One who lends money upon pledge.

To PAY, pâ. v. a. (220). To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by suffering; to beat; to reward, to recompense; to give the equivalent for any thing bought.

PAY, pâ. s. Wages, hire, money given in return for service.

PAYABLE, pâ'â-bl. a. (405). Due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay.

PAYDAY, pâ'dâ. s. Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

PAYER, pâ'ûr. s. (98). One that pays.

PAYMASTER, pâ'mâs-tûr. s. One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

PAYMENT, pâ'mĕnt. s. The act of paying; the discharge of debt or promise: a reward; chastisement, sound beating.

PEA, pē. s. (227). A well-known kind of pulse.

☞ When the plural of this word signifies merely number, it is formed, by adding *s*, as "They are as like as two *peas*." When quantity is implied *e* is added to *a*, as "A "bushel of *pease*." The pronunciation, in both cases, is exactly the same; that is, as if written *peze*.

PEACE, pēse. s. (227). Respite from war; quiet from suits or disturbances; rest from any commotion; reconciliation of differences; a state not hostile; rest, freedom from terror, heavenly rest; silence, suppression of the thoughts.

PEACE, pēse. interject. A word commanding silence.

PEACE-OFFERING, pēse-ŏf'fûr-ĭng. s. Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACEABLE, pēse'â-bl. a. (405). Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undisturbed; not quarrelsome, not turbulent.

PEACEABLENESS, pēse'â-bl-nĕs. s. Quietness, disposition to peace.

PEACEABLY, pēse'â-blē. ad. Without war, without tumult; without disturbance.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*Zin*, THIS.

PEACEFUL, pēse'fŭl. a. Quiet, not in war; pacifick, mild; undisturbed, still, secure.

PEACEFULLY, pēse'fŭl-lē. ad. Quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.

PEACEFULNESS, pēse'fŭl-nĕs. s. Quiet, freedom from disturbance.

PEACEMAKER, pēse'mā-kŭr. s. One who reconciles differences.

PEACEPARTED, pēse'pār-tĕd. a. Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEACH, pētsh. s. (227). A fruit-tree; the fruit.

To PEACH, pētsh. v. n. (352). Corrupted from Impeach; to accuse of some crime.

PEACH-COLOURED, pētsh'kŭl-lŭr'd. a. Of a colour like a peach.

PEACHICK, pē-tshĭk. s. The chicken of a peacock.

PEACOCK, pē'kŏk. s. A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

PEAHEN, pē-hĕn. s. The female of a peacock.—See MANKIND.

PEAK, pēke. s. The top of the hill or eminence; any thing accuminated; the rising forepart of a headdress.

To PEAK, pēke. v. n. To look sickly.

PEAL, pēle. s. (227). A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.

To PEAL, pēle. v. n. To play solemnly and loud.

To PEAL, pēle. v. a. To assail with noise.

PEAR, pāre. s. (73) (240). The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.

PEARL, pĕrl. s. (234). A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a speck on the eye.

PEARLED, pĕrl'd. a. (359). Adorned or set with pearls.

PEARLEYED, pĕrl'īde. a. Having a speck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS, pĕrl'grăs.
PEARLPLANT, pĕrl'plănt.
PEARLWURT, pĕrl'wŭrt. } Plants.

PEARLY, pĕrl'ē. a. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls, resembling pearls.

PEARMAIN, pāre-māne'. An apple.

PEARTREE, pāre'trēē. s. The tree that bears pears.

PEASANT, pĕz'zănt. s. (88) (234). A rustick, one whose business is rural labour.

PEASANTRY, pĕz'zănt-rē. s. Peasants' rusticks, country people.

PEASCOD, pēs'kŏd. (515).
PEASHELL, pē'shĕl. } s. The husk that contains peas.

PEASE, pēze. s. Food of pease.—See PEA.

PEAT, pēte. s. A species of turf used for fire.

PEBBLE, pĕb'bl. (404).
PEBBLESTONE, pĕb'bl-stōne. } s. A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but one homogeneous mass; a round hard stone, rather smooth on the surface; a sort of bastard gem.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, pĕb-bl-kris'tăl. s. Chrystal in form of nodules.

PEBBLED, pĕb'bl'd. a. (359). Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, pĕb'blē. a. Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, pĕk-kā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. State of being subject to sin.

PECCABLE, pĕk'kā-bl. a. (405). Incident to sin.

PECCADILLO, pĕk-kā-dĭl'lō. s. A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.

PECCANCY, pĕk'kăn-sē. s. Bad quality.

PECCANT, pĕk'kănt. a. (88). Guilty, criminal; ill disposed, offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, unformal.

PECK, pĕk. s. The fourth part of a bushel: proverbially, in low language, a great deal.

To PECK, pĕk. v. a. To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; To peck at, to be continually finding fault.

PECKER, pĕk'kŭr. s. (98). One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the woodpecker.

PECKLED, pĕk'kl'd. a. (359). Spotted, varied with spots.

PECTORAL, pĕk'tŭr-ăl. a. (557). Belonging to the breast; suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

PECTORAL, pĕk'tŭr-ăl. s. (88). A breast-plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.

To PECULATE, pĕk'kū-lāte. v. n. To rob or defraud the publick.

☞ It is somewhat singular that this word as a verb is not in any of our Dictionaries; nor do the substantives seem to have been in general use, as Dr. Johnson produces no authorities for them.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PECULATION, pĕk-kū-lā'shŭn. s. Robbery of the publick, theft of publick money.

PECULATOR, pĕk'kū-lā-tŭr. s. (521). Robber of the publick.

PECULIAR, pē-kūl'yĕ-ŭr. a. (88). Appropriate, belonging to any one with exclusion of others; particular, single.

PECULIARITY, pē-kū-lē-ăr'ĕ-tē. s. Particularity, something found only in one.

PECULIARLY, pē-kūl'yĕ-ŭr-lē. ad. Particularly, singly; in a manner not common to others.

PECUNIARY, pē-kū'nē-ŭr-ē. a. Relating to money, consisting of money.

PEDAGOGUE, pĕd'dă-gŏg. s. (338). One who teaches boys, a schoolmaster, a pedant.

PEDAL, pē'dăl. a. Belonging to a foot.

PEDALS, pĕd'dălz, or pē'dălz. s. The large pipes of an organ.

☞ I have no doubt that Mr. Nares and Entick, who adopt the first pronunciation, have the best usage on their sides; but am persuaded that Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry, who adopt the last, are more analogical. See Principles, No. 548.

PEDANEOUS, pē-dā'nē-ŭs. a. Going on foot.

PEDANT, pĕd'dănt. s. (88). A schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.

PEDANTICK, pē-dăn'tĭk. } a. Awkwardly ostentatious of learning.
PEDANTICAL, pē-dăn'tē-kăl. }

PEDANTICALLY, pē-dăn'tē-kăl-ē. ad. With awkward ostentation of learning.

PEDANTRY, pĕd'dăn-trē. s. Awkward ostentation of needless learning.

To PEDDLE, pĕd'dl. v. n. (405). To be busy about trifles.

PEDESTAL, pĕd'dĕs-tăl. s. The lower member of a pillar, the basis of a statue.

PEDESTRIOUS, pē-dĕs'trē-ŭs. a. Not winged, going on foot.

PEDICLE, pĕd'dē-kl. s. (405). The footstalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

PEDICULAR, pē-dĭk'kū-lăr. a. Having the phthyriasis or lousy distemper.

PEDIGREE, pĕd-dē-grē. s. Genealogy, lineage, account of descent.

PEDIMENT, pĕd'dē-mĕnt. s. In Architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.

PEDLER, pĕd'lŭr. s. properly *Peddler*. One who travels the country with small commodities, contracted from *petty dealer*.

☞ There is the same impropriety in spelling this word with one *d* only as there would be in spelling *saddler* and *fiddler* in the same manner.—For the reasons, see CODLE.

PEDLERY, pĕd'lŭr-ē. a. (98). Wares sold by peddlers.

PEDDLING, pĕd'dl-ĭng. a. (410). Petty dealing, such as peddlers have.

☞ The spelling of this word might have informed Dr. Johnson of the true spelling of *Pedler*.

PEDOBAPTISM, pēd-dō-băp'tĭzm. s. Infant baptism.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and several of our orthöepists in making the first syllable of this word short. I am authorised by the shortening power of the secondary accent (530) notwithstanding the diphthong in the original, which has no more influence in this word than in *Cæsarea*, *oeconomick*, and a thousand others.

PEDOBAPTIST, pēd-dō-băp'tĭst. s. One that holds or practices infant baptism.

To PEEL, pēēl. v. a. (246). To decorticate, to flay; to plunder. According to analogy this should be written Pill.

PEEL, pēēl. s. The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL, pēēl. s. A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.

PEELER, pēēl'ŭr. s. (98). One who strips or flays; a plunderer.

To PEEP, pēēp. v. n. (246). To make the first appearance; to look slily, closely, or curiously.

PEEP, pēēp. s. First appearance, as at the Peep and first break of day; a sly look.

PEEPER, pēēp'ŭr. s. (98). Young chickens just breaking the shell; one that peeps.

PEEPHOLE, pēēp'hōle. }
PEEPINGHOLE, pēēp'ĭng-hōle. } s. Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

PEER, pēēr. s. (246). Equal, one of the same rank; one equal in excellence or endowments; companion, fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, pēēr. v. n. By contraction from Appear. To come just in sight; to look narrowly, to peep.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*Thin*, THIS.

PEERAGE, pēēr'ĭdje. s. (90). The dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, pēēr'dŭm. s. (166). Peerage.

PEERESS, pēēr-ĕs. s. The lady of a peer, a woman ennobled.

PEERLESS, pēēr-lĕs. a. Unequalled, having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS, pēēr'lĕs-nĕs. s. Universal superiority.

PEEVISH, pēē'vĭsh. a. (246). Petulent, waspish, easily offended, irritable, hard to please.

PEEVISHLY, pēē'vĭsh-lē. ad. Angrily, querulously, morosely.

PEEVISHNESS, pēē'vĭsh-nĕs. s. Irascibility, querulousness, fretfulness; perverseness.

PEG, pĕg. s. A piece of wood driven into a hole; the pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained; To take a peg lower, to depress, to sink; the nickname of Margaret.

To PEG, pĕg. v. a. To fasten with a peg.

PELF, pĕlf. s. Money, riches in an odious sense.

PELICAN, pĕl'lē-kăn. s. (88). There are two sorts of Pelicans; one lives upon fish, the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents; the Pelican is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.

PELLET, pĕl'lĭt. s. (99). A little ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pĕl'lĭt-tĕd. a. Consisting of bullets.

PELLICLE, pĕl'lĕ-kl. s. (405). A thin skin; it is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substance, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY, pĕl'lĕ-tŭr-ē. s. (512) (557). An herb.

PELLMELL, pĕl-mĕl'. ad. Confusedly, tumultuously, one among another. See MALL.

PELLS, pĕlz. s. Clerk of the Pells, an officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's bill into a parchment roll called Pellis acceptorum, the roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pĕl-lū'sĭd. a. Clear, transparent, not opake, not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pĕl-lū-sĭd'ĕ-tē. } s.
PELLUCIDNESS, pĕl-lū'sĭd-nĕs. }
Transparency, clearness, not opacity.

PELT, pĕlt. s. Skin, hide; the quarry of a hawk all torn.

PELTMONGER, pĕlt'mŭng-gŭr. s. A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT, pĕlt. v. a. To strike with something thrown; to throw, to cast.

PELTING, pĕlt'ĭng. a. This word in Shakespeare signifies paltry, pitiful. Obsolete.

PELVIS, pĕl'vĭs. s. The lower part of the belly.

PEN, pĕn. s. An instrument for writing; feather; wing; a small inclosure, a coop.

To PEN, pĕn. v. a. To coop, to shut up, to incage, to imprison in a narrow place; to write.

PENAL, pē'năl. a. (88). Denouncing punishment, enacting punishment; used for the purposes of punishment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pē'năl-tē. }
PENALITY, pē-năl'ĕ-tē. } s. Punishment, censure, judicial infliction; forfeiture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, pĕn'nănse. s. Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

PENCE, pĕnse. s. The plural of penny.

PENCIL, pĕn'sĭl. s. (159). A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours: any instrument for writing without ink.

To PENCIL, pĕn'sĭl. v. n. (159). To paint.

PENDANT, pĕn'dănt. s. (88). A jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament; when it signifies a small flag in ships, it is pronounced *Pennant*.

PENDENCE, pĕn'dĕnse. s. Slopeness, inclination.

PENDENCY, pĕn'dĕn-sē. s. Suspense, delay of decision.

PENDENT, pĕn'dĕnt. a. Hanging; jutting over; supported above the ground.

PENDING, pĕnd'ĭng. a. (410). Depending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pĕn-jū-lŏs'ĕ-tē. }
PENDULOUSNESS, pĕn'jū-lŭs-nĕs. } s.
The state of hanging, suspension.

PENDULOUS, pĕn'jū-lŭs. a. (376). Hanging, not supported below.

PENDULUM, pĕn'jū-lŭm. s. (293). Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal times.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

PENETRABLE, pĕn'nĕ-trā-bl. a. Such as may be pierced, such as may admit the entrance of another body; susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

PENETRABILITY, pĕn-nĕ-trā-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Susceptibility of impression from another body.

PENETRANCY, pĕn'nĕ-trăn-sē. s. Power of entering or piercing.

PENETRANT, pĕn'nĕ-trănt. a. Having the power to pierce or enter, sharp, subtile.

To PENETRATE, pĕn'nĕ-trāte. v. a. To pierce, to enter beyond the surface, to make way into a body; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning.

To PENETRATE, pĕn'nĕ-trāte. v. n. (91). To make way.

PENETRATION, pĕn-nĕ-trā'shŭn. s. The act of entering into any body; mental entrance into any thing abtruse; acuteness, sagacity.

PENETRATIVE, pĕn'nĕ-trā-tĭv. a. (512). Piercing, sharp, subtile, acute, sagacious, discerning; having the power to impress the mind.

PENETRATIVENESS, pĕn'nĕ-trā-tĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN, pĕn'gwĭn. s. A bird, though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds; a fruit very common in the West Indies, of a sharp acid flavour.

PENINSULA, pĕn-ĭn'shŭ-lă. s. (452). A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENINSULATED, pĕn-ĭn'shŭ-lā-tĕd. a. Almost surrounded with water.

PENITENCE, pĕn'nĕ-tĕnse. s. Repentance, sorrow for crimes, contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

PENITENT, pĕn'nĕ-tĕnt. a. Repentant, contrite for sin, sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely bent on amending life.

PENITENT, pĕn'nĕ-tĕnt. s. One sorrowful for sin; one under censures of the church, but admitted to penance; one under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nĕ-tĕn'shăl. a. Expressing penitence, enjoined as penance.

PENITENTIAL, pĕn-nĕ-tĕn'shăl. s. A book directing the degrees of penance.

PENITENTIARY, pĕn-nĕ-tĕn'shă-rē. s. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance; a penitent, one who does penance; the place where penance is enjoined.

PENITENTLY, pĕn'nĕ-tĕnt-lē. ad. With repentance, with sorrow for sin, with contrition.

PENKNIFE, pĕn'nife. s. A knife used to cut pens.

PENMAN, pĕn'măn. s. (88). One who professes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENNANT, pĕn'nănt. s. (88). A small flag, ensign, or colours; a tackle for hoisting things on board.

PENNATED, pĕn'nā-tĕd. a. Winged; Pennated, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk, as those of ash and walnut-trees.

PENNILESS, pĕn'nē-lĕs. a. Moneyless, poor, wanting money.

PENNON, pĕn'nŭn. s. (166). A small flag or colour.

PENNY, pĕn'nē. s. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling; a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered; proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

PENNYROYAL, pĕn-nē-rŏĕ'ăl. s. A well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pĕn'nē-wāte. s. A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

PENNYWISE, pĕn'nē-wize'. a. One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound foolish.

PENNYWORTH, pĕn'nē-wŭr*th*. s. As much as is bought for a penny; any purchase, any thing bought or sold for money; something advantageously bought, a purchase got for less than it is worth; a small quantity.

☞ This word is commonly, and without vulgarity, contracted into *Pennurth*.

PENSILE, pĕn'sĭl. a. (140). Hanging, suspended; supported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pĕn'sĭl-nĕs. s. The state of hanging.

PENSION, pĕn'shŭn. s. (451). An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

PENSIONARY, pĕn'shŭn-ă-rē. a. Maintained by pensions.

PENSIONER, pĕn'shŭn-ŭr. s. (98). One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.

PENSIVE, pĕn'sĭv. a. (428). Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully serious.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—bŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

PENSIVELY, pĕn'sĭv-lé. ad. With melancholy, sorrowfully.

PENSIVENESS, pĕn'sĭv-nĕs. s. Melancholy, sorrowfulness.

PENT, pĕnt. Part. pass. of Pen. Shut up.

PENTACAPSULAR, pĕn-tă-kăp'shŭ-lăr. a. Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD, pĕn'tă-kord. s. An instrument with five strings.

PENTAEDROUS, pĕn-tă-é'drŭs. a. Having five sides.

PENTAGON, pĕn'tă-gŏn. s. (166). A figure with five angles.

PENTAGONAL, pĕn-tăg'ŏ-năl. a. Quinquangular, having five angles.

PENTAMETER, pĕn-tăm'mé-tŭr. s. A Latin verse of five feet.

PENTANGULAR, pĕn-tăng'gŭ-lăr. a. Five cornered.

PENTAPETALOUS, pĕn-tă-pĕt'tă-lŭs. a. Having five petals.

PENTASTYLE, pĕn'tă-stile. s. In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH, pĕn'tă-tŭke. s. (353). The five books of Moses.

PENTECOST, pĕn'tê-kŏste. s. A feast among the Jews.

PENTHOUSE, pĕnt'hŏŭse. s. A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PENTILE, pĕn'tile. s. A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.

PENT up, pĕnt. part. a. Shut up.

PENULTIMA, pé-nŭl'té-mă. s. The last syllable but one.

PENULTIMATE, pé-nŭl'té-mate. a. Belonging to the last syllable but one.

PENUMBRA, pé-nŭm'bră. s. An imperfect shadow.

PENURIOUS, pé-nu'ré-ŭs. a. Niggardly, sparing, sordidly mean; scant, not plentiful.

PENURIOUSLY, pé-nu'ré-ŭs-lé. ad. Sparingly, not plentifully.

PENURIOUSNESS, pé-nu'ré-ŭs-nĕs. s. Niggardliness, parsimony.

PENURY, pĕn'nu-ré. s. Poverty, indigence.

PEONY, pé'ŏ-né. s. A flower.

PEOPLE, pée'pl. s. (405). A nation, those who compose a community; the vulgar, the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; persons of a peculiar class; men, or persons in general.

To PEOPLE, pée'pl. v. a. (256). To stock with inhabitants.

PEPPER, pĕp'pŭr. s. (98). An aromatic pungent kind of grain brought from India.

To PEPPER, pĕp'pŭr. v. a. To sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with shot or blows.

PEPPERBOX, pĕp'pŭr-bŏks. s. A box for holding pepper.

PEPPERCORN, pĕp'pŭr-kŏrn. s. Any thing of inconsiderable value.

PEPPERMINT, pĕp'pŭr-mint. s. Mint eminently hot.

PEPPERWORT, pĕp'pŭr-wŭrt. s. A plant.

PEPTICK, pĕp'tik. a. Helping digestion.

PERADVENTURE, pĕr-ăd-vĕn'tshŭre. ad. Perhaps, may be, by chance; doubt, question.

To PERAMBULATE, pĕr-ăm'bu-late. v. a. To walk through; to survey by passing through.

PERAMBULATION, pĕr-ăm-bu-lă'shŭn. s. The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.

PERCEIVABLE, pĕr-sé'vă-bl. a. Perceptibly, such as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, pĕr-sé'vă-blé. ad. In such a manner as may be observed or known.

To PERCEIVE, pĕr-sév'. v. a. To discover by some sensible effects, to know, to observe; to be affected by.

PERCEPTIBILITY, pĕr-sĕp-tĕ-bĭl'é-tĕ. s. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, pĕr-sĕp'tĕ-bl. a. Such as may be known or observed.

PERCEPTIBLY, pĕr-sĕp'tĕ-blé. ad. In such a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, pĕr-sĕp'shŭn. s. The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.

PERCEPTIVE, pĕr-sĕp'tiv. a. (512). Having the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, pĕr-sĕp-tiv'é-tĕ. s. The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH, pĕrtsh. s. (352). A kind of fish.

PERCH, pĕrtsh. s. A measure of five yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To PERCH, pĕrtsh. v. n. To sit or roost as a bird.

To PERCH, pĕrtsh. v. a. To place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, pĕr-tshănse'. ad. Perhaps, peradventure.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'pē-ĕnt. a. Perceiving, having the power of perception.

PERCIPIENT, pĕr-sĭp'pē ĕnt. s. One that has the power of perceiving.

To PERCOLATE, pĕr'kō-lāte. v. a. To strain.

PERCOLATION, pĕr-kō-lā'shŭn. s. The act of straining, purification or separation by straining.

To PERCUSS, pĕr-kŭs'. v. a. To strike.

PERCUSSION, pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn. s. The act of striking, stroke; effect of sound in the ear.

PERCUTIENT, pĕr-kū'shĕnt. s. Striking, having the power to strike.

PERDITION, pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn. s. Destruction, ruin, death; loss; eternal death.

PERDUE, pĕr-dū'. ad. Close in ambush.

PERDURABLE, pĕr'dū-rā-bl. a. (293). Lasting, long continued.

☞ Mr. Nares tells us that this word throws the accent back to the fourth syllable from the end, though the derivation demands it otherwise. I am sorry to differ from so judicious an orthoepist; but cannot conceive that derivation requires the same accent as on *durable*, since this word is, like many others, considered as a simple derived from the Latin *perdurabilis*, which, though not a classical word, is formed in the Latin analogy, and has the same effect on English pronunciation as if it came to us whole; which effect is to place the accent in the anglicised word on that syllable which had a secondary accent in Latin, and that is the first. See ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE.

The reason why such a formative as *perdurabilis* may be admitted as the parent of *perdurable*, and not *interferio* that of *interference*, is, that we form *interference* from the verb to *interfere*, rather than from *interfero*, which is not a Latin word, though perhaps in the Latin analogy of formation; but we have no verb to *perdure* from whence to form *perdurable*, and therefore allowably follow the Latin analogy of formation, and the English analogy of pronouncing such formatives.—See INTERFERENCE. Poetical authorities are decidedly in favour of this accentuation.

"O *perdurable* shame! let's stab ourselves."
Shakespeare.

"————the vig'rous sweat
"Doth lend the lively springs their *perdura-*
"*ble* heat." *Drayton.*

"Why would he, for the momentary trick,
"Be *perdurably* fin'd?"————*Shakespeare.*

PERDURABLY, pĕr'dū-rā-blĕ. ad. Lastingly.

PERDURATION, pĕr-dū-rā'shŭn. s. Long continuance.

To PEREGRINATE, pĕr'rĕ-grĕ-nāte. v. n. To travel, to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINATION, pĕr-rĕ-grĕ-nā'shŭn. s. Travel, abode in foreign countries.

PEREGRINE, pĕr'rĕ-grĭn. a. (150). Foreign, not native, not domestick.

To PEREMPT, pĕr-ĕmt'. v. a. To kill, to crush. A law term.

PEREMPTION, pĕr-ĕm'shŭn. s. Crush, extinction. Law term.

PEREMPTORILY, pĕr'rĕm-tŭr-rĕ-lĕ. ad. Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all farther debate.

PEREMPTORINESS, pĕr'rĕm-tŭr-ĕ-nĕs. s. (412). Positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.

PEREMPTORY, pĕr'rĕm-tŭr-ĕ, or pĕr-ĕm'tŭ-rĕ. a. (512). Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all farther expostulation.—For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

☞ If we consult our orthoepists, there can scarcely be any two pronunciations more equally balanced than those that are given to this word. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Entick, are for the first; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, for the last; but notwithstanding the last has these authorities to support it, I am much mistaken if the first has not obtained a complete victory. That there is a strong tendency in words of this kind to draw the accent high, is evident; it is as evident likewise, that those polysyllables, which we derive from the Latin, incline to accent that syllable on which we place a secondary accent in pronouncing the original, (see ACADEMY and DISPUTABLE;) and provided there are no clusters of unconsonable consonants in the latter syllables, there is no reason why this accentuation should be checked. This is the case with the word in question; the *p* is mute, *t* is easily pronounced after *em*, and the whole termination is sufficiently smooth and voluble: but in *Perfunctory* the case

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is different; the uncombinable consonants *net* are not to be pronounced without considerable difficulty, if we place the accent on the first syllable; and therefore this accentuation ought to be avoided as much as in *Corruptible*, which see. The Poets incline to the side I have adopted:

"To-morrow be in readiness to go;
"Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*."
Shakespeare.

"If I entertaine
"As *peremptorie* a desire, to level with the
"plaine
"A citie, where they lov'd to live; stand
"not betwixt my ire
"And what he aims at."——*Chapman.*

PERENNIAL, pĕr-ĕn'nė-ăl. a. (113). Lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.

PERENNITY, pĕr-rĕn'nė-tė. s. Equality of lasting through all seasons, perpetuity.

PERFECT, pĕr'fĕkt. a. Complete, consummate, finished, neither defective nor redundant; fully informed, fully skilful; pure, blameless, clear, immaculate.

To PERFECT, pĕr'fĕkt. v. a. To finish, to complete, to consummate, to bring to its true state; to make skilful, to instruct fully.

PERFECTER, pĕr'fĕkt-ŭr. s. (98). One that makes perfect.

PERFECTION, pĕr-fĕk'shŭn. s. The state of being perfect: something that concurs to produce supreme excellence; attribute of God.

To PERFECTIONATE, pĕr-fĕk'shŭn-ăte. v. a. To make perfect.

PERFECTIVE, pĕr-fĕk'tĭv. a. (512). Conducing to bring to perfection.

PERFECTIVELY, pĕr-fĕk'tĭv-lė. ad. In such a manner as brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, pĕr'fĕkt-lė. ad. In the highest degree of excellence; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PERFECTNESS, pĕr'fĕkt-nĕs. s. Completeness; goodness, virtue, a scriptural word; skill

PERFIDIOUS, pĕr-fĭd'yŭs. a. (294). Treacherous, false to trust, guilty of violated faith.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pĕr-fĭd'yŭs-lė. ad. Treacherously, by breach of faith.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pĕr-fĭd'yŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being perfidious.

PERFIDY, pĕr'fė-dė. s. Treachery, want of faith, breach of faith.

To PERFLATE, pĕr-flāte'. v. a. To blow through.

PERFLATION, pĕr-flā'shŭn. s. The act of blowing through.

To PERFORATE, pĕr'fo-rāte. v. a. To pierce with a tool, to bore.

PERFORATION, pĕr-fo-rā'shŭn. s. The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.

PERFORATOR, pĕr'fo-rā-tŭr. s. (521). the instrument of boring.

PERFORCE, pĕr-fōrse'. ad. By violence, violently.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fōrm', or pĕr-fōrm'. v. a. To execute, to do, to discharge, to achieve an undertaking.

☞ There is a wanton deviation from rule in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, which calls aloud for reformation. Pronouncing the last syllable like *form*, a seat, is a gross departure from analogy; as will appear by comparing it with the same syllable in *reform*, *conform*, *inform*, *deform*, *transform*, &c. This errour seems chiefly confined to the stage, where it probably originated. It is not unlikely that some affected actor, to give the word a foreign air, first pronounced it in this manner; though, in justice to the stage, it ought to be observed, that it has less of this affectation than any theatre of elocution in the kingdom.

To PERFORM, pĕr-fōrm'. v. n. To succeed in an attempt.

PERFORMABLE, pĕr-fōrm'ă-bl. a. Practicable, such as may be done.

PERFORMANCE, pĕr-fōr'mans. s. Completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done.

PERFORMER, pĕr-fōrm'ŭr. s. (98). One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

To PERFRICATE, pĕr'frė-kāte. v. n. To rub over.

PERFUMATORY, pĕr-fū'mă-tŭr-ė. a. (512). That which perfumes.

PERFUME, pĕr'fūme. s. (492). Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour, fragrance.

☞ Fenning, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Kenrick, place the accent on the last syllable of this word either when a substantive or a verb. As a substantive, Scott places the accent either on the first or last, and Sheridan on the first. Mr. Nares has shown at

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

large, that the poets accent the substantive both ways; but the analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs seems now to have fixed the accent of the substantive on the first, and that of the verb on the last.

To PERFUME, pĕr-fūme'. v. a. To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.

PERFUMER, pĕr-fū'mŭr. s. (98). One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

PERFUNCTORILY, pĕr-fŭnk'tŭr-rē-lē. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

PERFUNCTORY, pĕr-fŭnk'tŭr-ē. a. Slight, careless, negligent.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston, who accent this word on the first syllable; but have Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick, on my side for accenting the second: and this pronunciation, without any authority, would be more eligible than the other, from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombinable consonants in the last syllables without the assistance of accent, especially when we consider that the adverb *perfunctorily* and the possible abstract noun *perfunctoriness* must have the same accent as the adjective.—See PEREMPTORY, IRREFRAGABLE and CORRUPTIBLE.

To PERFUSE, pĕr-fūze'. v. a. (437). To tincture, to overspread.

PERHAPS, pĕr-hăps'. ad. Peradventure, it may be.

PERIAPT, pĕr'rē-ăpt. s. Amulet, charm worn as a preservative against disease or mischief. Obsolete.

PERICARDIUM, pĕr-ē-kăr'dē-ŭm. s. (283). The Pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity.

PERICARPIUM, pĕr-ē-kăr'pē-ŭm. s. In Botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICLITATION, pĕr-ē-klĭt-tā'shŭn. s. The state of being in danger; trial, experiment.

PERICRANIUM, pĕr-ē-krā'nē-ŭm. s. The Pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull.

PERICULOUS, pē-rĭk'kū-lŭs. a. (314). Dangerous, hazardous.

PERIGEE, pĕr'ē-jē. } s. Is a
PERIGEUM, pĕr-ē-jē'ŭm. } point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.—See EPICYCLE.

PERIHELIUM, pĕr-ē-hē-lē-ŭm. s. Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, pĕr'rĭl. s. Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

PERILOUS, pĕr'rĭl-ŭs. a. (314). Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad; smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

☞ This word is commonly, but improperly written with double *l*, *perillous*, as it comes from the French *perileux*.

PERILOUSLY, pĕr'rĭl-ŭs-lē. ad. Dangerously.

PERILOUSNESS, pĕr'rĭl-ŭs-nĕs. s. Dangerousness.

PERIMETER, pē-rĭm'mē-tŭr. s. (98). The compass or sum of all sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

PERIOD, pē'rē-ŭd. s. (166). A circuit; time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner; a stated number of years, a round of time at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning; the end or conclusion; the state at which any thing terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

To PERIOD, pē'rē-ŭd. v. a. To put an end to. An affected word.

PERIODICK, pē-rē-ŏd'ĭk. (509). } a.
PERIODICAL, pē-rē-ŏd'dē-kăl. } Circular, making a circuit, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIODICALLY, pē-rē-ŏd'dē-kăl-ē. ad. At stated periods.

PERIOSTEUM, pĕr-ē-ŏs'tshŭm. s. All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the Periosteum.

PERIPHERY, pē-rĭf'fĕ-rē. s. Circumference.

PERIPHRASIS, pē-rĭf'frā-sĭs. s. (520). Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPHRASTICAL, pĕr-rē-frăs'tē-kăl. a. Circumlocutory, expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPNEUMONY, pĕr-ĭp-nū'mō-nē. }
PERIPNEUMONIA, pĕr-ĭp-nū-mō'-nē-ă.—See PATHOGNOMONICK. } An inflammation of the lungs.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund:—*th*in, THIS.

To PERISH, pĕr'rĭsh. v. n. To die, to be destroyed, to be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

PERISHABLE, pĕr'rĭsh-â-bl. a. (405). Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

PERISHABLENESS, pĕr'rĭsh-â-bl-nĕs. s. Liableness to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

PERISTALTICK, pĕr-ĕ-stăl'tĭk. a. Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTERION, pĕr-ĭs-tē'rē-ŭn. s. The herb vervain.

PERISYSTOLE, pĕr-ĕ-sĭs'tō-lē. s. The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, pĕr-ĕ-tō-nē'ŭm. s. (503). This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels.

To PERJURE, pĕr'jūre. v. a. To forswear, to taint with perjury.

PERJURER, pĕr'jūr-ŭr. s. (98). One that swears falsely.

PERJURY, pĕr'jūr-ē. s. False oath.

PERIWIG, pĕr'rē-wĭg. s. Adscititious hair for the head; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament, or concealment of baldness.

To PERIWIG, pĕr'rē-wĭg. v. a. To dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, pĕr'rē-wĭn-kl. a. A small shell fish, a kind of sea snail.

To PERK, pĕrk. v. n. To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To PERK, pĕrk. v. a. To dress, to prank.

PERLOUS, pĕr'lŭs. a. Dangerous, full of hazard. Now written Perilous.

PERMANENCE, pĕr'mâ-nĕnse. }
PERMANENCY, pĕr'mâ-nĕn-sē. } s. Duration, consistency, continuance in the same state.

PERMANENT, pĕr'mâ-nĕnt. a. Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

PERMANENTLY, pĕr'mâ-nĕnt-lē. ad. Durably, lastingly.

PERMANSION, pĕr-măn'shŭn. s. Continuance.

PERMEABLE, pĕr'mē-â-bl. a. (405). Such as may be passed through.

PERMEANT, pĕr'mē-ânt. a. Passing through.

To PERMEATE, pĕr'mē-âte. v. a. To pass through.

PERMEATION, pĕr-mē-â'shŭn. s. The act of passing through.

PERMISCIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'sē-bl. a. Such as may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, pĕr-mĭs'sē-bl. a. What may be permitted.

PERMISSION, pĕr-mĭsh'ŭn. s. Allowance, grant or liberty.

PERMISSIVE, pĕr-mĭs'sĭv. a. (158). Granting liberty, not favouring; not hindering, though not approving; granted, suffered without hindrance, not authorized or favoured.

PERMISSIVELY, pĕr-mĭs'sĭv-lē. ad. By bare allowance, without hindrance.

PERMISTION, pĕr-mĭs'tshŭn. s. (464). The act of mixing.

To PERMIT, pĕr-mĭt'. v. a. To allow without command; to suffer without authorising or approving; to allow, to suffer, to give up, to resign. In this last sense not very properly used.

PERMIT, pĕr'mĭt. s. (492). A written permission from an officer for transporting goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE, pĕr-mĭt'tânse. s. Allowance, forbearance of opposition, permission.

PERMIXTION, pĕr-mĭks'tshŭn. s. The act of mingling, the state of being mingled.

PERMUTATION, pĕr-mū-tā'shŭn. s. Exchange of one for another.

To PERMUTE, pĕr-mūte'. v. a. To exchange.

PERMUTER, pĕr-mū'tŭr. s. (98). An exchanger, he who permutes.

PERNICIOUS, pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs. a. (292). Mischievous in the highest degree, destructive; quick, in this sense very improperly used by Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. Destructively, mischievously, ruinously.

PERNICIOUSNESS, pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being pernicious.

PERNICITY, pĕr-nĭs'sē-tē. s. Swiftness, celerity.

PERORATION, pĕr-ŏ-rā'shŭn. s. The conclusion of an oration.

To PERPEND, pĕr-pĕnd'. v. a. To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll; fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PERPENDICULAR, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'ū-lār. a. Crossing at right angles: cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULAR, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'ū-lār. s. A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'kū-lār-lē. ad. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles: in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, pĕr-pĕn-dĭk-ū-lăr'ē-tē. s. The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENSION, pĕr-pĕn'shŭn. s. Consideration.

To PERPETRATE, pĕr-pē-trāte. v. a. To commit, to act. Always in an ill sense.

PERPETRATION, pĕr-pē-trā'shŭn. s. The act of committing a crime; a bad action.

PERPETUAL, pĕr-pĕt'tshū-ăl. a. (461). Never ceasing; continual, uninterrupted.

PERPETUALLY, pĕr-pĕt'tshū-ăl-lē. ad. Constantly, continually, incessantly.

To PERPETUATE, pĕr-pĕt'tshū-āte. v. a. To make perpetual, to preserve from extinction, to eternise; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUATION, pĕr-pĕt-tshū-ā'shŭn. s. The act of making perpetual, incessant continuance.

PERPETUITY, pĕr-pē-tū'ē-tē. s. Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or cessation; something of which there is no end.

☞ For the reason why the *t* is not aspirated in this word, see FUTURITY.

To PERPLEX, pĕr-plĕks'. v. a. To disturb with doubtful notions, to entangle; to embarrass, to make intricate.

PERPLEXEDLY, pĕr-plĕks'ĕd-lē. ad. (364). Intricately, with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, pĕr-plĕks'ĕd-nĕs. s. (365). Embarrassment, anxiety; intricacy, involution, difficulty.

PERPLEXITY, pĕr-plĕks'ē-tē. s. Anxiety, distraction of mind; entanglement, intricacy.

PERPOTATION, pĕr-pō-tā'shŭn. s. The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE, pĕr'kwĭz-ĭt. s. (156). Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

PERQUISITION, pĕr-kwē-zĭsh'ŭn. s. An accurate inquiry, a thorough search.

PERRY, pĕr'rē. s. Cyder made of pears.

To PERSECUTE, pĕr'sē-kūte. v. a. To harass with penalties, to pursue with malignity; to pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity; to importune much.

PERSECUTION, pĕr-sē-kū'shŭn. s. The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, pĕr'sē-kū-tŭr. s. (98). One who harasses others with continued malignity.

PERSEVERANCE, pĕr-sē-vē'rānse. s. Persistance in any design or attempt, steadiness in pursuits, constancy in progress.

PERSEVERANT, pĕr-sē-vē'rānt. a. Persisting, constant.

To PERSEVERE, pĕr-sē-vēre'. v. n. To persist in an attempt, not to give over, not to quit the design.

☞ Mr. Nares observes, that this word was anciently written *persever*, and accented on the second syllable.

" ——— say thou art mine,
" My love, as it begins, so shall *persever*."
All's well, &c. Act IV.

" *Persever* not, but hear me, mighty kings."
King John, Act II.

" But in her pride she doth *persever* still."
Spencer.

But that before the time of Milton the spelling and accentuation had been changed.

" Whence heavy persecution shall arise
" Of all who in the worship *persevere*
" Of spirit and truth."—
Par. Lost, xii. v. 532.

As this word is written at present, there can be no doubt of its pronunciation; and that it is very properly written so, appears from other words of the same form. *Declare*, *respire*, *explore*, *procure*, &c. from *declaro*, *respiro*, *exploro*, *procuro*, &c. and consequently from *persevero* ought to be formed *persevere*: not one of our orthoepists place the accent on the second syllable; yet such is the force of prescription, that the old pronunciation is not entirely rooted out, especially in Ireland, where this pronunciation is still prevalent.

PERSEVERINGLY, pĕr-sē-vēre'ĭng-lē. ad. With perseverance.

To PERSIST, pĕr-sĭst'. v. n. (447). To persevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

PERSISTANCE, pĕr-sĭs'tānse. } s. The
PERSISTENCY, pĕr-sĭs'tĕn-sē. } state of persisting, steadiness, constancy, perseverance in good or bad; obstinacy, contumacy.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

PERSISTIVE, pĕr-sĭs'tĭv. a. (157). Steady, not receding from a purpose, persevering.

PERSON, pĕr's'n. s. (170). Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general loose term for a human being; one's self, not a representative; exterior appearance; man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue; character; character of office; in Grammar, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.—See PARSON.

PERSONABLE, pĕr'sŭn-â-bl. a. Handsome, graceful, of good appearance.

☞ As the *o* in *person* is sunk, as in *season*, *treason*, &c. so this word being a compound of our own, and *personage* coming to us from the French, we generally suppress the *o*; but as *personal*, *personate*, &c. come to us from the Latin, we generally preserve the *o*. This is the best reason I can give for the slight difference we find in the pronunciation of these words; and if any one is inclined to think we ought to preserve the *o* distinctly in all of them, except *person*, and even in this, on solemn occasions, I have not the least objection.

PERSONAGE, pĕr'sŭn-ĭdje. s. (90). A considerable person, man or woman of eminence; exterior appearance; air, stature; character assumed; character represented.

PERSONAL, pĕr'sŭn-ăl. a. (88). Belonging to men or women, not to things, not real; affecting individuals or particular people, peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private actions or character; present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in Law, something moveable, something appendant to the person; in Grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

PERSONALITY, pĕr-sŏ-năl'ĭ-tê. s. The existence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, pĕr'sŭn-ăl-lê. ad. In person, in presence, not by representative; with respect to an individual particularly; with regard to numerical existence.

To PERSONATE, pĕr'sŭn-âte. v. a. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by action or appearance, to act; to pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun; to counterfeit, to feign; to resemble; to make a representative of as in a picture, out of use. See PERSONABLE.

PERSONATION, pĕr-sŭn-â'shŭn. s. Counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONIFICATION, pĕr-sŏn'nĕ-fĕ-kâ'shŭn. s. Prosopopœia, the change of things to persons,

To PERSONIFY, pĕr-sŏn'nĕ-fl. v. a. To change from a thing to a person.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'tĭv. s. A glass through which things are viewed; the science by which things are ranged in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation; view, visto.

☞ This word, as may be seen in Johnson, was generally accented by the poets on the first syllable; but the harshness of this pronunciation arising from the uncombinable consonants in the latter syllables, has prevented this pronunciation from gaining any ground in prose; and it were much to be wished that the same reason had prevented the initial accentuation of similar words.—See IRREFRAGABLE, CORRUPTIBLE, ACCEPTABLE, &c.

PERSPECTIVE, pĕr-spĕk'tĭv. a. Relating to the science of vision, optick, optical.

PERSPICACIOUS, pĕr-spĕ-kâ'shŭs. a. Quick sighted, sharp of sight. Mentally applied.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-spĕ-kâ'shŭs-nĕs. s. Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, pĕr-spĕ-kăs'sĕ-tê. s. Quickness of sight, of mental sight.

PERSPICIENCE, pĕr-spĭsh'ĕ-ĕnse. The act of looking sharply. Little used.

PERSPICIL, pĕr'spĕ-sĭl. s. A glass through which things are viewed, an optick glass.

PERSPICUITY, pĕr-spĕ-kŭ'ĕ-tê. s. Clearness to the mind, easiness to be understood, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; transparency.

PERSPICUOUS, pĕr-spĭk'kŭ-ŭs. a. Transparent, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding, not obscure, not ambiguous.

PERSPICUOUSLY, pĕr-spĭk'kŭ-ŭs-lê. ad. Clearly, not obscurely.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, pĕr-spĭk'kŭ-ŭs-nĕs. Clearness without obscurity.

PERSPIRABLE, pĕr-spĭ'râ-bl. a. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; perspiring, emitting perspiration.

PERSPIRATION, pĕr-spĕ-râ'shŭn. s. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERSPIRATIVE, pĕr-spĭ'râ-tĭv. a. (512). Performing the act of perspiration.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

To PERSPIRE, pēr-spīre'. v. n. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to be excreted by the skin.

PERSUADABLE, pēr-swā'dā-bl. a. Such as may be persuaded.

To PERSUADE, pēr-swāde'. v. a. (331). To bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument or expostulation.—Persuasion seems rather applicable to the passions, and Argument to the reason; but this is not always observed. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

PERSUADER, pēr-swā'dūr. s. (98). One who influences by persuasion, an importunate adviser.

PERSUASIBLE, pēr-swā'zē-bl. a. (439). To be influenced by persuasion.

PERSUASIBLENESS, pēr-swā'zē-bl-nēs. s. (439). The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUASION, pēr-swā'zhŭn. s. The act of persuading, the act of influencing by expostulation, the act of gaining or attempting the passions: the state of being persuaded, opinion.

PERSUASIVE, pēr-swā'sĭv. a. (428). Having the power of persuading, having influence on the passions.

PERSUASIVELY, pēr-swā'sĭv-lē. ad. In such a manner as to persuade.

PERSUASIVENESS, pēr-swā'sĭv-nēs. s. Influence on the passions.

PERSUASORY, pēr-swā'sŭr-ē. a. (429) (512) (557). Having the power to persuade.

PERT, pērt. a. Brisk; smart; saucy.

To PERTAIN, pēr-tāne'. v. n. To belong; to relate to.

PERTINACIOUS, pēr-tē-nā'shŭs. a. Obstinate, stubborn; perversely resolute; resolute, constant, steady.

PERTINACIOUSLY, pēr-tē-nā'shŭs-lē. ad. Obstinately, stubbornly.

PERTINACITY, pēr-tē-nās'sē-tē. }
PERTINACIOUSNESS, pēr-tē-nā'shŭs-nēs. } s.
Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy.

PERTINACY, pēr'tē-nā-sē. s. Obstinacy, stubbornness, persistency; resolution; steadiness, constancy.

PERTINENCE, pēr'tē-nēnse. }
PERTINENCY, pēr'tē-nēn-sē. } s. Justness of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpose, appositeness.

PERTINENT, pēr'tē-nēnt. a. Related to the matter in hand, just to the purpose; apposite; relating, regarding, concerning.

PERTINENTLY, pēr'tē-nēnt-lē. ad. Appositely, to the purpose.

PERTINENTNESS, pēr'tē-nēnt-nēs. s. Appositeness.

PERTINGENT, pēr-tĭn'jĕnt. a. Reaching to, touching.

PERTLY, pērt'lē. ad. Briskly, smartly, saucily, petulantly.

PERTNESS, pērt'nēs. s. Brisk folly, sauciness, petulance; petty liveliness, sprightliness without force.

PERTRANSIENT, pēr-trăn'shē-ĕnt. a. Passing over.

To PERTURB, pēr-tŭrb'. }
To PERTURBATE, pēr-tŭr'bāte. } v. a.
To disquiet, to disturb; to disorder, to confuse.

PERTURBATION, pēr-tŭr-bā'shŭn. s. Disquiet of mind; restlessness of passions; disorder; cause of disquiet; commotion of passions.

PERTURBATOR, pēr-tŭr-bā'tŭr. s. (314). Raiser of commotions.

PERTUSION, pēr-tū'zhŭn. s. The act of piercing or punching; hole made by punching or piercing.

To PERVADE, pēr-vāde'. v. a. To pass through an aperture, to permeate; to pass through the whole extension.

PERVASION, pēr-vā-zhŭn. s. The act of pervading or passing through.

PERVERSE, pēr-vērse'. a. Distorted from the right; obstinate in the wrong, stubborn, untractable; petulant, vexatious.

PERVERSELY, pēr-vērs'lē. ad. Peevishly, vexatiously, spitefully, crossly.

PERVERSENESS, pēr-vērs'nēs. s. Petulance, peevishness, spiteful crossness.

PERVERSION, pēr-vēr'shŭn. s. The act of perverting, change to worse.

PERVERSITY, pēr-vēr'sē-tē. s. Perverseness, crossness.

To PERVERT, pēr-vērt'. v. a. To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

PERVERTER, pēr-vērt'ŭr. s. (98). One that changes any thing from good to bad, a corrupter; one who distorts any thing from the right purpose.

PERVERTIBLE, pēr-vērt'tē-bl. a. That may be easily perverted.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

PERVICACIOUS, pĕr-vé-kā'shŭs. a. Spitefully obstinate, peevishly contumacious; with spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSLY, pĕr-vé-kā'shŭs-lé. ad. With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS, pĕr-vé-kā'shŭs-nĕs. (292). } s.
PERVICACITY, pĕr-vé-kăs'sé-té. } s. Spiteful obstinacy.

PERVIOUS, pĕr'vé-ŭs. a. Admitting passage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating.

PERVIOUSNESS, pĕr'vé-ŭs-nĕs. s. Quality of admitting a passage.

PERUKE, pĕr'rūke. s. A cap of false hair, a periwig.

PERUKEMAKER, pĕr'rūke-mā-kŭr. s. A maker of perukes, a wigmaker.

PERUSAL, pé-rū'zăl. a. (88). The act of reading.

To PERUSE, pé-rūze'. v. a. To read; to observe, to examine.

PERUSER, pé-rū'zŭr. s. (98). A reader, examiner.

PEST, pĕst. s. Plague, pestilence; any thing mischievous or destructive.

To PESTER, pĕs'tŭr. v. a. (98). To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.

PESTERER, pĕs'tŭr-ŭr. s. (555). One that pesters or disturbs.

PESTEROUS, pĕs'tŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Encumbering, troublesome.

PESTHOUSE, pĕst'hŏuse. s. An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS, pĕs-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Destructive; pestilential, infectious.

PESTILENCE, pĕs'tĕ-lĕnse. s. Plague, pest, contagious distemper.

PESTILENT, pĕs-tĕ-lĕnt. a. Producing plagues, malignant; mischievous, destructive.

PESTILENTIAL, pĕs-tĕ-lĕn'shăl. a. Partaking of the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, infectious, contagious; mischievous, destructive.

PESTILENTLY, pĕs'tĕ-lĕnt-lé. ad. Mischievously, destructively.

PESTILLATION, pĕs-tĭl-lā'shŭn. s. The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

PESTLE, pĕs'tl. s. (472). An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

PET, pĕt. s. A slight passion, a slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

To PET, pĕt. v. a. To spoil by too much fondling.

PETAL, pĕ'tăl, or pē'tăl. s. Petal is a term in Botany, signifying those fine-coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower, as distinguished from the leaf of a plant.

☞ I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry, and join Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott, who make the *e* long. In all words of this form we ought to incline to this pronunciation, from its being so agreeable to analogy. Let it not be pretended that the *e* in the Latin *petalum* is short; so is the *a* in *labellum*, and the *i* in *libellus*, which yet in the English *label* and *libel* we pronounce long. But however right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive that, as in *Pedals*, the short sound is in more general use.—See PEDALS.

PETALOUS, pĕt'tă-lŭs. a. (503). Having Petals.

PETAR, pé-tăr'. } s.
PETARD, pé-tărd'. } s. A piece of ordnance resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier.

PETECHIAL, pé-tē'kĕ-ăl. a. (353). Pestilentially spotted.

PETER-WORT, pē'tŭr-wŭrt. s. A plant somewhat different from St. John's wort.

PETITION, pé-tĭsh'ŭn. s. Request, intreaty, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of a prayer.

To PETITION, pé-tĭsh'ŭn. v. a. To solicit, to supplicate.

PETITIONARILY, pé-tĭsh'ŭn-ā-ré-lé. ad. By way of begging the question.

PETITIONARY, pé-tĭsh'ŭn-ŭ-ré. a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.

PETITIONER, pé-tĭsh'ŭn-ŭr. s. (98). One who offers a petition.

PETITORY, pĕt'tĕ-tŭr-é. a. (512). Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

PETRE, pē'tĕr. s. (416). Nitre, saltpetre.

PETRESCENT, pé-trĕs'sĕnt. a. (510). Growing stone, becoming stone.

PETRIFACTION, pĕt-ré-făk'shŭn. s. The act of turning to stone, the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PETRIFACTIVE, pĕt-trē-fāk'tĭv. a. Having the power to form stone.

PETRIFICATION, pĕt-trē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

PETRIFICK, pē-trĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Having the power to change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pĕt'trē-fī. v. a. (183). To change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pĕt'trē-fī. v. n. To become stone.

PETROL, pē'trŏl. } s. A
PETROLIUM, pē-trō'lē-ŭm. } liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.

PETRONEL, pĕt'trō-nĕl. s. A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman.

PETTICOAT, pĕt'tē-kōte. s. The lower part of a woman's dress.

PETTIFOGGER, pĕt'tē-fŏg'gŭr. s. A petty small-rate lawyer.

PETTINESS, pĕt'tē-nĕs. s. Smallness, littleness, inconsiderableness, unimportance.

PETTISH, pĕt'tĭsh. a. Fretful, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, pĕt'tĭsh'nĕs. s. Fretfulness, peevishness.

PETTITOES, pĕt'tē-tōze. s. The feet of a sucking pig; feet, in contempt.

PETTO, pĕt'tō. ad. In Petto. *Italian.* The breast; figurative of privacy.

PETTY, pĕt'tē. a. Small, inconsiderable, little.

PETTYCOY, pĕt'tē-kōē. s. An herb.

PETULANCE, pĕt'tshŭ-lănse. } s.
PETULANCY, pĕt'tshŭ-lăn-sē. } Sauciness, peevishness, wantonness.

PETULENT, pĕt'tshŭ-lănt. a. (461). Saucy, perverse, wanton.

PETULANTLY, pĕt'tshŭ-lănt-lē. ad. With petulance, with saucy pertness.

PEW, pū. s. A seat enclosed in a church.

PEWET, pē'wĭt. s. (99). A water fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pū'tŭr. s. (98). A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and dishes in a house.

PEWTERER, pū'tŭr-ŭr. s. A smith who works in pewter.

PHÆNOMENON, fē-nŏm'ē-nŏn. s. This has sometimes Phænomena in the plural. An appearance in the works of nature.

PHALANX, fā'lănks, or făl'lănks. s. A troop of men closely embodied.

☞ The second manner of pronouncing this word is more general; but the first is more analogical. If, when we pronounce a Latin or Greek word of two syllables, having a single consonant between two vowels, we always make the first vowel long; it is very natural, when such a word is transplanted whole into our own language, to pronounce it in the same manner. That the quantity of the original has very little to do in this case, may be seen under the word DRAMA (544); and yet nothing but an absurd regard to this could have influenced the generality of speakers to pronounce this word with the first vowel short, contrary to the old genuine analogy of our own language, as Dr. Wallis calls it, and contrary to the manner in which we pronounce the word in the original; for though *local, favour,* and *labour,* have the first vowel short in the Latin *localis, favor,* and *labor,* we pronounce them both in Latin and English according to our own analogy, with the *o* and *a* long and open. The same may be observed of words from the Greek. In the word in question, therefore, the authority of Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Ash, who make the first vowel long, ought to outweigh that of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, who make it short.

PHANTASM, făn'tăzm. } s. Vain
PHANTASMA, făn-tăz'mă. } and airy appearance, something appearing only to imagination.

PHANTASTICAL, făn-tăs'tē-kăl. }
PHANTASTICK, făn-tăs'tĭk. (509). } See FANTASTICAL.

PHANTOM, făn'tŭm. s. (166). A spectre, an apparition; a fancied vision.

PHARISAICAL, făr-rē-sā'ē-kăl. a. Ritual, externally religious, from the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies.

PHARMACEUTICAL, făr-mă-sū'tē-kăl. (509). }
PHARMACEUTICK, făr-mă-sū'tĭk. } a. Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIST, făr-mă-kŏl'lō-jĭst. s. (518). A writer upon drugs.

PHARMACOLOGY, făr-mă-kŏl'lō-jē. s. The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOEIA, făr-mă-kō-pē'yă. s. A dispensatory, a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST, făr-mă-kŏp'pō-lĭst. s. An apothecary, one who sells medicines.

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—nó, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

PHARMACY, fär'mă-sė. s. The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

PHAROS, fā'rŏs. s. (544). A light-house, a watch-tower.

PHARYNGOTOMY, fär-ĭn-gŏt'tŏ-mė. s. The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHARYNX, fā'rĭnks. s. See PHALANX. The upper part of the gullet, below the larynx.

PHASIS, fā'sĭs. s. In the plural Phases. Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

PHEASANT, fĕz'zănt. s. A kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.

To PHEESE, fēze. v. a. To comb, to fleece, to carry. Obsolete.

PHENIX, fē'nĭks. s. The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

PHENOMENON, fė-nŏm'mė-nŏn. s. Appearance, visible quality; any thing that strikes by a new appearance.

PHIAL, fī'ăl. s. A small bottle.

PHILANTHROPY, fĭl-ăn'*th*rŏ-pė. s. (131). Love of mankind, good nature.

PHILIPPICK, fĭl-lĭp'pĭk. s. Any invective declamation.

PHILOLOGER, fė-lŏl'lŏ-jŭr. s. (131). One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critick.

PHILOLOGICAL, fĭl-ŏ-lŏd'jė-kăl. a. Critical, grammatical.

PHILOLOGIST, fė-lŏl'lŏ-jĭst. s. (131). A critick, a grammarian.

PHILOLOGY, fė-lŏl'lŏ-jė. s. (131) (518). Criticism, grammatical learning.

PHILOMEL, fĭl'lŏ-mĕl. } s. The
PHILOMELA, fĭl-lŏ-mē'lă. } nightingale.

PHILOMOT, fĭl'ŏ-mŏt. a. Coloured like a dead leaf.

PHILOSOPHER, fė-lŏs'sŏ-fŭr. s. (131). A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, fė-lŏs'sŏ-fŭrz-stōne'. s. A stone dreamed of by alchymists, which by its touch converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK, fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'fĭk. } a.
(425) (509).
PHILOSOPHICAL, fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'fė-kăl. }

Belonging to philosophy, suitable to a philosopher; skilful in philosophy; frugal, abstemious.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, fĭl-lŏ-zŏf'fė-kăl-ė. ad. In a philosophical manner, rationally, wisely.

☞ Mr. Sheridan seems very properly to have marked the *s* in this and the two preceding words as pronounced like *z*. For the reasons, see Principles, No. 425, 455.

To PHILOSOPHIZE, fė-lŏs'sŏ-fīze. v. a. To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY, fė-lŏs'sŏ-fė. s. Knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTER, fĭl'tŭr. s. (98). Something to cause love.

☞ This word ought rather to be written *Philtre*. See Principles, No. 416.

To PHILTER, fĭl'tŭr. v. a. To charm to love.

PHIZ, fĭz. s. The face. A low word.

PHLEBOTOMIST, flė-bŏt'tŏ-mĭst. s. One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

To PHLEBOTOMISE, flė-bŏt'tŏ-mize. v. a. To let blood.

PHLEBOTOMY, flė-bŏt'tŏ-mė. s. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM, flĕm. s. (389). The watery humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by coughing; water.

PHLEGMAGOGUES, flĕg'mă-gŏgz. s. (389). A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.—See PATHOGNOMONICK.

PHLEGMATICK, flĕg'mă-tĭk. a. (510). Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull, cold, frigid.

PHLEGMON, flĕg'mŏn. s. (166). An inflammation, a burning tumour.

PHLEGMONOUS, flĕg'mŏ-nŭs. a. Inflammatory, burning.

PHLEME, flĕme. s. An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGISTIC, flŏ-jĭs'tĭk. a. Having phlogiston.

PHLOGISTON, flŏ-jĭs'tŏn, or flŏ-gĭs'-ŏn. s. (560). A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

☞ Professors of every art think they add to its dignity, not only by deriving the

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

terms of it from the Greek, but by pronouncing these terms contrary to the analogy of our own language. For this reason our pronunciation becomes full of anomalies, and the professors of an art speak one language, and the rest of the world another. Those, therefore, who are not chymists, ought, in my opinion, to enter their protest against the irregular sound of the *g* in this and similar words. Pronouncing the *g* soft, would only hurt the pride of the professor; but pronouncing it hard, would hurt the genius of the language.—See HETEROGENEOUS.

PHOSPHOR, fŏs'fŭr. (166.) } s. The
PHOSPHORUS, fŏs'fō-rŭs. } morning star; a chymical substance which exposed to the air takes fire.

PHRASE, frāze. s. An idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to a language; an expression, a mode of speech.

To PHRASE, frāze. v. a. To style, to call, to term.

PHRASEOLOGY, frā-zē-ŏl'lō-jē. s. (518). Style, diction; a phrase book.

PHRENETICK, frē-nĕt'ĭk. a. Mad, inflamed in the brain, frantick.

☞ This word, as well as *Frenitis*, is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan with the accent on the first syllable; in which, though he is contrary to analogy, he is consistent. But Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Barclay, pronounce *Frenetick* with the accent on the first syllable, and *Phrenitis* with the accent on the second. That the penultimate accent is the true pronunciation in both can scarcely be doubted, if we consult analogy (509); and that it is most in use, may appear from the additional suffrages of Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, Entick, Bailey, and Fenning.

PHRENITIS, frē-nī'tĭs. s. (503). Madness; inflammation of the brain.

PHRENSY, frĕn'zē. s. Madness, frantickness.

PHYSICAL, fĭz'ē-kăl. a. (413). Wasting.

PHTHISICK, tĭz'zĭk. s. (413). A consumption.

PHTHISIS, thī'sĭs. s. (544). A consumption.

PHYLACTERY, fē-lăk'tĕr-ē. s. A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

PHYSICAL, fĭz'zē-kăl. a. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of healing; medicinal, helpful to health: resembling physick.

PHYSICALLY, fĭz'zē-kăl-lē. ad. According to nature, by natural operation, not morally.

PHYSICIAN, fē-zĭsh'ăn. s. One who professes the art of healing.

PHYSICK, fĭz'zĭk. s. The science of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phrase, a purge.

To PHYSICK, fĭz'zĭk. v. a. To purge, to treat with physick, to cure.

PHYSICOTHEOLOGY, fĭz-zē-kō-*thē*-ŏl'lō-jē. s. Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mŭr, or fĭz-ē-ŏg'nō-mŭr. } s.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mĭst. (518). } One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

☞ For the propriety of pronouncing the *s* in these words like *zh*, we need only appeal to analogy. *S* before a diphthong beginning with *i*, and having the accent before it, either primary or secondary, always goes into *zh*, as may be seen, Principles, No. 451. The secondary accent on the first syllable of these words gives a feebleness to the second, which occasions the aspiration of *s* as much as in *evasion*, *adhesion*, &c. where the *s* is preceded by the primary accent. It must, however, be acknowledged, that this is far from being the most general pronunciation.—See ECCLESIASTICK.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fĭzh-ē-ŏg'nō-mē. s. The art of discovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

☞ There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word, by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French. If this arises from ignorance of the common rules of spelling, it may be observed, that *g* is always pronounced before *n* when it is not in the same syllable; as *sig-nify*, *indig-nity*, &c; but if affectation be the cause of this errour, Dr. Young's *Love of Fame* will be the best cure for it.—See PATHOGNOMONICK.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fĭzh-ē-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl. a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'lō-jĭst. s. A writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fĭzh-ē-ŏl'lō-jē. s. (518). The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, pŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

PHYTIVOROUS, fi-tĭv'vŏ-rŭs. a. (518). That eats grass or any vegetable.

PHYTOGRAPHY, fi-tŏg'grâ-fē. s. (518). A description of plants.

PHYTOLOGY, fi-tŏl'lŏ-jē. s. (518). The doctrine of plants, botanical discourse.

PIACULAR, pi-âk'kū-lâr. (116). } a.
PIACULOUS, pi-âk'kū-lŭs. }
Expiatory, having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal, atrociously bad.

PIA-MATER, pi-â-mā'tŭr. s. (98). A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PIANET, pi'â-nĕt. s. A bird, the lesser wood-pecker; the magpie.

PIASTER, pi-ăs'tŭr. s. (132). An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.

PIAZZA, pē-ăz'zâ. s. (132). A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PICA, pi'kâ. s. Among printers, a particular size of their types or letter.

PICAROON, pik-kâ-rōōn'. s. A robber, a plunderer.

To PICK, pĭk. v. a. To cull, to choose; to take up, to gather; to separate from any thing useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by gathering off gradually any thing adhering; to pierce, to strike with a sharp instrument; to strike with bill or beak, to peck; to rub; to open a lock by a pointed instrument; To pick a hole in one's coat, a proverbial expression for one finding fault with another.

To PICK, pĭk. v. n. To eat slowly and by small morsels; to do any thing nicely and leisurely.

PICK, pĭk. s. A sharp-pointed iron tool.

PICKAPACK, pĭk'â-pâk. ad. In manner of a pack upon the back. A vulgar phrase.

PICKAXE, pĭk'âks. s. An axe not made to cut but pierce, an axe with a sharp point.

PICKBACK, pĭk'bâk. a. On the back.

PICKED, pĭk'kĕd. a. (366). Sharp, smart.

To PICKEER, pĭk-kēēr'. v. a. To pirate, to pillage, to rob; to make a flying skirmish.

PICKER, pĭk'kŭr. s. (98). One who picks or culls; a pickaxe, an instrument to pick with.

PICKEREL, pĭk'kŭr-ĕl. s. (99). A small pike.

PICKEREL-WEED, pĭk'kŭr-ĕl-wēēd. s. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKLE, pĭk'kl. s. (405). Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickle; condition, state.

To PICKLE, pĭk'kl. v. a. To preserve in pickle; to season or imbue highly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phrase.

PICKLEHERRING, pĭk-kl-hĕr'ring. s. A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

PICKLOCK, pĭk'lŏk. s. An instrument by which locks are opened; the person who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, pĭk'pŏk-ĭt. } s. A thief
PICKPURSE, pĭk'pŭrse. } who steals by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

PICKTOOTH, pĭk'tōō*th*. s. An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

PICKTHANK, pĭk'*th*ăngk. s. An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired.

PICT, pĭkt. s. A painted person.

PICTORIAL, pĭk-tō-rē-ăl. a. Produced by a painter.

PICTURE, pĭk'tshŭre. s. (461). A resemblance of persons or things in colours; the science of painting; the works of painters; any resemblance or representation.

To PICTURE, pĭk'tshŭre. v. a. To paint, to represent by painting; to represent.

PICTURESQUE, pĭk-tshū-rĕsk'. a. Expressed happily as in a picture.

To PIDDLE, pĭd'dl. v. n. (405). To pick at table, to feed squeamishly and without appetite; to trifle, to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER, pĭd'dl-ŭr. s. (98). One that eats squeamishly and without appetite.

PIE, pi. s. Any crust baked with something in it; a magpie, a particoloured bird; the old popish service book, so called from the rubrick.

PIEBALD, pi'bâld. s. Of various colours, diversified in colour.

PIECE, pēēse. s. A patch; a fragment; a part; a picture; a composition, performance; a single great gun; a hand gun; a coin, a single piece of money; in ridicule and contempt, as A piece of a law-

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

yer; A piece, to each; Of a piece with, like, of the same sort, united, the same with the rest.

To PIECE, pēese. v. a. To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; To piece out, to increase by addition.

To PIECE, pēese. v. n. To join, to coalesce, to be compacted.

PIECER, pēes'ŭr. s. (98). One that pieces.

PIECELESS, pēes'lĕs. a. Whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.

PIECEMEAL, pēes'mēle. ad. In pieces, in fragments.

PIECEMEAL, pēes'mēle. a. Single, separate, divided.

PIED, pīde. a. (283). Variegated, particoloured.

PIEDNESS, pīde'nĕs. s. Variegation, diversity of colour.

PIELED, pīl'd. a. Bald. Obsolete.

PIEPOWDER Court, pī'pŏŭ-dŭr. s.

☞ This word is derived from the French *pié* a foot, and *poudré*, dusty; q. d. Dusty-foot Court.—"A Court held in fairs, par-"ticularly at Bartholomew Fair in West "Smithfield, London, to do justice to buy-"ers and sellers, and to redress disorders "committed in them."—Such was the old derivation of this word; but the late Daines Barrington, and Blackstone after him, derive it with much more probability from *Pied Puldreaux*, a peddler.—*Mason's Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary.*

PIER, pēer. s. (275). The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

To PIERCE, pēerse, or pērse. v. n. To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the passions, to affect.

☞ What has been observed of the word *Pierce* is perfectly applicable to this word and its compounds.

To PIERCE, pēerse, or pērse. v. a. To make way by force; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to drive; to affect severely.

PIERCER, pēers'ŭr, or pērs'ŭr. s. An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.

PIERCINGLY, pēer'sing-lē, or pērs'ing-lē. ad. (410). Sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, pēer'sing-nĕs, or pērs'ing-nĕs. s. (275). Power of piercing.

PIETY, pī'ĕ-tē. s. Discharge of duty to God; duty to parents or those in superior relation.

PIG, pĭg. s. A young sow or boar; an oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, pĭg. v. n. To farrow, to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pĭd'jĭn. s. (259). A fowl well known.

PIGEONFOOT, pĭd'jĭn-fŭt. s. An herb.

PIGEONLIVERED, pĭd'jĭn-lĭv-ŭr'd. a. Mild, soft, gentle, timid.

PIGGIN, pĭg'gĭn. s. (382). A small vessel.

PIGHT, pīte. Old. pret. and part. pass. of Pitch. Pitched, placed, fixed, determined. Obsolete.

PIGMENT, pĭg'mĕnt. s. Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIGMY, pĭg'mē. s. A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PIGNORATION, pĭg-nō-rā'shŭn. s. The act of pledging.

PIGNUT, pĭg'nŭt. s. An earth nut.

PIGSNEY, pĭgz'nē. s. A word of endearment to a girl. Obsolete.

PIKE, pīke. s. A large fish of prey; a long lance used by the foot soldiers to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded; a fork used in husbandry; among Turners, two iron springs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

PIKED, pīk'kĕd. a. (366). Sharp, acuminated, ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pīke'măn. s. (88). A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pīke'stăf. s. The wooden frame of a pike.

PILASTER, pē-lăs'tŭr. s. (132). A square column sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILCHER, pĭltsh'ŭr. s. (98). A furred gown or case, any thing lined with fur, obsolete; a fish like a herring.

PILE, pīle. s. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make firm a foundation; a heap, an accumulation; any thing heaped together to be burned; an edifice, a building; a hair; hairy surface, nap; one side of a coin, the reverse of cross; in the plural, Piles, the hæmorrhoids.

To PILE, pīle. v. a. To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with something heaped.

PILEATED, pĭl'ē-ā-tĕd. a. (507). In the form of a cover or hat.

PILER, pīle'ŭr. s. (98). He who accumulates or heaps up.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To PILFER, pĭl'fŭr. v. a. To steal, to gain by petty robbery.

To PILFER, pĭl'fŭr. v. a. (98). To practise petty theft.

PILFERER, pĭl'fŭr-ŭr. s. One who steals petty things.

PILFERINGLY, pĭl'fŭr-ĭng-lé. ad. With petty larceny, filchingly.

PILFERY, pĭl'fŭr-é. s. Petty theft.

PILGRIM, pĭl'grĭm. s. A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To PILGRIM, pĭl'grĭm. v. n. To wander, to ramble.

PILGRIMAGE, pĭl'grĭm-ădje. s. (90). A long journey, travel, more usually a journey on account of devotion.

PILL, pĭl. s. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

To PILL, pĭl. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

To PILL, pĭl. v. a. For Peel, to strip off the bark.

To PILL, pĭl. v. n. To come off in flakes or scoriæ.

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, should be written *peel*. To strip off the bark or rind of any thing is universally so pronounced; but when it is written *pill*, it is impossible to pronounce it *peel*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, without making the eye contradict the ear too palpably. I am of opinion that the pronunciation ought to conform to the orthography.——See BOWL.

PILLAGE, pĭl'lĭdje. s. (90). Plunder, something got by plundering or pilling; the act of plundering.

To PILLAGE, pĭl'lĭdje. v. a. To plunder, to spoil.

PILLAGER, pĭl'lĭdje-ŭr. s. (98). A plunderer; a spoiler.

PILLAR, pĭl'lŭr. s. (88). A column; a supporter, a maintainer.

PILLARED, pĭl'lŭr'd. s. (359). Supported by columns; having the form of a column.

PILLION, pĭl'yŭn. s. (113). A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad, a low saddle.

PILLORY, pĭl'lŭr-é. s. (557). A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

To PILLORY, pĭl'lŭr-é. v. a. To punish with the pillory.

PILLOW, pĭl'lō. s. (327). A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

To PILLOW, pĭl'lō. v. a. To rest any thing on a pillow.

PILLOWBEER, pĭl'lō-bēre. } s. The
PILLOWCASE, pĭl'lō-kāse. } cover of a pillow.

PILOSITY, pé-lŏs'sé-té. s. (132). Hairiness.

PILOT, pĭ'lŭt. s. (166). He whose office is to steer the ship.

To PILOT, pĭ'lŭt. v. a. To steer, to direct in the course.

PILOTAGE, pĭ'lŭt-ădje. s. (90). Pilot's skill, knowledge of coasts; a pilot's hire.

PIMENTA, pé-mĕn'tă. s. A kind of spice called Jamaica pepper, allspice.

PIMP, pĭmp. s. One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander.

To PIMP, pĭmp. v. n. To provide gratifications for the lust of others, to pander.

PIMPERNEL, pĭm-pĕr'nĕl. s. A plant.

PIMPING, pĭmp'ĭng. a. (410). Little.

PIMPLE, pĭm'pl. s. (405). A small red pustule.

PIMPLED, pĭm'pl'd. a. (359). Having red pustules, full of pimples.

PIN, pĭn. s. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes; any thing inconsiderable or of little value; any thing driven to hold parts together, a peg, a bolt; any slender thing fixed in another body; that which locks the wheel to the axle; the pegs by which musicians stretch or relax their strings; a cylindrical roller made of wood.

To PIN, pĭn. v. a. To fasten with pins: to fasten, to make fast; to join, to fix; to shut up, to enclose, to confine.

PINCASE, pĭn'kāse. s. A case to keep pins in.

PINCERS, pĭn'sŭrz. s. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped which requires to be held hard.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced *pinchers*.

To PINCH, pĭnsh. v. a. To squeeze between the fingers or with the teeth; to hold hard with an instrument; to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid; to press between hard bodies; to gall, to fret; to gripe, to straiten; to distress, to pain; to press, to drive to difficulties.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

To Pinch, pĭnsh. v. n. (352). To act with force so as to be felt, to beat hard upon, to be puzzling: to spare, to be frugal.

Pinch, pĭnsh. s. A painful squeeze with the fingers; a small quantity of snuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppression, distress inflicted; difficulty, time of distress.

Pinchfist, pĭnsh'fĭst. } s. A
Pinchpenny, pĭnsh'pĕn-nē. } miser.

Pincushion, pĭn'kŭsh-ŭn. s. A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.—See Cushion.

Pindust, pĭn'dŭst. s. Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

Pine, pīne. s. A tree.

To Pine, pīne. v. n. To languish, to waste away with any kind of misery; to languish with desire.

To Pine, pīne. v. a. To wear out, to make to languish; to grieve for, to bemoan in silence.

Pineapple, pīne'ăp-pl. s. A plant.

Pineal, pĭn'nē-ăl. a. (507). Resembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.

Pinfeathered, pĭn'fĕTH-ŭr'd. (359). a. Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

Pinfold, pĭn'fōld. s. A place in which beasts are confined.

Pinguid, pĭng'gwĭd. a. (340). Fat, unctuous.

Pinhole, pĭn'hōle. s. A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

Pinion, pĭn'yŭn. s. (8) (113). The joint of the wing remotest from the body; Shakespeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing; wing; fetters for the hands.

To Pinion, pĭn'yŭn. v. a. To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle, to bind.

Pink, pĭngk. s. (408). A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind; an eye, commonly a small eye, as Pink-eyed; any thing supremely excellent: a colour used by painters; a kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship; a fish, the minnow.

To Pink, pĭngk. v. a. To work in eyelet holes, to pierce in small holes.

To Pink, pĭngk. v. n. To wink with the eyes.

Pinmaker, pĭn'māk-ŭr. s. He who makes pins.

Pinmoney, pĭn'mŭn-nē. s. A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges.—*Mason.*

Pinnace, pĭn'ăs. s. (91). A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Pinnacle, pĭn'nă-kl. s. (405). A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point.

Pinner, pĭn'nŭr. s. (98). The lappet of a head which flies loose.

Pint, pīnt. s. (105). Half a quart, in medicine twelve ounces, a liquid measure.

Pioneer, pī-ō-nēēr'. s. One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

Piony, pī'ŭn-ē. s. (116). A large flower.

Pious, pī'ŭs. a. (314). Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

Piously, pī'ŭs-lē. ad. In a pious manner, religiously.

Pip, pĭp. s. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the cards.

To Pip, pĭp. v. n. To chirp or cry as a bird. Little used.

Pipe, pīpe. s. Any long hollow body, a tube; a tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth; an instrument of hand musick; the organs of voice and respiration, as the wind-pipe; the key of the voice; an office of the exchequer; a liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

To Pipe, pīpe. v. n. To play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound.

Piper, pī'pŭr. s. (98). One who plays on the pipe.

Pipetree, pīpe'trēē. s. The lilac tree.

Piping, pīpe'ĭng. a. (410). Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

Pipkin, pĭp'kĭn. s. A small earthen boiler.

Pippin, pĭp'pĭn. s. A sharp apple.

Piquant, pē'kănt. a. (415). Pricking, stimulating; sharp, pungent, severe.

Piquancy, pē'kăn-sē. s. Sharpness, tartness.

Piquantly, pē'kănt-lē. ad. Sharply, tartly.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

PIQUE, pèèk. s. (415). An ill will, an offence taken, petty malevolence; point, nicety, punctilio.

To PIQUE, pèèk. v. a. (112). To touch with envy or virulency, to put into fret; to offend, to irritate; to value, to fix reputation as on a point.

To PIQUEER, pîk-kèèr'. v. a. See PICKEER.

PIQUEERER, pîk-kèèr'ûr. s. A robber, a plunderer.

PIQUET, pè-kèt'. s. (415). A game at cards.

PIRACY, pî'râ-sè. s.—See PRIVACY. The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

PIRATE, pî'rât. s. (91). A sea-robber; any robber, particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PIRATE, pî'rât. v. n. To rob by sea.

To PIRATE, pî'rât. v. a. To take by robbery.

PIRATICAL, pî-rât'tè-kâl. a. (152). Predatory, robbing, consisting in robbery.

PISCATION, pis-kâ'shûn. s. The act or practice of fishing.

PISCATORY, pîs'kâ-tûr-rè. a. (512). Relating to fishes.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

PISCES, pîs'sèz. s. The twelfth sign in the Zodiack, figured by two fishes.

PISCIVOROUS, pîs-sîv'vò-rûs. a. (518). Fisheating, living on fish.

PISH, pîsh. interject. A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH, pîsh. v. n. To express contempt.

PISMIRE, pîz'mire. s. (434). An ant; an emmet.

To PISS, pîs. v. n. To make water.

PISS, pis. s. Urine, animal water.

PISSABED, pîs'â-bèd. s. A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSBURNT, pîs'bûrnt. a. Stained with urine; having a colour as though stained with urine.

PISTACHIO, pîs-tâ'shò. s. The Pistachio is a dry fruit of oblong figure; Pistich nut.

PISTILLATION, pîs-tîl-lâ'shûn. s. The act of pounding in a mortar.

PISTOL, pîs'tûl. s. (165). A small handgun.

To PISTOL, pîs'tûl. v. a. To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, pîs-tôle'. s. A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PISTOLET, pîs-tò-lèt'. A little pistol.

PISTON, pîs'tûn. s. (166). The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused, an embolus.

PIT, pît. s. A hole in the ground; abyss, profundity; the grave; the area on which cocks fight; the middle part of the theatre; any hollow of the body, as the Pit of the stomach, the arm-pit; a dint made by the finger.

To PIT, pît. v. a. To sink in hollows.

PITAPAT, pît'â-pât. s. A flutter, a palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH, pîtsh. s. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated; any degree of elevation or height; state with respect to lowness or height; degree, rate.

To PITCH, pîtsh. v. a. To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong; to cast forward; To smear with pitch; to darken.

To PITCH, pîtsh. v. n. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pîtsh'ûr. s. (98). An earthen vessel, a water-pot; an instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, pîtsh'fôrk. s. A fork used in husbandry.

PITCHINESS, pîtsh'è-nês. s. Blackness, darkness.

PITCHY, pîtsh'è. a. Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.

PIT-COAL, pît'kôle. s. Fossile coal.

PIT-MAN, pît-mân. s. (88). He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pît'sâw. s. A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITEOUS, pîtsh'è-ûs. a. (263). Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compassionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITEOUSLY, pîtsh'è-ûs-lè. ad. In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pîtsh'è-ûs-nês. s. Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

PITFALL, pît'fâll. s. (406). A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

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(559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PITH, pĭth. s. (467). The marrow of the plant, the soft part in the midst of the wood; marrow; strength, force; energy, cogency, fulness of sentiment, closeness and vigour of thought and style; weight, moment, principal part; the quintescence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pĭth'ĕ-lē. ad. With strength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pĭth'ē-nĕs. s. Energy, strength.

PITHLESS, pĭth'lĕs. a. Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITHY, pĭth'ē. a. Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetick.

PITIABLE, pĭt'tē-â-bl. a. (405). Deserving pity.

☞ The diphthong *ia*, in this word, does not draw the preceding *t* to *tsh* as in *piteous*, and the reason seems to be the same as that which preserves the same letter pure in *Mightier*, *Weightier*, &c. that is, the termination *able*, though derived from the Latin, is often used in composition with pure English words, like the personal and comparative terminations *er*, *eth*, &c.; and therefore the general rule in English composition is adhered to, which is, that simples preserve their sound and accent, whatever terminations are annexed to them.

PITIFUL, pĭt'tē-fŭl. a. Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, despicable.

PITIFULLY, pĭt'tē-fŭl-ē. ad. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably.

PITIFULNESS, pĭt'tē-fŭl-nĕs. s. Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despicableness, contemptibleness.

PITILESS, pĭt'tē-lĕs. a. Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.

PITTANCE, pĭt'tânse. s. An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITUITARY, pē-tū'ē-tâ-rē. a. Conducting the phlegm.—*Mason.*

PITUITE, pĭt'tshū-īte. s. (155). Phlegm.

PITUITOUS, pē-tū'ē-tŭs. a. (152). Consisting of phlegm.

PITY, pĭt'tē. s. Compassion, sympathy, with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of Pity, a subject of pity or of grief.

To PITY, pĭt'tē. v. a. To compassionate misery, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

To PITY, pĭt'tē. v. n. To be compassionate.

PIVOT, pĭv'vŭt. s. A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, pĭks. s. A little chest or box in which the consecrated Host is kept.

PLACABLE, plâ'kâ-bl. a. (405). Willing or possible to be appeased.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, make the radical *a* in this word and its derivatives long, as I have done; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry make it short. Mr. Scott marks it both ways, but seems to give the short sound the preference by placing it first. This, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, it must be confessed, is the most analogical (535); but this word and its companion, *capable*, seem immoveably fixed on the long sound of the antepenultimate, though the *o* in the same situation in *docible* and *indocible* evidently inclines to the short sound.—See INCAPABLE, and INDOCIL.

PLACABILITY, plâ-kâ-bĭl'ē-tē. } s.
PLACABLENESS, plâ'kâ-bl-nĕs. } Willingness to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.

PLACARD, plâk-ârd'. } s. An edict, a
PLACART, plâk-ârt'. } declaration, a manifesto.

☞ Bailey places the accent on the first syllable of *placard*, and Fenning on the first of both these words: all our other orthoepists place the accent as I have done.

PLACE, plâse. s. Particular portion of space; locality, local relation; local existence; space in general; a seat, residence, mansion; passage in writing; state of being, validity; rank, order of priority; office, publick character or employment; room, way; ground, room.

To PLACE, plâse. v. a. To put in any place, rank, or condition: to fix, to settle, to establish.

PLACER, plâ'sŭr. s. (98). One that places.

PLACID, plâs'sĭd. a. Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.

PLACIDLY, plâs'sĭd-lē. ad. Mildly, gently.

PLACIT, plâs'ĭt. s. Decree, determination.

PLACKET, or PLAQUET, plâk'kĭt. s. (99). A petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, plâ'jâ-rĭzm. s. Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*thin*, THIS.

PLAGIARY, plā'jā-rē. s. A theft in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another; the crime of literary theft.

☞ Mr. Elphinston and some respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first vowel short, as if written *plăd-jary*; But Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Entick, mark it with the *a* long, as if written *playjary*: and to know which is the true pronunciation, we need only recur to analogy, which tells us, that every vowel, except *i*, having the accent, and being followed by a diphthong, is long.—See Principles, No. 505, 507.

PLAGUE, plāg. s. (337). Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; any thing troublesome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE, plāg. v. a. To trouble, to teaze, to vex, to harass, to torment, to afflict.

PLAGUILY, plā'gē-lē. ad. (560). Vexatiously, horridly.

PLAGUY, plā'gē. a. (345). Vexatious, troublesome.

PLAICE, plāse. s. (202). A flat fish.

PLAID, plăd. s. (204). A striped or variegated cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plāne. a. (202). Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; artless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

PLAIN, plāne. ad. Not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.

PLAIN, plāne. s. Level ground, open, flat; a field of battle.

To PLAIN, plāne. v. a. To level, to make even.

To PLAIN, plāne. v. n. To lament, to wail. Not used.

PLAINDEALING, plāne-dē'lĭng. a. Acting without art.

PLAINDEALING, plāne-dē'lĭng. s. (410). Management void of art.

PLAINLY, plāne'lē. ad. Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.

PLAINNESS, plāne'nĕs. s. Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.

PLAINT, plānt. s. Lamentation, complaint, lament; expression of sorrow.

PLAINTFUL, plānt'fŭl. a. Complaining, audibly sorrowful.

PLAINTIFF, plāne'tĭf. s. He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant.

☞ This word was universally, till of late years, pronounced with the first syllable like *plan*, as appears by its being adopted by Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, and Dr. Kenrick; but a laudable desire of reforming the language has restored the diphthong to its true sound; and the first syllable of this word like *plane*, is now the current pronunciation of all our courts of justice. Mr. Sheridan and Entick agree in this pronunciation.

PLAINTIFF, plāne'tĭf. a. Complaining. A word not in use, being now written plaintive.

PLAINTIVE, plāne'tĭv. a. Complaining, lamenting, expressive of sorrow.

PLAINWORK, plāne'wŭrk. s. Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAIT, plāte. s. (202). A fold, a double.

To PLAIT, plāte. v. a. To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must be carefully avoided.

PLAITER, plāte'ŭr. s. (98). One that plaits.

PLAN, plăn. s. A scheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN, plăn. v. a. To scheme, to form in design.

PLANE, plāne. s. A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

To PLANE, plāne. v. a. To level, to smooth from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, plāne'trēē. s. The name of a fine tall tree.

PLANET, plăn'ĭt. s. (99). One of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.

PLANETARY, plăn'nē-tăr-rē. a. Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plăn-nĕt'tē-kăl. a. Pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUCK, plăn'ĭt-strŭck. a. Blasted.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PLANISPHERE, plăn'nē-sfēre. s. A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plăngk. s. (408). A thick strong board.

To PLANK, plăngk. v. a. To cover or lay with planks.

PLANOCONICAL, plā-nō-kŏn'nē-kăl. a. Level on one side, and conical on the other.

PLANOCONVEX, plā-nō-kŏn'vĕks. a. Flat on the one side, and convex on the other.

PLANT, plănt. s. Any thing produced from seed, any vegetable production; a sapling.

☞ There is a coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt*. This pronunciation seems a remnant of that broad sound which was probably given to the *a* before two consonants in all words, but which has been gradually wearing away, and which is now, except in a few words, become a mark of vulgarity.——See Principles, No. 79.

To PLANT, plănt. v. a. To put into the ground in order to grow, to act, to generate; to place, to fix; to settle, to establish, as to Plant a colony; to fill or adorn with something planted, as he Planted the garden or the country; to direct properly, as to Plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE, plăn'tĭdje. s. (90). An herb.

PLANTAIN, plăn'tĭn. s. (202). An herb; a tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

PLANTAL, plăn'tăl. a. (88). Pertaining to plants.

PLANTATION, plăn-tā'shŭn. s. The act or practice of planting; the place planted; a colony; introduction, establishment.

PLANTED, plănt'ĕd. a. This word seems in Shakespeare to signify settled; well grounded.

PLANTER, plănt'ŭr. s. (98). One who sows, sets, or cultivates; one who cultivates grounds in the West-Indian colonies.

PLASH, plăsh. s. A small lake of water or puddle; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, plăsh. v. a. To interweave branches.

PLASHY, plăsh'ē. a. Watery, filled with puddles.

PLASM, plăzm. s. A mould, a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.

PLASTER, plăs'tŭr. s. (98). Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid; a glutinous or adhesive salve.

To PLASTER, plăs'tŭr. v. a. To overlay as with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER, plăs'tŭr-ŭr. s. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster; one who forms figures in plaster.

PLASTICK, plăs'tĭk. a. Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, plăs'trŭn. s. (99). A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

To PLAT, plăt. v. a. To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, plăt. s.—See PLOT. A small piece of ground.

PLATANE, plăt'tăn. s. The plane-tree.

PLATE, plāte. s. A piece of metal beat out into breadth; wrought silver; a small shallow vessel of metal or porcelain on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horses.

To PLATE, plāte. v. a. To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminæ or plates.

PLATEN, plăt'ĕn. s. (103). In printing, that flat part of the press by which the impression is made.

PLATFORM, plăt'fôrm. s. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, the ichnography; a place laid out after any model; a level place before a fortification; a scheme, a plan.

PLATONIC, plā-tŏn'ĭk. a. A *Platonic* lover, is one who professes great purity in love.

PLATONIST, plāt'ō-nĭst. s. One who adopts the sentiments of Plato.

PLATOON, plā-tōōn'. s. A small square body of musketeers.

☞ Corrupted from *Peloton*, French.—See ENCORE.

PLATTER, plăt'tŭr. s. (91). A large dish, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plâw'dĭt. s. (213). Applause.

PLAUSIBILITY, plâw-zē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Speciousness, superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, plâw'zē-bl. a. Such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking, specious, popular.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

PLAUSIBLENESS, plâw'zė-bl-nės. s. Speciousness, show of right.

PLAUSIBLY, plâw'zė-blė. ad. With fair show, speciously.

PLAUSIVE, plâw'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Applauding; plausible. Not used in this last sense.

To PLAY, plâ. v. n. (220). To sport, to frolick, to do something not as a task, but for pleasure; to toy, to act with levity; to trifle; to do something fanciful; to practise sarcastic merriment; to practise illusion; to game, to contend at some game; to touch a musical instrument; to operate, to act, used of any thing in motion; to wanton, to move irregularly; to represent a character; to act in any certain character.

To PLAY, plâ. v. a. To put in action or motion, as he Played his cannon; to use an instrument of musick; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically, to act, perform.

PLAY, plâ. s. Action not imposed, not work; amusement, sport; a drama, a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; game, practice of gaming, contest at a game: practice in any contest; action, employment, office; manner of acting; act of touching an instrument; In play, in jest, not in earnest; room for motion; liberty of acting, swing.

PLAYBOOK, plâ'bŏŏk. s. Book of dramatick compositions.

PLAYDAY, plâ'dâ. s. Day exempt from tasks or work.

PLAYDEBT, plâ'dĕt. s. Debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYER, plâ'ŭr. s. (98). One who plays; an idler, a lazy person; actor of dramatick scenes; a mimick; one who touches a musical instrument; one who acts in any certain manner, not in earnest, but in play.

PLAYFELLOW, plâ'fĕl-lō. s. Companion in amusement.

PLAYFUL, plâ'fŭl. a. Sportive.

PLAYGAME, plâ'gâme. s. Play of children.

PLAYHOUSE, plâ'hŏŭse. s. House where dramatick performances are represented.

PLAYSOME, plâ'sŭm. a. Wanton.

PLAYSOMENESS, plâ'sŭm-nės. s. Wantonness, levity.

PLAYTHING, plâ'*th*ĭng. s. A toy.

PLAYWRIGHT, plâ'rite. s. A maker of plays.

PLEA, plė. s. (227). The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuse.

To PLEACH, plėtsh. v. a. (227). To bend, to interweave. Not in use.

To PLEAD, plėde. v. n. (227). To argue before a court of justice; to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against, to reason with another; to be offered as a plea; to admit or deny a charge of guilt.

To PLEAD, plėde. v. a. To defend, to discuss; to alledge in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEADABLE, plė'dâ-bl. a. Capable to be alledged in plea.

PLEADER, plė'dŭr. s. (98). One who argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against.

PLEADING, plė'dĭng. s. (410). Act or form of pleading.

PLEASANCE, plė'zânse. s. (234). Gayety, pleasantry. Obsolete.

PLEASANT, plėz'zânt. a. (234). Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use.

PLEASANTLY, plėz'zânt-lė. ad. In such a manner as to give delight; gaily, in good humour; lively, ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, plėz'zânt-nės. s. Delightfulness, state of being pleasant; gayety, cheerfulness, merriment.

PLEASANTRY, plėz'zân-trė. s. Gayety, merriment; sprightly, lively talk.

To PLEASE, plėze. v. a. (227). To delight, to gratify, to humour; to satisfy, to content; to obtain favour from; to be pleased, to like, a word of ceremony.

To PLEASE, plėze'. v. n. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to choose; to condescend, to comply.

PLEASINGLY, plė'zĭng-lė. ad. In such a manner as to give delight.

PLEASURABLE, plėzh'ŭr-â-bl. a. Delightful, full of pleasure.

PLEASURE, plėzh'ŭre. s. (234) (450). Delight, gratification of the mind or senses; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To PLEASURE, plėzh'ŭre. v. a. To please, to gratify.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'yăn. s. (113). One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'yăn. a. Popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower rank; vulgar, low, common.

PLEDGE, plĕdje. s. A gage, any thing given by way of warrant or security, a pawn; a surety, a bail, an hostage.

To PLEDGE, plĕdje. v. a. To put in pawn, to give as security; to secure by a pledge; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, plĕd'jĭt. s. (99). A small mass of lint.

PLEIADS, plē'yădz. } s. A north-
PLEIADES, plē'yă-dēz. } ern constellation.

☞ I have preferred those orthöepists who mark these words as I have done, to Mr. Sheridan, who makes the first syllable like the verb to *ply*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott and Perry, the only orthöepists from whom we can know the sound of the diphthong *ei*, give it as I have done; and Johnson, by placing the accent after the *e*, seems to have done the same: but the sound we invariably give to these vowels in *Pleiades*, is a sufficient proof of English analogy; and that pronouncing them like *e*, is an affectation of adhering to the Greek, from which *Pleiades* is derived.—See *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*, under the word.

PLENARILY, plē'nă-rē-lē. ad. Fully, completely.

PLENARY, plē'nă-rē, or plĕ'nă-rē. Full, complete.

☞ Some very respectable speakers make the vowel *e*, in the first syllable of this word, long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *a* in *Granary*. Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Entick, adopt the second pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, the first: nor do I see any reason why the *e* should not be short in this word as well as in *plenitude*, in which all our orthöepists, except Buchanan, pronounce the *e* as in *plenty*.

PLENARINESS, plē'nă-rē-nĕs. s. Fulness, completeness.

PLENILUNARY, plē-nē-lū'nă-rē. a. Relating to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENCE, plē-nĭp'pō-tĕnse. s. Fullness of power.

PLENIPOTENT, plē-nĭp'pō-tĕnt. a. Invested with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plĕn-nē-pō-tĕn'-shă-rē. s. A negociator invested with full power.

PLENIST, plē'nĭst. s. (544). One that holds all space to be full of matter.

PLENITUDE, plĕn'nē-tūde. s. Fulness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulness, plethory; exuberance, abundance, completeness.

PLENTEOUS, plĕn'tshē-ŭs. a. (263). Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

PLENTEOUSLY, plĕn'tshē-ŭs-lē. ad. Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.

PLENTEOUSNESS, plĕn'tshē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Abundance, fertility.

PLENTIFUL, plĕn'tē-fŭl. a. Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, plĕn'tē-fŭl-ē. ad. Copiously, abundantly.

PLENTIFULNESS, plĕn'tē-fŭl-nĕs. s. The state of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

PLENTY, plĕn'tē. s. Abundance, such a quantity as is more than enough; fruitfulness, exuberance; it is used, I think, barbarously for plentiful; a state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

PLEONASM, plē'ō-năzm. s. A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLETHORA, plĕth'ō-rā. s. (468). The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

☞ All our orthöepists, except a Dictionary of Terms in Medicine, place the accent on the first syllable of this word, notwithstanding the Greek and Latin *o* are long. This probably arose from the anglicised word *Plethory*, where the accent is very properly antepenultimate.—See Principles, No. 503.

PLETHORETICK, plĕth-ō-rĕt'ĭk. }
PLETHORICK, plē-thŏr'ĭk. (509). } a. Having a full habit.

PLETHORY, plĕth'ō-rē. s. (503). Fulness of habit.

PLEVIN, plĕv'vĭn. s. In law, a warrant or assurance.

PLEURISY, plū'rē-sē. s. An inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITICAL, plū-rĭt'tē-kăl. }
PLEURITICK, plū-rĭt'tĭk. (509). } a. Diseased with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

PLIABLE, plī'ă-bl. a. (405). Easy to be bent, flexible; flexible of disposition, easy to be persuaded.

PLIABLENESS, plī'ă-bl-nĕs. s. Flexibility, easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind.

PLIANCY, plī'ăn-sē. s. Easiness to be bent.

PLIANT, plī'ănt. a. Bending, flexile; limber; easy to take a form; easily persuaded.

PLIANTNESS, plī'ănt-nĕs. s. Flexibility, toughness.

PLICATURE, plīk'kă-tūre. } s.
PLICATION, plē-kā'shŭn. (132). } s. Fold, double.

PLIERS, plī'ŭrz. s. (98). An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGHT, plite. v. a. To pledge, to give as surety; to braid, to weave. In this last sense, obsolete.

PLIGHT, plite. s. (393). Condition, state; good case; pledge, gage; a fold, a plait. Not used in this last sense.

PLINTH, plin*th*. s. In Architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

To PLOD, plŏd. v. n. To toil, to drudge, to travel; to travel laboriously; to study closely and dully.

PLODDER, plŏd'dŭr. s. (98). A dull, heavy, laborious man.

PLOT, plŏt. s. A small extent of ground; a conspiracy, a secret design formed against another; an intrigue, an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; stratagem, secret combination to any ill end; contrivance, deep reach of thought.

To PLOT, plŏt. v. n. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority; to contrive, to scheme.

To PLOT, plŏt. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to describe according to ichnography.

PLOTTER, plŏt'tŭr. s. (98). Conspirator; contriver.

PLOVER, plŭv'vŭr. s. (165). A lapwing.

PLOUGH, plŏŭ. s. (313) (390). The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

To PLOUGH, plŏŭ. v. n. To turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

To PLOUGH, plŏŭ. v. a. To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to furrow, to divide; to tear.

PLOUGHBOY, plŏŭ'bŏé. s. A boy that follows the plough, a coarse ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plŏŭ'ŭr. s. (98). One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOUGHLAND, plŏŭ'lănd. s. A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plŏŭ'măn. s. (88). One that attends or uses the plough; a gross ignorant rustick; a strong laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, plŏŭ'shāre. s. The part of the plough that is *perpendicular* to the coulter.

To PLUCK, plŭk. v. a. To pull with nimbleness or force, to snatch, to pull, to draw, to force on or off, to force up or down; to strip off feathers; To pluck up a heart or spirit, a proverbial expression for taking up or resuming courage.

PLUCK, plŭk. s. A pull, a draw, a single act of plucking; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plŭk'kŭr. s. (98). One that plucks.

PLUG, plŭg. s. A stopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, plŭg. v. a. To stop with a plug.

PLUM, plŭm. s. A fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Sometimes improperly written *plumb*.

PLUMAGE, plū'mĭdje. s. (90). Feathers, suit of feathers.

PLUMB, plŭm. s. (347). A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, plŭm. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

☞ This word, says Dr. Johnson, is sometimes ignorantly pronounced *plump*.

To PLUMB, plŭm. v. a. To sound, to search by a line with a weight at its end; to regulate any work by the plummet.

PLUMBER, plŭm'mŭr. s. (98). One who works upon lead. Commonly written Plummer.

PLUMBERY, plŭm'mŭr-ē. s. Works of lead, manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plŭm'kāke'. s. Cake made with raisins.

PLUME, plūme. s. Feather of birds; feather worn as an ornament; pride, towering mien; token of honour, prize of contest; Plume is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the trunk.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fâll, fât;—mé, mět;—pīne, pĭn;—

To PLUME, plūme. v. a. To pick and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers; to strip, to pill; to place as a plume; to adorn with plumes; To plume one's self upon, to be proud of.

PLUMEALUM, plūme-ăl'ŭm. s. A kind of asbestos.

PLUMIGEROUS, plū-mĭd'jĕr-ŭs. s. Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMIPEDE, plū'mē-pēde. s. A fowl that has feathers on the foot.—See MILLEPEDES.

PLUMMET, plŭm'mĭt. s. (99). A weight of lead hung at a string by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

PLUMOSITY, plū-mŏs'sē-tē. s. The state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS, plū'mŭs. a. (314). Feathery, resembling feathers.

PLUMP, plŭmp. a. Somewhat fat, sleek, full and smooth.

PLUMP, plŭmp. s. A knot, a tuft, a cluster, a number joined in one mass. Little used.

☞ This word, says Mr. Mason, is now corrupted to *Clump*, and is one of those words that the vulgar continue to speak right, and for which they are laughed at by politer corrupters of language.

To PLUMP, plŭmp. v. a. To fatten, to swell, to make large.

To PLUMP, plŭmp. v. n. To fall like a stone into the water; to be swollen.

PLUMP, plŭmp. ad. With a sudden fall.—See PLUMB.

PLUMPER, plŭmp'ŭr. s. (98). Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUMPNESS, plŭmp'nĕs. s. Fulness, disposition towards fulness.

PLUMPORRIDGE, plŭm-pŏr'rĭdje. s. Porridge with plums.

PLUMPUDDING, plŭm-pŭd'dĭng. (410). s. Pudding made with plums.

PLUMPY, plŭmp'ē. a. Plump, fat.

PLUMY, plū'mē. a. Feathered, covered with feathers.

To PLUNDER, plŭn'dŭr. v. a. (98). To pillage, to rob in a hostile way, to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, plŭn'dŭr. s. Pillage, spoils gotten in war.

PLUNDERER, plŭn'dŭr-ŭr. s. Hostile pillager, spoiler; a thief, a robber.

To PLUNGE, plŭnje. v. a. (74). To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress; to force in suddenly.

To PLUNGE, plŭnje. v. n. To sink suddenly into water, to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, plŭnje. s. Act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty, strait, distress.

PLUNGER, plŭn'jŭr. s. (98). One that plunges, a diver.

PLURAL, plū'răl. a. Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, plū'răl-ĭst. s. One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, plū-răl'ē-tē. s. The state of being or having a greater number; a number more than one; more cure of souls than one; the greater number, the majority.

PLURALLY, plū'răl-ē. ad. In a sense implying more than one.

PLUSH, plŭsh. s. A kind of villious or shaggy cloth, shag.

PLUVIAL, plū'vē-ăl. } a. Rainy, relating to rain.
PLUVIOUS, plū'vē-ŭs. }

To PLY, plī. v. a. To work on any thing closely and importunately; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work; to practise diligently; to solicit importunely.

To PLY, plī. v. n. To work, to offer service; to go in haste; to busy one's self; to bend.

PLY, plī. s. Bend, turn, bias; plait, fold.

PLYERS, plī'ŭrz. s. (98). See PLIERS.

PNEUMATICAL, nū-măt'tē-kăl. }
PNEUMATICK, nū-măt'tĭk. (509). } a. Moved by wind, relative to wind; consisting of spirit or wind.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in these words, as I apprehend it is contrary to analogy, and the best usage, to pronounce the initial *p*. *G* and *k* before *n* are always silent, as in *gnomon*, *knave*, &c. *B* is not heard in *bdellium*, nor *p* in *psalm*, *ptisan*, &c. and till some good reasons are offered for pronouncing it in the words in question, I must join with Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, who have sunk it as I have done.

PNEUMATICKS, nū-măt'tĭks. s. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified or

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gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nû-mâ-tŏl'lŏ-jè. s. The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH, pŏtsh. v. a. (352). To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.

To POACH, pŏtsh. v. n. To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, pŏtsh'ûr. s. (98). One who steals game.

POCK, pŏk. s. A pustule raised by the small pox.

POCKET, pŏk'kĭt. s. (88). The small bag inserted into clothes.

To POCKET, pŏk'kĭt. v. a. To put in the pocket; To pocket up, a proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely; to pass by an affront so as to say nothing of it.

POCKET-BOOK, pŏk'kĭt-bŏŏk. s. A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

POCKET-GLASS, pŏk'kĭt-glâs. s. Portable looking-glass.

POCKHOLE, pŏk'hŏle. s. Pit or scar made by the small pox.

POCKINESS, pŏk'kè-nĕs. s. The state of being pocky.

POCKY, pŏk'kè. a. Infected with the pox.

POCULENT, pŏk'kû-lĕnt. a. Fit for drink.

POD, pŏd. s. The capsule of legumes, the case of seeds.

PODAGRICAL, pŏ-dâg'grè-kâl. a. Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.

PODGE, pŏdje. s. A puddle, a plash.

POEM, pŏ'ĕm. s. (99). The work of a poet, a metrical composition.

POESY, pŏ'ĕ-sè. s. The art of writing poems; poem, metrical compositions, poetry; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced as two words.

POET, pŏ'ĕt. s. (99). An inventor, an author of fiction, a writer of poems, one who writes in measure.

POETASTER, pŏ-ĕ-tâs'tûr. s. A vile petty poet.

POETESS, pŏ'ĕt-tĕs. s. A she poet.

POETICAL, pŏ-ĕt'tè-kâl. } a. Expressed in poetry, pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry.
POETICK, pŏ-ĕt'tĭk. (509). }

POETICALLY, pŏ-ĕt'tè-kâl-lè. ad. With the qualities of poetry, by the fiction of poetry.

POETRY, pŏ'ĕ-trè. s. Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, pŏĕ'nân-sè. s. (387). The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, asperity.

POIGNANT, pŏĕ'nânt. a. (387). Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.

POINT, pŏint. s. (299). The sharp end of any instrument; a string with a tag; headland, promontory; a sting of an epigram; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time, a moment; a small space; space; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or space, critical moment, exact place; degree, state; note of distinction in writing, a stop; a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, division by marks into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other place, as at tables the ace or sise Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided; particular place to which any thing is directed; respect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required; particular instance, example; a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or white mark; a Point of war, a certain measure beat on the drum.

To POINT, pŏint. v. a. To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to show as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT, pŏint. v. n. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen; to show.

POINTED, pŏint'ĕd. a. Sharp, having a sharp point or pick; epigrammatical, abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, pŏint'ĕd-lè. ad. In a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, pŏint'ĕd-nĕs. s. Sharpness, pickedness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POINTEL, pŏint'ĕl. s. Any thing on a point.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

POINTER, pŏĭnt'ŭr. s. (98). Any thing that points; a dog that points out game to sportsmen.

POINTINGSTOCK, pŏĭnt'ĭng-stŏk. s. Something made the object of ridicule.

POINTLESS, pŏĭnt'lĕs. a. Blunt, not sharp, obtuse.

POISON, pŏĕ'z'n. s. (170) (299). That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses, venom.

To POISON, pŏĕ'z'n. v. a. To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.

POISON-TREE, pŏĕ'z'n-trēē. s. A plant.

POISONER, pŏĕ'z'n-ŭr. s. (98). One who poisons; a corrupter.

POISONOUS, pŏĕ'z'n-ŭs. a. Venomous, having the qualities of poison.

POISONOUSLY, pŏĕ'z'n-ŭs-lē. ad. Venomously.

POISONOUSNESS, pŏĕ'z'n-ŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being poisonous, venomousness.

POITREL, pŏĕ'trĕl. s. (299). Armour for the breast of a horse; a graving tool.

POISE, pŏĕze. s. (299). Balance, equipoise, equilibrium; a regulating power.

To POISE, pŏĕze. v. a. To balance, to hold or place in equiponderance; to be equiponderant to; to weigh; to oppress with weight.

POKE, pōke. s. A pocket, a small bag.

To POKE, pōke. v. a. To feel in the dark, to search any thing with a long instrument.

POKER, pō'kŭr. s. (98). The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

POLAR, pō'lăr. a. (88). Found near the pole, lying near the pole, issuing from the pole.

POLARITY, pō-lăr'ĕ-tē. s. Tendency to the pole.

POLARY, pō'lăr-ē. a. Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.

POLE, pōle. s. The extremity of the axis of the earth, either of the points on which the world turns; a long staff; a tall piece of timber erected; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; an instrument of measuring.

To POLE, pōle. v. a. To furnish with poles.

POLEAXE, pōle'ăks. s. An axe fixed to a long pole.

POLECAT, pōle'kăt. s. The fitchew, a stinking animal.

POLEMICAL, pō-lĕm'mē-kăl. } s.
POLEMICK, pō-lĕm'mĭk. (509). }
Controversial, disputative.

☞ The *o* in these words is under the same predicament as that in *Obedience*, which see.

POLEMICK, pō-lĕm'mĭk. s. Disputant, controvertist.

POLESTAR, pōle'stăr. s. A star near the pole by which navigators compute their northern latitude, cynosure, lodestar; any guide or director.

POLICE, pō-lēēs'. s. (112). The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

POLICED, pō'lēēst'. a. (359). Regulated, formed into a regular course of administration.

POLICY, pŏl'lē-sē. s. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers; art, prudence, management of affairs, stratagem; a warrant for money in the publick funds.

To POLISH, pŏl'lĭsh. v. a. To smooth, to brighten by attrition, to gloss; to make elegant of manners.

To POLISH, pŏl'lĭsh. v. n. To answer to the act of polishing, to receive a gloss.

POLISH, pŏl'lĭsh. s. (544). Artificial gloss, brightness given by attrition; elegance of manners.

POLISHABLE, pŏl'lĭsh-ă-bl. a. Capable of being polished.

POLISHER, pŏl'lĭsh-ŭr. s. (98). The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

POLITE, pō-līte'. a. (170). Glossy, smooth—in this case only technically used; elegant of manners.

POLITELY, pō-līte'lē. ad. With elegance of manners, genteelly.

POLITENESS, pō-līte'nĕs. s. Elegance of manners, gentility, good breeding.

POLITESSE, pō-lē-tĕs'. s. *French.* Used ludicrously for politeness.—*Mason.*

POLITICAL, pō-lĭt'tē-kăl. a. (170). Relating to politicks, relating to the administration of publick affairs; cunning, skilful.

POLITICALLY, pō-lĭt'tē-kăl-ē. ad. With relation to publick administration; artfully, politically,

POLITICIAN, pŏl-lē-tĭsh'ăn. s. One versed in the arts of government, one skilled in politicks; a man of artifice, one of deep contrivance.

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Politick, pŏl'lė-tĭk. a. Political, civil; prudent, versed in affairs; artful, cunning.

Politickly, pŏl'lė-tĭk-lė. ad. Artfully, cunningly.

Politicks, pŏl'lė-tĭks. s. The science of government, the art or practice of administering publick affairs.

Polity, pŏl'lė-tė. s. A form of government, civil constitution.

Poll, pŏll. s. (406). The head; a catalogue or list of voters at an election; a register of heads; a fish called generally a chub; a chevin.

To Poll, pŏll. v. n. To lop the top of trees; to pull off hair from the head, to clip short, to shear; to mow, to crop; to plunder, to strip, to pill; to take a list or register of persons; to insert into a number as a voter.

Pollard, pŏl'lărd. s. (88). A tree lopped; the chub fish.

Pollen, pŏl'lĭn. s. (99). A fine powder commonly understood by the word farina, as also a sort of fine bran.

Poller, pŏl'lŭr. s. (98). Robber, pillager, plunderer; he who votes or polls.

Pollevil, pŏl-ė'v'l. s. Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's pole or nape of the neck.

Pollock, pŏl'lŭk. s. (166). A kind of fish.

To Pollute, pŏl-lūte'. v. a. To make unclean, in a religious sense; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt by mixtures of ill.

Pollutedness, pŏl-lū'tĕd-nĕs. s. Defilement, the state of being polluted.

Polluter, pŏl-lū'tŭr. s. (98). Defiler, corrupter.

Pollution, pŏl-lū'shŭn. s. The act of defiling; the state of being defiled, defilement.

Poltron, pŏl-trōōn'. s. A coward, a scoundrel.

☞ This is one of those half French half English words that shows at once our desire to imitate the nasal vowel, and our incapacity to do it properly.——See ENCORE.

Poly, pō'lė. s. An herb.

Polyacoustick, pŏ-lė-ă-kōō'stĭk. s. Any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

☞ The reason why the *o*, though under the secondary accent, in the first syllable of this and the three following words, is long, is because two vowels succeed it in the following syllables.——See Principles, No. 534.

Polyanthos, pŏ-lė-ăn'*th*ŭs. s. A plant bearing many flowers.

Polyedron, pŏ-lė-ė'drŏn. s. A solid figure with many sides.

Polyedrical, pŏl-ė-ĕd'drė-kăl. } a.
Polyedrous, pŏ-lė-ė'drŭs. (514). } Having many sides.

Polygamist, pŏ-lĭg'gă-mĭst. s. One who holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

Polygamy, pŏ-lĭg'gă-mė. s. (518). Plurality of wives.

Polyglot, pŏl'lė-glŏt. a. Having many languages.

Polygon, pŏl'lė-gŏn. s. (166). A figure of many angles.

Polygonal, pŏ-lĭg'gŏ-năl. a. Having many angles.

Polygram, pŏl'lė-grăm. s. A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

Polygraphy, pŏ-lĭg'gră-fė. s. The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.

Polyhedron, pŏl-ė-hė'drŏn. s. Any thing with many sides.

Polylogy, pŏ'lĭl'lŏ-jė. s. (513). Talkativeness.

Polymathy, pŏ-lĭm'mă-*th*ė. s. (518). The knowledge of many arts and sciences, also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

Polypetalous, pŏl-lė-pĕt'tăl-ŭs. a. Having many petals.

Polyphonism, pŏ-lĭf'fŏ-nĭzm. s. Multiplicity of sound.

Polypody, pŏ-lĭp'ŏ-dė. s. A plant.

Polypous, pŏl'lė-pŭs. a. (514). Having the nature of a Polypus, having feet or roots.

Polypus, pŏl'lė-pŭs. s. Polypus signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries; an animal with many feet; a creature considered by some naturalists as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking of both their natures.

Polyscope, pŏl'lė-skōpe. s. A multiplying glass.

Polyspermous, pŏl-lė-spĕr'mŭs. a. Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flow-

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er, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSYLLABICAL, pŏl-lē-sĭl-lăb'bē-kăl. a. Having many syllables.

POLYSYLLABLE, pŏl'lē-sĭl-lă-bl. s. A word of many syllables.

POLYTHEISM, pŏl'lē-*thē*-ĭzm. s. The doctrine of plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIST, pŏl'lē-*thē*-ĭst. s. One that holds plurality of gods.

POMACEOUS, pō-mā'shŭs. a. (357). Consisting of apples.

POMADE, pō-mād'. s. A fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, pō-măn'dŭr. s. (98). A sweet ball, a perfumed ball of powder.

POMATUM, pō-mā'tŭm. s. An ointment.

POMEGRANATE, pŭm-grăn'năt. s. (90). The tree; the fruit.

POMEROY, pŭm'roé.
POMEROYAL, pŭm-roé'ăl. } s. A sort of apple.

POMIFEROUS, pō-mĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind.

POMMEL, pŭm'mĭl. s. (99). A round ball or knob; the knot that balances the blade of the sword; the protuberant part of the saddle before.

To POMMEL, pŭm'mĭl. v. a. To beat black and blue, to bruise, to punch.

POMP, pŏmp. s. Splendour, pride; a procession of splendour and ostentation.

POMPHOLYX, pŏm'fō-lĭks. s. Pompholyx is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and of the covers of the large crucibles.

POMPION, pŭm'pē-ŭn. s. (165). A pumpkin.

POMPOSITY, pŏm-pŏs'ē-tē. s. An affectation of pompousness.

☞ Though this word is not to be found in Johnson or Sheridan, it has been adopted by some of our other Lexicographers, and so frequently occurs in conversation as to deserve a place in the language.

POMPOUS, pŏm'pŭs. a. (314). Splendid, magnificent, grand.

POMPOUSLY, pŏm'pŭs-lē. ad. Magnificently, splendidly.

POMPOUSNESS, pŏm'pŭs-nĕs. s. Magnificence, splendour, showiness, ostentatiousness.

POND, pŏnd. s. A small pool or lake of water, a bason, water not running or emitting any stream.

To PONDER, pŏn'dŭr. v. a. (98). To weigh mentally, to consider, to attend.

To PONDER, pŏn'dŭr. v. n. To think, to muse.

PONDERABLE, pŏn'dŭr-ă-bl. a. Capable to be weighed, mensurable by scales.

PONDERAL, pŏn'dŭr-ăl. a. Estimated by weight, distinguished from numeral.

PONDERATION, pŏn-dŭr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of weighing.

PONDERER, pŏn'dŭr-ŭr. s. He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pŏn-dŭr-ŏs'sē-tē. s. Weight, gravity, heaviness.

PONDEROUS, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.

PONDEROUSLY, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pŏn'dŭr-ŭs-nĕs. s. Heaviness, weight, gravity.

PONDWEED, pŏnd'wēēd. s. A plant.

PONENT, pō'nĕnt. a. Western.—See LEVANT.

PONIARD, pŏn'yărd. s. (113) (272). A dagger, a short stabbing weapon.

To PONIARD, pŏn'yărd. v. a. To stab with a poniard.

PONTAGE, pŏn'tĭdje. s. (90). Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PONTIFF, pŏn'tĭf. s. A priest, a high priest; the Pope.

PONTIFICAL, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăl. a. Belonging to a high priest; popish; splendid, magnificent; bridge-building: in this sense it is used by Milton only.

PONTIFICAL, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăl. s. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

PONTIFICALLY, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăl-ē. ad. In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pŏn-tĭf'fē-kăt. s. (90). Papacy, popedom.

PONTIFICE, pŏn'tē-fĭs. s. (142). Bridge-work, edifice of a bridge. Little used.

PONTIFICIAL, pŏn-tē-fĭsh'ăl. a. Relating to Pontiffs or Popes.—*Mason.*

PONTON, pŏn-tōōn'. s. A floating bridge, or invention to pass over water.—See POLTRON and ENCORE.

PONY, pō'nē. s. A small horse.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

POOL, pōōl. s. (306). A lake of standingwater.

POOP, pōōp. s. (306). The hindermost part of the ship.

POOR, pōōr. a. (306). Indigent, oppressed with want; trifling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneasy; depressed, low; a word of tenderness, dear; a word of slight contempt, wretched; not good, not fit for any purpose; the Poor, those who are in the lowest rank of the community, those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; barren, dry, as a poor soil; lean, emaciated, as a poor horse; without spirit, flaccid.

POORLY, pōōr'lé. ad. Without wealth; with little success; meanly, without spirit; without dignity.

POORJOHN, pōōr-jŏn'. s. A sort of fish.

POORNESS, pōōr'nĕs. s. Poverty, indigence, want; meanness, lowness, want of dignity; sterility, barenness.

POORSPIRITED, pōōr-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd. a. Mean, cowardly.

POORSPIRITEDNESS, pōōr-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. s. Meanness, cowardice.

POP, pŏp. s. A small smart quick sound.

☞ Undoubtedly derived from the noise caused by the sudden expulsion of some small body.

To POP, pŏp. v. n. To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion.

To POP, pŏp. v. a. To put out or in suddenly, slily, or unexpectedly; to shift.

POPE, pōpe. s. The bishop of Rome; a small fish, by some called a ruffe.

POPEDOM, pōpe'dŭm. s. (166). Papacy, papal dignity.

POPERY, pō'pŭr-é. s. (555). A name given by Protestants to the religion of the Church of Rome.

POPESEYE, pōps'ĭ. s. The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POPGUN, pŏp'gŭn. s. A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

POPINJAY, pŏp'pĭn-jā. s. A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop.

POPISH, pō'pĭsh. a. An epithet of contempt for what is taught by the Pope; relative to what is called Popery.

POPISHLY, pō'pĭsh-lé. ad. In a popish manner.

POPLAR, pŏp'lăr. s. (88). A tree.

POPPY, pŏp'pé. s. A soporiferous plant.

POPULACE, pŏp'pū-lās. s. (91). The vulgar, the multitude.

POPULACY, pŏp'pū-lā-sé. s. The common people, the multitude. Little used.

POPULAR, pŏp'pū-lăr. a. (88). Vulgar, plebeian; suitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleasing to the people; studious of the favour of the people; prevailing or raging among the populace, as a popular distemper.

POPULARITY, pŏp-pū-lăr'ĕ-té. s. Graciousness among the people, state of being favoured by the people; representation suited to vulgar conception; in this sense little used.

POPULARLY, pŏp'pū-lăr-lé. ad. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

To POPULATE, pŏp'pū-lāte. v. n. To breed people.

POPULATION, pŏp-pū-lā'shŭn. s. The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

POPULOUS, pŏp'pū-lŭs. a. (314). Full of people, numerously inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, pŏp'pū-lŭs-lé. ad. With much people.

POPULOUSNESS, pŏp'pū-lŭs-nĕs. s. The state of abounding with people.

PORCELAIN, pŏr'sĕ-lăne. s. China, china-ware.

PORCH, pŏrtsh. s. (352). A roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

PORCUPINE, pŏr'kū-pine. s. (149). A kind of large hedge-hog.

PORE, pōre. s. Spiracle of the skin, passage of perspiration; any narrow spiracle or passage.

To PORE, pōre. v. n. To look with great intenseness and care.

PORELIND, pōre'blind. a. Near-sighted, short-sighted. Commonly written and always pronounced *purblind*.

PORINESS, pō'rē-nĕs. s. Fulness of pores.

PORK, pŏrk. s. Swine's flesh.

PORKER, pŏrk'ŭr. s. A hog, a pig.

PORKEATER, pŏrk'ē-tŭr. s. One who feeds on pork.

PORKET, pŏrk'ĭt. s. (99). A young hog.

PORKLING, pŏrk'lĭng. s. (410). A young pig.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

POROSITY, pō-rŏs'sē-tē. s. Quality of having pores.

POROUS, pō'rŭs. a. (314). Having small spiracles or passages.

POROUSNESS, pō'rŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of having pores.

PORPHYRE, pŏr'fŭr. } s. Marble of
PORPHYRY, pŏr'fŭr-ē. } a particular kind.

PORPOISE, } pŏr'pŭs. } s. The sea-
PORPUS, } hog.

PORRACEOUS, pŏr-rā'shŭs. a. Greenish.

PORRECTION, pŏr-rĕk'shŭn. s. The act of reaching forth.

PORRET, pŏr'rĭt. s. (99). A scallion.

PORRIDGE, pŏr'rĭdje. s. Food made by boiling meat and other ingredients in water.

PORRIDGEPOT, pŏr'rĭdje-pŏt. s. The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PORRINGER, pŏr'rĭn-jŭr. s. A vessel in which broth is eaten. It seems in Shakespeare's time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress.

PORT, pŏrt. s. A harbour, a safe station for ships; a gate, *Shew all thy praises within the ports of the daughter of Sion:* the aperture in a ship at which the gun is put out; carriage, air, mien; the name of the wine of Oporto in Portugal.

PORTABLE, pŏr'tā-bl. a. (405). Manageable by the hand; such as may be borne along with one; such as is transported or carried from one place to another; sufferable, supportable.

PORTABLENESS, pŏr'tā-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, pŏrt'ĭdje. s. (90). The price of carriage; port-hele.

PORTAL, pŏr'tăl. s. (88). The gate, the arch under which the gate opens.

PORTANSE, pŏr'tănse. Air, mien; demeanour. Obsolete.

PORTASS, pŏr'tăs. s. A breviary, a prayer-book. Obsolete.

PORTCULLIS, pŏrt-kŭl'lĭs. s. A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

To PORTCULLIS, pŏrt-kŭl'lĭs. v. a. To bar, to shut up.

PORTED, pŏrt'ĕd. a. Borne in a certain or regular order.

To PORTEND, pŏr-tĕnd'. v. a. To foretoken, to foreshow as omens.

PORTENSION, pŏr-tĕn'shŭn. s. The act of foretokening.

PORTENT, pŏr-tĕnt'. s. Omen of ill, prodigy foretokening misery.

PORTENTOUS, pŏr-tĕn'tŭs. a. Monstrous, prodigious, foretokening ill.

PORTER, pŏr'tŭr. s. (98). One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messages; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of strong beer.

PORTERAGE, pŏr'tŭr-ĭdje. s. (90). Money paid for carriage.

PORT-FOLIO, pŏrt-fō'lē-ō. s. An empty binding of the size of a large book to keep loose paper in.—*Mason.*

PORTICO, pŏr'tē-kō. s. A covered walk, a piazza.

PORTION, pŏr'shŭn. s. A part; a part assigned, an allotment, a dividend; part of an inheritance given to a child, a fortune; a wife's fortune.

To PORTION, pŏr'shŭn. v. a. To divide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, pŏr'shŭn-ŭr. s. (98). One that divides.

PORTLINESS, pŏrt'lē-nĕs. s. Dignity of mien, grandeur of demeanour.

PORTLY, pŏrt'lē. a. Grand of mien; bulky, swelling.

PORTMAN, pŏrt'măn. s. (88). An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports in England.

PORTMANTEAU, pŏrt-măn'tō. s. A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

PORTRAIT, pŏr'trāte. s. (90). A picture drawn after the life.

PORTRAITURE, pŏr'trā-tūre. s. Picture, painted resemblance.

To PORTRAY, pŏr-trā'. v. a. (492). To paint, to describe by picture; to adorn with pictures.

PORTRESS, pŏr'trĕs. s. A female guardian of a gate.

PORY, pō'rē. a. Full of pores.

To POSE, pōze. v. a. To puzzle, to gravel, to put to a stand or stop.

POSER, pō'zŭr. s. (98). One that asketh questions to try capacities, an examiner.

POSITED, pŏz'zĭt-ĕd. a. Placed; ranged.

POSITION, pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. State of being placed, situation; principle laid down; advancement of any principle; in Grammar, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

POSITIONAL, pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl. a. Respecting position.

POSITIVE, pŏz'zĕ-tĭv. a. (157). Not negative, real, absolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain, assured.

POSITIVELY, pŏz'zĕ-tĭv-lĕ. ad. Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in strong terms.

POSITIVENESS, pŏz'zĕ-tĭv-nĕs. s. Actualness, not mere negation; peremptoriness, confidence.

POSSE, pŏs'sĕ. s. An armed power, consisting of the populace.

To POSSESS, pŏz-zĕs'. v. a. (170). To have as an owner, to be master of; to enjoy, or occupy actually; to seize, to obtain; to have power over, as an unclean spirit; to effect by intestine power.

☞ The *o* in the first syllable of *possess*, and its compounds, is exactly under the same predicament as the same letter in *occasion, obedience*, &c.—which see.

POSSESSION, pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn. s. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

POSSESSIVE, pŏz-zĕs'sĭv. a. Having possession.

POSSESSORY, pŏz'zĕs-sŭr-ĕ. a. Having possession.

☞ For the same reason that I have placed the accent on the first syllable of *Dimissory*, I have placed it on the first syllable of this word; our language seems to prefer deriving it from the Latin *possessorius*, to forming it from our own word *possess*: and when this is the case, the accent is generally on the first syllable, because the secondary accent was on that syllable in the English pronunciation of the Latin word. See ACADEMY.—Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan give this word the same accentuation as I have done; but most of our other orthoëpists accent the second syllable.

POSSESSOR, pŏz-zĕs'ŭr. s. (166). Owner, master, proprietor.

POSSET, pŏs'sĭt. s. (99). Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

POSSIBILITY, pŏs-sĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. The power of being in any manner, the state of being possible.

POSSIBLE, pŏs'sĕ-bl. a. (405). Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

POSSIBLY, pŏs'sĕ-blĕ. ad. By any power really existing; perhaps, without absurdity.

POST, pŏst. s. A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times; quick course or manner of travelling; situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office; a piece of timber set erect.

To POST, pŏst. v. n. To travel with speed.

To POST, pŏst. v. a. To fix opprobriously on posts; to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically, to transcribe from one book into another; to delay, obsolete.

POSTAGE, pŏst'ĭdje. s. (90). Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

POSTBOY, pŏst'bŏĕ. s. Courier, boy that rides post.

To POSTDATE, pŏst'dāte. v. a. To date later than the real time.

POSTDILUVIAN, pŏst-dĕ-lū'vĕ-ăn. s. One that lived since the flood.

POSTER, pŏst'ŭr. s. (98). A courier, one that travels hastily.

POSTERIOR, pŏs-tē'rĕ-ŭr. a. Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

POSTERIORS, pŏs-tē'rĕ-ŭrz. s. (166). The hinder parts.

POSTERIORITY, pŏs-tē-rĕ-ŏr'ĕ-tē. s. The state of being after, opposite to Priority.

POSTERITY, pŏs-tĕr'ĕ-tē. s. Succeeding generations, descendants.

POSTERN, pŏs'tĕrn. s. A small gate, a little door.

POSTEXISTENCE, pŏst-ĕg-zĭs'tĕnse. s. Future existence.

POSTHASTE, pŏst-hāste'. s. Haste like that of a courier.

POSTHORSE, pŏst'hŏrse. s. A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

POSTHOUSE, pŏst'hŏŭse. s. Post-office, house where letters are taken and dispatched.

POSTHUMOUS, pŏst'hū-mŭs. a. Done, had, or published after one's death.

POSTIL, pŏs'tĭl. s. Gloss, marginal notes.

To POSTIL, pŏs'tĭl. v. a. To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTILLER, pŏs'tĭl-ŭr. s. One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

POSTILLION, pŏs-tĭl'yŭn. s. (113). One who guides the first pair of a set o

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

six horses in a coach; one who guides a post-chaise.

POSTMASTER, pōst'mās-tŭr. s. One who has the charge of a publick conveyance of letters.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL, pōst'mās-tŭr-jĕn'ĕr-ăl. s. He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN, pōst-mē-rĭd'ē-ăn. a. Being in the afternoon.—See MERIDIAN.

POSTOFFICE, pōst'ŏf-fĭs. s. Office where letters are delivered to the post, a posthouse.

To POSTPONE, pōst-pōne'. v. a. To put off, to delay; to set in value below something else.

POSTSCRIPT, pōst'skrĭpt. s. The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

POSTULANT, pŏs'tshŭ-lānt. s. A candidate.—*Mason.*

To POSTULATE, pŏs'tshŭ-lāte. v. a. To beg or assume without proof.

POSTULATE, pŏs'tshŭ-lāt. s. (90). Position supposed or assumed without proof.

POSTULATION, pŏs-tshŭ-lā'shŭn. s. The act of supposing without proof, gratuitous assumption.

POSTULATORY, pŏs'tshŭ-lā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Assuming without proof; assumed without proof.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK.

POSTULATUM, pŏs-tshŭ-lā'tŭm. s. (503). Position assumed without proof.

☞ This is a Latin word which forms its plural sometimes like its original *Postulata*, and sometimes as in English *Postulatums*: the former is the most eligible, if we are discoursing logically; and the latter, if we are speaking less methodically.

POSTURE, pŏs'tshūre. s. (463). Place, situation; voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other; state, disposition.

To POSTURE, pŏs'tshūre. v. a. To put in any particular place or disposition.

POSTUREMASTER, pŏs'tshūr-mās-tŭr. s. One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

POSY, pō'zē. s. A bunch of flowers; a motto on a ring.

POT, pŏt. s. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire; vessel to hold liquids; vessel made of earth; a pewter vessel or mug holding a quart or pint of beer; To go to pot, to be destroyed or devoured.

To POT, pŏt. v. a. To preserve seasoned meat in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.

POTABLE, pō'tâ-bl. a. (405). Such as may be drank, drinkable.

POTABLENESS, pō'tâ-bl-nĕs. s. Drinkableness.

POTARGO, pō-târ'gō. s. A West-Indian pickle.

POTASH, pŏt'ăsh. s. Potash is an impure fixed alcaline salt, made by burning from vegetables.

POTATION, pō-tā'shŭn. s. A Drinking bout, draught.

POTATO, pō-tā'tō. An esculent root.

POTBELLIED, pŏt'bĕl-lĭd, a. (283). Having a swollen paunch.

POTBELLY, pŏt'bĕl-lē. s. A swelling paunch.

To POTCH, pŏtsh. v. a. To poach, to boil slightly.

☞ This word is more commonly and better written POACH.

POTCOMPANION, pŏt'kŭm-păn'yŭn. s. A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carousals.

POTENCY, pō'tĕn-sē. s. Power, influence; efficacy, strength.

POTENT, pō'tĕnt. a. Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

POTENTATE, pō'tĕn-tāte. s. (90). Monarch, prince, sovereign.

POTENTIAL, pō-tĕn'shăl. a. Existing in possibility, not in act; having the effect without the external actual property; efficacious, powerful; in Grammar, Potential is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY, pō-tĕn-shē-ăl'ē-tē. s. (542). Possibility, not actuality.

POTENTIALLY, pō-tĕn'shăl-ē. ad. In power of possibility, not in act or possitively; in efficacy, not in actuality.

POTENTLY, pō'tĕnt-lē. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

POTENTNESS, pō'tĕnt-nĕs. s. Powerfulness, might, power.

POTGUN, pŏt'gŭn. s. (By mistake or corruption used for POPGUN.—*Johnson*). A gun which makes a small smart noise.

POTHANGER, pŏt'hăng-ŭr. s. Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, pŏth'ē-kā-rē. s. (470). One who compounds and sells medicines.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

☞ This contraction of *Apothecary* is allowable in nothing but in Comick Poetry:

"So modern '*pothecaries* taught the art
"By doctors' bills to play the doctor's part;
"Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
"Prescribe, apply, and call their masters
"fools." *Pope's Essay on Crit.*

The other contraction, as if written *Potecary*, is almost too vulgar to deserve notice.

POTHER, pŭTH'ŭr. s. (165) (469). Bustle, tumult, flutter.

To POTHER, pŭTH'ŭr. v. a. To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

POTHERB, pŏt'ĕrb. s. (394). An herb fit for the pot.

POTHOOK, pŏt'hŏŏk. s. Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with, also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.

POTION, pō'shŭn. s. A draught, commonly a physical draught.

POTLID, pŏt'lĭd. s. Cover of a pot.

POTTAGE, pŏt'tĭdje. s. (90). Any thing boiled or decocted for food.

POTTER, pŏt'tŭr. s. A maker of earthen vessels.

POTTERN-ORE, pŏt'tĕrn-ōre. s. Which serves the potters to glaze their earthen vessels.

POTTING, pŏt'tĭng. part. a. (410). Drinking.

POTTLE, pŏt'tl. s. (405). Liquid measure containing four pints.

POTVALIANT, pŏt-văl'yănt. a. Heated with courage by strong drink.

POUCH, pŏŭtsh. s. (313). A small bag, a pocket; applied ludicrously to a big belly or a paunch.

POVERTY, pŏv'vŭr-tē. s. Indigence, necessity; meanness, defect.

POULT, pōlt. s. (318). A young chicken, particularly of a turkey.

☞ This word is corrupted by the great as well as the small vulgar, into *pout*, rhyming with *out*.—See ASPARAGUS and CUCUMBER.

POULTERER, pōl'tŭr-ŭr. s. One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

POULTICE, pōl'tĭs. s. (142). A cataplasm, a soft mollifying application.

To POULTICE, pōl'tĭs. v. a. (142). To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

POULTRY, pōl'trē. s. Domestick fowls.

POUNCE, pŏŭnse. s. (313). The claw or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of gum sandarach.

To POUNCE, pŏŭnse. v. a. To pierce, to perforate; to pour, to sprinkle through small perforations; to seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED, pŏŭnst. s. (359). Furnished with claws or talons.

POUNCETBOX, pŏŭn'sĭt-bŏks. s. A small box perforated.

POUND, pŏŭnd. s. (313). A certain weight, consisting in Troy weight of twelve, in Averdupoise of sixteen ounces; the sum of twenty shillings; a pinfold, an enclosure, a prison in which beasts are enclosed.

To POUND, pŏŭnd. v. a. To beat, to grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprison, as in a pound.

POUNDAGE, pŏŭnd'ĭdje. s. (90). A certain sum deducted from a pound; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, pŏŭnd'ŭr. s. (98). The name of a heavy large pear; any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds, as a Ten-pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight; a pestle.

To POUR, pōur. v. a. (316). To let some liquid out of a vessel or into some place or receptacle; to emit, to give vent to, to send forth, to let out, to send in a continued course.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce this word as I have done; Mr. Nares alone pronounces it *pore*.

To POUR, pōur. v. n. To flow rapidly; to rush tumultuously.

POURER, pōur'ŭr. s. (98). One that pours.—See Principles, No. 316.

POUT, pŏŭt. s. (313). A kind of fish, a cod-fish; a kind of bird; a chick of a turkey.

To POUT, pŏŭt. v. n. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips; to gape, to hang prominent.

POWDER, pŏŭ'dŭr. s. (98) (322). Dust, any body committed; gunpowder; sweet dust for the hair.

To POWDER, pŏŭ'dŭr. v. a. To reduce to dust, to comminute, to pound small; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt, to sprinkle with salt.

POWDERBOX, pŏŭ'dŭr-bŏks. s. A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

POWDERHORN, pŏŭ'dŭr-hŏrn. s. A horn-case in which powder is kept for guns.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

POWDERMILL, pŏŭ'dŭr-mĭl. s. The mill in which the ingredients for gun-powder are ground and mingled.

POWDER-ROOM, pŏŭ'dŭr-rōōm. s. The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDER-CHESTS, pŏŭ'dŭr-tshĕsts. s. Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

POWDERING-TUB, pŏŭ'dŭr-ĭng-tŭb. s. The vessel in which meat is salted; the place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

POWDERY, pŏŭ'dŭr-ē. s. Dusty, friable.

POWER, pŏŭ'ŭr. s. (98) (322). Command, authority, dominion, influence; ability, force, reach; the moving force of an engine; faculty of the mind; sovereign, potentate; one invested with dominion; divinity; host, army, military force.

POWERFUL, pŏŭ'ŭr-fŭl. a. Invested with command or authority, potent; forcible, mighty; efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pŏŭ'ŭr-fŭl-ē. ad. Potently, mightily; efficaciously, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pŏŭ'ŭr-fŭl-nĕs. s. Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pŏŭ'ŭr-lĕs. a. Weak, impotent.

POX, pŏks. s. Pustules, efflorescencies; the venereal disease.

To POZE, pōze. v. a. To puzzle.—See POSE and APPOSE.

PRACTICABILITY, prăk'tē-kă-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Practicableness, a possibility of being performed.—See IMPRACTICABILITY.

PRACTICABLE, prăk'tē-kă-bl. a. Performable, feasible, capable to be practised; assailable, fit to be assailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prăk'tē-kă-bl-nĕs. s. Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prăk'tē-kă-blē. ad. In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prăk'tē-kăl. a. Relating to action, not merely speculative.

PRACTICALLY, prăk'tē-kăl-lē. ad. In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prăk'tē-kăl-nĕs. s. The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, prăk'tĭs. s. (142). The habit of doing any thing; use, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance distinguished from theory; method or art of doing any thing; medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession; wicked stratagem, bad artifice. In this last sense not now in use.

PRACTICK, prăk-tĭk. a. Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

To PRACTISE, prăk'tĭs. v. a. (499). To do habitually; to do, not merely to profess, as To practise law or physick; to use in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRACTISE, prăk'tĭs. v. n. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed; to transact, to negotiate secretly; to use bad arts or stratagems; to use medical methods; to exercise any profession.

PRACTISANT, prăk'tĭz-ănt. s. An agent. Not in use.

PRACTISER, prăk'tĭs-ŭr. s. (98). One that practises any thing, one that does any thing habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ŭr. s. One who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCOGNITA, prē-kŏg'nē-tă. s. (92). Things previously known in order to understand something else.

PRAGMATICK, prăg-măt'ĭk. (509).
PRAGMATICAL, prăg-măt'tē-kăl. a. Meddling, impertinently busy, assuming business without invitation.

PRAGMATICALLY, prăg-măt'tē-kăl-ē. ad. Meddlingly, impertinently.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prăg-măt'tē-kăl-nĕs. s. The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE, prāze. s. (202). Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reason of praise.

To PRAISE, prāze. v. a. To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worship.

PRAISEFUL, prāze'fŭl. a. Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, prā'zŭr. s. (98). One who praises, an applauder, a commender.

PRAISEWORTHY, prāze'wŭr-thē. a. Commendable, deserving praise.

PRAM, prăme. A flat-bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, prănse. v. n. (78) (79). To spring and bound in high mettle; to ride gallantly and ostentatiously; to move in a warlike or showy manner.

To PRANK, prăngk. v. a. To decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRANK, prăngk. s. (408). A frolick, a wild flight, a ludicrous trick, a wicked act,

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—öil;—pöund;—*th*in, THIS.

To PRATE, práte. v. n. To talk carelessly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRATE, práte. s. Tattle, slight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, prá'tůr. s. (98). An idle talker, a chatterer.

PRATINGLY, prá'tĭng-lé. ad. (410). With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

To PRATTLE, prát'tl. v. n. (405). To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PRATTLE, prát'tl. s. Empty talk, trifling loquacity.

PRATTLER, prát'lůr. s. (98). A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PRAVITY, práv'é-té. s. Corruption, badness, maliguity.

PRAWN, práwn. s. A small crustaceous fish like a shrimp, but larger.

To PRAY, prá. v. n. To make petitions to Heaven; to entreat, to ask submissively; I pray, or Pray, singly, is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

To PRAY, prá. v. a. To supplicate, to implore, to address with petitions; to ask for as a supplicant; to entreat in ceremony or form.

PRAYER, prá'ůr. s. (98). Petition to Heaven; entreaty, submissive importunity.

PRAYERBOOK, prá'ůr-bŏŏk. s. Book of publick or private devotions.

To PREACH, prétsh. v. n. (227). To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

To PREACH, prétsh. v. a. To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publickly, to teach with earnestness.

PREACHER, prétsh'ůr. s. (98). One who discourses publickly upon religious subjects; one who is apt to harangue tediously in discourse.

PREACHMENT, prétsh'mĕnt. s. A sermon or other discourse mentioned in contempt.

PREAMBLE, pré'ăm-bl. s. (405). Something previous, introduction, preface.

PREANTEPENULTIMATE, prè-ăn-tè-pè-nůl'tè-mate. a. The fourth syllable from the last.

PREAPPREHENSION, prè-ăp-prè-hĕn-shůn. s. Preconception.

PREBEND, prĕb'ĕnd. s. A stipend granted in cathedral churches; sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

PREBENDAL, prè-bĕn'dăl. a. Appertaining to a prebend.—*Mason.*

PREBENDARY, prĕb'ĕn-dĕr-é. s. (512). A stipendiary of a cathedral.

PRECARIOUS, prè-ká'rè-ůs. a. Dependent, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy.

PRECARIOUSLY, prè-ká'rè-ůs-lé. ad. Uncertainly, by dependance, dependently.

PRECARIOUSNESS, prè-ká'rè-ůs-nĕs. Uncertainty, dependance on others.

PRECAUTION, prè-káw'shůn. s. Preservative caution, preventive measures.

To PRECAUTION, prè-káw'shůn. v. a. To warn beforehand.

PRECEDANEOUS, prĕs-é-dá'né-ůs. a. Previous, antecedent.

To PRECEDE, prè-sēde'. v. a. To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE, prè-sē'dĕnse. } s. The
PRECEDENCY, prè-sē'dĕn-sé. } act or state of going before, priority; something going before, something past; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

PRECEDENT, prè-sē'dĕnt. a. Former, going before.

PRECEDENT, prĕs'sé-dĕnt. s. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times, any thing done before of the same kind.

PRECEDENTLY, prè-sē'dĕnt-lé. ad. Beforehand.

PRECENTOR, prè-sĕn'tůr. s. (166). He that leads the choir.

PRECEPT, prē'sĕpt. s. (532). A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *e* in the first syllable of this word long; Dr. Kenrick alone makes it short.

PRECEPTIAL, prè-sĕp'shăl. a. Consisting of precepts.

PRECEPTIVE, prè-sĕp'tĭv. a. (157). Containing precepts, giving precepts.

PRECEPTOR, prè-sĕp'tůr. s. (166). A teacher, a tutor.

PRECEPTORY, prĕs'ĕp-tŏ-rè. s. See RECEPTORY.—A seminary of instruction.—*Mason.*

PRECESSION, prè-sĕsh'ůn. s. The act of going before.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

PRECINCT, prē-sĭngkt'. s. Outward limit, boundary.

PRECIOSITY, prē-shē-ŏs'ē-tē. s. (554). Value, preciousness; any thing of high price.

PRECIOUS, prĕsh'ŭs. a. (357). Valuable, bearing of great worth; costly, of great price, as a precious stone.

PRECIOUSLY, prĕsh'ŭs-lē. ad. Valuably, to a great price.

PRECIOUSNESS, prĕsh'ŭs-nĕs. s. Valuableness, worth, price.

PRECIPICE, prĕs'sē-pĭs. s. (142). A headlong steep, a fall perpendicular.

PRECIPITANCE, prē-sĭp'pē-tănse. } s.
PRECIPITANCY, prē-sĭp'pē-tăn-sē. }
Rash haste, headlong haste.

PRECIPITANT, prē-sĭp'pē-tănt. a. Falling or rushing headlong; hasty, urged with violent haste; rashly hurried.

PRECIPITANTLY, prē-sĭp'pē-tănt-lē. ad. In headlong haste, in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECIPITATE, prē-sĭp'pē-tāte. v. a. To throw headlong; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chymistry opposed to Sublime.

To PRECIPITATE, prē-sĭp'pē-tāte. v. n. To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.

PRECIPITATE, prē-sĭp'pē-tāt. a. (91). Steeply falling; headlong, hasty; violent.

PRECIPITATE, prē-sĭp'pē-tāt. s. (91). A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATELY, prē-sĭp'pē-tāt-lē. ad. Headlong, steeply down; hastily, in blind hurry.

PRECIPITATION, prē-sĭp-pē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haste; in Chymistry, subsidency, contrary of sublimation.

PRECIPITOUS, prē-sĭp'pē-tŭs. a. Headlong, steep; hasty, sudden; rash, heady.

PRECISE, prē-sīse'. a. (427). Exact, strict, nice, having strict and determinate limitation; formal, finical.

PRECISELY, prē-sīse'lē. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately, with superstitious formality, with too much scrupulosity.

☞ Though we seldom hear the adjective *précise* pronounced as if written *precize*, we very frequently hear the adverb *precisely* pronounced as if written *precizely*: but it ought to be remembered as an invariable rule, that adverbs preserve exactly the same accent and sound as the adjective from which they are formed; and therefore, as the adjective is pronounced with the hissing or pure *s*, the adverb ought to have the same.

PRECISENESS, prē-sīse'nĕs. s. Exactness, rigid nicety.

PRECISIAN, prē-sĭzh'ē-ăn. s. (88). One who limits or restrains; one who is superstitiously rigorous.

PRECISION, prē-sĭzh'ŭn. s. Exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, prē-sī'sĭv. a. (428). Exactly limiting.

To PRECLUDE, prē-klūde'. v. a. To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS, prē-kō'shŭs. a. (357). Ripe before the time.

PRECOCITY, prē-kŏs'sē-tē. s. Ripeness before the time.

To PRECOGITATE, prē-kŏd'jē-tāte. v. a. To consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNITION, prē-kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn. s. Previous knowledge, antecedent examination.

PRECONCEIT, prē-kŏn-sēte'. s. (530). An opinion previously formed.

To PRECONCEIVE, prē-kŏn-sēve'. v. a. To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, prē-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn. s. (531). Opinion previously formed.

PRECONTRACT, prē-kŏn'trăkt. s. A contract previous to another.

To PRECONTRACT, prē-kŏn-trăkt'. v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECURSE, prē-kŭrse'. s. Forerunning.

PRECURSOR, prē-kŭr'sŏr. s. (166). Forerunner, harbinger.

PREDACEOUS, prē-dā'shŭs. a. (357). Living by prey.

PREDAL, prē'dăl. a. (88). Robbing, practising plunder.

PREDATORY, prĕd'dā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Plundering, practising rapine; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

PREDECEASED, prē-dē-sēst'. a. (531) (359). Dead before.

PREDECESSOR, prēd-ē-sĕs'sŭr. s. One that was in any state or place before another; ancestor.

—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

PREDESTINARIAN, prē-dĕs-tē-nā'rē-ăn. s. One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

To PREDESTINATE, prē-dĕs'tē-nāte. v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

PREDESTINATION, prē-dĕs-tē-nā'-shŭn. s. Preordination.

PREDESTINATOR, prē-dĕs'tē-nā-tŭr. (166) (521). s. One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

To PREDESTINE, prē-dĕs'tĭn. v. a. (140). To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, prē-dē-tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. s. Determination made beforehand.

To PREDETERMINE, prē-dē-tĕr'mĭn. v. a. (140). To doom or confine by previous decree.

PREDIAL, prē'dē-ăl, or prē'jē-ăl. a. (293). Consisting of farms.

PREDICABILITY, prĕd-ĭk-ă-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Capacity of being attributed to a subject. —*Mason.*

PREDICABLE, prĕd'dē-kă-bl. a. Such as may be affirmed of something.

PREDICABLE, prĕd'dē-kă-bl. s. A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, prē-dĭk'kă-mĕnt. s. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures, called also category; class or kind described by any definitive marks.—See MEDICAMENT.

PREDICAMENTAL, prē-dĭk-ă-mĕn'tăl. a. Relating to predicaments.

PREDICANT, prĕd'dē-kănt. s. One that affirms any thing.

To PREDICATE, prĕd'dē-kāte. v. a. To affirm any thing of another thing.

PREDICATE, prĕd'dē-kăt. s. (91). That which is affirmed of the subject. Thus in the sentence, "Man is a rational animal," *Man* is the subject, and a *rational animal* is the predicate. In this sentence also, "The Wages of sin is Death." *Death* is the subject, and *the Wages of sin* is the predicate, where it may likewise be observed, that it is the subject of a proposition which governs the verb, and forms what is called the Nominative case.

PREDICATION, prĕd-ē-kā'shŭn. s. Affirmation concerning any thing.

To PREDICT, prē-dĭkt'. v. a. To foretell, to foreshow.

PREDICTION, prē-dĭk'shŭn. s. Prophesy, declaration of something future.

PREDICTOR, prē-dĭk'tŭr. s. Foreteller.

PREDIGESTION, prē-dē-jĕs'tshŭn. s. Digestion too soon performed.

PREDILECTION, prē-dē-lĕk'shŭn. s. Preference, partiality, prepossession in favour of any thing.

☞ It is probable that this word was not in use when Dr. Johnson wrote his Dictionary, or he would have inserted it; perhaps it was first used by the author of the Letters signed Junius; but the readiness with which it has since been adopted by the most respectable writers, is a sufficient proof of its propriety and utility. Scott, Entick, and Mason, are the only orthoepists who have inserted this word.

To PREDISPOSE, prē-dĭs-pōze'. v. a. To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, prē-dĭs-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, prē-dŏm'mē-nănse. } s.
PREDOMINANCY, prē-dŏm'mē-năn-sē. }
Prevalence, superiority.

PREDOMINANT, prē-dŏm'mē-nănt. a. Prevalent, supreme in influence, ascendant.

To PREDOMINATE, prē-dŏm'mē-nāte. v. n. (91). To prevail, to be ascendant, to be supreme in influence.

To PRE-ELECT, prē-ē-lĕkt'. v. a. To choose by previous decree.

PRE-EMINENCE, prē-ĕm'mē-nĕnse. s. Superiority of excellence; precedence, priority of place; superiority of power or influence.

PRE-EMINENT, prē-ĕm'mē-nĕnt. a. Excellence above others.

PRE-EMPTION, prē-ĕm'shŭn. s. (412). The right of purchasing before another.

To PRE-ENGAGE, prē-ĕn-gādje'. v. a. To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, prē-ĕn-gādje'-mĕnt. s. Precedent obligation.

To PRE-ESTABLISH, prē-ē-stăb'lĭsh. v. a. To settle beforehand.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prē-ē-stăb'-lĭsh-mĕnt. s. Settlement beforehand.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To PRE-EXIST, prē-ĕgz-ĭst'. v. n. To exist beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE, prē-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnse. s. Existence beforehand, existence of the soul before its union with the body.

PRE-EXISTENT, prē-ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnt. a. Existent beforehand, preceding in existence.

PREFACE, prĕf'fās. s. (91) (532). Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction, something proemial.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the first *e* in this word short.

To PREFACE, prĕf'fās. v. n. (91). to say something introductory.

To PREFACE, prĕf'fās. v. a. To introduce by something proemial; to face, to cover.

PREFACER, prĕf'fās-ŭr. s. (98). The writer of a preface.

PREFATORY, prĕf'fā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Introductory.

PREFECT, prē'fĕkt. s. A governor.

PREFECTURE, prĕf'fĕk-tūre. s. Command, office of government.

☞ Though I have agreed with all our orthoëpists in making the first syllable of *prefect* long, I cannot follow them so implicitly in the accent and quantity of this word. All but Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the second syllable; and the two first of these writers make the first syllable long, as in *prefect*. Mr. Perry alone has, in my opinion, given this word its true pronunciation, by placing the accent on the first syllable, and making that syllable short. This is agreeable to that general tendency of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation, and a short quantity on every vowel but *u*. See Principles, No. 533, 535.

To PREFER, prē-fĕr'. v. a. To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raise; to offer solemnly, to propose publickly, to exhibit.

PREFERABLE, prĕf'fĕr-ā-bl. a. Eligible before something else.

PREFERABLENESS, prĕf'fĕr-ā-bl-nĕs. s. The state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY, prĕf'fĕr-ā-blē. ad. In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, prĕf'fĕr-ĕnse. s. The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.

PREFERMENT, prē-fĕr'mĕnt. s. Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

PREFERRER, prē-fĕr'rŭr. s. (98). One who prefers.

To PREFIGURATE, prē-fĭg'yū-rāte. v. n. To shew by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION, prē-fĭg-yū-rā'shŭn. s. Antecedent representation.

To PREFIGURE, prē-fĭg'yūre. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent representation.

To PREFIX, prē-fĭks'. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.

PREFIX, prē'fĭks. s. (492). Some particle put before a word to vary its signification.

PREFIXION, prē-fĭk'shŭn. s. The act of prefixing.

To PREFORM, prē-fôrm'. v. n. To form beforehand.

PREGNANCY, prĕg'nân-sē. s. The state of being with young; fruitfulness, inventive power.

PREGNANT, prĕg'nânt. a. Teeming, breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.

PREGNANTLY, prĕg'nânt-lē. ad. Fruitfully, fully.

PREGUSTATION, prē-gŭs-tā'shŭn. s. The act of tasting before another.

To PREJUDGE, prē-jŭdje'. v. a. To determine any question beforehand, generally to condemn beforehand.

To PREJUDICATE, prē-jū'dē-kāte. v. a. To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PREJUDICATE, prē-jū'dē-kât. a. (91). Formed by prejudice, formed before examination; prejudiced, prepossessed.

PREJUDICATION, prē-jū-dē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of judging beforehand.

PREJUDICE, prĕd'jū-dĭs. s. (142). Prepossession, judgment formed beforehand without examination; mischief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To PREJUDICE, prĕd'jū-dĭs. v. a. To prepossess with unexamined opinions, to fill with prejudices; to obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised; to injure, to hurt, to diminish, to impair.

PREJUDICIAL, prĕd-jū-dĭsh'âl. a. Obstructive by means of opposite prepossessions; contrary, opposite; mischievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prĕd-jū-dĭsh'âl-nĕs. The state of being prejudicial.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

PRELACY, prĕl'lă-sĕ. s. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order; episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops.

PRELATE, prĕl'lăt. s. (91) (532). An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short.

PRELATICAL, prĕ-lăt'tĕ-kăl. a. Relating to prelates or prelacy.

PRELATION, prĕ-lā'shŭn. s. Preference, setting of one above the other.

PRELATURE, prĕl'lă-tūre. }
PRELATURESHIP, prĕl'lă-tūre-ship. } s. The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, prĕ-lĕk'shŭn. s. Reading, lecture.

PRELIBATION, prĕ-lĭ-bā'shŭn. (530). s. Taste beforehand, effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIMINARY, prĕ-lĭm'ĕ-nă-rĕ. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINARY, prĕ-lĭm'ĕ-nă-rĕ. s. Something previous, preparatory measures.

PRELUDE, prĕl'ūde. s. (532). Some short slight of musick played before a full concert; something introductory, something that only shows what is to follow.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word short.

To PRELUDE, prĕ-lūde'. v. a. (492). To serve as an introduction, to be previous to.

PRELUDIOUS, prĕ-lū'jĕ-ŭs. a. (293). Previous, introductory.

PRELUSIVE, prĕ-lū'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, prĕ-mă-tūre'. a. (531). Ripe too soon, formed before the time, too early, too soon said or done, too hasty.

PREMATURELY, prĕ-mă-tūre'lĕ. ad. Too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, prĕ-mă-tūre'nĕs. }
PREMATURITY, prĕ-mă-tū'rĕ-tĕ. } s. Too great haste, unseasonable earliness.

To PREMEDITATE, prĕ-mĕd'ĕ-tāte. v. a. To contrive to form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, prĕ-mĕd-ĕ-tā'shŭn. s. Act of meditating beforehand.

To PREMERIT, prĕ-mĕr'rĭt. v. a. To deserve before.

PREMICES, prĕm'ĭs-sĭz. First fruits.

PREMIER, prĕme'yĕr. a. (113). First, chief. This word is used as a substantive for the first minister of state.

To PREMISE, prĕ-mīze'. v. a. To explain previously, to lay down premises; to send before the time. In this last sense not in use.

PREMISES, prĕm'ĭs-sĭz. s. (99). Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; in law language, houses or lands.

PREMISS, prĕm'ĭs. s. An antecedent proposition.

☞ As the singular ends with *ss*, the preceding word in the plural ought to have *ss* also.

PREMIUM, prĕ'mĕ-ŭm. s. Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward proposed.

To PREMONISH, prĕ-mŏn'nĭsh. v. a. To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, prĕ-mŏn'nĭsh-mĕnt. s. Previous information.

PREMONITION, prĕ-mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn. s. Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, prĕ-mŏn'nĕ-tŭr-ĕ. a. Previously advising.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK (512).

To PREMONSTRATE, prĕ-mŏn'strāte, v. a. To show beforehand.

PREMUNIRE, prĕm'mū-nī-rĕ. s. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrible, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred; a difficulty; a distress.

PREMUNITION, prĕ-mū-nĭsh'ŭn. s. An anticipation of objection.

To PRENOMINATE, prĕ-nŏm'mĕ-nāte. v. a. To forename.

PRENOMINATION, prĕ-nŏm-mĕ-nā'shŭn. s. The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, prĕ-nō'shŭn. s. Foreknowledge, prescience.

PRENTICE, prĕn'tĭs. s. (142). One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade. This word, says Dr. Johnson, is contracted by colloquial licence from *apprentice*.

PRENTICESHIP, prĕn'tĭs-ship. s. The servitude of an apprentice.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

PRENUNCIATION, prē-nŭn-shē-ā'shŭn. s. See PRONUNCIATION. The act of telling before.

PREOCCUPANCY, prē-ŏk'kū-pān-sē. s. The act of taking possession before another.

To PREOCCUPATE, prē-ŏk'kū-pāte. v. a. To anticipate; or prepossess, to fill with prejudice.

PREOCCUPATION, prē-ŏk-kū-pā'shŭn. s. Anticipation; prepossession, anticipation of objection.

To PREOCCUPY, prē-ŏk'kū-pī. v. a. To prepossess, to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

To PREOMINATE, prē-ŏm'mē-nāte. v. a. To prognosticate, to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPINION, prē-ō-pĭn'yŭn. s. (113). Opinion antecedently formed, prepossession.

To PREORDAIN, prē-ōr-dāne'. v. a. To ordain beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, prē-ōr'dē-nānse. s. Antecedent decree, first decree.

PREORDINATION, prē-ōr'dē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, prĕp-ĕr-ā'shŭn. (530). s. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose; previous measures; ceremonious introduction; the act of making or fitting by a regular process; any thing made by process of operation.

PREPARATIVE, prē-pār'rā-tĭv. a. Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

PREPARATIVE, prē-pār'rā-tĭv. s. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting; that which is done in order to something else.

PREPARATIVELY, prē-pār'rā-tĭv-lē. ad. Previously, by way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, prē-pār'rā-tŭr-ē. a. Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

To PREPARE, prē-pāre'. v. a. To fit for any thing, to adjust to any use, to make ready for any purpose; to qualify for any purpose; to make ready beforehand; to form, to make; to make by regular process, as he Prepared a medicine.

To PREPARE, prē-pāre'. v. n. To take previous measures; to make every thing ready, to put things in order; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPAREDLY, prē-pā'rĕd-lē. (364). By proper precedent measures.

PREPAREDNESS, prē-pā'rĕd-nĕs. s. State or act of being prepared.

PREPARER, prē-pā'rŭr. s. (98). One that prepares, one that previously fits; that which fits for any thing.

PREPENSE, prē-pĕnse'. } a.
PREPENSED, prē-pĕnst'. (359). } Forethought, preconceived, contrived beforehand, as Malice prepense.

To PREPONDER, prē-pŏn'dĕr. v. a. To outweigh.

PREPONDERANCE, prē-pŏn'dĕr-ânse. }
PREPONDERANCY, prē-pŏn'dĕr-ân-sē. } s. Superiority of weight.

PREPONDERANT, prē-pŏn'dĕr-ânt. a. Out-weighing.—*Mason.*

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pŏn'dĕr-āte. v. a. To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by stronger influence.

To PREPONDERATE, prē-pŏn'dĕr-āte. v. n. To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

PREPONDERATION, prē-pŏn-dĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The state of outweighing.

To PREPOSE, prē-pōze'. v. a. To put before.

PREPOSITION, prĕp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. In Grammar, a particle governing a case.

PREPOSITOR, prē-pŏz'zĭt-ŭr. s. A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.—See CONSTRUE.

To PREPOSSESS, prē-pŏz-zĕs'. v. a. (531). To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.

PREPOSSESSION, prē-pŏz-zĕsh'ŭn. s. Pre-occupation, first possession; prejudice, preconceived opinion.

PREPOSTEROUS, prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs. a. Having that first which ought to be the last, wrong, absurd, perverted; applied to persons, foolish, absurd.

PREPOSTEROUSLY, prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs-lē. ad. In a wrong situation, absurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs-nĕs. Absurdity, wrong order.

PREPOTENCY, prē-pō'tĕn-sē. s. Superior power, predominance.

PREPUCE, prē'pūse. s. That which covers the glans, foreskin.

To PREREQUIRE, prē-rē-kwīre'. v. a. To demand previously.

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nôt;—tùbe, tùb, bûll;—öil;—pound;—thin, THIS.

PREREQUISITE, prê-rêk'kwiz-it. a. Something previously necessary.

PREROGATIVE, prê-rôg'gâ-tiv. s. An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PREROGATIVED, prê-rôg'gâ-tiv'd. a. (359). Having an exclusive privilege, having prerogative.

PRESAGE, prês'sâdje. s. (492) (532). Prognostick, presension of futurity.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Entick, pronounce the e in the first syllable of this word short; and Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston make it long.

To PRESAGE, prê-sâdje'. v. a. To forebode, to foreknow, to foretell, to prophesy; to foretoken, to foreshow.

PRESAGEMENT, prê-sâdje'mênt. s. Forebodement, presension; foretoken.

PRESBYTER, prêz'bê-têr. s. A priest; a presbyterian.

PRESBYTERIAN, prêz-bê-tê'rê-ân. a. Consisting of elders, a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

PRESBYTERIAN, prêz-bê-tê'rê-ân. s. An abettor of presbytery or calvinistical discipline.

PRESBYTERY, prêz'bê-têr-ê. s. Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

PRESCIENCE, prê'shê-ênse. s. (532). Foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

PRESCIENT, prê'shê-ênt. a. (357). Foreknowing, prophetick.

PRESCIOUS, prê'shê-ûs. a. Having foreknowledge.

To PRESCIND, prê-sînd'. v. a. To cut off, to abstract.

PRESCINDENT, prê-sînd'ênt. a. Abstracting.

To PRESCRIBE, prê-skribe'. v. a. To set down authoritatively, to order, to direct; to direct medically.

To PRESCRIBE, prê-skribe'. v. n. To influence by long custom; to influence arbitrarily; to form a custom which has the force of law; to write medical directions and forms of medicine.

PRESCRIPT, prê'skript. a. Directed, accurately laid down in a precept.

PRESCRIPT, prê'skript. s. Directions, precept, model prescribed.

PRESCRIPTION, prê-skrip'shûn. s. Rules produced and authorized by custom; custom continued till it has the force of law; medical receipt.

PRESEANCE, prê-sê'ânse. s. Priority of place in sitting.

PRESENCE, prêz'zênse. s. State of being present; state of being in the view of a superior; a number assembled before a great person; port, air, mien, demeanour; readiness at need, quickness at expedients; the person of a superior.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prêz'zêns-tshâm-bûr. } s.
PRESENCE-ROOM, prêz'zên-rôôm. }
The room in which a great person receives company.

PRESENSATION, prê-sên-sâ'shûn. s. Preconception.—*Mason.*

PRESENTION, prê-sên'shûn. s. Perception beforehand.

PRESENT, prêz'zênt. a. Not absent, being face to face, being at hand; not past, not future; ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, propitious; unforgotten; The present, an elliptical expression for the present time, the time now existing; At present, at the present time, now.

PRESENT, prêz'zênt. s. A gift, a donative, something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

To PRESENT, prê-zênt'. v. a. (492). To place in the presence of a superior; to exhibit to view or notice; to offer to exhibit; to give formally and ceremoniously; to put into the hands of another; to favour with gifts; to prefer to ecclesiastical benefices; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry.

PRESENTABLE, prê-zênt'â-bl. a. What may be presented.

PRESENTANEOUS, prêz-zên-tâ'nê-ûs. a. Ready, quick, immediate.

PRESENTATION, prêz-zên-tâ'shûn. s. The act of presenting; the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice; exhibition.

PRESENTATIVE, prê-zên'tâ-tiv. a. Such as that presentations may be made of it.

PRESENTEE, prêz-zên-têe'. s. One presented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, prê-zên'tûr. s. (98). One that presents.

PRESENTIAL, prê-zên'shâl. a. Supposing actual presence.

PRESENTIALITY, prê-zên-shê-âl'ê-tê. s. State of being present.

PRESENTIFIC, prêz-zên-tîf'îk. a. Making present.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PRESENTIFICKLY, prēz-zĕn-tĭf'fĭk-lē. ad. (509). So as to make present.

PRESENTIMENT, prē-sĕn'tē-mĕnt. s. Previous idea.—*Mason.*

PRESENTLY, prēz'zĕnt-lē. ad. At present, at this time, now; immediately, soon after.

PRESENTMENT, prē-zĕnt'mĕnt. s. The act of presenting; any thing presented or exhibited, representation; in Law, the form of laying any thing before a court of judicature for examination.

PRESENTNESS, prēz'zĕnt-nĕs. s. Presence of mind, quickness at emergencies.

PRESERVATION, prēz-zĕr-vā'shŭn. s. The act of preserving, care to preserve.

PRESERVATIVE, prē-zĕr'vā-tĭv. s. That which has the power of preserving; something preventive.

To PRESERVE, prē-zĕrv'. v. a. To save, to defend from destruction or any evil, to keep; to season fruits, and other vegetables, with sugar and other proper pickles.

PRESERVE, prē-zĕrv'. s. Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

PRESERVER, prē-zĕrv'ŭr. s. One who preserves, one who keeps from ruin or mischief; he who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRESIDE, prē-sīde'. v. n. (447). To be set over, to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, prēz'zē-dĕn-sē. s. Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, prēz'zē-dĕnt. s. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

PRESIDENTSHIP, prēz'zē-dĕnt-shĭp. s. The office and place of president.

PRESIDIAL, prē-sĭd'jē-ăl. a. (293). Relating to a garrison.

To PRESS, prĕs. v. a. To squeeze, to crush; to distress; to constrain, to compel; to drive by violence; to affect strongly; to enforce, to inculcate with argument and importunity; to urge, to bear strongly on; to compress, to hug, as embracing; to act upon with weight; to force into military service.

To PRESS, prĕs. v. n. To act with compulsive violence, to urge, to distress; to go forward with violence to any object; to make invasion, to encroach; to crowd, to throng; to come unseasonably or importunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; To press upon, to invade, to push against.

PRESS, prĕs. s. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; the instrument by which books are printed; crowd, tumult, throng; a kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses; a commission to force men into military service.

PRESSBED, prĕs'bĕd. s. Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSER, prĕs'sŭr. s. (98). One that presses or works at a press.

PRESSGANG, prĕs'găng. s. A crew employed to force men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY, prĕs'sĭng-lē. ad. With force, closely.

PRESSION, prĕsh'ŭn. s. The act of pressing.

PRESSMAN, prĕs'măn. s. (88). One who forces another into service, one who forces away; one who makes the impression of print by the press, distinct from the Compositor, who ranges the types.

PRESSMONEY, prĕs'mŭn-ē. s. Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced away into the service.

PRESSURE, prĕsh'shŭre. s. (450). The act of pressing or crushing; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against any thing, gravitation, pressing; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress; impression, stamp, character made by impression.

PRESTO, prĕs'tō. s. Quick, at once.

PRESUMABLY, prē-zū'mā-blē. ad. Without examination.

To PRESUME, prē-zūme'. v. n. (454). To suppose, to believe previously without examination; to suppose, to affirm without immediate proof; to venture without positive leave; to form confident or arrogant opinions; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESUMER, prē-zū'mŭr. s. (98). One who presupposes, an arrogant person.

PRESUMPTION, prē-zŭm'shŭn. s. (512). Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on any thing presupposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness; unreasonable confidence of Divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, prē-zŭm'tĭv. a. Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as the Presumptive heir, opposed to the Heir apparent; confident, arrogant, presumptuous.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

PRESUMPTUOUS, prè-zŭm'tshù-ŭs. a. Arrogant, confident, insolent; irreverent with respect to holy things.

☞ We frequently hear this word pronounced in three syllables, by corrupting and contracting the two last syllables into *shus*, as if written *prezumshus*: but correct speakers carefully preserve these syllables distinct, and pronounce them like the verb to *chew*, and the pronoun *us*.—See UNCTUOUS.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, prè-zŭm'tshù-ŭs-lè. ad. Arrogantly, irreverently; with vain and groundless confidence in Divine favour.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, prè-zŭm'tshù-ŭs-nès. s. Confidence, irreverence.

PRESUPPOSAL, prè-sŭp-pō'zăl. (531). Supposal previously formed.

To PRESUPPOSE, prè-sŭp-pōze'. v. a. To suppose as previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, prè-sŭp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. Supposition previously formed.

PRESURMISE, prè-sŭr-mize'. s. Surmise previously formed.

PRETENCE, prè-tènse'. s. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alledging what is not real; assumption, claim to notice; claim true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.

To PRETEND, prè-tĕnd'. v. a. To make any appearance of having, to alledge falsely; to show hypocritically; to hold out as a delusive appearance; to claim.

To PRETEND, prè-tĕnd'. v. n. To put in a claim truly or falsely; to presume on ability to do any thing, to profess presumptuously.

PRETENDER, prè-tĕnd'ŭr. s. (98). One who lays claim to any thing.

PRETENDINGLY, prè-tĕnd'ĭng-lè. ad. Arrogantly, presumptuously.

PRETENSION, prè-tĕn'shŭn. s. Claim true or false; fictitious appearance.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prè'tĕr-ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt. a. The tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT, prè'tĕr-ĭt. a. Past.

PRETERITION, prè-tĕr-rĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of going past, the state of being past.

PRETERITNESS, prè'tĕr-ĭt-nès. s. State of being past, not presence, not futurity.

PRETERLAPSED, prè-tĕr-lăpst'. a. Past and gone.

PRETERMISSION, prè-tĕr-mĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, prè-tĕr-mĭt'. v. a. To pass by.

PRETERNATURAL, prè-tĕr-năt'tshù-răl. a. Different from what is natural, irregular.

PRETERNATURALLY, prè-tĕr-năt'tshù-răl-è. ad. In a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNATURALNESS, prè-tĕr-năt'tshù-răl-nès. s. Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, prè-tĕr-pĕr'fĕkt. a. A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prè-tĕr-plù'pĕr-fĕkt. a. The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

PRETEXT, prè-tĕkst'. s. Pretence, false appearance, false allegation.

PRETEXTA, prè-tĕks'tă. s. The robe that was worn by the youths of old Rome under seventeen years of age.—*Mason.*

PRETOR, prè'tŏr. s. (166). The Roman judge; it is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

PRETORIAN, prè-tō'rè-ăn. a. Judicial, exercised by the pretor.

PRETTILY, prĭt'tè-lè. ad. Neatly, pleasingly.

PRETTINESS, prĭt'tè-nès. ad. Beauty without dignity.

PRETTY, prĭt'tè. a. (101). Neat, elegant; beautiful without grandeur or dignity; it is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry and in conversation; not very small.

PRETTY, prĭt'tè. ad. In some degree.

To PREVAIL, prè-vāle'. v. n. To be in force, have effect, to have power, to have influence; to overcome; to gain the superiority; to gain influence, to operate effectually; to persuade or induce by entreaty.

PREVAILING, prè-vā'lĭng. a. Predominant, having most influence.

PREVAILMENT, prè-vāle'mĕnt. s. Prevalence.

PREVALENCE, prĕv'vă-lĕnse. } s.
PREVALENCY, prĕv'vă-lĕn-sè. }
Superiority, influence, predominance.

PREVALENT, prĕv'vă-lĕnt. a. Victorious, gaining superiority; predominant, powerful.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

PREVALENTLY, prēv'vā-lĕnt-lē. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

To PREVARICATE, prē-vār'ē-kāte. v.n. To cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.

PREVARICATION, prē-vār-rē-kā'shŭn. s. Shuffle, cavil.

PREVARICATOR, prē-vār'rē-kā-tŭr. s. (521). A caviller, a shuffler.

To PREVENE, prē-vēne. v.a. To hinder.

PREVENIENT, prē-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Preceding; going before, preventive.

To PREVENT, prē-vĕnt'. v.a. To go before as a guide, to go before making the way easy; to go before, to anticipate; to pre-occupy, to pre-engage, to attempt first; to hinder, to obviate, to obstruct. This last is almost the only sense now used.

PREVENTER, prē-vĕnt'ŭr. s. One that goes before; one that hinders, an hinderer, an obstructer.

PREVENTION, prē-vĕn'shŭn. s. The act of going before; pre-occupation; anticipation; hindrance, obstruction; prejudice, prepossession.

PREVENTIONAL, prē-vĕn'shŭn-ăl. a. Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, prē-vĕnt'ĭv. a. (157). Tending to hinder; preservative, hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE, prē-vĕnt'ĭv. s. A preservative, that which prevents, an antidote.

PREVENTIVELY, prē-vĕnt'ĭv-lē. ad. In such a manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, prē'vē-ŭs. a. (314). Antecedent, going before, prior.

PREVIOUSLY, prē'vē-ŭs-lē. ad. Beforehand, antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, prē'vē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Antecedence.

PREY, prā. s. (269). Something to be devoured, something to be seized, plunder; ravage, depredation; Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY, prā. v.n. To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waste.

PREYER, prā'ŭr. s. (98). Robber, devourer, plunderer.

PRIAPISM, prī'ă-pĭzm. s. A preternatural tension.

PRICE, prise. s. (467). Equivalent paid for any thing; value, estimation, supposed excellence; rate at which any thing is sold; reward, thing purchased at any rate.

To PRICK, prĭk. v. a. To pierce with a small puncture; to erect with an acuminated point; to set up the ears; to animate by a puncture or mark; to spur, to goad, to impel, to incite; to pain, to pierce with remorse; to mark a tune.

To PRICK, prĭk. v. n. To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spur.

PRICK, prĭk. s. A sharp slender instrument, any thing by which a puncture is made; a thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought, remorse of conscience; a puncture; the print of a deer or hare in the ground.

PRICKER, prĭk'kŭr. s. (98). A sharp-pointed instrument; a light-horseman.

PRICKET, prĭk'kĭt. s. (99). A buck in his second year.

PRICKLE, prĭk'kl. s. (405). Small sharp point, like that of a brier.

PRICKLINESS, prĭk'lē-nĕs. s. Fulness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prĭk'lŏuse. s. A word of contempt for a taylor.

PRICKSONG, prĭk'sŏng. s. Song set to musick. Obsolete.

PRICKLY, prĭk'lē. a. Full of sharp points.

PRICKWOOD, prĭk'wŭd. s. A tree.

PRIDE, pride. s. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem; insolence, rude treatment of others; dignity of manner, loftiness of air; generous elation of heart; elevation, dignity; ornament, show, decoration; splendour, ostentation; the state of a female beast soliciting the male.

To PRIDE, pride. v. a. To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIER, prī'ŭr. s. (416). One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, prēēst. s. (275). One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

PRIESTCRAFT, prēēst'krăft. s. Religious frauds.

PRIESTESS, prēēst'tĕs. s. A woman who officiates in Heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, prēēst'hŭd. s. The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, prēēst'lē-nĕs. s. The appearance or manner of a priest.

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—nó, móve, nór, nŏt;—túbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

PRIESTLY, prēēst'lē. a. Becoming a priest, sacerdotal, belonging to a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prēēst'rĭd'd'n. a. (103). Managed or governed by priests.

PRIG, prig. s. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, pril. s. A brit or turbot; commonly pronounced *Brill*.

PRIM, prim. a. Formal, precise, affectedly nice.

To PRIM, prim. v. a. To deck up precisely, to form to an affected nicety.

PRIMACY, prī'mâ-sē. s. The chief ecclesiastical station.

☞ Mr. Elphinston is the only orthöepist who gives the short sound to *i* in this word. Perhaps no one understands the analogies of our language better; but in this and several other words he overturns the very foundation of language, which is general custom. I am well acquainted with the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent (535); and if custom were wavering, this ought to decide; but in this word, and *primary*, custom is uniform, and precludes all appeal to analogy.

PRIMAL, prī'mâl. a. First. A word not in use.

PRIMARILY, prī'mâ-rē-lē. ad. Originally, in the first intention.

PRIMARINESS, prī'mâ-rē-nĕs. s. The state of being first in act or intention.

PRIMARY, prī'mâ-rē. a. First in intention; original, first; first in dignity, chief, principal.—SEE PRIMACY.

PRIMATE, prī'mât. s. (91). The chief ecclesiastick.

PRIMATESHIP, prī'mât-ship. s. The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, prime. s. The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early days; the best part; the spring of life; spring; the height of perfection; the first part, the beginning.

PRIME, prime. a. Early, blooming; principal, first rate; first, original; excellent.

To PRIME, prime. v. a. To put in the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.

PRIMELY, prime'lē. ad. Originally, primarily, in the first place; excellently, supremely well.

PRIMENESS, prime'nĕs. s. The state of being first; excellence.

PRIMER, prim'mŭr. s. (98). A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, prī-mē'rō. s. (133). A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, prī-mē'vâl. (133). } a.
PRIMEVOUS, prī-mē'vŭs. } a. Original, such as was at first.

PRIMITIAL, prī'mĭsh'âl. a. (133). Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE, prim'ĕ-tĭv. a. Ancient, original, established from the beginning; formal, affectedly solemn, imitating the supposed gravity of old times; primary, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prim'ĕ-tĭv-lē. ad. Originally, at first; primarily, not derivatively; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prim'ĕ-tĭv-nĕs. s. State of being original, antiquity, conformity.

PRIMOGENIAL, prī-mō-jē'nē-âl. a. First-born, primary, elemental.

PRIMOGENITURE, prī-mō-jĕn'ĕ-tūre. s. Seniority, eldership, state of being first-born.

PRIMORDIAL, prī-mŏr'dē-âl, or prī-mŏr'jē-âl. s. (293) (376). Original, existing from the beginning.

PRIMORDIATE, prī-mŏr'dē-âte. a. (91). Original, existing from the first.

PRIMROSE, prim'rōze. s. A flower; Primrose is used by Shakespeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prinse. s. A sovereign, a chief ruler; a sovereign of rank next to kings; ruler of whatever sex; the son of a king, the kinsman of a sovereign; the chief of any body of men.

To PRINCE, prinse. v. n. To play the prince, to take state.

PRINCEDOM, prĭns'dŭm. s. (166). The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prĭns'like. a. Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prĭns'lē-nĕs. s. The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prĭns'lē. a. Having the appearance of one high born. Having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, august.

PRINCELY, prĭns'lē. ad. In a prince-like manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prĭn'sĭz-fĕTH'ŭr. s. The herb amaranth.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll; fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

PRINCESS, prĭn'sĕs. s. (502). A sovereign lady, a woman having sovereign command; a sovereign lady of rank next that of a queen; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

PRINCIPAL, prĭn'sē-pāl. a. (88). Chief of the first rate, capital, essential.

PRINCIPAL, prĭn'sē-pāl. s. A head, a chief not a second; one primarily or originally engaged, not an accessary or auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at interest; the president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, prĭn-sē-păl'ē-tē. s. Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince, one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the Principality of Wales; superiority, predominance.

PRINCIPALLY, prĭn'sē-pāl-ē. ad. Chiefly, above all, above the rest.

PRINCIPALNESS, prĭn'sē-pāl-nĕs. s. The state of being principal.

PRINCIPIATION, prĭn-sĭp-ē-ā'shŭn. s. Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

PRINCIPLE, prĭn'sē-pl. s. (405). Element, constituent part; original cause; being productive of other being, operative cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

To PRINCIPLE, prĭn'sē-pl. v. a. To establish or fix in any tenet, to impress with any tenet good or ill; to establish firmly in the mind.

PRINCOX, prĭn'kŏks. s. A coxcomb, a pert young rogue. Obsolete.

To PRINK, prĭngk. v. n. To prank, to deck for show.

To PRINT, prĭnt. v. a. To mark by pressing any thing upon another; to impress any thing so as to leave its form; to impress words, or make books, not by the pen, but the press.

To PRINT, prĭnt. v. n. To publish a book.

PRINT, prĭnt. s. Mark or form made by impression; that which being impressed leaves its form; pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books; the state of being published by the printer; single sheet printed and sold; formal method.

PRINTER, prĭnt'ŭr. s. (98). One that prints books; one that stamps linen.

PRINTLESS, prĭnt'lĕs. a. That which leaves no impression.

PRIOR, prī'ŭr. a. (166). Former, being before something else, antecedent, anterior.

PRIOR, prī'ŭr. s. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORESS, prī'ŭr-ĕs. s. A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, prī-ŏr'rē-tē. s. The state of being first, precedence in time, precedence in place.

PRIORSHIP, prī'ŭr-shĭp. s. The state or office of a prior.

PRIORY, prī'ŭr-ē. s. A convent in dignity below an abbey.

PRISM, prĭzm. s. A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.

PRISMATICK, prĭz-măt'tĭk. a. (509). Formed as a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, prĭz-măt'tē-kăl-ē. ad. In the form of a prism.

PRISMOID, prĭzm'mŏĭd. s. A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRISON, prĭz'z'n. s. (170). A strong hold in which persons are confined, a jail.

To PRISON, prĭz'z'n. v. a. To imprison, to confine.

PRISONBASE, prĭz'z'n-bāse. s. A kind of rustick play, commonly called *Prisonbars*.

PRISONER, prĭz'z'n-ŭr. s. (98). One who is confined in hold; a captive, one taken by the enemy; one under an arrest.

PRISONHOUSE, prĭz'z'n-hŏŭse. s. Jail, hold in which one is confined.

PRISONMENT, prĭz'z'n-mĕnt. s. Confinement, imprisonment, captivity.

PRISTINE, prĭs'tĭn. a. (140). First, ancient, original.

PRITHEE, prĭth'ē. A familiar corruption of Pray thee, or I pray thee.

PRIVACY, prī'vă-sē, or prĭv'ă-sē. State of being secret, secresy; retirement, retreat.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Entick; and the last by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Scott. Mr. Elphinston is in this word consistent with his pronunciation of *pri-*

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macy; but my ear and observation greatly fail me, if the first mode of pronouncing this word is not the most agreeable to polite as well as general usage. It seems to retain the sound of its primitive *private*, as *piracy* does of *pirate*; which word *piracy* Mr. Elphinston, in opposition to all our orthoepists, pronounces with the *i* short.

PRIVADO, prĭ-vä'dō. s. A secret friend. Not used.—See LUMBAGO.

PRIVATE, prī'vât. a. (91). Secret; alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community, opposed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; in private, secretly, not publickly.

PRIVATEER, prī-vâ-tēēr'. s. A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To PRIVATEER, prī'vâ-tēēr'. v. n. To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY, prī'vât-lé. ad. Secretly, not openly.

PRIVATENESS, prī'vât-nĕs. s. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy, privacy; obscurity, retirement.

PRIVATION, prī-vä'shŭn. s. (133). Removal or destruction of any thing or quality; the act of degrading from rank or office.

PRIVATIVE, prĭv'vâ-tĭv. a. (133). Causing privation of any thing; consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Entick, make the first syllable of this word short, as I have done; and Mr. Perry and Buchanan make it long. In defence of the first pronunciation it may be observed, that this word is not like *primacy* and *primary*, the first of which is a formative of our own; and the second, derived from the Latin *primarius*, which in our pronunciation of the Latin, does not shorten the *i* in the first syllable as *privativus* does, (see ACADEMY and INCOMPARABLE;) and therefore these words are no rule for the pronunciation of this; which, besides the general tendency of the penultimate accent to shorten every vowel it falls on but *u* (535), seems to have another claim to the short vowel from its termination: thus *sănative*, *dŏnative*, *primative*, *derivative*, &c. all plead for the short sound.

PRIVATIVE, prĭv'vâ-tĭv. s. (157). That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

PRIVATIVELY, prĭv'vâ-tĭv-lé. ad. By the absence of something necessary to be present, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, prĭv'vâ-tĭv-nĕs. s. Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET, prĭv'vĭt. s. (99). Evergreen; a kind of phyllerea.

PRIVILEGE, prĭv'vé-lĭdje. s. Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

To PRIVILEGE, prĭv'vé-lĭdje. v. a. (135). To invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

PRIVILY, prĭv'é-lé. ad. Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, prĭv'é-té. s. (530). Private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge.

PRIVY, prĭv'é. a. Private, not publick, assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, prĭv'é. s. Place of Retirement, necessary house.

PRIZE, prize. s. A reward gained by contest with competitors; reward gained by any performance; something taken by adventure, plunder.

To PRIZE, prize. v. a. To rate, to value at a certain price; to esteem, to value highly.

PRIZER, prī'zŭr. s. (98). He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prize'fī-tŭr. s. One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, prō. For, in defence of.—See CON.

PROBABILITY, prŏb-â-bĭl'é-té. s. Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE, prŏb'bâ-bl. a. Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

☞ Were this word used to signify the possibility of searching a wound with a probe, the *o* would in that case be pronounced long.

PROBABLY, prŏb'bâ-blé. ad. Likely, in likelihood.

PROBAT, prō'bât. s. The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court.

PROBATION, prō-bā'shŭn. s. Proof, evidence, testimony; the act of proving by ratiocination or testimony; trial, exa-

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

mination; trial before entrance into monastick life, noyiciate.

☞ The o in the inseparable preposition of this and similar words, when the accent is on the second syllable, is exactly like the o in *obedience*, which see.

PROBATIONARY, prō-bā'shŭn-ā-rē. a. Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, prō-bā'shŭn-ŭr. s. One who is upon trial; a novice.

PROBATIONERSHIP, prō-bā'shŭn-ŭr-ship. s. State of being on trial.

PROBATORY, prŏb'bā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Serving for trial.

PROBATUM EST, brō-bā'tŭm ĕst. s. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying, It is tried or proved.

PROBE, prōbe. s. A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

PROBE-SCISSORS, prōbe'siz-zŭrs. s. (166). Scissors used to open wounds.

To PROBE, prōbe. v. a. To search, to try by an instrument.

PROBITY, prŏb'ē-tē. s. (530). Honesty, sincerity.

PROBLEM, prŏb'lĕm. s. A question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL, prŏb-lē-măt'tē-kăl. a. (509). Uncertain, unsettled, disputable.

PROBLEMATICALLY, prŏb-lē-măt'tē-kăl-ē. ad. Uncertainly.

PROBOSCIS, prō-bŏs'sĭs. s. A snout, the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature.

PROCACIOUS, prō-kā'shŭs. a. Petulant, loose.

PROCACITY, prō-kăs'sē-tē. s. (530). Petulance.

PROCATARCTICK, prō-kăt-ărk'tĭk. a. Forerunning, antecedent.

PROCATARXIS, prō-kăt-ărks'ĭs. s. The pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent.

PROCEDURE, prō-sēē'jŭre. s. (576). Manner of proceeding, management, conduct; act of proceeding, progress, process.

To PROCEED, prō-sēēd'. v. n. (533). To pass from one thing or place to another; to go forward, to tend to the end designed; to come forth from a place or from a tenders, to issue, to be produced from; to prosecute any design; to be transacted, to be carried on; to make progress, to advance; to carry on juridical process; to transact, to act; to carry on any affair methodically; to be propagated, to come by generation; to be produced by the original efficient cause.

PROCEED, prō-sēēd'. s. Produce, as the Proceeds of an estate. A law term.

PROCEEDER, prō-sēēd'ŭr. s. (98). One who goes forward, one who makes a progress.

PROCEEDING, prō-sēēd'ĭng. s. (410). Progress from one thing to another, series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure.

PROCERITY, prō-sĕr'ē-tē. s. Tallness, height of stature.

PROCESS, prŏs'sĕs. s. (533). Tendency, progressive course; regular and gradual progress; methodical management of any thing; course of law.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and those who give the quantity of the vowels make it short: Buchanan alone, though he places the accent on the first syllable, makes it long.

Mr. Nares suspects the accentuation of this word on the second syllable to be the most ancient, though Shakespeare so frequently places the accent on the first:

"Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end."
Merchant of Venice.

"In brief, to set the needless *process* by."
Measure for Measure.

"In *process* of the seasons I have seen."
Shakespeare's Sonnets.

But Milton accents the second syllable:

"Cannot without *process* of speech be told."
Par. Lost, viii. 178.

"——— which might rise
"By policy and long *process* of time."
Ibid. ii. 297.

There is a phrase, as Mr. Nares observes, in *process of time*, when we oftener hear the accent on the second syllable of this word than the first. This is undoubtedly a proof of the justness of his observation respecting the antiquity of this pronunciation; but as it is now antiquated in other phrases, it ought not to be used in this.

PROCESSION, prō-sĕsh'ŭn. s. A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

PROCESSIONAL, prō-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl. a. Relating to procession.

PROCESSIONARY, prō-sĕsh'ŭn-ā-rē. a. (512). Consisting in processions.

PROCINCT, prō-sĭnkt'. s. Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To PROCLAIM, prŏ-klāme'. v. a. (202). To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication; to tell openly; to outlaw by public denunciation.

PROCLAIMER, prŏ-klā'mŭr. s. (98). One that publishes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, prŏk-klā-mā'shŭn. s. Publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

PROCLIVITY, prŏ-klĭv'ĕ-tē. s. (530). Tendency, natural inclination, propension; readiness, facility of attaining.

PROCLIVOUS, prŏ-klī'vŭs. a. (503). Inclined, tending by nature.

PROCONSUL, prŏ-kŏn'sŭl. s. A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCONSULSHIP, prŏ-kŏn'sŭl-shĭp. s. The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE, prŏ-krăs'tĭn-āte. v. a. To defer, to delay, to put off from day to day.

PROCRASTINATION, prŏ-krăs-tĭn-ā'shŭn. s. Delay, dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINATOR, prŏ-krăs'tĭn-ā-tŭr. s. (521). A dilatory person.

PROCREANT, prŏ'krē-ănt. a. (505). Productive, pregnant.

To PROCREATE, prŏ'krē-āte. v. a. To generate, to produce.

PROCREATION, prŏ-krē-ā'shŭn. s. Generation, production.

PROCREATIVE, prŏ'krē-ā-tĭv. a. (512). Generative, productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, prŏ'krē-ā-tĭv-nĕs. s. (512) (534). Power of generation.

PROCREATOR, prŏ'krē-ā-tŭr. s. (521). Generator, begetter.

PROCTOR, prŏk'tŭr. s. (166). A manager of another man's affair; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of the university.

PROCTORSHIP, prŏk'tŭr-shĭp. s. Office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, prŏ-kŭm'bĕnt. a. Lying down, prone.

PROCURABLE, prŏ-kū'rā-bl. a. To be procured, obtainable, acquirable.

PROCURACY, prŏk'ū-rā-sē. s. The management of any thing.

PROCURATION, prŏk-kū-rā'shŭn. s. The act of procuring.

PROCURATOR, prŏk-kū-rā'tŭr. s. (166) (521). Manager, one who transacts affairs for another.

PROCURATORIAL, prŏk-kū-rā-tō'rē-ăl. a. Made by a proctor.

PROCURATORY, prŏ-kū'rā-tŭr-ē. (512). a. Tending to procuration.

To PROCURE, prŏ-kūre'. v. a. To manage, to transact for another; to obtain, to acquire; to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.

To PROCURE, prŏ-kūre'. v. n. To bawd, to pimp.

PROCUREMENT, prŏ-kūre'mĕnt. s. The act of procuring.

PROCURER, prŏ-kū'rŭr. s. (98). One that gains, obtainer; pimp, pander.

PROCURESS, prŏ-kū'rĕs. s. A bawd.

PRODIGAL, prŏd'ē-găl. a. Profuse, wasteful, expensive, lavish.

PRODIGAL, prŏd'dē-găl. s. A waster, a spendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, prŏd-dē-găl'ē-tē. s. Extravagance, profusion, waste, excessive liberality.

PRODIGALLY, prŏd'dē-găl-ē. ad. Profusely, wastefully, extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, prŏ-dĭd'jŭs. a. (314). Amazing, astonishing, monstrous.

PRODIGIOUSLY, prŏ-dĭd'jŭs-lē. ad. Amazingly, astonishingly, portentously, enormously.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, prŏ-dĭd'jŭs-nĕs. s. Enormousness, portentousness, amazing qualities.

PRODIGY, prŏd'dē-jē. s. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn, portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or bad.

PRODITION, prŏ-dĭsh'ŭn. s. Treason, treachery.

PRODITOR, prŏd'ē-tŭr. s. (166). A traitor. Not in use.

PRODITORIOUS, prŏd-ē-tō'rē-ŭs. a. Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make discoveries. Not used.

To PRODUCE, prŏ-dūse'. v. a. (492). To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the publick; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cause, to effect, to generate, to beget.

PRODUCE, prŏd'dūse. s. (532). Product, that which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short; and Buchanan and Dr. Ash, long.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PROLEPSIS, prō-lĕp'sĭs. s. A figure of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

PROLEPTICAL, prō-lĕp'tē-kăl. a. Previous, antecedent.

PROLEPTICALLY, prō-lĕp'tē-kăl-lē. ad. By way of anticipation.

PROLIFICATION, prō-lĭf-fē-kā'shŭn. s. Generation of children.

PROLIFICK, prō-lĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Fruitful, generative, pregnant, productive.

PROLIFICALLY, prō-lĭf'fē-kăl-ē. a. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

PROLIX, prō-lĭks'. a. Long, tedious, not concise; of long duration.

PROLIXIOUS, prō-lĭk'shŭs. a. Dilatory, tedious. Not used.

PROLIXITY, prō-lĭks'ē-tē. s. Tediousness, tiresome length, want of brevity.

PROLIXLY, prō-lĭks'lē. ad. A great length, tediously.

PROLIXNESS, prō-lĭks'nĕs. s. Tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR, prōl-lō-kū'tŭr. s. (503). The foreman, the speaker of a convocation.

☞ In compliance with so many authorities I placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *Interlocutor*, and nearly the same authorities oblige me to place the accent on the penultimate of this word; for so Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Bailey, accent it. But surely these two words ought not to be differently accented; and if my opinion had any weight, I would accent them both on the penultimate, as they may be considered exactly like words ending in *ator*, and ought to be accented in the same manner. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are very singular in placing the accent on the first syllable.—See INTERLOCUTOR.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, prōl-lō-kū'tŭr-shĭp. s. The office of a prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, prōl'lŏg. s. (338) (552). Preface, introduction to any discourse or performance; something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the *o* in the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan only long.

To PROLOGUE, prōl'lŏg. v. a. To introduce with a formal preface. Not in use.

To PROLONG, prō-lŏng'. v. a. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a distant time.

PROLONGATION, prōl-lŏng-gā'shŭn. s. (530). The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

PROLUSION, prō-lū'zhŭn. s. Entertainment, performance of diversion; prelude.

PROMINENT, prŏm'mē-nĕnt. a. Standing out beyond the near parts, protuberant.

PROMINENCE, prŏm'mē-nĕnse. } s.
PROMINENCY, prŏm'mē-nĕn-sē. }
Protuberance, projecting parts.

PROMISCUOUS, prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs. a. Mingled, confused, undistinguished.

PROMISCUOUSLY, prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs-lē. ad. With confused mixture, indiscriminately.

PROMISE, prŏm'mĭz. s. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; hopes, expectation.

To PROMISE, prŏm'mĭz. v. a. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

To PROMISE, prŏm'mĭz. v. n. To assure one by a promise; it is used of assurance even of ill.

PROMISEBREACH, prŏm'mĭz-brētsh. s. Violation of promise.

PROMISEBREAKER, prŏm'mĭz-brā-kŭr. s. Violator of promises.

PROMISER, prŏm'mĭz-ŭr. s. (98). One who promises.

PROMISSORY, prŏm'mĭs-sŭr-ē. a. (512). Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

PROMISSORILY, prŏm'mĭs-sŭr-ē-lē. ad. By way of promise.

PROMONTORY, prŏm'mŭn-tŭr-ē. s. (557). A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.

To PROMOTE, prō-mōte'. v. a. To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

PROMOTER, prō-mōte'ŭr. s. Advancer, forwarder, encourager.

PROMOTION, prō-mō'shŭn. s. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.

To PROMOVE, prō-mōōv'. v. a. To forward, to promote. Not used.

PROMPT, prŏmt. a. (412). Quick, ready; petulant; ready without hesitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as Prompt payment.

To PROMPT, prŏmt. v. a. To assist by private instruction, to help at a loss;

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to incite, to instigate; to remind, to act, as a prompter.

PROMPTER, prŏm'tŭr. s. (98). One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters; an admonisher, a reminder.

PROMPTITUDE, prŏm'tė-tūde. s. Readiness, quickness.

PROMPTLY, prŏmt'lė. ad. Readily, quickly, expeditiously.

PROMPTNESS, prŏmt'nės. s. Readiness, quickness, alacrity.

PROMPTURE, prŏm'tshūre. s. (468). Suggestion, motion given by another. Not used.

To PROMULGATE, prō-mŭl'gāte. v. a. To publish, to make known by open declaration.

PROMULGATION, prŏm-ŭl-gā'shŭn. s. (530). Publication, open exhibition.

PROMULGATOR, prŏm-ŭl-gā'tŭr. s. Publisher, open teacher.

To PROMULGE, prō-mŭlje'. v. a. To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.

PROMULGER, prō-mŭl'jŭr. s. (98). Publisher, promulgator.

PRONE, prōne. a. Bending downward; lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; sloping; inclined, disposed.

PRONENESS, prōne'nės. s. The state of bending downwards; the state of lying with the face downwards; descent, declivity; inclination, disposition to ill.

PRONG, prŏng. s. A fork.

PRONOMINAL, prō-nŏm'ė-nāl. a. Having the nature of a pronoun.—*Mason.*

PRONOUN, prō'nŏun. s. (313). Words used instead of nouns or names.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-nŏunse'. v. a. (313). To speak, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhetorically.

To PRONOUNCE, prō-nŏunse'. v. n. To speak with confidence or authority.

PRONOUNCER, prō-nŏun'sŭr. s. (98). One who pronounces.

PRONUNCIATION, prō-nŭn-shė-ā'shŭn. s. Act or mode of utterance.

☞ There are few words more frequently mispronounced than this. A mere English scholar, who considers the verb to *pronounce* as the root of it, cannot easily conceive why the *e* is thrown out of the second syllable; and therefore, to correct the mistake, sounds the word as if written *Pronounciation*. Those who are sufficiently learned to escape this errour, by understanding that the word comes to us either from the Latin *pronunciatio*, or the French *pronunciation*, are very apt to fall into another, by sinking the first aspiration, and pronouncing the third syllable like the noun *sea*. But these speakers ought to take notice, that, throughout the whole language, *c*, *s*, and *t*, preceded by the accent, either primary or secondary, and followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or any similar diphthong, always become aspirated, and are pronounced as if written *she*. Thus the very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce *partiality*, *propitiation*, *especially*, &c. as if written *parsheality*, *propisheation*, *espesheally*, &c. oblige us to pronounce *pronunciation* as if written *pronunsheashun*. See Principles, No. 357, 459, 461, and the word ECCLESIASTICK.

But though Mr. Sheridan avoids the vulgar errour of sinking the aspiration, in my opinion he falls into one fully as exceptionable; which is, that of pronouncing the word in four syllables, as if written *Pro-nun-shea-shun*. I am grossly mistaken if correct speakers do not always pronounce this and similar words in the manner I have marked them: and, indeed, Mr. Sheridan himself seems dubious with respect to some of them; for though he pronounces *glaciate*, *glaciation*, *association*, &c. *glashate*, *glasha-shun*, *as-so-sha-shun*, &c. yet he spells *conglaciate*, *conglaciation*, and *association*, *—con-gla-syate*, *con-gla-sya-shun*, *con-so-sya-shun*. See Principles, No. 542, 543.

PROOF, prōōf. s. (306). Evidence, testimony, convincing token; test, trial, experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled, first impression.

PROOF, prōōf. a. Impenetrable, able to resist.

PROOFLESS, prōōf'lės. a. Unproved, wanting evidence.

To PROP, prŏp. v. a. To sustain, to support.

PROP, prŏp. s. Support, a stay, that on which any thing rests.

PROPAGABLE, prŏp'ā-gā-bl. a. Such as may be spread; such as may be propagated.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp'ā-gāte. v. a. To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to carry on from place to place; to increase, to promote; to generate.

To PROPAGATE, prŏp'ā-gāte. v. n. To have offspring.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PROPAGATION, prŏp-â-gā'shŭn. s. Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

PROPAGATOR, prŏp'â-gā-tŭr. s. (521). One who continues by successive production; a spreader, a promoter.

To PROPEL, prō-pĕl'. v. a. To drive forward.

To PROPEND, prō-pĕnd'. v. n. To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing. Not used.

PROPENDENCY, prō-pĕn'dĕn-sē. s. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing; pre-consideration. Not used.

PROPENSE, prō-pĕnse'. a. Inclined, disposed.

PROPENSION, prō-pĕn'shŭn. } s. Inclination, disposition to any thing good or bad; tendency.
PROPENSITY, prō-pĕn'sĕ-tē. }

PROPER, prŏp'pŭr. a. (98). Peculiar, not belonging to more, not common; noting an individual; one's own; natural, original; fit, suitable, qualified; accurate, just; not figurative; pretty; tall, lusty, handsome with bulk.

PROPERLY, prŏp'pŭr-lē. ad. Fitly, suitably; in a strict sense.

PROPERNESS, prŏp'pŭr-nĕs. s. The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, prŏp'pŭr-tē. s. Peculiar quality; quality, disposition; right of possession; possession held in one's own right; the thing possessed; something useful; necessary implements.

To PROPERTY, prŏp'pŭr-tē. v. a. To invest with qualities; to seize or retain as something owned, to appropriate, to hold. Not in use.

PROPHECY, prŏf'fĕ-sē. s. (499). A declaration of something to come, prediction.

PROPHESIER, prŏf'fĕ-sī-ŭr. s. One who prophesies.

To PROPHESY, prŏf'fĕ-sī. v. a. (499). To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate; to foreshow.

To PROPHESY, prŏf'fĕ-sī. v. n. To utter predictions; to preach, a scriptural sense.

PROPHET, prŏf'fĕt. s. (99). One who tells future events; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

PROPHETESS, prŏf'fĕt-tĕs. s. A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHETICK, prō-fĕt'tĭk. (509). } a.
PROPHETICAL, prō-fĕt'tĕ-kăl. } Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHETICALLY, prō-fĕt'tĕ-kăl-ē. ad. With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

To PROPHETIZE, prŏf'fĕt-tīze. v. n. To give predictions.

PROPHYLACTICK, prŏf-ē-lăk'tĭk. a. (530). Preventive, preservative.

PROPINQUITY, prō-pĭng'kwē-tē. s. Nearness, proximity, nearness of time; kindred, nearness of blood.

PROPITIABLE, prō-pĭsh'ē-â-bl. a. Such as may be induced to favour, such as may be made propitious.

To PROPITIATE, prō-pĭsh'ē-āte. v. a. (542). To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROPITIATION, prō-pĭsh-ē-ā'shŭn. s. The act of making propitious; the atonement, the offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

PROPITIATOR, prō-pĭsh'ē-ā-tŭr. s. (521). One that propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, prō-pĭsh'ē-ā-tŭr-ē. a. Having the power to make propitious.

PROPITIOUS, prō-pĭsh'ŭs. a. (292). Favourable, kind.

PROPITIOUSLY, prō-pĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. Favourably, kindly.

PROPITIOUSNESS, prō-pĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. s. Favourableness, kindness.

PROPLASM, prō'plăzm. s. Mould, matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prō-plăs'tĭs. s. The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPONENT, prō-pō'nĕnt. s. (503). One that makes a proposal.

PROPORTION, prō-pōr'shŭn. s. Comparative relation of one thing to another, ratio; settled relation of comparative quantity, equal degree; harmonick degree; symmetry, adaptation of one to another; form, size.

To PROPORTION, prō-pōr'shŭn. v. a. To adjust by comparative relations; to form symmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prō-pōr'shŭn-â-bl. a. Adjusted by comparative relation, such as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLY, prō-pōr'shŭn-â-blē. ad. According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prō-pōr'shŭn-ăl. a. Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

PROPORTIONALITY, prō-pōr-shŭn-ăl'-ē-tē. s. The quality of being proportional.

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pōund;—*th*in, THIS.

PROPORTIONALLY, prō-pōr'shŭn-ăl-lē. ad. In a stated degree.

PROPORTIONATE, prō-pōr'shŭn-ăt. a. (91). Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To PROPORTIONATE, prō-pōr'shŭn-āte. v. a. (91). To adjust according to settled rates to something else. Little used.

PROPORTIONATENESS, prō-pōr'shŭn-ăt-nĕs. The state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPOSAL, prō-pō'zăl. s. (88). Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance; offer to the mind.

To PROPOSE, prō-pōze'. v. a. To offer to the consideration.

To PROPOSE, prō-pōze'. v. n. To lay schemes. Not used.

PROPOSER, prō-pō'zŭr. s. (98). One that offers any thing to consideration.

PROPOSITION, prŏp-ō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; proposal, offer of terms.

PROPOSITIONAL, prŏp-ō-zĭsh'ŭn-ăl. a. Considered as a proposition.

To PROPOUND, prō-pŏund'. v. a. (313). To offer to consideration, to propose; to offer, to exhibit.

PROPOUNDER, prō-pŏund'ŭr. s. He that propounds, he that offers.

PROPRIETARY, prō-prī'ĕ-tăr-ē. s. Possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETOR, prō-prī'ĕ-tŭr. s. (98). A possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETRESS, prō-prī'ĕ-trĕs. a. A female possessor in her own right.

PROPRIETY, prō-prī'ĕ-tē. s. Peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness.

PROPT, for PROPPED, prŏpt. (359). Sustained by the same prop.

To PROPUGN, prō-pūne'. v. a. (385). To defend, to vindicate.

☞ This word and its compounds are exactly under the same predicament as *impugn*; which see.

PROPUGNATION, prŏp-pŭg-nā'shŭn. s. (550). Defence.

PROPUGNER, prō-pū'nŭr. s. (386). A defender.

PROPULSION, prō-pŭl'shŭn. s. The act of driving forward.

PRORE, prōre. s. The prow, the forepart of the ship.

PROROGATION, prŏr-rō-gā'shŭn. s. Continuance, state of lengthening out to distant time, prolongation; interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

To PROROGUE, prō-rōg'. v. a. (337). To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.

PRORUPTION, prō-rŭp'shŭn. s. The act of bursting out.

PROSAICK, prō-zā'ĭk. a. (509). Belonging to prose, resembling prose.

To PROSCRIBE, prō-skrībe'. v. a. To censure capitally, to doom to destruction.

PROSCRIBER, prō-skrī'bŭr. s. (98). One that dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, prō-skrĭp'shŭn. s. Doom to death or confiscation.

PROSE, prōze. s. Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables.

To PROSE, prōze. v. n. To make tedious narrations.—*Mason.*

To PROSECUTE, prŏs'sē-kūte. v. a. (444). To pursue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing; to pursue by law, to sue criminally.

PROSECUTION, prŏs-sē-kū'shŭn. s. Pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PROSECUTOR, prŏs'sē-kū-tŭr. s. (166). (521). One that carries on any thing, a pursuer of any purpose, one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PROSELYTE, prŏs'sē-līte. s. A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.

PROSELYTISM, prŏs'ĕ-lē-tĭzm. s. The desire of making converts.—*Mason.*

To PROSELYTIZE, prŏs'ĕ-lē-tize. v. a. To convert to one's own opinion.—*Mason.*

PROSEMINATION, prō-sĕm-ĭ-nā'shŭn. s. Propagation by seed.

PROSODIACAL, prŏs-ō-dī'ă-kăl. a. Relating to the rules of Prosody.

PROSODIAN, prō-sō'dē-ăn. s. One skilled in metre or prosody.

PROSODY, prŏs'sō-dē. s. (444) (503). The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPOEIA, prŏs-sō-pō-pē'yā. s. Personification, figure by which things are made persons.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, met;—pine, pin;—

PROSPECT, prŏs'pĕkt. s. View of something distant; place which affords an extended view; series of objects open to the eye; object of view; view into futurity, opposed to retrospect; regard to something future.

PROSPECTIVE, prŏ-spĕk'tĭv. a. Viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.

To PROSPER, prŏs'pŭr. v. a. (98). To make happy, to favour.

To PROSPER, prŏs'pŭr. v. n. To be prosperous, to be successful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prŏs-pĕr'ĕ-tē. s. Success, attainment of wishes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prŏs'pŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Successful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. Successfully, fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-nĕs. s. Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE, prŏ-spish'ē-ĕnse. s. (542). The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNATION, prŏs-tĕr-nā'shŭn. s. Dejection, depression, state of being cast down.

To PROSTITUTE, prŏs'tē-tūte. v. a. To sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs'tē-tūte. a. Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness.

PROSTITUTE, prŏs'tē-tūte. s. A hireling, a mercenary, one who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prŏs-tē-tū'shŭn. s. The act of setting to sale, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a publick strumpet.

PROSTRATE, prŏs'trāt. a. (91). Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prŏs'trāte. v. a. (91). To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prŏs-trā'shŭn. s. The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depression.

PROSYLLOGISM, prŏ-sĭl'lo-jizm. s. A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are connected together.

PROTACTICK, prŏ-tăk'tĭk. a. Protactick persons in plays are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

PROTASIS, prŏ-tā'sĭs. s. (503). The first part of the comedy or tragedy in the ancient drama that explains the argument of the piece. A maxim or proposition.

To PROTECT, prŏ-tĕkt'. v. a. To defend, to cover from evil, to shield.

PROTECTION, prŏ-tĕk'shŭn. s. Defence, shelter from evil; a passport, exemption from being molested.

PROTECTIVE, prŏ-tĕk'tĭv. a. (512). Defensive, sheltering.

PROTECTOR, prŏ-tĕk'tŭr. s. (98). Defender, shelterer, supporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

PROTECTORATE, prŏ-tĕk'tŏ-rāte. s. Government by a protector.—*Mason.*

PROTECTRESS, prŏ-tĕk'trĕs. s. A woman that protects.

To PROTEND, prŏ-tĕnd'. v. a. To hold out, to stretch forth.

PROTERVITY, prŏ-tĕr'vĕ-tē. s. Peevishness, petulance.

To PROTEST, prŏ-tĕst'. v. n. (492). To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

To PROTEST, prŏ-tĕst'. v. a. A form in law of entering a caveat against a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call as a witness, not used.

PROTEST, prŏ-tĕst', or prōt'ĕst. s. A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and the second by Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Dr. Johnson, and Entick. As this substantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb: and that this accent was the most prevailing, appears from the majority of authorities in its favour. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the pretence of distinguishing it from the verb, may very probably establish it, to the detriment of the sound of the language, without any advantage to its signification. See BOWL.

PROTESTANT, prōt'tĕs-tănt. a. Belonging to Protestants.

PROTESTANT, prōt'tĕs-tănt. s. One who protests against the Church of Rome.

PROTESTANTIZM, prōt'ĕs-tăn-tizm. s. The Protestant religion.—*Mason.*

PROTESTATION, prōt-tĕs-tā'shŭn. s. A solemn declaration or resolution, fact, or opinion.

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

PROTESTER, prò-tést'ûr. s. (98). One who protests, one who utters a solemn declaration.

PROTHONOTARY, prò-*thón*'nò-târ-é. s. (518). The head register.

PROTHONOTARISHIP, prò-*thón*'nò-târ-ré-ship. s. (518). Office or dignity of the principal register.

PROTOCOL, prò'tò-kôl. s. The original copy of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, prò-tò-mâr'tûr. s. The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOPLAST, prò'tò-plâst. s. Original, thing first formed.

PROTOTYPE, prò-tò-tipe. s. The original of a copy, exemplar, archetype.

To PROTRACT, prò-trâkt'. v. a. To draw out, to delay, to lengthen, to spin to length.

PROTRACTER, prò-trâk'tûr. s. One who draws out any thing to tedious length; a mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACTION, prò-trâk'shûn. s. The act of drawing to length.

PROTRACTIVE, prò-trâk'tiv. a. Dilatory, delaying, spinning to length.

PROTREPTICAL, prò-trép'tè-kâl. a. Hortatory, suasory.

To PROTRUDE, prò-trûde'. v. a. To thrust forward.

To PROTRUDE, prò-trûde'. v. n. To thrust itself forward.

PROTRUSION, prò-trôô'zhûn. s. The act of thrusting forward, thrust, push.

PROTUBERANCE, prò-tû'bêr-ânse. s. Something swelling above the rest, prominence, tumour.

PROTUBERANT, prò-tû'bêr-ânt. a. Swelling, prominent.

To PROTUBERATE, prò-tû'bêr-âte. v. n. To swell forward, to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

PROUD, prôud. a. (313). Elated, valuing himself; arrogant, haughty; daring; presumptuous; grand, lofty; ostentatious, salacious, eager for the male; fungous, exuberant.

PROUDLY, prôud'lé. ad. Arrogantly, ostentatiously, in a proud manner.

To PROVE, prôôv. v. a. (164). To evince, to show by argument or testimony; to try, to bring to the test; to experience.

To PROVE, prôôv. v. n. To make trial; to be found by experience; to succeed; to be found in the event.

PROVEABLE, prôôv'â-bl. a. That may be proved.

PROVEDORE, prôv-vè-dôre'. a. One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER, prôv'vèn-dûr. s. Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, prôv'vêrb. s. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people: a saw, an adage; a word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

To PROVERB, prôv'vêrb. v. a. To mention in a proverb; to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prò-vêr'bé-âl. a. Mentioned in a proverb; resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PROVERBIALLY, prò-vêr'bé-âl-lé. ad. In a proverb.

To PROVIDE, prò-vide'. v. a. To procure beforehand, to get ready, to prepare; to furnish, to supply; to stipulate; To provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill; To provide for, to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDED that, prò-vi'déd. Upon these terms, this stipulation being made.

PROVIDENCE, prôv'vè-dénse. s. (535). Foresight, timely care, forecast, the act of providing; the care of God over created beings; Divine superintendance; prudence, frugality, reasonable and moderate care of expense.

PROVIDENT, prôv'vè-dént. a. Forecasting, cautious, prudent with respect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, prôv-è-dén'shâl. a. Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prôv-è-dén'shâl-é. ad. By the care of Providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prôv'vè-dént-lé. ad. With foresight, with wise precaution.

PROVIDER, prò-vi'dûr. s. (98). He who provides or procures.

PROVINCE, prôv'vinse. s. A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prò-vin'shâl. a. Relating to a province; appendant to the provincial country; not of the mother country, rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL, prò-vin'shâl. s. A spiritual governor

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To PROVINCIATE, prō-vĭn'shē-āte. v. a. To turn to a province.

PROVISION, prō-vĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand: accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected; victuals, food, provender; stipulation, terms settled.

PROVISIONAL, prō-vĭsh'ŭn-ăl. a. Temporarily established, provided for present need.

PROVISIONALLY, prō-vĭsh'ŭn-ăl-ē. ad. By way of provision.

PROVISO, prō-vī'zō. s. Stipulation, caution, provisional condition.

PROVOCATION, prŏv-ō-kā'shŭn. (530). s. An act or cause by which anger is raised; an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, prō-vŏ'kă-tĭv. s. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, prō-vŏ'kă-tĭv-nĕs. Quality of being provocative.

To PROVOKE, prō-vōke'. v. a. To rouse, to excite by something; to anger, to incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, prō-vōke'. v. n. To appeal, a latinism; to produce anger.

PROVOKER, prō-vō'kŭr. s. One that raises anger; causer, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, prō-vō'kĭng-lē. (410). ad. In such a manner as to raise anger.

PROVOST, prŏv'vŭst. s. The chief of any body, as the Provost of a college.

PROVOST, prō-vō'. s. Corrupted from the French *Prevot*. The executioner of an army.

PROVOSTSHIP, prŏv'vŭst-shĭp. s. The office of a provost.

PROW, prou, or prō. s. The head or forepart of a ship.

☞ Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, are for the first pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Barclay, for the second. When authorities are so balanced, analogy ought to decide; and that is clearly for the first pronunciation. See Principles, No. 323.

PROWESS, prou'ĕs, or prō'is. s. Bravery, valour, military gallantry.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Perry, adopt the first sound of this word; and Mr. Nares only the second; here too analogy must decide for the first. See Principles, No. 323.

To PROWL, proul, or prole. v. a. To wander for prey, to prey, to plunder.

☞ This word, among many others composed of the diphthong *ow*, is subject to a double pronunciation; the one rhyming with *cowl*, and the other with *stroll*. That the former is more agreeable to analogy may be seen from the more numerous instances of this sound of the *ow* than of the other; that the latter pronunciation, however, was very prevalent, may be gathered from the mode of spelling this word in Philips's Pastorals. edit. 1748.—Tonson and Draper.

"I, only with the *proling* wolf, constrain'd
"All night to wake; with hunger he is
"pain'd,
"And I with love. His hunger he may
"tame;
"But who can quench, O cruel Love! thy
"flame?"

The authorities for the first pronunciation are Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and W. Johnston; and for the second, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry: and analogy must decide as in the two foregoing words. See Principles, No. 325.

PROWLER, proul'ŭr. s. One that roves about for prey.

PROXIMATE, prŏks'ē-măt. a. (91). Next in the series of ratiocination, near and immediate.

PROXIMATELY, prŏks'ē-măt-lē. ad. Immediately, without intervention.

PROXIME, prŏks'ĭm. a. (140). Next, immediate.

PROXIMITY, prŏks-ĭm'ē-tē. s. Nearness.

PROXY, prŏks'ē. s. The agency of another; the substitution of another, the agency of a substitute; the person substituted or deputed.

PRUCE, proos. s. Prussian leather.

PRUDE, prood. s. (339). A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation of virtue.

PRUDENCE, proo'dĕnse. (339). Wisdom applied to practice.

PRUDENT, proo'dĕnt. a. Practically wise; foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDENTIAL, prōō-dĕn'shăl. a. Eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIALS, prōō-dĕn'shălz. s. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUDENTIALITY, prōō-dĕn-shē-ăl'ē-tē. s. Eligibility on principles of prudence

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

PRUDENTIALLY, prŏŏ-dĕn'shăl-ĕ. ad. According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prŏŏ'dĕnt-lĕ. ad. Discreetly, judiciously.

PRUDERY, prŏŏd'ĕr-ĕ. s. Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRUDISH, prŏŏd'ĭsh. a. Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE, prŏŏn. v. a. (339). To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescences.

To PRUNE, prŏŏn. v. n. To dress, to prink. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, prŏŏn. s. (176). A dried plum.

PRUNELLO, prŏŏ-nĕl'lō. s. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made; a kind of plum.

PRUNER, prŏŏn'ŭr. s. (98). One that crops trees.

PRUNIFEROUS, prŏŏ-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs. a. Plumbearing.

PRUNINGHOOK, prŏŏn'ĭng-hŏŏk. } s.
PRUNINGKNIFE, prŏŏn'ĭng-nīfe. }
A hook or knife used in lopping trees.

PRURIENCE, prŏŏ'rĕ-ĕnse. } s. An
PRURIENCY, prŏŏ'rĕ-ĕn-sĕ. } itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing.

PRURIENT, prŏŏ'rĕ-ĕnt. a. Itching.

PRURIGINOUS, prŏŏ-rĭd'jĭn-ŭs. a. Tending to an itch.

To PRY, prī. v. n. To peep narrowly.

PSALM, sām. s. (78) (403) (412). A holy song.

PSALMIST, săl'mĭst. s. (78) (403). Writer of holy songs.

PSALMODY, săl'mō-dĕ. s. (403). The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMOGRAPHY, săl-mŏg'grā-fĕ. s. (518). The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER, sawl'tŭr. s. (412). The volume of psalms, a psalm-book.

PSALTERY, sawl'tŭr-ĕ. s. (412). A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

PSEUDO, sū'dō. s. (412). A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit, as Pseudo-apostle, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, sū-dŏg'rā-fĕ. s. False writing.

☞ For the propriety of suppressing the *p* in these words, see *Pneumaticks*.

PSEUDOLOGY, sū-dŏl'ō-jĕ. s. (518). Falsehood of speech.

PSHAW, shāw. interject. (412). An expression of contempt.

PSYCHOLOGY, sī-kŏl'ō-jĕ. (518). The doctrine of the soul or mind.

PSYCHOMACHY, sī-kŏm'ā-kĕ. (518). A conflict of the soul with the body.

PSYCHOMANCY, sī'kō-măn-sĕ. (519). Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PTISAN, tĭz-zăn'. s. (412). A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

PTYALISM, tī'ā-lĭzm. s. An effusion of spittle, a salivation.

PTYLOSIS, tī-lō'sĭs. s. (503) (520). A disease of the eyes.

PTYSMAGOGUE, tĭz'mā-gŏg. s. (519). A medicine to provoke spitting.

PUBERTY, pū'bĕr-tĕ. s. The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

PUBESCENCE, pū-bĕs'sĕnse. s. (510). The state of arriving at puberty.

PUBESCENT, pū-bĕs'sĕnt. a. Arriving at puberty.

PUBLICAN, pŭb'lĕ-kăn. s. (88). In scripture language, a toll-gatherer; in common language, a man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICATION, pŭb-lĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world; edition, the act of giving a book to the publick.

PUBLICK, pŭb'lĭk. a. Belonging to a state or nation; open, notorious, generally known; general, done by many; regarding not private interest, but the good of the community; open for general entertainment.

PUBLICK, pŭb'lĭk. s. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; open view, general notice.

PUBLICKLY, pŭb'lĭk-lĕ. ad. In the name of the community; openly, without concealment.

PUBLICKNESS, pŭb'lĭk-nĕs. s. State of belonging to the community; openness, state of being generally known or publick.

PUBLICKSPIRITED, pŭb-lĭk-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd. a. Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PUBLISH, pŭb'lĭsh. v. a. To discover to mankind, to make generally and openly known; to put forth a book into the world.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PUBLISHER, pŭb'lĭsh-ŭr. s. One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUCELAGE, pū'sĕl-ādje. s. (90). A state of virginity.

PUCK, pŭk. s. Some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

PUCKBALL, pŭk'bâll. s. A kind of mushroom full of dust.

To PUCKER, pŭk'kŭr. v. a. (98). To gather into wrinkles, to contract into folds or plications.

PUDDER, pŭd'dŭr. s. (98). A tumult, a turbulent and irregular bustle.

To PUDDER, pŭd'dŭr. v. n. To make a tumult, to make a bustle.

To PUDDER, pŭd'dŭr. v. a. To perplex, to disturb.

PUDDING, pŭd'dĭng. s. (174) (410). A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flour, milk, and eggs; the gut of an animal; a bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PUDDINGPIE, pŭd'dĭng-pī. s. A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUDDINGTIME, pŭd'dĭng-tīme. s. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table; nick of time, critical minute.

PUDDLE, pŭd'dl. s. (405). A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.

To PUDDLE, pŭd'dl. v. a. To muddy, to pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

PUDDLY, pŭd'dl-ē. a. Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDENCY, pū'dĕn-sē. s. Modesty, shamefacedness.

PUDICITY, pū-dĭs'sē-tē. s. Modesty, chastity.

PUEFELLOW, pū'fĕl-lō. s. A partner. A cant word.

PUERILE, pū'ĕ-rĭl. a. (145). Childish, boyish.

PUERILITY, pū-ĕ-rĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Childishness, boyishness.

PUET, pū'ĭt. s. (99). A kind of water fowl.

PUFF, pŭf. s. A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; a fungus; any thing light and porous, as Puff paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

To PUFF, pŭf. v. n. To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.

To PUFF, pŭf. v. a. To swell as with wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with praise; to swell or elate with pride.

PUFFER, pŭf'fŭr. s. (98). One that puffs.

PUFFIN, pŭf'fĭn. s. A water-fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINGLY, pŭf'fĭng-lē. ad. (410). Tumidly, with swell; with shortness of breath.

PUFFY, pŭf'fē. a. (183). Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

PUG, pŭg. s. A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

PUGH, pŏŏh. interject. A word of contempt.

PUGNACIOUS, pŭg-nā'shŭs. a. (387). Inclinable to fight, quarrelsome, fighting.

PUGNACITY, pŭg-năs'sē-tē. s. Quarrelsomeness, inclination to fight.

PUISNE, pū'nē. a. (458). Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconsiderable, small.

PUISSANCE, pū'ĭs-sănse, or pū-ĭs'sănse. s. Power, strength, force.

☞ The best way to judge of the pronunciation of this and the following word will be to show the authorities for each. and as the negative of these words, *impuissance*, is governed by its positive, it may not be improper to join it to the list.

Puĭ'sance.	Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Fenning, Barclay, Bailey, Buchanan, and Entick.
Pu'issance.	Mr. Sheridan.
Puĭ'sant.	Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick.
Pu'issant.	Mr. Sheridan.
Impuĭ'sance.	Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning.
Impu'issance.	Mr. Sheridan.

Nothing can be more decisive than the authorities for the penultimate accent on these words, and this induced me to alter my former accentuation on the first syllable; but maturer consideration has con-

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

vinced me that this is most conformable to the best as well as the most ancient usage. That double consonants in the middle do not always attract the accent, see Principles, No. 503, *b*.

This word, Dr. Johnson says, seems to have been pronounced with only two syllables. "It was undeniably so," says Mr. Mason, "in Shakespeare and subsequent writers; but if Johnson had taken the pains of looking into Spencer's Fairy Queen, he might have found, very near the beginning of the first canto, that the word was a trisyllable:

"And ever as he rode his heart did earne,
"To prove his *puissance* in battle brave
Upon his foe."

PUISSANT, pū-ĭs'sănt, or pū'ĭs-ănt. Powerful, strong, forcible.

PUISSANTLY, pū-ĭs'sănt-lē. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

PUKE, pūk. s. A vomit.

To PUKE, pūke. v. n. To vomit.

PUKER, pū'kŭr. s. (98). Medicine causing a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE, pŭl'krē-tūde. s. Beauty, grace, handsomeness.

To PULE, pūle. v. n. To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry.

PULICK, pū'lĭk. s. An herb.

PULICOSE, pū-lē-kōse'. a. (427). Abounding with fleas.—See APPENDIX.

To PULL, pŭl. v. a. (173). To draw forcibly; to pluck, to gather; to tear, to rend; To pull down, to subvert, to demolish, to degrade; To pull up, to extirpate, to eradicate.

PULL, pŭl. The act of pulling, pluck.

PULLER, pŭl'lŭr. s. (98). One that pulls.

PULLET, pŭl'lĭt. s. (174). A young hen.

PULLEY, pŭl'lē. s. (174). A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

To PULLULATE, pŭl'lū-lāte. v. n. (177). To germinate, to bud.

PULMONARY, pŭl'mō-nār-ē. a. (177). Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONICK, pŭl-mŏn'nĭk. a. (509). Belonging to the lungs.

PULP, pŭlp. s. Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.

☞ All our orthoepists, except Mr. Elphinston, give the *u* in this word the same sound as in *dull*, and not as in *pull* as he has done.

PULPIT, pŭl'pĭt. s. (174). A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *u* in this word as I have done. Mr. Perry alone gives it the sound of *u* in *dull*.

PULPOUS, pŭlp'ŭs. a. Soft.

PULPOUSNESS, pŭlp'ŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being pulpous.

PULPY, pŭlp'ē. a. Soft, pappy.

PULSATION, pŭl-sā'shŭn. s. The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

PULSE, pŭlse. s. The motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch; oscillation, vibration; To feel one's pulse, to try or know one's mind artfully; leguminous plants.

PULSION, pŭl'shŭn. s. The act of driving or of forcing forward, in opposition to function.

PULVERABLE, pŭl'vĕr-ā-bl. a. Possible to be reduced to dust.

PULVERIZATION, pŭl-vĕr-ē-zā'shŭn. s. The act of powdering, reduction to dust or powder.

To PULVERISE, pŭl'vĕr-ize. v. n. To reduce to powder, to reduce to dust.

PULVERULENCE, pŭl-vĕr'ū-lĕnse. s. Dustiness, abundance of dust.

PULVIL, pŭl'vĭl. s. Sweet scents.

To PULVIL, pŭl'vĭl. v. a. To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

PUMICE, pū'mĭs, or pŭm'mĭs. s. A slag or cinder of some fossil.

☞ This word ought to be pronounced *pewmis*. In nothing is our language more regular than in preserving the *u* open when the accent is on it, and followed by a single consonant; and therefore Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, who give it this sound, ought rather to be followed than Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, who adopt the short *u*.—See LUCULENT.

PUMMEL, pŭm'mĭl. s. (99). See POMMEL.

PUMP, pŭmp. s. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells, its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

To PUMP, pŭmp. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

To Pump, pŭmp. v. a. To raise or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully or by sly interrogatories.

Pumper, pŭmp'ŭr. s. (98). The person or the instrument that pumps.

Pumpion, pŭmp'yŭn. s. (113). A plant.

Pun, pŭn. s. An equivocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

To Pun, pŭn. v. n. To quibble, to use the same word at once in different senses.

To Punch, pŭnsh. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

Punch, pŭnsh. s. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons, or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; in contempt or ridicule a short fat fellow.

Puncheon, pŭnsh'ŭn. s. (359). An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids.

Puncher, pŭnsh'ŭr. s. (98). An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

Punctilio, pŭnk-tĭl'yō. s. (113). A small nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactness.

Punctilious, pŭnk-tĭl'yŭs. a. Nice, exact, punctual to superstition.

Punctiliousness, pŭnk-tĭl'yŭs-nĕs. s. Nicety, exactness of behaviour.

Puncto, pŭngk'tō. s. (408). Nice point of ceremony; the point in fencing.

Punctual, pŭngk'tshŭ ăl. a. (461). Comprised in a point, consisting in a point; exact, nice, punctilious.

Punctuality, pŭngk-tshŭ-ăl'ē-tē. s. Nicety, scrupulous exactness.

Punctually, pŭngk'tshŭ-ăl-ē. ad. Nicely, exactly, scrupulously.

Punctualness, pŭngk'tshŭ ăl-nĕs. s. Exactness, nicety.

Punctuation, pŭngk-tshŭ-ā'shŭn. s. The act or method of pointing.

Puncture, pŭngk'tshŭre. s. (461). A hole made with a very sharp point.

To Punctulate, pŭngk'tshŭ-lāte. v. a. To mark with small spots.

Pungency, pŭn'jĕn-sē. s. Power of pricking; heat on the tongue, acridness; power to pierce the mind; acrimoniousness, keenness.

Pungent, pŭn'jĕnt. a. Pricking, sharp on the tongue, acrid; piercing, sharp, acrimonious, biting.

Punicious, pū-nĭsh'ŭs. a. (357). Purple.

Puniness, pū'nē-nĕs. s. Pettiness, smallness.

To Punish, pŭn'nĭsh. v. a. (176). To chastise, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

Punishable, pŭn'nĭsh-ă-bl. a. Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.

Punishableness, pŭn'nĭsh-ă-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

Punisher, pŭn'nĭsh-ŭr. s. (98). One who inflicts pain for a crime.

Punishment, pŭn'nĭsh-mĕnt. s. Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime.

Punition, pū-nĭsh'ŭn. s. Punishment.

Punitive, pū'nē-tĭv. a. Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Punitory, pū'nē-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Punishing, tending to punishment.

Punk, pŭngk. s. A whore, a common prostitute.

Punster, pŭn'stŭr. s. A quibbler, a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

Puny, pū'nē. a. Young; inferior, petty, of an under rate.

Puny, pū'nē. s. A young unexperienced unseasoned wretch.

To Pup, pŭp. v. n. To bring forth whelps, used of a bitch bringing young.

Pupil, pū'pĭl. s. The apple of the eye; a scholar, one under the care of a tutor; a ward, one under the care of his guardian.

Pupilage, pū'pĭl-ădje. s. (90). State of being a scholar; wardship, minority.

Pupillary, pū'pĭl-ăr ē. a. (512). Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

☞ For the accent of this word, see Papillary.

Dr. Johnson has spelled this word with one *l*, as if derived from our own word *pupil*, and not from the Latin *pupillaris*.

Puppet, pŭp'ĭt. s. (99). A small image moved by men in a mock drama; a word of contempt.

☞ This word was formerly often pronounced as if written *poppit*; but this pronunciation is now confined to the lowest vulgar.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

PUPPETMAN, pŭp'pĭt-măn. s. Master of a puppet-show.

PUPPETSHOW, pŭp'pĭt-shō. s. A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

PUPPY, pŭp'pē. s. A whelp, progeny of a bitch; a name of contempt to an impertinent fellow.

To PUPPY, pŭp'pē. v. n. To bring whelps.

PURBLIND, pûr'blind. a. Near-sighted. Corrupted from *Poreblind*.

PURBLINDNESS, pûr'blind-nĕs. s. Shortness of sight.

PURCHASABLE, pûr'tshās-ă-bl. a. That may be purchased or bought.

To PURCHASE, pûr'tshās. v. a. To buy for a price; to obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

PURCHASE, pûr'tshās. s. Any thing bought or obtained for a price; any thing of which possession is taken.

PURCHASER, pûr'tshās-ûr. s. A buyer, one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, pûre. a. Not sullied; clear; unmingled; not connected with any thing extrinsick; free; free from guilt, guiltless, innocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech; mere, as a Pure villain; chaste, modest.

PURELY, pûre'lē. ad. In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

PURENESS, pûre'nĕs. s. Clearness, freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; simplicity; innocence; freedom from vicious modes of speech.

PURFILE, pûr'fil. s. (140). A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns.

To PURFLE, pûr'fl. v. a. (405). To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

PURFLE, pûr'fl. } s. A border of
PURFLEW, pûr'flû. } embroidery.

PURGATION, pûr-gā'shŭn. s. The act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, pûr'gă-tĭv. a. (157). Cathartick, having the power to cause evacuations downwards.

PURGATORY, pûr'gă-tŭr-ē. s. (512) (557). A place of purgation from smaller sins after death.

To PURGE, pûrdje. v. a. To cleanse, to clear; to clear from impurities; to clear from guilt; to clear from imputation of guilt; to sweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by stool, to clarify, to defecate.

To PURGE, pûrdje. v. n. To have frequent stools.

PURGE, pûrdje. s. A cathartick medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

PURGER, pûr'jûr. s. (98). One who clears away any thing noxious; purge, cathartick.

PURIFICATION, pū-rē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

PURIFICATIVE, pū-rĭf'ē-kā-tĭv. }
PURIFICATORY, pū-rĭf'ē-kā-tŭr-ē. } a. (512) (557). Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER, pū'rē-fī-ŭr. s. (98). Cleanser, refiner.

To PURIFY, pū'rē-fī. v. a. (183). To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to make clear; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

To PURIFY, pū'rē-fī. v. n. To grow pure.

PURITAN, pū'rē-tăn. s. (88). A nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of England.

PURITANICAL, pū-rē-tăn'ē-kăl. a. Relating to puritans.

PURITANISM, pū'rē-tăn-ĭzm. s. The notions of a puritan.

PURITY, pū'rē-tē. s. Cleanness, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chastity, freedom from contamination of sexes.

PURL, pûrl. s. An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infused.

To PURL, pûrl. v. n. To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.

To PURL, pûrl. v. a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not used.

PURLIEU, pûr'lû. s. The grounds on the borders of a forest, border, enclosure.

PURLINS, pûr'lĭns. s. In Architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Purloin, pŭr-lŏĭn'. v. a. To steal, to take by theft.

Purloiner, pŭr-lŏĭn'ŭr. s. A thief, one that steals clandestinely.

Purple, pŭr'pl. a. (405). Red tinctured with blue; in poetry, red.

To Purple, pŭr'pl. v. a. To make red, to colour with purple.

Purples, pŭr'plz. s. Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

Purplish, pŭr'pl-ĭsh. a. Somewhat purple.

Purport, pŭr'pŏrt. s. Design, tendency of a writing or discoure.

To Purport, pŭr'pŏrt. v. n. To intend, to tend to show.

Purpose, pŭr'pŭs. s. (166). Intention, design, effect, consequence; instance, example.

To Purpose, pŭr'pŭs. v. n. To intend, to design, to resolve.

Purposely, pŭr'pŭs-lé. ad. By design, by intention.

To Purr, pŭr. v. a. To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

Purse, pŭrse. s. A small bag in which money is contained.

To Purse, pŭrse. v. a. To put into a purse; to contract as a purse.

Purse-net, pŭrse'nĕt. s. A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Purse-proud, pŭrse'prŏud. Puffed up with money.

Purser, pŭr'sŭr. s. (98). The paymaster of a ship.

Pursiness, pŭr'sé-nĕs. s. Shortness of breath.

Purslain, pŭrs'lĭn. s. (208). A plant.

Pursuable, pŭr-sū'ā-bl. a. What may be pursued.

Pursuance, pŭr-sū'ānse. s. Prosecution, process.

Pursuant, pŭr-sū'ānt. a. Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To Pursue, pŭr-sū'. v. a. (454). To chase, to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to imitate, to follow as an example; to endeavour to attain.

To Pursue, pŭr-sū'. v. n. To go on, to proceed.

Pursuer, pŭr-sū'ŭr. s. (98). One who follows in hostility.

Pursuit, pŭr-sūte'. s. The act of following with hostile intention; endeavour to attain; prosecution.

Pursuivant, pŭr'swé-vānt. s. (340). A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.

Pursy, pŭr'sé. v. a. Shortbreathed and fat.

Purtenance, pŭr'tén-ānse. s. The pluck of an animal.

To Purvey, pŭr-vā'. v. a. (269). To provide with conveniences; to procure.

To Purvey, pŭr-vā'. v. n. To buy in provisions.

Purveyance, pŭr-vā'ānse. s. Provision, procurement of victuals.

Purveyor, pŭr-vā'ŭr. s. (166). One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

Purulence, pū'rū-lĕnse. } s. (177).
Purulency, pū'rū-lĕn-sé. }
Generation of pus and matter.—See Muculent.

Purulent, pū'rū-lĕnt. a. Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

Pus, pŭs. s. The matter of a well-digested sore.

To Push, pŭsh. v. a. (173) (174). To strike with a thrust; to force or drive by impulse of any thing; to force, not by a quick blow, but by continued violence; to press forward; to urge, to drive; to enforce, to drive to a conclusion; to importune, to teaze.

To Push, pŭsh. v. n. To make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack.

Push, pŭsh. s. Thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse, force impressed; assault, attack; a forcible struggle, a strong effort; exigence, trial; a sudden emergence; pimple, a wheal, in this sense not used.

Pusher, pŭsh'ŭr. s. (98). He who pushes forward.

Pushing, pŭsh'ĭng. a. (410). Enterprising, vigorous.

Pushpin, pŭsh'pĭn. s. A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Pusillanimity, pū-sĭl-lān-ĭm'mé-té. s. Cowardice.

Pusillanimous, pū-sĭl-ān'né-mŭs. a. Mean-spirited, narrow-minded, cowardly.

Pusillanimousness, pū-sĭl-ān'né-mŭs-nĕs. s. Meanness of spirit.

Puss, pŭs. s. (173) (174). The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

PUSTULE, pŭs'tshūle. s. (463). A small swelling, a pimple, an efflorescence.

PUSTULOUS, pŭs'tshŭ-lŭs. a. Full of pustules, pimply.

To PUT, pŭt. v. a. (173) (174). To lay or reposit in any place; to place in any situation; to give up; to push into action; to use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed; to cause, to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any state; to oblige, to urge; to propose, to state; to bring into any state of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; To put by, to turn off, to divert, to thrust aside; To put down, to baffle, to repress, to crush; to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confute; To put forth, to propose, to extend, to emit as a sprouting plant; to exert; To put in, to interpose; To put in practice, to use, to exercise; To put off, to divest, to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay, to defer, to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to recommend, to vend or obtrude; To put on or upon, to impute, to charge; to invest with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impose, to inflict; to assume, to take; To put over, to refer; To put out, to place at usury; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make publick; To disconcert; To put to, to kill by, to punish by; To put to it, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; to put to, to assist with; To put to death, to kill; To put together, to accumulate into one sum or mass; To put up, to pass unrevenged; to expose publickly; to start; to hoard; to hide; To put upon, to incite, to instigate; to impose, to lay upon; To put upon trial, to expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

To PUT, pŭt, or pŭt. v. n. To shoot or germinate; to steer; To put forth, to leave a port; to germinate, to bud, to shoot out; To put in, to enter a haven; To put in for, to claim, to stand candidate for; To put in, to offer a claim; To put off, to leave land; To put over, to sail across; To put to sea, to set sail, to begin the course; To put up, to offer one's self a candidate; to advance to, to bring one's self forward; To put up with, to suffer without resentment.

☞ The common pronunciation of London is the first sound given to this word; but in Ireland and the different counties of England, it is generally pronounced regularly so as to rhyme with *but*, *nut*, &c. W. Johnston has adopted this sound, and Mr. Perry gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the regular sound. Mr. Nares is decidedly in favour of this sound; and as this word, when a noun, is always so pronounced, it seems a needless departure from rule, and embarrassing the language, to have the same word differently pronounced. This is an inconvenience to which perhaps all languages are subject; but it ought in all languages to be avoided as much as possible.—See BOWL.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, adopt the first sound.

PUT, pŭt. s. (175). A rustick, a clown; a game at cards.

PUTAGE, pū'tĭdje. s. (90). In Law, prostitution on the woman's part.

PUTANISM, pū-tā-nĭzm. s. The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

PUTATIVE, pū'tā-tĭv. a. (157). Supposed, reputed.

PUTID, pū'tĭd. a. Mean, low, worthless.

PUTIDNESS, pū'tĭd-nĕs. s. Meanness, vileness.

PUTLOG, pŭt'lŏg. s. Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

PUTREDINOUS, pū-trĕd'ĕ-nŭs. a. Stinking, rotten.

PUTREFACTION, pū-trĕ-făk'shŭn. s. The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

PUTREFACTIVE, pū-trĕ-făk'tĭv. a. Making rotten.

To PUTREFY, pū'trĕ-fī. v. a. (183). To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.

PUTREFY, pū'trĕ-fī. v. n. To rot.

PUTRESCENCE, pū-trĕs'sĕnse. (510). The state of rotting.

PUTRESCENT, pū-trĕs'sĕnt. a. Growing rotten.

PUTRID, pū'trĭd. a. Rotten, corrupt.

PUTRIDNESS, pū'trĭd-nĕs. s. Rottenness.

PUTTER, pŭt'tŭr. s. (98). One who puts; Putter on, inciter, instigator. See PUT.

PUTTINGSTONE, pŭt'tĭng-stōne. s. In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call Putting-stones, for trials of strength.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

PUTTOCK, pŭt'tŭk. s. (166). A buzzard.

PUTTY, pŭt'tē. s. A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'zl. v. a. (405). To perplex, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, pŭz'zl. v. n. To be bewildered in one's own notions, to be awkward.

PUZZLE, pŭz'zl. s. Embarrassment, perplexity.

PUZZLER, pŭz'zl-ŭr. s. (98). He who puzzles.

PYGARG, pī'gārg. s. A bird.

PYGMEAN, pĭg-mē'ăn. a. Belonging to a pygmy.

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate for the same reason as *Epicurean*. It is derived from *Pygmæi*, *Pygmies*; and its adjective, if it had one, must have had the diphthong in it, which would necessarily fix the accent on that syllable.—See EUROPEAN.

"They less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room
"Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race
"Beyond the Indian mount."——*Milton.*

PYGMY, pĭg'mē. s. A dwarf, one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes.

PYLORUS, pē-lō'rŭs. s. (187) (503). The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYPOWDER, pī'pŏŭ-dŭr. s. See PIE-POWDER.

PYRAMID, pĭr'ă-mĭd. s. (109) (180). In Geometry, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pē-răm'ē-dăl. (187). } a.
PYRAMIDICAL, pĭr-ă-mĭd'ē-kăl. } a. Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pĭr-ă-mĭd'ē-kăl-ē. ad. In form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pĭr'ă-mĭs. s. A pyramid.

PYRE, pīre. s. A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pē-rī'tēz, or pĭr'ē-tēz. s. (187). Firestone.

☞ This word is accented on the second syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and on the first by Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, and Entick. *Pyrites* is the analogical pronunciation; for as the word is derived from the Greek πυρίτης and the Latin *Pyrites*, (both with the accent on the penultimate, and preserving the form of their originals,) it ought to have the accent on the same syllables. See Principles, No. 503.

PYROMANCY, pĭr'ō-măn-sē. s. (519). Divination by fire.

PYROTECHNICAL, pĭr-ō-tĕk'nē-kăl. a. (530). Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS, pĭr-ō-tĕk'nĭks. s. The art of employing fire to use or pleasure, the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNY, pĭr'ō-tĕk-nē. s. The art of managing fire.

PYRRHONEAN, pĭr-rō'nē-ăn. a. Embracing the opinion of Pyrrho.—*Mason.*

PYRRHONISM, pĭr'rō-nĭzm. s. Scepticism, universal doubt.

PYRRHONIST, pĭr'rō-nĭst. s. A sceptick.

PYTHAGOREAN, pē-thăg-ō-rē'ăn. a. Founded on the opinion of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGOREAN, pē-thăg-ō-rē'ăn. s. A Pythagorean philosopher.—*Mason.*

PYX, pĭks. s. The box in which the Host is kept.

Q.

TO QUACK, kwăk. v. a. (85) (86). To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physick, or any other art.

QUACK, kwăk. s. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physick.

QUACKERY, kwăk'kŭr-ē. s. Mean or bad acts in physick.

QUACKSALVER, kwăk'săl'vŭr. s. One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwŏd-ră-jĕs'sē-măl. a. (414). Lenten, belonging to Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwŏd'răng-gl. (414). A square, a surface with four right angles.

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

QUADRANGULAR, kwâ-drăn'gû-lûr. a. (414). Square, having four right angles.

QUADRANT, kwâ'drânt. s. (85). The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which latitudes are taken.

☞ It has been observed in the Principles, No, 85, 86, &c. that *a*, by articulating the *a*, gives it the deep broad sound equivalent to the diphthong *au*; and that *u*, preceded by *q*, has exactly the same effect (414).—This is evident from the sound of *a* in this and similar words, which, till lately, was always pronounced broad. Some innovators have attempted to give the *a* in this word its slender sound; but the publick ear seems in opposition to it, nor ought it to be admitted. The broad sound is the genuine English pronunciation, as appears in every word where it is succeeded by *r* As this consonant, when final, or followed by another consonant, gives every *a* that precedes it the Italian sound heard in *father*; so, when these letters are preceded by *qu*, or *w*, the *a* falls into the broad sound heard in *water*. Thus, as we hear *bar*, *dart*, *barrel*, with the sound of the Italian *a*; so we hear *war*, *quart*, and *quarrel*, with the German *a*. *Equator*, *quaver*, and words ending with hard *c*, *g*, and *f*, have departed from this rule; but a sufficient number of words are left to indicate plainly what is the analogy, and to direct us where usage is doubtful.

QUADRANTAL, kwâ-drăn'tâl. a. Included to the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, kwâ'drâte. a. (91). Square, having four equal or parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.

QUADRATE, kwâ'drâte. s. (411). A square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

To QUADRATE, qwâ'drâte. v. n. To suit, to be accommodated.

QUADRATICK, kwâ-drăt'îk. a. (414). Belonging to a square.

QUADRATURE, kwŏd'râ-tûre. s. The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.

QUADRENNIAL, kwâ-drĕn'nê-âl. a. Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwŏd'rê-bl. a. (405). That may be squared.

QUADRIFID, kwŏd'drê-fîd. a. Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwŏd-drê-lăt'têr-âl. a. (414). Having four sides.

QUADRILLE, kâ-drîl'. s. (415). A game at cards.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwâ-drîp'pâr-tîte. a. (155). Having four parts, divided into four parts.—See BIPARTITE.

QUADRIREME, kwŏd'drê-rême. s. A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwŏd-drê-sîl'lâ-bl. s. (414). A word of four syllables.

QUADRUPED, kwŏd'drû-pêd. a. An animal that goes on four legs, as, perhaps, all beasts.

QUADRUPED, kwŏd'drû-pêd. a. Having four feet.

QUADRUPLE, kwŏd'drû-pl. a. Fourfold, four-times told.

To QUADRUPLICATE, kwâ-drû'plê-kâte. v. a. To double twice.

QUADRUPLICATION, kwŏd'drû-plê-kâ'shûn. Taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, kwŏd'drû-plê. ad. To a fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE, kwê'rê. Enquire, seek.

To QUAFF, kwâf. v. a. (85). To drink, to swallow in large draughts.

To QUAFF, kwâf. v. n. To drink luxuriously.

QUAFFER, kwâf'fûr. s. He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, kwâg'gê. a. (85) (285). Boggy; soft, not solid.

QUAGMIRE, kwâg'mire. s. A shaking marsh.

QUAIL, kwâle. s. A bird of game.

QUAILPIPE, kwâle'pipe. s. A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, kwânt. s. Scrupulously, minutely exact; neat, petty; subtilely excogitated, fine-spun; affected, foppish.

QUAINTLY, kwânt'lê. ad. Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

QUAINTNESS, kwânt'nês. s. Nicety, petty elegance.

To QUAKE, kwâke. v. n. To shake with cold or fear, to tremble; to shake, not to be solid or firm.

QUAKE, kwâke. s. A shudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwâ'kûr. s. A sect of Christians that arose near the middle of the seventeenth century, who were so named from the trembling with which they preached and prayed.

QUAKING-GRASS, kwâ'king-grâs. s. An herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwŏl-lê-fê-kâ'shûn. s. That which makes any person or thing

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

fit for any thing; accomplishment; abatement; diminution.

To QUALIFY, kwŏl'lé-fī. v. a. (86). To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate, to soften; to assuage; to modify, to regulate.

QUALITY, kwŏl'lé-tē. s. (86). Nature relatively considered; property, accident; particular efficacy; disposition, temper; virtue or vice; accomplishment, qualification; character, comparative or relative rank; rank, superiority of birth or station.

QUALITY, kwŏl'lé-tē. s. (86). Persons of high rank.

QUALM, kwäm. s. (403). A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

QUALMISH, kwäm'ĭsh. a. Seized with sickly languor.

QUANDARY, kwŏn-dā'rē. s. A doubt, a difficulty.

QUANTITIVE, kwŏn'tē-tĭv. a. Estimable according to quantity.

QUANTITY, kwŏn'tē-tē. s. (86). That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate weight or measure; bulk or weight; a portion, a part; a large portion; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTUM, kwŏn'tŭm. s. The quantity, the amount.

QUARANTINE, kwŏr-rän-tēēn'. (112). s. Forty days; a certain time in which a ship suspected of infection from a foreign port, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce, with a healthy place.

QUARREL, kwŏr'rĭl. s. (86) (414). A brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate; objection, ill-will.

To QUARREL, kwŏr'rĭl. v. n. (99). To debate, to scuffle, to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

QUARRELLER, kwŏr'rĭl-ŭr. s. (98). He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS, kwŏr'rĭl-ŭs. a. Petulant, easily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, kwŏr'rĭl-sŭm. a. Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, cholerick, petulant.

QUARRELSOMELY, kwŏr'-rĭl-sŭm-lē. ad. In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholerickly.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwŏr'rĭl-sŭm-nĕs. s. Cholerickness, petulance.

QUARRY, kwŏr'rē. s. (86). A square; game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine, a place where they dig stones.

To QUARRY, kwŏr'rē. v. n. To prey upon, to dig out stones.

QUARRYMAN, kwŏr'rē-măn. s. (88). One who digs in a quarry.

QUART, kwŏrt. s. (86) (414). The fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

QUARTAN, kwŏr'tăn. s. The fourth-day ague.

QUARTATION, kwŏr-tā'shŭn. s. A chymical operation.

QUARTER, kwŏr'tŭr. s. (86). A fourth part; a region of the skies, as referred to the seamen's card; a particular region of a town or country; the place where soldiers are lodged or stationed; proper station; remission of life, mercy granted by a conqueror; treatment shown by an enemy; friendship, amity, concord, in this sense not used; a measure of eight bushels.

To QUARTER, kwŏr'tŭr. v. a. To divide into four parts; to divide, to break by force; to divide into distinct regions; to station or lodge soldiers; to diet; to bear as appendage to the hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, kwŏr'tŭr-ĭdje. s. (90). A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERDAY, kwŏr'tŭr-dā. s. One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.

QUARTERDECK, kwŏr'tŭr-dĕk. s. The short upper deck.

QUARTERLY, kwŏr'tŭr-lē. a. Containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, kwŏr'tŭr-lē. ad. Once in a quarter.

QUARTERMASTER, kwŏr'tŭr-mă-stŭr. s. One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

QUARTERN, kwŏr'tŭrn. s. (98). A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, kwŏr'tŭr-stăf. s. A staff of defence.

QUARTILE, kwŏr'tĭl. s. (140) (145). An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO, kwŏr'tō. s. A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

To QUASH, kwŏsh. v. a. To crush, to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—öil;—pǒůnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To QUASH, kwŏsh. v. n. To be shaken with a noise.

QUATERCOUSINS, kwă'tĕr-kŭz-z'nz. s. (415). Friends.

QUATERNARY, kwă-tĕr'nâr-é. s. The number four.

QUATERNION, kwă-tĕr'né-ŭn. s. The number four.

QUATERNITY, kwă-tĕr'nĕ-té. s. The number four.

QUATRAIN, kwă'trĭn. s. (202). A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAVER, kwā'vŭr. v. n. (86). To shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble, to vibrate.—See QUADRANT.

QUAY, kē. s. (220). A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN, kwēne. s. (8). A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, kwē'zé-nĕs. s. The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kwē'zé. a. Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; causing nauseousness.

QUEEN, kwēen. s. (8). The wife of a king, a supreme governess.

To QUEEN, kwēen. v. n. To play the queen.

QUEENING, kwēen'ing. s. (410). An apple.

QUEER, kwēer. a. Odd, strange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kwēer'lé. ad. Particularly, oddly.

QUEERNESS, kwēer'nĕs. s. Oddness, particularity.

To QUELL, kwĕl. v. a. To crush, to subdue originally to kill.

QUELL, kwĕl. s. Murder. Obsolete.

QUELLER, kwĕl'lŭr. s. (98). One that crushes or subdues.

QUELQUECHOSE, kĕk'shōze. s. A trifle, a kickshaw. *French.*

To QUENCH, kwĕnsh. v. a. To extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.

To QUENCH, kwĕnsh. v. n. To cool, to grow cool. Not in use.

QUENCHABLE, kwĕnsh'â-bl. a. That may be quenched.

QUENCHER, kwĕnsh'ŭr. s. (98). Extinguisher.

QUENCHLESS, kwĕnsh'lĕs. a. Unextinguishable.

QUERENT, kwē'rĕnt. s. The complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, kwĕr-ré-mō'né-ŭs. a. Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kwĕr-ré-mō'né-ŭs-lé. ad. Querulously, complainingly.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kwĕr-ré-mō'né-ŭs-nĕs. s. A complaining temper.

QUERIST, kwē'rist. s. An inquirer, an asker of questions.

QUERN, kwĕrn. s. A handmill. Obsolete.

QUERPO, kwĕr'pō. s. A dress close to the body, a waistcoat.

QUERRY, kwĕr'ré. s. A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables.

QUERULOUS, kwĕr'rū-lŭs. a. Mourning, habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSNESS, kwĕr'rū-lŭs-nĕs. s. Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kwē'ré. s. A question, an inquiry to be resolved.

To QUERY, kwē'ré. v. a. To ask questions.

QUEST, kwĕst. s. Search, act of seeking; an empanelled jury; searchers, collectively; inquiry, examination.

QUESTANT, kwĕs'tănt. s. Seeker, endeavourer after. Not in use.

QUESTION, kwĕs'tshŭn. s. (464). Interrogatory, any thing inquired; inquiry, disquisition; a dispute, a subject of debate; affair to be examined; doubt, controversy, dispute; examination by torture; state of being the subject of present inquiry.

To QUESTION, kwĕs'tshŭn. v. n. To inquire; to debate by interrogatories.

To QUESTION, kwĕs'tshŭn. v. a. To examine one by questions; to doubt, to be uncertain of; to have no confidence in, to mention as not to be trusted.

QUESTIONABLE, kwĕs'tshŭn-â-bl. a. Doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion, liable to question.

QUESTIONARY, kwĕs'tshŭn-â-ré. a. Inquiring, asking questions.

QUESTIONABLENESS, kwĕs'tshŭn-â-bl-nĕs. s. The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER, kwĕs'tshŭn-ŭr. s. An inquirer.

QUESTIONLESS, kwĕs'tshŭn-lĕs. ad. Certainly, without doubt.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

QUESTMAN, kwĕst'mān. (88).
QUESTMONGER, kwĕst'mŭng-gŭr. s. Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.
QUESTRIST, kwĕs'trĭst. s. Seeker, pursuer.
QUESTUARY, kwĕs'tshŭ-ā-rē. a. Studious of profit.
To QUIBBLE, kwĭb'bl. v. n. (405). To pun, to play on the sound of words.
QUIBBLE, kwĭb'bl. s. A low conceit depending on the sound of words, a pun.
QUIBBLER, kwĭb'bl-ŭr. s. (98). A punster.
QUICK, kwĭk. a. Living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, free from delay, active, sprightly, ready.
QUICK, kwĭk. ad. Nimbly, speedily, readily.
QUICK, kwĭk. s. The living flesh, sensible parts; plants of hawthorn.
QUICKBEAM, kwĭk'bēme. s. A species of wild ash.
To QUICKEN, kwĭk'k'n. v. a. (103). To make alive; to hasten; to excite.
To QUICKEN, kwĭk'k'n. v. n. To become alive, as a woman quickens with child; to move with activity.
QUICKENER, kwĭk'k'n-ŭr. s. One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which actuates.
QUICKLIME, kwĭk'līme. s. Lime unquenched.
QUICKLY, kwĭk'lē. ad. Nimbly, speedily, actively.
QUICKNESS, kwĭk'nĕs. s. Speed; activity; keen sensibility; sharpness.
QUICKSAND, kwĭk'sănd. s. Moving sand, unsolid ground.
To QUICKSET, kwĭk'sĕt. v. a. To plant with living plants.
QUICKSET, kwĭk'sĕt. s. Living plant set to grow.
QUICKSIGHTED, kwĭk-sī'tĕd. a. Having a sharp sight.
QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwĭk-sī'tĕd-nĕs. s. Sharpness of sight.
QUICKSILVER, kwĭk'sĭl-vŭr. s. (98). A mineral substance, mercury.
QUICKSILVERED, kwĭk'sĭl-vŭr'd. a. (359). Overlaid with quicksilver.
QUIDDIT, kwĭd'dĭt. s. A subtilty, an equivocation.
QUIDDITY, kwĭd'ĕ-tē. s. Essence, that which is a proper answer to the question Quid est? a scholastick term; a trifling nicety, a cavil.

☞ This is derived from the barbarous Latin word *Quidditas*, and can be literally explained by nothing but a word as barbarous in English, *Whattity*.

QUIESCENCE, kwī-ĕs'sĕnse. s. (510). Rest, repose.
QUIESCENT, kwī-ĕs'sĕnt. a. Resting, not being in motion.
QUIET, kwī'ĕt. a. (99). Still, peaceably; not in motion; not ruffled.
QUIET, kwī'ĕt. s. Rest, repose, tranquillity.
To QUIET, kwī'ĕt. v. a. To calm, to lull, to pacify; to still.
QUIETER, kwī'ĕt-tŭr. s. The person or thing that quiets.
QUIETISM, kwī'ĕt-ĭsm. s. Tranquillity of mind. The doctrine of Quietists.
QUIETIST, kwī'ĕ-tĭst. s. One who follows the doctrine of Quietism, taught by Molinos, a Spanish priest, and condemned by the Church of Rome.
QUIETLY, kwī'ĕt-lē. ad. Calmly; peaceably, at rest.
QUIETNESS, kwī'ĕt-nĕs. s. Coolness of temper; peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness.
QUIETSOME, kwī'ĕt-sŭm. a. Calm, still, undisturbed.
QUIETUDE, kwī'ĕ-tūde. s. Rest, repose.
QUILL, kwĭl. s. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made; prick or dart of a porcupine; reed on which weavers wind their threads.
QUILLET, kwĭl'lĭt. s. (99). Subtilty, nicety.
QUILT, kwĭlt. s. A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.
To QUILT, kwĭlt. v. a. To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.
QUINARY, kwī'nā-rē. a. Consisting of five.
QUINCE, kwĭnse. s. A tree, the fruit.
QUINCUNCIAL, kwĭn-kŭn'shăl. a. (408). Having the form of a quincunx.
QUINCUNX, kwĭng'kŭngks. s. Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

☞ As the accent is on the first syllable of this word, it is under the same predica-

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ment as the first syllable of *Congregate*. See Principles, No. 408.

QUINQUANGULAR, kwĭn-kwăng'gû-lâr. a. (408). Having five corners.

QUINQUENNIAL, kwwĭn-kwĕn'nė-âl. a. Lasting five years, happening once in five years.

QUINSY, kwĭn'zė. s. A tumid inflammation in the throat.

QUINT, kĭnt. s. A set of five; sequents of five. A term at cards, pronounced *Kent*.

QUINTAIN, kwĭn'tĭn. s. (208). A post with a turning top.

QUINTESSENCE, kwĭn'tĕs-sĕnse. s. A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

☞ All our orthöepists but Dr. Ash place the accent on the first syllable of this word. My opinion is, that it is among those which may have the accent either on the first or third as the rhythm of the phrase requires, (524); and this perhaps requires it oftener on the third than the first.

QUINTIN, kwĭn'tĭn. s. An upright post for the exercise of tilting.

QUINTUPLE, kwĭn'tû-pl. Fivefold.

QUIP, kwĭp. s. A sharp jest, a taunt.

QUIRE, kwīre. s. A body of singers; a chorus; the part of the church where the service is sung; a bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To QUIRE, kwīre. v. n. To sing in concert.

QUIRISTER, kwĭr'rĭs-tûr. s. Chorister, one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of the first *i* in this word which gives it the sound of short *e*; this sound is proper in *quirk* where the *r* is succeeded by a consonant, but not in the word in question where these letters are succeeded by a vowel. See Principles, No. 108.

QUIRK, kwĕrk. s. (108). Quick stroke, sharp fit; smart taunt; subtilty, nicety, artful distinction; loose light tune.

To QUIT, kwĭt. v. a. To discharge an obligation, to make even; to set free; to carry through, to discharge, to perform; to clear himself of an affair; to repay, to requite; to vacate obligations; to pay an obligation, to clear a debt, to be tantamount; to abandon, to forsake; to resign, to give up.

QUITCHGRASS, kwĭtsh'grăs. s. Dog grass.

QUITE, kwīte. ad. Completely, perfectly.

QUITRENT, kwĭt'rĕnt. s. Small rent reserved.

QUITS, kwĭts. interject. An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

QUITTANCE, kwĭt'tânse. s. Discharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompense, repayment.

To QUITTANSE, kwĭt'tânse. v. a. To repay, to recompense.

QUITTERBONE, kwĭt'tûr-bône. s. A hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horse.

QUIVER, kwĭv'vûr. s. (98). A case for arrows.

To QUIVER, kwĭv'vûr. v. n. To quake, to play with a tremulous motion; to shiver, to shudder.

QUIVERED, kwĭv'vûr'd. a. (395). Furnished with a quiver; sheathed as in a quiver.

QUODLIBET, kwŏd'lė-bĕt. s. A nice point, a subtilty.

QUOIF, kwŏif. s. Properly COIF. (415). Any cap with which the head is covered; the cap of a serjeant at law. See COIF.

To QUOIF, kwŏif. v. a. (415). To cap, to dress with a head-dress.

QUOIFFURE, kwŏif'ûre. s. Properly *Coiffure*. Head-dress.

QUOIT, kwŏit. s. Properly *Coit*. (415). Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point; the discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English Quoit, but improperly.

☞ Till the orthography of a word is fixed, it will not be easy to settle its pronunciation. That the words *Quoif* and *Quoit* ought to be written *Coif* and *Coit*, appears from the derivation of the first from the French *coeffe*, and of the second from the Dutch *coete*; and if this be granted, it will necessarily follow that we ought to pronounce them *Coif* and *Coit* (415).

To QUOIT, kwŏit. v. n. To throw quoits, to play at quoits.

To QUOIT, kwŏit. v. a. To throw.

QUONDAM, kwŏn'dăm. a. Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUORUM, kwŏ'rŭm. s. A bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

QUOTA, kwŏ'tâ. s. A share, a proportion as assigned to each.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

QUOTATION, kwō-tā'shŭn. s. (415). The act of quoting, citation; passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

☞ In this and similar words Mr. Sheridan, and several respectable orthöepists, pronounce the *qu* like *k*; but, as Mr. Nares justly observes, it is not easy to say why. If it be answered, that the Latins so pronounced these letters, it may be replied, that when we alter our Latin pronunciation, it will be time enough to alter those English words which are derived from that language.

To QUOTE, kwōte. v. a. To cite an author, or the words of another.

QUOTER, kwō'tŭr. s. (98). Citer, he that quotes.

QUOTH, kwŭth, or kwōth. verb imp. Quoth I, say I, or said I; Quoth he, says he, or said he.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Nares, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *o* in this word long as in *both*; but Buchanan short, as in *moth*. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of *o* before *th*, as in *broth*, *froth*, *cloth*, &c.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the *o* in *doth*, as if written *kwuth*, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinston gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one.

QUOTIDIAN, kwō-tĭd'jē-ăn. a. Daily, happening every day.

QUOTIDIAN, kwō-tĭd'jē-ăn. s. (224) (293). A quotidian fever, a fever which returns every day.

QUOTIENT, kwō'shĕnt. s. In Arithmetick, Quotient is the number produced by the divisions of the two given numbers the one by the other. Thus divide 12 by 4, and 3 is the quotient.

R.

TO RABATE, rā-bāte'. v. n. In Falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

To RABBET, răb'bĭt. v. a. (99). To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

RABBET, răb'bĭt. s. A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

RABBI, răb'bē, or răb-bī. } s. A doctor among the Jews.
RABBIN, răb'bĭn. }

☞ The first of these words, when pronounced in Scripture, ought to have the last syllable like the verb to *buy*.

RABBINICAL, răb-bĭn'ē-kăl. a. Belonging to the Rabbins.—*Mason*.

RABBIT, răb'bĭt. s. A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

RABBLE, răb'bl. s. (405). A tumultuous crowd, an assembly of low people.

RABBLEMENT, răb'bl-mĕnt. s. Crowd, tumultuous assembly of mean people.

RABID, răb'bĭd. a. (544). Fierce, furious, mad.

RACE, rāse. s. A family ascending; family descending; a generation, a collective family: a particular breed; Race of ginger, a root or sprig of ginger; a particular strength or taste of wine; contest in running; course on the feet; progress, course.

RACEHORSE, rāse'hŏrse. s. Horse bred to run for prizes.

RACEMATION, rās-sē'mā'shŭn. (530). s. Cluster like that of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, rās-sē-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing clusters.

RACER, rāse'ŭr. s. (98). Runner, one that contends in speed.

RACINESS, rā'sē-nĕs. s. The quality of being racy.

RACK, răk. s. An engine of torture; torture, extreme pain; a distaff, commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; instruments to lay a spit on in roasting; a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a spirituous liquor.

To RACK, răk. v. n. To stream as clouds before the wind.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nŏt;—tûbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To RACK, rák. v. a. To torment by the rack; to torment, to harass; to screw, to force to performance; to stretch, to extend; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

RACK-RENT, rák'rênt. s. Rent raised to the uttermost.

RACK-RENTER, rák'rênt-ûr. s. One who pays the uttermost rent.

RACKET, rák'kit. s. (99). An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk in burlesque language; the instrument with which the players strike the ball.

RACKOON, rák-kôôn'. s. A New England animal, like a badger.

RACY, rà'sé. a. Strong, flavorous, tasting of the soil.

RADDOCK, rád'dŭk. s. (166). A bird.

RADIANCE, rà'dé-ânse, or rà'jé-ânse. (293) (294).
RADIANCY, rà'dé-ân-sé, or rà'jé-ân-sé. (376). } s.
Sparkling lustre.

RADIANT, rà'dé-ânt, or rà'jé-ânt. a. Shining, brightly sparkling, emitting rays.

To RADIATE, rà'dé-âte, or rà'jé-âte. v. n. To emit rays, to shine.

RADIATION, rà-dé-à'shŭn, or rà-jé-à'shŭn. s. (534). Beauty, lustre, emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

RADICAL, rád'dé-kál. a. Primitive, original.

RADICALITY, rád-dé-kál'é-té. s. Origination.

RADICALLY, rád'dé-kál-é. ad. Originally, primitively.

RADICALNESS, rád'dé-kál-nés. s. The state of being radical.

To RADICATE, rád'dé-kâte. v. a. (91). To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

RADICATION, rád-dé-ká'shŭn. s. The act of fixing deep.

RADICLE, rád'dé-kl. s. (405). That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

RADISH, rád'dish. s. A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen gardens.

☞ This word is commonly, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *Reddish*. The deviation is but small; nor do I think it so incorrigible as that of its brother esculents, ASPARAGUS, CUCUMBER, and LETTUCE; which see.

RADIUS, rà'dé-ŭs, or rà'jé-ŭs. s. (293) (294). The semi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To RAFFLE, ráf'fl. v. n. (405). To cast dice for a prize.

RAFFLE, ráf'fl. s. A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

RAFT, ráft. s. (79). A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

RAFTER, ráf'tûr. s. (98). The secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

RAFTERED, ráf'tûr'd. a. (359). Built with rafters.

RAG, rág. s. (74). A piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn-out clothes.

RAGAMUFFIN, rág-à-mŭf'fin. s. A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE, rádje. s. Violent anger, vehement fury; vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

To RAGE, rádje. v. n. (74). To be in fury, to be heated with excessive anger; to ravage, to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impetuosity.

RAGEFUL, rádje'fŭl. a. Furious, violent.

RAGGED, rág'gid. a. (99) (381). Rent into tatters; uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited; dressed in tatters; rugged, not smooth.

RAGGEDNESS, rág'gid-nés. s. State of being dressed in tatters.

RAGINGLY, rà'jing-lé. ad. With vehement fury.

RAGMAN, rág'mán. s. (88). One who deals in rags.

RAGOUT, rà-gôô'. s. *French.* Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RAGSTONE, rág'stône. s. A stone so termed from its breaking in a rugged manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, rág'wûrt. s. (166). A plant.

RAIL, râle. s. (202). A cross beam fixed in the ends of two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams by which any thing is enclosed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.

To RAIL, râle. v. a. To enclose with rails; to range in a line.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To RAIL, rāle. v. n. To use insolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, rāle'ŭr. s. (98). One who insults or defames by using opprobrious language.

RAILING, rā'lĭng. s. A series of rails; reproachful language.

RAILLERY, rāl'lĕr-ē. s. Slight satire, satirical merriment.

☞ We must not suppose this word to be the offspring of the English word to *rail*, however nearly they may be sometimes allied in practice. *Raillery* comes directly from the French word *raillerie;* and, in compliment to that language for the assistance it so often affords us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as in the original. This, however, is not a mere compliment, like the generality of those we pay the French; for, were we to pronounce the first syllable like *rail*, it might obscure and pervert the meaning. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have marked it.

RAIMENT, rā'mĕnt. s. (202). Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.

To RAIN, rāne. v. n. (202). To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; It rains, the water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, rāne. v. a. To pour down as rain.

RAIN, rāne. s. The moisture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, rāne'bō. s. (327). The iris, the semi-circle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

RAINDEER, rāne'dēēr. s. A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snows.

RAININESS, rāne'ē-nĕs. s. The state of being showery.

RAINY, rāne'ē. a. Showery, wet.

To RAISE, rāze. v. a. (202). To lift, to heave; to set upright; to erect, to build up; to exalt to a state more great or illustrious; to increase in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in action; to excite to war or tumult, to stir up; to rouse, to stir up; To give beginning to, as he raised the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to occasion, to begin; to set up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain sum; to collect, to assemble, to levy; to give rise to; To raise paste, to form paste into pies without a dish.

RAISER, rāze'ŭr. s. (98). He that raises.

RAISIN, rē'z'n. s. A dried grape.

☞ If antiquity can give a sanction to the pronunciation of a word, this may be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth. Falstaff, in the first part of Henry the Fourth, being urged by the Prince, to give *reasons* for his conduct, tells him, that if *raisins* were as plenty as *blackberries*, he would not give him one upon compulsion. This pun evidently shews these words were pronounced exactly alike in Shakespeare's time, and that Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of this word, as if written *ray-s'n*, is not only contrary to general usage, but, what many would think a greater offence, destructive of the wit of Shakespeare. Mr. Sheridan has Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, on his side; and I have Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares on mine.

RAKE, rāke. s. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow.

To RAKE, rāke. v. a. To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to scour, to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heap together and cover; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and stern.

To RAKE, rāke. v. n. To search, to grope; to pass with violence; to lead an irregular life.

RAKER, rāke'ŭr. s. One that rakes.

RAKEHELL, rāke'hĕl. s. A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched fellow.

RAKEHELLY, rāke'hĕl-lē. a. Wild, dissolute.

RAKISH, rāke'ĭsh. a. Loose, dissolute.

To RALLY, răl'lē. v. a. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merriment.

To RALLY, răl'lē. v. n. To come again into order; to exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, răm. s. A male sheep; an instrument to batter walls.

To RAM, răm. v. a. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together.

To RAMBLE, răm'bl. v. n. (405). To rove loosely and irregularly, to wander.

RAMBLE, răm'bl. s. Wandering irregular excursion.

RAMBLER, răm'bl-ŭr. s. (98). Rover, wanderer.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

RAMBOOZE, răm-bŏŏze'. s. A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.

RAMIFICATION, răm-mĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. s. Division or separation into branches, the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, răm'mĕ-fī. v. a. (183). To separate into branches.

To RAMIFY, răm'mĕ-fī. v. n. To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, răm'mŭr. s. (98). An instrument with which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, răm'mĭsh. Strong scented.

RAMOUS, rā'mŭs. a. (314). Branchy, consisting of branches.

To RAMP, rămp. v. n. To leap with violence; to climb as a plant.

RAMP, rămp. s. Leap, spring.

RAMPALLIAN, răm-păl'yăn. s. (113). A mean wretch. Not in use.

RAMPANCY, răm'păn-sĕ. s. Prevalence, exuberance.

RAMPANT, rămp'ănt. a. Exuberant, overgrowing restraint; in Heraldry, Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were, ready to combat with his enemy.

RAMPART, răm'părt. } s. The plat-
RAMPIRE, răm'pīre. } form of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

☞ Mr. Sheridan spells this word *Rampyr*, and pronounces the *y* in the last syllable short: but this is contrary to Dr. Johnson's orthography, and the pronunciation is in opposition to analogy. See UMPIRE.

RAN, răn. Preterit of Run.

To RANCH, rănsh. v. a. (Corrupted from *wrench*). To sprain, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, răn'sĭd. a. Strong scented.

RANCIDNESS, răn'sĭd-nĕs. } s. Strong
RANCIDITY, răn-sĭd'ĕ-tĕ. } scent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, răng'kŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUR, răng'kŭr. s. (314). Inveterate malignity, stedfast implacability.

RANDOM, răn'dŭm. s. (166). Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

RANDOM, răn'dŭm. a. Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, răng. Preterit of Ring.

To RANGE, rānje. v. a. (74). To place in order, to put in ranks; to rove over.

To RANGE, rānje. v. n. To rove at large; to be placed in order.

RANGE, rānje. s. A rank, any thing placed in a line; a class, an order; excursion, wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive.

RANGER, rān'jŭr. s. (98). One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

RANK, răngk. a. (408). High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality, rampant, high grown; gross, coarse.

RANK, răngk. s. Line of men placed a-breast; a row; range of subordination; class, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as He is a man of rank.

To RANK, răngk. v. a. To place a-breast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.

To RANK, răngk. v. n. To be ranged, to be placed.

To RANKLE, răngk'kl. v. n. To fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, răngk'lĕ. ad. Coarsely, grossly.

RANKNESS, răngk'nĕs. s. Exuberance, superfluity of growth.

RANNY, răn'nĕ. s. The shrewmouse.

To RANSACK, răn'săk. v. n. To plunder, to pillage; to search narrowly.

RANSOME, răn'sŭm. s. (166). Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

☞ I cannot conceive Dr. Johnson's reason for writing this word with the final *e*, since it comes from the French *rancon*, and all his examples are without this letter.

To RANSOM, răn'sŭm. v. a. To redeem from captivity or punishment.

RANSOMLESS, răn'sŭm-lĕs. a. Free from ransom.

To RANT, rănt. v. a. To rave in violent or high-sounding language.

RANT, rănt. s. High-sounding language.

RANTER, rănt'ŭr. s. (98). A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLE, rănt'ĕ-pōle. a. Wild, roving, rakish.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

RANULA, rān'nù-lā. s. A soft swelling, possessing those salivals which are under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, rā-nŭng'kù-lŭs. s. Crowfoot.

To RAP, răp. v. n. To strike with a quick smart blow.

To RAP, răp. v. a. To affect with rapture, to strike with ecstasy, to hurry out of himself; to snatch away.

RAP, răp. s. A quick smart blow; counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, rā-pā'shŭs. a. Given to plunder, seizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, rā-pā'shŭs-lē. ad. By rapine, by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS, rā-pā'shŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, rā-pās'sē-tē. s. Addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, rāpe. s. Violent defloration of chastity; something snatched away; a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

RAPID, răp'id. a. Quick, swift.

RAPIDITY, rā-pid'ē-tē. s. Velocity, swiftness.

RAPIDLY, răp'id-lē. ad. Swiftly, with quick motion.

RAPIDNESS, răp'id-nĕs. s. Celerity, swiftness.

RAPIER, rā'pē-ĕr. s. (113). A small sword used only in thrusting.

RAPIER-FISH, rā'pē-ĕr-fish. s. A sword-fish.

RAPINE, răp'in. s. (140). The act of plundering; violence, force.

RAPPER, răp'pŭr. s. (98). One who strikes.

RAPPORT, răp-pōrt'. s. *French.* Relation, reference.

RAPSODY, răp'sō-dē. s.

☞ A Rhapsody was originally the title of Homer's Poems, and meant no more than a collection of several smaller parts into one; but is now applied to any wild or unconnected effusions of imagination. As the *R* in the Greek Ῥαψῳδία has the rough breathing, this word is better written *Rhapsody*.

RAPTURE, răp'tshŭre. s. (461). Ecstasy, transport, violence of any pleasing passion; rapidity, haste.

RAPTURED, răp'tshŭr'd. a. (359). Ravished, transported

RAPTUROUS, răp'tshŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Ecstatick, transporting.

RARE, râre. a. Searce, uncommon; excellent, valuable to a degree seldom found; thinly scattered, thin, subtle, not dense; raw, not fully subdued by the fire. See REAR.

RARESHOW, râ'rē-shō. s. A show carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, râr-rē-fāk'shŭn. s. Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before.

RAREFIABLE, râr'rē-fī-ā-bl. a. Admitting rarefaction.

To RAREFY, râr'rē-fī. v. a. (183). To make thin, contrary to condense.

To RAREFY, râr'rē-fī. v. n. To become thin.

RARELY, râre'lē. ad. Seldom, not often; finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENESS, râre'nĕs. s. Uncommonness, value arising from scarcity.

RARITY, râ'rē-tē. s. Uncommonness, infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity.

RARITY, râr'ē-tē. (550). Thinness, subtlety, the contrary to density.

☞ The difference in the pronunciation of these words is not only necessary to convey their different signification, but to show their different etymology. The first comes to us from the French *rareté*, and the last from the Latin *raritas;* which therefore, according to the most settled analogy of our language, ought to have the antepenultimate syllable short. See Principles, No. 511; also the word CHASTITY.

RASCAL, răs'kăl. s. (88). A mean fellow, a scoundrel.

RASCALLION, răs-kăl'yŭn. s. (113). One of the lowest people.

RASCALITY, răs-kăl'ē-tē. s. The low mean people.

RASCALLY, răs'kăl-ē. a. Mean, worthless.

To RASE, râze, or râce. v. a. See *Raze*. To skim, to strike on the surface; to overthrow, to destroy, to root up; to blot out by rasure, to erase.

☞ There seems to be no small difficulty in settling the orthography and pronunciation of this word. Dr. Johnson advises, when it signifies to strike slightly, to write it *rase;* and when it signifies to ruin, *raze*. Whatever may be the utility of this distinction to the eye, the ear seems to have made no such distinction in the sound of the *s;* as *graze*, which is evidently formed

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

from this word, and seems to have been adopted for the purpose of signifying to strike slightly, has preserved the *z*; while *erase*, which means to destroy, to expunge, to take away entirely, is by all our orthoepists, except Dr. Kenrick, pronounced with the *s* pure. But *rase*, whether signifying to strike slightly, or to overthrow, has been so generally pronounced with the *s* like *z*, that most of our writers have adopted the latter character; and this sound, it may be observed, seems more agreeable to the analogy of verbs in this termination than that in *erase* (437) (467). But as nothing seems to be more fixed in the language than the sharp hissing sound of *s* in *erase*, so if analogy and usage were to compound the difference, perhaps it would be easier to bring *rase* to the sound of *race*, as Mr. Elphinston has done, than *erase* to the sound of *eraze*, as Dr. Kenrick has done: but to sound it with the hissing *s* when it is written *raze*, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is a solecism in pronunciation; for though *s* often goes into the sound of *z*, *z* never goes into that of *s*.

The confusion observable among our authors in this word sufficiently shows how inconvenient it is to make the same letters sound differently when a different sense is conveyed. Dr. Johnson seems aware of this when he recommends a different orthography for this word, as it acquires a different meaning; but he does not tell us whether *rase* is to be pronounced like *race* or *raze*; nor do any of our orthoepists make this distinction of sound according to the sense. With great deference to Dr. Johnson, perhaps such a distinction, both in sound and spelling, is unnecessary and embarrassing. The best way therefore, in my opinion, will be always to spell this word with the *z* as in *razor*, and to pronounce it with the *z* when it is written *rase*.—See BOWL.

RASH, răsh. a. Hasty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, răsh. s. An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.

RASHER, răsh'ŭr. s. (98). A thin slice of bacon.

RASHLY, răsh'lė. ad. Hastily, violently, without due consideration.

RASHNESS, răsh'nės. s. Foolish contempt of danger.

RASP, răsp. s. A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble, a raspberry.

To RASP, răsp. v. a. To rub to powder with a very rough file.

RASP, răsp. s. A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.

RASPATORY, răsp'ă-tŭr-ė. s. A chirurgeon's rasp.

RASPBERRY, or RASBERRY, răz'bĕr-ė. s. A kind of berry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, răz'bĕr-ė-bŭsh. s. A species of bramble.

RASURE, rā'zhŭre. s. (452). The act of scraping or shaving; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out. See RASE.

RAT, răt. s. An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships; To smell a rat, to be put on the watch by suspicion.

RATABLE, rā'tă-bl. a. Set at a certain rate or value.

RATABLY, rā'tă-blė. ad. Proportionably.

RATAFIA, răt-ă-fė'ă. s. A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATAN, răt-tăn'. s. An Indian cane.

RATE, rāte. s. Price fixed on any thing; allowance settled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity assignable; that which sets value; manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done; tax imposed by the parish.

To RATE, rāte. v. a. To value at a certain price; to chide hastily and vehemently.

RATH, răth. a. Early, coming before the time.

RATHER, răTH'ŭr, or rā'THŭr. ad. More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason; in a greater degree than otherwise; more properly; especially; To have rather, to desire in preference, a bad expression; it should be, Will rather.

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is the comparative of *rath*, a Saxon word, signifying *soon*, and that it still retains its original signification; as we may say, "I "would *sooner* do a thing," with as much propriety as "I would *rather* do it." Some very respectable speakers pronounce this word with the first syllable like that in *Rā-ven*; and Mr. Nares has adopted this pronunciation. Dr. Ash and Bailey seem to be of the same opinion; but all the other orthoepists, from whom we can certainly know the quantity of the vowel, as Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, make it short. There is a pronunciation of this, and some few

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(559).—Fāte, fâr, fàll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

other words, which may not improperly be called diminutive. Thus in familiar conversation, when we wish to express very *little*, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written *leetle*. In the same manner, when *rather* signifies just preferable, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *raythur*; and this, perhaps, may be the reason why the long slender sound of the vowel has so much obtained, for usage seems to be clearly on the side of the other pronunciation, and analogy requires it, as this word is but the old comparative of the word *rath*, soon.

RATIFIA, rât-ė-fēė'. s. A liquor, flavoured with fruit-kernels.—*Mason.*

RATIFICATION, rât-tė-fė-kā'shŭn. s. The act of ratifying, confirmation.

RATIFIER, rât'tė-fī-ŭr. s. (98). The person or thing that ratifies.

To RATIFY, rât'tė-fī. v. a. To confirm, to settle.

RATIO, rā'shė-ō. s. Proportion.

To RATIOCINATE, râsh-ė-ŏs'ė-nāte. v. a. To reason, to argue.

RATIOCINATION, râsh-ė-ŏs-ė-nā'shŭn. s. (536). The act of reasoning, the act of deducing consequences from premises.

RATIONAL, râsh'ŭn-ăl. a. (507). Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason, wise, judicious, as A rational man.

RATIONALIST, râsh'ŭn-ăl-list. s. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

RATIONALITY, râsh-ė-ŏ-năl'ė-tė. s. The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

RATIONALLY, râsh'ŭn-ăl-ė. ad. Reasonably, with reason.

RATIONALNESS, râsh'ŭn-ăl-nĕs. s. The state of being rational.

RATSBANE, râts'bāne. s. Poison for rats; arsenick.

RATTEEN, rât-tēėn'. s. A kind of stuff.

To RATTLE, rât'tl. v. n. (405). To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions; to speak eagerly and noisily.

To RATTLE, rât'tl. v. a. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise; to stun with a noise, to drive with a noise; to scold, to rail at with clamour.

RATTLE, rât'tl. s. A quick noise nimbly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise; a plant.

RATTLEHEADED, rât'tl-hĕd-ĕd. a. Giddy, not steady.

RATTLESNAKE, rât'tl-snāke. s. A kind of serpent.

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, rât'tl-snāke-rōōt. s. A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.

RATTOON, rât-tōōn'. s. A West-Indian fox.

To RAVAGE, rāv'vĭdje. v. a. (90). To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.

RAVAGE, rāv'vĭdje. s. Spoil, ruin, waste.

RAVAGER, rāv'vĭdje-ŭr. s. (98). Plunderer, spoiler.

RAUCITY, rāw'sė-tė. s. Hoarseness, loud rough noise.

To RAVE, rāve. v. n. To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.

To RAVEL, rāv'v'l. v. n. (102). To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as To ravel out a twist.

To RAVEL, rāv'v'l. v. a. To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, to busy himself with intricacies.

RAVELIN, rāv'lĭn. s. In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle commonly called half-moon by the soldiers.

RAVEN, rā'v'n. s. (103). A large black fowl.

To RAVEN, rāv'v'n. v. a. (103). To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

After enumerating several derivations of this word, Skinner seems at last to have fixed on the true one, by deriving it from the word *raven*, as this bird is the most voracious and greedy of all others.

RAVENOUS, rāv'v'n-ŭs. a. Furiously voracious, hungry to rage.

RAVENOUSLY, rāv'v'n-ŭs-lė. ad. With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, rāv'v'n-ŭs-nĕs. s. Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, rāv'ĭn. s. Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciousness.

RAVINGLY, rā'vĭng-lė. ad. (410). With frenzy, with distraction.

To RAVISH, rāv'ĭsh. v. a. To constuprate by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to transport.

RAVISHER, rāv'ĭsh-ŭr. s. (98). He that embraces a woman by violence; one who takes any thing by violence.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

RAVISHMENT, rȧv'ish-mĕnt. s. Violation, forcible constupration; transport, rapture, pleasing violence of the mind.

RAW, rȧw. a. Not subdued by fire; not covered with the skin; sore; immature, unripe; unseasoned, unripe in skill; bleak, chill.

RAWBONED, rȧw'bŏn'd. a. (359). Having bones covered with flesh.

RAWHEAD, rȧw'hĕd. s. The name of a spectre, to frighten children.

RAWLY, rȧw'lė. ad. In a raw manner; unskilfully, newly.

RAWNESS, rȧw'nĕs. s. State of being raw; unskilfulness.

RAY, rȧ. s. A beam of light; any lustre, corporeal or intellectual; a fish; an herb.

To RAY, rȧ. v. a. To streak, to mark in long lines. Not used.

RAZE, rȧze. s. A root of ginger.

☞ This word is generally pronounced like the noun *race*, but improperly. It is derived from the Spanish *rayz*, a root, and should either be pronounced with the *z*, or written with the *c*.

To RAZE, rȧze. v. a.—See RASE. To overthrow, to ruin, to subvert; to efface; to extirpate.

RAZOR, rȧ'zŭr. s. (166). A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving.

RAZORABLE, rȧ'zŭr-ȧ-bl. a. Fit to be shaved.

RAZORFISH, rȧ'zŭr-fish. s. A fish.

RAZURE, rȧ'zhŭre. s. (484). Act of erasing.

REACCESS, rė-ȧk-sĕs'. s. Visit renewed.

To REACH, rētsh. v. a. (227). To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at, to attain any thing distant; to fetch from some place distant and give; to bring forward from a distant place; to hold out, to stretch forth; to attain; to penetrate to; to extend to; to extend, to spread abroad.

To REAGH, rētsh. v. n. (352). To be extended; to be extended far; to penetrate; to make efforts to attain; to take in the hand.

REACH, rētsh. s. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand; power of attainment or management; power, limit of faculties; contrivance, artful scheme, deep thought; a Fetch, an artifice to attain some distant advantage; extent.

To REACT, rė-ȧkt'. v. a. To return the impression.

REACTION, rė-ȧk'shŭn. s. The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body in which such impression is made: Action and Reaction are equal.

To READ, rēēd. v. a. Pret. Read; Part. pass. Read. To peruse any thing written; to discover by characters or marks; to learn by observation; to know fully.

To READ, rēēd. v. n. (227). To perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

READ, rĕd. part. a. (231). Skilful by reading.

READING, rēēd'ing. s. (410). Study in books; perusal of books; a lecture; a prelection; publick recital; variation of copies.

READEPTION, rė-ȧd-ĕp'shŭn. s. Recovery, act of regaining.

READER, rēēd'ŭr. s. (98). One that peruses any thing written; one studious in books; one whose office is to read prayers in churches.

READERSHIP, rēēd'ŭr-ship. s. The office of reading prayers.

READILY, rĕd'dė-lė. ad. (234). Expeditely, with little hindrance or delay.

READINESS, rĕd'dė-nĕs. s. Expeditness, promptitude; the state of being ready or fit for any thing; facility, freedom from hindrance or obstruction; state of being willing or prepared.

READMISSION, rė-ȧd-mish'ŭn. s. The act of admitting again.

To READMIT, rė-ȧd-mĭt'. v. a. To let in again.

To READORN, rė-ȧ-dōrn'. v. a. To decorate again, to deck a-new

READY, rĕd'dė. a. (234). Prompt, not delaying; fit for a purpose, not to seek; prepared, accommodated to any design; willing, eager; being at the point, not distant, near; being at hand; next to hand; facile, easy, opportune, near; quick, not done with hesitation; expedite, not embarrassed; To make ready, to make preparations.

READY, rĕd'dė. ad. Readily, so as not to need delay.

READY, rĕd'dė. s. Ready money. A low word.

REAFFIRMANCE, rė-ȧf-fĕr'mȧnse. s. Second affirmation.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

REAL, rē'ăl. a. Not fictitious, not imaginary: true, genuine; in Law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

REALITY, rē-ăl'ē-tē. s. Truth, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.

To REALIZE, rē'ăl-ize. v. a. To bring into being or act; to convert money into land.

REALLY, rē'ăl-ē. ad. With actual existence; truly, not seemingly; it is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, rĕlm. s. (234). A kingdom, a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, rē'ăl-tē. s. Loyalty. Little used.

REAM, rēme. s. (227). A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To REANIMATE, rē-ăn'nē-māte. v. a. To revive, to restore to life.

To REANNEX, rē-ăn-nĕks'. v. a. To annex again.

To REAP, rēpe. v. a. (227). To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.

To REAP, rēpe. v. n. To harvest.

REAPER, rē'pŭr. s. (98). One that cuts corn at harvest.

REAPINGHOOK, rē'pĭng-hŏŏk. s. A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

REAR, rēre. s. (227). The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.

REAR, rēre. a. (227). Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

☞ This word is frequently, but corruptly, pronounced as if written *rare*. But though *rear*, rhyming with *fear*, is the true pronunciation, we must not suppose it to have the least affinity and signification with *rear* (behind). Junius and Skinner derive this word from the Saxon word *hrere*, signifying *fluent* or *trembling* like the white or yolk of an egg when unconcocted; hence Junius explains the phrase a *Reer-egg*, a trembling egg; and Skinner imagines that this word may come from the Greek word Ῥέω, to flow, because unconnected eggs flow or move about: or he supposes that our word *rear*, and the Saxon *hrere*, may possibly come from the Latin *rarus*, as opposed to *dense*, because eggs, when boiled, lose their fluidity, and grow thick. This derivation of Skinner seems a little too far fetched. Whatever may be its origin in the Saxon, it seems to have been used in that language for *crude* and *unconcocted;* from the Saxon it comes to us in that sense, and, in my opinion, ought to be written as well as pronounced *Rere*.

To REAR, rēre. v. a. To raise up; to lift up from a fall; to bring up to maturity; to educate, to instruct; to exalt, to elevate; to rouse, to stir up.

REARWARD, rēre'wărd. s. The last troop; the end, the tail, a train behind; the latter part.

REARMOUSE, rēre'mŏŭse. s. The leather-winged bat.

To REASCEND, rē-ăs-sĕnd'. v. n. To climb again.

To REASCEND, rē-ăs-sĕnd'. v. a. To mount again.

REASON, rē'z'n. s. (170) (227). The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; cause, ground or principle; cause efficient; final cause; argument, ground of persuasion, motive: clearness of faculties; right, justice; reasonable claim, just practice; rational, just account; moderation; moderate demands.—See RAISIN.

To REASON, rē'z'n. v. n. To argue rationally, to deduce consequences justly from premises; to debate, to discourse, to raise disquisitions, to make enquiries.

To REASON, rē'z'n. v. a. To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, rē'z'n-ă-bl. a. Having the faculty of reason; acting, speaking or thinking rationally; just, rational, agreeable to reason; not immoderate; tolerable, being in mediocrity.

REASONABLENESS, rē'z'n-ă-bl-nĕs. s. The faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

REASONABLY, rē'z'n-ă-blē. ad. Agreeable to reason; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REASONER, rē'z'n-ŭr. s. (98). One who reasons, an arguer.

REASONING, rē'z'n-ing. s. (410). Argument.

REASONLESS, rē'z'n-lĕs. a. Void of reason.

To REASSEMBLE, rē-ăs-sĕm'bl. v. a. To collect anew.

To REASSERT, rē-ăs-sĕrt'. v. a. To assert anew.

To REASSUME, rē-ăs-sūme'. v. a. To resume, to take again.

☞ See Principles, No. 454, and the word ASSUME.

To REASSURE, rē-ă-shūre'. v. a. To free from fear, to restore from terror.

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To REAVE, rēve. v. a. To take away by stealth or violence.

To REBAPTIZE, rē-bāp-tīze'. v. a. To baptize again.

REBAPTIZATION, rē-bāp-tē-zā'shŭn. s. Renewal of baptism.

To REBATE, rē-bāte'. v. n. To blunt, to beat to obtuseness, to deprive of keenness.

REBECK, rē'bĕk. s. A three-stringed fiddle.

REBEL, rĕb'ĕl. s. (102) (492). One who opposes lawful authority.

To REBEL, rē-bĕl'. v. n. To rise in opposition against lawful authority.

REBELLER, rē-bĕl'lŭr. s. One that rebels.

REBELLION, rē-bĕl'yŭn. s. (113). Insurrection against lawful authority.

REBELLIOUS, rē-bĕl'yŭs. a. Opponent to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSLY, rē-bĕl'yŭs-lē. ad. In opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, rē-bĕl'yŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being rebellious.

To REBELLOW, rē-bĕl'lō. v. n. To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

To REBOUND, rē-bŏund'. v. n. To spring back, to fly back in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

To REBOUND, rē-bŏund'. v. a. To reverberate, to beat back.

REBOUND, rē-bŏund'. s. The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted, resilition.

REBUFF, rē-bŭf'. s. Repercussion, quick and sudden resistance.

To REBUFF, rē-bŭf'. v. a. To beat back, to oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUILD, rē-bĭld'. v. a. To reedify, to restore from demolition, to repair.

REBUKEABLE, rē-bū'kā-bl. a. Worthy of reprehension.

To REBUKE, rē-būke'. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

REBUKE, rē-būke'. s. Reprehension, chiding expression, objurgation; in low language it signifies any kind of check.

REBUKER, rē-bū'kŭr. s. (98). A chider, a reprehender.

REBUS, rē'bŭs. s. A word represented by a picture; a kind of riddle.

To REBUT, rē-bŭt'. v. a. To answer a sur-rejoinder.

REBUTTER, rē-bŭt'tŭr. s. (98). An answer to a sur-rejoinder.—*Mason.*

To RECALL, rē-kâll'. v. a. To call back, to call again, to revoke.

RECALL, rē-kâll'. s. (406). Revocation, act or power of calling back.

To RECANT, rē-kânt'. v. a. To retract, to recall, to contradict what one has once said or done.

RECANTATION, rĕk-kăn-tā'shŭn. s. (530). Retraction, declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

RECANTER, rē-kânt'ŭr. s. (98). One who recants.

To RECAPITULATE, rē-kā-pĭt'tshū-lāte. v. a. (91). To repeat again distinctly, to detail again.

RECAPITULATION, rē-kā-pĭt-tshū-lā-shŭn. s. Detail repeated, distinct repetition of the principal points.

RECAPITULATORY, rē-kā-pĭt'tshū-lā-tŭr-ē. a. (512) (557). Repeating again.

To RECARRY, rē-kăr'rē. v. a. To carry back.

To RECEDE, rē-sēēd'. v. n. To fall back, to retreat; to desist.

RECEIPT, rē-sēte'. s. (412). The act of receiving; the place of receiving; a note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received; reception, admission; prescription of ingredients for any composition.

RECEIVABLE, rē-sē'vā-bl. a. Capable of being received.

To RECEIVE, rē-sēve'. v. a. To take or obtain any thing as due; to take or obtain from another; to take any thing communicated; to embrace intellectually; to allow; to admit; to take as into a vessel; to take into a place or state; to entertain as a guest.

RECEIVEDNESS, rē-sē'vĕd-nĕs. (365). General allowance.

RECEIVER, rē-sē'vŭr. s. (98). One to whom any thing is communicated by another; one to whom any thing is given or paid; one who partakes of the blessed sacrament; one who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals: the vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still; the vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

To RECELEBRATE, rē-sĕl'ē-brāte. v. a. To celebrate anew.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

RECENCY, rē'sĕn-sē. s. Newness, new state.

RECENSION, rē-sĕn'shŭn. s. Enumeration, review.

RECENT, rē'sĕnt. a. New, not of long existence; late, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed from.

RECENTLY, rē'sĕnt-lē. ad. Newly, freshly.

RECENTNESS, rē'sĕnt-nĕs. s. Newness, freshness.

RECEPTACLE, rĕs'sĕp-tă-kl, or rē-sĕp'tă-kl. s. A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

☞ The first of these pronunciations is by far the most fashionable, but the second most agreeable to analogy and the ear. So many mutes in the latter syllables require the aid of the antepenultimate accent to pronounce them with ease, and they ought always to have it. See ACCEPTABLE and CORRUPTIBLE.

The best way to show what is the general usage in the accentuation of this word, will be to give it as accented by different orthöepists.

Rec'eptacle, Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston.

Receptacle, Drs. Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Perry, Scott, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Dyche, and Entick.

RECEPTIBILITY, rē-sĕp-tē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Possibility of receiving.

RECEPTARY, rĕs'sĕp-tă-rē. s. Obsolete. Thing received.—See RECEPTORY.

RECEPTION, rē-sĕp'shŭn. s. The act of receiving; the state of being received; admission of any thing communicated; re-admission; the act of containing; treatment at first coming, welcome entertainment; opinion, generally admitted.

RECEPTIVE, rē-sĕp'tĭv. a. Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECEPTORY, rĕs'sĕp-tŭr-ē. a. Generally or popularly admitted.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan place the accent on the first syllable of this word, and on the second of *Deceptory*; but as these words are both of the same form, till some reason can be given for accenting them differently, I shall consider them both as accented on the first syllable, as that accentuation appears to be not only most agreeable to polite usage, but to the general analogy of words of this termination. —See PEREMPTORY.

A view of the diversity of accentuation among our orthöepists will enable the inspector to judge of the propriety of that which I have adopted:

Rec'eptary, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, folio and quarto, and Barclay.

Receptary, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Scott's Bailey, Mr. Perry, Fenning, and Entick.

Rec'eptory, Dr. Johnson, folio, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Barclay.

Receptory, Dr. Johnson, quarto, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Scott's Bailey, and Entick.

Dec'eptory,

Deceptory, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Scott's Bailey, and Fenning.

RECESS, rē-sĕs'. s. Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement, place of secrecy, private abode; remission or suspension of any procedure; removal to distance, secret part.

RECESSION, rē-sĕsh'ŭn. s. The act of retreating.

To RECHANGE, rē-tshānje'. v. a. To change again.

To RECHARGE, rē-tshārje'. v. a. To accuse in return; attack anew; among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost their game.

RECHEAT, rē-tshēte'. A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the dogs are at a fault, to bring them back from pursuing a counterscent.

RECIDIVATION, rē-sĭd-ē-vā'shŭn. s. Backsliding, falling again.

RECIPE, rĕs'sē-pē. s. A medicinal prescription.

RECIPIENT, rē-sĭp'pē-ĕnt. s. The receiver, that to which any thing is communicated; the vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

RECIPROCAL, rē-sĭp'prō-kăl. a. Acting in vicissitude, alternate; mutual, done by each to each; mutually interchangeable.

RECIPROCALLY, rē-sĭp'prō-kăl-ē. ad. Mutually, interchangeably.

RECIPROCALNESS, rē-sĭp'prō-kăl-nĕs. s. Mutual return, alternateness.

To RECIPROCATE, rē-sĭp'prō-kāte. v. n. To act interchangeably, to alternate.

RECIPROCATION, rē-sĭp-prō-kā'shŭn. s. Alternation, action interchanged.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

RECIPROCITY, rĕs-ė-prŏs'ė-tė. s. A mutual return.

RECISION, rė-sĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, rė-sī'tăl. s. Repetition, rehearsal; enumeration.

RECITATION, rĕs-sė-tā'shŭn. s. Repetition, rehearsal.

RECITATIVE, rĕs-sė-tā-tēēv'. } s. A
RECITATIVO, rĕs-sė-tā-tēēv'ō. } kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

To RECITE, rė-sīte'. v. a. To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

To RECK, rĕk. v. n. To care, to heed. Not in use.

To RECK, rĕk. v. a. To heed, to care for. Out of use.

RECKLESS, rĕk'lĕs. a. Careless, heedless, mindless.

RECKLESSNESS, rĕk'lĕs-nĕs. s. Carelessness, negligence.

To RECKON, rĕk'k'n. v. a. (103). To number, to count; to esteem, to account.

To RECKON, rĕk'k'n. v. n. (170). To compute, to calculate; to state an account; to pay a penalty; to lay stress or dependence upon.

RECKONER, rĕk'k'n-ŭr. s. (98). One who computes, one who calculates cost.

RECKONING, rĕk'k'n-ĭng. s. (410). Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; account taken; esteem, account, estimation.

To RECLAIM, rė-klāme'. v. a. (202). To reform, to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against; to tame.

To RECLINE, rė-klīne'. v. a. To lean back, to lean sidewise.

To RECLINE, rė-klīne'. v. n. To rest, to repose, to lean.

RECLINE, rė-klīne'. a. In a leaning posture.

To RECLOSE, rė-klōze'. v. a. To close again.

To RECLUDE, rė-klūde'. v. a. To open.

RECLUSE, rė-klūse'. a. (437). Shut up, retired.

RECLUSE, rė-klūse. s. A person shut up or retired.

RECOAGULATION, rė-kō-ăg-gū-lā'shŭn. s. Second coagulation.

RECOGNISANCE, rė-kŏg'nė-zănse. s. Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

☞ For the pronunciation of *g* in this and the following words, see Principles, No. 387, and the words COGNIZANCE and CONUSANCE.

To RECOGNISE, rĕk'kŏg-nize. v. a. To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review, to re-examine.

RECOGNISEE, rė-kŏg-nė-zēē'. s. He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR, rė-kŏg-nė-zŏr'. s. He who gives the recognizance.

☞ When this word is not used as a law term, but considered only as the verbal noun of *Recognize*, it ought to be spelled *Recognizer*, and to have the accent on the first syllable.

RECOGNITION, rĕk-kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn. s. Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgment.

To RECOIL, rė-kŏil'. v. n. (299). To rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back; to fail, to shrink.

To RECOIN, rė-kŏin'. v. a. (299) (300). To coin over again.

RECOINAGE, rė-kŏin'ĭdje. s. (90). The act of coining anew.

To RECOLLECT, rĕk-kŏl-lĕkt'. v. a. To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again.—See COLLECT.

RECOLLECTION, rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'shŭn. s. Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

To RECOMFORT, rė-kŭm'fŭrt. v. a. To comfort or console again; to give new strength.

To RECOMMENCE, rė-kŏm-mĕnse'. v. a. (531). To begin anew.

To RECOMMEND, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'. v. a. To praise to another; to make acceptable; to use one's interest with another in favour of a third person; to commit with prayers (531).—See COMMAND.

RECOMMENDABLE, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'ă-bl. a. Worthy of recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn-dā'shŭn. s. The act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

RECOMMENDATORY, rĕk-kŏm-mĕn'dā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). That which recommends to another.

☞ For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK.

RECOMMENDER, rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd'ŭr. One who recommends.

To RECOMMIT, rē-kŏm-mĭt'. v. a. To commit anew.

To RECOMPACT, rē-kŏm-păkt'. v. a. to join anew.

To RECOMPENSE, rĕk'kŏm-pĕnse. v. a. To repay, to requite; to compensate, to make up by something equivalent.

RECOMPENSE, rĕk'kŏm-pĕnse. s. Equivalent, compensation.

RECOMPILEMENT, rē-kŏm-pīle'mĕnt. s. (551). New compilement.

To RECOMPOSE, rē-kŏm-pōze'. v. a. (551). To settle or quiet anew; to form or adjust anew.

RECOMPOSITION, rē-kŏm-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. Composition renewed.

To RECONCILE, rĕk'kŏn-sīle. v. a. To compose differences, to obviate seeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make any thing consistent; to restore to favour.

RECONCILEABLE, rĕk-kŏn-sī'lă-bl. a. Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

☞ Though Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have written *Reconcileable, Unreconcileable,* and *Reconcileableness,* with the mute *e* in the middle of these words, they have omitted it in *Irreconcilable, Irreconcilably,* and *Irreconcilableness.* This has sometimes occasioned an impropriety in the pronunciation of these words, by sounding the preceding *i* short, as in *silver,* and giving the words a syllable more than they ought to have, as if divided into *Rec-on-si'-le-able,* &c.; but as the orthography is wrong, so is the pronunciation. The mute *e* ought to have no place, when followed by a vowel, in words of our own composition, where the preceding vowel has its general sound; and therefore, as it is *Inclinable, Desirable,* &c. so it ought to be *Reconcilable, Reconcilably,* &c. This was the orthography adopted by Dyche before it became so fashionable to imitate the French. See MOVEABLE.

RECONCILEABLENESS, rĕk-kŏn-sī'lă-bl-nĕs. s. Consistence, possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT, rĕk'kŏn-sīle-mĕnt. s. Reconciliation, renewal of kindness, favour restored, friendship renewed.

RECONCILER, rĕk'kŏn-sī-lŭr. s. One who renews friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions seemingly contradictory.

RECONCILIATION, rĕk-kŏn-sĭl-ē-ā'shŭn. s. Renewal of friendship.

To RECONDENSE, rē-kŏn-dĕnse'. v. a. To condense anew.

RECONDITE, rĕk'kŏn-dīte. a. Secret, profound, abstruse.

☞ Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fry, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable; Mr. Sheridan and Bailey on the last; and Fenning only on the first. But notwithstanding so many authorities are against me, I am much deceived if the analogy of pronunciation be not decidedly in favour of that accentuation which I have given. We have but few instances in the language where we receive a word from the Latin, by dropping a syllable, that we do not remove the accent higher than the original (503). Thus *recondite,* derived from *reconditus,* may with as much propriety remove the accent from the long penultimate, as *carbuncle* from *carbunculus; calumny* from *calumnia, detriment* from *detrimentum, innocency* from *innocentia, controversy* from *controversia,* and a thousand others. Besides, it may be observed, that Mr. Sheridan and Bailey, by accenting this word on the last syllable, do not decide against the accent on the first; for all words of three syllables which may be accented on the last, may also have an accent on the first, though not inversely (524). The antepenultimate accent, to which our language has such a tendency, ought, in my opinion, to be indulged in this word, notwithstanding the numerous authorities against it. The word *Incondite* must certainly follow the fortunes of the present word; and we find those orthoepists who have the word, accent it as they do *recondite,* Mr. Sheridan on the last syllable, but Mr. Fenning inconsistently on the second.

To RECONDUCT, rē-kŏn-dŭkt'. v. a. To conduct again.

To RECONJOIN, rē-kŏn-join'. v. a. To join anew.

To RECONQUER, rē-kŏng'kŭr. v. a. To conquer again.

To RECONSECRATE, rē-kŏn'sē-krāte. v. a. To consecrate anew.

To RECONVENE, rē-kŏn-vēne'. v. a. To assemble anew.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To RECONVEY, rē-kŏn-vā'. v. a. To convey again.

To RECORD, rē-kŏrd'. v. a. (492). To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.

RECORD, rĕk'ŏrd, or rē-kŏrd'. s. Register, authentic memorial.

☞ The noun *record* was anciently, as well as at present, pronounced with the accent either on the first or second syllable: till lately, however, it generally conformed to the analogy of other words of this kind; and we seldom heard the accent on the second syllable, till a great luminary of the law, as remarkable for the justness of his elocution as his legal abilities, revived the claim this word anciently had to the ultimate accent; and since his time this pronunciation, especially in our courts of justice, seems to have been the most general. We ought, however, to recollect, that this is overturning one of the most settled analogies of our language in the pronunciation of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. See Principles, No. 492.

"But many a crime, deem'd innocent on earth,
"Is register'd in heav'n; and there no doubt
"Have each their *record* with a curse an-
"nex'd." *Cowper's Task.*

RECORDATION, rĕk-ŏr-dā'shŭn. s. Remembrance.

RECORDER, rē-kŏrd'ŭr. s. One whose business is to register any events; the keeper of the rolls in a city; a kind of flute, a wind instrument.

To RECOVER, rē-kŭv'ŭr. v. a. To restore from sickness or disorder; to repair; to regain; to release; to attain, to reach, to come up to.

To RECOVER, rē-kŭv'ŭr. v. n. To grow well from a disease.

RECOVERABLE, rē-kŭv'ŭr-ā-bl. a. Possible to be restored from sickness; possible to be regained.

RECOVERY, rē-kŭv'ŭr-ē. s. Restoration from sickness; power or act of regaining; the act of cutting off an entail.

To RECOUNT, rē-kŏŭnt'. v. a. To relate in detail, to tell distinctly.

RECOUNTMENT, rē-kŏŭnt'mĕnt. s. Relation, recital.

RECOURSE, rē-kŏrse'. s. Application as for help or protection; access.

RECREANT, rĕk'krē-ănt. a. Cowardly, mean-spirited; apostate, false.

To RECREATE, rĕk'krē-āte. v. a. (531). To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight, to gratify; to relieve, to revive.

RECREATION, rĕk-krē-ā'shŭn. s. Relief after toil or pain, amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion.

RECREATIVE, rĕk'krē-ā-tĭv. a. Refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, diverting.

RECREATIVENESS, rĕk'krē-ā-tĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, rĕk'krē-mĕnt. s. Dross, spume, superfluous or useless parts.

RECREMENTAL, rĕk-krē-mĕn'tăl. } a.
RECREMENTITIOUS, rĕk-krē-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs. }
Drossy, superfluous, useless.

To RECRIMINATE, rē-krĭm'ē-nāte. v. n. To return one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATION, rē-krĭm-ē-nā'shŭn. s. Return of one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATOR, rē-krĭm'ē-nā-tŭr. s. (521). He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDESCENT, rĕk-krōō-dĕs'sĕnt. a. (510). Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUIT, rē-krōōt'. v. a. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

To RECRUIT, rēkrōōt'. v. n. To raise new soldiers.

RECRUIT, rē-krōōt'. s. (343). Supply of any thing wasted; a new soldier.

RECTANGLE, rĕk'tăng-gl. s. A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, rĕk-tăng'gū-lăr. a. Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULARLY, rĕk-tăng'gū-lăr-lē. ad. With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rĕk'tē-fī-ā-bl. a. (183). Capable to be set right.

RECTIFICATION, rĕk-tē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of setting right what is wrong: in Chymistry, Rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

To RECTIFY, rĕk'tē-fī. v. a. (183). To make right, to reform, to redress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

RECTILINEAR, rĕk-tē-lĭn'ē-ŭr. }
RECTILINEOUS, rĕk-tē-lĭn'ē-ŭs. } a.
Consisting of right lines.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

RECTITUDE, rĕk'tē-tūde. s. Straightness, not curvity; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.

RECTOR, rĕk'tŭr. s. Ruler, lord, governor; parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORIAL, rĕk-tō'rē-ăl. a. Belonging to the rector of a parish.—*Mason.*

RECTORSHIP, rĕk'tŭr-ship. s. The rank or office of a rector.

RECTORY, rĕk'tŭr-ē. s. A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separated or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the minister thereof.

RECUBATION, rĕk-kū-bā'shŭn. (530). s. The act of lying or leaning.

RECUMBENCY, rē-kŭm'bĕn-sē. s. The posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose.

RECUMBENT, rē-kŭm'bĕnt. a. Lying, leaning.

RECUPERABLE, rē-cū'pĕr-ă-bl. a. Recoverable. Obsolete.—*Chaucer.*

RECUPERATION, rē-cū-pĕr-ā'shŭn. a. (From the Latin *recupero*, to recover.) Belonging to recovery.—*Scott.*

RECUPERATORY, rē-cū'pĕr-ă-tŭr-ē. a. (From the Latin *recupero*, to recover.) Belonging to recovery.—*Scott.*

RECUPERATIVE, rē-cū'pĕr-ă-tĭv. a. (From the Latin *recupero.*) Tending to recovery.—"And here behold the *recuperative* principles of the Constitution, "and contemplate Parliament as the true "source of legitimate hope."—*Grattan's Answer to Lord Clare*, 1800.

To RECUR, rē-kŭr'. v. n. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to, to take refuge in.

RECURRENCE, rē-kŭr'rĕnse. } s.
RECURRENCY, rē-kŭr'rĕn-sē. }
Return.

RECURRENT, rē-kŭr'rĕnt. a. Returning from time to time.

RECURSION, rē-kŭr'shŭn. s. Return.

RECURVATION, rē-kŭr-vā'shŭn. } s.
RECURVITY, rē-kŭr'vē-tē. }
Flexure backwards.

RECURVOUS, rē-kŭr'vŭs. a. Bent backward.

RECUSANT, rē-kū'zănt, or rĕk'kū-zănt. s. A nonconformist.

☞ I must in this word retract my former opinion, and give the preference to the accent on the second syllable. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston might, like myself, suppose usage on their side; but the authority of Drs. Johnson, Ash, Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Dyche, and Entick, is sufficient to make us suspect that usage has not so clearly decided: and therefore, though some words of this form and number of syllables depart from the accentuation of the Latin words from which they are derived, as *ignorant, laborant, adjutant, permanent, confident*, &c.; yet the general rule seems to incline to the preservation of the accent of the original, when the same number of syllables are preserved in the English word—to say nothing of the more immediate formation of this word from the judicial verb To *recuse*. See Principles, Nos. 437 and 503, *b* and *k*.

To RECUSE, rē-kūze'. v. n. To refuse. A judicial word.

RED, rĕd. a. Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.

REDBREAST, rĕd'brĕst. s. A small bird so named from the colour of its breast, called also a Robin.

REDCOAT, rĕd'kōte. s. A name of contempt for a soldier.

To REDDEN, rĕd'd'n. v. a. (103). To make red.

To REDDEN, rĕd'd'n. v. n. To grow red.

REDDISHNESS, rĕd'dish-nĕs. Tendency to redness.

REDDITION, rĕd-dish'ŭn. s. Restitution.

REDDITIVE, rĕd'dē-tĭv. a. Answering to an interrogative.

REDDLE, rĕd'dl. s. (405). A sort of mineral of the metal kind.

REDE, rēde. Counsel, advice. Obsol.

To REDEEM, rē-dēēm'. v. a. (246). To ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to rescue, to recover; to make amends for; to pay an atonement; to save the world from the curse of sin.

REDEEMABLE, rē-dēēm'ă-bl. a. Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS, rē-dēēm'ă-bl-nĕs. s. The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, rē-dēēm'ŭr. s. (98). One who ransoms or redeems; our Saviour.

To REDELIVER, rē-dē-lĭv'ŭr. v. a. To deliver back.

REDELIVERY, rē-dē-lĭv'ŭr-ē. s. The act of delivering back.

To REDEMAND, rē-dē-mănd'. v. a. To demand back.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

REDEMPTION, rĕ-dĕm'shŭn. s. (412). Ransom, release; purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

REDEMPTORY, rĕ-dĕm'tŭr-ĕ. a. (412) (512) (557). Paid for ransom.

REDHOT, rĕd'hŏt. a. Heated to redness.

REDINTEGRATE, rĕ-dĭn'tĕ-grāte. a. Restored, renewed, made new.

REDINTEGRATION, rĕ-dĭn-tĕ-grā'shŭn. s. Renovation, restoration; Redintegration, chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

REDLEAD, rĕd-lĕd'. s. Minium.

REDNESS, rĕd'nĕs. s. The quality of being red.

REDOLENCE, rĕd'ŏ-lĕnse. (503). } s.
REDOLENCY, rĕd'ŏ-lĕn-sĕ. }
Sweet scent.

REDOLENT, rĕd'ŏ-lĕnt. a. (503). Sweet of scent.

To REDOUBLE, rĕ-dŭb-bl. v. a. To repeat often; to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

To REDOUBLE, rĕ-dŭb-bl. v. n. To become twice as much.

REDOUBT, rĕ-dŏŭt'. s. The outwork of a fortification, a fortress.

REDOUTABLE, rĕ-dŏŭt'ā-bl. a. Formidable, terrible to foes.

REDOUBTED, rĕ-dŏŭt'ĕd. a. Dreadful, awful, formidable.

To REDOUND, rĕ-dŏŭnd'. v. n. To be sent back by re-action; to reduce in the consequence.

To REDRESS, rĕ-drĕs'. v. a. To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease.

REDRESS, rĕ-drĕs'. s. Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.

REDRESSIVE, rĕ-drĕs'sĭv. a. Succouring, affording remedy.

REDSHANK, rĕd'shănk. s. A bird.

REDSTREAK, rĕd'strēke. s. An apple, cyder fruit; cyder pressed from the redstreak.

To REDUCE, rĕ-dūse'. v. a. To bring back, obsolete; to bring to the former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any state of misery or meanness; to subject to a rule, to bring into a class.

REDUCEMENT, rĕ-dūse'mĕnt. s. The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing.

REDUCER, rĕ-dū'sŭr. s. (98). One that reduces.

REDUCIBLE, rĕ-dū'sĕ-bl. a. Possible to be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, rĕ-dū'sĕ-bl-nĕs. s. Quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, rĕ-dŭk'shŭn. s. The act of reducing; in Arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

REDUCTIVE, rĕ-dŭk'tĭv. a. (157). Having the power of reducing.

REDUCTIVELY, rĕ-dŭk'tĭv-lĕ. ad. By reduction, by consequence.

REDUNDANCE, rĕ-dŭn'dănse. } s. Su-
REDUNDANCY, rĕ-dŭn'dăn-sĕ. }
perfluity, superabundance.

REDUNDANT, rĕ-dŭn'dănt. a. Superabundant, exuberant, superfluous; using more words or images than are necessary.

REDUNDANTLY, rĕ-dŭn'dănt-lĕ. ad. Superfluously, superabundantly.

To REDUPLICATE, rĕ-dū'plĕ-kāte. v. a. To double.

REDUPLICATION, rĕ-dū-plĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The act of doubling.

REDUPLICATIVE, rĕ-dū'plĕ-kā-tĭv. a. (512). Double.

REDWING, rĕd'wĭng. s. A bird.

To RE-ECHO, rĕ-ĕk'kō. v. n. To echo back.

REECHY, rētsh'ĕ. a. Smoky, sooty, tanned.

REED, rēēd. s. (246). A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow.

To RE-EDIFY, rĕ-ĕd'ĕ-fī. v. a. To rebuild, to build again.

REEDLESS, rēēd'lĕs. a. Being without reeds.

REEDY, rēēd'ĕ. a. Abounding with reeds.

REEK, rēēk. s. (246). Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To REEK, rēēk. v. n. To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.

REEKY, rēēk'ĕ. a. Smoky, tanned, black.

REEL, rēēl. s. (246). A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skains from the spindle.

To REEL, rēēl. v. a. To gather yarn off the spindle.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To REEL, rēēl. v. n. To stagger, to incline in walking, first to one side, and then to the other.

RE-ELECTION, rē-ē-lĕk'shŭn. s. Repeated election.

To RE-ENACT, rē-ĕn-ăct'. v. n. To enact anew.

To RE-ENFORCE, rē-ĕn-fōrse'. v. a. To strengthen with new assistance.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, rē-ĕn-fōrse'mĕnt. s. Fresh assistance.

To RE-ENJOY, rē-ĕn-jōē'. v. a. To enjoy anew, or a second time.

To RE-ENTER, rē-ĕn'tŭr. v. a. To enter again, to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHRONE, rē-ĕn-*th*rōne'. v. a. To replace in a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, rē-ĕn'trănse. s. The act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, rēēr'mŏŭse. s. A bat.

To RE-ESTABLISH, rē-ē-stăb'lĭsh. v. a. To establish anew.

RE-ESTABLISHER, rē-ē-stăb'lĭsh-ŭr. s. One that re-establishes.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, rē-ē-stăb'lĭsh-mĕnt. s. The act of re-establishing, the state of being re-established, restauration.

REEVE, rēēv. s. A steward. Obsolete.

To RE-EXAMINE, rē-ĕgz-ăm'ĭn. v. a. To examine anew.

To REFECT, rē-fĕkt'. v. a. To refresh, to restore after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTION, rē-fĕk'shŭn. s. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

REFECTORY, rē-fĕk'tŭr-ē, or rĕf'ĕk-tŭr-ē. s. (512).—For the *o*, see DOMESTICK. Room of refreshment, eating-room.

☞ Almost all the Dictionaries I have consulted, except Mr. Sheridan's, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and yet, so prevalent has the latter accentuation been of late years, that Mr. Nares is reduced to hope it is not fixed beyond recovery. There is, indeed, one reason why this word ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, and that is, the two mutes in the second and third, which are not so easily pronounced when the accent is removed from them, as the mutes and liquids in *accessory, consistory, desultory*, &c.; and therefore I am decidedly in favour of the accentuation on the second syllable, which is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Perry, Scott, Bailey, Barclay, and Entick, as all words of this termination have the accent on the same syllable.—See REFRACTORY, PEREMTORY, CORRUPTIBLE, and IRREFRAGABLE.

To REFEL, rē-fĕl'. v. a. To refute, to repress.

To REFER, rē-fĕr'. v. a. To dismiss for information or judgment; to betake for decision; to reduce to, as to the ultimate end: to reduce as to a class.

To REFER, rē-fĕr'. v. n. To respect, to have relation.

REFEREE, rĕf-ĕr-ēē'. s. One to whom any thing is referred.

REFERENCE, rĕf'fĕr-ĕnse. s. Relation, respect, allusion to; dismission to another tribunal.

To RE-FERMENT, rē-fĕr-mĕnt'. v. a. To ferment anew.

REFERRIBLE, rē-fĕr'rē-bl. a. Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFINE, rē-fīne'. v. a. To purify, to clear from dross and excrement; to make elegant, to polish.

To REFINE, rē-fīne'. v. n. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

REFINEDLY, rē-fīne'ĕd-lē. ad. (364). With affected elegance.

REFINEMENT, rē-fīne'mĕnt. s. The act of purifying by clearing any thing from dross; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvement.

REFINER, rē-fī'nŭr. s. Purifier, one who clears from dross or recrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfluous subtilties.

To REFIT, rē-fĭt'. v. a. To repair, to restore after damage.

To REFLECT, rē-flĕkt'. v. a. To throw back.

To REFLECT, rē-flĕkt'. v. n. To throw back light; to bend back; to throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves; to consider attentively; to throw reproach or censure; to bring reproach.

REFLECTENT, rē-flĕk'tĕnt. a. Bending back, flying back.

REFLECTION, rē-flĕk'shŭn. s. The act of throwing back; the act of bending back; that which is reflected; thought thrown back upon the past; the act of the mind upon itself; attentive consideration; censure.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

REFLECTIVE, rè-flĕk'tĭv. a. Throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

REFLECTOR, rè-flĕk'tŭr. Considerer.

REFLEX, rè'flĕks. Thrown backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, rè-flĕks-è-bĭl'é-tè. s. The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, rè-flĕks'è-bl. a. Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, rè-flĕks'ĭv. a. Having respect to something past.

REFLEXIVELY, rè-flĕks'ĭv-lè. ad. In a backward direction.

To REFLOURISH, rè-flŭr'rĭsh. v. a. To flourish anew.

To REFLOW, rè-flō'. To flow back.

REFLUENT, rĕf'flŭ-ĕnt. a. (518). Running back.

REFLUX, rè'flŭx. Backward course.

To REFORM, rè-fôrm'. v. a. To change from worse to better.

To REFORM, rè-fôrm'. v. n. To grow better.

REFORM, rè-fôrm'. s. Reformation.

REFORMATION, rĕf-fôr-mā'shŭn. s. (531). Change from worse to better.

REFORMER, rè-fôrm'ŭr. s. One who makes a change for the better.

To REFRACT, rè-frăkt'. v. a. To break the natural course of rays.

REFRACTION, rè-frăk'shŭn. s. The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in Dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRACTIVE, rè-frăk'tĭv. a. Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORINESS, rè-frăk'tŭr-é-nĕs. s. Sullen obstinacy.

REFRACTORY, rè-frăk'tŭr-é. a. Obstinate, perverse, contumacious.

☞ All our orthöepists, except Bailey and Dyche, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and we need but attend to the difficulty and indistinctness which arises from placing the accent on the first syllable, to condemn it. The mutes *c* hard and *t* are formed by parts of the organs so distinct from each other, that, without the help of the accent to strengthen the organs, they are not very readily pronounced—to say nothing of the difficulty of pronouncing the substantive *refractoriness* and the adverb *refractorily* with the accent on the first syllable, which must necessarily be the case if we accent the first syllable of this word.—See CORRUPTIBLE.

REFRAGABLE, rĕf'frà-gà-bl. a. Capable of confutation and conviction.

☞ In this word there is not the same concurrence of consonants as in the last, and consequently not the same reason for placing the accent on the second syllable. See IRREFRAGABLE.

To REFRAIN, rè-frāne'. v. a. To hold back, to keep from action.

To REFRAIN, rè-frāne'. v. n. To forbear, to abstain, to spare.

REFRANGIBILITY, rè-frăn-jè-bĭl'é-tè. s. Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE, rè-frăn'jè-bl. a. Turned out of their course in passing from one medium to another.

REFRENATION, rĕf-frè-nā'shŭn. s. The act of restraining.

To REFRESH, rè-frĕsh'. v. a. To recreate, to relieve after pain; to improve by new touches any thing impaired; to refrigerate, to cool.

REFRESHER, rè-frĕsh'ŭr. s. (98). That which refreshes.

RREFRESHMENT, rè-frĕsh'mĕnt. s. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue; that which gives relief, as food, rest.

REFRIGERANT, rè-frĭd'jĕr-ănt. a. Cooling, mitigating heat.

To REFRIGERATE, rè-frĭd'jĕr-āte. v. a. (91). To cool.

REFRIGERATION, rè-frĭd-jĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, rè-frĭd'jĕr-ā-tĭv. (512). } a.
REFRIGERATORY, rè-frĭd'jĕr-ā-tŭr-é. (512) (557). }
Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, rè-frĭd'jĕr-ā-tŭr-è. s. See DOMESTICK. The part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; any thing internally cooling.

REFT, rĕft. Part. pret. of Reave. Deprived, taken away. Preterit of Reave, Took away.

REFUGE, rĕf'fŭdje. s. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection, that which gives shelter or protection; resource; expedient in distress.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To REFUGE, rĕf'fūdje. v. a. To shelter, to protect.

REFUGEE, rĕf-fū-jēē'. s. One who flies to shelter or protection.

REFULGENCE, rē-fŭl'jĕnse. s. Splendour, brightness.

REFULGENT, rē-fŭl'jĕnt. a. (177). Bright, glittering, splendid.

To REFUND, rē-fŭnd'. v. n. To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.

REFUSAL, rē-fū'zăl. s. (88). The act of refusing, denial of any thing demanded or solicited; the pre-emption, the right of having any thing before another, option.

To REFUSE, rē-fūze'. v. a. (492). To deny what is solicited or required; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.

To REFUSE, rē-fūze'. v. n. Not to accept.

REFUSE, rĕf'ūse. s. (437) (499). That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

☞ I have given the sharp and hissing sound to the *s* in this word according to the analogy of substantives of this form which have a corresponding verb, and imagine I have the best usage on my side, though none of our orthöepists, except Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, have made this distinction.

REFUSER, rē-fū'zŭr. s. (98). He who refuses.

REFUTAL, rē-fū'tăl. s. (88). Refutation.

REFUTATION, rĕf-fū-tā'shŭn. s. The act of refuting, the act of proving false or erroneous.

To REFUTE, rē-fūte'. v. a. To prove false or erroneous.

To REGAIN, rē-gāne'. v. a. To recover, to gain anew.

REGAL, rē'găl. a. Royal, kingly.

To REGALE, rē-gāle'. v. a. To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.

REGALEMENT, rē-gāle'mĕnt. s. Refreshment, entertainment.

REGALIA, rē-gā'lē-ă. s. (113). Ensigns of royalty.

REGALITY, rē-găl'ē-tē. s. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.

To REGARD, rē-gārd'. v. a. (92) (160). To value, to attend to as worthy of notice; to observe, to remark; to pay attention to; to respect, to have relation to; to look towards.

REGARD, rē-gārd'. s.—See GUARD. Attention as to a matter of importance; respect, reverence; note, eminence; respect, account; relation, reference; look, aspect directed to another.

REGARDABLE, rē-gārd'ă-bl. a. Observable; worthy of notice.

REGARDER, rē-gārd'ŭr. s. (98). One that regards.

REGARDFUL, rē-gārd'fŭl. a. Attentive; taking notice of.

REGARDFULLY, rē-gārd'fŭl-ē. ad. Attentively, heedfully; respectfully.

REGARDLESS, rē-gārd'lĕs. a. Heedless, negligent, inattentive.

REGARDLESSLY, rē-gārd'lĕs-lē. ad. Without heed.

REGARDLESSNESS, rē-gārd'lĕs-nĕs. s. Heedlessness, negligence, inattention.

REGENCY, rē'jĕn-sē. s. Authority, government; vicarious government; the district governed by a vicegerent; those to whom vicarious regality is entrusted.

To REGENERATE, rē-jĕn'ĕr-āte. v. a. To reproduce, to produce anew; to make, to be born anew; to renew by the change of carnal nature to a Christian life.

REGENERATE, rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt. a. (91). Reproduced; born anew by grace to a Christian life.

REGENERATION, rē-jĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s. New birth, birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

REGENERATENESS, rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt-nĕs. s. The state of being regenerate.

REGENT, rē'jĕnt. a. Governing, ruling; exercising vicarious authority.

REGENT, rē'jĕnt. s. Governor, ruler; one invested with vicarious royalty.

REGENTSHIP, rē-jĕnt-shĭp. s. Power of governing; deputed authority.

REGERMINATION, rē-jĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of sprouting again.

REGIBLE, rĕd'jē-bl. a. (405). Governable.

REGICIDE, rĕd'jē-sīde. s. (143). Murderer of his king; murder of his king.

REGIMEN, rĕd'jē-mĕn. s. That care in diet and living that is suitable to every particular course of medicine.

☞ The word or member of a sentence governed by a verb; as, *Evil communication corrupts good manners*, where *good manners* may be said to be the regimen, or part of the sentence governed by the verb *corrupts*.

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nŏt;—tûbe, tŭb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

REGIMENT, rêd'jè-mênt. s. Established government, polity; rule, authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REGIMENTAL, rêd-jè-mênt'âl. a. Belonging to a regiment; military.

REGIMENTALS, rêd-jè-mên'tâls. s. The uniform military dress of a regiment. —*Mason.*

REGION, rè'jŭn. s. (290). Tract of land, country, tract or space; part of the body, within; place.

REGISTER, rêd'jis-tûr. s. (98). An account of any thing regularly kept; the officer whose business is to keep the register.

To REGISTER, rêd'jis-tûr. v. a. To record, to preserve by authentick accounts.

REGISTRY, rêd'jis-trè. s. The act of inserting in the register; the place where the register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

REGNANT, rêg'nânt. a. Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

To REGORGE, rè-gôrje'. v. a. To vomit up, to throw back; to swallow eagerly; to swallow back.

To REGRAFT, rè-grâft'. v. a. To graft again.

To REGRANT, rè-grânt'. v. a. To grant back.

To REGRATE, rè-grâte'. v. a. To offend, to shock; not used; to engross, to forestall.

REGRATER, rè-grâte'ûr. s. (98). Forestaller, engrosser.

To REGREET, rè-grêêt'. v. a. To resalute, to greet a second time.

REGREET, rè-grêêt'. s. Return or exchange of salutation.

REGRESS, rè'grès. s. Passage back, power of passing back.

REGRESSION, rè-grèsh'ŭn. s. The act of returning or going back.

REGRET, rè-grêt'. s. Vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection; grief, sorrow.

To REGRET, rè-grêt'. v. a. To repent, to grieve at.

REGUERDON, rè-gêr'dŭn. s. Reward, recompence. Obsolete. See GUERDON.

REGULAR, rêg'ù-lâr. a. (179). Agreeable to rule, consisting with the mode prescribed; governed by strict regulations; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures; instituted or initiated according to established forms.

REGULAR, rêg'ù-lâr. s. In the Roman Catholick Church, all persons are said to be regulars, that profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

REGULARITY, rêg-ù-lâr'è-tè. s. Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.

REGULARLY, rêg'ù-lâr-lè. ad. In a manner concordant to rule.

To REGULATE, rêg'ù-lâte. v. a. To adjust by rule or method; to direct.

REGULATION, rêg-ù-lâ'shŭn. s. The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR, rêg'ù-lâ-tûr. s. (521). One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

To REGURGITATE, rè-gûr'jè-tâte. v. a. To throw back, to pour back.

REGURGITATION, rè-gûr-jè-tâ'shŭn. s. Resorption, the act of swallowing back.

To REHEAR, rè-hêre'. v. a. To hear again.

REHEARSAL, rè-hêr-sâl. s. (442). Repetition, recital; the recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

To REHEARSE, rè-hêrse'. v. a. To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previously to publick exhibition.

To REJECT, rè-jèkt'. v. a. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer; to cast off, to make an abject; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside.

REJECTION, rè-jèk'shŭn. s. The act of casting off or throwing aside.

To REIGN, râne. v. n. (249). To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, râne. s. (385). Royal authority, sovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

To REIMBODY, rè-im-bŏd'è. v. n. To embody again.

To REIMBURSE, rè-îm-bûrse'. v. a. To repay, to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.

REIMBURSEMENT, rè-îm-bûrse'mênt. s. Reparation or repayment.

To REIMPREGNATE, rè-im-prêg'nâte. v. a. To impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, rè-im-prèsh'ŭn. s. A second or repeated impression.

REIN, râne. s. (249). The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

as an instrument of government, or for government; To give the reins, to give license.

To REIN, rāne. v. a. To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to controul.

REINS, rānz. s. The kidneys, the lower part of the back.

To REINSERT, rē-ĭn-sĕrt'. v. a. To insert a second time.

To REINSPIRE, rē-ĭn-spīre'. v. a. To inspire anew.

To REINSTAL, rē-ĭn-stāll'. (406). To seat again; to put again in possession.

To REINSTATE, rē-ĭn-stāte'. v. a. To put again in possession.

To REINTEGRATE, rē-ĭn'tē-grāte. v. a. To renew with regard to any state or quality.

To REINVEST, rē-ĭn-vĕst'. v. a. To invest anew.

To REJOICE, rē-jŏĕse'. v. n. (299). To be glad, to joy, to exult.

To REJOICE, rē-jŏĕse'. v. a. To exhilarate, to gladden.

REJOICER, rē-jŏĕ'sŭr. s. (98). One that rejoices.

To REJOIN, rē-jŏĭn'. v. a. (299). To join again; to meet one again.

To REJOIN, rē-jŏĭn'. v. n. To answer to a reply.

REJOINDER, rē-jŏĭn'dŭr. s. (98). Answer to a reply; reply, answer.

To REITERATE, rē-ĭt'tĕr-āte. v. a. To repeat again and again.

REITERATION, rē-ĭt-tĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Repetition.

To REJUDGE, rē-jŭdje'. v. a. To reexamine; to review, to recall to a new trial.

To REKINDLE, rē-kĭn'dl. v. a. To set on fire again.

To RELAPSE, rē-lăpse'. v. n. To fall back into vice and errour; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

RELAPSE, rē-lăpse'. s. Fall into vice or errour once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

To RELATE, rē-lāte'. v. a. To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.

To RELATE, rē-lāte'. v. n. To have reference, to have respect to.

RELATER, rē-lā'tŭr. s. (98). Teller, narrator.

RELATION, rē-lā'shŭn. s. Manner of belonging to any person or thing; respect; reference, regard; connexion between one thing and another; kindred, alliance of kin; person related by birth or marriage, kinsman, kinswoman; narrative, account.

RELATIVE, rĕl'ā-tĭv. a. (158). Having relation, respecting; considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else.

RELATIVE, rĕl'ā-tĭv. s. Relation, kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent; somewhat respecting something else.

RELATIVELY, rĕl'ā-tĭv-lē. ad. As it respects something else, not absolutely.

RELATIVENESS, rĕl'ā-tĭv-nĕs. s. The state of having relation.

To RELAX, rē-lăks'. v. a. To slacken, to make less tense; to remit, to make less severe or rigorous; to make less attentive or laborious; to ease, to divert; to open, to loose.

To RELAX, rē-lăks'. v. n. To be mild, to be remiss, to be not rigorous.

RELAXATION, rĕl-ăks'ā-shŭn. (530). Diminution of tension, the act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission, abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.

RELAY, rē-lā'. s. Horses on the road to relieve others.

To RELEASE, rē-lēse'. v. a. (227). To set free from confinement or servitude; to set free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit, to let go; to relax, to slacken.

RELEASE, rē-lēse'. s. Dismission from confinement, servitude or pain; relaxation of penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To RELEGATE, rĕl'ē-gāte. v. a. To banish, to exile.

RELEGATION, rĕl-ē-gā'shŭn. s. Exile, judicial banishment.

To RELENT, rē-lĕnt'. v. n. To soften, to grow less rigid or hard; to grow moist; to soften in temper, to grow tender; to feel compassion.

To RELENT, rē-lĕnt'. v. a. To slacken, to remit; to soften, to mollify.

RELENTLESS, rē-lĕnt'lĕs. a. Unpitying, unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

RELEVANT, rĕl'ē-vănt. a. Relieving.—See IRRELEVANT.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I apprehended that this word was a new coinage of the House of Commons; bu upon consulting Mr. Elphinston, a complete judge in this case, I find it has long been a jurisprudential word, as he calls it, in Scotland, meaning *inferential*, or *conclu-*

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sive; and that it has only been transferred from the Scotch Bar to the British Parliament. But that this is not the sense of the French *relevant*, or the Latin *relevo*, is certain; and that *relevant* in this sense seems nearly the same as *relative* or *related*. To say nothing of the impropriety of introducing technical words in a general assembly of the nation, it may be observed, that using the word in this sense, which is that which it generally has in our parliamentary debates, tends to overturn the most settled meaning of words, and, instead of precision and accuracy, to create obscurity and confusion. .)

RELEVATION, rĕl-ĕ-vā'shŭn. s. A raising or lifting up.

RELIANCE, rē-lī'ânse. s. Trust, dependence, confidence.

RELICK, rĕl'ĭk. s. That which remains, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; it is generally used in the plural; it is often taken for the body deserted by the soul; that which is kept in memory of another with a kind of religious veneration.

RELICT, rĕl'ĭkt. s. A widow, a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

RELIEF, rē-lēēf'. s. (275). The prominence of a figure in stone or metal, the seeming prominence of a picture; the recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different; alleviation of calamity, mitigation of pain or sorrow; that which frees from pain or sorrow; dismission of a sentinel from his post; legal remedy of wrongs.

RELIEVABLE, rē-lēēv'â-bl. a. Capable of relief.

To RELIEVE, rē-lēēv'. v. a. To support, to assist; to ease pain or sorrow; to succour by assistance; to set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post; to right by law.

RELIEVER, rē-lēēv'ŭr. s. One that relieves.

RELIEVO, rē-lēēv'ō. s. The prominence of a figure or picture.

To RELIGHT, rē-līte'. v. a. (393). To light anew.

RELIGION, rē-lĭd'jŭn. s. (290). Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; a system of Divine faith and worship, as opposite to others.

RELIGIONIST, rē-lĭd'jŭn-ĭst. s. A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIGIOUS, rē-lĭd'jŭs. a. Pious, disposed to the duties of religion, teaching religion; among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict.

RELIGIOUSLY, rē-lĭd'jŭs-lē. ad. Piously, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with strict observance.

RELIGIOUSNESS, rē-lĭd'jŭs-nĕs. s. The quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH, rē-lĭng'kwĭsh. v. a. To forsake, to abandon; to quit, to release, to give up. (408).

RELINQUISHMENT, rē-lĭng'kwĭsh-mĕnt. s. (408). The act of forsaking.

RELISH, rĕl'ĭsh. s. Taste, the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste; taste, small quantity just perceptible; liking, delight in any thing, sense, power of perceiving excellence, taste.

To RELISH, rĕl'ĭsh. v. a. To give a taste to any thing; to taste, to have a liking.

To RELISH, rĕl'ĭsh. v. n. To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

RELISHABLE, rĕl'ĭsh-â-bl. a. Having a relish.

To RELIVE, rē-lĭv'. v. n. To revive, to live anew.

To RELOVE, rē-lŭv'. v. a. To love in return.

RELUCENT, rē-lū'sĕnt. a. Shining, transparent.

RELUCTANCE, rē-lŭk'tânse. } s. Unwillingness, repugnance.
RELUCTANCY, rē-lŭk'tân-sē. }

RELUCTANT, rē-lŭk'tânt. a. Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

RELUCTATION, rĕl-lŭk-tā'shŭn. s. (530). Repugnance, resistance.

To RELUME, rē-lūme'. v. a. To light anew, to rekindle.

To RELUMINE, rē-lū'mĭn. v. a. To light anew.

To RELY, rē-lī. v. n. To lean upon with confidence, to put trust in, to rest upon, to depend upon.

To REMAIN, rē-māne'. v. n. To be left out of a greater quantity or number; to continue, to endure, to be left; to be left as not comprised.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

REMAIN, rē-māne'. s. (202). Relick, that which is left, generally used in the plural; the body left by the soul.

REMAINDER, rē-māne'dŭr. s. What is left; the body when the soul is departed, remains.

To REMAKE, rē-māke'. v. a. To make anew.

To REMAND, rē-mānd'. v. a. (79). To send back, to call back.

REMANENT, rĕm'mā-nĕnt. s. The part remaining.

☞ I place the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason as in *Permanent;* the *a* in both *remaneo* and *permaneo* is short, if that be any rule. See Principles, No. 503. *(e.)* It is highly probable that *Remnant* is but an abbreviation of the present word.

REMARK, rē-mārk'. s. (78). Observation, note, notice taken.

To REMARK, rē-mārk'. v. a. To note, to observe; to distinguish, to point out, to mark.

REMARKABLE, rē-mārk'ā-bl. a. Observable, worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, rē-mārk'ā-bl-nĕs. s. Observableness, worthiness of observation.

REMARKABLY, rē-mārk'ā-blē. ad. Observably, in a manner worthy of observation.

REMARKER, rē-mārk'ŭr. s. (98). Observer, one that remarks.

REMEDIABLE, rē-mē'dē-ā-bl. a. Capable of remedy.

REMEDIATE, rē-mē'dē-āt. a. (91). Medicinal, affording a remedy.

REMEDILESS, rĕm'mē-dē-lĕs. a. Not admitting remedy, irreparable, cureless.

☞ Spencer and Milton place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; and as Mr. Nares observes, Dr. Johnson has, on the authority of these authors, adopted this accentuation. "But this," says Mr. Nares, "is irregular; for every monosyllabic termination added to a word accented on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end." With great respect for Mr. Nares's opinion on this subject, I should think a much easier and more general rule might be laid down for all words of this kind, which is, that these words which take the Saxon terminations after them, as *er, less, ness, lessness, ly,* &c. preserve the accent of the radical word; therefore this and the following word ought to have the same accent as *remedy*, from which they are formed. See Principles, No. 489, 501.

REMEDILESSNESS, rĕm'ē-dē-lĕs-nĕs. s. Incurableness.

REMEDY, rĕm'mē-dē. s. A medicine by which any illness is cured; cure of any uneasiness; that which counteracts any evil; reparation, means of repairing any hurt.

To REMEDY, rĕm'mē-dē. v. a. To cure, to heal; to repair or move mischief.

To REMEMBER, rē-mĕm'bŭr. v. a. To bear in mind any thing; to recollect, to keep in mind; to mention; to put in mind, to force to recollect, to remind.

REMEMBERER, rē-mĕm'bŭr-ŭr. s. One who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, rē-mĕm'brănse. s. Retention in memory; recollection, revival of any idea; account preserved; memorial; a token by which any one is kept in the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, rē-mĕm'brăn-sŭr. s. One that reminds, one that puts in mind; an officer of the Exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, rĕm'ē-grāte. v. n. (513). To remove back again.

REMIGRATION, rĕm-ē-grā'shŭn. s. Removal back again.

To REMIND, rē-mīnd'. v. a. To put in mind, to force to remember.

REMINISCENCE, rĕm-mē-nĭs'sĕnse. s. (510). Recollection, recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, rĕm-mē-nĭs-sĕn'shāl. a. Relating to reminiscence.

REMISS, rē-mĭs'. a. Slack; slothful; not intense.

REMISSIBLE, rē-mĭs'sē-bl. a. (509). Admitting forgiveness.

REMISSION, rē-mĭsh'ŭn. s. Abatement, relaxation; cessation of intenseness; in Physick, Remission is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again; release; forgiveness, pardon.

REMISSLY, rē-mĭs'lē. ad. Carelessly, negligently; slackly.

REMISSNESS, rē-mĭs'nĕs. s. Carelessness, negligence.

To REMIT, rē-mĭt'. v. a. To relax; to forgive a punishment; to pardon a fault; to resign; to refer; to put again in custody; to send money to a distant place.

To REMIT, rē-mĭt'. v. n. To slacken, to grow less intense; to abate by growing less eager; in Physick, to grow by intervals less violent.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

REMITMENT, rĕ-mit'mĕnt. s. The act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE, rĕ-mit'tânse. s. The act of paying money at a distant place; sum sent to a distant place.

REMITTER, rĕ-mit'tûr. s. (98). In Common Law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective.

REMNANT, rĕm'nânt. s. Residue, that which is left.

REMNANT, rĕm'nânt. a. Remaining, yet left.

REMOLTEN, rĕ-mŏl't'n. part. (103). Melted again.

REMONSTRANCE, rĕ-mŏn'strânse. s. Show, discovery, not used; strong representation.

To REMONSTRATE, rĕ-mŏn'strâte. v. n. To make a strong representation, to show reasons.

REMORA, rĕm'ŏ-râ. s. (503). A let or obstacle; a fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water.

REMORSE, rĕ-mŏrse', or rĕ-mōrse'. Pain of guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.

☞ Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and several respectable speakers, pronounce this word in the second manner; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, in the first; and, in my opinion, with analogy and the best usage on their side. The final *e* does not lengthen the *o*, but serves only to keep the *s* from going into the sound of *z*.

REMORSEFUL, rĕ-mŏrs'fŭl. a. Tender, compassionate. Not used.

REMORSELESS, rĕ-mŏrs'lĕs. a. Unpitying, cruel, savage.

REMOTE, rĕ-mōte'. a. Distant; removed far off; foreign.

REMOTELY, rĕ-mōte'lĕ. ad. At a distance.

REMOTENESS, rĕ-mōte'nĕs. s. State of being remote.

REMOTION, rĕ-mō'shŭn. s. The act of removing, the state of being removed to a distance.

REMOVABLE, rĕ-mōōv'â-bl. a. Such as may be removed.—See MOVEABLE.

REMOVAL, rĕ-mōōv'ăl. s. (88). The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismission from a post; the state of being removed.

To REMOVE, rĕ-mōōv'. v. a. To put from its place; to take or put away; to place at a distance.

To REMOVE, rĕ-mōōv'. v. n. To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVE, rĕ-mōōv'. s. Change of place; translation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a step in the scale of gradation; act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

REMOVED, rĕ-mōōv'd'. part. a. Remote, separate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, rĕ-mōōv'ĕd-nĕs. s. (364). The state of being removed, remoteness.

REMOVER, rĕ-mōōv'ûr. s. (98). One that removes.

To REMOUNT, rĕ-mŏŭnt'. v. n. To mount again.

REMUNERABLE, rĕ-mū'nĕr-â-bl. a. Rewardable.

To REMUNERATE, rĕ-mū'nĕr-âte. v. a. To reward, to requite.

REMUNERATION, rĕ-mū-nĕr-â'shŭn. s. Reward, requital.

REMUNERATIVE, rĕ-mū'nĕr-â-tĭv. a. Exercised in giving rewards.

To REMURMUR, rĕ-mŭr'mŭr. v. a. To utter back in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

To REMURMUR, rĕ-mŭr'mŭr. v. n. To murmur back, to echo a low hoarse sound.

RENARD, rĕn'nârd. s. (88). The name of a fox.

RENASCENT, rĕ-nâs'sĕnt. a. Produced again, rising again into being.

RENASCIBLE, rĕ-nâs'sĕ-bl. a. (405). Possible to be produced again.

To RENAVIGATE, rĕ-nâv'vĕ-gâte. v. a. To sail again.

RENCOUNTER, rĕn-kŏŭn'tûr. s. (313). Clash, collision; personal opposition; loose or casual engagement; sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOUNTER, rĕn-kŏŭn'tûr. v. n. To clash, to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.

To REND, rĕnd. v. a. Pret. and pass. Rent. To tear with violence, to lacerate.

RENDER, rĕn'dûr. s. (98). One that rends, a tearer.

To RENDER, rĕn'dûr. v. a. To return, to pay back; to restore; to invest

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with qualities, to make; to translate; to surrender, to give up; to offer, to give to be used.

RENDER, rĕn'dŭr. s. Surrender. Obsolete.

RENDEZVOUS, rĕn-dĕ-vōōz'. s. (315). Assembly, meeting appointed; place appointed for an assembly.

To RENDEZVOUS, rĕn-dĕ-vōōz'. v. n. To meet at a place appointed.

☞ This word is in such universal use as to be perfectly anglicised; and those who leave out the *s* at the end, in compliment to the French language, show but little taste in their pronunciation of English. To this letter, in this word, as well as in several other words, may be applied the judicious advice of Pope:

"In words as fashions the same rule will
"hold;
"Alike fantastic, if too new or old:
"Be not the first by whom the new are
"try'd,
"Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."
Essay on Criticism.

RENDITION, rĕn-dish'ŭn. s. Surrendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, rĕn'nĕ-gāde. } s. One
RENEGADO, rĕn-nĕ-gā'dō. } that apostatises from the faith, an apostate; one who deserts to the enemy, a revolter.—See LUMBAGO.

To RENEGE, rĕ-nēēg'. v. a. To disown.

To RENEW, rĕ-nū'. v. a. To restore to the former state; to repeat, to put again in act; to begin again; in Theology, to make anew, to transform to new life.

RENEWABLE, rĕ-nū'ă-bl. a. Capable of being renewed.

RENEWAL, rĕ-nū'ăl. s. (88). The act of renewing; renovation.

RENITENCY, rĕ-nī'tĕn-sĕ. s. That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

☞ This word and the following were in Dr. Johnson's third edition, folio, accented on the second syllable; but in the sixth edition, quarto, they have the accent on the first. This latter accentuation, it must be allowed, is more agreeable to English analogy, (see Principles, No. 503, *b*;) but there is an analogy that the Learned are very fond of adopting which is, that when a word from the Latin contains the same number of syllables as the original, the accent of the original should then be preserved; and as the accent of *renitens* is on the second syllable, the word *renitent* ought to have the accent on the second likewise. For my own part, I approve of our own analogy, both in accent and quantity; but it is the business of a Prosodist to give the usage as well as analogy: and were this word and its formative *renitency* to be brought into common use, I have no doubt but that the Latin analogy, that of accenting this word on the second syllable, would generally prevail. This may fairly be presumed from the suffrages we have for it; namely, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, and Entick, who are opposed by no Dictionary I have consulted but by Scott's Bailey.

RENITENT, rĕ-nī'tĕnt. a. Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

RENNET, rĕn'nĭt. s.—See RUNNET. The ingredient with which milk is coagulated in order to make cheese; a kind of apple.

To RENOVATE, rĕn'nō-vāte. v. a. To renew, to restore to the first state.

RENOVATION, rĕn-nō-vā'shŭn. s. Renewal, the act of renewing.

To RENOUNCE, rĕ-nŏŭnse'. v. a. (313). To disown, to abnegate.

RENOUNCEMENT, rĕ-nŏŭnse'mĕnt. s. Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOWN, rĕ-nŏŭn'. s. (322). Fame, celebrity, praise widely spread.

To RENOWN, rĕ-nŏŭn'. v. a. To make famous.

RENOWNED, rĕ-nŏŭn'd'. part. a. (359). Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, rĕnt. s. A break, a laceration.

To RENT, rĕnt. v. a. To tear, to lacerate.

RENT, rĕnt. s. Revenue, annual payment; money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT, rĕnt. v. a. To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rĕnt'ă-bl. a. (405). That may be rented.

RENTAL, rĕnt'ăl. s. Schedule or account of rents.

RENTER, rĕnt'ŭr. s. (98). He that holds by paying rent.

RENUNCIATION, rĕ-nŭn-shĕ-ā'shŭn. s. The act of renouncing.—See PRONUNCIATION.

To REORDAIN, rĕ-ŏr-dāne'. v. a. To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.

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REORDINATION, rè-ôr-dè-nà'shŭn. s. Repetition of ordination.

To REPACIFY, rè-pâs'sè-fi. v. a. To pacify again.

REPAID, rè-pâde'. Part. of Repay.

To REPAIR, rè-pâre'. v. a. (202). To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

REPAIR, rè-pâre'. s. Reparation, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

To REPAIR, rè-pâre'. v. n. To go, to betake himself.

REPAIR, rè-pâre'. s. Resort, abode, act of betaking himself any whither.

REPAIRER, rè-pâre'ûr. s. (98). Amender, restorer.

REPARABLE, rĕp'pâr-â-bl. a. (531). Capable of being amended, retrieved.—See IRREPARABLE.

REPARABLY, rĕp'pâr-â-blè. ad. In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

REPARATION, rĕp-pâ-rà'shŭn. s. The act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompense for any injury, amends.

REPARATIVE, rè-pâr'rà-tĭv. s. (512). Whatever makes amends.

REPARTEE, rĕp-pâr-tèe'. s. Smart reply.

To REPASS, rè-pâs'. v. a. To pass again, to pass back.

To REPASS, rè-pâs'. v. n. To go back in a road.

REPAST, rè-pâst'. s. A meal, act of taking food; food, victuals.

To REPAST, rè-pâst'. v. a. To feed, to feast.

REPASTURE, rè-pâs'tshŭre. s. (463). Entertainment.

To REPAY, rè-pà'. v. a. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge; to recompense; to requit either good or ill.

REPAYMENT, rè-pà'mĕnt. s. The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

To REPEAL, rè-pèle'. v. a. (227). To recall; to abrogate, to revoke.

REPEAL, rè-pèle'. s. Recall from exile; revocation, abrogation.

To REPEAT, rè-pète'. v. a. (227). To use again, to do again; to speak again; to try again; to recite, to rehearse.

REPEATEDLY, rè-pè'tĕd-lè. ad. Over and over, more than once.

REPEATER, rè-pè'tûr. s. (98). One that repeats, one that recites; a watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

To REPEL, rè-pĕl'. v. a. To drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.

To REPEL, rè-pĕl'. v. n. To act with force contrary to force impressed; in Physick, to repel in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

REPELLENT, rè-pĕl'lĕnt. s. An application that has a repelling power.

REPELLER, rè-pĕl'lûr. s. (98). One that repels.

To REPENT, rè-pĕnt'. v. n. To think on any thing past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

To REPENT, rè-pĕnt'. v. a. To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

REPENTANCE, rè-pĕnt'ânse. s. Sorrow for any thing past; sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life, penitence.

REPENTANT, rè-pĕnt'ânt. a. Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; expressing sorrow for sin.

To REPEOPLE, rè-pèe'pl. v. a. To stock with people anew.

To REPERCUSS, rè-pĕr-kŭs'. v. a. To beat back, to drive back.

REPERCUSSION, rè-pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn. s. The act of driving back, rebound.

REPERCUSSIVE, rè-pĕr-kŭs'sĭv. a. Having the power of driving back, or causing a rebound; repellent; driven back, rebounding.

REPERTITIOUS, rĕp-pĕr-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Found, gained by finding.

REPERTORY, rĕp'pĕr-tŭr-è. s. (512). A treasury, a magazine.

REPETITION, rĕp-è-tĭsh'ŭn. s. (531). Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or rehearsing; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To REPINE, rè-pine'. v. n. To fret, to vex one's self, to be discontented.

REPINER, rè-pine'ûr. s. (98). One that frets or murmurs.

To REPLACE, rè-plâse'. v. a. To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Peplait, rē-plāte'. v. a. To fold one part often over another.

To Replant, rē-plânt'. v. a. To plant anew.

Replantation, rē-plân-tā'shŭn. s. The act of planting again.

To Replenish, rē-plĕn'nĭsh. v. a. To stock, to fill; to consummate, to complete.

To Replenish, rē-plĕn'nĭsh. v. n. To be stocked.

Replete, rē-plēte'. a. Full, completely filled.

Repletion, rē-plē'shŭn. s. The state of being over full.

Repleviable, rē-plĕv'vē-â-bl. a. What may be replevined.

To Replevin, rē-plĕv'vĭn. } v. a.
To Replevy, rē-plĕv'vē. }
To take back or set at liberty any thing seized, upon security given.

Replication, rĕp-plē-kā'shŭn. (531). s. Rebound, repercussion; reply, answer.

To Reply, rē-plī'. v. n. To answer, to make a return to an answer.

Reply, rē-plī'. s. Answer, return to an answer.

Replyer, rē-plī'ŭr. s. (98). He that makes a return to an answer.

To Repolish, rē-pŏl'lĭsh. v. a. To polish again.

To Report, rē-pōrt'. v. a. To noise by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.

Report, rē-pōrt'. s. Rumour, popular fame; repute, publick character; account given by lawyers of cases; sound, repercussion.

Reporter, rē-pōrt'ŭr. s. (98). Relater, one that gives an account.

Reportingly, rē-pōrt'ĭng-lē. ad. By common fame.

Reposal, rē-pō'zăl. s. (88). The act of reposing.

To Repose, rē-pōze'. v. a. To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust.

To Repose, rē-pōze'. v. n. To sleep, to be at rest, to rest in confidence.

Repose, rē-pōze'. s. Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest.

Reposedness, rē-pō-zĕd-nĕs. (365). State of being at rest.

To Reposite, rē-pŏz'zĭt. v. a. To lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.

Reposition, rē-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of replacing.

Repository, rē-pŏz'ē-tŭr-ē. s. A place where any thing is safely laid up.

To Repossess, rē-pŏz-zĕs'. v. a. To possess again.

To Reprehend, rĕp-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. To reprove, to chide; to blame, to censure.

Reprehender, rĕp-prē-hĕnd'ŭr. s. Blamer, censurer.

Reprehensible, rĕp-prē-hĕn'sē-bl. a. Blameable, censurable.

Reprehensibleness, rĕp-prē-hĕn'sē-bl-nĕs. s. Blameableness.

Reprehensibly, rĕp-prē-hĕn'sē-blē. ad. Blameably.

Reprehension, rĕp-prē-hĕn'shŭn. s. Reproof, open blame.

Reprehensive, rĕp-prē-hĕn'sĭv. a. Given in reproof.

To Represent, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'. v. a. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe, to show in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to show.

Representation, rĕp-prē-zĕn-tā'shŭn. s. Image, likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration.

Representative, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'â-tĭv. a. (512). Exhibiting a multitude; bearing the character or power of another.

Representative, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'â-tĭv. s. One exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is shown.

Representer, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'ŭr. s. One who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

Representment, rĕp-prē-zĕnt'mĕnt. s. Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To Repress, rē-prĕs'. v. a. To crush, to put down, to subdue.

Repression, rē-prĕsh'ŭn. s. Act of repressing.

Repressive, rē-prĕs'sĭv. a. (158). Having power to repress, acting to repress.

To Reprieve, rē-prēēv'. v. a. (275). To respite after sentence of death, to give a respite.

Reprieve, rē-prēēv'. s. (275). Respite after sentence of death; respite.

To Reprimand, rĕp-prē-mănd'. v. a. (79). To chide, to reprove.

Reprimand, rĕp-prē-mănd'. s. Reproof, reprehension.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To REPRINT, rè-prĭnt'. v. a. To renew the impression of any thing; to print a new edition.

REPRISAL, rè-prī'zăl. s. (88). Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

REPRISE, rè-prīze'. s. The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

To REPROACH, rè-prōtsh'. v. a. To censure in opprobrious terms as a crime; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid in general.

REPROACH, rè-prōtsh'. s. (295). Censure, infamy, shame.

REPROACHABLE, rè-prōtsh'ă-bl. a. Worthy of reproach.

REPROACHFUL, rè-prōtsh'fŭl. a. Scurrilous, opprobrious; shameful, infamous, vile.

REPROACHFULLY, rè-prōtsh'fŭl-ė. ad. Opprobriously, ignominiously, scurrilously; shamefully, infamously.

REPROBATE, rĕp'prō-bāte. a. Lost to virtue, lost to grace, abandoned.

REPROBATE, rĕp'prō-bāte. s. A man lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

To REPROBATE, rĕp'prō-bāte. v. a. To disallow, to reject: to abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction; to abandon to his sentence, without hope or pardon.

REPROBATENESS, rĕp'prō-bāte-nĕs. s. The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATION, rĕp-prō-bā'shŭn. s. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; a condemnatory sentence.

To REPRODUCE, rè-prō-dūse'. v. a. (530). To produce again, to produce anew.

REPRODUCTION, rè-prō-dŭk'shŭn. s. The act of producing anew.

REPROOF, rè-prōōf'. s. Blame to the face, reprehension.

REPROVABLE, rè-prōōv'ă-bl. a. Blameable, worthy of reprehension. See MOVEABLE.

To REPROVE, rè-prōōv'. v. a. To blame, to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to chide.

REPROVER, rè-prōōv'ŭr. s. A reprehender, one that reproves.

To REPRUNE, rè-prōōn'. v. a. (339). To prune a second time.

REPTILE, rĕp'tĭl. a. (140). Creeping upon many feet.

REPTILE, rĕp'tĭl. s. An animal that creeps upon many feet.

REPUBLICAN, rè-pŭb'lè-kăn. a. Placing the government in the people.

REPUBLICAN, rè-pŭb'lè-kăn. s. One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

REPUBLICANISM, rè-pŭb'lè-kăn-ĭzm. s. Attachment to a republican government. —*Mason.*

REPUBLICK, rè-pŭb'lĭk. s. Commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPUDIABLE, rè-pū'dė-ă-bl, or rè-pū'jė-ă-bl. a. (293) (294) (376). Fit to be rejected, or divorced.

To REPUDIATE, rè-pū'dė-āte, or rè-pū'jė-āte. v. a. To divorce, to put away.

REPUDIATION, rè-pū-dė-ā'shŭn. s. Divorce, rejection.

REPUGNANCE, rè-pŭg'nănse. } s. In-
REPUGNANCY, rè-pŭg'năn-sė. } consistency, contrariety; reluctance, unwillingness, struggle of opposite passions.

REPUGNANT, rè-pŭg'nănt. a. Disobedient; reluctant; contrary, opposite.

REPUGNANTLY, rè-pŭg'nănt-lė. ad. Contradictorily, reluctantly.

To REPULLULATE, rè-pŭl'lū-lāte. v. n. To bud again.

REPULSE, rè-pŭlse'. s. (177). The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

To REPULSE, rè-pŭlse'. v. a. To beat back, to drive off.

REPULSION, rè-pŭl'shŭn. s. (177). The act or power of driving off from itself.

REPULSIVE, rè-pŭl'sĭv. a. Driving off, having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPURCHASE, rè-pŭr'tshăs. v. a. To buy again.

REPUTABLE, rĕp'pū-tă-bl. a. Honourable, not infamous.—See ACADEMY.

REPUTABLY, rĕp'pū-tă-blė. ad. Without discredit.

REPUTATION, rĕp-ū-tā'shŭn. s. Credit, honour, character of good.

To REPUTE, rè-pūte'. v. a. To hold, to account, to think.

REPUTE, rè-pūte'. s. Character, reputation; established opinion.

REPUTELESS, rè-pūte'lĕs. a. Disreputable, disgraceful.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

REQUEST, rē-kwĕst'. s. Petition, entreaty, repute, credit.

To REQUEST, rē-kwĕst'. v. a. To act, to solicit, to entreat.

REQUESTER, rē-kwĕst'ŭr. s. (98). Petitioner, solicitor.

To REQUICKEN, rē-kwĭk'k'n. v. a. To reanimate.

REQUIEM, rē'kwē-ĕm. s. A hymn in which they implore for the dead Requiem or rest; rest, quiet, peace.

REQUIRABLE, rē-kwī'rā-bl. a. Fit to be required.

To REQUIRE, rē-kwīre'. v. a. To demand, to ask a thing as of right; to make necessary, to need.

REQUISITE, rĕk'wē-zĭt. a. Necessary, required by the nature of things.

REQUISITE, rĕk'wē-zĭt. a. (154). Any thing necessary.

REQUISITELY, rĕk'wē-zĭt-lē. ad. Necessarily, in a requisite manner.

REQUISITENESS, rĕk'wē-zĭt-nĕs. s. Necessity, the state of being requisite.

REQUISITION, rĕk-kwē-zĭsh'ŭn. A requiring or demanding of something.

REQUITAL, rē-kwī'tăl. s. (88). Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, recompense.

To REQUITE, rē-kwīte'. v. a. To retaliate good or ill, to recompense.

REREWARD, rēre'wărd. s. The rear or last troop.

To RESAIL, rē-sāle'. v. a. To sail back.

RESALE, rē'sāle. s. Sale at second hand.

To RESALUTE, rē-să-lūte'. v. a. To salute or greet anew.

To RESCIND, rē-sĭnd'. v. a. To cut off, to abrogate a law.

RESCISSON, rē-sĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of cutting off, abrogation.—See ABSCISSION.

RESCISSORY, rē-sĭz'ŭr-rē. a. (512). Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRIBE, rē-skrībe'. v. a. To write back; to write over again.

RESCRIPT, rē'skrĭpt. s. Edict of an emperor.

To RESCUE, rĕs'kū. v. a. To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

RESCUE, rĕs'kū. s. Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

RESCUER, rĕs'kū-ŭr. s. (98). One that rescues.

RESEARCH, rē-sĕrtsh'. s. Inquiry, search.

To RESEARCH, rē-sĕrtsh'. v. a. To examine, to inquire.

To RESEAT, rē-sēte'. v. a. To seat again.

RESEIZER, rē-sē'zŭr. s. (98). One that seizes again.

RESEIZURE, rē-sē'zhŭre. s. (452). Repeated seizure, seizure a second time.

RESEMBLANCE, rē-zĕm'blănse. s. Likeness, similitude, representation.

To RESEMBLE, rē-zĕm'bl. v. a. (445). To compare, to represent as like something else; to be like, to have likeness to.

To RESEND, rē-sĕnd'. v. a. To send back, to send again.

To RESENT, rē-zĕnt'. v. a. (445). To take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.

RESENTER, rē-zĕnt'ŭr. s. (98). One who feels injuries deeply.

RESENTFUL, rē-zĕnt'fŭl. a. Easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY, rē-zĕnt'ĭng-lē. ad. With deep sense, with strong perception, with anger.

RESENTMENT, rē-zĕnt'mĕnt. s. Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury.

RESERVATION, rĕz-ĕr-vā'shŭn. s. Reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up; custody, state of being treasured up.

RESERVATORY, rē-zĕr'vă-tŭr-ē. (512). s. Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

To RESERVE, rē-zĕrv'. v. a. To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain, to lay up to a future time.

RESERVE, rē-zĕrv'. s. Something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty, caution in personal behaviour.

RESERVED, rē-zĕrv'd'. a. (359). Modest, not loosely free; sullen, not open, not frank.

RESERVEDLY, rē-zĕrv'd'lē. ad. (364). With reserve; coldly.

RESERVEDNESS, rē-zĕrv'd'nĕs. s. Closeness, want of openness.

RESERVER, rē-zĕr'vŭr. s. One that reserves.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—öil;—póund;—*th*in, THIS.

RESERVOIR, rĕz-ĕr-vwŏr'. s. Place where any thing is kept in store.

To RESETTLE, rē-sĕt'tl. v. a. To settle again.

RESETTLEMENT, rē-sĕt'tl-mĕnt. s. The act of settling again; the state of settling again.

To RESIDE, rē-zīde'. v. n. (447). To live, to dwell, to be present; to subside.

RESIDENCE, rĕz'ē-dĕnse. s. (445). Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode, dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENT, rĕz'ē-dĕnt. a. (445). Dwelling or having abode in any place.

RESIDENT, rĕz'ē-kĕnt. s. An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

RESIDENTIARY, rĕz-ē-dĕn'shĕr-ē. a. Holding residence.

RESIDUAL, rē-zĭd'jū-ăl. (445).
RESIDUARY, rē-zĭd'jū-ăr-ē. } a. Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

RESIDUE, rĕz'zē-dū. s. (445). The remaining part, that which is left.

To RESIGN, rē-zīne'. v. a. (445) (447). To give up a claim or possession; to yield up; to submit, particularly to submit to providence; to submit without resistance or murmur.

RESIGNATION, rĕz-zĭg-nā'shŭn. s. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, rē-zī'nŭr. s. (98). One that resigns.

RESIGNMENT, rē-zīne'mĕnt. s. Act of resigning.

RESILIENCE, rē-zĭl'ē-ĕnse.
RESILIENCY, rē-zĭl'ē-ĕn-sē. } s. The act of starting or leaping back.

RESILIENT, rē-zĭl'ē-ĕnt. a. (445). Starting or springing back.

RESILITION, rĕz-ē-lĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of springing back.

RESIN, rĕz'ĭn. s. (445). The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirits, not an aqueous menstruum.

RESINOUS, rĕz'in-ŭs. a. Containing resin, consisting of resin.

RESINOUSNESS, rĕz'ĭn-ŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE, rĕs-ē-pĭs'sĕnce. s. (510). Wisdom after the fact, repentance.

To RESIST, rē-zĭst'. v. a. (445) (447). To oppose, to act against; not to give way.

RESISTANCE, rē-zĭst'ănse. s. The act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

RESISTIBILITY, rē-zĭst-ē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Quality of resisting.

RESISTIBLE, rē-zĭst'ē-bl. a. (405). That may be resisted.

RESISTLESS, rē-zĭst'lĕs. a. Irresistible, that cannot be opposed.

RESOLVABLE, rē-zŏl'vă-bl. a. (445). That may be analysed or separated; capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.

RESOLUBLE, rĕz'ŏ-lū-bl. a. That may be melted or dissolved.

☞ I have placed the accent on the first syllable of this word, for the same reason which induced me to place it on the first of *Dissoluble*.

I have differed from some of our orthöepists in this accentuation, and the uncertainty that reigns among them will be a sufficient apology for having recourse to analogy, which is clearly shown by the accent which all of them place upon the second syllable of *Indis'soluble*.

Dis'soluble, Sheridan, Ash, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson's quarto.

Dissol'uble, Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Johnson's folio.

Res'oluble, Ash, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, Johnson's quarto.

Resol'uble, Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Johnson's folio.

To RESOLVE, rē-zŏlv'. v. a. To inform; to solve, to clear: to settle in an opinion; to fix in determination; to melt, to dissolve; to analyse.

To RESOLVE, rē-zŏlv'. v. n. To determine, to decree within one's self; to melt, to be dissolved.

RESOLVE, rē-zŏlv'. s. Resolution, fixed determination.

RESOLVEDLY, rē-zŏlv'ĕd-lē. (365). With firmness and constancy.

RESOLVEDNESS, rē-zŏlv'ĕd-nĕs. s. Resolution, constancy, firmness.

RESOLVENT, rē-zŏl'vĕnt. s. That which has the power of causing solution.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

RESOLVER, rē-zŏlv'ŭr. s. (98). One that forms a firm resolution; one that dissolves, one that separates parts.

RESOLUTE, rĕz'ō-lūte. a. Determined, constant, firm.

RESOLUTELY, rĕz'ō-lūte-lē. ad. Determinately, steadily.

RESOLUTENESS, rĕz'ō-lūte-nĕs. s. Determinateness, state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLUTION, rĕz-ō-lū'shŭn. s. Act of clearing difficulties; analysis, act of separating any thing into constituent parts; dissolution; fixed determination, settled thought; firmness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice.

RESOLUTIVE, rē-zŏl'ū-tĭv. a. (512). Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE, rĕz'zō-nānse. s. Sound, resound.

RESONANT, rĕz'zō-nānt. a. (503). Sound, resounding.

To RESORT, rē-zŏrt'. v. n. To have recourse to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

☞ Some speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *sport;* but as this is not the most usual pronunciation, so it is not the most agreeable to analogy. That it is not the most usual, appears from the testimony of Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Smith, W. Johnston, and Perry, who pronounce it as I have done.

RESORT, rē-zŏrt'. s. Frequency, assembly; concourse; movement, active power, spring.

To RESOUND, rē-zŏŭnd'. v. a. To echo, to celebrate by sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to return sounds.

To RESOUND, rē-zŏŭnd'. v. n. To be echoed back.

To RESOUND, rē'sŏŭnd. v. a. (446). To sound again.

RESOURCE, rē-sōrse'. s. (318). Some new or unexpected means that offer, resort, expedient.—See SOURCE.

To RESOW, rē-sō'. To sow anew.

To RESPEAK, rē-spēke'. v. n. To answer.

To RESPECT, rē-spĕkt'. v. a. To regard, to have regard to; to consider with a low degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

RESPECT, rē-spĕkt'. s. Regard, attention; reverence, honour; awful kindness; goodwill; partial regard; reverend character; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard.

RESPECTABLE, rē-spĕk'tâ-bl. a. Deserving of respect or regard.

☞ This word, like several others of the same form, is frequently distorted by an accent on the first syllable. When there are no uncombinable consonants in the latter syllable, this accentuation is not improper, as *despicable, disputable, preferable,* &c.; but when consonants of so different an organ as *ct* and *pt* occur in the penultimate and antepenultimate syllables of words without the accent, the difficulty of pronouncing them is a sufficient reason for placing the accent on them in order to assist the pronunciation; and accordingly we find almost every word of this form has the accent upon these letters, as *delectible, destructible, perceptible, susceptible, discerptible,* &c.; besides, as it contributes greatly to place the accent on the most significant part of the word, when other reasons do not forbid, this ought to determine us to lay the stress upon the second syllable of the word in question. This is the accentuation of Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, Bailey, and Entick; and if Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, had inserted the word in their Dictionaries, they would, in all probability, have accented the word in the same manner. Since the first edition of this Dictionary, I see this is the case with the quarto edition of Dr. Johnson.—See ACCEPTABLE, CORRUPTIBLE, and IRREFRAGABLE.

RESPECTER, rē-spĕkt'ŭr. s. (98). One that has partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, rē-spĕkt'fŭl. a. Ceremonious, full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, rē-spĕkt'fŭl-ē. ad. With some degree of reverence.

RESPECTIVE, rē-spĕk'tĭv. a. (512). Particular, relating to particular persons or things, belonging to each; relative, not absolute.

RESPECTIVELY, rē-spĕk'tĭv-lē. ad. Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not absolutely.

RESPERSION, rē-spĕr'shŭn. s. The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, rĕs-pē-rā'shŭn. s. The act of breathing; relief from toil.

To RESPIRE, rē-spīre'. v. n. To breathe; to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil.

RESPITE, rĕs'pĭt. s. (140). Reprieve, suspension of a capital sentence; pause, interval.

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To RESPITE, rĕs'pĭt. v. a. To relieve by a pause; to suspend, to delay.

RESPLENDENCE, rĕ-splĕn'dĕnse. } s.
RESPLENDENCY, rĕ-splĕn'dĕn-sĕ. }
Lustre, splendour.

RESPLENDENT, rĕ-splĕn'dĕnt. a. Bright, having a beautiful lustre.

RESPLENDENTLY, rĕ-splĕn'dĕnt-lĕ. ad. With lustre, brightly, splendidly.

To RESPOND, rĕ-spŏnd'. v. n. To answer, to correspond, to suit. Little used.

RESPONDENT, rĕ-spŏnd'ĕnt. s. An answerer in a suit; one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

RESPONSE, rĕ-spŏnse'. s. An answer; answer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

RESPONSIBLE, rĕ-spŏn'sĕ-bl. a. Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, rĕ-spŏn'sĕ-bl-nĕs. s. State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPONSION, rĕ-spŏn'shŭn. s. The act of answering.

RESPONSIVE, rĕ-spŏn'sĭv. a. Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else.

RESPONSORY, rĕ-spŏn'sŭr-ĕ. a. (512). Containing answer.—See DOMESTICK.

REST, rĕst. s. Sleep, repose; the final sleep, the quietness of death; stillness, cessation of motion; quiet, peace, cessation from disturbance; cessation from bodily labour; support, that on which any thing leans or rests; place of repose; final hope; remainder, what remains.

REST, rĕst. s. Others, those which remain.

To REST, rĕst. v. a. To sleep, to slumber; to die; to be at quiet; to be without motion, to be still; to be fixed in any state or opinion; to cease from labour; to be satisfied, to acquiesce; to lean, to be supported; to be left, to remain.

To REST, rĕst. v. a. To lay to rest; to place as on a support.

RESTAGNANT, rĕ-stăg'nănt. a. Remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTAGNATE, rĕ-stăg'nāte. v. a. To stand without flow.

RESTAGNATION, rĕ-stăg-nā'shŭn. s. The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION, rĕs-tā-rā'shŭn. s. The act of recovering to the former state.

☞ This word, though regularly formed from the Latin *Restauratio*, is now entirely out of use, and *Restoration* immoveably fixed in its place.

To RESTEM, rĕ-stĕm'. v. a. To force back against the current.

RESTFUL, rĕst'fŭl. a. Quiet, being at rest.

RESTHARROW, rĕst-hăr'rō. s. A plant.

RESTIFF, rĕs'tĭf. a. Unwilling to stir, resolute against going forward, stubborn; being at rest, being less in motion.

☞ There is a deviation from propriety in the use of this word almost too vulgar to deserve notice, and that is denominating any thing stubborn or unruly *rusty*. Shakespeare, Swift, and Davenant, as we see in Johnson, have used the word *resty*: but this is an evident corruption of the French word *restiff*, and should be totally laid aside.

RESTIFNESS, rĕs'tĭf-nĕs. s. Obstinate reluctance.

RESTINCTION, rĕ-stĭngk'shŭn. s. The act of extinguishing.

RESTITUTION, rĕs-tĕ-tū'shŭn. s. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away; the act of recovering its former state or posture.

RESTLESS, rĕst'lĕs. a. Being without sleep; unquiet, without peace; inconstant, unsettled; not still, in continual motion.

RESTLESSLY, rĕst'lĕs-lĕ. ad. Without rest, unquietly.

RESTLESSNESS, rĕst'lĕs-nĕs. s. Want of sleep; want of rest, unquietness; motion, agitation.

RESTORABLE, rĕ-stŏ'rā-bl. a. What may be restored.

RESTORATION, rĕs-tŏ-rā'shŭn. s. The act of replacing in a former state; recovery.

RESTORATIVE, rĕ-stŏ'rā-tĭv. a. That which has the power to recruit life.

RESTORATIVE, rĕ-stŏ'rā-tĭv. s. (512). A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

To RESTORE, rĕ-stōre'. v. a. To give back what has been lost or taken away; to bring back; to retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state; to recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTORER, rĕ-stŏ'rŭr. s. (98). One that restores.

To RESTRAIN, rĕ-strāne'. v. a. To withhold, to keep in; to repress, to keep

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in awe; to hinder; to abridge; to limit, to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, rē-strā'nā-bl. a. Capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINEDLY, rē-strā'nĕd-lē. ad. With restraint, without latitude.

RESTRAINER, rē-strā'nŭr. s. (202). One that restrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, rē-strānt'. s. Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation, restriction; repression, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT, rē-strĭkt'. v. a. To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, rē-strĭk'shŭn. s. Confinement, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, rē-strĭk'tĭv. a. Expressing limitation; styptick, astringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, rē-strĭk'tĭv-lē. ad. With limitation.

To RESTRINGE, rē-strĭnje'. v. a. To limit, to confine.

RESTRINGENT, rē-strĭn'jĕnt. s. That which hath the power of restraining.

RESTY, rĕs'tē. a.—See RESTIFF. Obstinate in standing still.

To RESUBLIME, rē-sŭb-līme'. v. a. To sublime another time.

To RESULT, rē-zŭlt'. v. n. (445). To fly back; to rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring; to arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT, rē-zŭlt'. s. Resilience, act of flying back; consequence, effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes; inference from premises; resolve, decision.

RESUMABLE, rē-zū'mā-bl. a. What may be taken back.

To RESUME, rē-zūme'. v. a. (445). To take back what has been given; to take back what has been taken away; to take again; to begin again what was broken off, as to resume a discourse.

RESUMPTION, rē-zŭm'shŭn. s. (412). The act of resuming.

RESUMPTIVE, rē-zŭm'tĭv. a. Taking back.

RESUPINATION, rē-sū-pē-nā'shŭn. s. (446). The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, rē-sŭr-vā'. v. a. To review, to survey again.

RESURRECTION, rĕz-ŭr-rĕk'shŭn. s. (415). Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

To RESUSCITATE, rē-sŭs'sē-tāte. v. a. (446). To stir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, rē-sŭs-sē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

To RETAIL, rē-tāle'. v. a. (202). To divide into small parcels; to sell in small quantities; to sell at second hand; to sell in broken parts.

☞ This verb and noun may be classed with those in Principles, No, 492: though the verb is sometimes accented on the first syllable, and the noun on the last.

RETAIL, rē'tāle. s. Sale by small quantities.

RETAILER, rē-tā'lŭr. s. One who sells by small quantities.

To RETAIN, rē-tāne'. v. a. (202). To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAINER, rē-tā'nŭr. s. (98). An adherent, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

To RETAKE, rē-tāke'. v. a. To take again.

To RETALIATE, rē-tăl'ē-āte. v. a. (113). To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETALIATION, rē-tăl-ē-ā'shŭn. s. Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, rē-tărd'. v. a. To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, rē-tărd'. v. n. To stay back.

RETARDATION, rēt-tăr-dā'shŭn. s. (530). Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RETARDER, rē-tărd'ŭr. s. (98). Hinderer, obstructer.

To RETCH, rĕtsh, or rētsh. v. a. To force up something from the stomach.

☞ This word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb to *reach*, and seems to signify the same action; the one implying the extension of the arm; and the other, of the throat or lungs. No good reason, therefore, appears either for spelling or pronouncing them differently; and though Dr. Johnson has made a distinction in the orthography, the pronunciation of both is generally the same.

RETCHLESS, rĕtsh'lĕs. a. Careless. Not used.

RETECTION, rē-tĕk'shŭn. s. The act of discovering to the view.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

RETENTION, rè-tĕn'shŭn. s. The act of retaining; memory; limitation; custody, confinement, restraint.

RETENTIVE, rè-tĕn'tĭv. a. Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, rè-tĕn'tĭv-nĕs. s. Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE, rĕt'tè-sĕnse. s. Concealment by silence.

RETICLE, rĕt'è-kl. s. (405). A small net.

RETICULAR, rè-tĭk'ù-lăr. a. Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED, rè-tĭk'ù-là-tĕd. a. Made of network.

RETIFORM, rĕt'tè-fôrm. a. Having the form of a net.

RETINUE, rĕt'è-nù, or rè-tĭn'nù. s. A number attending upon a principal person, a train.

☞ This word was formerly always accented on the second syllable; but the antepenultimate accent, to which our language is so prone in simples of three syllables, has so generally obtained as to make it doubtful to which side the best usage inclines. Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Kenrick, Nares, Bailey, and Fenning, accent the second syllable; and Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Entick, the first. Scott accents both, but prefers the first. In this case, then, analogy ought to decide for placing the accent on the first syllable. See Principles, No. 535, and the word REVENUE.

To RETIRE, rè-tīre'. v. n. To retreat, to withdraw, to go to a place of privacy; to retreat from danger; to go from a publick station; to go off from company.

To RETIRE, rè-tīre'. v. a. To withdraw, to take away.

RETIRE, rè-tīre'. s. Retreat, retirement. Not in use.

RETIRED, rè-tīr'd'. part. a. Secret, private.

RETIREDNESS, rè-tīr'd'nĕs. s. Solitude, privacy, secrecy.

RETIREMENT, rè-tīre'mĕnt. s. Private abode, secret habitation; private way of life; act of withdrawing.

RETOLD, rè-tōld'. Part. pass. of Retell. Related or told again.

To RETORT, rè-tôrt'. v. a. To throw back; to return any argument, censure, or incivility; to curve back.

RETORT, rè-tôrt'. s. A censure or incivility returned; a chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

RETORTER, rè-tôrt'ŭr. s. (98). One that retorts.

RETORTION, rè-tôr'shŭn. s. The act of retorting.

To RETOSS, rè-tŏss'. v. a. To toss back.

To RETOUCH, rè-tŭtsh'. v. a. To improve by new touches.

To RETRACE, rè-trāse'. v. a. To trace back.

To RETRACT, rè-trăkt'. v. a. To recall, to recant.

RETRACTATION, rĕt-trăk-tā'shŭn. s. (530). Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, rè-trăk'shŭn. s. Act of withdrawing something advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, rè-trēte'. s. Place of privacy, retirement; place of security; act of retiring before a superior force.

To RETREAT, rè-trēte'. v. n. To go to a private abode; to take shelter, to go to a place of security; to retire from a superior enemy; to go out of the former place.

RETREATED, rè-trē'tĕd. part. ad. Retired, gone to privacy.

To RETRENCH, rè-trĕnsh'. v. a. To cut off, to pare away; to confine.

To RETRENCH, rè-trĕnsh'. v. a. }
To RETRENCH, rè-trĕnsh'. v. n. }
To live with less magnificence or elegance.

RETRENCHMENT, rè-trĕnsh'mĕnt. s. The act of lopping away.

To RETRIBUTE, rè-trĭb'ūte. v. a. To pay back, to make repayment of.

☞ I have differed from Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and almost all our orthoëpists, in giving the accent to the second syllable of the word in preference to the first. But while the verbs *attribute*, *contribute*, and *distribute*, have the penultimate accent, it seems absurd not to give *retribute* the same.

RETRIBUTION, rĕt-trè-bū'shŭn. s. Repayment, return accommodated to the action.

RETRIBUTIVE, rè-trĭb'ù-tĭv. (512). }
RETRIBUTORY, rè-trĭb'ù-tŭr-è. }
s. Repaying, making repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, rè-trēev-ă-bl. a. That may be retrieved.

To RETRIEVE, rè-trēev'. v. a. (275). To recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.

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RETROGRESSION, rĕt-trō-sĕsh'ŭn. s. (530). The act of going back.

RETROGRADATION, rĕt-trō-grā-dā'shŭn. s. (530). The act of going backward.

RETROGRADE, rĕt'trō-grāde. a. Going backwards; contrary, opposite.

RETROGRESSION, rĕt-trō-grĕsh'ŭn. s. (530). The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECT, rĕt'trō-spĕkt. s. (530). Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

RETROSPECTION, rĕt-trō-spĕk'shŭn. s. (530). Act or faculty of looking backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, rĕt-trō-spĕk'tĭv. a. (530). Looking backwards.

To RETUND, rē-tŭnd'. v. a. To blunt, to turn.

To RETURN, rē-tûrn'. v. n. To come to the same place; to come back to the same state; to go back; to make answer; to revisit; after a periodical revolution, to begin the same again; to retort, to recriminate.

To RETURN, rē-tûrn'. v. a. To repay, to give in requital; to give back; to send back; to give account of; to transmit.

RETURN, rē-tûrn'. s. Act of coming back; profit, advantage; repayment, retribution, requital; act of restoring or giving back, restitution; relapse.

RETURNABLE, rē-tûrn'ă-bl. a. Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

RETURNER, rē-tûrn'ûr. s. (98). One who pays or remits money.

REVE, rēēv. s.—See SHERIFF. The bailiff of a franchise or manor.

To REVEAL, rē-vēle. v. a. (227). To lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, rē-vē'lûr. s. (98). Discoverer, one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

To REVEL, rĕv'ĕl. v. n. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, rĕv'ĕl. s. A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

To REVEL, rē-vĕl'. v. a. To retract, to draw back.

REVEL-ROUT, rĕv'ĕl-rŏût. s. A mob, an unlawful assembly.

REVELATION, rĕv-ē-lā'shŭn. s. Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVELLER, rĕv'ĕl-ûr. s. One who feasts with noisy jollity.

REVELRY, rĕv'ĕl-rē. s. Loose jollity, festive mirth.

To REVENGE, rē-vĕnje'. v. a. To return an injury; to vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them.

REVENGE, rē-vĕnje'. s. (74). Return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, rē-vĕnje'fŭl. a. Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, rē-vĕnje'fŭl-ē. ad. Vindictively.

REVENGER, rē-vĕn'jûr. s. (98). One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, rē-vĕnje'mĕnt. s. Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, rē-vĕn'jĭng-lē. ad. With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, rĕv'ē-nū, or rē-vĕn'ū. s. Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

☞ This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syllable as possible; but as it is of the same form and origin as *avenue* and *retinue*, it ought to follow the same fortune. *Retinue* seems to have been long inclining to accent the first syllable, and *avenue* has decidedly done so, since Dr. Watts observed that it was sometimes accented on the second: and by this retrocession of accent, as it may be called, we may easily foresee that these three words will uniformly yield to the antepenultimate accent, the favourite accent of our language, conformably to the general rule, which accents simples of three syllables upon the first. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, and Bailey, are for the accent on the second syllable; but Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first. Mr. Sheridan gives both, but places the antepenultimate accent first (503). See CONVERSANT and RETINUE.

REVERB, rē-vĕrb'. v. a. To strike against, to reverberate. Not in use.

REVERBERANT, rē-vĕr'bĕr-ânt. a. Resounding, beating back.

To REVERBERATE, rē-vĕr'bĕr-āte. v. a. (555). To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To REVERBERATE, rē-vĕr'bĕr-āte. v. n. To be driven back, to bound back; to resound.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—öil;—pǒund;—*th*in, THIS.

REVERBERATION, rè-vêr-bêr-â'shůn. s. The act of beating or driving back.

REVERBERATORY, rè-vêr'bêr-â-tůr-ê. a. Returning, beating back.

To REVERE, rè-vêre'. v. a. To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.

REVERENCE, rêv'êr-ênse. s. Veneration, respect, awful regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

To REVERENCE, rêv'êr-ênse. v. a. To regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect.

REVERENCER, rêv'êr-ên-sůr. s. One who regards with reverence.

REVEREND, rêv'êr-ênd. a. Venerable, deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT, rêv'êr-ênt. a. Humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.

REVERENTIAL, rêv-êr-ên'shâl. a. Expressing reverence, proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERENTIALLY, rêv-êr-ên'shâl-ê. ad. With show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, rêv'êr-ênt-lê. ad. Respectfully, with awe, with reverence.

REVERER, rè-vê'růr. s. One who venerates, one who reveres.

REVERSAL, rè-vêrs'âl. s. Change of sentence.

To REVERSE, rè-vêrse'. v. a. To turn upside down; to overturn, to subvert; to repeal; to turn to the contrary; to put each in the case of the other.

REVERSE, rè-vêrse'. s. (431). Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

REVERSIBLE, rè-vêrs'ê-bl. a. Capable of being reversed.

REVERSION, rè-vêr'shůn. s. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession, right of succession.

REVERSIONARY, rè-vêr'shůn-â-rê. a. To be enjoyed in succession.

To REVERT, rè-vêrt'. v. a. To change, to turn to the contrary; to turn back.

To REVERT, rè-vêrt'. v. n. To return, to fall back.

REVERT, rè-vêrt'. s. Return, recurrence.

REVERTIBLE, rè-vêrt'ê-bl. a. Returnable.

REVERY, rêv'êr-ê. s. Loose musing, irregular thought.

☞ This word seems to have been some years floating between the accent on the first and last syllable, but to have settled at last on the former. It may still, however, be reckoned among those words, which, if occasion require, admit of either. See Principles, No. 528. It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that some Lexicographers have written this word *Reverie* instead of *Revery*, and that while it is thus written we may place the accent either on the first or last syllable; but if we place the accent on the last of *Revery*, and pronounce the *y* like *e*, there arises an irregularity which forbids it; for *y*, with the accent on it, is never so pronounced. Dr. Johnson's orthography, therefore, with *y* in the last syllable, and Mr. Sheridan's accent on the first, seem to be the most correct mode of writing and pronouncing this word.

A view of the different orthography and accentuation of this word may contribute to confirm that which I have chosen:

Re'very, Sheridan, W. Johnston, Barclay.
Revery', Johnson's quarto, Entick.
Reverie', Buchanan.
Reve'ry, Kenrick, Johnson's folio.
Reve'ries, Bailey.
Re'verie', Perry.

To REVEST, rè-vêst'. v. a. To clothe again; to reinvest, to vest again in a possession or office.

REVESTIARY, rè-vês'tshê-â-rê. s. Place where dresses are reposited.

To REVICTUAL, rè-vit'tl. v. a. To stock with victuals again.——See VICTUALS.

To REVIEW, rè-vů'. v. a. (286). To see again; to consider over again; to re-examine; to survey, to examine; to overlook troops in performing their military exercises.

REVIEW, rè-vů'. s. (286). Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exercises.

To REVILE, rè-vile'. v. a. To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.

REVILE, rè-vile'. s. Reproach, contumely, exprobration. Not used.

REVILER, rè-vile'ůr. s. (98). One who reviles.

REVILINGLY, rè-vile'ing-lê. a. In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

REVISAL, rè-vi'zâl. s. Review, re-examination.

To REVISE, rè-vize'. v. a. To review, to overlook.

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☞ (559).—Fáte, fár, fáll, fát;—mé, mét;—pine, pín;—

REVISE, ré-vize'. s. Review, re-examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVISER, ré-vi'zûr. s. (98). Examiner; superintendant.

REVISION, ré-vîsh'ûn. s. Review.

To REVISIT, ré-viz'ît. v. a. To visit again.

REVIVAL, ré-vi'vâl. s. (88). Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To REVIVE, ré-vîve'. v. n. To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to rise from languor or obscurity.

To REVIVE, ré-vîve'. v. a. To bring to life again; to raise from langour, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse.

REVIVER, ré-vi'vûr. s. (98). That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, ré-vîv'é-fé-kâte. v. a. To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION, ré-vîv-é-fé-kâ'shûn. s. The act of recalling to life.

REVIVISCENCY, rév-vé-vîs'sên-sé. s. (510). Renewal of life.

REUNION, ré-ù'nê-ûn. s. Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

To REUNITE, ré-ù-nîte'. v. a. To join again, to make one whole a second time, to join what is divided; to reconcile, to make those at variance one.

To REUNITE, ré-ù-nîte'. v. n. To cohere again.

REVOCABLE, rév'ô-kâ-bl. a. That may be recalled; that may be repealed. See IRREVOCABLE.

REVOCABLENESS, rév'ô-kâ-bl-nês. s. The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE, rév'ô-kâte. v. a. To recall, to call back.

REVOCATION, rév-ô-kâ'shûn. s. Act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal, reversal.

To REVOKE, ré-vôke'. v. a. To repeal, to reverse; to draw back, to recall.

REVOKEMENT, ré-vôke'mênt. s. Repeal, recall.

To REVOLT, ré-vôlt', or ré-vlôt'. v. n. To fall off from one to another.

☞ This word has Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan, for that pronunciation which rhymes it with *malt*; but that which rhymes it with *bolt*, *jolt*, &c. has the authority of Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage on its side.

REVOLT, ré-vôlt'. s. Desertion, change of sides; a revolter, one who changes sides; gross departure from duty.

REVOLTED, ré-vôlt'êd. part. adj. Having swerved from duty.

REVOLTER, ré-vôlt'ûr. s. One who changes sides, a deserter.

To REVOLVE, ré-vôlv'. v. n. To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular course of changing possessors, to devolve.

To REVOLVE, ré-vôlv'. v. a. To roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on.

REVOLUTION, rév-vô-lû'shûn. s. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution; change in the state of a government or country; rotation in general, returning motion.

REVOLUTIONARY, rév-ô-lû'shûn-â-ré. a. (512). Founded on a revolution.—*Mason.*

REVOLUTIONIST, rév-ô-lû'shûn-îst. s. An undistinguishing promoter of revolutions in government.—*Mason.*

To REVOMIT, ré-vôm'mît. v. a. To vomit, to vomit again.

REVULSION, ré-vûl'shûn. s. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To REWARD, ré-wârd'. v. a. To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.

REWARD, ré-wârd'. s. Recompense given for good; it is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

REWARDABLE, ré-wârd'â-bl. a. Worthy of reward.

REWARDER, ré-wârd'ûr. s. One that rewards, one that recompenses.

To REWORD, ré-wûrd'. v. a. To repeat in the same words.

RHABARBARATE, râ-bâr'bâ-râte. a. Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

RHABDOMANCY, râb'dô-mân-sé. (519). s. Divination by a wand.

RHAPSODIST, râp'sô-dist. s. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHAPSODY, râp'sô-dé. See *Rapsody*. Any number of parts joined together,

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without necessary dependence or natural connexion.

RHETORICK, rĕt'tŏ-rĭk. s. The act of speaking, not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of persuasion, oratory.

RHETORICAL, rĕ-tŏr'ĕ-kăl. a. Pertaining to rhetorick, oratorial, figurative.

RHETORICALLY, rĕ-tŏr'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. Like an orator, figuratively, with intent to move the passions.

To RHETORICATE, rĕ-tŏr'ĕ-kāte. v. n. To play the orator, to attack the passions.

RHETORICIAN, rĕt-tŏ-rĭsh'ăn. s. One who teaches the science of rhetorick.

RHEUM, rōōm. s. (264) (265). A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUMATICK, rōō-măt'ĭk. a. (509). Proceeding from rheum, or a peccant watery humour.

RHEUMATISM, rōō'mă-tĭzm. s. A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMY, rōō'mĕ. a. Full of sharp moisture.

RHINOCEROS, rī-nŏs'sĕ-rŏs. s. (134). A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn in his front.

RHOMB, rŭmb. s. A parallelogram or quadrangular figure having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

☞ I have here differed from Mr. Sheridan, and adopted that sound of the vowel in this word which is given to it by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry. This I do not only suppose to be the general pronunciation, but find it written *rhumb* by Dr. Ash, Buchanan, and Barclay. But when this word is given us in its Latin form *Rhombus*, the *o* ought to have the same sound as in *comedy*. See Principles, No. 347.

RHOMBICK, rŭm'bĭk. a. Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rŭm'bŏĭd. s. A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, rŭm-bŏĭd'ăl. a. Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

RHUBARB, rōō'bŭrb. s. (265). A medical root slightly purgative, referred by Botanists to the dock.

RHYME, rīme. s. An harmonical succession of sounds; the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another; poetry, a poem.

To RHYME, rīme. v. n. To agree in sound; to make verses.

RHYMER, rī'mŭr. (98).
RHYMSTER, rīme'stŭr. } who makes rhymes, a versifier.

RHYTHM, rĭ*th*m. s. The proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other.

RHYTHMICAL, rĭ*th*'mĕ-kăl. a. Harmonical, having proportion of one sound to another.

RHYTHMUS, rĭ*th*'mŭs. s. The same as Rhythm.

RIB, rĭb. s. A bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

RIBALD, rĭb'bŭld. s. (88). A loose, mean wretch.

RIBALDRY, rĭb'bŭld-rĕ. s. Mean, lewd, brutal language.

RIBAND, rĭb'bĭn. s. (88). A fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

RIBBED, rĭbb'd. a. (359). Furnished with ribs; inclosed as the body by ribs.

RIBBON, rĭb'bĭn. s. (166). See RIBAND.

To RIBROAST, rĭb'rōst. v. n. To beat soundly. A cant word.

RIBWORT, rĭb'wŭrt. s. A plant.

RICE, rīse. s. (560). One of the esculent grains.

RICH, rĭtsh. a. (352). Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

RICHES, rĭtsh'ĭz. s. (99). Wealth, money or possession; splendid, sumptuous appearance.

RICHLY, rĭtsh'lĕ. ad. Wealthily, splendidly; plenteously.

RICHNESS, rĭtsh'nĕs. s. Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, rĭk. s. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and sheltered from wet.

RICKETS, rĭk'kĭts. s. The Rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven.

RICKETY, rĭk'kĭt-ĕ. a. (99). Diseased with the rickets.

RID, rĭd. Pret. of Ride.

To RID, rĭd. v. a. To set free, to redeem; to clear, to disencumber; to drive away, to destroy.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

RIDDANCE, rĭd'dânse. s. Deliverance; disencumbrance, loss of something one is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.

RIDDEN, rĭd'dn. The part. of Ride. (103).

RIDDLE, rĭd'dl. a. (405). An enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd'dl. v. a. To solve, to unriddle; to separate by a coarse sieve.

To RIDDLE, rĭd'dl. v. n. To speak ambiguously, or obscurely.

RIDDLINGLY, rĭd'dl-ĭng-lē. ad. In the manner of a riddle.

To RIDE, rīde. v. n. To travel on horseback; to travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk; to be supported in motion; to manage a horse; to be supported as ships on the water.

To RIDE, rīde. v. a. To manage insolently at will.

RIDER, rī'dûr. s. (98). One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses.

RIDGE, rĭj. s. The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a steep protuberance; the ground thrown up by the plough; the top of the roof rising to an acute angle; Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.

To RIDGE, rĭdje. v. a. To form a ridge.

RIDGIL, rĭd'jĭl. } s. A ram
RIDGLING, rĭdje'lĭng. } half castrated.

RIDGY, rĭd'jē. a. Rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, rĭd'ē-kūle. s. Wit of that species which provokes laughter.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced by sounding the first syllable like the adjective *red*; an inaccuracy which cannot be too carefully avoided.

I am of the same opinion as Mr. Nares, that this word was anciently accented on the last syllable as derived from the French *ridicule*, and not the Latin *ridiculus*: but this accent being found contrary to the Latin analogy (503) shifted to the first syllable; a transition which, in words of three syllables, is the easiest thing in the world. See Principles, No. 524.

To RIDICULE, rĭd'ē-kūle. v. a. To expose to laughter, to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUS, rē-dĭk'kū-lŭs. a. Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.

RIDICULOUSLY, rē-dĭk'kū-lŭs-lē. ad. In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDICULOUSNESS, rē-dĭk'kū-lŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being ridiculous.

RIDING, rī'dĭng. part. a. Employed to travel on any occasion.

RIDING, rī'dĭng. s. (410). A district visited by an officer.

RIDINGCOAT, rī'dĭng-kōte. s. A coat made to keep out weather.

RIDINGHOOD, rī'dĭng-hŭd. s. A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

RIDOTTO, rē-dŏt'tō. s. An entertainment of singing; a kind of opera.

RIE, rī. s. An esculent grain.

RIFE, rīfe. a. Prevalent, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

RIFELY, rīfe'lē. ad. Prevalently, abundantly.

RIFENESS, rīfe'nĕs. s. Prevalence, abundance.

To RIFLE, rī'fl. v. a. (405). To rob, to pillage, to plunder.

RIFLER, rī'flûr. s. Robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, rĭft. s. A cleft, a breach, an opening.

To RIFT, rĭft. v. a. To cleave, to split.

To RIFT, rĭft. v. n. To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.

To RIG, rĭg. v. a. To dress, to accoutre; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOON, rĭg-â-dōōn'. s. A dance.

RIGATION, rī-gā'shŭn. s. The act of watering.

RIGGER, rĭg'gûr. s. (382). One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING, rĭg'ĭng. s. (410). The sails or tackling of a ship.

RIGGISH, rĭg'ĭsh. a. (382). Wanton, whorish.

To RIGGLE, rĭg'gl. v. a. (405). To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain; properly, *wriggle*.

RIGHT, rīte. a. (393). Fit, proper, becoming, true; not mistaken, just, honest; convenient; not left; straight, not crooked.

RIGHT, rīte. interject. An expression of approbation.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—/in, THIS.

RIGHT, rite. ad. Properly, justly, exactly, according to truth; in a direct line; in a great degree, very; not used except in titles, as Right honourable, Right reverend.

RIGHT, rite. s. Justice, freedom from errour; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest; power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the side not left; to rights, in a direct line, straight; deliverance from errour.

To RIGHT, rite. v. a. To do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed, to relieve from wrong.

RIGHTEOUS, rī'tshé-ŭs. a. (263)(464). Just, honest, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

RIGHTEOUSLY, rī'tshé-ŭs-lé. ad. Honestly, virtuously.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, rī'tshé-ŭs-nés. s. Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.

RIGHTFUL, rite'fŭl. a. Having the right, having the just claim; honest, just.

RIGHTFULLY, rite'fŭl-é. ad. According to right, according to justice.

RIGHT-HAND, rīte-hănd'. s. Not the left.

RIGHTFULNESS, rite'fŭl-nés. s. Moral rectitude.

RIGHTLY, rite'lé. ad. According to truth, properly, suitably, not erroneously; honestly, uprightly; exactly; straightly, directly.

RIGHTNESS, rite'nés. s. Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; straightness.

RIGID, rĭd'jĭd. a. (380). Stiff, not to be bent, unpliant; severe, inflexible; sharp, cruel.

RIGIDITY, ré-jĭd'é-té. s. Stiffness; stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

RIGIDLY, rĭd'jĭd-lé. ad. Stiffly, unpliantly; severely, inflexibly.

RIGIDNESS, rĭ'jĭd-nés. s. Severity, inflexibility.

RIGOL, rĭ'gŏl. s. A circle; in Shakespeare, a diadem. Not used.

RIGOUR, rig'gŭr. s. (314)(544). Cold stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity, sternness, want of condescension to others; severity of conduct; strictness, unabated exactness; hardness

RIGOROUS, rĭg'gŭr-ŭs. a. Severe, allowing no abatement.

RIGOROUSLY, rĭg'gŭr-ŭs-lé. ad. Severely, without tenderness or mitigation.

RILL, rĭl. s. A small brook, a little streamlet.

To RILL, rĭl. v. n. To run in small streams.

RILLET, rĭl'lĭt. s. (99). A small stream.

RIM, rĭm. s. A border, a margin; that which encircles something else.

RIME, rime. s. Hoar frost, not used; a hole, a chink.

To RIMPLE, rĭm'pl. v. a. (405). To pucker, to contract into corrugation.

RIND, rind. s. (105). Bark, husk.

RING, ring. s. (87). A circle; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held by; a circular course; a circle made by persons standing round; a number of bells harmonically tuned; the sound of bells or any other sonorous body; a sound of any kind.

To RING, ring. v. a. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound; to encircle; to fit with ring; to restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

To RING, ring. v. n. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making musick with bells; to sound, to resound; to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a bruit or report.

RING-BONE, rĭng'bone. s. A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, it sometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE, ring'dŭv. s. A kind of pigeon.

RINGER, rĭng'ŭr. s. (98) (409). He who rings.

RINGLEADER, rĭng'lé-dŭr. s. The head of a riotous body.

RINGLET, ring'lĕt. s. (99). A small ring; a circle; a curl.

RINGSTREAKED, ring'strĕkt. a. Circularly streaked.

RINGTAIL, ring'tale. s. A kind of kite.

RINGWORM, rĭng'wŭrm. s. A circular tetter.

To RINSE, rĭnse. v. a. To wash, to cleanse by washing; to wash the sope out of clothes.

☞ This word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *rense*, rhyming with *sense*; but this impropriety is daily losing ground, and is now almost confined to the lower order of speakers.

RINSER, rĭns'ŭr. s. (98). One that washes or rinses, a washer.

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(559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

RIOT, rī'ŭt. s. (165). Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, an uproar; To run riot, to move or act without controul or restraint.

To RIOT, rī'ŭt. v. n. To revel, to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate, to be tumultuous; to banquet luxuriously; to raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER, rī'ŭt-ŭr. s. (98). One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

RIOTOUS, rī'ŭt-ŭs. a. (314). Luxurious, wanton, licentiously festive; seditious, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, rī'ŭt-ŭs-lè. ad. Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditiously, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, rī'ŭt-ŭs-nĕs. s. The state of being riotous.

To RIP, rĭp. v. a. To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing sewn; to disclose; to bring to view.

RIPE, rīpe. a. Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete, proper for use; advanced to the perfection of any quality: brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, rīpe. v. n. To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

To RIPE, rīpe. v. a. To mature, to make ripe. Not used.

RIPELY, rīpe'lè. ad. Maturely, at the fit time.

To RIPEN, rī'pn. v. n. (103). To grow ripe.

To RIPEN, rī'pn. v. a. To mature, to make ripe.

RIPENESS, rīpe'nĕs. s. The state of being ripe, maturity.

RIPPER, rĭp'pŭr. s. (98). One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To RIPPLE, rĭp'pl. v. n. (405). To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RIPPLING, rĭp'lĭng. s. A moving roughness on the surface of a running water.—*Mason.*

To RISE, rīze. v. n. To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the sun; to begin to act; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make insurrections; to be roused, to be excited to action; to increase in price; to elevate the style; to be revived from death; to be elevated in situation.

RISE, rīse. s. (437) (560). The act of rising; elevated place; appearance of the sun in the East; increase of price; beginning, original; elevation, increase of sound.

☞ This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use, excuse,* &c. for we sometimes hear "the *Rise* and "Fall of the Roman Empire," "the *rise* "and fall of provisions," &c. with the *s* like *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers. See Principles, No. 437, 499.

RISER, rī'zŭr. s. (98). One that rises.

RISIBILITY, rĭz-ĕ-bĭl'ĕ-tè. s. The quality of laughing.

RISIBLE, rĭz'ĕ-bl. a. (405). Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

RISK, rĭsk. s. Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

To RISK, rĭsk. v. a. To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

RISKER, rĭsk'ŭr. s. (98). He who risks.

RITE, rīte. s. Solemn act of religion, external observance.

RITUAL, rĭt'tshŭ-ăl. a. (463). Solemnly ceremonious, done according to some religious institution.

RITUAL, rĭt'tshŭ-ăl. s. A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

RITUALIST, rĭt'tshŭ-ăl-ĭst. s. One skilled in the Ritual.

RIVAL, rī'văl. s. (88). One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor; a competitor in love.

RIVAL, rī'văl. a. Standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous.

To RIVAL, rī'văl. v. a. To stand in competition with another, to oppose; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

To RIVAL, rī'văl. v. n. To be in competition.

RIVALITY, rī-văl'ĕ-tè. } s. Competition, emulation.
RIVALRY, rī'văl-rè. }

RIVALSHIP, rī'văl-shĭp. s. The state or character of a rival.

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To RIVE, rïve. v. a. Part. Riven. To split, to cleave, to divide by a blunt instrument.

To RIVEL, rïv'v'l. v. a. (102). To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

RIVEN, rïv'v'n. Part. of Rive. (103).

RIVER, rïv'ûr. s. (98). A land current of water larger than a brook.

RIVER-DRAGON, rïv'ûr-drâg'ûn. s. A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD, rïv'ûr-gŏd. s. Tutelary deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, rïv'ûr-hôrse. s. Hippopotamus.

RIVET, rïv'ït. s. (99). A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

To RIVET, rïv'ït. v. a. To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immoveable.

RIVULET, rïv'ù-lĕt. s. A small river, a brook, a streamlet.

RIXDOLLAR, rïks'dŏl-lûr. s. A German coin, worth four shillings and sixpence sterling.

ROACH, rôtsh. s. (295). A fish.

ROAD, rôde. s. (295). Large way, path; ground where ships may anchor; inroad, incursion—not used; journey.

To ROAM, rôme. v. n. (295). To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.

To ROAM, rôme. v. a. To range, to wander over.

ROAMER, rô'mûr. s. (98). A rover, a rambler, a wanderer.

ROAN, rône. a. (295). Bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed.

To ROAR, rôre. v. n. To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.

ROAR, rôre. s. (295). The cry of the lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

ROARY, rô'rė. a. Dewy.

To ROAST, rôst. v. a. (295). To dress meat by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat any thing violently; To rule the roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.

☞ It is a little singular that instead of the participle of this verb we should use the verb itself for the adjective, in *roast beef*, a *roast fowl*; whilst we say a *roasted apple*, a *roasted potatoe*, and as Shakespeare has it, a *roasted egg*.

ROB, rŏb. s. Inspissated juices.

To ROB, rŏb. v. a. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

ROBBER, rŏb'bûr. s. (98). A thief, one that robs by force, or steals by secret means.

ROBBERY, rŏb'bûr-ė. s. Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE, rôbe. s. A gown of state, a dress of dignity.

To ROBE, rôbe. v. a. To dress pompously, to invest.

ROBIN, rŏb'bïn.
ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rŏb-bïn-rĕd' brĕst. } s.
A bird so named from his red breast.

ROBUST, rô-bŭst'.
ROBUSTIOUS, rô-bŭst'yŭs. } a. Strong, vigorous, boisterous, violent.

ROBUSTNESS, rô-bŭst'nĕs. s. Strength, vigour.

ROCAMBOLE, rŏk'ûm-bôle. s. A sort of wild garlick.

ROCHE-ALUM, rôtsh-ăl'lûm. s. A purer kind of alum.

ROCK, rŏk. s. A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, a scriptural sense; a distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

To ROCK, rŏk. v. a. To shake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet.

To ROCK, rŏk. v. n. To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.

ROCK-DOE, rŏk'dô. s. A species of deer.

ROCK-RUBY, rŏk'rôb-bė. s. The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.

ROCK-SALT, rŏk'sâlt. s. Mineral salt.

ROCKER, rŏk'kûr. s. (98). One who rocks the cradle.

ROCKET, rŏk'kït. s. (99). An artificial firework.

ROCKLESS, rŏk'lĕs. a. Being without rocks.

ROCKROSE, rŏk'rôze. s. A plant.

ROCKWORK, rŏk'wûrk. s. Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

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ROCKY, rŏk'kē. a. Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate.

ROD, rŏd. s. A long twig; any thing long and slender; an instrument for measuring, an instrument of correction made of twigs.

RODE, rōde. Pret. of Ride.

RODOMONTADE, rŏd-ō-mŏn-tāde'. s. An empty noisy bluster or boast, a rant.

ROE, rō. s. A species of deer; the female of the hart.

ROE, rō. s. The eggs of fish.

ROGATION, rō-gā'shŭn. s. Litany, supplication.

ROGATION-WEEK, rō-gā'shŭn-wēēk. s. The week immediately preceding Whitsunday.

ROGUE, rōg. s. (337). A vagabond; a knave, a villain, a thief; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag.

To ROGUE, rōg. v. n. To wander, to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, rō'gŭr-ē. s. (98). Knavish tricks; waggery, arch tricks.

ROGUESHIP, rōg'shĭp. s. The qualities or personage of a rogue.

ROGUISH, rō'gĭsh. a. Knavish, fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischievous.

ROGUISHLY, rō-gish-lē. ad. Like a rogue, knavishly, wantonly.

ROGUISHNESS, rō'gish-nĕs. s. The qualities of a rogue.

ROGUY, rō'gē. a. (345). Knavish, wanton.

To ROIST, rŏist.
To ROISTER, rŏis'tŭr. } v. n. To behave turbulently, to act at discretion, to be at free quarter, to bluster.

ROISTER, rŏist'ŭr. s. (299). A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To ROLL, rōle. v. a. (406). To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface to the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to enwrap, to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.

To ROLL, rōle. v. n. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground; to run on wheels; to perform a periodical revolution; to move with appearance of circular direction; to float in rough water; to move as waves or volumes of water; to fluctuate, to move tumultuously; to revolve on its axis; to be moved tumultuously.

ROLL, rōle. s. The act of rolling, the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; mass made round; writing rolled upon itself; a round body rolled along; publick writing; a register, a catalogue; chronicle.

ROLLER, rō'lŭr. s. (98). Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks: bandage, fillet.

ROLLINGPIN, rō'ling-pĭn. s. A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

ROLLYPOOLY, rŏl'ē-pō-lē. s. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*. A sort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.

ROMAGE, rŭm'mĭdje. s. (90). A tumult, a bustle, an active and tumultuous search for any thing.

ROMANCE, rō-mānse'. s. A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.

To ROMANCE, rō-mānse'. v. n. To lie, to forge.

ROMANCER, rō-mān'sŭr. s. (98). A forger, forger of tales.

To ROMANIZE, rō'mān-ize. v. a. To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

ROMANTICK, rō-măn'tĭk. a. Resembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.

ROMAN, rō'mān. a. (88). Belonging to Rome.

ROME, rōōm. s. The capital city of Italy, supposed to have been founded by Romulus, and once the mistress of the world. *Ash.*

☞ The *o* in this word is irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in *move*, *prove*, &c. Pope, indeed, rhymes it with *dome*,

"Thus when we view some well-proportion'd *dome*,
"The world's just wonder, and ev'n thine, *O Rome!*——

But, as Mr. Nares observes, it is most probable that he pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes *Rome* with *doom* afterwards in the same poem.

"From the same foes at last both felt their *doom*;
"And the same age saw learning fall and *Rome*."

Essay on Criticism, v. 685.

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of poets. It may

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serve to confirm an established usage, but can never direct us where usage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Cassius in Julius Cæsar decidedly shows what was the pronunciation of this word in his time:

"Now it is *Rome*, indeed, and *room* enough,
"When there is in it but one only man."

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *Room;* and Dr. Jones in his Spelling Dictionary, 1704, gives it the same sound.

ROMP, rŏmp. s. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl; rough, rude play.

To ROMP, rŏmp. v. a. To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

RONDEAU, rŏn-dŏ'. s. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another; it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the Rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.

RONION, rŭn'yŭn. s. (113). A fat bulky woman.

RONT, rŭnt. s. (165). An animal stinted in the growth.

ROOD, rōōd. s. (306). The fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure; the cross.

ROOF, rōōf. s. (306). The cover of a house; the vault, the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palate, the upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, rōōf. v. a. To cover with a roof; to inclose in a house.

ROOFY, rōōf'ē. a. Having roofs.

ROOK, rōōk. s. (306). A bird resembling a crow, it feeds not on carrion but grain; a piece at chess; a cheat, a trickish rapacious fellow.

To ROOK, rōōk. v. n. To rob, to cheat.

ROOKERY, rōōk'ŭr-ē. s. A nursery of rooks.

ROOKY, rōōk'ē. a. Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, rōōm. s. (306). Space, extent of place; space of place unoccupied; way unobstructed; place of another, stead; unobstructed opportunity; an apartment in a house.

ROOMAGE, rōōm'ĭdje. s. (90). Space, place.

ROOMINESS, rōōm'ē-nĕs. s. Space, quantity of extent.

ROOMY, rōōm'ē. a. Spacious, wide, large.

ROOST, rōōst. s. (306). That on which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleeping.

To ROOST, rōōst. v. n. To sleep as a bird; to lodge, in burlesque.

ROOT, rōōt. s. (306). That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the bottom, the lower part; a plant of which the root is esculent; the original, the first cause; the first ancestor; fixed residence; impression, durable effect.

To ROOT, rōōt. v. n. To fix the root, to strike far into the earth; to turn up earth.

To ROOT, rōōt. v. a. To fix deep in the earth; to impress deeply; to turn up out of the ground; to eradicate, to extirpate; to de roy, to banish.

ROOTED, rōōt'ĕd. a. Fixed deep, radical.

ROOTEDLY, rōōt'ĕd-lē. ad. Deeply, strongly.

ROOTY, rōōt'ē. a. Full of roots.

ROPE, rōpe. s. A cord, a string, a halter; any row of things depending, as a rope of onions.

To ROPE, rōpe. v. n. To draw out in a line as viscous matter.

ROPE DANCER, rōpe'dăns-ŭr. s. An artist who dances on a rope.

ROPINESS, rō'pē-nĕs. s. Viscosity, glutinousness.

ROPEMAKER, rōpe'māke-ŭr. s. One who makes ropes to sell.

ROPERY, rōpe'ŭr-ē. s. Rogue's tricks. Not used.

ROPETRICK, rōpe'trĭk. s. Probably rogue's tricks, tricks that deserve the halter. An old cant word.

ROPY, rō'pē. a. Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

ROQUELAURE, rōk-ē-lō'. s. *French.* A cloak for men.

RORIFEROUS, rō-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Producing dew.

RORIFLUENT, rō-rĭf'flŭ-ĕnt. a. (518). Flowing with dew.

ROSARY, rō'zăr-ē. s. (440). A string of beads, on which prayers are numbered. A place abounding with roses.—*Mason.*

ROSCID, rŏs'sĭd. a. Dewy, abounding with dew.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

ROSE, rōze. s. A flower; To speak under the rose, to speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered.

ROSE, rōze. Pret. of Rise.

ROSEATE, rō'zhē-āt. a. (91) (452). Rosy, full of roses; blooming, fragrant, as a rose.

ROSED, rōz'd. a. (359). Crimson, flushed.

ROSEMARY, rōze'mā-rē. s. A plant.

ROSE-NOBLE, rōze'nō-bl. s. An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

ROSE-WATER, rōze'wà-tûr. s. Water distilled from roses.

ROSET, rō'zĕt. s. A red colour for painters.

ROSIN, rŏz'zĭn. s. Inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolve in spirit.

☞ When this word is used in a general or philosophical sense for the fat sulphurous part of vegetables, it is generally termed *resin*; when in a more confined sense, signifying the inspissated juice of turpentine, it is called *rosin*:

"Bouzebus who could sweetly sing,
"Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string."
Gay.

TO ROSIN, rŏz'zĭn. v. a. To rub with rosin.

ROSINY, rŏz'zĭn-ē. a. Resembling rosin.

ROSSEL, rŏs'sĭl. s. (99). Light land.

ROSTRATED, rŏs'trà-tĕd. a. Adorned with beaks of ships.

ROSTRUM, rŏs' trŭm. s. The beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence orators harangued; the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks.

ROSY, rō'zē. a. (438). Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

TO ROT, rŏt. v. n. To putrify, to lose the cohesion of its parts.

TO ROT, rŏt. v. a. To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

ROT, rŏt. s. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

ROTARY, rō'tà-rē. a. Whirling as a wheel.

ROTATED, rō'tà-tĕd. a. Whirled round.

ROTATION, rō-tà'shŭn. s. The act of whirling round like a wheel; revolution; the act of taking any thing in turn.

ROTATOR, rō-tà'tûr. s. (166). That which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, rōte. s. Words uttered by mere memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

TO ROTE, rōte. v. a. To fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

ROTGUT, rŏt'gŭt. s. Bad small beer. A low term.

ROTTEN, rŏt't'n. a. (103). Putrid, carious; not trusty, not sound.

ROTTENNESS, rŏt't'n-nĕs. s. State of being rotten, cariousness, putrefaction.

ROTUND, rō-tŭnd'. a. Round, circular, spherical.

ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, rō-tŭn-dē-fō'lē-ŭs. a. Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, rō-tŭn'dē-tē. s. Roundness, circularity.

ROTUNDO, rō-tŭn'dō. s. A building formed round both in the inside and outside, such as the Pantheon in Rome.

TO ROVE, rōve. v. n. To ramble, to range, to wander.

TO ROVE, rōve. v. a. To wander over.

ROVER, rō'vûr. s. (98). A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconstant man; a robber, a pirate.

ROUGE, rōōzhe. s. *French.* Red paint to paint the face.

ROUGH, rŭf. a. (314) (391). Not smooth, rugged; austere to the taste; harsh to the ear; rugged of temper, inelegant of manners; harsh to the mind, severe; hard featured; not polished; rugged, disordered in appearance; stormy, boisterous.

TO ROUGHCAST, rŭf'kāst. v. a. To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with asperities and inequalities; to plaster with rough mortar; to form any thing in its first rudiments.

ROUGHCAST, rŭf'kāst. s. A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaster.

ROUGHDRAUGHT, rŭf'drāft, s. A draught in its rudiments.

TO ROUGHDRAW, rŭf'drāw. v. a. To trace coarsely.

TO ROUGHEN, rŭf'f'n. v. a. (103). To make rough.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—THIS.

To ROUGHHEW, rŭf-hū'. v. a. To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

ROUGHHEWN, rŭf-hūne'. part. a. Rugged, unpolished, uncivil, unrefined; not yet nicely finished.

ROUGHLY, rŭf'lė. ad. With uneven surface, with asperities on the surface; harshly, uncivilly, rudely; severely, without tenderness; austerely to the taste; boisterously, tempestuously; harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS, rŭf'nės. s. Superficial asperity, unevenness of surface; austereness to the taste; taste of astringency; harshness to the ear; ruggedness of temper, coarseness of manners, tendency to rudeness; absence of delicacy; severity, violence of discipline; violence of operation in medicines; unpolished or unfinished state; inelegance of dress or appearance; tempestuousness, storminess; coarseness of features.

ROUGH-RIDER, rŭf-rī'dŭr. s. One that breaks horses for riding.—*Macon.*

ROUGHT, rawt. Old pret. of Reach. (319). Reached.

To ROUGHWORK, rŭf'wŭrk. v. a. To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

ROUNCEVAL, rŏun'sė-văl. s. (313). A species of pea.

ROUND, rŏund. a. (313). Cylindrical; circular; spherical; not broken; large, not inconsiderable; plain, candid, open; quick, brisk; plain, free without delicacy, almost rough.

ROUND, rŏund. s. A circle, a sphere, an orb; rundle, step of a ladder; the time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first; a revolution, a course ending at the point where it began; a walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

ROUND, rŏund. ad. Every way, on all sides; in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

ROUND, rŏund. prep. On every side of; about, circularly about; all over.

To ROUND, rŏund. v. a. To surround, to encircle; to make spherical or circular; to raise to a relief; to move about any thing; to mould into smoothness.

To ROUND, rŏund. v. n. To grow round in form; to whisper; to go rounds.

ROUNDABOUT, rŏund'ă-bout. a. Ample, circuitous; indirect, loose.

ROUNDEL, rŏun'dėl. } s. A
ROUNDELAY, rŏun'dė-lā. } kind of ancient poetry; a round form or figure.

ROUNDER, rŏund'ŭr. s. (98). Circumference, inclosure. Not used.

ROUNDHEAD, rŏund'hėd. s. A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

ROUNDHOUSE, rŏund'hŏuse. s. The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street are confined.

ROUNDISH, rŏund'ish. a. Somewhat round, approaching to roundness.

ROUNDLY, rŏund'lė. ad. In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reserve; briskly, with speed; completely, to the purpose; vigorously, in earnest.

ROUNDNESS, rŏund'nės. s. Circularity, sphericity, cylindrical form; smoothness; honesty, openness, vigorous measures.

To ROUSE, rŏuze. v. a. (313). To wake from rest; to excite to thought or action; to put into action; to drive a beast from his laire.

To ROUSE, rŏuze. v. n. To awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, rŏuze. s. A dose of liquor rather too large.

ROUSER, rŏu'zŭr. s. One who rouses.

ROUT, rŏut. s. (313). A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous crowd; confusion of any army defeated or dispersed.

To ROUT, rŏut. v. a. To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

ROUTE, rŏut, or rōōt. s. Road, way.

☞ Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of a different meaning; the fewer French sounds of this diphthong we have in our language, the better; nor does there appear any necessity for retaining the final *e*. See BOWL. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Smith make a difference between *rout* a rabble, and *route* a road; Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce both alike, and with the first sound.

ROW, rō. s. (324). A rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Row, rō. v. n. To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

To Row, rō. v. a. To drive or help forward by oars.

Rowel, rōū'il. s. (322). The point of a spur turning on an axis; a seton, a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a discharge.

To Rowel, rōū'il. v. a. To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rower, rō'ŭr. s. (98). One that manages an oar.

Royal, rōē'ăl. a. (329). Kingly, belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illustrious.

Royalist, rōē'ăl-ĭst. s. Adherent to a king.

To Royalise, rōē'ăl-īze. v. a. To make royal.

Royally, rōē'ăl ē. ad. In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

Royalty, rōē'ăl-tē. s. Kingship, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.

Roynish, rōē'nĭsh. a. (329). Paltry, sorry, mean, rude. Not used.

To Rub, rŭb. v. a. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it, to scour, to wipe; to move one body upon another; to remove by friction; to touch hard; To rub down, to clean or curry a horse; To rub up, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to retouch.

To Rub, rŭb. v. n. To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

Rub, rŭb. s. Collision, hindrance, obstruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl; difficulty, cause of uneasiness.

Rub-stone, rŭb'stōne. s. A stone to scour or sharpen.

Rubber, rŭb'bŭr. s. (98). One that rubs; the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three.

Rubbage, rŭb'bĭdje. } s. (90). Ru-
Rubbish, rŭb'bĭsh. } ins of building, fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled glass; any thing vile and worthless.

Rubble-stone, rŭb'bl-stōne. s. Stones rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge.

Rubicund, rōō'bē-kŭnd. a. (339). Inclined to redness.

Rubied, rōō'bĭd. a. (283). Red as a ruby.

Rubifick, rōō-bĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Making red.

Rubiform, rōō'bē-fōrm. a. Having the form of red.

To Rubify, rōō'bē-fī. v. a. (183). To make red.

Rubious, rōō'bē-ŭs. a. (314). Ruddy, red. Not used.

Rubricated, rōō'brē-kā-tĕd. a. Smeared with red.

Rubrick, rōō'brĭk. s. Directions printed in books of law, and in prayer-books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

Ruby, rōō'bē. s. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond; redness; any thing red; a blotch, a carbuncle.

Ruby, rōō'bē. a. Of a red colour.

Ructation, rŭk-tā'shŭn. s. A belching arising from wind and indigestion.

Rudder, rŭd'dŭr. s. (98). The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed; any thing that guides or governs the course.

Ruddiness, rŭd'dē-nĕs. s. The quality of approaching to redness.

Ruddle, rŭd'dl. s. (405). Red earth.

Ruddock, rŭd'dŭk. s. A kind of bird.

Ruddy, rŭd'dē. a. Approaching to redness, pale red; yellow.

Rude, rōōd. a. (339). Rough, coarse of manners, brutal; violent, turbulent; harsh, inclement; raw, untaught; rugged, shapeless, artless, inelegant; such as may be done with strength without art.

Rudely, rōōd'lē. ad. In a rude manner; unskilfully; violently, boisterously.

Rudeness, rōōd'nĕs. s. Coarseness of manners, incivility; violence, boisterousnes.

Rudesby, rōōdz'bē. s. An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obsolete.

Rudiment, rōō'dē-mĕnt. s. The first principles, the first elements of a science; the first part of education; the first inaccurate, unshapen beginning.

Rudimental, rōō-dē-mĕnt'ăl. a. Initial, relating to first principles.

To Rue, rōō. v. a. (339). To grieve for, or regret; to lament.

Rue, rōō. s. An herb called Herb of Grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.

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—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pōund;—*th*in, THIS.

RUEFUL, rōō'fŭl. a. (174). Mournful, woful, sorrowful.

RUEFULLY, rōō'fŭl-ē. ad. Mournfully, sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, rōō'fŭl-nĕs. s. Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

RUELLE, rōō-ĕl'. s. *French*. A circle, an assembly at a private house.

RUFF, rŭf. s. A puckered linen ornament formerly worn about the neck; a small river fish; a state of roughness.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'yăn. s. (113). A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cutthroat, a robber, a murderer.

RUFFIAN, rŭf'yăn. a. Brutal, savagely boisterous.

To RUFFLE, rŭf'fl. v. a. (405). To disorder, to put out of form, to make less smooth; to discompose, to put out of temper; to contract into plaits.

To RUFFLE, rŭf'fl. v. n. To grow rough or turbulent; to be in loose motion, to flutter.

RUFFLE, rŭf'fl. s. Plaited linen used as an ornament; disturbance, contention, tumult.

RUFTERHOOD, rŭf'tŭr-hŭd. s. In Falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, rŭg. s. A coarse nappy woollen cloth; a coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds; a rough woolly dog.

RUGGED, rŭg'gĕd. a. (99) (366). Rough full of unevenness and asperity; savage of temper; stormy, rude, rough or harsh to the ear; surly; boisterous; rough, shaggy.

RUGGEDLY, rŭg'gĕd-lē. ad. In a rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, rŭg'gĕd-nĕs. s. The state or quality of being rugged.

RUGOSE, rōō-gōse'. a. Wrinkled.

RUIN, rōō'ĭn. s. (176) (339). The fall or destruction of cities or edifices; the remains of a building demolished; destruction, loss of happiness or fortune, overthrow; mischief, bane.

To RUIN, rōō'ĭn. v. a. To subvert, to demolish; to destroy, to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish.

To RUIN, rōō'ĭn. v. n. To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery. Little used.

To RUINATE, rōō'ĭn-āte. v. a. To subvert, to demolish. Obsolete.

RUINATION, rōō-ĭn-ā'shŭn. s. Subversion, demolition. Obsolete.

RUINOUS, rōō'ĭn-ŭs. a. (314). Fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, destructive.

RUINOUSLY, rōō'ĭn-ŭs-lē. a. In a ruinous manner.

RULE, rōōl. s. (339). Government, sway, supreme command; an instrument by which lines are drawn; canon, precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed; regularity, propriety of behaviour.

To RULE, rōōl. v. a. To govern, to control, to manage with power and authority; to settle as by rule.

To RULE, rōōl. v. n. To have power or command.

RULER, rōōl'ŭr. s. (98). Governour, one that has the supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

RUM, rŭm. s. A country parson; a kind of spirits distilled from molasses.

To RUMBLE, rŭm'bl. v. n. (405). To make a hoarse low continued noise.

RUMBLER, rŭm'bl-ŭr. s. The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMINANT, rōō'mē-nănt. a. (339). Having the property of chewing the cud.

To RUMINATE, rōō'mē-nāte. v. n. To chew the cud; to muse, to think again and again.

To RUMINATE, rōō'mē-nāte. v. a. To chew over again; to muse on, to meditate over and over again.

RUMINATION, rōō-mē-nā'shŭn. s. The property or act of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm'mĭdje. v. a. (90). To search, to plunder, to evacuate.

To RUMMAGE, rŭm'mĭdje. v. n. To search places.

RUMMER, rŭm'mŭr. s. (98). A glass, a drinking cup.

RUMOUR, rōō'mŭr. s. (314) (339). Flying or popular report, bruit, fame.

To RUMOUR, rōō'mŭr. v. a. To report abroad, to bruit.

RUMOURER, rōō'mŭr-ŭr. s. Reporter, spreader of news.

RUMP, rŭmp. s. The end of the backbone; the buttocks.

To RUMPLE, rŭm'pl. v. a. (405). To crush or contract into puckers or creases.

RUMPLE, rŭm'pl. s. (405). Pucker, rough plait.

To RUN, rŭn. Pret. Ran. v. n. To move swiftly, to ply the legs in such a manner as that both feet are at every step

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

off the ground at the same time; to rush violently; to take a course at sea; to contend in a race; to stream, to flow; to be liquid, to be fluid; to be fusible, to melt; to pass, to proceed; to have a legal course, to be practised; to have a course in any direction; to pass in thought or speech; to have a continual tenour of any kind; to be popularly known; to have reception, success, or continuance; to proceed in a certain order; to be in force; to be generally received; to have a track or course; to make a gradual progress; to excern pus or matter; to become irregular, to change to something wild; to get by artifice or fraud; to fall, to pass; to have a general tendency; to proceed as on a ground or principle; To run after, to search for, to endeavour as though out of the way; To run away with, to hurry without consent; To run in with, to close, to comply; To run on, to be continued; To run over, to be so full as to overflow; to be so much as to overflow; To run out, to be at an end; to spread exuberantly; to expatiate; to be wasted or exhausted.

To RUN, rŭn. v. a. To pierce, to stab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt, to incur; to venture, to hazard; to import or export without duty; to prosecute in thought; to push; To run down; to chase to weariness; to crush, to overbear; To run over, to recount cursorily, to consider cursorily; To run through, to pierce to the farther surface, to spend one's whole estate.

RUN, rŭn. s. The act of running, as, The play has a great *run*, I have had a *run* of ill luck.

RUNAGATE, rŭn'nâ-gāte. s. A fugitive, rebel, apostate.

RUNAWAY, rŭn'â-wā. s. One that flies from danger, a fugitive.

RUNDLE, rŭn'dl. s. (405). A round, a step of a ladder; a peritrochium, something put round an axis.

RUNDLET, rŭnd'lĭt. s. (99). A small barrel.

RUNG, rŭng. Pret. and part. pass. of Ring.

RUNIC, rū'nĭk. a. Denoting the old Scandinavian language.—*Mason.*

RUNNEL, rŭn'nĭl. s. (99). A rivulet, a small brook. Not used.

RUNNER, rŭn'nŭr. s. (98). One that runs; a racer; a messenger; a shooting sprig; one of the stones of a mill; a bird.

RUNNET, rŭn'nĭt. s. (99). A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

RUNNION, rŭn'yŭn. s. (113). A paltry scurvy wretch. Out of use.

RUNT, rŭnt. s. Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

RUPTION, rŭp'shŭn. s. Breach, solution of continuity.

RUPTURE, rŭp'tshŭre. s. (461). The act of breaking, state of being broken; a breach of peace, open hostility; burstenness; preternatural eruption of the gut.

To RUPTURE, rŭp'tshŭre. v. a. To break, to burst, to suffer disruption.

RUPTUREWORT, rŭp'tshŭr-wŭrt. s. A plant.

RURAL, rōō'rāl. a. (88) (359). Country, existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country, resembling the country.

RURALITY, rōō-rāl'ĕ-tē. } s. The
RURALNESS, rōō'rāl-nĕs. } quality of being rural.

RUSH, rŭsh. s. A plant; any thing proverbially worthless.

RUSH-CANDLE, rŭsh-kăn'dle. s. A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

To RUSH, rŭsh. v. n. To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

RUSH, rŭsh. s. A violent course.

RUSHY, rŭsh'ē. a. Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, rŭsk. s. Hard bread for stores.

RUSSET, rŭs'sĭt. a. (99). Reddishly brown; Newton seems to use it for gray; coarse, homespun, rustick.

RUSSETING, rŭs'sĭt-ing. s. A name given to several sorts of pears or apples, from their colour.

RUST, rŭst. s. The red incrustation of iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To RUST, rŭst. v. n. To gather rust, to have the surface tarnished or corroded, or degenerated in idleness.

To RUST, rŭst. v. a. To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL, rŭs'tĕ-kăl. a. (88). Rough, boisterous, rude.

RUSTICALLY, rŭs'tĕ-kăl-ē. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

RUSTICALNESS, rŭs'tĕ-kăl-nĕs. s. The quality of being rustical, rudeness.

To RUSTICATE, rŭs'tĕ-kāte. v. n. To reside in the country.

To RUSTICATE, rŭs'tĕ-kāte. v. a. To banish into the country.

RUSTICITY, rŭs-tĭs'ĕ-tĕ. s. Qualities of one that lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness, rudeness; rural appearance.

RUSTICK, rŭs'tĭk. a. Rural, country; rude, untaught, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

RUSTICK, rŭs'tĭk. s. A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

RUSTINESS, rŭs'tĕ-nĕs. s. The state of being rusty.

To RUSTLE, rŭs'sl. v. n. (472). To make a low continued rattle.

RUSTY, rŭs'tĕ. a. Covered with rust, infested with rust; impaired by inactivity.

To RUT, rŭt. v. n. To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUT, rŭt. s. Copulation of deer; the track of a cart-wheel.

RUTH, rōō*th*. s. (339). Pity, tenderness, sorrow for the misery of another.

RUTHFUL, rōō*th*'fŭl. a. Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

RUTHFULLY, rōō*th*'fŭl-ĕ. ad. Wofully, sadly; sorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, in irony.

RUTHLESS, rōō*th*'lĕs. a. Cruel, pitiless.

RUTHLESSNESS, rōō*th*'lĕs-nĕs. s. Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, rōō*th*'lĕs-lĕ. ad. Without pity, cruelly.

RUTTISH, rŭt'tĭsh. a. Wanton, libidinous, lecherous.

RYDER, rī'dŭr. s. A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading. —*Mason.*

RYE, rī. s. A coarse kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rī'grăs. s. A kind of strong grass.

S.

SABBATH, săb'bă*th*. s. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day, set apart from works of labour, to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

SABBATHBREAKER, săb'bă*th*-brā-kŭr. s. Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

SABBATICAL, săb-băt'tĕ-kăl. a. Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SABBATISM, săb'bă-tĭzm. s. Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE, săb'ĭn. s. (140). A plant.

SABLE, să'bl. s. (405). Fur.

SABLE, să'bl. a. Black.

SABRE, să'bĕr. s. (416). A scimetar, a short sword with a convex edge, a fauchion.

SABULOSITY, săb-ū-lŏs'ĕ-tĕ. s. Grittiness, sandiness.

SABULOUS, săb'ū-lŭs. a. (314). Gritty, sandy.

SACCADE, săk-kāde'. s. A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins very suddenly.

SACCHARINE, săk'kă-rĭne. a. (149). Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, săs-ĕr-dō'tăl. a. (88). Priestly, belonging to the priesthood.

SACHEL, sātsh'ĭl. s. (99). A small sack or bag.

SACHEM, sā'tshĕm. s. The title of some American indian chiefs.—*Mason.*

SACK, săk. s. A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

To SACK, săk. v. a. To put in bags; to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, săk. s. Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of a sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKBUT, săk'bŭt. s. A kind of pipe,

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SACKCLOTH, sāk'klŏth. s. Cloth of which sacks are made, coarse cloth, sometimes worn in mortification.

SACKER, sāk'kŭr. s. (98). One that takes a town.

SACKFUL, sāk'fŭl. s. A sack quite filled.

SACKPOSSET, sāk-pŏs'sĭt. s. A posset made of milk and sack.

SACRAMENT, sāk'krā-mĕnt. s. An oath, any ceremony producing an obligation; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; the eucharist, the holy communion.

☞ This word, with *sacrifice, sacrilege,* and *sacristy,* is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred;* but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language, which is, that the antepenultimate accent in simples, not followed by a diphthong, always shortens the vowel it falls upon. See Principles, No. 503.

Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, pronounce these words as I have marked them.

SACRAMENTAL, sāk-krā-mĕnt'āl. a. Constituting a sacrament, pertaining to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY, sāk-krā-mĕnt'āl-ē. ad. After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRED, sā'krĕd. a. Devoted to religious uses, holy; consecrated; inviolable.

SACREDLY, sā'krĕd-lē. ad. Inviolably, religiously.

SACREDNESS, sā'krĕd-nĕs. s. The state of being sacred, state of being consecrated to religious uses, holiness, sanctity.

SACRIFICK, sā-krĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, sā-krĭf'ē-kā-bl. a. Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, sāk-krē-fē-kā'tŭr. s. Sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, sāk-krĭf'fē-kā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Offering sacrifice.

To SACRIFICE, sāk'krē-fīze. v. a. (351). To offer to Heaven, to immolate; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else; to destroy, to kill; to devote with loss.

To SACRIFICE, sāk'krē-fīze. v. n. To make offerings, to offer sacrifice.

SACRIFICE, sāk'krē-fīze. s. (351). The act of offering to Heaven; the thing offered to Heaven, or immolated; any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else; any thing destroyed (142).

SACRIFICER, sāk'krē-fī-zŭr. s. (98). One who offers sacrifice, one that immolates.

SACRIFICIAL, sāk-krē-fĭsh'āl. a. Performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, sāk'krē-lĭdje. s. The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven.—See SACRAMENT.

SACRILEGIOUS, sāk-krē-lē'jŭs. s. Violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sāk-krē-lē'jŭs-lē. ad. With sacrilege.

SACRING, sā'krĭng. part. (410). Consecrating.

SACRIST, sā'krĭst. } s. He
SACRISTAN, sāk'rĭs-tăn. } that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.—See SACRAMENT.

SACRISTY, sāk'krĭs-tē. s. An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.

SAD, sād. a. Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; afflictive, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured.

To SADDEN, sād'd'n. v. a. (103). To make sad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy.

SADDLE, sād'dl. s. (405). The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

To SADDLE, sād'dl. v. a. To cover with a saddle; to load, to burden.

SADDLEBACKED, sād'dl-bākt. a. Horses, saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.

SADDLEMAKER, sād'dl-mā-kŭr. } s.
SADDLER, sād'lŭr. See CODLE. } One whose trade is to make saddles.

SADLY, sād'lē. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitously, miserably.

SADNESS, sād'nĕs. s. Sorrowfulness, dejection of mind; melancholy look.

SAFE, sāfe. a. Free from danger or hurt; conferring security; no longer dangerous, reposited out of the power of doing harm.

SAFE, sāfe. s. A buttery, a pantry.

SAFECONDUCT, sāfe-kŏn'dŭkt. s. Convoy, guard through an enemy's country; pass, warrant to pass.

SAFEGUARD, sāfe'gārd. s. Defence, protection, security; convoy, guard through

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any interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pass, warrant to pass.

SAFELY, sāfe'lė. ad. In a safe manner, without danger; without hurt.

SAFENESS, sāfe'nės. s. Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, sāfe'tė. s.—See NICETY. Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; custody, security from escape.

SAFFRON, sāf'fŭrn. s. (417). A plant.

SAFFRON, sāf'fŭrn. a. Yellow, having the colour of saffron.

To SAG, sāg. v. n. To hang heavy. Not in use.

SAGACIOUS, sā-gā'shŭs. a. Quick of scent; quick of thought, acute in making discoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, sā-gā'shŭs-lė. ad. With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sā-gā'shŭs-nės. s. The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, sā-gās'sė-tė. s. Quickness of scent: acuteness of discovery.

SAGE, sādje. s. A plant.

SAGE, sādje. a. Wise, grave, prudent.

SAGE, sādje. s. A philosopher, a man of gravity and wisdom.

SAGELY, sādje'lė. ad. Wisely, prudently.

SAGENESS, sādje'nės. s. Gravity, prudence.

SAGITTAL, sād'jė-tāl. a. Belonging to an arrow; in Anatomy, a suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, sād'jė-tā-rė. s. A centaur, an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Sagittarius*, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

SAGO, sā'gō. s. A kind of eatable grain.

SAIK, sā'ik. s. A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandize.

SAID, sĕd. (203) (222). Pret. and Part. pass. of Say. Aforesaid; declared, showed.

☞ This word, with *paid* and *laid*, are a scandal to our orthography. It appeared so to Cooke, the translator of Hesiod, who spelled them regularly *sayed*, *payed*, and *layed*. "Perseus is *sayed* to have been "sent by Pallas to slay Medusa," &c. page 156.

SAIL, sāle. s. (202). The expanded sheet which catches the wind and carries on the vessel through the water; wings; a ship, a vessel; Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships; To strike sail, to lower the sails; a proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

To SAIL, sāle. v. n. To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.

To SAIL, sāle. v. a. To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

SAILER, SAILOR, sā'lŭr. s. (166). A seaman, who one practises or understands navigation.

☞ The first of these words is generally applied to the Ship, and the second to the Mariner. Whatever may be the reason for this distinction to the eye, the ear is quite insensible of it, and the Ship and the Man are both pronounced alike. See Principles, No. 415.

SAILYARD, sāle'yārd. s. The pole on which the sail is extended.

SAINFOIN, sān'fŏin. s. A kind of herb.

SAINT, sānt. s. (202). A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, sānt. v. a. To number among saints, to reckon among saints by a publick decree, to canonize.

To SAINT, sānt. v. n. To act with a show of piety.

SAINTED, sānt'ĕd. a. Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, sānt'like. a. Suiting a saint, becoming a saint; resembling a saint.

SAINTLY, sānt'lė. ad. Like a saint, becoming a saint.

SAINTSHIP, sānt'ship. s. The character or qualities of a saint.

SAKE, sāke. s. Final cause, end, purpose; account, regard to any person or thing.

SAKERET, sāk'ėr-ĕt. s. (99). The male of a saker-hawk.

SAL, sāl. s. Salt. A word often used in Pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, sā-lā'shŭs. a. Lustful, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, sā-lā'shŭs-lė. ad. Lecherously, lustfully.

SALACITY, sā-lās'sė-tė. s. Lust, lechery.

SALAD, sāl'lād. s. Food of raw herbs.

☞ This word is often pronounced as if written *sallet*; the true pronunciation is, however, more in use and less pedantick than that of *Asparagus* and *Cucumber* would be.

SALAMANDER, sāl'ā-măn-dŭr. s. An animal supposed to live in the fire.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SALAMANDRINE, sāl-lā-măn'drĭn. a. (140). Resembling a salamander.

SALARY, sāl'lā-rē. s. See GRANARY. Stated hire, annual or periodical payment.

SALE, sāle. s. The act of selling; vent, power of selling, market; a publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction; state of being venal, price.

SALEABLE, sā'lā-bl. a. (405). Vendible, fit for sale, marketable.

SALEABLENESS, sā'lā-bl-nĕs. s. The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY, sā'lā-blē. ad. In a saleable manner.

SALEBROUS, sāl'ē-brŭs. a. Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALESMAN, sālz'măn. s. (88). One who sells clothes ready made.

SALEWORK, sāle'wŭrk. s. Works for sale, work carelessly done.

SALIENT, sā'lē-ĕnt. a. (113). Leaping, bounding; beating, panting, springing or shooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, sā-līne', or sā-līne. a. Consisting of salt.

☞ As this word is derived from the Latin *salinus* by dropping a syllable, the accent ought, according to the general rule of formation (503), to remove to the first. This accentuation, however, is adopted only by Dr. Johnson, Buchanan, and Bailey; as Sheridan, Kenrick, Ash, Nares, W. Johnston, Scott, Perry, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Smith, accent the second syllable.

SALINOUS, sā-lī'nŭs. Consisting of salt, constituting salt.

☞ Dr. Johnson, in his folio Dictionary, accents this word on the first syllable, in which he is followed by his publishers in the quarto: but as this word may be easily derived from the Latin word *salinus*, and with the same number of syllables, it ought to be accented on the second. (503, *e*.)

SALIVA, sā-lī'vā. s. (503, *b*.) Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

☞ As this word is a perfect Latin word, all our Dictionaries very properly accent it on the second syllable (503). But *salival*, which is a formative of our own, has no such title to the penultimate accent: this pronunciation, however, is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Scott, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, and Johnson's quarto; but Mr. Perry and Dr. Johnson's folio place the accent on the first syllable, and, in my opinion, more correctly.

SALIVAL, sāl'ē-văl, or sā-lī'văl. } a.
SALIVARY, sāl'ē-vā-rē. }
Relating to spittle.—See SALIVA.

To SALIVATE, sāl'lē-vāte. v. a. To purge by the salival glands.

SALIVATION, sāl-lē-vā'shŭn. s. A method of cure much practised in venereal cases.

SALIVOUS, sā-lī'vŭs, or sāl'ē-vŭs. a. Consisting of spittle, having the nature of spittle.—See Principles, No. 103, *p*.

☞ As this word has somewhat more of a Latin aspect than *salival*, and is probably derived from *salivosus*, the learnedly polite, or the politely learned, snatch at the shadow of Latin quantity to distinguish themselves from mere English speakers. Hence in all the words of this termination they perserve the penultimate *i* long, and place the accent on it; and thus we are obliged to do the same in this word under pain of appearing illiterate. This penalty, however, Dr. Ash and Mr. Perry have incurred, by placing the accent on the first syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Barclay, Fenning, and Entick, follow the learned majority, though evidently wrong.

SALLET, sāl'lĭt. (99). } s. Corrupted from salad.
SALLETING, sāl'lĭt-ĭng. }

SALLIANCE, sāl'lē-ănse. s. (113). The act of issuing forth, sally.

SALLOW, sāl'lō. s. (327). A tree of the genus of willow.

SALLOW, sāl'lō. a. Sickly, yellow.

SALLOWNESS, sāl'lō-nĕs. s. Yellowness, sickness, paleness.

SALLY, sāl'lē. s. Eruption; issue from a place besieged, quick egress; range, excursion; slight, volatile or sprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolick.

SALLYPORT, sāl'lē-pōrt. s. Gate at which sallies are made.

SALMAGUNDI, sāl-mā-gŭn'dē. s. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, sām'mŭn. s. (401). The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish.

SALMONTROUT, sām-mŭn-trōut'. s. A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon, a samlet.

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

SALSOACID, sâl-sŏ-ăs'sĭd. a. (84). Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

SALSUGINOUS, sâl-sŭ'jĕ-nŭs. a. Saltish, somewhat salt.

SALT, sâlt. s. (84). Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor; taste; smack; wit, merriment.

SALT, sâlt. a. Having the taste of salt, as salt fish; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; lecherous, salacious.

To SALT, sâlt. To season with salt.

SALT-PAN, sâlt'păn. } s. Pit where
SALT-PIT, sâlt'pĭt. } salt is got.

SALTATION, sâl-tā'shŭn. s. (84). The act of dancing or jumping; beat, palpitation.

☞ As this word comes immediately from the Latin, and the *t* is carried off to commence the second syllable, the *a* has not the broad sound as in *salt*, but goes into the general sound of that letter; in the same manner as the *u* in *fulminate*, is not pronounced like the peculiar sound of that letter in *full*, but like the *u* in dull (177).

SALTCAT, sâlt'kăt. s. A lump of salt.

SALTCELLAR, sâlt'sĕl-lŭr. s. (88). Vessel of salt set on the table.

SALTER, sâlt'ŭr. s. (98). One who salts; one who sells salt.

SALTERN, sâlt'ĕrn. s. A salt-work.

SALTISH, sâlt'ĭsh. a. Somewhat salt.

SALTLESS, sâlt'lĕs. a. Insipid, not tasting of salt.

SALTLY, sâlt'lĕ. ad. With taste of salt, in a salt manner.

SALTNESS, sâlt'nĕs. s. Taste of salt.

SALTPETRE, sâlt-pēē'tŭr. s. (416). Nitre.

SALVABILITY, sâl-vă-bĭl'ĕ-tĕ. s. Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

SALVABLE, sâl'vă-bl. a. (405). Possible to be saved.

SALVAGE, sâl'vĭdje. s. (90). A recompense allowed to those who have assisted in saving goods or merchandize from a wreck.

SALVATION, sâl-vā'shŭn. s. Preservation from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.

SALVATORY, sâl'vă-tŭr-ĕ. s. (512). A place where any thing is preserved.

SALUBRIOUS, să-lū'brĕ-ŭs. a. Wholesome, healthful, promoting health.

SALUBRITY, să-lū'brĕ-tĕ. s. Wholesomeness, healthfulness.

SALVE, sâlv. s. (78). A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaster; help, remedy.

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is originally and properly *salf*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular, in time, was borrowed from it: *sealf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthöepists about the *l* in this word and its verb. Mr Sheridan marks it to be pronounced; Mr. Smith, W. Johnston, and Barclay, make it mute; Mr. Scott and Perry give it both ways; and Mr. Nares says it is mute in the noun, but sounded in the verb. The mute *l* is certainly countenanced in this word by *calve* and *halve*; but as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the *l* is silent in this situation, for *valve*, *delve*, *solve*, &c. have the *l* pronounced; and as this word is of Latin original, the *l* ought certainly to be preserved in both words: for to have the same word sounded differently, to signify different things, is a defect in language that ought as much as possible to be avoided.—See BOWL and FAULT.

To SALVE, sâlv. v. a. To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or save by a salvo, an excuse, or reservation.

SALVER, sâl'vŭr. s. (98). A plate on which any thing is presented.

SALVO, sâl'vō. s. An exception, a reservation, an excuse. See SALIATION.

SALUTARINESS, sâl'lū-tă-rĕ-nĕs. s. Wholesomeness, quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY, sâl'lū-tă-rĕ. a. Wholesome, healthful, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.

SALUTATION, sâl-lū-tā'shŭn. s. The act or style of saluting, greeting.

To SALUTE, să-lūte'. v. a. To greet, to hail; to kiss.

SALUTE, să-lūte'. s. Salutation, greeting; a kiss.

SALUTER, să-lū'tŭr. s. (98). He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, sâl-lū-tĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Healthy, bringing health.

SAME, sāme. a. Identical, being of the like kind, sort, or degree; mentioned before.

SAMENESS, sāme'nĕs. s. Identity.

SAMLET, sām'lĕt. s. A little salmon.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SAMPHIRE, sām'fĭr. s. (140). A plant preserved in pickle.

SAMPLE, sām'pl. s. (405). A specimen, a part of the whole shown that judgement may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, sām'pl-ŭr. s. (98). A pattern of work, a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE, sān'nā-bl. a. (535). Curable, susceptive of remedy, remediable.

☞ Mr. Nares, Buchanan, and W. Johnston, pronounce the *a* in the first syllable of this word long; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Entick, more properly, short. Buchanan only makes the same *a* in *sanative* long; but Mr. Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, short. Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan are the only orthoepists from whom we can gather the sound of this vowel in *insanable*, which the latter marks long, and the former short as it ought to be, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent.—See GRANARY.

SANATION, sā-nā'shŭn. s. The act of curing.

SANATIVE, sān'nā-tĭv. a. (158). Powerful to cure, healing.—See DONATIVE.

SANATIVENESS, sān-nā-tĭv-nĕs. s. Power to cure.

SANCTIFICATION, sāngk-tē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. (408). The state of being freed, or act of freedom from the dominion of sin for the time to come; the act of making holy, consecration.

SANCTIFIER, sāngk'tē-fī-ŭr. s. He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To SANCTIFY, sāngk'tē-fī. v. a. To free from the power of sin for the time to come; to make holy, to make a means of holiness; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.

SANCTIMONIOUS, sāngk-tē-mō'nē-ŭs. a. Saintly, having the appearance of sanctity.

SANCTIMONY, sāngk'tē-mō-nē. s. Holiness, scrupulous austerity, appearance of holiness.

SANCTION, sāngk'shŭn. s. (408). The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.

SANCTITUDE, sāngk'tē-tūde. s. Holiness, goodness, saintliness.

SANCTITY, sāngk'tē-tē. s. Holiness, goodness, godliness; saint, holy being.

To SANCTUARISE, sāngk'tshū-ā-rīze. v. n. To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

SANCTUARY, sāngk'tshū-ā-rē. s. (463). A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a sacred asylum; shelter, protection.

SAND, sānd. s. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder; barren country covered with sands.

SANDAL, sān'dāl. s. (88). A loose shoe.

SANDBLIND, sānd'blīnd. a. Having a defect of the eyes, by which small particles appear before them.

SANDBOX, sānd'bŏks. s. A plant.

SANDED, sān'dĕd. a. Covered with sand, barren; marked with small spots, variegated with dusky specks.

SANDISH, sānd'ĭsh. a. Approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not close, not compact.

SANDSTONE, sānd'stōne. s. Stone of a loose and friable kind.

SANDY, sānd'ē. a. Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, unsolid.

SANE, sāne. a. Sound, healthy.

SANG, sāng. The pret. of Sing.

SANGUIFEROUS, sāng-gwĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Conveying blood.

SANGUIFICATION, sāng-gwē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The production of blood. The conversion of the chyle into blood.

SANGUIFIER, sāng'gwē-fī-ŭr. s. Producer of blood.

To SANGUIFY, sāng'gwē-fī. v. n. (340). To produce blood.

SANGUINARY, sāng'gwē-nā-rē. a. Cruel, bloody, murderous.

SANGUINE, sāng'gwĭn. a. (340). Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

SANGUINENESS, sāng'gwĭn-nĕs. } s.
SANGUINITY, sāng-gwĭn'ē-tē. }
Ardour, heat of expectation, confidence

SANGUINEOUS, sāng-gwĭn'ē-ŭs. a. Constituting blood; abounding with blood.

SANHEDRIM, sān'hē-drĭm. s. The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high-priest presided.

SANICLE, sān'ē-kl. s. (405). A plant.

SANIES, sā'nē-ēz. s. Thin matter, serous excretion.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

SANIOUS, sā'nē-ŭs. a. (314). Running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus.

SANITY, sān'ē-tē. s. Soundness of mind.

SANK, sāngk. The pret. of Sink.

SANS, sānz. prep. Without. Obsol.

SAP, sāp. s. The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To SAP, sāp. v. a. To undermine, to subvert by digging, to mine.

To SAP, sāp. v. n. To proceed by mine, to proceed invisibly.

SAPID, sāp'ĭd. a. (544). Tasteful, palatable, making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

SAPIDITY, sā-pĭd'ē-tē. } s. Tastefulness, power of stimulating the palate.
SAPIDNESS, sāp'ĭd-nĕs. }

SAPIENCE, sā'pē-ĕnse. s. Wisdom, sageness, knowledge.

SAPIENT, sā'pē-ĕnt. a. Wise, sage.

SAPLESS, sāp'lĕs. a. Wanting sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, husky.

SAPLING, sāp'lĭng. s. A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, sāp-ō-nā'shŭs. } a. (357).
SAPONARY, sāp'pō-nā-rē. }
Soap, resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.

SAPOR, sā'pŏr. s. (166). Taste, power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, sāp-ō-rĭf'fĭk. a. (530). Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPPHIRE, sāf'fīr. s. (140) (415). A precious stone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIRINE, sāf'fīr-īne. a. (140). Made of sapphire, resembling sapphire.

SAPPINESS, sāp'pē-nĕs. s. The state or the quality of abounding in sap, succulence, juiciness.

SAPPY, sāp'pē. a. Abounding in sap, juicy, succulent; young, weak.

SARABAND, sār'rā-bānd. s. (524). A Spanish dance.

SARCASM, sār'kăzm. s. A keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASTICALLY, sār-kās'tē-kāl-ē. ad. Tauntingly, severely.

SARCASTICAL, sār-kās'tē-kāl. } a.
SARCASTICK, sār-kās'tĭk. (509). }
Keen, taunting, severe.

SARCENET, sārse'nĕt. s. Fine thin woven silk.

SARCOMA, sār-kō'mā. s. (92). A fleshy excrescense, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGUS, sār-kŏf'fā-gŭs. (518). a. Flesh eating, feeding on flesh. Hence a tomb, where the human flesh is consumed and eaten away by time, is called a *Sarcophagus*.

SARCOPHAGY, sār-kŏf'fā-jē. s. (518). The practice of eating flesh.

SARCOTICK, sār-kŏt'tĭk. s. (509). Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh, the same as incarnatives.

SARDEL, sār'dĕl. }
SARDINE, sār'dĭne. (140). } s.
SARDIUS, sār'dē-ŭs, or sā'jē-ŭs. }
(293) (294). A sort of precious stone.

SARDONYX, sār'dō-nĭks. s. A precious stone.

SARSA, sār'sā. } s.
SARSAPARILLA, sār-sā-pā-rĭl'lā. }
Both a tree and a plant.

SASH, sāsh. s. A belt worn by way of distinction, a silken band worn by officers in the army; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

SASSAFRAS, sās'sā-frās. s. A tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, sāt. The pret. of Sit.

SATAN, sā'tān, or sāt'tān. s. The prince of hell, any wicked spirit.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced as if written *Sattan*; but making the first syllable long is so agreeable to analogy that it ought to be indulged wherever custom will permit, and particularly in proper names. *Cato*, *Plato*, &c. have now universally the penultimate *a* long and slender; and no good reason can be given why the word in question should not join this class: if the short quantity of the *a* in the original be alledged, for an answer to this see Principles, No. 544, and the word SATIRE. Mr. Nares and Buchanan only adopt the second sound; and Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Bailey, the first.—See *The Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, under the word.

SATANICAL, sā-tān'ē-kāl. } a. Devilish, infernal.
SATANICK, sā-tān'nĭk. (509) }

SATCHEL, sātsh'ĭl. s. (99). A little bag used by schoolboys.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To SATE, sāte. v. a. To satiate, to glut, to pall, to feed beyond natural desires.

SATELLITE, săt'tĕl-līte. s. (155). A small planet revolving round a larger.

☞ Pope has, by the license of his art, accented the plural of this word upon the second syllable, and like the Latin plural, has given it four syllables:

"Or ask of yonder argent fields above,
"Why Jove's *Satellites* are less than Jove."
Essay on Man.

This, however, is only pardonable in poetry, and, it may be added, in good poetry.

—See ANTIPODES and MILLIPEDES.

SATELLITIOUS, săt-tĕl-lĭsh'ŭs. a. Consisting of satellites.

To SATIATE, să'shē-āte. v. a. To satisfy, to fill; to glut, to pall; to gratify desire; to saturate, to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

SATIATE, să'shē-āte. a. (91). Glutted, full to satiety.

SATIETY, să-tī'ĕ-tē. s. (460). Fulness beyond desire or pleasure, more than enough, state of being palled.

☞ The sound of the second syllable of this word has been grossly mistaken by the generality of speakers; nor is it much to be wondered at. *Ti*, with the accent on it, succeeded by a vowel, is a very uncommon predicament for an English syllable to be under; and therefore it is not surprising that it has been almost universally confounded with an apparently similar, but really different, assemblage of accent, vowels and consonants. So accustomed is the ear to the aspirated sound of *t*, when followed by two vowels, that whenever these appear we are apt to annex the very same sound to that letter, without attending to an essential circumstance in this word, which distinguishes it from every other in the language. There is no English word of exactly the same form with *satiety*, and therefore it cannot, like most other words, be tried by its peers; but analogy, that grand resource of reason, will as clearly determine, in this case, as if the most positive evidence were produced.

In the first place, then, the sound commonly given to the second syllable of this word, which is that of the first of *si-lence*, as if written *sa-si-e-ty*, is never found annexed to the same letters throughout the whole language. *Ti*, when succeeded by two vowels, in every instance but the word in question, sounds exactly like *sh*; thus *satiate*, *expatiate*, &c. are pronounced as if written *sa-she-ate*, *ex-pa-she-ate*, &c. and not *sa-se-ate*, *ex-pa-se-ate*, &c. and therefore if the *t* must be aspirated in this word, it ought at least to assume that aspiration which is found among similar assemblages of letters, and instead of *sa-si-e-ty*, it ought to be sounded *sa-shi-e-ty*: in this mode of pronunciation a greater parity might be pleaded; nor should we introduce a new aspiration to reproach our language with needless irregularity. But if we once cast an eye on those conditions, on which we give an aspirated sound to the dentals (26), we shall find both these methods of pronouncing this word equally remote from analogy. In almost every termination where the consonants, *t*, *d*, *c*, and *s*, precede the vowels *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, &c. as in *martial*, *soldier*, *suspicion*, *confusion*, *anxious*, *prescience*, &c. the accent is on the syllable immediately before these consonants, and they all assume the aspiration; but in *Ægyptiacum*, *elephantiasis*, *hendiadis*, *society*, *anxiety*, *science*, &c. the accent is immediately after these consonants, and *t*, *d*, *c*, and *x*, are pronounced as free from aspiration as the same letters in *tiar*, *diet*, *cion*, *Ixion*, &c. the position of the accent makes the whole difference. But if analogy in our own language were silent, the uniform pronunciation of words from the learned languages, where these letters occur, would be sufficient to decide the dispute. Thus in *elephantiasis*, *Miltiades*, *satietas*, &c. the antepenultimate syllable *ti* is always pronounced like the English noun *tie*; nor should we dream of giving *ti* the aspirated sound in these words, though there would be exactly the same reason for it as in *satiety*: for, except in very few instances, as we pronounce Latin in the analogy of our own language, no reason can be given why we should pronounce the antepenultimate syllable in *satietas* one way, and that in *satiety* another.

I should have thought my time thrown away in so minute an investigation of the pronunciation of this word, if I had not found the best judges disagree about it. That Mr. Sheridan supposed it ought to be pronounced *sa-si-e-ty*, is evident from his giving this word as an instance of the various sounds of *t*, and telling us that here it sounds *s*. Mr. Garrick, whom I consulted on this word, told me, if there were any rules for pronunciation, I was certainly right in mine; but that he and his literary acquaintance pronounced in the other manner. Dr. Johnson likewise thought I was right, but that the greater number of speakers were against me; and Dr. Lowth told me, he was clearly of my opinion, but that he could get nobody to follow him. I was

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much flattered to find my sentiments confirmed by so great a judge, and much more flattered when I found my reasons were entirely new to him.

But, notwithstanding the tide of opinion was some years ago so much against me, I have since had the pleasure of finding some of the most judicious philologists on my side. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, mark the word as I have done; and Mr. Nares is of opinion it ought to be so pronounced, though for a reason very different from those I have produced, namely, in order to keep it as distinct as may be from the word *society*. While Mr. Fry frankly owns, it is very difficult to determine the proper pronunciation of this word.

Thus I have ventured to decide where "Doctors disagree," and have been induced to spend so much time on the correction of this word, as the improper pronunciation of it does not, as in most other cases, proceed from an evident caprice of custom, as in *busy* and *bury*, or from a desire of drawing nearer to the original language, but from an absolute mistake of the principles on which we pronounce our own.

SATIN, săt'ĭn. s. A soft, close, and shining silk.

SATIRE, să'tŭr, săt'ŭr, să'tīre, or săt'īre. s. A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured.

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Smith. The short quantity of the first vowel is adopted by Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Buchanan, and Entick; but the quantity of the second syllable they have not marked. —The third is adopted by Mr. Perry and Dr. Kenrick; and for the fourth we have no authorities.

But though the first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general, and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second seems to be that which is most favoured by the learned, because, say they, the first syllable in the Latin *Satyra* is short. But if this reasoning were to hold good, we ought to pronounce the first syllable of *silence, local, label, libel, locust, paper*, and many others short, because *silentium, localis, labellum, libellus, locusta, papyrus*, &c. have all the first syllable short in Latin. But to furnish the learned with an argument which perhaps may not immediately occur to them, it may be said, that in the instances I have adduced none of the Latin words have the initial syllable *accented* as well as short, which is the case with the word *satyra*: but it may be answered, if we were to follow the quantity of the Latin accented vowel, we must pronounce *foeted, mimic, frigid, squalid, comic, resin, credit, spirit*, and *lily*, with the first vowel long, because it is the case in the Latin words *foetidus, mimicus, frigidus, squalidus, comicus, resina, creditus, spiritus*, and *lilium*.

The only shadow of an argument therefore that remains is, that though we do not adopt the Latin quantity of the accented antepenultimate vowel when it is long, we do when it is short. For though we have many instances where an English word of two syllables has the first short, though derived from a Latin word where the two first syllables are long; as *civil, legate, solemn*, &c. from *civilis, legatus, solemnis*, &c. yet we have no instance in the language where a word of three syllables in Latin with the two first vowels short, becomes an English dissyllable with the first syllable long. Hence the shortness of the first syllables of *platane, zephyr, atom*, &c. from *platanus, zephyrus, atomus*, &c. which are short, not only from the custom of carrying the short sound we give to the Latin antepenultimate vowel into the penultimate of the English word derived from it, but from the affectation of shortening the initial vowel, which this custom has introduced, in order to give our pronunciation a Latin air, and furnish us with an opportunity of showing our learning by appealing to Latin quantity; which, when applied to English, is so vague and uncertain, as to put us out of all fear of detection if we happen to be wrong. The absurd custom, therefore, of shortening our vowels, ought to be discountenanced as much as possible, since it is supported by such weak and desultory arguments; and our own analogy in this as well as in similar words, ought to be preferred to such a shadow of analogy to the quantity of the Latin language, as I have charitably afforded to those who are ignorant of it.—See Principles, No. 544.

With respect to the quantity of the last syllable, though custom seems to have decided it in this word, it is not so certain in other words of a similar form. These we purpose to consider under the word UMPIRE, which see.

SATIRICAL, să-tĭr'ĕ-kăl. } a. Belonging to satire, employed in writing of invective; censorious, severe in language.
SATIRICK, să-tĭr'ĭk. }

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SATIRICALLY, să-tĭr'rĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. With invective, with intention to censure or vilify.

SATIRIST, săt'tŭr-ĭst. s. One who writes satires.—See PATRONESS.

To SATIRISE, săt'tŭr-īze. v. a. To censure as in a satire.

SATISFACTION, săt-tĭs-făk'shŭn. s. The act of pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased; release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; gratification, that which pleases; amends, atonement for a crime, recompense for an injury.

SATISFACTIVE, să-tĭs-făk'tĭv. a. Giving satisfaction.

SATISFACTORILY, săt-tĭs-făk'tŭr-ĕ-lĕ. ad. In a satisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, săt-tĭs-făk'tŭr-rĕ-nĕs. s. Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, săt-tĭs-făk'tŭr-ĕ. a. Giving satisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends.

☞ For the *o*, see DOMESTICK.

To SATISFY, săt'tĭs-fī. v. a. To content, to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the fill; to recompense, to pay, to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, suspense; to convince.

To SATISFY, săt'tĭs-fī. v. n. To make payment.

SATRAP, sā'trăp. s. A nobleman in ancient Persia who governed a province.

SATURABLE, săt'tshŭ-rā-bl. a. Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SATURANT, săt'tshŭ-rānt. a. Impregnating to the fill.

To SATURATE, săt'tshŭ-rāte. v. a. To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURDAY, săt-tŭr-dē. s. (223). The last day of the week.

SATURITY, să-tū'rĕ-tē. s. Fulness, the state of being saturated, repletion.

SATURN, sā'tŭrn, or săt'tŭrn. s. The remotest planet of the solar system; in chymistry, lead.

☞ This was supposed to be the remotest planet when Dr. Johnson wrote his Dictionary; but Mr. Herschel has since discovered a planet still more remote, which will undoubtedly be called hereafter by his own name. The first pronunciation of this word is not the most general, but by far the most analogical; and for the same reason as in *Satan:* but there is an additional reason in this word, which will weigh greatly with the learned, and that is, the *a* is long in the original. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, and Entick, adopt the second pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may guess by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Bailey, the first.

SATURNINE, săt'tŭr-nīne. a. (148). Gloomy, melancholy, severe of temper.

SATURNIAN, să-tū'rnē-ăn. a. Happy, golden.

SATYR, sā'tŭr, or săt'ŭr. s. A sylvan god.

☞ This word, and *Satire* a poem, are pronounced exactly alike, and for similar reasons.

SAVAGE, săv'vĭdje. a. (90). Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

SAVAGE, săv'vĭdje. s. A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, săv'vĭdje-lĕ. ad. Barbarously, cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, săv'vĭdje-nĕs. s. Barbarousness, cruelty, wildness.

SAVAGERY, săv'vĭdje-rĕ. s. Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.

SAVANNA, să-văn'nă. s. (92). An open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, sâwse. s. (218). Something eaten with food to improve its taste; To serve one the same sauce, a vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE, sâwse. v. a. To accompany meat with something of higher relish; to gratify with rich tastes; to intermix, or accompany with any thing good, or ironically, with any thing bad.

SAUCEBOX, sâwse'bŏks. s. An impertinent or petulant fellow.

SAUCEPAN, sâwse'păn. s. A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, sâw'sŭr. s. (98) (218). A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table; a piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY, sâw'sĕ-lĕ. ad. Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.

SAUCINESS, sâw'sĕ-nĕs. s. Impudence, petulance, impertinence.

SAUCY, sâw'sĕ. a. (218). Pert, petulant, insolent.

☞ The regular sound of this diphthong must be carefully preserved, as the Italian sound of *a* given to it in this word,

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and in *sauce, saucer, daughter*, &c. is only heard among the vulgar.

To SAVE, sāve. v. a. To preserve from danger or destruction; to preserve finally from eternal death; not to spend, to hinder from being spent; to reserve or lay by; to spare, to excuse; to salve.

To SAVE, sāve. v. n. To be cheap.

SAVE, sāve. ad. Except, not including.

SAVEALL, sāve'ăll. s. (406). A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SAVER, sā'vŭr. s. (98). Preserver, rescuer; one who escapes loss, though without gain; one who lays up and grows rich.

SAVIN, sāv'in. s. A plant.

SAVING, sā'vĭng. a (410). Frugal, parsimonious, not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.

SAVING, sā'vĭng. ad. With exception in favour of.

SAVING, sā'vĭng. s. Escape of expense, somewhat preserved from being spent, exception in favour.

SAVINGLY, sā'vĭng-lē. ad. With parsimony.

SAVINGNESS, sā'vĭng-nĕs. s. Parsimony, frugality; tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SAVIOUR, sāve'yŭr. s. (113). Redeemer, he that has saved mankind from eternal death.

To SAUNTER, sân'tŭr, or sawn'tŭr. v. n. To wander about idly, to loiter, to linger.

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most agreeable to analogy, if not in the most general use; but where use has formed so clear a rule as in words of this form, it is wrong not to follow it. See Principles, No. 214.

Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, are for the first pronunciation; and Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston for the last. Mr. Perry gives both; but by placing them as I have done, seems to give the preference to the first.

SAVORY, sā'vŭr-ē. s. A plant.

SAVOUR, sā'vŭr. s. A scent, odour; taste, power of affecting the palate.

To SAVOUR, sā'vŭr. v. n. To have any particular smell or taste; to betoken, to have an appearance or taste of something.

To SAVOUR, sā'vŭr. v. a. To like; to exhibit taste of.

SAVOURILY, sā'vŭr-ē-lē. ad. With gust, with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, sā'vŭr-ē-nĕs. s. Taste pleasing and piquant; pleasing smell.

SAVOURY, sā'vŭr-ē. a. Pleasing to the smell; piquant to the taste.

SAVOY, sā-vŏe'. s. A sort of colewort.

SAUSAGE, sâu'sĭdje, or sâs'sĭdje. s. A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal minced very small, with salt and spice.

☞ This word is pronounced in the first manner by correct, and in the second by vulgar speakers. Among this number, however, I do not reckon Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Scott, who adopt it; but in my opinion, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, who prefer the first, are not only more agreeable to rule, but to the best usage. In this opinion I am confirmed by Mr. Nares, who says it is commonly pronounced in the second manner. See Principles, No. 218.

SAW, sâw. (219). The pret. of See.

SAW, sâw. s. A dentated instrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a saying, a sentence, a proverb.

To SAW, sâw. v. a. Part. Sawed and Sawn. To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

SAWDUST, sâw'dŭst. s. Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

SAWFISH, sâw'fĭsh. s. A sort of fish.

SAWPIT, sâw'pĭt. s. Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

SAW-WORT, sâw'wŭrt. s. A plant.

SAW-WREST, sâw'rĕst. s. A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set teeth of the saw.

SAWER, sâw'ŭr. } s. One
SAWYER, sâw'yŭr. (113). } whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, sâk'sē-frādje. s. A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, sâk-sĭf'rā-gŭs. a. Dissolvent of the stone.

To SAY, sā. v. a. (220). Pret. Said. To speak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

SAYING, sā'ĭng. s. (410). Expression, words, opinion sententiously delivered.

SAYS, sĕz. Third person of To say.

☞ This seems to be an incorrigible deviation. (90).

SCAB, skăb. s. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

or mange of horses; a paltry fellow, so named from the itch.

SCABBARD, skăb'bŭrd. s. (418). The sheath of a sword.

SCABBED, skăb'bĕd, or skăb'd. a. (366). Covered or diseased with scabs; paltry, sorry.

☞ This word, like *learned, blessed,* and some others, when used as an adjective, is always pronounced in two syllables; and when a participle, in one. See Principles, No. 362.

SCABBEDNESS, skăb'bĕd-nĕs. s. The state of being scabbed.

SCABBINESS, skăb'bè-nĕs. s. The quality of being scabby.

SCABBY, skăb'bē. a. Diseased with scabs.

SCABIOUS, skā'bē-ŭs. a. Itchy, leprous.

SCABROUS, skā'brŭs. a. (314). Rough, rugged, pointed on the surface; harsh, unmusical.

SCABWORT, skăb'wŭrt. s. A plant.

SCAD, skăd. s. A kind of fish; probably the same as *Shad.*

SCAFFOLD, skăf'fŭld. s. (166). A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

SCAFFOLDAGE, skăl'fŭl-dĭdje. (90). Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, skăf'fŭl-dĭng. s. (410). Building slightly erected.

SCALADE, skā-lāde'. } s. A storm
SCALADO, skā-lā'dō. } given to a place by raising ladders against the walls—See LUMBAGO.

SCALARY, skăl'ā-rē. a. Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

To SCALD, skăld. v. a. (84). To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, skăld. s. Scurf on the head.

SCALD, skăld. a. Paltry, sorry.

SCALDHEAD, skăld-hĕd'. s. A lothsome disease, a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a scab.

SCALE, skāle. s. A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another; the sign Libra in the Zodiack; the small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes; any thing exfoliated, a thin lamina; ladder, means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; regular gradation, a regular series rising like a ladder; a figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented; the series of harmonick or musical proportions; any thing marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, skāle. v. a. To climb as by ladders; to measure or compare, to weigh; to take off a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.

To SCALE, skāle. v. n. To peel off in thin particles.

SCALED, skāl'd. a. (359). Squamous, having scales like fishes.

SCALENE, skā-lēne'. s. In Geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, skā'lē-nĕs. s. The state of being scaly.

SCALL, skāwl. s. (84). Leprosy, morbid baldness.

SCALLION, skăl'yŭn. s. (113). A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, skŏl'lŭp. s. (166). A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

☞ This word is irregular, for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow;* but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it, and Mr. Perry only as in *tallow.*

To SCALLOP, skŏl'lŭp. v. a. To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, skălp. s. The scull, the cranium, the bone that incloses the brain; the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, skălp. v. a. To deprive the scull of its integuments.

SCALPEL, skăl'pĕl. s. An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALY, skā'lē. a. Covered with scales.

To SCAMBLE, skăm'bl. v. n. (405). To be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used.

SCAMMONIATE, skăm-mō'nē-āte. a. (91). Made with scammony.

SCAMMONY, skăm'mō-nē. s. The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant.

To SCAMPER, skăm'pŭr. v. n. (98). To fly with speed and trepidation.

To SCAN, skăn. v. a. To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.

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—nò, mòve, nŏr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pòund;—*th*in, THIS.

SCANDAL, skân'dâl. s. (88). Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aspersion, opprobrious censure, infamy.

To SCANDAL, skân'dâl. v. a. To treat opprobriously, to charge falsely with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, skân'dâ-lize. v. a. To offend by some action supposed criminal; to reproach, to disgrace, to defame.

SCANDALOUS, skân'dâ-lûs. a. (314). Giving publick offence; opprobrious, disgraceful; shameful, openly vile.

SCANDALOUSLY, skân'dâ-lûs-lé. ad. Censoriously, opprobriously; shamefully, ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

SCANDALOUSNESS, skân'dâ-lûs-nés. s. The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, skân'dâ-lûm mâg-nâ'tûm. s. An offence given to a person of dignity by opprobrious speech or writing; a writ to recover damages in such cases.—*Ash.*

SCANSION, skân'shûn. s. The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, skânt. v. a. To limit, to straiten.

SCANT, skânt. a. Parsimonious; less than what is proper or competent.

SCANTILY, skânt'té-lé. ad. Sparingly, niggardly; narrowly.

SCANTINESS, skân'té-nés. s. Narrowness, want of space; want of amplitude or greatness.

SCANTLET, skânt'lét. s. A small pattern, a small quantity, a little piece.

SCANTLING, skânt'ling. s. (410). A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a certain proportion; a small quantity.

SCANTLY, skânt'lé. ad. Scarcely; narrowly, penuriously.

SCANTNESS, skânt'nés. s. Narrowness, meanness, smallness.

SCANTY, skân'té. a. Narrow, small, short of quantity sufficient; sparing, niggardly.

To SCAPE, skâpe. v. a. To escape, to shun, to fly.

To SCAPE, skâpe. v. n. To get away from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, skâpe. s. Escape, flight from hurt or danger; negligent freak; loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPULA, skâp'û-lâ. s. The shoulder-blade.

SCAPULARY, skâp'û-lâ-ré. a. Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, skâr. s. (78). A mark made by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

To SCAR, skâr. v. a. To mark as with a sore or wound.

SCARAB, skâr'âb. s. A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.

SCARAMOUCH, skâr'â-môûtsh. s. A buffoon in motley dress.

SCARCE, skârse. a. Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCE, skârse. } ad. Hardly,
SCARCELY, skârse'lé. } scantly; with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, skârse'nés. }
SCARCITY, skâr'sé-té. (511). } s. Smallness of quantity, not plenty, penury; rareness, unfrequency, not commonness.

To SCARE, skâre. v. a. To frighten, to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, skâre'krô. s. An image or clapper set up to fright birds.

SCARF, skârf. s. Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

To SCARF, skârf. v. a. To throw loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture.

SCARFSKIN, skârf'skin. s. The cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, skâr-é-fé-ká'shûn. s. Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument.

SCARIFICATOR, skâr-é-fé-ká'tûr. s. One who sacrifies.

SCARIFIER, skâr'ré-fî-ûr. s. (98). He who sacrifies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, skâr'ré-fî. v. a. (183). To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

SCARLET, skâr'lét. s. (99). A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

SCARLET, skâr'lét. a. Of the colour of scarlet.

SCARLETOAK, skâr-lét-ôke'. s. The ilex; a species of oak.

SCARP, skârp. s. The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, skâte. s. A kind of wooden shoe on which people slide.

To SCATE, skâte. v. n. To slide on scates.

SCATE, skâte. s. A fish of the species of thornbacks.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SCATEBROUS, skât'tē-brûs. a. Abounding with springs.

To SCATH, skâth. v. a. To waste, to damage, to destroy.

SCATH, skâth. s. Waste, damage, mischief.

SCATHFUL, skâth'fûl. a. Mischievous, destructive.

To SCATTER, skât'tûr. v. a. (98). To throw loosely about, to sprinkle; to dissipate, to disperse.

To SCATTER, skât'tûr. v. n. To be dissipated, to be dispersed.

SCATTERINGLY, skât'tûr-ĭng-lē. ad. Loosely, dispersedly.

SCAVENGER, skăv'ĭn-jûr. s. (98). A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENERY, sēēn-ĕr-ē. s. The appearances of place or things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

SCENE, sēēn. s. The stage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole contexture of objects, a display, a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENICK, sĕn'nĭk. a. Dramatick, theatrical.

☞ From the general tendency of the antepenultimate accent to shorten the vowel, and the particular propensity to contract every vowel but *i* before the termination *in ical*, we find those in *ic*, which may be looked upon as abbreviations of the other, preserve the same shortening power with respect to the vowels which precede: and though the word in question might plead the long sound of the *e* in the Latin *senicus*, yet, if this plea were admitted, we ought for the same reasons to alter the sound of *e* in *comic*; nor should we know where to stop. As a plain analogy, therefore, is formed by *epic, topic, tropic, tonic*, &c. it would be absurd to break in upon it, under pretence of conforming to Latin quantity; as this would disturb our most settled usages, and quite unhinge the language. —See Principles, No. 544.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, sĕn-ō-grăf'fē-kăl. a. Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, sĕn-ō-grăf'fē-kăl-ē. ad. In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, sē-nŏg'grā-fē. s. (518). The art of perspective.

SCENT, sĕnt. s. The power of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, odour good or bad; chace followed by the smell.

To SCENT, sĕnt. v. a. To smell, to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, sĕnt'lĕs. a. Having no smell.

SCEPTRE, sĕp'tûr. s. (416). The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

SCEPTRED, sĕp'tûr'd. a. (359). Bearing a sceptre.

SCEPTICK, sĕp'tĭk. s. See SKEPTICK.

SCHEDIASM, skē'dē-ăzm. s. From the Greek σχεδιασμος, cursory writing on a loose sheet.

☞ This word is not in Johnson, but, from its utility, is certainly worthy of a niche in all our other Dictionaries as well as Ash's, where it is to be found. The Latins have their *Schediasma*, the French have their *Feuille volante*, and why should not the English have their *Schediasm* to express what is written in an extemporary way on a loose sheet of paper without the formality of composition?

SCHEDULE, sĕd'jûle, or skĕd'jûle. s. A small scroll; a little inventory.

☞ In the pronunciation of this word we seem to depart both from the Latin *schedula* and the French *schedule*. If we follow the first, we ought to pronounce the word *skedule* (353); if the last, *shedule*; but entirely sinking the *ch* in *sedule* seems to be the prevailing mode, and too firmly fixed by custom to be altered in favour of either of its original words. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce it *skedule*; but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Barclay, Fenning, and Shaw, *sedule*: though if we may believe Dr. Jones, it was pronounced *skedule* in Queen Anne's time.

SCHEME, skēme. s. (353). A plan, a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a project, a contrivance, a design; a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies, any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHEMER, skē'mûr. s. (98). A projector, a contriver.

SCHESIS, skē'sĭs. s. A habitude, the relative state of a thing, with respect to other things. A rhetorical figure in which a supposed affection or inclination of the

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adversary is introduced in order to be exposed.

SCHISM, sĭzm. s. A separation or division in the church.

☞ The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. *Ch* in English words, coming from Greek words with χ, ought always to be pronounced like *k*; and I believe the word in question is almost the only exception throughout the language. However strange, therefore, *skizm* may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *scheme, seme*, as *schism, sizm*, there being exactly the same reason for both.—But when once a false pronunciation is fixed as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation: but when once begun, as it has, what seldom happens, truth, novelty, and the appearance of Greek erudition on its side, there is no doubt of its success. Whatever, therefore, may be the fate of its pronunciation, it ought still to retain its spelling. This must be held sacred, or the whole language will be metamorphosed: for the very same reason that induced Dr. Johnson to spell *Sceptick, Skeptick*, ought to have made him spell *schism, sizm*, and *schedule, sedule*. All our orthoepists pronounce the word as I have marked it.

SCHISMATICAL, sĭz-măt'ė-kăl. a. Implying schism, practising schism.

SCHISMATICALLY, sĭz-măt'tė-kăl-ė. ad. In a schismatical manner.

SCHISMATICK, sĭz'mă-tĭk. s. One who separates from the true church.

SCHOLAR, skŏl'lŭr. s. (88) (353). One who learns of a master, a disciple; a man of letters; a pedant, a man of books; one who has a lettered education.

SCHOLARSHIP, skŏl'lŭr-shĭp. s. Learning, literature, knowledge; literary exhibition; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

SCHOLASTICAL, skŏ-lăs'tė-kăl. a. Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLASTICALLY, skŏ-lăs'tė-kăl-ė. ad. According to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHOLASTICK, skŏ-lăs'tĭk. a. Pertaining to the school, practised in the schools; befitting the school, suitable to the school, pedantick.

SCHOLIAST, skŏ'lė-ăst. s. (353). A writer of explanatory notes.

SCHOLION, skŏ'lė-ŏn. } s. A note,
SCHOLIUM, skŏ'lė-ŭm. } an explanatory observation.

SCHOOL, skŏŏl. s. (353). A house of discipline and instruction; a place of literary education; a state of instruction; system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

To SCHOOL, skŏŏl. v. a. To instruct, to train; to teach with superiority, to tutor.

SCHOOLBOY, skŏŏl'bŏė. s. A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

SCHOOLDAY, skŏŏl'dă. s. Age in which youth is kept at school.

SCHOOLFELLOW, skŏŏl'fĕl-lŏ. s. One bred at the same school.

SCHOOLHOUSE, skŏŏl'hŏŭse. s. House of discipline and instruction.

SCHOOLMAN, skŏŏl'măn. s. (88). One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation; one skilled in the divinity of the school.

SCHOOLMASTER, skŏŏl'măs-tŭr. s. One who presides and teaches in a school.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, skŏŏl'mĭs-trĭs. s. A woman who governs a school.

SCIATICA, sī-ăt'tė-kă. } s. (509).
SCIATICK, sī-ăt'tĭk. } The hip-gout.

SCIATICAL, sī-ăt'tė-kăl. a. Afflicting the hip.

SCIENCE, sī'ĕnse. s. Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge.

SCIENTIAL, sī-ĕn'shăl. a. Producing science.

SCIENTIFICAL, sī-ĕn-tĭf'fė-kăl. } a.
SCIENTIFICK, sī-ĕn-tĭf'fĭk. } Producing demonstrative knowledge, producing certainty.

SCIENTIFICALLY, sī-ĕn-tĭf'fė-kăl-ė. ad. In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

SCIMITAR, sĭm'mė-tŭr. s. (88). A short sword with a convex edge.

To SCINTILLATE, sĭn'tĭl-ăte. v. n. To sparkle, to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION, sĭn-tĭl-lă'shŭn. s. The act of sparkling, sparks emitted.

SCIOLIST, sī'ŏ-lĭst. s. One who knows things superficially.

SCIOLOUS, sī'ŏ-lŭs. a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

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(559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

SCIOMACHY, sī-ŏm'mā-kē. s. Battle with a shadow.—See MONOMACHY.

☞ Mr. Nares questions whether the *c* should not be pronounced hard in this word, (or as it ought rather to be *schiamachy*,) and if so, he says, ought we not to write *skiamachy*, for the same reason as *skeptick*? I answer, exactly.—See SCIRRHUS and SKEPTICK.

SCION, sī'ŭn. s. (166). A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCIRE FACIAS, sī-rē-fā'shās. s. A writ judicial in law.

SCIRRHUS, skĭr'rŭs. s. (109). An indurated gland.

☞ This word is sometimes, but improperly, written *schirrus*, with the *h* in the first syllable instead of the last; and Bailey and Fenning have given us two aspirations, and spelt it *schirrhus*; both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography; for as the word comes from the Greek σκίῤῥος, the latter *r* only can have the aspiration, as the first of these double letters has always the *spiritus lenis*: and the *c* in the first syllable, arising from the Greek κ, and not the χ, no more reason can be given for placing the *h* after it, by spelling it *schirrus*, than there is for spelling *scene* for σκηνη, *schene*; or *sceptre* from σκηπτρον, *schep-tre*. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question *scirrhus*; and, according to the most settled analogy of our own language, and the constant method of pronouncing words from the Greek and Latin, the *c* ought to be soft before the *i* in this word, and the first syllable should be pronounced like the first of *syr-inge*, *Sir-ius*, &c.

Whatever might have been the occasion of the false orthography of this word, its false pronunciation seems fixed beyond recovery: and Dr. Johnson tells us it ought to be written *skirrhus*, not merely because it comes from σκιῤῥος, but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*. Dr. Johnson is the last man that I should have suspected of giving this advice. What! because a false orthography has obtained, and a false pronunciation in consequence of it, must both these errours be confirmed by a still grosser departure from analogy? A little reflection on the consequences of so pernicious a practice would, I doubt not, have made Dr. Johnson retract his advice. While a true orthography remains, there is some hope that a false pronunciation may be reclaimed; but when once the orthography is altered pronunciation is incorrigible; and we must bow to the tyrant, however false may be his title.—See Principles, No. 350, and the word SKEPTICK.

Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word *skirrous*. Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston have omitted it; neither Dr. Kenrick, nor Buchanan, take any notice of the sound of *c*, and, according to them, it might be pronounced *s*; but Barclay writes it to be pronounced *skirrus*.

SCIRRHOUS, skĭr'rŭs. a. (314). Having a gland indurated.

SCIRRHOSITY, skĭr-rŏs'ē-tē. s. An induration of the glands.

SCISSIBLE, sĭs'sē-bl. a. Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSILE, sĭs'sĭl. a. (140). Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

SCISSION, sĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of cutting.—See ABSCISSION.

SCISSORS, sĭz'zŭrz. s. (166). A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

SCISSURE, sĭzh'ŭre. s. A crack, a rent, a fissure.

SCLAVONIA, sklā-vō'nē-ā. s. A province near Turkey in Europe.

SCLAVONIC, sklā-vŏn'ĭk. a. The Sclavonian language.

SCLEROTICK, sklē-rŏt'ĭk. a. Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To SCOAT, skōte. } v. a. To stop
To SCOTCH, skŏtsh. } a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it. N. B. The former of these words is the most in use.

To SCOFF, skŏf. v. n. To treat with insolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

SCOFF, skŏf. s. (170). Contemptuous ridicule, expression of scorn, contumelious language.

SCOFFER, skŏf'fŭr. s. (98). Insolent ridiculer, saucy scorner, contumelious reproacher.

SCOFFINGLY, skŏf'fĭng-lē. ad. In contempt, in ridicule.

To SCOLD, skōld. v. n. See MOULT. To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

SCOLD, skōld. s. A clamorous, rude foul-mouthed woman.

SCOLLOP, skŏl'lŭp. s. (166). A pectinated shell fish.

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SCONCE, skŏnse. s. A fort, a bulwark; the head; a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

To SCONCE, skŏnse. v. a. To mulct, or fine.

SCOOP, skôôp. s. (306). A kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

To SCOOP, skôôp. v. a. To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

SCOOPER, skôôp'ŭr. s. (98). One who scoops.

SCOPE, skôpe. s. Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.

SCORBUTICAL, skôr-bû'tè-kăl. } a.
SCORBUTICK, skôr-bû'tĭk. (509). }
Diseased with the scurvy.

SCORBUTICALLY, skôr-bû'tè-kăl-è. ad. With tendency to the scurvy.

To SCORCH, skôrtsh. v. a. (352). To burn superficially; to burn.

To SCORCH, skôrtsh. v. n. To be burnt superficially, to be dried up.

SCORDIUM, skôr'dè-ŭm, or skôr'jè-ŭm. s. (293) (294) (376). An herb.

SCORE, skôre. s. A notch or long incision; a line drawn; an account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies; account kept of something past; debt imputed; reason, motive; sake, account, reason referred to some one; twenty; A song in score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE, skôre. v. a. To set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

SCORIA, skô'rè-ă. s. (92). Dross, excrement.

SCORIOUS, skô'rè-ŭs. a. (314). Drossy, recrementitious.

To SCORN, skôrn. v. a. To despise, to revile, to vilify.

To SCORN, skôrn. v. n. To scoff.

SCORN, skôrn. s. Contempt, scoff, act of contumely.

SCORNER, skôrn'ŭr. s. (98). Contemner, despiser; scoffer, ridiculer.

SCORNFUL, skôrn'fŭl. a. Contemptuous, insolent; acting in defiance.

SCORNFULLY, skôrn'fŭl-è. ad. Contemptuously, insolently.

SCORPION, skôr'pè-ŭn. s. A reptile much resembling a small lobster with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the Zodiack; a scourge so called from its cruelty; a sea fish.

SCOT, skŏt. s. Shot, payment; Scot and lot, parish payments.

To SCOTCH, skŏtsh. v. a. To cut with shallow incisions.

SCOTCH, skŏtsh. a. Belonging to Scotland.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, skŏtsh
SOTCH'D COLLOPS, skŏtsht } kŏl'ŭps
SCORCH'D COLLOPS, skôrtsht }
s. Veal cut into small pieces and fried.

☞ The inspector may choose which of these he pleases. The first is most in use, and seems nearest the truth.

SCOTCH HOPPERS, skŏtsh'hŏp-pŭrz. s. A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

SCOTOMY, skŏt'tò-mè. s. A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCOUNDREL, skôûn'drĭl. s. (99). A mean rascal, a low petty villain.

To SCOUR, skôûr. v. a. (312). To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.

To SCOUR, skôûr. v. n. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils; to clean; to be purged or lax; to rove, to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.

SCOURER, skôûr'ŭr. s. One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE, skûrje. s. (314). A whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, skûrje. v. a. To lash with a whip, to whip; to punish, to chastise, to chasten; to castigate.

SCOURGER, skûr'jŭr. s. (98). One that scourges, a punisher or chastiser.

SCOUT, skôût. s. (312). One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

To SCOUT, skôût. v. n. To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

To SCOWL, skôûl. v. n. To frown, to pout, to look angry, sour, and sullen.

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☞ (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pîn;—

Scowl, skôûl. s. (322). Look of sullenness or discontent, gloom.

Scowlingly, skôûl'ing-lé. ad. With a frowning and sullen look.

To Scrabble, skrâb'bl. v. n. (405). To paw with the hands.

Scrag, skrâg. s. Any thing thin or lean.

Scragged, skrâg'gêd. a. (366). Rough, uneven, full of protuberances or asperities.

Scraggedness, skrâg'gêd-nês. } s.
Scragginess, skrâg'gé-nês. }
Leanness, unevenness, roughness, ruggedness.

Scraggy, srâg'gé. a. (383). Lean, thin; rough, rugged.

To Scramble, skrâm'bl. v. n. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to catch with haste, preventive of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

Scramble, skrâm'bl. s. (405). Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

Scrambler, skrâm'bl-ûr. s. (98). One that scrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

To Scranch, skrânsh. v. a. To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth.

Scrannel, skrân'nîl. a. (99). Grating by the sound.

Scrap, skrâp. s. A small particle, a little piece, a fragment; crumb, small particles of meat left at the table; a small piece of paper.

To Scrape, skrâpe. v. a. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument; to take away by scraping, to eraze; to act upon any surface with a harsh noise; to gather by great efforts or penurious or trifling diligence: To scrape acquaintance, a low phrase; to curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.

To Scrape, skrâpe. v. n. To make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle.

Scrape, skrâpe. s. Difficulty, perplexity, distress; an awkward bow.

Scraper, skrâ'pûr. s. (98). Instrument with which any thing is scraped; a miser, a man intent on getting money, a scrapepenny; a vile fiddler.

To Scratch, skrâtsh. v. a. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven; to tear with the nails; to wound slightly; to hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen; to rub with the nails; to write or draw awkwardly.

Scratch, skrâtsh. s. An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.

Scratcher, skrâtsh'ûr. s. (98). He that scratches.

Scratches, skrâtsh'îz. s. (99). cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot.

Scratchingly, skrâtsh'ing-lé. ad. With the action of scratching.

Scraw, skrâw. s. (219). Surface or scurf.

To Scrawl, skrâwl. v. a. (219). To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Scrawl, skrâwl. s. Unskilful and inelegant writing.

Scrawler, skrâwl'ûr. s. A clumsy and inelegant writer.

Scray, skrâ. s. (220). A bird called a sea-swallow.

To Screak, skrêke. v. n. (227). To make a shrill or harsh noise.

To Scream, skrême. v. n. (227). To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.

Scream, skrême. s. A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.

To Screech, skrêêtsh. v. n. (246). To cry out as in terror or anguish; to cry as a night owl.

Screechowl, skrêêtsh'ôûl. s. An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, or death.

Screen, skrêên. s. (246). Any thing that affords shelter or concealment; any thing used to exclude cold or light; a riddle to sift sand.

To Screen, skrêên. v. a. To shelter, to conceal, to hide; to sift, to riddle.

Screw, skrôô. s. (265). One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning.

To Screw, skrôô. v. a. To turn by a screw; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions; to force, to bring by violence; to squeeze, to press; to oppress by extortion.

To Scribble, skrîb'bl. v. a. (405). To fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without use or elegance.

To Scribble, skrîb'bl. v. n. To write without care or beauty.

Scribble, skrîb'bl. s. Worthless writing.

Scribbler, skrîb'bl-ûr. s. (98). A petty author, a writer without worth.

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—ôil;—póund;—*th*in, THIS.

SCRIBE, skrîbe. s. A writer; a publick notary.

SCRIMER, skrî'můr. s. (98). A gladiator. Not in use.

SCRIP, skrîp. s. A small bag, a satchel; a schedule, a small writing.

SCRIPPAGE, skrîp'pîdje. s. (90). That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPTORY, skrîp'tůr-ė. a. (512). Written, not orally delivered.—See DOMESTICK.

SCRIPTURAL, skrîp'tshů-rål. a. Contained in the Bible, biblical.

SCRIPTURE, skrîp'tshůre. s. (461). Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.

SCRIVENER, skrîv'nůr. s. One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.

☞ This word is irrecoverably contracted into two syllables.—See CLEF and NOMINATIVE.

SCROFULA, skrôf'ů-lå. s. (92). A deprivation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

SCROFULOUS, skrôf'ů-lůs. a. (314). Diseased with the scrofula.

SCROLL, skrôle. s. (406). A writing rolled up.

SCROYLE, skrôėl. s. A mean fellow, a rascal, a wretch.

To SCRUB, skrůb. v. a. To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

SCRUB, skrůb. s. A mean fellow; any thing mean or despicable.

SCRUBBED, skrůb'bîd. (366). } a.
SCRUBBY, skrůb'bė. }
Mean, vile, worthless, dirty, sorry.

SCRUFF, skrůf. s.

☞ This word, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation, Dr. Johnson supposes to be the same with scurf.

SCRUPLE, skrôô'pl. s. (339) (405). Doubt; perplexity, generally about minute things; twenty grains, the third part of a dram; proverbially any small quantity.

To SCRUPLE, skrôô'pl. v. n. To doubt, to hesitate.

SCRUPLER, skrôôp'pl-ůr. s. (98). A doubter, one who has scruples.

SCRUPULOSITY, skrôô-pů-lôs'ė-tė. s. Doubt, minute and nice doubtfulness; fear of acting in any manner, tenderness of conscience.

SCRUPULOUS, skrôô'pů-lůs. a. (314). Nicely doubtful, hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience; given to objections, captious; cautious.

SCRUPULOUSLY, skrôô'pů-lůs-lė. ad. Carefully, nicely, anxiously.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrôô'pů-lůs-nės. s. The state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTABLE, skrôô'tå-bl. a. (405). Discoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTATION, skrôô-tå'shůn. s. Search, examination, inquiry.

SCRUTATOR, skrôô-tå'tůr. s. (166). Inquirer, searcher, examiner.

SCRUTINOUS, skrôô'tîn-ůs. a. Captious, full of inquiries.

SCRUTINY, skrôô'tė-nė. s. (339). Inquiry, search, examination.

To SCRUTINIZE, skrôô'tîn-îze. v. a. To search, to examine.

SCRUTOIRE, skrôô-tôre'. s. A case of drawers for writing.

To SCUD, skůd. v. n. To fly, to run away with precipitation.

To SCUDDLE, skůd'dl. v. n. To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation.

SCUFFLE, skůf'fl. s. (405). A confused quarrel, a tumultuous broil.

To SCUFFLE, skůf'fl. v. n. To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

To SCULK, skůlk. v. n. To lurk in hiding places, to lie close.

SCULKER, skůlk'ůr. s. (98). A lurker, one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL, skůl. s. The bone which incases and defends the brain, the arched bone of the head; a small boat, a cockboat; one who rows a cockboat; a shoal of fish.

SCULLCAP, skůl'kåp. s. A headpiece.

SCULLER, skůl'lůr. s. (98). A cockboat, a boat in which there is but one rower; one that rows a cockboat.

SCULLERY, skůl'lůr-ė. s. The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

SCULLION, skůl'yůn. s. (113). The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

SCULPTILE, skůlp'tîl. a. Made by carving.

SCULPTOR, skůlp'tůr. s. (166). A carver, one who cuts wood or stone into images.

SCULPTURE, skůlp'tshůre. s. (461). The art of carving wood, or hewing stone

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

into images; carved work; the act of engraving.

To Sculpture, skŭlp'tshŭre. v. a. To cut, to engrave.

Scum, skŭm. s. That which rises to the top of any liquor; the dross, the refuse, the recrement.

To Scum, skŭm. v. a. To clear off the scum.

Scummer, skŭm'mŭr. s. (98). A vessel with which liquor is scummed.

Scupper Holes, skŭp'pŭr. s. (98). In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.

Scurf, skŭrf. s. A kind of dry miliary scab; soil or stain adherent; any thing sticking on the surface.

Scurfiness, skŭrf'ē-nĕs. s. The state of being scurfy.

Scurril, skŭr'rĭl. a. Low, mean, grossly opprobrious.

Scurrility, skŭr-rĭl'ē-tē. s. Grossness of reproach; low abuse.

Scurrilous, skŭr'rĭl-ŭs. a. (314). Grossly opprobious, using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant.

Scurrilously, skŭr'rĭl-ŭs-lē. ad. With gross reproach, with low buffoonery.

Scurvily, skŭr'vē-lē. ad. Vilely, basely, coarsely.

Scurvy, skŭr'vē. s. A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among those who inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils.

Scurvy, skŭr'vē. a. Scabbed, diseased with the scurvy; vile, worthless, contemptible.

Scurvygrass, skŭr'vē-grăs. s. The spoonwort.

Scut, skŭt. s. The tail of those animals whose tails are very short.

Scutage, skū'tădje. s. (90). Shield money. A tax formerly granted to the king for an expedition to the Holy Land—*Ash.*

Scutcheon, skŭtsh'ŭn. s. (259). The shield represented in heraldry.

Scutiform, skū'tē-fôrm. a. Shaped like a shield.

Scuttle, skŭt'tl. s. (405). A wide shallow basket; a small grate; a quick pace, a short run, a pace of affected precipitation.

To Scuttle, skŭt'tl. v. n. To run with affected precipitation.

To 'Sdeign, zdāne. v. a. To disdain. This contraction is obsolete.

Sea, sē. s. The ocean, the water opposed to the land; a collection of water, a lake; proverbially for any large quantity; any thing rough and tempestuous; Half Seas over, half drunk.

Seabeat, sē'bēte. a. Dashed by the waves of the sea.

Seaboat, sē'bōte. s. Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Seaborn, sē'bôrn. a. Born to the sea, produced by the sea.

Seaboy, sē'bŏē. s. Boy employed on shipboard.

Seabreach, sē'brētsh. s. Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

Seabreeze, sē'brēze. s. Wind blowing from the sea.

Seabuilt, sē'bĭlt. a. Built for the sea.

Seacalf, sē-kăf'. s. The seal.

Seacap, sē'kăp. s. Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

Seachart, sē-kărt'. s. Map on which only the coasts are delineated. See Chart.

Seacoal, sē'kōle. s. Coal so called, because brought to London by sea.

Seacoast, sē-kōste'. s. Shore, edge of the sea.

Seacompass, sē-kŭm'păs. s. The card and needle of mariners.

Seacow, sē-kŏŏ'. s. The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.

Seadog, sē-dŏg'. s. Perhaps the shark.

Seafarer, sē'fā-rŭr. s. A traveller by sea, a mariner.

Seafaring, sē'fā-rĭng. a. (410). Travelling by sea.

Seafennel, sē-fĕn'nĭl. s. (99). The same with Samphire, which see.

Seafight, sē-fīte'. s. Battle of ships, battle on the sea.

Seafowl, sē-fŏŏl'. s. A bird that lives at sea.

Seagirt, sē'gĕrt. a. Guided or encircled by the sea.

Seagreen, sē'grēēn. a. Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.

Seagull, sē-gŭl'. s. A sea bird.

Seahedgehog, sē-hĕdje'hŏg. s. A kind of sea shell-fish.

Seahog, sē-hŏg'. s. The porpus.

Seaholly, sē-hŏl'lē. s. A plant.

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—nó, móve, nór, nŏt;—túbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

SEAHORSE, sé-hórse'. s. The sea-horse is a fish of a very singular form, it is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part; the morse; by the seahorse Dryden means the hippopotamus.

SEAMAID, sé'máde. s. Mermaid.

SEAMAN, sé'mán. s. (88). A sailor, a navigator, a mariner; merman, the male of the mermaid.

SEAMARK. sé'márk. s. Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.

SEAMEW, sé-mú'. s. A fowl that frequents the sea.

SEAMONSTER, sé-mŏns'tŭr. s. A strange animal of the sea.

SEANYMPH, sé-nímf'. s. A goddess of the sea.

SEAONION, sé-ún'yún. s. An herb.

SEAOOSE, sé-óóze'. s. The mud in the sea or shore.

SEAPIECE, sé'péése. s. A picture representing any thing at sea.

SEAPOOL, sé'póól. s. A lake of salt water.

SEAPORT, sé'pórt. s. A harbour.

SEARISQUE, sé'rísk. s. Hazard at sea.

SEAROCKET, sé'rók-kít. s. A plant.

SEAROOM, sé'róóm. s. Open sea, spacious main.

SEAROVER, sé'ró-vúr. s. A pirate.

SEASERPENT, sé'sér-pént. a. Serpent generated in the water.

SEASERVICE, sé'sér-vís. s. Naval war.

SEASHARK, sé-shárk.' s. A ravenous sea-fish.

SEASHELL, sé-shél'. s. Shells found on the sea shore.

SEASHORE, sé-shóre'. s. The coast of the sea.

SEASICK, sé'sík. a. Sick, as new vogagers on the sea.

SEASIDE, sé-síde'. s. The edge of the sea.

SEASURGEON, sé'súr-jún. s. A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

SEATERM, sé'térm. s. Word of art used by seamen.

SEAWATER, sé'wá-tŭr. s. The salt water of the sea.

SEAL, séle. s. (227). The seacalf.

SEAL, séle. s. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.

To SEAL, séle. v. a. To fasten with a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to confirm, to ratify, to settle; to shut, to close; to mark with a stamp.

To SEAL, séle. v. n. To fix a seal.

SEALER, sé'lŭr. s. (98). One that seals.

SEALINGWAX, sé'líng-wáks. s. Hard wax used to seal letters.

SEAM, séme. s. (227). The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the suture where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard. In this last sense not used.

To SEAM, séme. v. a. To join together by suture or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, séme'lés. a. Having no seam.

SEAMSTRESS, sém'strés. s. (234). (515). A woman whose trade is to sew.

SEAMY, sé'mé. a. Having a seam, shewing the seam.

SEAR, sére. a. (227). Dry, not any longer green.

To SEAR, sére. v. a. To burn, to cauterize.

SEARCE, sérse. s. (234). A fine sieve or bolter.

To SEARCE, sérse. v. a. To sift finely.

SEARCLOTH, sére'klŏ*th*. s. A plaster, a large plaster.

To SEARCH, sértsh. v. a. (234). To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek; to probe as a chirurgeon; to search out, to find by seeking.

To SEARCH, sértsh. v. n. To make a search; to make inquiry; to seek, to try to find.

SEARCH, sértsh. s. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place; inquiry, examination, act of seeking; quest, pursuit.

SEARCHER, sértsh'ŭr. s. Examiner, inquirer, trier; officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

SEASON, sé'z'n. s. (227) (443). One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter; a time as distinguished from others; a fit time, an opportune concurrence; a time not very long; that which gives a high relish.

To SEASON, sé'z'n. v. a. (170). To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish; to give a relish to; to qualify by admixture of another ingredient; to im-

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ception; to inquire, to distinguish; to be attentive; to scheme, to contrive.

SEE, sēē. interject. Lo, look!

SEED, sēēd. s. (246). The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; first principle, original; principle of production; progeny, offspring; race, generation.

To SEED, sēēd. v. n. To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

SEEDCAKE, sēēd-kāke'. s. A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

SEEDLIP, sēēd'lĭp. } s. A vessel in
SEEDLOP, sēēd'lŏp. } which the sower carries his seed.

SEEDPEARL, sēēd-pērl'. s. Small grains of pearl.

SEEDPLOT, sēēd'plŏt. s. The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

SEEDTIME, sēēd'time. s. The season of sowing.

SEEDLING, sēēd'lĭng. s. (410). A young plant just risen from the seed.

SEEDSMAN, sēēdz'mân. s. (88). The sower, he that scatters the seed.

SEEDY, sēēd'ē. a. (182). Abounding with seed.

SEEING, sēē'ing. s. (410). Sight, vision.

SEEING, sēē'ing. } ad.
SEEING THAT, sēē'ing-thât. } Since, it being so that.

To SEEK, sēēk. v. a. Pret. Sought; Part. pass. Sought. To look for, to search for; to solicit, to endeavour to gain; to go to find; to pursue by secret machinations.

To SEEK, sēēk. v. n. (246). To make search, to make inquiry, to endeavour; to make pursuit; to apply to, to use solicitation; to endeavour after.

SEEKER, sēēk'ûr. s. (98). One that seeks, an inquirer.

To SEEL, sēēl. v. a. (246). To close the eyes. A term of Falconry, the eyes of a wild or hagged hawk being for a time seeled.

To SEEM, sēēm. v. n. (246). To appear, to make a show; to have semblance; to have the appearance of truth; It seems, there is an appearance, though no reality; it is sometimes a slight affirmation, it appears to be.

SEEMER, sēēm'ûr. s. (98). One that carries an appearance.

SEEMING, sēēm'ĭng. s. (410). Appearance, show, resemblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, sēēm'ĭng-lē. ad. In appearance, in show, in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, sēēm'ĭng-nĕs. s. Plausibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, sēēm'lē-nĕs. s. Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEEMLY, sēēm'lē. a. (182). Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMLY, sēēm'lē. ad. In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, sēēn. a. (246). Skilled, versed.

SEER, sēēr. s. One who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.

SEERWOOD, sēēr'wŭd. s. Dry wood. —See SEARWOOD.

SEESAW, sē'sâw. s. A reciprocating motion.

To SEESAW, sē'sâw. v. n. To move with a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, sēēth. v. a. (246). To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.

To SEETH, sēēth. v. n. (467). To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, sēēth'ûr. s. (98). A boiler, a pot.

SEGMENT, sĕg'mĕnt. s. A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

To SEGREGATE, sĕg'grē-gāte. v. a. To set apart, to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, sĕg-grē-gā'shŭn. s. Separation from others.

SEIGNEURIAL, sē-nū'rē-âl. a. (250). Invested with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR, sēne'yûr. s. (166). A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNIORY, sēne'yûr-ē. s. (113). A lordship, a territory.

SEIGNORAGE, sēne'yûr-ĭdge. s. (90). Authority, acknowledgment of power.

To SEIGNORIZE, sēne'yûr-ize. v. a. To lord over.

SEINE, sēne. s. A net used in fishing.

To SEIZE, sēze. v. a. (250). To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

To SEIZE, sēze. v. n. To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

SEIZIN, sē'zĭn. s. The act of taking possession; the things possessed.

SEIZURE, sē'zhŭre. s. (450). The act of seizing; the thing seized; the act of taking forcible possession; gripe, possession; catch,

SELDOM, sĕl'dŭm. ad. (166). Rarely, not often.

SELDOMNESS, sĕl'dŭm-nĕs. s. Uncommonness, rareness.

To SELECT, sē-lĕkt'. v. a. To choose in preference to others rejected.

SELECT, sē-lĕkt'. a. Nicely chosen, choice, culled out on account of superior excellence.

SELECTION, sē-lĕk'shŭn. s. The act of culling or choosing, choice.

SELECTNESS, sē-lĕkt'nĕs. s. The state of being select.

SELECTOR, sē-lĕk'tŭr. s. (166). He who selects.

SELENOGRAPHY, sĕl-lē-nŏg'grăf-ē. s. (518). A description of the moon.

SELF, sĕlf. pron. plur. Selves. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very, particular, this above others; it is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun It, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, as I did not hurt Him, he hurt Himself; The people hiss Me, but I clap Myself; compounded with Him, a pronoun substantive, Self is in appearance an adjective; joined to My, Thy, Our, Your, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive: it is much used in Composition.

SELFISH, sĕlf'ish. a. Attentive only to one's own interest, void of regard for others.

SELFISHNESS, sĕlf'ish-nĕs. s. Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

SELFISHLY, sĕlf'ish-lē. ad. With regard only to his own interest, without love of others.

SELF-SAME, sĕlf'sāme. a. Numerically the same.

To SELL, sĕl. v. a. To give for a price.

To SELL, sĕl. v. n. To have commerce or traffick with one.

SELLANDER, sĕl'lăn-dŭr. s. (98). A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

SELLER, sĕl'lŭr. s. (98). The person that sells, vender.

SELVAGE, sĕl'vidje. s. (90). The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

SELVES, sĕlvz. The plural of Self.

SEMBLABLE, sĕm'blā-bl. a. (405). Like, resembling.

SEMBLABLY, sĕm'blā-blē. ad. With resemblance.

SEMBLANCE, sĕm'blānse. s. Likeness, similitude; appearance, show, figure.

SEMBLANT, sĕm'blānt. a. Like, resembling, having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

SEMBLATIVE, sĕm'blā-tiv. a. (512). Resembling.

To SEMBLE, sĕm'bl. v. n. (405). To represent, to make a likeness.

SEMI, sĕm'mē. s. (182). A word which, used in Composition, signifies half.

SEMIANNULAR, sĕm-mē-ăn'nū-lăr. a. Half round.

SEMIBRIEF, sĕm'mē-brēf. s. A note in musick relating to time.

SEMICIRCLE, sĕm'mē-sĕr-kl. s. A half round, part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICIRCLED, sĕm-mē-sĕr'kl'd.
SEMICIRCULAR, sĕm-mē-sĕr'kū-lăr. (88) (359). } a.
Half round.

SEMICOLON, sĕm-mē-kō'lŏn. s. Half a colon, a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMIDIAMETER, sĕm-mē-dī-ăm'ē-tŭr. s. (98). Half the line, which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SEMIFLUID, sĕm-mē-flū'id. a. Imperfectly fluid.

SEMILUNAR, sĕm-mē-lū'năr. (88).
SEMILUNARY, sĕm-mē-lū'năr-ē. } ad. Resembling in form a half-moon.

SEMIMETAL, sĕm'mē-mĕt-tl. s. Half metal, imperfect metal.

SEMINALITY, sĕm-ē-năl'ē-tē. s. The nature of seed; the power of being produced.

SEMINAL, sĕm'ē-năl. a. (88). Belonging to seed; contained in the seed radical.

SEMINARY, sĕm'ē-nā-rē. s. (512). The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; the place or original stock whence any thing is brought; seminal state; original, first principles; breeding place, place of education from whence scholars are transplanted into life.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SEMINATION, sĕm-ē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of sowing.

SEMINIFICAL, sĕm-ē-nĭf'ē-kăl. } a.
SEMINIFICK, sĕm-ē-nĭf'ĭk. (509). }
Productive of seed.

SEMINIFICATION, sĕm-ē-nĭf-ē-kā'shŭn. s. The propagation from the seed or seminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, sĕm-mē-ō-pā'kŭs. a. Half dark.

SEMIORDINATE, sĕm-mē-ōr'dē-nāte. s. A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another.

SEMIPEDAL, sē-mĭp'ē-dăl. a. (518). Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLUCID, sĕm-mē-pĕl-lū'sĭd. a. Half clear, imperfectly transparent.

SEMIPERSPICUOUS, sĕm-mē-pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs. a. Half transparent, imperfectly clear.

SEMIQUADRATE, sĕm-mē-kwā'drāt. (91).
SEMIQUARTILE, sĕm-mē-kwār'tĭl. (140). } s.
In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sine and a half.

SEMIQUAVER, sĕm'mē-kwā-vĕr. s. In Musick, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, sĕm-mē-kwĭn'tĭl. s. (140). In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

SEMISEXTILE, sĕm-mē-sĕks'tĭl. (140). s. A Semisixth, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMISPHERICAL, sĕm-mē-sfĕr'rē-kăl. a. (88). Belonging to half a sphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, sĕm-mē-sfē-rŏĭd'ăl. a. Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITERTIAN, sĕm-mē-tĕr'shŭn. s. An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMIVOWEL, sĕm'mē-vŏŭ-ĕl. s. A consonant which has an imperfect sound of its own.

SEMPITERNAL, sĕm-pē-tĕr'năl. a. Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end: in Poetry, it is used simply for eternal.

SEMPITERNITY, sĕm-pē-tĕr'nē-tē. s. Future duration without end.

SEMPSTRESS, sĕm'strĕs. s. (515). A woman whose business is to sew, a woman who lives by her needle.—This word ought to be written *Seamstress*.

SENARY, sē'nā-rē. a. See GRANARY. Belonging to the number six, containing six.

SENATE, sĕn'nāt. s. (91). An assembly of counsellors, a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

SENATEHOUSE, sĕn'nāt-hŏuse. s. Place of publick council.

SENATOR, sĕn'nā-tŭr. s. (166). A publick counsellor.

SENATORIAL, sĕn-nā-tō'rē-ăl. }
SENATORIAN, sĕn-nā-tō'rē-ăn. } a.
Belonging to senators, befitting senators.

To SEND, sĕnd. v. a. To dispatch from one place to another; to commission by authority to go and act; to grant as from a distant place; to inflict as from a distance; to emit, to immit; to diffuse, to propagate.

To SEND, sĕnd. v. n. To deliver or dispatch a message; To send for, to require by message to come or cause to be brought.

SENDER, sĕnd'ŭr. s. (98). He that sends.

SENESCENCE, sē-nĕs'sĕnse. s. (510). The state of growing old, decay by time.

SENESCHAL, sĕn'nĕs-kăl. s. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies.

☞ Dr. Kenrick pronounces the *ch* in this word like *sh*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Barclay, like *k*. As the word does not come from the learned languages (352), if usage were equal, I should prefer Dr. Kenrick's pronunciation. The rest of our orthoepists either have not the word, or do not mark the sound of these letters.

SENILE, sē'nīle. a. (140). Belonging to old age, consequent on old age.

SENIOR, sē'nē-ŭr, or sēne'yŭr. (113). s. One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.

SENIORITY, sē-nē-ŏr'ē-tē. s. Eldership, priority of birth.

SENNA, sĕn'nā. s. A physical tree.

SENNIGHT, sĕn'nĭt. s. (144). The space of seven nights and days, a week.

SENOCULAR, sē-nŏk'kū-lăr. s. Having six eyes.

SENSATION, sĕn-sā'shŭn. s. Perception by means of the senses.

SENSE, sĕnse. s. (427) (431). Faculty or power by which external objects are

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perceived; perception by the senses, sensation; perception of intellect, apprehension of mind; sensibility, quickness or keenness of perception; understanding, soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; reason, reasonable meaning; opinion, notion, judgement; consciousness, conviction; moral perception; meaning, import.

SENSELESS, sĕnse'lĕs. a. Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid; contrary to true judgement; wanting sensibility, wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.

SENSELESSLY, sĕns'lĕs-lé. ad. In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably.

SENSELESSNESS, sĕns'lĕs-nĕs. s. Folly, absurdity.

SENSIBILITY, sĕn-sé-bĭl'é-té. s. Quickness of sensation; quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE, sĕn'sé-bl. a. (405). Having the power of perceiving by the senses; perceptible by the senses; perceived by the mind; perceiving by either mind or senses; having moral perception; having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affected; convinced, persuaded; in low conversation, it has sometimes the sense of reasonable, judicious, wise.

SENSIBLENESS, sĕn'sé-bl-nĕs. s. Possibility to be perceived by the senses; actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful consciousness.

SENSIBLY, sĕn'sé-blé. ad. Perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciously, reasonably.

SENSITIVE, sĕn'sé-tĭv. a. (157). Having sense of perception, but not reason.

SENSITIVELY, sĕn'sé-tĭv-lé. ad. In a sensitive manner.

SENSORIUM, sĕn-só'ré-ŭm. } s. The
SENSORY, sĕn'só-ré. (557). } part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind, the seat of sense; organ of sensation.

SENSUAL, sĕn'shŭ-ăl. a. (452). Consisting in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses, pleasing to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, lewd, luxurious.

SENSUALIST, sĕn'shŭ-ăl-ĭst. s. A carnal person, one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

SENSUALITY, sĕn-shŭ-ăl'é-té. s. Addiction to brutal and corporeal pleasures.

To SENSUALIZE, sĕn'shŭ-ă-lize. v. a. To sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

SENSUALLY, sĕn'shŭ-ăl-é. ad. In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, sĕn'shŭ-ŭs. a. (452). Tender, pathetick, full of passion.

SENT, sĕnt. The part. pass. of Send.

SENTENCE, sĕn'tĕnse. s. Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal; it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing.

To SENTENCE, sĕn'tĕnse. v. a. To pass the last judgement on any one; to condemn.

SENTENTIOSITY, sĕn-tĕn-shé-ŏs'é-té. s. Comprehension in a sentence.

SENTENTIOUS, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs. a. (292) (314). Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs-lé. ad. In short sentences, with striking brevity.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sĕn-tĕn'shŭs-nĕs. s. Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

SENTERY, sĕn'tĕr-é. s. One who is sent to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

SENTIENT, sĕn'shé-ĕnt. a. (542). Perceiving, having perception.

SENTIENT, sĕn'shé-ĕnt. s. He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, sĕn'té-mĕnt. s. Thought, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTINEL, sĕn'té-nĕl. s. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

SENTRY, sĕn'tré. s. A watch, a sentinel, one who watches in a garrison or army; guard, watch, the duty of a sentry.

SEPARABILITY, sĕp-pâr-â-bĭl'é-té. The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

SEPARABLE, sĕp'pâr-â-bl. a. (405). Susceptive of disunion, discerptible; possible to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABLENESS, sĕp'pâr-â-bl-nĕs. s. Capableness of being separable.

To SEPARATE, sĕp'pâr-âte. v. a. To break, to divide into parts; to disunite, to disjoin; to sever from the rest; to set apart; to segregate; to withdraw.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To SEPARATE, sĕp'pâr-āte. v. n. To part, to be disunited.

SEPARATE, sĕp'pâr-ât. a. (91). Divided from the rest; disunited from the body, disengaged from corporeal nature.

SEPARATELY, sĕp'pâr-ât-lē. ad. Apart, singly, distinctly.

SEPARATENESS, sĕp'pâr-ât-nĕs. s. The state of being separate.

SEPARATION, sĕp-pâr-â'shŭn. s. The act of separating, disjunction; the state of being separate, disunion; the chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married state.

SEPARATIST, sĕp'pâr-â-tĭst. s. One who divides from the Church, a schismatick.

SEPARATOR, sĕp'pâr-â-tŭr. s. (521). One who divides, a divider.

SEPARATORY, sĕp'pâr-â-tŭr-ē. (512). a. Used in separation.

SEPOSITION, sĕp-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. (530). The act of setting apart, segregation.

SEPT, sĕpt. s. A clan, a race, a generation.

SEPTANGULAR, sĕp-tăng'gū-lâr. a. Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER, sĕp-tĕm'bŭr. s. The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

SEPTENARY, sĕp'tĕn-âr-ē. a. (512). Consisting of seven.

SEPTENARY, sĕp'tĕn-âr-ē. s. The number seven.

SEPTENNIAL, sĕp-tĕn'nē-âl. a. (113). Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn. s. The north.

SEPTENTRION, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn.
SEPTENTRIONAL, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-âl. a. Northern.

SEPTENTRIONALITY, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-âl'ē-tē. s. Northerliness.

SEPTENTRIONALLY, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ŭn-âl-lē. ad. Towards the north, northerly.

To SEPTENTRIONATE, sĕp-tĕn'trē-ō-nāte. v. n. (91). To tend northerly.

SEPTICAL, sĕp'tē-kâl. a. Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTILATERAL, sĕp-tē-lăt'tĕr-âl. a. Having seven sides.

SEPTUAGENARY, sĕp-tshū-âd'jē-nâ-rē. a. (463) (528). Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sĕp-tshū-â-jĕs'sē-mâl. a. Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGINT, sĕp'tshū-â-jĭnt. s. (463). The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUPLE, sĕp'tŭ-pl. a. (405). Seven times as much.

SEPULCHRAL, sē-pŭl'krâl. a. Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

SEPULCHRE, sĕp'pŭl-kŭr. s. (416) (177). A grave, a tomb.

☞ I consider this word as having altered its original accent on the second syllable, either by the necessity or caprice of the poets, or by its similitude to the generality of words of this form and number of syllables (503), which generally have the accent on the first syllable. Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Jonson and Prior more properly on the first; and he might have added, as Shakespeare has sometimes done:

"Ah me! this sight of death is as a bell
"That warns my old age to its *sepulchre*."
Shakespeare.

"Go to thy lady's grave and call her thence;
"Or at the least in hers, *sepulchre* thine."
Shakespeare.

"I am glad to see that time survive,
"Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive."
Ben Jonson.

"Thou so *sepulchred* in such pomp dost lie,
"That kings for such a tomb would wish to die."
Milton.

To accent this word on the second syllable, as Shakespeare and Milton have done, is agreeable to a very general rule, that when we introduce into our own language a word from the Greek or Latin, and either preserve it entire, or the same number of syllables; in this case we preserve the accent on the same syllable as in the original word. This rule has some exceptions, as may be seen in the Principles, No. 503, (*e*,) but has still a very great extent. Now *sepulchrum*, from which this word is derived, has the accent on the second syllable; and *sepulchre* ought to have it on the same; while *sepulture*, on the contrary, being formed from *sepultura*, by dropping a syllable, the accent removes to the first (see ACADEMY). As a confirmation that the current pronunciation of *Sepulchre* was with the accent on the second syllable, every old inhabitant of London can recollect always

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having heard the Church called by that name so pronounced; but the antepenultimate accent seems now so fixed as to make an alteration hopeless. Mr. Forster, in his Essay on Accent and Quantity, says that this is the common pronunciation of the present day; and Dr. Johnson, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Entick, and W. Johnston, place the accent on the first syllable both of this word and *sepulture*. Fenning places the accent on the second syllable of *Sepulchre* when a noun, and on the first when a verb. Mr. Sheridan very properly reverses this order: W. Johnston places the accent on the second syllable of *Sepulture*; and Bailey on the second of both. All our orthoëpists place the accent on the second syllable of *sepulchral*, except Dr. Ash and Barclay, who place it upon the same syllable as in *Sepulchre*; and the uncouth pronunciation this accentuation produces, is a fresh proof of the impropriety of the common accent (493).

To SEPULCHRE, sé-pŭl'kŭr. v. a. (493). To bury, to entomb.

SEPULTURE, sĕp'pŭl-tŭre. s. (177). Interment, burial.

SEQUACIOUS, sé-kwā'shŭs. a. (414). Following, attendant; ductile, pliant.

SEQUACITY, sé-kwăs'é-tė. s. Ductility, toughness.

SEQUEL, sé'kwĕl. s. Conclusion, succeeding part; consequence, event; consequence inferred, consequentialness.

SEQUENCE, sé'kwĕnse. s. Order of succession; series, arrangement, method.

SEQUENT, sé'kwĕnt. a. Following, succeeding; consequential.

To SEQUESTER, sé-kwĕs'tŭr. v. a. To separate from others for the sake of privacy; to put aside, to remove; to withdraw, to segregate; to set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; to deprive of possessions.

SEQUESTRABLE, sé-kwĕs'trā-bl. a. Subject to privation; capable of separation.

To SEQUESTRATE, sé-kwĕs'trāte. v. n. (91). To sequester, to separate from company.

SEQUESTRATION, sĕk-wĕs-trā'shŭn. s. (530). Separation, retirement; disunion, disjunction; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

SEQUESTRATOR, sĕk-wĕs-trā'tŭr. s. One who takes from a man the profits of his possessions.

SERAGLIO, sé-rāl'yō. s. (388). A house of women kept for debauchery.

SERAPH, sĕr'răf. s. (413). One of the orders of angels.

SERAPHICAL, sé-răf'fé-kăl. } a.
SERAPHICK, sé-răf'fĭk. (509). }
Angelick, angelical.

SERAPHIM, sĕr'rā-fĭm. s. *Plural*. Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERE, sēre. a. Dry, withered, no longer green.

SERENADE, sĕr-é-nāde'. s. Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

To SERENADE, sĕr-é-nāde'. v. a. To entertain with nocturnal musick.

SERENE, sé-rēne'. a. Calm, placid; unruffled, even of temper.

SERENELY, sé-rēne'lé. ad. Calmly, quietly; with unruffled temper, coolly.

SERENENESS, sé-rēne'nĕs. s. Serenity.

SERENITUDE, sé-rĕn'né-tūde. s. Calmness, coolness of mind.

SERENITY, sé-rĕn'né-té. s. (530). Calmness, temperature; peace, quietness; evenness of temper.

SERGE, sĕrdje. s. A kind of cloth.

SERGEANT, sär'jănt. s. (100). An officer whose business is to execute the commands of magistrates; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge: it is a title given to some of the king's servants, as Sergeant chirurgeons.

SERGEANTRY, sär'jănt-ré. s. A peculiar service due to the king for the tenure of lands.

SERGEANTSHIP, sär'jănt-shĭp. s. The office of a serjeant.

SERIES, sé'rė-ēz. s. Sequence, order; succession, course.

SERIOUS, sé'ré-ŭs. a. (314). Grave, solemn; important.

SERIOUSLY, sé'ré-ŭs-lé. ad. Gravely, solemnly, in earnest.

SERIOUSNESS, sé'ré-ŭs-nĕs. s. Gravity, solemnity, earnest attention.

SERMON, sĕr'mŭn. s. (100) (166). A discourse of instruction pronounced by a Divine for the edification of the people.

SERMONIZE, sĕr'mŭn-īze. v. n. To preach or give instruction in a formal manner.—*Ash*.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SEROSITY, sē-rŏs'sē-tē. s. Thin or watery part of the blood.

SEROUS, sē'rŭs. a. Thin, watery; adapted to the serum.

SERPENT, sĕr'pĕnt. s. An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, sĕr'pĕn-tīne. a. (149). Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

SERPIGINOUS, sĕr-pĭd'jē-nŭs. a. Diseased with a serpigo.

SERPIGO, sĕr-pī'gō, or sĕr-pē'gō. s. (112). A kind of tetter.—See VERTIGO.

SERRATE, sĕr'rāte. (91).
SERRATED, sĕr'rā-tĕd. } a. Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

SERRATURE, sĕr'rā-tūre. s. Indenture like teeth of a saw.

To SERRY, sĕr'rē. v. a. To press close, to drive hard together.

SERVANT, sĕr'vănt. s. (100). One who attends another, and acts at his command; one in a state of subjection, Unusual; a word of civility used to superiors or equals.

☞ This is one of the few words which has acquired by time a softer signification than its original, *Knave*; which originally signified only a servant, but is now degenerated into a *Cheat*: while *Servant*, which signified originally a person reserved from death by the conqueror, and reserved for slavery, signifies only an obedient attendant.

To SERVE, sĕrv. a. (100). To attend at command; to bring as a menial attendant; to be subservient or subordinate to; to supply with any thing; to obey in military actions; to be sufficient to; to be of use to, to assist; to promote; to comply with; to satisfy, to content; to stand instead of any thing to one; to requite, as He served me ungratefully; in Divinity, to worship the Supreme Being; To serve a warrant, to seize an offender and carry him to justice.

To SERVE, sĕrv. v. n. To be a servant, or slave; to be in subjection; to attend, to wait; to act in war; to produce the end desired; to be sufficient for a purpose; to suit, to be convenient; to conduce, to be of use; to officiate or minister.

SERVICE, sĕr'vĭs. s. (142). Menial office, low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant; any thing done by way of duty to a superior; attendance on any superior; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience, submission; act on the performance of which possession depends; actual duty, office; employment, business; military duty; a military achievement; purpose, use; useful office, advantage; favour; publick office of devotion; course, order of dishes; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl. a. Active, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

SERVICEABLENESS, sĕr'vĭs-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Officiousness, activity; usefulness, beneficialness.

SERVILE, sĕr'vĭl. a. (140). Slavish, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVILELY, sĕr'vĭl-lē. ad. Meanly, slavishly.

SERVILENESS, sĕr'vĭl-nĕs.
SERVILITY, sĕr-vĭl'ē-tē. } s. Slavishness, involuntary obedience; meanness, dependence, baseness; slavery, the condition of a slave.

SERVING-MAN, sĕr'vĭng-măn. s. A menial servant.

SERVITOR, sĕr'vē-tŭr. s. (166). Servant, attendant; one of the lowest order in the university.

SERVITUDE, sĕr'vē-tūde. s. Slavery, state of a slave, dependence; servants collectively.

SERUM, sē'rŭm. s. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor; the part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume.

SESQUIALTER, sĕs-kwē-ăl'tĕr.
SESQUIALTERAL, sĕs-kwē-ăl'-tĕr-ăl. } a. In Geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another, once and half as much more; as six and nine.

SESQUIPLICATE, sĕs-kwĭp'plē-kāt. a. (91). In Mathematicks, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another in the ratio of one half.

SESQUIPEDAL, sĕs-kwĭp'pē-dăl.
SESQUIPEDALIAN, sĕs-kwē-pē-dā'lē-ăn. (518). } a. Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN, sĕs-kwē-tĕr'shŭn. s. Having such a ratio as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more, as between six and eight.

SESS, sĕs. s. Rate, cess charged, tax.

SESSION, sĕsh'ŭn. s. The act of sitting; an assembly of magistrates or senators; the space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess; a meeting of justices, as the Sessions of the peace.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

SESTERSE, sĕs'tĕrse. s. Among the Romans, a sum of about eight pounds one shilling and five-pence halfpenny sterling.

To SET, sĕt. v. a. Pret. I Set. Part. pass. I am set. To place, to put in any situation or place; to put into any condition, state, or posture; to make motionless; to fix, to state by some rule; to regulate, to adjust, to set to musick, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to intersperse or mark with any thing; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated state; to appoint, to fix; to stake at play; to fix in metal; to embarrass, to distress; to apply to something; to fix the eyes; to offer for a price; to place in order, to frame; to station, to place; to oppose; to bring to a fine edge, as To set a razor; To set about, to apply to; To set against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition; To set apart, to neglect for a season; To set aside, to omit for the present; to reject; to abrograte, to annul; To set by, to regard, to esteem; to reject or omit for the present; To set down, to mention, to explain, to relate in writing; To set forth, to publish, to promulgate, to make appear; To set forward, to advance, to promote; To set off, to recommend, to adorn, to embellish; To set on or upon, to animate, to instigate, to incite; to attack, to assault; to fix the attention, to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution; To set out, to assign, to allot; to publish; to mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to adorn, to embellish; to raise, to equip; To set up, to erect, to establish newly; to raise, to exalt; to place in view; to place in repose, to fix, to rest; to raise with the voice; to advance; to raise to a sufficient fortune.

To SET, sĕt. v. n. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening; to be fixed hard; to be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night; to set musick to words; to become not fluid; to go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture; to catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out, to plant, not sow; to apply one's self; To set about, to fall to, to begin; To set in, to fix in a particular state; To set on or upon, to begin a march, or enterprise; To set on, to make an attack; To set out, to have beginning: to begin a journey; to begin the world; To set to, to apply himself to; To set up, to begin a trade openly.

SET, sĕt. part. a. Regular, not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

SET, sĕt. s. A number of things suited to each other; any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground; the fall of the sun below the horizon; a wager at dice.

SETACEOUS, sĕ-tā'shŭs. a. (357). Bristly, set with strong hairs.

SETON, sē't'n. s. (170). A seton is made when the skin is taken up with the needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Rowelling.

SETTEE, sĕt-tēē'. s. A large long seat with a back to it.

SETTER, sĕt'tŭr. s. (98). One who sets; a dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen; a man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered; a bailiff's follower.

SETTING-DOG, sĕt'tĭng-dŏg. s. A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsmen.

SETTLE, sĕt'tl. s. (405). A long wooden seat with a back, a bench.

To SETTLE, sĕt'tl. v. a. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance; to fix in any way of life; to fix in any place; to establish, to confirm; to determine, to affirm, to free from ambiguity; to fix, to make certain or unchangeable; to make close or compact; to fix unalienably by legal sanctions; to affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom; to compose, to put into a state of calmness.

To SETTLE, sĕt'tl. v. n. To subside, to sink to the bottom and repose there; to lose motion or fermentation; to fix one's self, to establish a residence; to choose a method of life, to establish a domestick state; to become fixed so as not to change; to take any lasting state; to grow calm; to make a jointure for a wife.

SETTLEDNESS, sĕt'tl'd-nĕs. s. The state of being settled, confirmed state.

SETTLEMENT, sĕt'tl-mĕnt. s. The act of settling, the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a jointure granted to a wife; subsidence, dregs; act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life; a colony, a place where a colony is established.

☞ When this word means dregs, it would be better to write it *settling*.

SEVEN, sĕv'v'n. a. (103). Four and three, one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, sĕv'v'n-fōld. a. Repeated seven times, having seven doubles.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

SEVENFOLD, sĕv'v'n-fōld. ad. Seven times.

SEVENNIGHT, sĕn'nĭt. s. (144). A week, the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was Sevennight, that is, on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday Sevennight, that is, on the Monday after Monday.

SEVENSCORE, sĕv'v'n-skōre, a. Seven times twenty.

SEVENTEEN, sĕv'v'n-tēēn. a. Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sĕv'v'n-tēēn*th*. a. The seventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, sĕv'v'n*th*. a. The ordinal of seven, the first after the sixth; containing one part in seven.

SEVENTHLY, sĕv'v'n*th*-lē. ad. In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sĕv'v'n-tē-ĕ*th*. s. The tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sĕv'v'n-tē. a. (182). Seven times ten.

To SEVER, sĕv'vŭr. v. a. (98). To part by violence from the rest; to force asunder; to disjoin, to disunite; to keep distinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, sĕv'vŭr. v. n. (98). To make a separation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, sĕv'ŭr-ăl. a. (88). Different, distinct, unlike one another; divers, many; particular, single; distinct, appropriate.

SEVERAL, sĕv'ŭr-ăl. s. Each particular singly taken; any inclosed or separate place.

SEVERALLY, sĕv'ŭr-ăl-ē. ad. Distinctly, particularly, separately.

SEVERALTY, sĕv'ŭr-ăl-tē. s. State of separation from the rest.

SEVERANCE, sĕv'ŭr-ănse. s. Separation, partition.

SEVERE, sē-vēre'. a. Sharp, apt to punish, apt to blame, rigorous; austere, morose; cruel, inexorable; regulated by rigid rule, strict; grave, sober, sedate; rigidly exact; painful, afflictive; concise, not luxuriant.

SEVERELY, sē-vēre'lē. ad. Painfully, afflictively; ferociously, horridly.

SEVERITY, sē-vĕr'ē-tē. s. (511). Cruel treatment, sharpness of punishment; hardness, power of distressing; strictness, rigid accuracy; rigour, austerity, harshness.

To SEW, sō. v. n. (266). To join any thing by the use of the needle.

To SEW, sō. v. a. To join by threads drawn with a needle.

SEWER, sū'ŭr. s. (266). An officer who serves up a feast.

SEWER, sō'ŭr. s. He or she that uses a needle.

SEWER, shōre. s. A passage for the foul or useless water of a town to run through and pass off.

☞ The corrupt pronunciation of this word is become universal, though in Junius's time it should seem to have been confined to London; for, under the word *Shore*, he says, "*Common Shore*, Londinensibus ita "corrupte dicitur, the *common sewer*."—Johnson has given us no etymology of this word; but Skinner tells us, "Non infeliciter *Cowellus* declinat á verb. *Issue*, dic- "tumque putat quasi *Issuer* abjecta initiali "syllaba." Nothing can be more natural than this derivation; the *s* going into *sh* before *u*, preceded by the accent, is agreeable to analogy (452); and the *u* in this case being pronounced like *ew*, might easily draw the word into the common orthography, *sewer*; while the sound of *sh* was preserved, and the *ew* as in *shew*, *strew*, and *sew*, might soon slide into *o*, and thus produce the present anomaly.

SEX, sĕks. s. The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphasis.

SEXAGENARY, sĕks-ăd'jĕn-ăr-ē. a. Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, sĕks-ă-jĕs'sē-mă. s. The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sĕks-ă-jĕs'sē-măl. a. Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED, sĕks-ăng'gl'd. (359).
SEXANGULAR, sĕks-ăng'gū-lăr. a. Having six corners or angles, hexagonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sĕks-ăng'gū-lăr-lē. ad. With six angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sĕks-ĕn'nē-ăl. a. (113). Lasting six years, happening once in six years.

SEXTAIN, sĕks'tĭn. s. (208). A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT, sĕks'tănt. s. The sixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sĕks'tĭl. a. (140). Is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signes from one another.

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—nó, móve, nór, nŏt;—túbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pound;—*thin*, *this*.

SEXTON, sĕks'tŭn. s. (170). An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

SEXTONSHIP, sĕks'tŭn-ship. s. The office of a sexton.

SEXTUPLE, sĕks'tŭ-pl. a. (405). Sixfold, six times told.

SHABBILY, shăb'bé-lé. ad. Meanly, reproachfully, despicably.

SHABBINESS, shăb'bé-nés. s. Meanness, paltriness.

SHABBY, shăb'bé. a. Mean, paltry.

To SHACKLE, shăk'kl. v. a. (405). To chain, to fetter, to bind.

SHACKLES, shăk'klz. s. Wanting the singular. Fetters, gives, chains.

SHAD, shăd. s. A kind of fish.

SHADE, shade. s. The cloud or darkness made by interception of the light; darkness, obscurity; coolness made by interception of the sun; an obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded; screen causing an exclusion of light or heat, umbrage; protection, shelter; the parts of a picture not brightly coloured; a colour, gradation of light; the figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the soul separated from the body, so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit, a ghost, manes.

To SHADE, shade. v. a. To overspread with darkness; to cover from the light or heat; to shelter, to hide; to protect, to cover, to screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours.

SHADINESS, shā'dé-nés. s. The state of being shady, umbrageousness.

SHADOW, shăd'dō. s. (327) (515). The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkness, shade; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the sight; an imperfect and faint representation, opposed to substance; type, mystical representation; protection, shelter, favour.

To SHADOW, shăd'dō. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger, to shroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically.

SHADOWY, shăd'dō-é. a. Full of shade, gloomy; faintly representative, typical; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opake.

SHADY, shā'dé. a. Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

SHAFT, shăft. s. An arrow, a missile weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; any thing straight, the spire of a church.

SHAG, shăg. s. Rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth.

SHAGGED, shăg'gĕd. (366).
SHAGGY, shăg'gé. (383). } a. Ruggedly, hairy; rough, rugged.

SHAGREEN, shă-grēēn'. s. The skin of a kind of fish; or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAKE, shāke. v. a. Pret. Shook; Part. pass. Shaken or Shook. To put into a vibrating motion, to move with quick returns backwards and forwards, to agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to throw away, to drive off; to weaken, to put in danger; to drive from resolution, to depress, to make afraid; To shake hands—this phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, signifies To join with, to take leave of; To shake off, to rid himself of, to free from, to divest of.

To SHAKE, shāke. v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to totter; to tremble; to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmness.

SHAKE, shāke. s. Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

SHAKER, shā'kŭr. s. (98). The person or thing that shakes.

SHALE, shāle. s. A husk, the case of seeds in siliquous plants.

SHALL, shăl. v. defective. It has no tenses but Shall future, and Should imperfect.—See BEEN.

☞ Children are generally taught to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *all*; and when they are fixed in this pronunciation, and come to read tolerably, they have this sound to break themselves of, and pronounce it like the first syllable of *shal-low*.

SHALLOON, shăl-lōōn'. s. A slight woollen stuff.

SHALLOP, shăl'lŭp. s. A small boat.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mē, met;—pine, pin;—

SHALLOW, shāl'lō. a. (327). Not deep, not profound; trifling, futile, silly; not deep of sound.

SHALLOW, shāl'lō. s. A shelf, a sand, a flat, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

SHALLOWBRAINED, shāl'lō-brān'd. Foolish, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, shāl'lō-lē. ad. With no great depth; simply, foolishly.

SHALLOWNESS, shāl'lō-nēs. s. Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility.

SHALM, shām. s. *(German)*. (403). A kind of musical pipe.

SHALT, shālt. The second person of Shall.

To SHAM, shām. v. n. To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, shām. s. Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture.

SHAM, shām. a. False, counterfeit, pretended.

SHAMBLES, shām'blz. s. (359). The place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a butchery.

SHAMBLING, shām'bl-ing. a. (410). Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, shāme. s. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause or reason of shame; disgrace, ignominy, reproach.

To SHAME, shāme. v. a. To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.

To SHAME, shāme. v. n. To be ashamed.

SHAMEFACED, shāme'fāste. a. (359). Modest, bashful, easily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDLY, shāme'fāste-lē. ad. Modestly, bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, shāme'fāste-nēs. s. Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, shāme'fūl. a. Disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, shāme'fūl-ē. a. Disgracefully, ignominiously, infamously.

SHAMELESS, shāme'lēs. a. Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, shāme'lēs-lē. ad. Impudently, audaciously, without shame.

SHAMELESSNESS, shāme'lēs-nēs. s. Impudence, want of shame, immodesty.

SHAMMER, shām'mūr. s. (98). A cheat, an impostor.

SHAMOIS, shām'mē. s. A kind of wild goat.—See CHAMOIS.

SHAMROCK, shām'rūk. s. (166). The Irish name for three-leaved grass.

SHANK, shāngk. s. (408). The middle joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ancle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.

SHANKED, shāngkt. a. (359). Having a shank.

SHANKER, shāngk'ūr. s. (98). A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE, shāpe. v. a. To form, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

SHAPE, shāpe. s. Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

SHAPELESS, shāpe'lēs. a. Wanting regularity or form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.

SHAPELINESS, shāpe'lē-nēs. s. Beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, shāpe'lē. a. Symmetrical, well formed.

SHARD, shārd. s. A fragment of an earthen vessel; a plant; a sort of fish.

SHARDBORN, shārd'born. a. Born or produced among broken stones or pots.

SHARDED, shārd'ēd. a. Inhabiting shards.

To SHARE, shāre. v. a. To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to separate, to sheer.

To SHARE, shāre. v. n. To have part, to have a dividend.

SHARE, shāre. s. Part, allotment; dividend; a part; the blade of the plough that cuts the ground.

SHAREBONE, shāre'bone. s. The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARER, shā'rūr. s. (98). One who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, shārk. s. A voracious sea-fish; a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To SHARK, shārk. v. a. To pick up hastily or slily.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To SHARK, shârk. v. n. To play the petty thief; to cheat, to trick.

SHARP, shârp. a. Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing; shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noise, not flat; severe, biting, sarcastick; severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a quest; painful, afflictive; fierce; attentive, vigilant; pinching, piercing, as the cold; subtile, witty, acute; among workmen, hard; emaciated, lean.

SHARP, shârp. s. A sharp or acute sound; a pointed weapon, small sword, rapier.

To SHARP, shârp. v. a. To make keen.

To SHARP, shârp. v. n. To play thievish tricks.

To SHARPEN, shâr'p'n. v. a. (103). To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting or sarcastick; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make sour.

SHARPER, shârp'ûr. s. (98). A tricking fellow, a petty thief, a rascal.

SHARPLY, shârp'lê. ad. With keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously, afflictively, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, shârp'nês. s. Keenness of edge or point; severity of language, satirical sarcasm; sourness; painfulness, afflictiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity, wit; quickness of senses.

SHARP-SET, shârp-sĕt'. a. Eager, vehemently desirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, shârp-vîz'îdj'd. (90). a. Having a sharp countenance.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shârp-sî'tĕd. a. Having quick sight.

To SHATTER, shât'tûr. v. a. (98). To break at once into many pieces, to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to make incapable of close and continued attention.

To SHATTER, shât'tûr. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTER, shât'tûr. s. One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

SHATTERBRAINED, shât'tûr-brând'd. (359).
SHATTERPATED, shât'tûr-pâ-tĕd. } a. Inattentive, not consistent.

SHATTERY, shât'tûr-ê. a. (182). Disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts.

To SHAVE, shâve. v. a. Preterite Shaved; Part. pass. Shaved or Shaven. To pare off with a razor; to pare close to the surface; to skim, by passing near, or slightly touching; to cut in thin slices.

SHAVELING, shâve'lîng. s. (410). A man shaved, a name of contempt for a friar or religious.

SHAVER, shâ'vûr. s. (98). A man that practises the art of shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest.

SHAVING, shâ'vîng. s. (410). Any thin slice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, shâwm. s. A hautboy, a coronet.

SHE, shêê. pron. in oblique cases Her. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman before mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely; the female, not the male.

SHEAF, shêfe. s. (227). A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

To SHEAL, shêle. v. a. (227). To shell.

To SHEAR, shêre. v. a. (227). Pret. Shore, or Shared; Part. pass. Shorn. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet; to cut.

SHEARD, shêrd. s. (234). A fragment.

SHEARS, shêrz. s. (227). An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shêêr'ûr. s. (98). One that clips with shears, particularly one that fleeces sheep.

SHEARMAN, shêêr'mân. s. (88). He that shears.

SHEATH, shê*th*. s. (227). The case of any thing, the scabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, } shê*th*. } v. a. To
To SHEATHE, } (467). } enclose in a sheath or scabbard, to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend the main body by an outward covering.

SHEATHWINGED, shê*th*'wîng'd. a. Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SHEATHY, shēth'ē. a. (182). Forming a sheath.

To SHED, shĕd. v. a. To effuse, to pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

To SHED, shĕd. v. n. To let fall its parts.

SHED, shĕd. s. A slight temporary covering; in Composition, effusion, as blood-shed.

SHEDDER, shĕd'dûr. s. (98). A spiller, one who sheds.

SHEEN, shēēn. (246). } a. Bright,
SHEENY, shēēn'ē. (182). } glittering, showy.

SHEEN, shēēn. s. Brightness, splendour.

SHEEP, shēēp. s. (246). The animal that bears wool; a foolish silly fellow.

To SHEEPBITE, shēēp'bīte. v. n. To use petty thefts, to injure slyly.

SHEEPBITER, shēēp'bīte'ûr. s. A petty thief, a sly injurer.

SHEEPCOT, shēēp'kŏt. s. A little enclosure for sheep.

SHEEPFOLD, shēēp'fōld. s. The place where sheep are enclosed.

SHEEPHOOK, shēēp'hŏŏk. s. A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEPISH, shēēp'ĭsh. a. Bashful, over-modest, timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEEPISHNESS, shēēp'ĭsh-nĕs. s. Bashfulness, mean and timorous diffidence.

SEHEPMASTER, shēēp'mâs'tûr. s. An owner of sheep.

SHEEPSHEARING, shēēp'shēēr-ĭng. s. The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn.

SHEEP'S-EYE, shēēps'-ī'. s. A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

SHEEPWALK, shēēp'wâwk. s. Pasture for sheep.

SHEER, shēre. a. (246). Pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, shēre. ad. (246). Clean, quick, at once.

SHEERS, shēērz. s.—See SHEARS.

SHEET, shēēt. (246). A broad and large piece of linen; the linen of a bed; in a ship, ropes bent to the clews of the sails; as much paper as is made in one body; a single complication or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, shēēt-ăngk'ûr. In a ship, is the largest anchor.

To SHEET, shēēt. v. a. To furnish with sheets; to enfold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

SHEKEL, shĕk'k'l. s. (102). An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and six pence sterling.

SHELF, s. ĕlf. s. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it; a sand bank in the sea, a rock under shallow water.

SHELFY, shĕl'ē. a. Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, shĕl. s. The hard covering of any thing, the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal: the covering of the seeds of siliquous plants; the covering of kernels; the covering of an egg; the outer part of an house; it is used for a musical instrument in Poetry; the superficial part.

To SHELL, shĕl. v. a. To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

To SHELL, shĕl. v. n. To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHELLDUCK, shĕl'dŭk. s. A kind of wild duck.

SHELLFISH, shĕl'fĭsh. s. Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHELLY, shĕl'lē. a. Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

SHELTER, shĕl'tûr. s. (98). A cover from any external injury or violence; a protector, defender, one that gives security; the state of being covered, protection, security.

To SHELTER, shĕlt'tûr. v. a. To cover from external violence; to defend, to protect, to succour with refuge, to harbour; to betake to cover; to cover from notice.

To SHELTER, shĕl'tûr. v. n. To take shelter; to give shelter.

SHELTERLESS, shĕl'tûr-lĕs. a. Harbourless, without home or refuge.

SHELVING, shĕlv'ĭng. a. (410). sloping, inclining, having declivity.

SHELVY, shĕl'vē. a. Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

To SHEND, shĕnd. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Shent. To ruin to disgrace; to surpass. Obsolete.

SHEPHERD, shĕp'pûrd. s. (98) (515). One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pöünd;—*thin*, THIS.

SHEPHERDESS, shêp'pêr-dês. s. A woman that tends sheep, a rural lass.

SHEPHERDISH, shêp'pêrd-ish. a. Resembling a shepherd, suiting a shepherd, pastoral, rustick.

SHERBET, shêr-bêt'. s. The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar.

SHERD, shêrd. s. The fragment of broken earthen ware.

SHERIFF, shêr'if. s. An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

SHERIFFALTY, shêr'if-âl-tê. } s. The
SHERIFFSHIP, shêr'if-ship. } office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHERRIS, shêr'ris. }
SHERRY, shêr'rê. } s. A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

SHEW, shô.—See SHOW.

SHEWBREAD,—See SHOWBREAD.

SHIELD, shêêld. s. (275). A buckler, a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows; defence, protection; one that gives protection or security.

To SHIELD, shêêld. v. a. To cover with a shield; to defend, to protect, to secure; to keep off, to defend against.

To SHIFT, shift. v. n. To change place; to change, to give place to other things; to change clothes, particularly the linen; to find some expedient to act or live, though with difficulty; to practise indirect methods; to take some method for safety.

To SHIFT, shift. v. a. To change, to alter; to transfer from place to place; to change in position; to change, as clothes; to dress in fresh clothes; To shift off; to defer, to put away by some expedient.

SHIFT, shift. s. Expedient found or used with difficulty, difficult means; mean refuge, last resource; fraud, artifice; evasion, elusory practice; a woman's linen.

SHIFTER, shift'ûr. s. (98). One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

SHIFTLESS, shift'lês. a. Wanting expedients, wanting means to act or live.

SHILLING, shil'ling. s. (410). A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHILLY-SHALLY, shil'lê-shâl-lê. A corrupt reduplication of Shall I? To stand Shilly-shally, is to continue hesitating.

SHILY, shi'lê. ad. Not familiarly, not frankly.

SHIN, shin. s. The forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, shine. v. n. Pret. I Shone, I have Shone; sometimes I shined, I have shined. To glitter, to glisten; to be splendid; to be eminent or conspicuous; to be propitious; to enlighten.

SHINE, shine. s. Fair weather; brightness, splendour, lustre. Little used.

SHINESS, shi'nês. s. Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

SHINGLE, shing'gl. s. (405). A thin board to cover houses.

SHINGLES, shing'glz. s. (405). A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

SHINY, shi'nê. a. Bright, luminous.

SHIP, ship. s. A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, ship. v. a. To put into a ship; to transport in a ship.

SHIPBOARD, ship'bôrd. s. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases, a-shipboard, on-shipboard, in a ship; the plank of a ship.

SHIPBOY, ship'bôê. s. Boy that serves in a ship.

SHIPMAN, ship'mân. s. (88). Sailor, seaman.

SHIPMASTER, ship'mâs-tûr. s. Master of a ship.

SHIPPING, ship'ping. s. (410). Vessels of navigation; passage in a ship.

SHIPWRECK, ship'rêk. s. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

☞ The pronunciation of the latter part of this word, as if written *rack*, is now become vulgar.

To SHIPWRECK, ship'rêk. v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows; to make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, ship'rite. s. A builder of ships.

SHIRE, shire. s. (8) (106). A division of the kingdom, a county.

☞ The pronunciation of this word is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it: but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott and Buchanan, however, have adopted this sound, in which they have been followed by Mr. Smith but Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Kenrick, Mr.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

Perry, and Barclay, are for the irregular sound; W. Johnston gives both, but places the irregular first: and the Grammar called Bickerstaff's, recommended by Steele, adopts the sound, and gives this rule:

"To sound like double (*e*) (*i*) does incline;
"As in *Machine* and *Shire*, and *Magazine*:
"Like (*a*) in *Sirrah*; but writ (*oi*) in *join*."

It may likewise be observed, that this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as *Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire*, &c. is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*.

SHIRT, shûrt. s. (108). The under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, shûrt. v. a. To cover, to clothe as in a shirt.

SHIRTLESS, shûrt'lĕs. a. Wanting a shirt.

SHITTAH, shĭt'tâ. } a. *Hebrew*. A
SHITTIM, shĭt'tĭm. } sort of precious wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLECOCK, shĭt'tl-kŏk. s. A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battle-doors.

☞ The most natural derivation of this word seems to arise from the motion of a *shuttle*, and therefore it ought to be written *shuttlecock*.

SHIVE, shīve. s. A slice of bread, a thick splinter or lamina cut off from the main substance.

To SHIVER, shĭv'ûr. v. n. (98). To quake, to tremble, to shudder as with cold or fear.

To SHIVER, shĭv'ûr. v. n. To fall at once into many parts or shives.

To SHIVER, shĭv'ûr. v. a. To break by one act into many parts, to shatter.

SHIVER, shĭv'ûr. s. (515). One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, shĭv'ûr-ē. a. Loose of coherence, easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, shōle. s. (295). A crowd, a multitude, a throng; a shallow, a sand bank.

To SHOAL, shōle. v. n. To crowd, to throng, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHOAL, shōle. a. Shallow, obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, shō'lē-nĕs. s. Shallowness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, shō'lē. a. Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

SHOCK, shŏk. s. Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concourse; concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence, impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, shŏk. v. a. To shake by violence; to offend, to disgust.

To SHOCK, shŏk. v. n. To be offensive.

To SHOCK, shŏk. v. n. To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, shŏd. for Shoed. The Pret. and Part. pass. of To shoe.

SHOE, shōō. s. (296). The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, shōō. v. a. Pret. I Shod; Part. pass. Shod. To fit the foot with a shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, shōō'bŏe. s. A boy that cleans shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, shōō'ĭng-hŏrn. s. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

SHOEMAKER, shōō'mā-kûr. s. One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETYE, shōō'tī. s. The ribband with which women tye shoes.

SHOG, shŏg. s. Violent concussion.

To SHOG, shŏg. v. a. To shake, to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

SHONE, shŏn. The pret. of Shine.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced so as to rhyme with *tone*; but the short sound of *o* is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers.

This sound is adopted by Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith; nor do I find the other sound in any of our Dictionaries that have the word.

SHOOK, shŏŏk. (306). The Pret. and in Poetry, Part. pass. of Shake.

To SHOOT, shōōt. v. a. Pret. I Shot; Part. Shot or Shotten. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence; to discharge from a bow or gun; to let off; to emit new parts, as a vegetable; to emit, to dart or thrust forth; to fit to each other by planning, a workman's term; to pass through with swiftness.

To SHOOT, shōōt. v. n. To perform the act of shooting; to germinate, to increase in vegetable growth; to form itself into any shape; to be emitted; to protuberate, to jut out; to pass as an arrow; to become any thing suddenly; to move swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, shōōt. s. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile weapon discharged by any instrument,

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Obsolete; branches issuing from the main stock.

SHOOTER, shôôt'ûr. s. (98). One that shoots, an archer, a gunner.

SHOP, shôp. s. A place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, shôp'bôrd. s. Bench on which any work is done.

SHOPBOOK, shôp'bôôk. s. Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, shôp'kêep-ûr. s. A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.

SHOPMAN, shôp'mân. s. (88). A petty trader; one who serves in a shop.

SHORE, shôre. The pret. of Shear.

SHORE, shôre. s. The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly Sewer; the support of a building, a buttress.

To SHORE, shôre. v. a. To prop, to support; To set on shore, not in use.

SHORELESS, shôre'lês. a. Having no coast.

SHORN, shôrne. The part. pass. of Shear.

☞ This word was inadvertently marked with the third sound of *o* in the first edition of this Dictionary; but from considering its analogy with *swear*, *wear*, and *tear*, I do not hesitate to alter it to the first sound of that vowel; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, are for the first pronunciation; but Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Elphinston, are for the last; and these authorities, with analogy on their side, are decisive.

SHORT, shôrt. a. (167). Not long, commonly not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; not reaching the purposed point, not adequate; not far distant in time; defective; scanty; not going so far as was intended; narrow, contracted; brittle.

SHORT, shôrt. s. A summary account.

SHORT, shôrt. ad. Not long.

To SHORTEN, shôr't'n. v. a. (103). To make short; to contract, to abbreviate; to confine, to hinder from progression; to cut off; to lop.

SHORTHAND, shôrt'hând. s. A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTLIVED, shôrt-liv'd'. a. (59). Not living or lasting long.

SHORTLY, shôrt'lê. ad. Quickly, soon, in a little time; in a few words, briefly.

SHORTNESS, shôrt'nês. s. The quality of being short; fewness of words, brevity, conciseness; want of retention; deficience, imperfection.

SHORTRIBS, shôrt-ribz'. s. The bastard ribs.

SHORTSIGHTED, shôrt-si'têd. a. Unable to see far.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, shôrt-si'têd-nês. s. Defect of sight.

SHORTWAISTED, shôrt-wâst'êd. a. Having a short body.

SHORTWINDED, shôrt-wind'êd. a. Shortbreathed, asthmatick, breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

SHORTWINGED, shôrt-wing'd'. a. Having short wings. So hawks are divided into long and short-winged.

SHORY, shô'rê. a. Lying near the coast.

SHOT, shôt. The pret. and part. pass. of Shoot.

SHOT, shôt. s. The act of shooting; the flight of a shot; the charge of a gun; bullets or small pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing discharged from a gun, or other instrument; a sum charged, a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, shôt'frê. a. Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, shôt't'n. a. (103). Having ejected the spawn.

To SHOVE, shûv. v. a. (165). To push by main strength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to push, to rush against.

To SHOVE, shûv. v. n. To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVE, shûv. s. The act of shoving, a push.

SHOVEL, shûv'v'l. s. (102). An instrument consisting of a long handle and short blade with raised edges.

To SHOVEL, shûv'v'l. v. a. To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, shûv'v'l-bôrd. s. A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOUGH, shôk. s. (321) (392). A species of shaggy dog, a shock.

SHOULD, shûd. (320). This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.—See BEEN.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SHOULDER, shōl'dŭr. s. (318). The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beast; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as emblems of strength; a rising part, a prominence.—See MOULD.

To SHOULDER, shōl'dŭr. v. a. To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.

SHOULDERBELT, shōl'dŭr-bĕlt. s. A belt that comes across the shoulder.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, shōl'dŭr-klăp-pŭr s One who affects familiarity.

SHOULDERSHOTTEN, shōl'dŭr-shŏt-t'n. a. Strained in the shoulder.

SHOULDERSLIP, shōl'dŭr-slĭp. s. Dislocation of the shoulder.

To SHOUT, shŏŭt. v. n. (313). To cry in triumph or exultation.

SHOUT, shŏŭt. s. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation.

SHOUTER, shŏŭt'ŭr. s. (98). He who shouts.

To SHOW, shō. v. a. (324). Pret. Showed and Shown; Part. pass. Shown. To exhibit to view; to give proof of, to prove; to make known; to point the way, to direct; to offer, to afford; to explain, to expound; to teach, to tell.

To SHOW, shō. v. n. To appear, to look, to be in appearance.

SHOW, shō. s. A spectacle, something publickly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; semblance; speciousness; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantoms, not realities; representative action.

SHOWBREAD, or SHEWBREAD, shō'brĕd. s. Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctum before the Lord.

SHOWER, shŏŭ'ŭr. s. (323). Rain either moderate or violent; storm of any thing falling thick; any very liberal distribution.

To SHOWER, shŏŭ'ŭr. v. a. To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.

To SHOWER, shŏŭ'ŭr. v. n. To be rainy.

SHOWERY, shŏŭ'ŭr-ē. a. Rainy.

SHOWISH, or SHOWY, shō'ish. a. Splendid, gaudy; ostentatious.

SHOWN, shōne. Pret. and Part. pass. of To show. Exhibited.

SHRANK, shrănk. The pret. of Shrink.

To SHRED, shrĕd. v. a. Pret. Shred. To cut into small pieces.

SHRED, shrĕd. s. A small piece cut off; a fragment.

SHREW, shrōō. s. (265) (339). A peevish, malignant, clamorous, turbulent woman.

SHREWD, shrōōd. a. Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously sly, cunning; illbetokening; mischievous.

SHREWDLY, shrōōd'lē. ad. Mischievously; vexatiously; cunningly; slily.

SHREWDNESS, shrōōd'nĕs. s. Sly cunning, archness; mischievousness, petulance.

SHREWISH, shrōō'ish. a. Having the qualities of a shrew; froward, petulantly clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, shrōō'ish-lē. ad. Petulantly, peevishly, clamorously.

SHREWISHNESS, shrōō'ish-nĕs. s. The qualities of a shrew, frowardness, petulance, clamorousness.

SHREWMOUSE, shrōō'mŏŭse. s. A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed venomous.

To SHRIEK, shrēēk. v. n. (275). To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour, to scream.

SHRIEK, shrēēk. s. An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour.

SHRIEVE, shrēēv. s. (275). A sheriff.

☞ This was the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing this word. Stow, indeed, writes it *shrive*; but it is highly probable that the *i* had exactly the sound of *ie* in *grieve, thieve*, &c. and the common people of London to this day have preserved this old pronunciation, though it is wearing away fast among them. That this is the true etymological manner of writing and pronouncing it, we need but attend to the Saxon word from which it is derived, to be convinced, *Reve*, or *Reeve*, signifies a steward; and *Shrieve* is but a contraction of *Shire Reeve* or *Shire Steward*. But however just this orthography and pronunciation may be in other respects, it wants the true stamp of polite usage to make it current; it is now grown old and vulgar, and Pope's use of this word,

"Now Mayors and *Shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay,"—

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must only be looked upon as assisting the humour of the scene he describes.

SHRIEVALTY, shrēē'vāl-tē. s. The office of a sheriff.

☞ By a caprice common in language, this compound is not nearly so antiquated as its simple; though it should seem, that if the old root be taken away, and another planted in its stead, the branches ought to spring from the latter, and not the former. —But though we seldom hear *Shrieve* for Sheriff, except among the lower classes of people in London, we not unfrequently hear, even among the better sort, *Shrievalty* for *Sheriffalty;* and Junius, in one of his letters to the Duke of Grafton, says, "Your next appearance in office is marked "with his election to the *Shrievalty*." Public Advertiser, July 9, 1771. This is certainly an inaccuracy; and such an inaccuracy, in such a writer as Junius, is not a little surprising.

SHRIFT, shrĭft. s. Confession made to a priest

SHRILL, shrĭl. a. Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

To SHRILL, shrĭl. v. n. To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound.

SHRILLY, shrĭl'lē. ad. With a shrill noise.

SHRILLNESS, shrĭl'nĕs. s. The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, shrĭmp. s. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, shrīne. s. A case in which something sacred is reposited.

To SHRINK, shrĭnk. v. n. Pret. I Shrunk, or Shrank; Participle, Shrunken. To contract itself into less room, to shrivel; to withdraw as from danger; to express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

To SHRINK, shrĭnk. v. a. Part. pass. Shrunk, Shrank, or Shrunken. To make to shrink.

SHRINK, shrĭnk. s. Contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

SHRINKER, shrĭnk'ŭr. s. (98). He who shrinks.

To SHRIVE, shrīve. v. a. To hear at confession.

To SHRIVEL, shrĭv'v'l. v. n. (102). To contract itself into wrinkles.

To SHRIVEL, shrĭv'v'l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

SHRIVER, shrī'vŭr. s. (98). A confessor.

SHROUD, shrōud. s. (313). A shelter, a cover; the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet; rope that supports the mast.

To SHROUD, shrōud. v. n. To shelter, to cover from danger: to dress for the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.

To SHROUD, shrōud. v. n. To harbour, to take shelter.

SHROVETIDE, shrōve'tīde. }
SHROVETUESDAY, shrōve-tūz'dē. } s. (223). The time of confession, the day before Ash-wednesday or Lent.

SHRUB, shrŭb. s. A small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

SHRUBBY, shrŭb'bē. a. Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs, bushy.

To SHRUG, shrŭg. v. n. To express horrour or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.

To SHRUG, shrŭg. v. a. To contract or draw up.

SHRUG, shrŭg. s. A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.

SHRUNK, shrŭnk. The pret. and part. pass. of Shrink.

SHRUNKEN, shrŭnk'k'n. (103). The part. pass. of Shrink.

To SHUDDER, shŭd'dŭr. v. a. (98). To quake with fear, or with aversion.

To SHUFFLE, shŭf'fl. v. a. (405). To throw into disorder, to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to form fraudulently.

To SHUFFLE, shŭf'fl. v. n. To throw the cards into a new order; to play mean tricks, to practise fraud, to evade fair questions; to struggle, to shift; to move with an irregular gait.

SHUFFLE, shŭf'fl. s. (405). The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.

SHUFFLECAP, shŭf'fl-kăp. s. A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

SHUFFLER, shŭf'fl-ŭr. s. (98). He who plays tricks, or shuffles.

SHUFFLINGLY, shŭf'fl-ĭng-lē. ad. (410). With an irregular gait.

To SHUN, shŭn. v. a. To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to escape.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SHUNLESS, shŭn'lĕs. a. Inevitable, unavoidable.

To SHUT, shŭt. v. a. Pret. I Shut; Part. pass. Shut. To close so as to prohibit ingress or egress; to enclose, to confine; to prohibit, to bar; to exclude; to contract, not to keep expanded; To shut out, to exclude, to deny admission; To shut up, to close, to confine; to conclude

To SHUT, shŭt. v. n. To be closed, to close itself.

SHUT, shŭt. part. a. Rid, clear, free.

SHUT, shŭt. s. Close, act of shutting; small door or cover.

SHUTTER, shŭt'ŭr. s. (98). One that shuts; a cover, a door.

SHUTTLE, shŭt'tl. s. (405). The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

SHUTTLECOCK, shŭt'tl-kŏk. s. A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.—See SHITTLECOCK.

SHY, shī. a. Reserved; cautious; keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach.

SIBILANT, sĭb'ĕ-lānt. a. Hissing.

SIBILATION, sĭb-ĕ-lā'shŭn. s. A hissing sound.

SICAMORE, sĭk'ā-mōre. s. A tree.

SICCITY, sĭk'sĕ-tē. s. Dryness, aridity, want of moisture.

SICE, sīze. s. The number six at dice.

SICK, sĭk. a. Afflicted with disease; ill in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.

To SICKEN, sĭk'k'n. v. a. (103). To make sick; to weaken, to impair.

To SICKEN, sĭk'k'n. v. n. To grow sick; to be satiated; to be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languish.

SICKLE, sĭk'kl. s. (405). The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping-hook.

SICKLEMAN, sĭk'kl-măn. } s. A
SICKLER, sĭk'kl-ŭr. (98). } reaper.

SICKLINESS, sĭk'lē-nĕs. s. Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.

SICKLY, sĭk'lē. a. Not healthy, somewhat disordered; faint, weak, languid.

To SICKLY, sĭk'lē. v. a. To make disease, to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

SICKNESS, sĭk'nĕs. s. State of being diseased; disease, malady; disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE, sīde. s. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs; any part of any body opposed to any other part; the right or left; margin, verge; any kind of local respect; party, faction, sect; any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another.

SIDE, sīde. a. Lateral, oblique, being on either side.

To SIDE, sīde. v. n. To take a party, to engage in a faction.

SIDEBOARD, sīde'bōrd. s. The side-table, on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, sīde'bŏks. s. Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

SIDEFLY, sīde'flī. s. An insect.

To SIDLE, sī'dl. v. n. (405). To go with the body the narrowest way.

SIDELONG, sīde'lŏng. a. Lateral, oblique, not in front, not direct.

SIDELONG, sīde'lŏng. ad. Laterally, obliquely, not in pursuit, not in position; on the side.

SIDER, sī'dŭr. s. (98).—See CIDER.

SIDERAL, sĭd'dĕr-ăl. a. Starry, astral.

SIDERATION, sĭd-dĕr-ā'shŭn. s. A sudden mortification, a blast, or a sudden deprivation of sense.

SIDESADDLE, sīde'săd-dl. s. A woman's seat on horseback.

SIDESMAN, sīdz'măn. s. (88). An assistant to the churchwardens.

SIDEWAYS, sīde'wāze. }
SIDEWISE, sīde'wīze. } ad. Laterally, on one side.

SIEGE, sēdje. s. The act of besetting a fortified place, a league; any continued endeavour to gain possession; place, class, rank—obsolete.

SIEVE, sĭv. s. (277). Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran; a boulter, a searce.

To SIFT, sĭft. v. a. To separate by a sieve; to separate, to part; to examine, to try.

SIFTER, sĭft'ŭr. s. (98). He who sifts.

To SIGH, sī. v. n. To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, sī. s. A violent and audible emission of breath which has been long retained.

☞ A very extraordinary pronunciation of this word prevails in London, and what is more extraordinary, on the Stage, so different from every other word of the same form as to make it a perfect oddity

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in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word *scythe;* and the only difference is, that *scythe* has the flat aspiration as in *this;* and *sigh* the sharp one, as in *thin*. It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason of this departure from analogy, unless it were to give the word a sound which seems an echo to the sense; and if this intention had gone no farther than the lengthening or shortening of a vowel, it might have been admitted, as in *fearful, cheerful, pierce, fierce, great, leisure*, and some others; but pronouncing *gh* like *th* in this word is too palpable a contempt of orthography to pass current without the stamp of the best, the most universal and permanent usage on its side. The Saxon combination *gh*, according to the general rule, both in the middle and at the end of a word, is silent. It had anciently a guttural pronunciation, which is still retained in great part of Scotland, and in some of the northern parts of England: but every guttural sound has been long since banished from the language; not, however, without some efforts to continue, by changing these letters, sometimes into the related guttural consonant *k*, as in *lough, hough*, &c. and sometimes into a consonant entirely unrelated to them, as in *laugh, cough*, &c. These are the only transmutations of these letters; and these established irregularities are quite sufficient without admitting such as are only candidates for confusion. If it be pleaded that *sithe* better expresses the emission of breath in the act of sighing, it may be answered, that nothing can be more erroneous, as the tongue and teeth have nothing to do in this action. Mr. Sheridan has, indeed, to assist this expression, spelled the word *sih*, as an aspiration must necessarily accompany the act of sighing; but (to take no notice that, in this case, the *h* ought to be before the *i*) (397), though such expression may be very proper in oratory, when accompanied by passion, it would be as affected to give it this aspiration in ordinary speech, as to pronounce the word *fearful* with a tremour of the voice and a faltering of the tongue, or to utter the word *laugh* with a convulsive motion of the breast and lungs. To these reasons may be added the laws of rhyme; which necessarily exclude this affected pronunciation, and oblige us to give the word its true analogical sound:

"Love is a smoke, rais'd with the fume of *sighs;*
"Being purg'd, a fire, sparkling in lovers' eyes."

SIGHT, site. s. (393). Perception by the eye, the sense of seeing; open view, a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye; act of seeing or beholding; notice, knowledge; eye, instrument of seeing; aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye, as the Sights of a quadrant; spectacle, show, thing wonderful to be seen.

SIGHTLESS, site'lès. a. Wanting sight; blind; not sightly.

SIGHTLY, site'lè. a. Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.

SIGIL, sîd'jîl. s. (544). A seal.

SIGN, sine. s. (385). A token of any thing, that by which any thing is shown; a wonder, a miracle; a picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within; a constellation in the Zodiack; typical representation, symbol; a subscription of one's name, as a Sign-manual.

TO SIGN, sine. v. a. To mark; to ratify by hand or seal; to betoken, to signify, to represent typically.

SIGNAL, sîg'nâl. s. (88). Notice given by a signal, a sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, sîg'nâl. a. Eminent, memorable, remarkable.

SIGNALITY, sîg-nâ'lè-tè. s. Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

TO SIGNALIZE, sîg'nâl-ize. v. a. To make eminent, to make remarkable.

SIGNALLY, sîg'nâl-è. ad. Eminently, remarkably, memorably.

SIGNATION, sîg-nâ'shûn. s. Sign given, act of betokening.

SIGNATURE, sîg'nâ-tûre. s. (463). A sign, or mark impressed upon any thing, a stamp; a mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out; proof, evidence; among printers, some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNET, sîg'nèt. s. (99). A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, SIGNIFICANCY, sîg-nîf'fè-kânse, sîg-nîf'fè-kân-sè. s. Power of signifying, meaning; energy, power of impressing the mind; importance, moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sîg-nîf'fè-kânt. a. Expressive of something beyond the external mark; betokening, standing as a sign of something; expressive or representative in an eminent degree; important, momentous.

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(559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

SIGNIFICANTLY, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kănt-lē. ad. With force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, sĭg-nĭf-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kā-tĭv. a. Betokening by any external sign; forcible, strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATORY, sĭg-nĭf'fē-kā-tŭr-ē. s. (512). That which signifies or betokens.

To SIGNIFY, sĭg'nē-fī. v. a. To declare by some token or sign; to mean, to express; to import, to weigh; to make known.

To SIGNIFY, sĭg'nē-fī. v. n. (385). To express meaning with force.

SIGNIORY, sēne'yŏ-rē. s. (113). Lordship, dominion.

SIGNPOST, sīne'pōst. s. That upon which a sign hangs.

SIKER, sīk'ŭr. ad. The old word for *sure* or *surely*.

SILENCE, sī'lĕnse. s. The state of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; secrecy; stillness.

SILENCE, sī'lĕnse. interject. An authoritative restraint of speech.

To SILENCE, sī'lĕnse. v. a. To still, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, sī'lĕnt. a. Not speaking; not talkative; still; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, sī'lĕnt-lē. ad. Without speech; without noise; without mention.

SILICIOUS, sē-lĭsh'ŭs. a. (135) (357). Made of hair.

SILICULOSE, sĭl-lĭk-ū-lōse'. a. (427). Husky, full of husks.—See *Appendix*.

SILIGINOSE, sĭ-lĭd-jē-nōse'. a. (427). Made of fine wheat.—See *Appendix*.

SILIQUA, sĭl'lē-kwâ. s. (92). A carrat of which six make a scruple; the seed-vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILIQUOSE, sĭl-lē-kwōse'. } a. Having
SILIQUOUS, sĭl'lē-kwŭs. } a pod or capsule.—See *Appendix*.

SILK, sĭlk. s. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the worm's thread.

SILKEN, sĭl'kĭn. a. (103). Made of silk; soft, tender; dressed in silk.

SILKMERCER, sĭlk'mĕr-sŭr. s. A dealer in silk.

SILKWEAVER, sĭlk'wē-vŭr. s. One whose trade is to weave silken stuffs.

SILKWORM, sĭlk'wŭrm. s. The worm that spins silk.

SILKY, sĭlk'ē. a. Made of silk; soft, pliant.

SILL, sĭl. s. The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

SILLABUB, sĭl'lă-bŭb. s. A mixture of milk warm from the cow, with wine, sugar, &c.

SILLILY, sĭl'lē-lē. ad. In a silly manner, simply; foolishly.

SILLINESS, sĭl'lē-nĕs. s. Simplicity, weakness, harmless folly.

SILLY, sĭl'lē. a. Harmless, innocent, artless; foolish, witless.

SILLYHOW, sĭl'lē-hŏŭ. s. The membrane that covers the head of the foetus.

SILVAN, sĭl'vân. a. (88). Woody, full of woods.

SILVER, sĭl'vŭr. s. (98). Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold; any thing of soft splendour; money made of silver.

SILVER, sĭl'vŭr. a. Made of silver; white like silver; having a pale lustre; soft of voice.

To SILVER, sĭl'vŭr. v. a. To cover superficially with silver; to adorn with mild lustre.

SILVERBEATER, sĭl'vŭr-bē-tŭr. s. One that foliates silver.

SILVERLY, sĭl'vŭr-lē. ad. With the appearance of silver.

SILVERSMITH, sĭl'vŭr-smĭth. s. One that works in silver.

SILVERTHISTLE, sĭl'vŭr-*th*is-sl. } s.
SILVERWEED, sĭl'vŭr-wēēd. } Plants.

SILVERY, sĭl'vŭr-ē. a. Besprinkled with silver, shining like silver.

SIMAR, sē-mâr'. s. A woman's robe.

SIMILAR, sĭm'ē-lŭr. (88). } a. Homo-
SIMILARY, sĭm'ē-lŭr-ē. } geneous, having one part like another; resembling, having resemblance.

SIMILARITY, sĭm-ē-lăr'ē-tē. s. Likeness.

SIMILE, sĭm'ē-lē. s. (96). A comparison by which any thing is illustrated.

SIMILITUDE, sē-mĭl'ē-tūde. s. Likeness, resemblance; comparison, simile.

SIMITAR, sĭm'ē-tŭr. s. (88). A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge. More properly spelt CIMETAR.

To SIMMER, sĭm'mŭr. v. n. (98). To boil gently, to boil with a gentle hissing.

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—nó, móve, nór, nŏt;—túbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—póund;—*thin*, THIS.

SIMONY, sĭm'ŭn-é. s. The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

To SIMPER, sĭm'pŭr. v. n. (98). To smile generally to smile foolishly.

SIMPER, sĭm'pŭr. s. (98). A smile, generally a foolish smile.

SIMPLE, sĭm'pl. a. (405). Plain, artless; harmless, uncompounded, unmingled; silly, not wise, not cunning.

SIMPLE, sĭm'pl. s. A simple ingredient in a medicine, a drug, an herb.

To SIMPLE, sĭm'pl. v. n. To gather simples.

SIMPLENESS, sĭm'pl-nés. s. The quality of being simple.

SIMPLER, sĭm'pl-ŭr. s. (98). A simplist, an herbalist.

SIMPLETON, sĭm'pl-tŭn. s. A silly mortal, a trifler, a foolish fellow.

SIMPLICITY, sĭm-plĭs'ĕ-té. s. Plainness, artlessness; not subtilty, not abstruseness; not finery; state of being uncompounded; weakness, silliness.

To SIMPLIFY, sĭm'plĕ-fi. v. a. To make less complex; to reduce to first principles.

SIMPLIST, sĭm'plist. s. One skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, sĭm'plé. ad. Without art, without subtilty; of itself, without addition; merely, solely; foolishly, sillily.

SIMULAR, sĭm'ù-lăr. s. (88). One that counterfeits. Not in use.

SIMULATION, sĭm-ù-lā'shŭn. s. That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, sĭ-mŭl-tā'né-ŭs. a. (135). Acting together, existing at the same time.

SIN, sĭn. s. An act against the laws of God, a violation of the laws of religion; habitual negligence of religion.

To SIN, sĭn. v. n. To neglect the laws of religion, to violate the laws of religion; to offend against right.

SINCE, sĭnse. ad. Because that; from the time that; ago, before this.

SINCE, sĭnse. prep. After, reckoning from some time past to the time present.

SINCERE, sĭn-sēre'. a. Pure, unmingled; honest, undissembling, uncorrupt.

SINCERELY, sĭn-sēre'lé. ad. Honestly, without hypocrisy.

SINCERENESS, sĭn-sēre'nés. } s. Honesty of intention, purity of mind; freedom from hypocrisy.
SINCERITY, sĭn-sĕr'ĕ-té. }

SINDON, sĭn'dŭn. s. (166). A fold, a wrapper.

SINE, sine. s. A right sine, in Geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch.

SINECURE, sī'né-kūre. s. An office which has revenue without any employment.

SINEW, sĭn'nù. s. (265). A tendon, the ligament by which the joints are moved; applied to whatever gives strength or compactness, as money is the sinew of war; muscle or nerve.

To SINEW, sĭn'nù. v. a. To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

SINEWED, sĭn'nùde. a. (359). Furnished with sinews; strong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sĭn'nù-é. a. Consisting of a sinew, nervous; strong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sĭn'fŭl. a. Alien from God; unsanctified; wicked, not observant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, sĭn'fŭl-é. ad. Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sĭn'fŭl-nés. s. Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

To SING, sĭng. v. n. Pret. I Sang, or Sung; Part. pass. Sung. To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any small or shrill noise; to tell, in Poetry.

To SING, sĭng. v. a. (409). To relate or mention, in Poetry; to celebrate, to give praise to; to utter harmoniously.

To SINGE, sĭnje. v. a. To scorch, to burn slightly or superficially.

SINGER, sĭng'ŭr. s. (410). One that sings, one whose profession or business is to sing.

SINGINGMASTER, sĭng'ĭng-mâs-tŭr. s. (410). One who teaches to sing.

SINGLE, sĭng'gl. a. (405). One, not double; particular, individual, not compounded; alone, having no companion, having no assistant; unmarried; not complicated, not duplicated; pure, uncorrupt, a scriptural sense; that in which one is opposed to one.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, met;—pīne, pĭn;—

To SINGLE, sĭng'gl. v. a. To choose out from among others; to sequester, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate.

SINGLENESS, sĭng'gl-nĕs. s. Simplicity, sincerity, honest plainness.

SINGLY, sĭng'glē. ad. Individually, particularly; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely.

SINGULAR, sĭng'gū-lăr. a. (88) (179). Single, not complex, not compound; in Grammar, expressing only one, not plural; particular, unexampled; having something not common to others; alone, that of which there is but one.

SINGULARITY, sĭng-gū-lăr'ē-tē. s. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others; any thing remarkable, a curiosity.

SINGULARLY, sĭng'gū-lăr-lē. ad. Particularly, in a manner not common to others.

SINISTER, sĭn'nĭs-tŭr. a. (98) (503). Being on the left hand; left, not right; bad, deviating from honesty, unfair; unlucky, inauspicious.

☞ This word, though uniformly accented on the second syllable by the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers, and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers. Mr. Nares tells us, that Dr. Johnson seems to think, that when this word is used in its literal sense, as

"In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale."
Dryden.

it has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of *corrupt, insidious*, &c. on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage, and is liable to the objections noticed under the word BOWL.—See Principles, No. 495.

SINISTROUS, sĭn'nĭs-trŭs. a. Absurd, perverse, wrong-headed.

SINISTROUSLY, sĭn'nĭs-trŭs-lē. ad. With a tendency to the left; perversely, absurdly. Accented according to the adjective.

To SINK, sĭngk. v. n. Pret. I Sunk, anciently Sank; I have Sunk or Sunken. To fall down through any medium, not to swim, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually, to enter or penetrate into any body; to lose height, to fall to a level; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to be received, to be impressed, to decline, to decrease, to decay, to fall into rest or indolence; to fall into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin.

To SINK, sĭngk. v. a. (408). To put under water, to disable from swimming or floating; to delve, to make by delving; to depress, to degrade; to plunge into destruction; to make to fall; to bring low, to diminish in quantity; to crush; to diminish; to make to decline; to suppress, to conceal.

SINK, sĭngk. s. (408). A drain, a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered.

SINLESS, sĭn'lĕs. a. Exempt from sin.

SINLESSNESS, sĭn'lĕs-nĕs. s. Exemption from sin.

SINNER, sĭn'nŭr. s. (98). One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a criminal.

SINOFFERING, sĭn'ŏf-fŭr-ĭng. s. An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SINOPER, sĭn'ō-pŭr. s. (98). A species of earth, ruddle.

To SINUATE, sĭn'yū-āte. v. a. To bend in and out.

SINUATION, sĭn-yū-ā'shŭn. s. (113). A bending in and out.

SINUOUS, sĭn'yū-ŭs. a. (113). Bending in and out.

SINUS, sī'nŭs. s. A bay of the sea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening.

To SIP, sĭp. v. a. To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth.

SIP, sĭp. s. A small quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth.

SIPHON, sī'fŭn. s. (166). A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPPER, sĭp'pŭr. s. (98). One that sips.

SIPPET, sĭp'pĭt. s. (99). A small sop.

SIR, sŭr. s. (109). The word of respect in compellation; the title of a knight or baronet; it is sometimes used for Man; a title given to the loin of beef, which a King of England knighted in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, sīre. s. A father, in Poetry; it is used of beasts, as the horse had a good sire; it is used in Composition, as grand-sire.

SIREN, sī'rĕn. s. A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them.

SIRIASIS, sĕ-rī'ă-sĭs. s. (135) (503). An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—oil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

SIRIUS, sĭr'rė-ŭs. s. The dogstar.

SIROCCO, sė-rŏk'kō. s. The south-east or Syrian wind.

SIRRAH, sĭr'rā. s. A compellation of reproach and insult.

☞ This is a corruption of the first magnitude, but too general and inveterate to be remedied. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnston alone pronounces it as if written *serrah*; and Mr. Elphinston, because it is derived from *Sir* and the interjection *ah*. says it ought to have the first syllable like *Sir*. See quotation under the word *Shire*.

SIROP, or SIRUP, sŭr'rŭp. s. (166). The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

☞ The *i* in this word and its compounds is irrecoverably corrupted into short *u*.

SIRUPED, sŭr'rŭpt. a. (359). Sweet, like sirup, bedewed with sweets.

SIRUPY, sŭr'rŭp-ė. a. Resembling sirup.

SISTER, sĭs'tŭr. s. (98). A woman born of the same parents, correlative to brother; one of the same faith, a christian; one of the same nature, human being; one of the same kind, one of the same office.

SISTER-IN-LAW, sĭs'tŭr-ĭn-lăw. s. A husband or wife's sister.

SISTERHOOD, sĭs'tŭr-hŭd. s. The office or duty of a sister; a set of sisters; a number of women of the same order.

SISTERLY, sĭs'tŭr-lė. a. Like a sister, becoming a sister.

To SIT, sĭt. v. n. Pret. I sat. To rest upon the buttocks; to be in a state of rest, or idleness; to be in any local position; to rest as a weight or burden; to settle, to abide; to brood, to incubate; to be placed in order to be painted; to be in any situation or condition; to be fixed, as an assembly; to be placed at the table; to be in any solemn assembly as a member; To sit down, to begin a siege; to rest, to cease as satisfied; to settle, to fix abode; To sit out, to be without engagement or employment; to continue to the end; To sit up, to rise from lying or sitting; to watch, not to go to bed.

To SIT, sĭt. v. a. To keep upon the seat; to be settled, to do business.

SITE, sīte. s. Situation, local position.

SITH, sĭth. ad. Since, seeing that. Obsolete.

SITHE, or SCYTHE, sīthe. s. The instrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

SITTER, sĭt'tŭr. s. (98). One that sits; a bird that broods.

SITTING, sĭt'tĭng. s. (410). The posture of sitting on a seat; the act of resting on a seat; a time at which one exhibits himself to a painter; a meeting of an assembly; a course of study unintermitted; a time for which one sits without rising; incubation.

SITUATE, sĭt'tshŭ-āte. part. a. (463). Placed with respect to any thing else.

SITUATION, sĭt-tshŭ-ā'shŭn. s. Local respect, position; condition, state.

SIX, sĭks. s. Twice three, one more than five.

SIXPENCE, sĭks'pėnse. s. A coin, half a shilling.

SIXSCORE, sĭks'skōre. a. Six times twenty.

SIXTEEN, sĭks'tēēn. a. Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, sĭks'tēēn*th*. a. The sixth from the tenth.

SIXTH, sĭks*th*. a. The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, sĭks*th*. s. A sixth part.

SIXTHLY, sĭks*th*'lė. ad. In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, sĭks'tė-ė*th*. a. (279). The tenth six times repeated.

SIXTY, sĭks'tė. a. Six times ten.

SIZE, sīze. s. Bulk, quantity of superficies, comparative magnitude; condition; any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE, sīze. v. a. To adjust, to arrange according to size; to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to besmear with size.

SIZED, sīz'd. a. (359). Having a particular magnitude.

SIZEABLE, sī'zā-bl. a. Reasonably bulky.

SIZER, sī'zŭr. s. (98). A certain rank of students in the universities.

SIZINESS, sī'zė-nės. s. Glutinousness, viscosity.

SIZY, sī'zė. a. Viscous, glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, skānz'māte. s. A messmate. Obsolete.

SKATE, skāte. s. A flat sea fish; a sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

SKEAN, skēne. s. A short sword, knife.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SKEG, skĕg. s. A wild plum.

SKEGGER, skĕg'gŭr. s. (98). Skeggers are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea.

SKEIN, skāne. s. (249). A knot of thread or silk wound.

SKELETON, skĕl'ĕ-tŭn. s. (166). The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation; the compages of the principal parts.

SKEPTICK, skĕp'tĭk. s. (350). One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.—See SCIRRHUS.

☞ It is with some reluctance I have given this word, as Dr. Johnson has written it, a place in this Dictionary; not because it is not generally pronounced in this manner, but that I think conforming our spelling to a prevailing pronunciation, when this pronunciation is contrary to analogy, is pregnant with the greatest evils that can happen to a language. While the original landmark is standing, the true proprietor may claim his rights; but when once that is effaced, there is no hope of a resumption. How Dr. Johnson could remove this landmark is astonishing. It is one of those unaccountable absurdities that sometimes enter into the characters of men, whose understandings are as much above the rest of the world in some things, as they are below them in others. The truth is, this great man troubled himself little about pronunciation, he seems to have cared as little for etymologies; and even grammatical disquisitions seem not to have been his favourite study; but when words were to be precisely defined, when the boundaries of their significations were to be fixed, and their most delicate shades of meaning to be distinguished and exemplified, this task, so difficult to the strongest mind, seemed to present him with an operation worthy of his powers; in this labour he was, indeed, a literary Hercules, and in this he has toiled with honour to himself, and to the essential improvement of the English language.

SKEPTICAL, skĕp'tĕ-kăl. a. Doubtful, pretending to universal doubt.

SKEPTICISM, skĕp'tĕ-sĭzm. s. Universal doubt, pretence or profession of universal doubt.

SKETCH, skĕtsh. s. An outline, a rough draught, a first plan.

To SKETCH, skĕtsh. v. n. To draw, by tracing the outline; to plan, by giving the first, or principal motion.

SKEWER, skūre. s. (265). A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

To SKEWER, skūre. v. a. (98). To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF, skĭf. s. A small light boat.

SKILFUL, skĭl'fŭl. a. Knowing, qualified with skill.

SKILFULLY, skĭl'fŭl-ē. ad. With skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.

SKILFULNESS, skĭl'fŭl-nĕs. s. Art, ability, dexterousness.

SKILL, skĭl. s. Knowledge of any practice or art, readiness in any practice.

To SKILL, skĭl. v. n. To be knowing in, to be dexterous at.

SKILLED, skĭl'd. a. (359). Knowing, dexterous, acquainted with.

SKILLESS, skĭl'lĕs. a. Wanting art. Not in use.

SKILLET, skĭl'lĭt. s. (99). A small kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, skĭm. v. a. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface; to take by skimming; to brush the surface lightly, to pass very near the surface.

To SKIM, skĭm. v. n. To pass lightly, to glide along.

SKIMBLESKAMBLE, skĭm'bl-skăm-bl. a. Wandering wild. A cant word.

SKIMMER, skĭm'mŭr. s. (98). A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

SKIMMILK, skĭm-mĭlk'. s. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN, skĭn. s. The natural covering of the flesh; hide, pelt, that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

To SKIN, skĭn. v. a. To flay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.

SKINK, skĭngk. s. *A Saxon word.*—Drink, any thing potable; pottage.

To SKINK, skĭngk. v. n. (408). To serve drink.

SKINKER, skĭngk'ŭr. s. One that serves drink.

SKINNED, skĭn'd. a. (359). Having the nature of skin or leather.

SKINNER, skĭn'nŭr. s. (98). A dealer in skins.

SKINNINESS, skĭn'nē-nĕs. s. The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY, skĭn'nē. a. Consisting only of skin, wanting flesh.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

To SKIP, skip. v. n. To fetch quick bounds, to pass by quick leaps, to bound lightly and joyfully; to pass without notice.

To SKIP, skip. v. a. To miss, to pass.

SKIP, skip. s. A light leap or bound.

SKIPJACK, skip'jăk. s. An upstart.

SKIPKENNEL, skip'kĕn-nĭl. s. A lackey, a footboy.

SKIPER, skip'pŭr. s. (98). A shipmaster, or shipboy.

SKIRMISH, skĕr'mĭsh. s. (108). A slight fight, less than a set battle; a contest, a contention.

To SKIRMISH, skĕr-mĭsh. v. n. To fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

SKIRMISHER, skĕr'mĭsh-ŭr. s. He who skirmishes.

To SKIRRE, skĕr. v. a. To scour, to ramble over in order to clear.

To SKIRRE, skĕr. v. n. To scour, to scud, to run in haste.

SKIRRET, skĕr'rĭt. s. (99). A plant.

SKIRT, skĕrt. s. (108). The loose edge of a garment, a part which hangs loose below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border, extreme part.

To SKIRT, skĕrt. v. a. To border, to run along the edge.

SKITTISH, skĭt'tĭsh. a. Shy, easily frighted; wanton, volatile; changeable, fickle.

SKITTISHLY, skĭt'tĭsh-lė. ad. Wantonly, uncertainly, fickly.

SKITTISHNESS, skĭt'tĭsh-nĕs. s. Wantonness, fickleness, shyness.

SKITTLE, skĭt'tl. s. (405). A piece of wood like a sugar-loaf used in the play of skittles.

SKITTLES, skĭt'tlz. s. plur.

☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have seen; nor do I know its derivation. It is described by Johnson, under the word *Loggats*, to be *kittle-pins* set up and thrown down by a bowl: but what *kittle-pins* are, neither he nor any other of our lexicographers inform us.

SKONCE, skŏnse. s.—See SCONCE.

SKREEN, skrēēn. s. (246). Riddle or coarse sieve; any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter, concealment. Better written *Screen*.

To SKREEN, skrēēn. v. a. To riddle, to sift; to shade from sun or light, or weather; to shelter or protect.

SKUE, skū. a. (335). Oblique, sidelong.

To SKULK, skŭlk. v. n. To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.

SKULL, skŭl. s. The bone that incloses the head; a shoal.

SKULLCAP, skŭl'kăp. s. A headpiece.

SKY, skī. s. (166). The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere; it is taken for the whole region without the earth; the heavens; the weather.

SKYEY, skī'ė. a. Ethereal.

SKYCOLOUR, skī'kŭl-ŭr. s. An azure colour, the colour of the sky.

SKYCOLOURED, skī'kŭl-ŭr'd. a. Blue, azure, like the sky.

SKYDYED, skī'dide. a. Coloured like the sky.

SKYED, skīde. a. (359). Enveloped by the skies.

SKYISH, skī'ĭsh. a. Coloured by the ether.

SKYLARK, skī'lărk. s. A bird that mounts and sings.

SKYLIGHT, skī'līte. s. A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

SKYROCKET, skī'rŏk-ĭt. s. A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB, slăb. s. A puddle; a plane of stone, as a marble slab.

SLAB, slăb. a. Thick, viscous, glutinous.

To SLABBER, slăb'bŭr, or slŏb'bŭr. v. n. To let the spittle fall from the mouth, to drivel; to shed or pour any thing.

☞ The second sound of this word is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound. Correct usage seems somewhat inclined to this reformation, and every lover of correctness ought to favour it.

SLABBERER, slăb'bŭr-ŭr. s. (98). He who slabbers.

SLABBY, slăb'bė. a. Thick, viscous; wet, floody.

SLACK, slăk. a. Loose; remiss; relaxed.

To SLACK, slăk. } v. n.
To SLACKEN, slăk'k'n. (103). }
To be remiss, to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion; to abate; to languish, to flag.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

To Slack, slāk. } v. a. To
To Slacken, slāk'k'n. } loosen, to make less tight; to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repress; to make less quick and forcible.

Slack, slāk. s. Small coal, coal broken in small parts.

Slackly, slāk'lē. ad. Loosely, negligently, remissly.

Slackness, slāk'nēs. s. Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remissness; want of tendency; weakness.

Slag, slāg. s. The dross or recrement of metal.

Slaie, slā. s. A weaver's reed.

Slain, slāne. The part. pass. of Slay.

To Slake, slāke. v. a. To quench, to extinguish.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word like the word *slack*. This is the word, as Dr. Johnson observes, from which it is evidently derived; but as it has acquired a distinct and appropriated meaning, it is with great propriety that it differs a little from its original, both in orthography and pronunciation.

All our orthoepists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr. Smith observes, bricklayers and their labourers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added, that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslacked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided.

To Slam, slām. v. a. To slaughter, to crush; to win all the tricks in a hand at Whist.

Slam, slām. s. A term at Whist, when all the tricks in a hand are won.

To Slander, slān'dŭr. v. a. (78). To censure falsely, to belie.

Slander, slān'dŭr. s. False invective; disgrace, reproach; disreputation, ill name.

Slanderer, slān'dŭr-ŭr. s. One who belies another, one who lays false imputations on another.

Slanderous, slān'dŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.

Slanderously, slān'dŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. Calumniously, with false reproach.

Slang, slāng. The pret. of Sling.

Slank, slāngk. s. An herb.

Slant, slānt. (78). } a. Oblique,
Slanting, slānt'ing. } not direct, not perpendicular.

Slantly, slānt'lē. (78). } ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly, slope.
Slantwise, slānt'wize. }

Slap, slāp. s. A smart blow.

Slap, slāp. ad. With a sudden and violent blow.

To Slap, slāp. v. a. To strike with a slap.

Slapdash, slāp-dāsh'. interject. All at once. A low word.

To Slash, slāsh. v. a. To cut, to cut with long cuts; to lash. Slash is improper.

To Slash, slāsh. v. n. To strike at random with a sword.

Slash, slāsh. s. Cut, wound; a cut in cloth.

Slatch, slātsh. s. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.

Slate, slāte. s. A gray fossile stone, easily broke into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

To Slate, slāte. v. a. To cover the roof, to tile.

Slater, slā'tŭr. s. (98). One who covers with slates or tiles.

Slattern, slāt'tŭrn. s. (98). A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Slatternly, slāt'tŭrn-lē. Negligent in dress, inelegant in dress.—*Ash.*

To Slattern *away*, slāt'tŭrn-ā-wā'. v. a. To lose by negligence.—*Mason.*

Slaty, slā'tē. a. Having the nature of slate.

Slave, slāve. s. One mancipated to a master, not a freeman, a dependent.

To Slave, slāve. v. n. To drudge, to moil, to toil.

Slaver, slāv'ŭr. s. (98). Spittle running from the mouth, drivel.

To Slaver, slāv'ŭr. v. n. To be smeared with spittle; to emit spittle.

To Slaver, slāv'ŭr. v. a. To smear with drivel.

Slaverer, slāv'ŭr-ŭr. s. (98). One who cannot hold his spittle, a driveller, an idiot.

Slavery, slā'vŭr-ē. s. (557). Servitude, the condition of a slave, the offices of a slave.

Slaughter, slāw'tŭr. s. (213) (390). Massacre, destruction by the sword.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To SLAUGHTER, slâw'tûr. v. a. To massacre, to slay, to kill with the sword.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, slâw'tûr-hŏŭse. s. House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

SLAUGHTERMAN, slâw'tûr-mân. s. One employed in killing.

SLAUGHTEROUS, slâw'tûr-ŭs. a. Destructive, murderous.

SLAVISH, slâ'vish. a. Servile, mean, base, dependent.

SLAVISHLY, slâ'vish-lé. ad. Servilely, meanly.

SLAVISHNESS, slâ'vish-nés. s. Servility, meanness.

To SLAY, slâ. v. a. Pret. Slew; Part. pass. Slain. (220). To kill, to butcher, to put to death.

SLAYER, slâ'ûr. s. (98). Killer, murderer, destroyer.

SLEAZY, slé'zé. a. (227). Weak, wanting substance.

SLED, slĕd. s. A carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDDED, slĕd'dĭd. a. (99). Mounted on a sled.

SLEDGE, slĕdje. s. A large heavy hammer; a carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels.

SLEEK, slèèk. a. (246). Smooth, glossy.

To SLEEK, slèèk. v. a. To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.

SLEEKLY, slèèk'lé. ad. Smoothly, glossily.

To SLEEP, slèèp. v. n. (246). To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers; to rest, to be motionless; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead, death being a state from which man will sometimes awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unattended.

SLEEP, slèèp. s. Repose, rest, suspension of the mental powers, slumber.

SLEEPER, slèèp'ûr. s. (98). One who sleeps; a lazy inactive drone; that which lies dormant, or without effect; a fish.

SLEEPILY, slèèp'é-lé. ad. Drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidly.

SLEEPINESS, slèèp'é-nés. s. Drowsiness, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.

SLEEPLESS, slèèp'lés. a. Wanting sleep.

SLEEPY, slèèp'é. a. Drowsy, disposed to sleep; soporiferous, causing sleep.

SLEET, slèèt. s. (246). A kind of smooth or small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

To SLEET, slèèt. v. n. To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

SLEETY, slèèt'é. a. Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, slèèv. s. (246). The part of a garment that covers the arms; a fish.

SLEEVED, slèèv'd. a. (359). Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS, slèèv'lés. a. Wanting sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety.

SLEIGHT, slite. s. (253). Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.

SLENDER, slĕn'dûr. a. (98). Thin, small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist, having a fine shape; slight; small, weak; sparing; not amply supplied.

SLENDERLY, slĕn'dûr-lé. ad. Without bulk; slightly, meanly.

SLENDERNESS, slĕn'dûr-nés. s. Thinness, smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; slightness; want of plenty.

SLEPT, slĕpt. The pret. of Sleep.

SLEW, slû. (265). The pret. of Slay.

To SLEY, slâ. v. n. (269). To part or twist into threads.

To SLICE, slise. v. n. To cut into flat pieces; to cut into parts; to cut off; to cut, to divide.

SLICE, slise. s. A broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad head fixed in a handle, a peel, a spatula.

SLID, slĭd. The pret. of Slide.

SLIDDEN, slĭd'd'n. (103). The part. pass. of Slide.

To SLIDDER, slĭd'dûr. v. n. (98). To slide with interruption.

To SLIDE, slide. v. n. Slid, pret.; Slidden, part. pass. To pass along smoothly, to glide; to move without change of the foot; to pass along by silent and unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from good to bad; to pass without difficulty or obstruction; to move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet; to fall by errour; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLIDE, slide. v. a. To pass imperceptibly.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

SLIDE, slide. s. Smooth and easy passage; slow, even course.

SLIDER, slī'dûr. s. One who slides.

SLIGHT, slīte. a. (393). Small, inconsiderable; weak: negligent; foolish, weak of mind; not strong, thin, as a slight silk.

SLIGHT, slīte. s. Neglect, contempt; artifice, cunning practice.

To SLIGHT, slīte. v. a. To neglect, to disregard; to throw carelessly; To slight over, to treat or perform carelessly.

SLIGHTER, slī'tûr. s. (98). One who disregards.

SLIGHTINGLY, slī'tĭng-lē. ad. (410). Without reverence, with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, slīte'lē. ad. Negligently, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth.

SLIGHTNESS, slīte'nĕs. s. Weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention.

SLIM, slĭm. ad. Slender, thin of shape.

SLIME, slīme. s. Viscous mire, any glutinous substance.

SLIMINESS, slī'mē-nĕs. s. Viscosity, glutinous matter.

SLIMY, slī'mē. a. Overspread with slime; viscous, glutinous.

SLINESS, slī'nĕs. s. Designing artifice.

SLING, slĭng. s. (410). A missile weapon made by a strap; a throw, a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING, slĭng. v. a. To throw by a sling; to throw, to cast; to hang loosely by a string; to move by means of a rope.

SLINGER, slĭng'ûr. s. (409) (410). One who slings, or uses the sling.

To SLINK, slĭngk. v. n. Pret. Slunk. To sneak, to steal out of the way.

To SLINK, slĭngk. v. a. (408) (410). To cast, to miscarry of.

To SLIP, slĭp. v. n. To slide, not to tread firm; to move or fly out of place; to sneak, to slink; to glide, to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to fall into fault or error; to escape, to fall out of the memory.

To SLIP, slĭp. v. a. To convey secretly; to lose by negligence; to part twigs from the main body by laceration; to escape from, to leave slily; to let loose; to throw off any thing that holds one; to pass over negligently.

SLIP, slĭp. s. The act of slipping, a false step; errour, mistake, fault; a twig torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, slĭp'bôrd. s. A board sliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT, slĭp'nŏt. s. A bow knot, a knot easily untied.

SLIPPER, slĭp'pûr. s. (98). A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

SLIPPERINESS, slĭp'pûr-ē-nĕs. s. State or quality of being slippery, smoothness, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slĭp'pûr-ē. a. Smooth, glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not standing firm; uncertain, changeable; not chaste.

SLIPPY, slĭp'pē. a. Slippery.

SLIPSHOD, slĭp'shŏd. a. Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

SLIPSLOP, slĭp'slŏp. s. Weak liquor. Affectation of using elegant words, and mistaking them.

To SLIT, slĭt. v. a. Pret. and Part. Slit and Slitted. To cut longwise.

SLIT, slĭt. s. A long cut and narrow opening.

To SLIVE, slīve. } v. a. To
To SLIVER, slī'vûr. } split, to divide longwise, to tear off longwise.

SLIVER, slī'vûr. s. (98). A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slōts. s. (295). Sloats of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

SLOBBER, slŏb'bûr. s. Slaver.—See SLABBER.

SLOE, slō. s. (296). The fruit of the blackthorn.

SLOOP, slōōp. (306). A small ship.

SLOP, slŏp. s. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slŏp. s. Generally used in the plural. Trowsers, loose breeches.

SLOPE, slōpe. a. Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slōpe. s. An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, slōpe. ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE, slōpe. v. a. To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

To SLOPE, slōpe. v. n. To take an oblique or declivious direction.

SLOPENESS, slōpe'nĕs. s. Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPEWISE, slōpe'wize. a. Obliquely.

SLOPINGLY, slō'pĭng-lė. ad. (410). Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slŏp'pė. a. Miry and wet.

SLOT, slŏt. s. The track of a deer.

SLOTH, slō*th*. s. (467). Laziness, sluggishness, idleness; an animal of very slow motion.

SLOTHFUL, slō*th*'fŭl. a. Lazy, sluggish, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, slō*th*'fŭl-ė. ad. With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, slō*th*'fŭl-nĕs. s. Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.

SLOUCH, slŏŭtsh. s. (313). A downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clownish.

To SLOUCH, slŏŭtsh. v. n. To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN, slŭv'vĕn. s. (103). A man indecently negligent of cleanliness, a man dirtily dressed.

SLOVENLINESS, slŭv'vĕn-lė-nĕs. s. Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.

SLOVENLY, slŭv'vĕn-lė. a. Negligent of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, slŭv'vĕn-lė. ad. In a coarse, inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, slŭv'vĕn-rė. s. Dirtiness, want of neatness.

SLOUGH. slŏŭ. s. (313) (390). A deep miry place.

SLOUGH, slŭff. s. (391). The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGHY, slŏŭ'ė. a. Miry, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, slō. a. (324). Not swift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in a short time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.

SLOW, slō. In Composition, is an adverb. Slowly.

To SLOW, slō. v. a. To delay, to procrastinate. Not in use.

SLOWLY, slō'lė. ad. Not speedily; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.

SLOWNESS, slō'nĕs. s. Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness; deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination.

SLOWORM, slō'wŭrm. s. The blind worm, a small viper.

To SLUBBER, slŭb'bŭr. v. a. (98). To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, slŭb-bŭr-dė-gŭl'yŭn. s. A sorry wretch. A low word.

SLUDGE, slŭdje. s. Mire, dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, slŭg. s. An idler, a drone; a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

SLUGGARD, slŭg'gŭrd. s. (88). An inactive lazy fellow.

To SLUGGARDISE, slŭg'gŭr-dize. v. a. To make idle, to make dronish.

SLUGGISH, slŭg'gĭsh. a. Lazy, slothful.

SLUGGISHLY, slŭg'gĭsh-lė. ad. Lazily, idly, slowly.

SLUGGISHNESS, slŭg'gĭsh-nĕs. s. Sloth, laziness, idleness.

SLUICE, slūse. s. (342). A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To SLUICE, slūse. v. a. To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY, slū'sė. a. Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

To SLUMBER, slŭm'bŭr. v. n. To sleep lightly, to be not awake nor in profound sleep; to sleep, to repose; Sleep and Slumber are often confounded; to be in a state of negligence and supineness.

SLUMBER, slŭm'bŭr. s. (98). Light sleep; sleep, repose.

SLUMBEROUS, slŭm'bŭr-ŭs. } a. So-
SLUMBERY, slŭm'bŭr-ė. } poriferous, causing sleep; sleepy.

SLUNG, slŭng. The pret. and part. pass. of Sling.

SLUNK, slŭngk. The pret. and part. pass. of Slink.

To SLUR, v. a. To sully, to soil; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, slŭr. s. Slight disgrace.

SLUT, slŭt. s. A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SLUTTERY, slŭt'tŭr-ē. s. (557). The qualities or practice of a slut.

SLUTTISH, slŭt'tĭsh. a. Nasty, dirty, indecently negligent of cleanliness.

SLUTTISHLY, slŭt'tĭsh-lē. ad. In a sluttish manner, nastily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slŭt'tĭsh-nĕs. s. The qualities or practice of a slut, nastiness, dirtiness.

SLY, slī. a. Meanly artful, secretly insidious.

SLYLY, slī'lē. ad. With secret artifice, insidiously.

To SMACK, smăk. v. n. To be tinctured with any particular taste; to have a tincture or quality infused; to make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste; to kiss with a close compression of the lips.

To SMACK, smăk. v. a. To kiss; to make any quick smart noise.

SMACK, smăk. s. Taste, flavour; tincture, quality from something mixed; a small quantity, a taste; the act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste; a loud kiss; a small ship.

SMALL, smâll. a. (84). Little in quantity; slender, minute: little in degree; little in importance, petty; little in the principal quality, as Small beer: not strong, weak.

SMALL, smâll. s. The small or narrow part of any thing, particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLCOAL, smâll'kōle. a. Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, smâll'krăft. s. A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

SMALLPOX, smâll-pŏks'. s. (406). An eruptive distemper of great malignity.

SMALLNESS, smâll'nĕs. s. Littleness, not greatness; want of bulk, minuteness; weakness.

SMALLY, smâl'lē. ad. In a little quantity, with minuteness, in a little or low degree.

SMARAGDINE, smă-răg'dĭn. a. (140). Made of emerald, resembling emerald.

SMART, smârt. s. (78). Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporeal or intellectual.

To SMART, smârt. v. n. To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMART, smârt. a. Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; brisk, lively.

SMART, smârt. s. A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smârt'lē. ad. After a smart manner, sharply, briskly.

SMARTNESS, smârt'nĕs. s. The quality of being smart, quickness, vigour liveliness, briskness, wittiness.

SMATCH, smătsh. s. Taste, tincture twang; a bird.

To SMATTER, smăt'tŭr. v. n. To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMATTER, smăt'tŭr. s. (98). Superficial or slight knowledge.

SMATTERER, smăt'tŭr-ŭr. s. One who has a slight or superficial knowledge

To SMEAR, smēēr. v. a. (227). To overspread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate.

SMEARY, smēēr'ē. a. Dauby, adhesive.

To SMELL, smĕll. v. a. To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

To SMELL, smĕll. v. n. To strike the nostrils; to have any particular scent; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to practise the act of smelling

SMELL, smĕll. s. Power of smelling, the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, smĕl'lŭr. s. (98). He who smells.

SMELLFEAST, smĕll'fēste. s. A parasite, one who haunts good tables.

SMELT, smĕlt. The pret. and part. pass. of Smell

SMELT, smĕlt. s. A small sea-fish.

To SMELT, smĕlt. v. a. To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELTER, smĕlt'ŭr. s. (98). One who melts ore.

To SMERK, smĕrk. v. a. To wantonly.

SMERKY, or SMIRKY, smĕrk'ē. (183). a. Nice, smart, jaunty.

SMERLIN, smĕr'lĭn. s. A fish.

SMICKET, smĭk'kĭt. s. (99). The under garment of a woman.

To SMILE, smīle. v. n. To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

SMILE, smīle. s. A look of pleasure, or kindness.

SMILINGLY, smī'lĭng-lē. ad. (410). With a look of pleasure.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To SMIRCH, smĕrtsh. v. a. (108). To cloud, to dusk, to soil.

To SMIRK, smĕrk. v. n.

☞ Johnson defines this word, "To look "affectedly soft or kind;" Ash, "To "smile wantonly;" and Mason defines the substantive *smirk* to be "a settled smile." Ash appears to me to have come the nearest to the true signification; but the quality of wantonness does not seem to enter into the idea of this word: the genuine meaning seems to be that which he has given us from Spencer under the adjective *smerk*, which signifies *nice, smart;* therefore the verb may perhaps not be improperly defined to be, To assume a pleasant vivacity of countenance.

SMIT, smĭt. The part. pass. of Smite.

To SMITE, smīte. v. a. Pret. Smote; Part. pass. Smit, Smitten. To strike; to kill, to destroy; to afflict, to chasten; to affect with any passion.

To SMITE, smīte. v. n. To strike, to collide.

SMITER, smī'tŭr. s. (98). He who smites.

SMITH, smĭ*th*. s. (467). One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, smĭ*th*'krăft. s. The art of a smith.

SMITHERY, smĭ*th*'ŭr-ė. s. The shop of a smith.

SMITHY, smĭ*th*'ė. s. The work-shop of a smith.

SMITTEN, smĭt't'n. (103). The part. pass. of Smite.

SMOCK, smŏk. s. The under garment of a woman, a shift.

SMOCKFACED, smŏk'fāste. a. (359). Palefaced, maidenly.

SMOKE, smōke. s. The visible effluvium or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, smōke. v. n. To emit a dark exhalation by heat; to move with such swiftness as to kindle; to smell, or hunt out; to use tobacco in a pipe.

To SMOKE, smōke. v. a. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke; to smoke a pipe; to smell out, to find out.

SMOKER, smō'kŭr. s. (98). One that dries or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco in a pipe.

SMOKELESS, smōke'lĕs. a. Having no smoke.

SMOKY, smō'kė. a. Emitting smoke, fumid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke.

SMOOTH, smōŏth. a. (306) (467). Even on the surface, level; evenly spread, glossy; equal in pace, without starts or obstruction; flowing, soft; mild, adulatory.

To SMOOTH, smōŏth. v. a. To level, to make even on the surface; to work into a soft uniform mass; to make easy, to rid from obstruction; to make flowing, to free from harshness; to palliate, to soften; to calm, to mollify; to ease; to flatter, to soften with blandishments.

SMOOTHFACED, smōŏth'fāste. (359). a. Mild looking, having a soft air.

SMOOTHLY, smōŏth'lė. ad. Evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily; with soft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS, smōŏth'nĕs. s. Evenness on the surface; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.

SMOTE, smōte. The pret. of Smite.

To SMOTHER, smŭ*th*'ŭr. v. a. (469). To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress.

SMOTHER, smŭ*th*'ŭr. s. (98). A state of suppression; smoke, thick dusk.

SMOTHER, smŭ*th*'ŭr. v. n. To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

SMOULDERING, smōl'dŭr-ĭng. } a.
SMOULDRY, smōl'drė. (318). }
Burning and smoking without vent.

SMUG, smŭg. a. Nice, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness.

To SMUGGLE, smŭg'gl. v. a. (405). To import or export goods without payment of the customs.

SMUGGLER, smŭg'gl-ŭr. s. (98). A wretch who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.

SMUGLY, smŭg'lė. ad. Neatly, sprucely.

SMUGNESS, smŭg'nĕs. s. Spruceness, neatness.

SMUT, smŭt. s. A spot made with soot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn, mildew; obscenity.

To SMUT, smŭt. v. a. To stain, to mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.

To SMUT, smŭt. v. n. To gather must.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To SMUTCH, smŭtsh. v. a. To black with smoke,

SMUTTILY, smŭt'tē-lē. ad. Blackly, smokily; obscenely.

SMUTTINESS, smŭt'tē-nĕs. s. Soil from smoke; obsceneness.

SMUTTY, smŭt'tē. a. Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene.

SNACK, snăk. s. A share, a part taken by compact.

SNAFFLE, snăf'fl. s. (405). A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.

To SNAFFLE, snăf'fl. v. a. To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.

SNAG, snăg. s. A jag or sharp protuberance; a tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.

SNAGGED, snăg'gĕd. (366).
SNAGGY, snă'gē. (383) } a. Full of snags, full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

SNAIL, snāle. s. (202). A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; a name given to a drone, from the slow motion of a snail.

SNAKE, snāke. s. A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless.

SNAKEROOT, snāke'rōōt. s. A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNAKESHEAD, snāks'hĕd. s. A plant.

SNAKEWEED, snāke'wēēd. s. A plant.

SNAKEWOOD, snāke'wŭd. s. A kind of wood used in medicine.

SNAKY, snā'kē. a. Serpentine, belonging to a snake, resembling a snake; having serpents.

To SNAP, snăp. v. a. To break at once, to break short; to strike with a sharp short noise; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.

To SNAP, snăp. v. n. To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.

SNAP, snăp. s. The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, snăp'drăg-ŭn. s. A plant; a kind of play.

SNAPPER, snăp'pŭr. s. (98). One who snaps.

SNAPPISH, snăp'pĭsh. a. Eager to bite; peevish, sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY, snăp'pĭsh-lē. ad. Peevishly, tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS, snăp'pĭsh-nĕs. s. Peevishness, tartness.

SNAPSACK, snăp'săk. s. See KNAPSACK. A soldier's bag.

SNARE, snāre. s. Any thing set to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.

To SNARE, snāre. v. a. To entrap, to entangle.

To SNARL, snārl. v. n. To growl, as an angry animal; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

SNARLER, snār'lŭr. s. (98). One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome fellow.

SNARY, snā'rē. a. Entangling, insidious.

To SNATCH, snătsh. v. a. To seize any thing hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.

SNATCH, snătsh. s. A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit.

SNATCHER, snătsh'ŭr. s. (98). One that snatches.

SNATCHINGLY, snătsh'ĭng-lē. (410). ad. Hastily, with interruption.

To SNEAK, snēke. v. n. (227). To creep slily, to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility, to crouch.

SNEAKER, snē'kŭr. s. (98). A small bowl of punch.

SNEAKING, snē'kĭng. part. a. Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, snē'kĭng-lē. ad. (410). Meanly, servilely.

SNEAKUP, snē'kŭp. s. A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel.

To SNEAP, snēpe. v. a. (227). To reprimand, to check; to nip. Not in use.

To SNEER, snēre. v. a. (246). To show contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to utter with grimace; to show awkward mirth.

SNEER, snēre. s. A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.

To SNEEZE, snēēze. v. n. (246). To emit wind audibly by the nose.

SNEEZE, snēēze. s. Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

SNEEZEWORT, snēēz'wŭrt. s. A plant.

SNET, snĕt. s. The fat of a deer.

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SNICK-AND-SNEE, snĭk'ănd-snēē'. s. A combat with knives.

To SNIFF, snĭf. v. n. To draw breath audibly by the nose.

To SNIP, snĭp. v. a. To cut at once with scissars.

SNIP, snĭp. s. A single cut with scissars; a small shred.

SNIPE, snīpe. s. A small fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.

SNIPPER, snĭp'pŭr. s. (98). One who snips.

SNIPPET, snĭp'pĭt. s. A small part, a share.

SNIPSNAP, snĭp'snăp. s. Tart dialogue.

SNIVEL, snĭv'v'l. s. (102). Snot, the running of the nose.

To SNIVEL, snĭv'v'l. v. n. To run at the nose; to cry as children.

SNIVELLER, snĭv'v'l-ŭr. s. (98). A weeper, a weak lamenter.

To SNORE, snōre. v. n. To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

SNORE, snōre. s. Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

To SNORT, snōrt. v. n. To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

SNOT, snŏt. s. The mucus of the nose.

SNOTTY, snŏt'tē. a. Full of snot.

SNOUT, snŏŭt. s. (313). The nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in contempt; the nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNOUTED, snŏŭt'ĕd. a. Having a snout.

SNOW, snō. s. (324). The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.

To SNOW, snō. v. n. To have snow fall.

To SNOW, snō. v. a. To scatter like snow.

SNOWBALL, snō'bâll. s. A round lump of congealed snow.

SNOWBROTH, snō'brŏ*th*. s. Very cold liquor.

SNOWDROP, snō'drŏp. s. An early flower.

SNOW-WHITE, snō'hwīte. a. White as snow.

SNOWY, snō'ē. a. White like snow; abounding with snow.

To SNUB, snŭb. v. a. To check, to reprimand; to nip.

SNUFF, snŭf. s. The useless excrescence of a candle; a candle almost burnt out; the fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame; resentment expressed by sniffling, perverse resentment; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

To SNUFF, snŭf. v. a. To draw in with the breath; to scent; to crop the candle.

To SNUFF, snŭf. v. n. To snort, to draw breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.

SNUFFBOX, snŭf'bŏks. s. The box in which snuff is carried.

SNUFFERS, snŭf'fŭrz. s. The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

To SNUFFLE, snŭf'fl. v. n. (405). To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.

To SNUG, snŭg. v. n. To lie close.

SNUG, snŭg. a. Close, free from any inconvenience; close, out of notice; slily or insidiously close.

To SNUGGLE, snŭg'gl. v. a. (405). To lie close, to lie warm.

So, sō. ad. In like manner; it answers to As either preceding or following; to such a degree; in such a manner; in the same manner; thus, in this manner; therefore, for this reason, in consequence of this; on these terms, noting a conditional petition; provided that, on condition that; in like manner, noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to As; it notes a kind of abrupt beginning, Well; a word of assumption, thus be it; a form of petition; So so, an exclamation after something done or known; indifferently; not much amiss or well; So then, thus then it is that, therefore.

To SOAK, sōke. v. n. (295.) To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink gluttonously and intemperately.

To SOAK, sōke. v. a. To macerate in any moisture, to steep, to keep wet till moister is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhaust.

SOAP, sōpe. s. (295). A substance used in washing.

SOAPBOILER, sōpe'bŏĭl-ŭr. s. One whose trade is to make soap.

SOAPWORT, sōpe'wŭrt. s. Is a species of campion.

To SOAR, sōre. v. n. (295). To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without visible action of the wings; to

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mē, mêt;—pine, pin;—

mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to rise high.

SOAR, sōre. s. Towering flight.

To SOB, sŏb. v. n. To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.

SOB, sŏb. s. A convulsive sigh, a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

SOBER, sō'bŭr. a. (98). Temperate, particularly in liquors; not overpowered by drink; not mad, right in the understanding; regular, calm, free from inordinate passion; serious, solemn, grave.

To SOBER, sō'bŭr. v. a. To make sober.

SOBERLY, sō'bŭr-lē. ad. Without intemperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.

SOBERNESS, sō'bŭr-nĕs. s. Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.

SOBRIETY, sō-brī'ĕ-tē. s. Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.

SOCCAGE, sŏk'kădje. s. (90). A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

SOCIABILITY, sō-shē-ă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Natural tendency to be sociable.—*Mason.*

SOCIABLE, sō'shē-ă-bl. a. (405). Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar; inclined to company.

SOCIABLE, sō'shē ă-bl. s. A kind of less exalted Phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. —*Mason.*

SOCIABLENESS, sō'shē-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship.

SOCIABLY, sō'shē-ă-blē. ad. Conversably, as a companion.

SOCIAL, sō'shăl. a. (357). Relating to a general or publick interest; easy to mix in friendly gayety; consisting in union or converse with another.

SOCIALNESS, sō'shăl-nĕs. s. The quality of being social.

SOCIETY, sō-sī'ĕ-tē. s. (460). Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest, community; company, converse; partnership, union on equal terms.

SOCINIAN, sō-sĭn'ē-ăn. s. One who adopts the tenets of Socinus.—*Mason.*

SOCK, sŏk. s. Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comick actors.

SOCKET, sŏk'kĭt. s. (99). Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.

SOCLE, sō'kl. s. (405). With Architects, a flat square member under the bases of the pedestals of statues and vases.—See CODLE.

SOD, sŏd. s. A turf, a clod.

SODALITY, sō-dăl'ĕ-tē. s. A fellowship, a fraternity.

SODDEN, sŏd'd'n. The part. pass. of Seethe (105). Boiled, seethed.

To SODER, sŏd'dŭr. v. a. (98). To cement with some metallick matter.

SODER, sŏd'dŭr. s.—See SOLDER. Metallick cement.

SOEVER, sō-ĕv'ŭr. ad. (98). A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.

SOFA, sō'fă. s. (92). A splendid seat covered with carpets.

SOFT, sŏft. a. (163). Not hard; ductile; flexible, yielding; tender, timorous; mild, gentle, meek, civil; placid; effeminate, viciously nice; delicate, elegantly tender; weak, simple; smooth, flowing.

☞ When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *sawft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity.

SOFT, sŏft. interject. Hold, stop, not so fast!

To SOFTEN, sŏf'f'n. v. a. (472). To make soft, to make less hard; to make less fierce or obstinate; to make easy, to compose; to make less harsh.

To SOFTEN, sŏf'f'n. v. n. (103). To grow less hard; to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

SOFTLY, sŏft'lē. ad. Without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.

SOFTENER, sŏf'f'n-ŭr. s. That which makes soft; one who palliates.

SOFTNESS, sŏft'nĕs. s. Quality contrary to hardness; mildness; gentleness; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorousness, pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; easiness to be affected; meekness.

SOHO, sō-hō'. interject. A form of calling from a distant place.

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—nō, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To SOIL, sŏil. v. a. (299). To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to stain, to sully; to dung, to manure.

SOIL, sŏil. s. Dirt, spot, pollution, foulness; ground, earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compost; cut grass given to cattle.

SOILINESS, sŏil'ē-nĕs. s. Stain, foulness.

SOILURE, sŏil'yūre. s. (113). Stain, pollution. Not in use.

To SOJOURN, sō'jŭrn. v. n. (314). To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.

☞ This verb and noun, as may be seen in Johnson, are variously accented by the poets; but our modern orthöepists have in general given the accent to the first syllable of both words. Dr. Kenrick, Perry, Entick, and Buchanan, accent the second syllable; but Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Bailey, Barclay and Fenning, the first. Mr. Scott gives both accents, but that on the first syllable the first place.

SOJOURN, sŏ'jŭrn. s. A temporary residence, a casual and no settled habitation.

SOJOURNER, sŏ'jŭrn-ŭr. s. A temporary dweller.

To SOLACE, sŏl'lăs. v. a. (91) (544). To comfort, to cheer, to amuse.

To SOLACE, sŏl'lăs. v. n. To take comfort.

SOLACE, sŏl'lăs. s. Comfort, pleasure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleasure.

SOLAR, sō'lăr. (544). } a. Being of
SOLARY, sō'lăr-lē. } the sun; belonging to the sun; measured by the sun.

SOLD, sōld. The pret. and part. pass. of Sell.

SOLD, sōld. s. Military pay, warlike entertainment.

SOLDAN, sŏl'dăn. s. The emperor of the Turks.

To SOLDER, sŏl'dŭr. v. a. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement; to mend, to unite any thing broken.

☞ Dr. Johnson seems to favour writing this word without the *l*, as it is sometimes pronounced: but the many examples he has brought where it is spelled with *l*, show sufficiently how much this orthography is established. It is highly probable, that omitting the sound of *l* in this word began with mechanicks; and as the word has been lately little used, except in mechanical operations, this pronunciation has crept into our Dictionaries, but ought not to be extended to the liberal and metaphorical use of the word. It is derived from the Latin *solidare*, the Italian *soldare*, or the French *souder*: and when other things are equal, Dr. Johnson's rule of deriving words rather from the French than the Latin, is certainly a good one, but ought not to overturn a settled orthography, which has a more original language than the French in its favour. Though our orthöepists agree in leaving out the *l*, they differ in pronouncing the *o*. Sheridan sounds the *o* as in *sod;* W. Johnston as in *sober;* and Mr. Nares as the diphthong *aw*. Mr. Smith says, that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder:* to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen.—See CLEFF.

SOLDER, sŏl'dŭr. s. Metallick cement.

SOLDERER, sŏl'dŭr-ŭr. s. One that solders or amends.

SOLDIER, sōl'jŭr. s. (295) (376). A fighting man, a warriour; it is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

☞ No orthöepist, except W. Johnston, leaves out the *l* in this word; but I have frequently had occasion to differ from this gentleman, and in this I do devoutly.

SOLDIERLIKE, sōl'jŭr-like. } a.
SOLDIERLY, sōl'jŭr-lē. (404). } Martial, military, becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERSHIP, sōl'jŭr-ship. s. (404). Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a soldier.

SOLDIERY, sōl'jŭr-ē. s. Body of military men, soldiers collectively; soldiership, martial skill.

SOLE, sōle. s. The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of any thing that touches the ground; a kind of sea-fish.

To SOLE, sōle. v. a. To furnish with soles, as, To sole a pair of shoes.

SOLE, sōle. a. Single, only; in Law, not married.

SOLECISM, sŏl'ē-sĭzm. a. (503). Unfitness of one word to another.

SOLELY, sōle'lē. ad.—See WHOLLY. Singly, only.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SOLEMN, sŏl'ĕm. a. (411). Anniversary; observed once a year; religiously grave; awful, striking with seriousness; grave, affectedly serious.

SOLEMNESS, sŏl'ĕm-nĕs. } s. Ceremony or rite annually performed; religious ceremony; awful ceremony or procession; manner of acting awfully serious; gravity, steady seriousness; awful grandeur, sober dignity; affected gravity.
SOLEMNITY, sŏ-lĕm'nĕ-tē. }

SOLEMNIZATION, sŏl-lĕm-nē-zā'shŭn. s. The act of solemnizing.

TO SOLEMNIZE, sŏl'lĕm-nize. v. a. To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year.

SOLEMNLY, sŏl'lĕm-lē. ad. With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity; with religious seriousness.

TO SOLICIT, sŏ-lĭs'sit. v. a. To importune, to entreat; to call to action, to excite; to implore, to ask; to attempt, to try to obtain; to disturb, to disquiet.—See OBEDIENCE.

SOLICITATION, sŏ-lĭs-ē-tā'shŭn. s. Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-ŭr. s. (166). One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the business which is done by attornies in other courts.

SOLICITOUS, sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-ŭs. a. (314). Anxious, careful, concerned.

SOLICITOUSLY, sŏ-lĭs'sĭt-ŭs-lē. ad. Anxiously, carefully.

SOLICITUDE, sŏ-lĭs'sē-tūde. s. Anxiety, carefulness.

SOLICITRESS, sŏ-lĭs'ĭt-trĕs. s. A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sŏl'id. a. Not fluid; not hollow, compact, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong, firm; sound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not superficial; grave, profound.

SOLID, sŏl'id. s. (544). In Physick, the part containing the fluids.

SOLIDITY, sŏ-lĭd'ē-tē. s. Fulness of matter, not hollowness; firmness, hardness, compactness; density; truth, not fallaciousness, intellectual strength, certainty.

SOLIDLY, sŏl'lid-lē. ad. Firmly, densely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

SOLIDNESS, sŏl'lid-nĕs. s. Firmness, density.

SOLILOQUY, sŏ-lĭl'lŏ-kwē. s. A discourse made by one in solitude to himself

SOLITAIRE, sŏl-lē-târe'. s. A recluse a hermit: an ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, sŏl'lē-tâ-rē-lē. ad. In solitude; without company.

SOLITARINESS, sŏl'lē-tâ-rē-nĕs. s. Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, sŏl'lē-tâ-rē. a. Living alone; retired, gloomy, dismal; single.

SOLITARY, sŏl'lē-tâ-rē. s. One that lives alone, an hermit.

SOLITUDE, sŏl'lē-tūde. s. Lonely life, state of being alone; a lone place, a desert.

SOLO, sō'lō. s. A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLSTICE, sŏl'stĭs. s. (140). The point beyond which the sun does not go, the tropical point, the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter; it is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.

SOLSTITIAL, sŏl-stĭsh'ăl. a. Belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

SOLUBLE, sŏl'ù-bl. a. (405). Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

SOLUBILITY, sŏl-ù-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

TO SOLVE, sŏlv. v. a. To clear, to explain, to untie an intellectual knot.

SOLVENCY, sŏl'vĕn-sē. s. Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, sŏl'vĕnt. a. Having the power to cause dissolution; able to pay debts contracted.

SOLVIBLE, sŏl'vē-bl. a. (405). See DISSOLVIBLE.—Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

SOLUND-GOOSE, sō-lŭnd-gōōse'. s. A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer.

SOLUTION, sŏ-lù'shŭn. s. Disjunction, separation; matter dissolved, that which contains any thing dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLUTIVE, sŏl'ù-tĭv. a. (157) (512). Laxative, causing relaxation.

SOME, sŭm. a. (165). More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity; more or fewer, noting an indeterminate number; certain persons; Some is often used absolutely for some people; Some is opposed

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

to Some, or to Others; one, any, without determining which.

SOMEBODY, sŭm'bŏd-ė. s. One, a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.

SOMERSET, sŭm'mŭr-sĕt. s. Corrupted from *Somersault;* from *sommer*, a beam; and *sault*, Fr. a leap. A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam and turns over his head.

SOMEHOW, sŭm'hŏŭ. a. One way or other.

SOMETHING, sŭm'*th*ĭng. s. (410). A thing indeterminate; more or less; part, distance not great.

SOMETHING, sŭm'*th*ĭng. ad. In some degree.

SOMETIME, sŭm'tĭme. ad. Once, formerly.

SOMETIMES, sŭm'tĭmz. ad. Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, opposed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SOMEWHAT, sŭm'hwŏt. s. (475). Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less; part greater or less.

SOMEWHAT, sŭm'hwŏt. ad. In some degree.

SOMEWHERE, sŭm'hwâre. ad. In one place or other.

SOMEWHILE, sŭm'hwĭle. s. Once, for a time.

SOMNIFEROUS, sŏm-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Causing sleep, procuring sleep.

SOMNIFICK, sŏm-nĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Causing sleep.

SOMNOLENCY, sŏm'nŏ-lĕn-sė. s. Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

SON, sŭn. s. (165). A male child correlative to father or mother; descendant, however distant; compellation of an old to a young man; native of a country; the second person of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, sŭn'ĭn-lâw. s. One married to one's daughter.

SONSHIP, sŭn'shĭp. s. Filiation; the state of being a son.

SONATA, sŏ-nâ'tâ. s. A tune.

SONG, sŏng. s. (408) (409). Any thing modulated in the utterance; a poem to be modulated to the voice; a ballad; a poem, lay, strain; poetry, poesy; notes of birds; an old song, a trifle.

SONGISH, sŏng'ĭsh. a. Containing songs, consisting of songs. A low word.

SONGSTER, sŏng'stŭr. s. (98). A singer.

SONGSTRESS, sŏng'strĕs. s. A female singer.

SONNET, sŏn'nĕt. s. (99). A small poem.

SONNETTEER, sŏn-nĕt-tēēr. s. A small poet, in contempt.

SONIFEROUS, sŏ-nĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Giving or bringing sound.

SONORIFICK, sŏn-ŏ-rĭf'fĭk. a. (509). Producing sound.

SONOROUS, sŏ-nŏ'rŭs. a. (512). Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding, magnificent of sound.

SONOROUSLY, sŏ-nŏ'rŭs-lė. ad. With high sound, with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, sŏ-nŏ'rŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

SOON, sŏŏn. ad. (306). Before long time be past, shortly after any time assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, unwillingly; Soon as, immediately.

SOOPBERRY, sŏŏp'bĕr-rė. s. A plant.

SOOT, sŏŏt. s. (309). Condensed or embodied smoke.

☞ Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors of the Black Art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner and the adjective derived from it by adding *y* in another. The other orthoëpists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like *u*, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right.

SOOTED, sŏŏt'ĕd. a. Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

SOOTERKIN, sŏŏ'tĕr-kĭn. s. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH, sŏŏ*th*. s. (467). Truth, reality. Obsolete.

SOOTH, sŏŏ*th*. a. (467). Pleasing, delightful.

To SOOTH, sŏŏTH. v. a. (467). To flatter, to please; to calm, to soften; to gratify.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fat;—mē, met;—pine, pin;—

SOOTHER, sōō*th*'ŭr. s. A flatterer, one who gains by blandishments.

To SOOTHSAY, sōō*th*'sā. v. n. To predict, to foretell.

SOOTHSAYER, sōō*th*'sā-ŭr. s. A foreteller, a prognosticator.

SOOTINESS, sōōt'ē-nēs. s. The quality of being sooty.

SOOTY, sōō'tē. a.—See SOOT. Breeding soot; consisting of soot; black, dark, dusky.

SOP, sŏp. s. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten; any thing given to pacify.

To SOP, sŏp. v. a. To steep in liquor.

SOPE, sōpe.—See SOAP.

SOPH, sŏf. s. A young man who has been two years at the university.

SOPHI, sō'fē. s. The emperor of Persia.

SOPHISM, sŏf'fĭzm. s. A fallacious argument.

SOPHIST, sŏf'fĭst. s. (514). A professor of philosophy.

SOPHISTER, sŏf'fĭs-tŭr. s. (98). A disputant fallaciously subtle, an artful but insidious logician; a name given to those of a certain class in the university between Freshmen and Bachelors.

SOPHISTICAL, sō-fĭs'tē-kăl. a. (88). Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

SOPHISTICALLY, sō-fĭs'tē-kăl-ē. ad. With fallacious subtilty.

To SOPHISTICATE, sō-fĭs'tē-kāte. v. a. To adulterate, to corrupt with something spurious.

SOPHISTICATE, sō-fĭs'tē-kāte. (91). Part. a. Adulterate, not genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, sō-fĭs-tē-kā'shŭn. s. Adulteration, not genuineness.

SOPHISTICATOR, sō-fĭs'tē-kā-tŭr. s. (521). Adulterator, one that makes things not genuine.

SOPHISTRY, sŏf'fĭs-trē. s. Fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORIFEROUS, sŏp-ō-rĭf'ŭr-ŭs. a. Productive of sleep, opiate.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sŏp-ō-rĭf'ŭr-ŭs-nēs. s. (518) (527). The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK, sŏp-ō-rĭf'fĭk. a. (530) (509). Causing sleep, opiate.

SORBS, sŏrbz. s. The berries of the sorb or servicetree.

SORCERER, sŏr'sĕr-ŭr. s. (98). A conjuror, an enchanter, a magician.

SORCERESS, sŏr'sĕr-ĕs. s. A female magician, an enchantress.

SORCERY, sŏr'sĕr-ē. s. (555). Magick, enchantment, conjuration.

SORD, sŏrd. s.—See SOD. Turf, grassy ground.

SORDID, sŏr'dĭd. a. Foul, filthy; mean, vile, base; covetous, niggardly.

SORDIDLY, sŏr'dĭd-lē. ad. Meanly, poorly, covetously.

SORDIDNESS, sŏr'dĭd-nēs. s. Meanness, baseness; nastiness.

SORDINE, sŏr-dēēn'. s. A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower and shriller.

SORE, sōre. s. A place tender and painful, a place excoriated, an ulcer.

SORE, sōre. a. Tender to the touch; tender to the mind, easily vexed; violent with pain, afflictively vehement.

SORE, sōre. ad. With painful or dangerous vehemence.

SOREL, sō'rĭl. s. (99). The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second a pricket, the third a Sorel.

SORELY, sōre'lē. ad. With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SORENESS, sōre'nēs. s. Tenderness of a hurt.

SORITES, sō-rī'tēz. s. (433). An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

SORORICIDE, sō-rŏr'rē-sīde. s. (143). The murder of a sister.

SORREL, sŏr'rĭl. s. (99). A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.

SORRILY, sŏr'rē-lē. ad. Meanly, despicably, wretchedly.

SORRINESS, sŏr'rē-nēs. s. Meanness, despicableness.

SORROW, sŏr'rō. s. (327). Grief, pain for something past; sadness, mourning.

To SORROW, sŏr'rō. v. n. To grieve, to be sad, to be dejected.

SORROWED, sŏr'rōde. a. (359). Accompanied with sorrow. Obsolete.

SORROWFUL, sŏr'rō-fŭl. a. Sad for something past, mournful, grieving; expressing grief, accompanied with grief.

SORRY, sŏr'rē. a. Grieved for something past; vile, worthless, vexatious.

SORT, sŏrt. s. A kind, a species; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a class, or order of

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persons; rank, condition above the vulgar; a lot. In this last sense out of use.

☞ There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to descend to their inferiours, as it does not appear to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers.

It may be observed, that the long open *o* is confined to those words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*.

To SORT, sŏrt. v. a. To separate into distinct and proper classes; to reduce to order from a state of confusion; to conjoin, to put together in distribution; to cull, to choose, to select.

To SORT, sŏrt. v. n. To be joined with others of the same species; to consort, to join; to suit, to fit; to fall out.

SORTANCE, sŏr'tănse. s. Suitableness, agreement. Not in use.

SORTILEGE, sŏr'tĕ-lĕdje. s. The act of drawing lots.

SORTITION, sŏr-tĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of casting lots.—*Ash*.

SORTMENT, sŏrt'mĕnt. s. The act of sorting, distribution; a parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS, sŏs. v. n. To fall at once into a chair.

SOT, sŏt. s. A blockhead, a dull, ignorant, stupid fellow, a dolt; a wretch stupified by drinking.

To SOT, sŏt. v. a. To stupify, to besot.

To SOT, sŏt. v. n. To tipple to stupidity.

SOTTISH, sŏt'tĭsh. a. Dull, stupid, doltish; dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY, sŏt'tĭsh-lĕ. ad. Stupidly, dully, senselessly.

SOTTISHNESS, sŏt'tĭsh-nĕs. s. Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

SOUCHONG, sŏŏ-tshŏng'. s. The finest sort of Bohea tea.

SOVEREIGN, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn. a. (255). Supreme in power, having no superiour; supremely efficacious.

SOVEREIGN, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn. s. (165). Supreme lord.

SOVEREIGNLY, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn-lĕ. ad. Supremely, in the highest degree.

SOVEREIGNTY, sŭv'ĕr-ĭn-tĕ. s. Supremacy, highest place, highest degree of excellence.

SOUGHT, sawt. s. (319). The pret. and part. pass. of Seek.

SOUL, sōle. s. (318). The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; vital principle; spirit, essence, principal part; interiour power; a familiar appellation joined to words expressing the qualities of the mind; human being; active power; spirit, fire, grandeur of mind; intelligent being in general.

SOULED, sōl'd. a. (359). Furnished with mind.

SOULLESS, sōle'lĕs. a. Mean, low, spiritless.

SOUND, sŏund. a. (313). Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; stout, lusty; valid; fast, hearty.

SOUND, sŏund. ad. Soundly, heartily, completely fast.

SOUND, sŏund. s. A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

SOUND, sŏund. s. A probe, an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

To SOUND, sŏund. v. a. To search with a plummet, to try depth; to try, to examine.

To SOUND, sŏund. v. n. To try with the sounding line.

SOUND, sŏund. s. Any thing audible, a noise, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

To SOUND, sŏund. v. n. To make a noise, to emit a noise; to exhibit by likeness of sound.

To SOUND, sŏund. v. a. To cause to make a noise, to play on; to beseken or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.

SOUNDBOARD, sŏund'bord. s. Board which propagates the sound in organs.

SOUNDING, sŏund'ĭng. a. (410). Sonorous, having a magnificent sound.

SOUNDING-BOARD, sŏund'ĭng-bord. s. The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the stage.

SOUNDLY, sŏund'lĕ. ad. Healthily, heartily; lustily, stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.

SOUNDNESS, sŏund'nĕs. s. Health, heartiness; truth, rectitude, incorrupt state; strength, solidity.

SOUP, sŏŏp. s. (315). Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

SOUR, sŏur. a. (313). Acid, austere; harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; afflictive, painful; expressing discontent.

SOUR, sŏur. s. Acid substance.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Sour, sŏur. v. a. To make acid; to make harsh; to make uneasy, to make less pleasing; to make discontented.

To Sour, sŏur. v. n. To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.

Source, sôrse. s. (318). Spring, fountain-head; original, first producer.

☞ Some respectable speakers have attempted to give the French sound to the diphthong in this word and its compound *resource*, as if written *soorce* and *resoorce*; but as this is contrary to analogy, so it is to general usage. Sheridan, Nares, Smith, and W. Johnston, give the same sound to both these words as I have done. Mr. Perry gives the same sound to *source*, and, as well as I can guess from the blindness of the print, to *resource* also. Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; Kenrick only gives *source* the sound of *soorce*; and the diphthong *ou* in *resource*, the same sound as in *hour*, *town*, &c.

Sourish, sŏur'ish. a. Somewhat sour.

Sourly, sŏur'lé. ad. With acidity; with acrimony.

Sourness, sŏur'nĕs. s. Acidity, austereness of taste; asperity, harshness of temper.

Sous, sŏuse, or sôô. s. (315). A small denomination of French money.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is vulgar; the second is pure French, and, as such, is no more entitled to a place in an English Dictionary, than the word *penny* is in a French one.

Souse, sŏuse. s. (313). Pickle made of salt; any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle.

To Souse, sŏuse. v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey.

To Souse, sŏuse. v. a. To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey.

Souse, sŏuse. ad. With sudden violence. A low word.

Souterrain, sôô-tĕr-rāne'. s. (315). A grotto or cavern in the ground.

South, sŏu*th*. s. (313). The part where the sun is to us at noon; the southern regions of the globe; the wind that blows from the south.

South, sŏu*th*. a. (313). Southern, meridional.

South, sŏu*th*. ad. Towards the south; from the south.

Southing, sŏu*th*'ing. a. Going towards the south.

Southeast, sŏu*th*-ēst'. s. The point midway between the east and south.

Southerly, sŭ*th*'ŭr-lé, or sŏu*th*'ŭr-lé. a. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south, not absolutely southern; lying towards the south; coming from about the south.

☞ The diphthong in this and the following word has fallen into contraction by a sort of technical sea pronunciation; but both of them seem to be recovering their true diphthongal sound, though the latter seems farther advanced towards it than the former.

Southern, sŏu*th*'ŭrn, or sŭ*th*'ŭrn. a. Belonging to the south, meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

Southernwood, sŭ*th*'ŭrn-wŭd. s. A plant.

Southmost, sŏu*th*'mōst. a. Farthest towards the south.

Southsay, sŏu*th*'sā. s. (315). Prediction; properly *Soothsay*.

To Southsay, sŏu*th*'sā. v. n. To predict.—See Soothsay.

Southsayer, sŏu*th*'sā-ŭr. s. A predicter; properly *Soothsayer*.

Southward, sŏu*th*'wărd, or sŭ*th*'ŭrd. ad. Towards the south.

Southwest, sŏu*th*-wĕst. s. Point midway between the south and west.

Sow, sŏu. s. (322). A female pig, the female of a boar: an oblong mass of lead; an insect, a millepede.

To Sow, sō. v. n. (324). To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

To Sow, sō. v. a. Part. pass. Sown; To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to spread, to propagate; to impregnate or stock with seed; to besprinkle.

To Sow, sō. v. a. (From *suo*, Latin). To join by needle-work.

To Sowce, sŏuse. v. a. (323). To throw into the water.

Sower, sō'ŭr. s. (98). He that sprinkles the seed; a scatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

Sowins, sŏu'ĭnz. s. (323). Flummery made of oatmeal, somewhat soured.

To Sowl, sŏul. v. a. (323). To pull by the ears. Obsolete.

Sown, sōne. The part. of To sow.

Sowthistle, sŏu'*th*is-sl. s. (472). A weed.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

SPACE, spâse. s. Room, local extension; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time; a while.

SPACIOUS, spâ'shŭs. a. (357). Wide, extensive, roomy.

SPACIOUSNESS, spâ'shŭs-nês. s. Roominess, wide extension.

SPADDLE, spâd'dl. s. (405). A little spade.

SPADE, spâde. s. (73). The instrument of digging; a suit of cards.

SPADILLE, spâ-dil. s. The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

SPAKE, spâke. The old pret. of Speak.

SPALT, spâlt. s. A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, spân. s. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.

To SPAN, spân. v. a. To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

SPANCOUNTER, spân'kŏun-tŭr. } s.
SPANFARTHING, spân'fâr-thing. } s. A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

SPANGLE, spâng'gl. s. (405). A small plate or boss of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.

To SPANGLE, spâng'gl. v. a. To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

SPANIEL, spân'yêl. s. (113) (281). A dog for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience: a low, mean, sneaking fellow.

To SPANK, spângk. v. a. (408). To strike with the open hand.—*Ash.*

SPANKER, spângk'ŭr. s. A small coin.

SPAR, spâr. s. Marcasite; a small beam, the bar of a gate.

To SPAR, spâr. v. n. To fight like cocks with prelusive strokes.

To SPAR, spâr. v. a. To shut, to close, to bar. Obsolete.

To SPARE, spâre. v. a. To use frugally; to save for any particular use: to do without, to lose willingly; to omit, to forbear; to use tenderly, to treat with pity; to grant, to allow.

To SPARE, spâre. v. n. To live frugally, to be parsimonious; to forbear, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

SPARE, spâre. a. Scanty, parsimonious; superfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting flesh.

SPARER, spâ'rŭr. s. (98). One who avoids expense.

SPARERIB, spâre'rib. s. Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION, spâr-jê-fâk'shŭn. s. The act of sprinkling.

SPARING, spâ'rĭng. a. (410). Scarce; scanty; parsimonious.

SPARINGLY, spâ'rĭng-lê. ad. Frugally, parsimoniously; with abstinence; now with great frequency; cautiously, tenderly.

SPARK, spârk. s. (78). A small particle of fire, or kindled matter; any thing shining; any thing vivid or active; a lively, showy, splendid, gay man.

To SPARK, spârk. v. n. To emit particles of fire, to sparkle.

SPARKFUL, spârk'fûl. a. Lively, brisk, airy.

SPARKISH, spârk'ĭsh. a. Airy, gay; showy, well-dressed, fine.

SPARKLE, spâr'kl. s. (405). A spark, a small particle of fire; any luminous particle.

To SPARKLE, spâr'kl. v. n. To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine; to glitter.

SPARKLINGLY, spârk'lĭng-lê. ad. With vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARKLINGNESS, spârk'lĭng-nês. s. Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARROW, spâr'rô. s. (87) (327). A small bird.

SPARROWHAWK, spâr'rô-hâwk. s. The female of the musket hawk.

SPARROWGRASS, spâr'rô-grâs. s. Corrupted from ASPARAGUS, which see.

SPARRY, spâr'rê. a. (82). Consisting of spar.

SPASM, spâzm. s. Convulsion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPASMODICK, spâz-mŏd'ĭk. s. (509). Convulsive.

SPAT, spât. The pret. of Spit. Obsol.

To SPATIATE, spâ'shê-âte. v. n. To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

To SPATTER, spât'tŭr. v. a. (93). To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out any thing offensive; to asperse, to defame.

To SPATTER, spât'tŭr. v. n. To spit, to sputter, as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, spât'tŭr-dâsh-ĭz. s. Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SPATTLING-POPPY, spăt'lĭng-pŏp'pē. s. White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, spăt'tshŭ-lā. s. (461). A spattle, or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines.

SPAVIN, spăv'ĭn. s. This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough.

SPAW, spâw. s. (219). A place famous for mineral waters, any mineral water.

To SPAWL, spâwl. v. n. To throw moisture out of the mouth.

SPAWL, spâwl. s. (219). Spittle, moisture ejected from the mouth.

SPAWN, spâwn. s. (219). The eggs of fish or of frogs; any product or offspring.

To SPAWN, spâwn. v. a. To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

To SPAWN, spâwn. v. n. To issue as eggs from fish; to issue, to proceed.

SPAWNER, spâwn'ûr. s. (98). The female fish.

To SPAY, spâ. v. a. (220). To castrate female animals.

To SPEAK, spēke. v. n. (227). Pret. Spake or Spoke; Part. pass. Spoken. To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words; to harangue, to make a speech; to talk for or against, to dispute; to discourse, to make mention; to give sound; To speak with, to address, to converse with.

To SPEAK, spēke. v. a. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate: to address, to accost; to exhibit.

SPEAKABLE, spē'kā-bl. a. (405). Possible to be spoken; having the power of speech.

SPEAKER, spē'kûr. s. (98). One that speaks; one that speaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions; the prolocutor of the commons.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spē'kĭng-trŭmp'ĭt. s. (99) (410). Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, spēre. s. (227). A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

To SPEAR, spēre. v. a. To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR, spēre. v. n. To shoot or sprout.

SPEARGRASS, spēre'grâs. s. Long stiff grass.

SPEARMAN, spēre'măn. s. (88). One who uses a lance in fight.

SPEARMINT, spēre'mĭnt. s. A plant, a species of mint.

SPEARWORT, spēre'wûrt. s. An herb.

SPECIAL, spĕsh'ăl. a. (357). Noting a sort or species; particular, peculiar; appropriate, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

SPECIALLY, spĕsh'ăl-ē. ad. Particularly above others; not in a common way, peculiarly.

SPECIALTY, spĕsh'ăl-tē. } s. Particularly.
SPECIALITY, spĕsh-ē-ăl'ē-tē. }

SPECIES, spē'shēz. s. (433). A sort, a subdivision of a general term; class of nature, single order of beings; appearance to the senses; representation to the mind; circulating money, pronounced in two words; simples that have place in a compound.

SPECIFIC, spē-sĭf'ĭk. s. A specific medicine.—*Mason.*

SPECIFICAL, spē-sĭf'fē-kăl. } a.
SPECIFICK, spē-sĭf'fĭk. (509). } That which makes a thing of the species of which it is; appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

SPECIFICALLY, spē-sĭf'fē-kăl-ē. ad. In such a manner as to constitute a species, according to the nature of the species.

To SPECIFICATE, spē-sĭf'fē-kāte. v. a. To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

SPECIFICATION, spĕs-sē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. Distinct notation, determination by a peculiar mark; particular mention.

To SPECIFY, spĕs'sē-fī. v. a. (183). To mention, to show by some particular mark of distinction.

SPECIMEN, spĕs'sē-mĕn. s. (503). A sample, a part of any thing exhibited that the rest may be known.

SPECIOUS, spē'shŭs. a. (357). Showy, pleasing to the view; plausible; superficially, not solidly right.

SPECIOUSLY, spē'shŭs-lē. ad. With fair appearance.

SPECK, spĕk. s. A small discolouration, a spot.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To SPECK, spĕk. v. a. To spot, to stain in drops.

SPECKLE, spĕk'kl. s. (405). Small speck, little spot.

To SPECKLE, spĕk'kl. v. a. To mark with small spots.

SPECTACLE, spĕk'tâ-kl. s. (405). A show, a gazing-stock, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; any thing perceived by the sight; in the Plural, glasses to assist the sight.

SPECTACLED, spĕk'tâ-kl'd. a. (359). Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTATOR, spĕk-tâ'tŭr. s. (76) (521). A looker-on, a beholder, an observer.

SPECTATORSHIP, spĕk-tâ'tŭr-shĭp. s. Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, spĕk'tŭr. s. (416). Apparition, appearance of persons dead.

SPECTRUM, spĕk'trŭm. s. An image, a visible form.

SPECULAR, spĕk'kŭ-lâr. s. (88). Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glass; assisting sight.

To SPECULATE, spĕk'kŭ-lâte. v. n. (91). To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To SPECULATE, spĕk'kŭ-lâte. v. a. To consider attentively, to look through with the mind.

SPECULATION, spĕk-ŭ-lâ'shŭn. s. Examination of the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; power of sight.

SPECULATIVE, spĕk'kŭ-lâ-tĭv. a. (512). Given to speculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPECULATIVELY, spĕk'kŭ-lâ-tĭv-lé. ad. Contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPECULATOR, spĕk'kŭ-lâ-tŭr. s. (521). One who forms theories; an observer, a contemplator; a spy, a watcher.

SPECULATORY, spĕk'kŭ-lâ-tŭr-é. a. (512). Exercising speculation.

SPECULUM, spĕk'kŭ-lŭm. s. (503). A mirrour, a looking-glass.

SPED, spĕd. The pret. and part. pass. of Speed.—See MISTAKEN.

SPEECH, spēētsh. s. (246). The power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words; language, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular language as distinct from others; any thing spoken; talk, mention; oration, harangue.

SPEECHLESS, spēētsh'lĕs. a. Deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To SPEED, spēēd. v. n. (246). Pret. and part. pass. Sped and Speeded. To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, spēēd. v. a. To despatch in haste; to despatch, to destroy; to kill; to hasten, to put into quick motion; to execute, to despatch; to assist, to help forward; to make prosperous.

SPEED, spēēd. s. Quickness, celerity; haste, hurry, despatch; the course or pace of a horse; success, event.

SPEEDILY, spēēd'ĕ-lé. ad. With haste, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, spēēd'ĕ-nĕs. s. The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, spēēd'wĕll. s. A plant.

SPEEDY, spēēd'ĕ. a. Quick, swift, nimble, quick of despatch.

SPELL, spĕll. s. A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of work.

To SPELL, spĕll. v. a. To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to charm.

To SPELL, spĕll. v. n. To form words of letters; to read.

SPELTER, spĕlt'ŭr. s. (98). A kind of semi-metal.

To SPEND, spĕnd. v. a. To consume, to lay out; to bestow as expense, to expend; to effuse; to squander, to lavish; to pass; to waste, to wear out; to fatigue, to harass.

To SPEND, spĕnd. v. n. To make expense; to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted.

SPENDER, spĕnd'ŭr. s. (98). One who spends; a prodigal, a lavisher.

SPENDTHRIFT, spĕnd'*th*rift. s. A prodigal, a lavisher.

SPERM, spĕrm. s. Seed; that by which the species is continued.

SPERMACETI, spĕr-mâ-sē'tē. s. Corruptedly pronounced Parmasity.

☞ When Shakespeare makes Hotspur describe a fop using this word,

"And telling me the sovereign'st thing on
" earth,
" Was *parmasitty* for an inward bruise—"

it is highly probable this was not a foppish pronunciation, but that which gene-

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rally obtained in Queen Elizabeth's time, and has, among the vulgar, been continued to ours.

SPERMATICAL, spĕr-măt'tĕ-kăl. } SPERMATICK, spĕr-măt'tĭk. (509). } a. Seminal, consisting of seed; belonging to the sperm.

SPERMATIZE, spĕr'mă-tīze. v. n. To yield seed.

To SPERSE, spĕrse. v. a. To disperse, to scatter.

To SPET, spĕt. v. a. To bring or pour abundantly. Not in use.

To SPEW, spū. v. a. (265). To vomit, to eject from the stomach; to eject, to cast forth; to eject with loathing.

To SPEW, spū. v. n. To vomit, to ease the stomach.

To SPHACELATE, sfăs'sĕ-lāte. v. a. To affect with a gangrene.

SPHACELUS, sfăs'sĕ-lŭs. s. A gangrene, a mortification.

SPHERE, sfēre. s. A globe, an orbicular body, a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference; any globe of the mundane system; a globe representing the earth or sky; orb, circuit of motion; province, compass of knowledge or action.

To SPHERE, sfēre. v. a. To place in a sphere; to form into roundness.

SPHERICAL, sfĕr'rĕ-kăl. } SPHERICK, sfĕr'rĭk. (509). } a. Round, orbicular, globular; planetary, relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHERICALLY, sfĕr'rĕ-kăl-ē. ad. In form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, sfĕr'rĕ-kăl-nĕs. } SPHERICITY, sfē-rĭs'ē-tē. } s. Roundness, rotundity.

SPHEROID, sfē'rŏid. s. A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

SPHEROIDAL, sfē-rŏĕ'dăl. a. Having the form of a spheroid.—*Mason.*

SPHEROIDICAL, sfē-rŏĭd'ē-kăl. a. Having the form of a spheroid.

SPHERULE, sfĕr'ūle. s. A little globe.

SPHINX, sfĭnks. s. The Sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPICE, spīse. s. A vegetable production fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatick substance used in sauces; a small quantity.

To SPICE, spīse. v. a. To season with spice.

SPICER, spī'sŭr. s. (98). One who deals in spice.

SPICERY, spī'sŭr-ē. s. The commodity of spices; a repository of spices.

SPICK-AND-SPAN, spĭk'ănd-spăn'. a. Quite new, now first used.

SPICKNEL, spĭk'nĕl. s. The herb baldmony or bearwort.

SPICY, spī'sē. a. Producing spice, abounding with aromaticks; aromatick, having the qualities of spice.

SPIDER, spī'dŭr. s. (98). The animal that spins a web to catch flies.

SPIDERWORT, spī'dŭr-wŭrt. s. A plant with a lily-flower composed of six petals.

SPIGNEL, spĭg'nĕl. s. A plant.

SPIGOT, spĭg'ŭt. s. (166). A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

SPIKE, spike. s. An ear of corn; a long nail of iron or wood, a long rod of iron sharpened; a smaller species of lavender.

To SPIKE, spike. v. a. To fasten with long nails; to set with spikes.

SPIKENARD, spīke'nărd. s. The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

☞ Mr. Elphinston is the only orthöepist who pronounces the *i* short in this word; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, preserve it long as in *spike:* and though I am well aware of the common idiom of our pronunciation to shorten the simple in the compound (see KNOWLEDGE), yet I think this idiom ought not to be sought after, when not established by custom.

SPILL, spĭll. s. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a small quantity of money.

To SPILL, spĭll. v. a. To shed, to lose by shedding; to throw away.

To SPILL, spĭll. v. n. To waste, to be lavish; to be shed, to be lost by being shed.

SPILTH, spĭl*th*. s. Any thing poured out or wasted. Not in use.

To SPIN, spĭn. v. a. Pret. Spun or Span; Part. Spun. To draw out into threads; to form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter; to protract, to draw out; to form by degrees, to draw out tediously.

To SPIN, spĭn. v. n. To exercise the art of spinning; to stream out in a thread or small current; to move round as a spindle.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*thin*, THIS.

SPINAGE, spin'nĭdje. s. (90). A plant.

SPINAL, spi'nål. a (88). Belonging to the back bone.

SPINDLE, spin'dl. s. (405). The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated; a long slender stalk; any thing slender.

SPINDLESHANKED, spin'dl-shăngkt. a. Having small legs.

SPINDLETREE, spin'dl-trēē. s. Prickwood; a plant.

SPINE, spine. s. The back bone.

SPINEL, spi'nĕl. s. A sort of mineral.

SPINET, spin-nĕt'. s. A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

SPINIFEROUS, spi-nif'fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing horns.

SPINNER, spin'nŭr. s. (98). One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.

SPINNING-WHEEL, spin'nĭng-hwēēl. s. The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

SPINOSITY, spi-nŏs'sĕ-tē. s. Crabbedness, thorny or briary perplexity.

SPINOUS, spi'nŭs. a. (314). Thorny, full of thorns.

SPINSTER, spins'tŭr. s. (98). A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

SPINSTRY, spins'trē. s. The work of spinning.

SPINY, spi'nē. a. Thorny, briary, perplexed.

SPIRACLE, spir'ă-kl. s. (109). A breathing hole, a vent, a small aperture.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the quantity of the *i* in the first syllable of this word, because I think the same antepenultimate accent which shortens the *o* in *oracle*, and the *i* in *miracle*, ought to have the same influence in the word in question (503).

SPIRAL, spi'rål. a. (88). Curve, winding, circularly involved.

SPIRALLY, spi'rål-ē. ad. In a spiral form.

SPIRE, spire. s. A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twist, a wreath; any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid, a steeple; the top or uppermost point.

To SPIRE, spire. v. n. To shoot up pyramidically.

SPIRIT, spir'ĭt. s. (109). Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial substance; the soul of man; an apparition; ardour, courage; genius, vigour of mind; intellectual powers distinct from the body; sentiment; eagerness, desire; man of activity, man of life; that which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; any thing eminently pure and refined; that which hath power of energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

☞ The general sound of the first *i* in this word and all its compounds was, till lately, the sound of *e* in *merit*: but a very laudable attention to propriety has nearly restored the *i* to its true sound; and now *spirit*, sounded as if written *sperit*, begins to grow vulgar See Principles, No 103, 109, 110, and the word MIRACLE.

Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, have given into this false sound of *i* (109); but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, have given it the true sound; and Mr. Nares very justly thinks that this word, *Miracle*, and *Cistern*, are now more frequently and properly heard with the short sound of *i*.

To SPIRIT, spir'ĭt. v. a. To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to entice.

SPIRITED, spir'ĭt-ĕd. a. Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, spir'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. s. Disposition or make of mind.

SPIRITFULNESS, spir'ĭt-fŭl-nĕs. s. Sprightliness, liveliness.

SPIRITLESS, spir'ĭt-lĕs. a. Dejected, low, deprived of vigour, depressed.

SPIRITOUS, spir'ĭt-ŭs. a. Refined, advanced near to spirit.

SPIRITOUSNESS, spir'ĭt-ŭs-nĕs. s. Fineness and activity of parts.

SPIRITUAL, spir'ĭt-tshŭ-ăl. a. (461). Distinct from matter, immaterial, incorporeal, mental, intellectual; not gross, refined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUALITY, spir-ĭt-tshŭ-ăl'ĕ-tē. s. Immateriality, essence distinct from matter; intellectual nature; acts independent of the body, pure acts of the soul, mental refinement; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

SPIRITUALTY, spir'ĭt-tshŭ-ăl-tē. s. Ecclesiastical body.

SPIRITUALIZATION, spir-ĭt-tshŭ-ăl-ĕ-zā'shŭn. s. Act of spiritualizing.

To SPIRITUALIZE, spir'ĭt-tshŭ-ăl-ize. v. a. To refine the intellect, to purify from the feculencies of the world.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SPIRITUALLY, spĭr'ĭt-tshū-ăl-lē. ad. Without corporeal grossness, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, spĭr'ĭt-tshū-ŭs. a. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOSITY, spĭr-ĭt-tshū-ŏs'sē-tē. (511).

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spĭr'ĭt-tshū-ŭs-nĕs. The quality of being spirituous.

TO SPIRT, spŭrt. v. n. (108). To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

TO SPIRT, spŭrt. v. a. To throw out in a jet.

TO SPIRTLE, spŭrt'tl. v. a. (405). To dissipate.

SPIRY, spī'rē. a. Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

SPISSITUDE, spĭs'sē-tūde. s. Grossness, thickness.

SPIT, spĭt. s. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

TO SPIT, spĭt. v. a. Pret. Spat; Part. pass. Spit or Spitted. To put upon a spit; to thrust through.

TO SPIT, spĭt. v. n. To eject from the mouth; to throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

TO SPITCHCOCK, spĭtsh'kŏk. v. a. To cut an eel in pieces and boil it.

SPITE, spīte. s. Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or in spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

TO SPITE, spīte. v. a. To vex, to thwart malignantly; To fill with spite, to offend.

SPITEFUL, spīte'fŭl. a. Malicious, malignant.

SPITEFULLY, spīte'fŭl-ē. ad. Maliciously, malignantly.

SPITEFULNESS, spīte'fŭl-nĕs. s. Malignity, desire of vexing.

SPITTAL, spĭt'tăl. s. Corrupted from *Hospital*, and seldom used but to a sermon preached at an hospital, as a *spittal sermon*; or in the proverbial phrase, *Rob not the spital*; or in the name of that district of London called *Spitalfields*.

☞ The *a* in all these words has a tendency to sink its sound, and to confound them with *spittle*. In the last of these words this tendency is incurable; but in the two first it would be far from pedantic to preserve the sound of the *a* as in *medal*. Dr. Johnson seems to depart from etymology in doubling the *t* in these words.

SPITTED, spĭt'tĕd. a. Shot out into length, put on a spit.

SPITTER, spĭt'tŭr. s. (98). One who puts meat on a spit; one who spits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPITTLE, spĭt'tl. s. (405). Corrupted from Hospital. Not in use.

SPITTLE, spĭt'tl. s. Moisture of the mouth.

SPITVENOM, spĭt'vĕn-ŭm. s. Poison ejected from the mouth.

TO SPLASH, splăsh. v. a. To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLASHY, splăsh'ē. a. Full of dirty water, apt to daub.

SPLAYFOOT, splā'fŭt. a. Having the foot turned inward.

SPLAYMOUTH, splā'mŏŭth. s. Mouth widened by design.

SPLEEN, splēēn. s. The milt, one of the viscera; it is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy; anger, spite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholy, hypochondriacal vapours.

SPLEENED, splēēn'd. a. (359). Deprived of the spleen.

SPLEENFUL, splēēn'fŭl. a. Angry, peevish, fretful.

SPLEENLESS, splēēn'lĕs. a. Kind, gentle, mild.

SPLEENWORT, splēēn'wŭrt. s. Milt-waste; a plant.

SPLEENY, splēēn'ē. a. Angry, peevish.

SPLENDENT, splĕn'dĕnt. a. Shining, glossy.

SPLENDID, splĕn'dĭd. a. Showy, magnificent, sumptuous.

SPLENDIDLY, splĕn'dĭd-lē. ad. Magnificently, sumptuously.

SPLENDOUR, splĕn'dŭr. s. (314). Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLENETICK, splĕn'ĕ-tĭk. a. (510). Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.

SPLENICK, splĕn'ĭk. a. (508). Belonging to the spleen.

SPLENISH, splĕn'ĭsh. a. Fretful peevish; properly *Spleenish*.

☞ Dr. Johnson has received this word without any remark upon the impropriety of its formation. To turn a Latin noun into an English adjective by the addition

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

of *isb*, is false heraldry in language: especially as we have the English word *spleen*, from which it might have been formed with so much more propriety; but to pronounce the *e* long, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is adding absurdity to errour.

SPLENITIVE, splĕn'ĕ-tiv. a. (512). Hot, fiery, passionate. Not in use.

SPLENT, splĕnt. s. Splent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg.

To SPLICE, splise. v. a. To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, splĭnt. s. A thin piece of wood or other matters used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set.

To SPLINTER, splĭnt'ŭr. v. a. To secure by splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, splĭnt'ŭr. s. (98). A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, splĭnt'ŭr. v. n. To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, splĭt. v. a. Pret. Split. To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to dash and break on a rock; to divide, to break into discord.

To SPLIT, splĭt. v. n. To burst asunder, to crack; to be broken against rocks.

SPLITTER, splĭt'tŭr. s. (98). One who splits.

SPLUTTER, splŭt'tŭr. s. Bustle, tumult; hasty and inarticulate speaking. A low word.

To SPOIL, spŏil. v. a. (299). To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make useless.

To SPOIL, spŏil. v. a. To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless, to be corrupted.

SPOIL, spŏil. s. That which is taken by violence, plunder, pillage, booty; the act of robbery; corruption, cause of corruption; the slough, the cast-off skin of a serpent.

SPOILER, spŏil'ŭr. s. (98). A robber, a plunderer.

SPOILFUL, spŏil'fŭl. a. Wasteful, rapacious.

SPOKE, spōke. s. The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE, spōke. The pret. of Speak.

SPOKEN, spō'k'n. (103). Part. pass. of Speak.

SPOKESMAN, spōks'măn. s. (88). One who speaks for another.

To SPOLIATE, spō'lĕ-āte. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

SPOLIATION, spō-lĕ-ā'shŭn. s. The act of robbery or privation.

SPONDEE, spŏn'dē. s. A foot in poetry of two long syllables.

SPONDYLE, spŏn'dĭl. s. A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

SPONGE, spŭnje. s. (165). A soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.

To SPONGE, spŭnje. v. a. To blot, to wipe away as with a sponge.

To SPONGE, spŭnje. v. n. To suck in as a sponge; to gain a maintenance by mean arts.

SPONGER, spŭn'jŭr. s. (98). One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

SPONGINESS, spŭn'jĕ-nĕs. s. Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

SPONGIOUS, spŭn'jĕ-ŭs. a. (314). Full of cavities like a sponge.

SPONGY, spŭn'jĕ. a. Soft and full of small interstitial holes; wet, drenched, soaked.

SPONK, spŭnk. s. (165). See SPUNK. In the Scotch dialect, Touchwood.

SPONSAL, spŏn'săl. a. Relating to marriage.

SPONSION, spŏn'shŭn. s. The act of becoming surety for another.

SPONSOR, spŏn'sŭr. s. (166). A surety, one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

SPONTANEITY, spŏn-tă-nē'ĕ-tĕ. s. Voluntariness, accord uncompelled.

SPONTANEOUS, spŏn-tā'nĕ-ŭs. a. Voluntary, acting without compulsion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, spŏn-tā'nĕ-ŭs-lĕ. ad. Voluntarily, of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, spŏn-tā'nĕ-ŭs-nĕs. s. (314). Voluntariness, accord unforced.

SPOOL, spōōl. s. (306). A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon, a quill.

To SPOOM, spōōm. v. n. (306). To pass swiftly. Not in use.

SPOON, spōōn. s. (306). A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

SPOONBILL, spōōn'bĭl. s. A bird; the end of its bill is broad.

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SPOONFUL, spōōn'fŭl. s. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; any small quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT, spōōn'mēte. s. Liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.

SPOONWORT, spōōn'wŭrt. s. Scurvy-grass.

SPORT, spŏrt. s. Play, diversion, game, frolick, and tumultuous merriment; mock, contemptuous mirth; that with which one plays; play, idle gingle; diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

To SPORT, spŏrt. v. a. To divert, to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.

To SPORT, spŏrt. v. n. To play, to frolick, to game, to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, spŏrt'fŭl. a. Merry, frolicksome, wanton, ludicrous, done in jest.

SPORTFULLY, spŏrt'fŭl-ē. ad. Wantonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, spŏrt'fŭl-nĕs. s. Wantonness, play, merriment, frolick.

SPORTIVE, spŏr'tĭv. a. Gay, merry, frolicksome, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, spŏr'tĭv-nĕs. s. Gayety, play.

SPORTSMAN, spŏrts'măn. s. One who pursues the recreations of the field.

SPORTULE, spŏr'tshūle. s. (461). An alms, a dose.

SPOT, spŏt. s. A blot, a mark made by discolouration; a taint, a disgrace, a reproach; a small extent of place; any particular place.

To SPOT, spŏt. v. a. To mark with discolouration; to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint.

SPOTLESS, spŏt'lĕs. a. Free from spots; immaculate, pure.

SPOTTER, spŏt'tŭr. s. (98). One that spots.

SPOTTY, spŏt'tē. a. Full of spots.

SPOUSAL, spŏŭ'zăl. a. (99). Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

SPOUSAL, spŏŭ'zăl. s. Marriage, nuptials.

SPOUSE, spŏūze. s. (313). One joined in marriage, a husband or wife.

SPOUSED, spŏūz'd. a. (359). Wedded, espoused, joined together as in matrimony.

SPOUSELESS, spŏūz'lĕs. a. Wanting a husband or wife.

SPOUT, spŏūt. s. (313). A pipe, the mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured; a cataract.

To SPOUT, spŏūt. v. a. (313). To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a spout; to speak speeches out of plays in imitation of an actor. A low word.

To SPOUT, spŏūt. v. n. To issue as from a spout.

To SPRAIN, sprāne. v. a. (202). To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the joint.

SPRAIN, sprāne. s. Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

SPRANG, sprăng. The pret. of Spring.

SPRAT, sprăt. s. A small sea-fish.

To SPRAWL, sprâwl. v. n. To struggle as in the convulsions of death; to tumble with agitation.

SPRAY, sprā. s. (220). The extremity of a branch; the foam of the sea, commonly written Spry.

To SPREAD, sprĕd. v. a. (234). To extend, to expand, to make to cover or fill a large space; to cover by extension; to cover over; to stretch; to extend; to publish, to divulge; to emit as effluvia or emanations.

To SPREAD, sprĕd. v. n. To extend or expand itself.

SPREAD, sprĕd. s. Extent, compass; expansion of parts.

SPREADER, sprĕd'ŭr. s. (98). One that spreads, publisher, divulger.

SPRENT, sprĕnt. Part. Sprinkled.

SPRIG, sprĭg. s. A small branch.

SPRIGGY, sprĭg'gē. a. (383). Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT, sprīte. s. (393). Spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent; walking spirit, apparition.

SPRIGHTFUL, sprīte'fŭl. a. Lively, brisk, gay, vigorous.

SPRIGHTFULLY, sprīte'fŭl-ē. ad. Briskly, vigorously.

SPRIGHTLINESS, sprīte'lē-nĕs. s. Liveliness, briskness, vigour, gayety, vivacity.

SPRIGHTLY, sprīte'lē. a. Gay, brisk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

To SPRING, sprĭng. v. n. Preterit. Sprung or Sprang; anciently Sprong. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power; to begin to grow; to proceed as from seed; to come into existence, to issue forth; to arise, to appear; to issue with effect or force; to proceed as from ancestors; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to grow, to thrive; to bound, to leap, to jump; to fly with elastick power; to rise from a covert; to is-

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sue from a fountain; to proceed as from a source; to shoot, to issue with speed and violence.

To SPRING, spring. v. a. (409). To start, to rouse game; to produce to light; to cause by starting a plank; to discharge a mine; to contrive a sudden expedient, to offer unexpectedly; to produce hastily.

SPRING, spring. s. The season in which plants spring and vegetate; an elastick body, a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself; elastick force; any active power, any cause by which motion is produced or propagated; a leap, a bound, a jump, a violent effort, a sudden struggle; a fountain, an issue of water from the earth; a source, that by which any thing is supplied; rise, beginning; course, original.

SPRINGE, sprinje. s. Rhymes, *fringe*. A gin, a noose which catches by a spring or jerk.

SPRINGER, spring'ŭr. s. (98). One who springs or rouses game.

☞ The *g* ought here to rest in the nasal sound, and not to be suffered to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger*. See Principles, No. 381 and 409.

SPRINGHALT, spring'hâlt. s. A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, spring'ė-nĕs, or sprin'jė-nĕs. s. Elasticity, power of restoring itself.—See SPRINGY.

SPRINGLE, spring'gl. s. (405). A springe, an elastick noose.

SPRINGTIDE, spring'tide. s. Tide at the new moon, high tide.

SPRINGY, spring'ė, or sprin'jė. a. Elastick, having the power of restoring itself.

☞ A most absurd custom has prevailed in pronouncing this adjective, as if it were formed from *springe*, a gin, rhyming with *fringe*, when nothing can be plainer than its formation from *spring*, an elastic body, and that the addition of *y* ought no more to alter the sound of *g* in this word, than it does in *stringy*, full of strings. It is certainly thus we ought to pronounce the substantive formed from this adjective, which we meet with in Mr. Forster: "In general, that nervous *springiness* (If I may so express it) so very observable in Mr. Pope's metre, is often owing chiefly to a Trochee beginning his line." *Essay on Accent and Quantity*. p. 59.—But the absurdity is still increased when this vicious pronunciation is given to the adjective formed from *spring*, a fountain; this, however, is so contrary both to custom and analogy, that nothing but an oversight in Mr. Sheridan could have prevented his making the distinction. See Principles, No. 409.

SPRINGY, spring'ė. a. (409). Full of springs or fountains.

To SPRINKLE, spring'kl. v. a. (405). To scatter, to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops; to besprinkle, to wash, to wet, or dust by sprinkling.

To SPRINKLE, spring'kl. v. n. To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

To SPRIT, sprit. v. a. To throw out, to eject with force.

To SPRIT, sprit. v. n. To shoot, to terminate, to sprout.

SPRIT, sprit. s. Shoot, sprout.

SPRITSAIL, sprit'sâle. s The sail which belongs to the boltsprit-mast.

SPRITE, sprite. s. A spirit, an incorporeal agent.

SPRITEFULLY, sprite'fŭl-ė. ad. Vigorously, with life and ardour.

To SPROUT, sprŏŭt. v. n. (313). To shoot by vegetation, to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, sprŏŭt. s. A shoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, sprŏŏse. a. (339). Nice, trim, neat.

To SPRUCE, sprŏŏse. v. n. To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCEBEER, sprŏŏse-bēēr'. s. Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

SPRUCELEATHER, sprŏŏs-lĕTH'ŭr. s. Prussian leather.

SPRUCENESS, sprŏŏse'nĕs. s. Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG, sprŭng. The pret. and part. pass. of Spring.

SPUD, spŭd. s. A short knife.

SPUME, spūme. s. Foam, froth.

To SPUME, spūme. v. n. To foam, to froth.

SPUMOUS, spū'mŭs. } a. Frothy,
SPUMY, spū'mė. } foamy.

SPUN, spŭn. The pret. and part. pass. of Spin.

SPUNGE, spŭnge. More properly SPONGE. s. A sponge.

To SPUNGE, spŭnje. v. n. (74). To hang on others for maintenance.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SPUNGING-HOUSE, spŭn'jĭng-hŏŭse. A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

SPUNGY, spŭn'jè. a. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge; wet, moist, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.

SPUNK, spŭngk. s. (408). Rotten wood, touchwood. Used in Scotland for animation, quick sensibility.

SPUR, spûr. s. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel; incitement, instigation; a stimulus, any thing that galls and teazes; the sharp points on the legs of a cock; any thing standing out, a snag.

To SPUR, spûr. v. a. To prick with the spur, to drive with the spur; to instigate, to incite, to urge forward; to drive by force.

To SPUR, spûr. v. n. To travel with great expedition; to press forward.

SPURGALLED, spûr'gàll'd. a. Hurt with the spur.

SPURGE, spûrje. s. A plant violently purgative.

SPURIOUS, spû'rè-ŭs. a. (314). Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, bastard.

SPURLING, spûr'lĭng. s. (410). A small sea-fish.

To SPURN, spûrn. v. a. To kick, to strike or drive with the foot; to reject, to scorn, to put away with contempt, to disdain; to treat with contempt.

To SPURN, spûrn. v. n. To make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels, to kick or struggle.

SPURN, spûrn. s. Kick, insolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPURNEY, spûr'nè. s. A plant.

SPURRER, spûr'rûr. s. (98). One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER, spûr'rè-ûr. s. One who makes spurs.

SPURRY, spûr'rè. s. A plant.

To SPURT, spûrt. v. n. To fly out with a quick stream.—See to SPIRT.

SPUTATION, spû-tà'shŭn. s. The act of spitting.

To SPUTTER, spŭt'tûr. v. n. To emit moisture in small flying drops; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to speak hastily and obscurely.

To SPUTTER, spŭt'tûr. v. a. (98). To throw out with noise.

SPUTTERER, spŭt'tûr-ûr. s. One that sputters.

SPY, spì. s. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others.

To SPY, spì. v. a. To discover by the eye at a distance; to discover by close examination; to search or discover by artifice.

To SPY, spì. v. n. To search narrowly.

SPYBOAT, spì'bòte. s. A boat sent out for intelligence.

SQUAB, skwŏb. a. (86) (87). Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, skwŏb. s. A kind of sofa or couch, a stuffed cushion.

SQUAB, skwŏb. ad. With a heavy sudden fall.

SQUABPIE, skwŏb-pì'. s. A pie made of many ingredients.

SQUABBISH, skwŏb'bĭsh. a. Thick, heavy, fleshy.

To SQUABBLE, skwŏb'bl. v. n. (405). To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.

SQUABBLE, skwŏb'bl. s. A low brawl, a petty quarrel.

SQUABBLER, skwŏb'bl-ûr. s. A quarrelsome fellow, a brawler.

SQUADRON, skwà'drŭn. s. (83) (85). A body of men drawn up square; a part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.

SQUADRONED, skwà'drŭn'd. a. (359). Formed into squadrons.

SQUALID, skwŏl'lĭd. a. (86). Foul, nasty, filthy.—See QUADRANT.

To SQUALL, skwàll. v. n. To scream out as a child or woman frighted.

SQUALL, skwàll. s. Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.

SQUALLER, skwàll'ûr. s. (98). Screamer, one that screams.

SQUALLY, skwàll'lè. a. Windy, gusty.

SQUAMOUS, skwà'mŭs. a. (314). Scaly, covered with scales.

To SQUANDER, skwŏn'dûr. v. a. To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.

SQUANDERER, skwŏn'dûr-ûr. s. A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.

SQUARE, skwâre. a. Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly suitable; strong, well set; exact, honest, fair; in Geometry, Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the Square, as Four is the square root of sixteen.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

SQUARE, skwâre. s. A figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; content of an angle; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule, regularity; squadron, troops formed square; level, equality, quartile, the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.

To SQUARE, skwâre. v. a. To form with right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, to reduce to a measure; to adjust, to regulate, to mould, to shape; to accommodate, to fit.

To SQUARE, skwâre. v. n. To suit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to opposite sides.

SQUARENESS, skwâre'nĕs. s. The state of being square.

SQUASH, skwŏsh. s. (86). Any thing soft and easily crushed; a plant; any thing unripe, any thing soft; a sudden fall; a shock of soft bodies.

To SQUASH, skwŏsh. v. a. To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT, skwŏt. v. n. To sit cowering, to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT, skwŏt. a. Cowering close to the ground; short and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

SQUAT, skwŏt. s. The posture of cowering or lying close; a sudden fall.

To SQUEAK, skwēke. v. n. (227). To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry with a shrill acute tone; to break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

SQUEAK, skwēke. s. A shrill quick cry.

To SQUEAL, skwēle. v. n. (227). To cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain.

SQUEAMISH, skwē'mĭsh. a. Nice, fastidious, easily disgusted, having the stomach easily turned.

SQUEAMISHNESS, skwē'mĭsh-nĕs. s. Niceness, delicacy, fastidiousness.

To SQUEEZE, skwēēze. v. a. (246). To press, to crush between two bodies; to oppress, to crush, to harass by extortion; to force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE, skwēēze. v. n. To act or pass in consequence of compression; to force away through close bodies.

SQUEEZE, skwēēze. s. Compression, pressure.

SQUELCH, skwĕlsh. s. Heavy fall.

SQUIB, skwĭb. s. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire; any petty fellow.

SQUILL, skwĭl. s. A plant; a fish; an insect.

SQUINT, skwĭnt. a. Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.

To SQUINT, skwĭnt. v. n. To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.

To SQUINT, skwĭnt. v. a. To form the eye to oblique vision: to turn the eye obliquely.

SQUINTEYED, skwĭnt'īde. a. Having the sight directed oblique; indirect, oblique, malignant.

To SQUINY, skwī'nē. v. n. To look asquint. Obsolete cant word.

SQUIRE, skwīre. s. A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warriour.

SQUIRREL, skwĭr'rĭl. s. (109). A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.

☞ The *i* in this word ought not, according to analogy, to be pronounced like *e*, (109); but custom seems to have fixed it too firmly in that sound to be altered without the appearance of pedantry. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the *i* the sound that I have done.

To SQUIRT, skwûrt. v. a. (108). To throw out in a quick stream.

To SQUIRT, skwûrt. v. n. To prate, to let fly.

SQUIRT, skwûrt. s. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected; a small quick stream.

SQUIRTER, skwûrt'ûr. s. (98). One that plies a squirt.

To STAB, stăb. v. a. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mortally or mischievously.

STAB, stăb. s. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a dark injury, a sly mischief; a stroke, a blow.

STABBER, stăb'bûr. s. (98). One who stabs; a private murderer.

STABILIMENT, stă-bĭl'lĕ-mĕnt. s. Support, firmness, act of making firm.

STABILITY, stă-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Steadiness, strength to stand; fixedness; firmness of resolution.

STABLE, stā'bl. a. (405). Fixed, able to stand; steady, constant.

STABLE, stā'bl. s. (405). A house for beasts.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

To STABLE, stā'bl. v. n. To kennel, to dwell as beasts.

STABLEBOY, stā'bl-bŏe. } s.
STABLEMAN, stā'bl-mān. (88). } s.
One who attends in the stable.

STABLENESS, stā'bl-nĕs. s. Power to stand; steadiness, constancy, stability.

To STABLISH, stāb'lĭsh. v. a. To establish, to fix, to settle.

STACK, stāk. s. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimnies or funnels.

To STACK, stāk. v. a. To pile up regularly in ricks.

STACTE, stākt. s. An aromatick, the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

STADTHOLDER, stāt'hōld-ûr. s. The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, stāf. Plur. Staves. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking; a prop, a support; a stick used as a weapon; any long piece of wood; an ensign of an office; a stanza, a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the stanza is concluded, the same order begins again.

STAFFTREE, stāf'trēe. s. A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG, stāg. s. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, stājde. s. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; the theatre, the place of scenick entertainments; any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed, a place in which rest is taken on a journey; single step of gradual process.

To STAGE, stājde. v. a. To exhibit publickly. Not in use.

STAGECOACH, stājde-kōtsh'. s. A coach that keeps its stages, a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGEPLAY, stājde'plā. s. Theatrical entertainment.

STAGER, stā'jûr. s. (98). A player; one who has long acted on the stage of life, a practioner.

STAGGARD, stāg'gārd. s. (88). A four-year-old stag.

To STAGGER, stāg'gûr. v. n. (98). To reel, not to stand or walk steadily; to faint, to begin to give way; to hesitate, to fall into doubt.

To STAGGER, stāg'gûr. v. a. To make to stagger, to make to reel; to shock, to alarm.

STAGGERS, stāg'gûrz. s. A kind of horse apoplexy; madness, wild conduct. In this last sense out of use.

STAGNANCY, stāg'nān-sē. s. The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STAGNANT, stāg'nānt. a. Motionless, still.

To STAGNATE, stāg'nāte. v. n. (91). To lie motionless, to have no course or stream.

STAGNATION, stāg-nā'shŭn. s. Stop of course, cessation of motion.

STAID, stāde. part. ad. (202) (222). Sober, grave, regular.

STAIDNESS, stāde'nĕs. s. Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To STAIN, stāne. v. a. (202). To blot, to spot, to disgrace, to spot with guilt or infamy.

STAIN, stāne. s. (73). Blot, spot, discolouration; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach, shame.

STAINER, stā'nûr. s. One that stains, one who blots.

STAINLESS, stāne'lĕs. a. Free from blots or spots; free from sin or reproach.

STAIR, stāre. s. (202). Steps by which we rise in an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

STAIRCASE, stāre'kāse. s. The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

STAKE, stāke. s. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood; any thing placed as a pallisade or fence; the post to which a beast is tied to be baited; any thing pledged or wagered; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To STAKE, stāke. v. a. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

STALE, stāle. a. Old, long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or esteem.

STALE, stāle. s. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. In this sense little used: In Shakespeare it seems to signify a prostitute.

To STALE, stāle. v. a. To wear out, to make old. Not in use.

To STALE, stāle. v. n. To make water.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

STALELY, stále'lé. ad. Of old, long time.

STALENESS, stále'nés. s. Oldness, state of being long kept, state of being corrupted by time.

To STALK, stáwk. v. n. (84). To walk with high and superb steps; to walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

STALK, stáwk. s. High, proud, wide, and stately step; the stem on which flowers of fruits grow; the stem of a quill.

STALKINGHORSE, stáwk'ing-hórse. s. A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.

STALKY, stáw'ké. s. Hard like a stalk.

STALL, stáll. s. (84). A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable; a bench or form where any thing is set to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are practised; the seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To STALL, stáll. v. a. To keep in a stall or stable; to invest.

STALLFED, stáll'féd. a. Fed not with grass but dry seed.

STALLION, stál'yún. s. (113). A horse kept for mares.

STAMINA, stám'in-á. s. The first principles of any thing; the solids of a human body; those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants.

☞ This word, like *animalcula*, is often, by mere English speakers, used as a singular. Thus, speaking of microscopick objects, they talk of seeing the leg of an *animalcula*, and, observing a person with a good constitution, they say he has a good *stamina*: to such speakers it may be observed, that these words are perfectly Latin plurals, the singulars of which are *animalculum* and *stamen*.—See ANIMALCULE, LAMINA, and MIASMA.

STAMINEOUS, stá-mín'é-ús. a. Consisting of threads.

To STAMMER, stám'múr. v. n. (98). To speak with unnatural hesitation, to utter words with difficulty.

STAMMERER, stám'múr-úr. s. One who speaks with hesitation.

To STAMP, stámp. v. a. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To STAMP, stámp. v. n. To strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, stámp. s. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made, a mark set on any thing, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.

STAMPER, stámp'úr. s. (98). An instrument of pounding.

To STANCH, stánsh. v. a. (78). To stop blood, to hinder from running.

To STANCH, stánsh. v. n. To stop.

STANCH, stánsh. a. Sound, such as will not run out; firm, sound of principle, trusty, hearty, determined; strong, not to be broken.

STANCHION, stán'shún. s. A prop, a support.

STANCHLESS, stánsh'lés. a. Not to be stopped.

To STAND, stánd. v. n. Preterit, I Stood; I have Stood. To be upon the feet; not to sit or lie down; to be not demolished or overthrown; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect, not to fall; to become erect; to stop, to halt, not to go forward; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression; to be in a state of firmness; to be in any posture of resistance or defence; to be in a state of hostility; not to yield, not to fly, not to give away; to be placed with regard to rank or order; to remain in the present state; to be in any particular state; not to become void, to remain in force; to consist, to have its being or essence; to be with respect to terms of a contract; to have a place; to be in any state at the time present; to be in a permanent state; to be with regard to condition or fortune; to have any particular respect; to depend, to rest, to be supported; to be with regard to state of mind; to be resolutely of a party; to be in the place, to be representative; to hold a course; to offer as a candidate; to place himself, to be placed; to stagnate, not to flow; to be without motion; to insist, to dwell with many words; to persist, to persevere; to adhere, to abide; to be consistent; To stand by, to support, to defend, not to desert; to be present without being an actor; to repose on, to rest in; To stand for, to propose one's self a candidate; to maintain, to profess, to support; To stand off, to keep at a distance; not to comply; to forbear friendship or intimacy; to have relief, to appear protuberant or prominent; To stand out, to hold resolution, to hold a post; not to comply, not to secede; to be

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

prominent or protuberant; To stand to, to ply, to persevere; to remain fixed in a purpose; To stand under, to undergo, to sustain; To stand up, to arise in order to gain notice; To stand upon, to concern, to interest; to value, to take pride; to insist.

To STAND, stănd. v. a. To endure, to resist without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, stănd. s. A station, a place where one waits standing; rank, post, station; a stop, a halt; stop, interruption; the act of opposing; highest mark, stationary point; a point beyond which one cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation; a frame or stable on which vessels are placed.

STANDARD, stăn'dărd. s. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse; that which is of undoubted authority, that which is the test of other things of the same kind; that which has been tried by the proper tests; a settled rate; a standing stem or tree.

STANDARDBEARER, stăn'dărd-bā-rûr. s. One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDER, stănd'ûr. s. (98). One who stands; a tree that has stood long; Stander by, one present, a mere spectator.

STANDING, stănd'ing. part. a. Settled, established; lasting, not transitory; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, stănd'ing. s. (410). Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in; power to stand; rank; condition; competition, candidateship.

STANDISH, stăn'dish. s. A case for pen and ink.

STANG, stăng. s. A perch, a measure of five yards and a half.

STANK, stăngk. The pret. of Stink.

STANNARY, stăn'nâr-ē. a. Relating to the tinworks.

STANZA, stăn'zā. s. (92). A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

STAPLE, stā'pl. s. (405). A settled mart, an established emporium.

STAPLE, stā'pl. a. Settled, established in commerce according to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, stā'pl. s. A loop of iron, a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

STAR, stăr. s. (78). One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky; the pole star; configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune; a mark of reference.

STARAPPLE, stăr'ăp-pl. s. A plant.

STARBOARD, stăr'bord. s. Is the right-hand side of a ship, as larboard is the left.

STARCH, stărtsh. s. (78). A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

To STARCH, stărtsh. v. a. To stiffen with starch.

STARCHAMBER, stăr'tshām-bûr. s. A kind of criminal court of equity.

STARCHED, stărtsht. a. (359). Stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, formal.

STARCHER, stărtsh'ûr. s. (98). One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHLY, stărtsh'lē. ad. Stiffly, precisely.

STARCHNESS, stărtsh'nĕs. s. Stiffness, preciseness.

To STARE, stâre. v. n. To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horrour; To stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to stand out.

STARE, stâre. s. Fixed look; starling.

STARER, stâ'rûr. s. (98). One who looks with fixed eyes.

STARFISH, stăr'fish. s. A fish branching out into several points.

STARGAZER, stăr'gā-zûr. s. An astronomer, an astrologer.

STARHAWK, stăr'hăwk. s. A sort of hawk.

STARK, stărk. a. (78). Stiff, strong, rugged; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

STARK, stărk. ad. Is used to extend or augment the signification of a word, as Stark mad, mad in the highest degree.

STARKLY, stărk'lē. ad. Stiffly, strongly.

STARLESS, stăr'lĕs a. Having no light of stars.

STARLIGHT, stăr'lite. s. Lustre of the stars.

STARLIGHT, stăr'lite. a. Lighted by the stars.

STARLIKE, stăr'like. a. Having various points resembling a star in lustre; bright, illustrious.

STARLING, stăr'ling. s. A bird; it is one of those that may be taught to whistle, and articulate words.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŏnd;—*th*in, THIS.

STARPAVED, stär'pāv'd. a. Studded with stars.

STARPROOF, stär'prōōf. a. Impervious to starlight.

STARRED, stärr'd. a. (359). Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune; decorated with stars.

STARRY, stär'rē. a. (82). Decorated with stars; consisting of stars, stellar; resembling stars.

STARRING, stär'rĭng. a. (82) (410). Shining with stellar light.

STARSHOOT, stär'shōōt. s. An emission from a star.

To START, stärt. v. n. (78). To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame; to rise suddenly; to move with sudden quickness; to shrink, to winch; to deviate; to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out on any pursuit.

To START, stärt. v. a. To alarm, to disturb suddenly; to make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to discover, to bring within pursuit; to put suddenly out of place.

START, stärt. s. A motion of terrour, a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame; a sudden rousing to action, excitement; sally, vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermitted action; a quick spring or motion; first emission from the barrier, act of setting out; To get the start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.

STARTER, stärt'ŭr. s. (98). One that shrinks from his purpose.

STARTINGLY, stärt'ĭng-lē. ad. (410). By sudden fits, with frequent intermission.

To STARTLE, stär'tl. v. n. (405) To shrink, to move on feeling a sudden impression.

To STARTLE, stär'tl. v. a. To fright, to shock, to impress with sudden terrour.

STARTLE, stär'tl. s. Sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of terrour.

STARTUP, stärt'ŭp. s. One that comes suddenly into notice.

To STARVE, stärv. v. n. To perish, to be destroyed; to perish with hunger; to be killed with cold; to suffer extreme poverty; to be destroyed with cold.

To STARVE, stärv. v. a. To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.

STARVELING, stärv'lĭng. s. (410). An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

STARWORT, stär'wŭrt. s. Elecampane.

STATARY, stā'tā-rē. a. (512). Fixed, settled.

STATE, stāte. s. Condition, circumstances of nature or fortune; modification of any thing; estate, signiory, possession: the community, the publick, the commonwealth; a republick, a government not monarchical; rank, condition, quality; solemn pomp, appearance of greatness; dignity, grandeur; a seat of dignity; the principal persons in the government.

To STATE, stāte. v. a. To settle, to regulate; to represent in all the circumstances of modification.

STATELINESS, stāte'lē-nĕs. s. Grandeur, majestick appearance, august manner, dignity; appearance of pride, affected dignity.

STATELY, stāte'lē. a. August, grand, lofty, elevated; elevated in mien or sentiment.

STATELY, stāte'lē. a. Majestically.

STATESMAN, stāts'mān. s. (88). A politician, one versed in the arts of government; one employed in publick affairs.

STATESWOMAN, stāts'wŭm'ŭn. s. A woman who meddles with publick affairs.

STATICAL, stăt'tē-kăl. } a. Relating to the science of weighing.
STATICK, stăt'tĭk. (509). }

STATICKS, stăt'tĭks. s. The science which considers the weight of bodies.

STATION, stā'shŭn. s. The act of standing; a state of rest; a place where any one is placed; post assigned, office; situation, position; employment, office; rank, condition, life.

To STATION, stā'shŭn. v. a. To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STATIONARY, stā'shŭn-ā-rē. a. Fixed, not progressive.

☞ This word, though not noticed by Johnson, is used to signify the goods of a stationer; such as books, paper, and other commodities for writing. The reason why a seller of paper is called a stationer, is, that formerly the sellers of paper were itinerants or pedlars; and that as the trade became more important, they took a stand or station, which gave a name to the profession.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

STATIONER, stā'shŭn-ŭr. s. (98). A bookseller; a seller of paper.

STATIST, stā'tĭst. s. A statesman, a politician. Not in use.

STATISTICAL, stă-tĭs'tĕ-kăl. } a.
STATISTICK, stă-tĭs'tĭk. }

☞ This word is not found in any of our Dictionaries, and seems to have been first used by Sir John Sinclair in his plan for a statement of the trade, population, and productions of every county in Scotland; with the food, diseases, and longevity of its inhabitants. A plan which reflects the greatest credit on the understanding and benevolence of that gentleman, as it is big with advantages both to the philosopher and the politician. These words must not be confounded with *Statical* and *Statick;* for though such a plan leads to a philosophical *weighing* of these provincial circumstances, yet certainly the first idea is that of *stating* these circumstances; and therefore these words are formed from the English verb to *state*, and not from *statics*, derived from the Greek word στατικη.

STATUARY, stăt'tshŭ-ă-rē. s. The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practises or professes the art of making statues.

STATUE, stăt'tshū. s. (463). An image, a solid representation of any living being.

To STATUE, stăt'tshū. v. a. To place as a statue. Not used.

STATURE, stăt'tshūre. s. (463). The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, stăt'tshū-tă-bl. a. According to statute.

STATUTE, stăt'tshūte. s. (463). A law, an edict of the legislature.

To STAVE, stāve. v. a. To break in pieces; to push off as with a staff, to pour out by breaking the cask.

STAVES, stāvz. s. The plural of Staff.

To STAY, stā. v. n. (220). To continue in a place, to forbear departure; to continue in a state; to wait, to attend; to stop, to be long; to dwell, to be long; to rest confidently.

To STAY, stā. v. a. To stop, to withhold, to repress; to delay, to obstruct, to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to prop, to support, to hold up.

STAY, stā. s. Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, cessation of progression; a stop, an obstruction, a hindrance from progress; restraint, prudence, caution; a fixed state; a prop, a support; tackling.

STAYED, stāde. part. a. (222). Fixed, settled; serious, not volatile; stopped.

STAYEDLY, stāde'lē. ad. Composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly.

STAYEDNESS, stāde'nĕs. s. Composure, prudence, gravity, judiciousness.

STAYER, stā'ŭr. s. (98). One who stops, holds, or supports.

STAYLACE, stā'lāse. s. A lace with which women fasten boddice.

STAYS, stāze. s. Without singular. Boddice, a kind of stiff waistcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling; any support, any thing that keeps another extended.

STEAD, stĕd. s. (234). See INSTEAD. Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.

To STEAD, stĕd. v. a. To help, to support, to assist. Little used.

STEADFAST, stĕd'fâst. a. Fast in place, firm, fixed; constant, resolute.

STEADFASTLY, stĕd'fâst-lē. ad. Firmly, constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, stĕd'fâst-nĕs. s. Immutability, fixedness; firmness, constancy, resolution.

STEADILY, stĕd'ĕ-lē. ad. Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, stĕd'ĕ-nĕs. s. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct.

STEADY, stĕd'ē. a. Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

STEAK, stāke. s. (240). A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collop.

To STEAL, stēle. v. a. (227). Pret. I Stole; Part. pass. Stolen. To take by theft, to take clandestinely, to take without right; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or effect by private means.

STEALER, stē'lŭr. s. (98). One who steals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, stē'lĭng-lē. ad. (410). Slily, by invisible motions.

STEALTH, stĕlth. s. (234) (515). The act of stealing, theft; the thing stolen; secret act, clandestine practice.

STEALTHY, stĕlth'ē. a. Done clandestinely, performed by stealth.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

STEAM, stēme. s. (227). The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

To STEAM, stēme. v. n. To smoke or vapour with moist heat; to send up vapours; to pass in vapours.

STEED, stēēd. s. (246). A horse for state or war.

STEEL, stēēl. s. (246). Steel is a kind of iron, refined and hardened, of great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds; it is often used for weapons or armour; chalybeate medicines; it is used proverbially for hardness, as heads of Steel.

To STEEL, stēēl. v. a. To point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm.

STEELY, stēē'lē. a. Made of steel; hard, firm.

STEELYARD, stēēl'yārd. s. A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

☞ This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard*. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language. See Principles, No. 515, and the word KNOWLEDGE.

STEEP, stēēp. a. (246). Rising or descending with little inclination.

STEEP, stēēp. s. Precipice, ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

To STEEP, stēēp. v. a. To soak, or macerate, to imbue, to dip.

STEEPLE, stēē'pl. s. (405). A turret of a church, generally furnished with bells.

STEEPLY, stēēp'lē. ad. With precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, stēēp'nēs. s. Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, stēēp'ē. a. Having a precipitous declivity.

STEER, stēēr. s. (246). A young bullock.

To STEER, stēēr. v. a. To direct, to guide a vessel in a passage.

To STEER, stēēr. v. n. (246). To direct a course.

STEERAGE, stēēr'ĭdje. s. (90). The act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of any thing; the stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEERSMATE, stēērz'māte. } s. A
STEERSMAN, stēērz'mān. (88). } pilot, one who steers a ship.

STEGANOGRAPHY, stēg-ā-nŏg'grāf-fē. s. (518). The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers.

STEGNOTICK, stēg-nŏt'tĭk. a. (509). Binding, rendering costive.

STELLAR, stĕl'lăr. a. (88). Astral, relating to the stars.

STELLATE, stĕl'lāte. a. Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

STELLATION, stĕl-lā'shŭn. s. Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS, stĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Having stars.

STEM, stĕm. s. The stalk, the twig; family, race, generation; the prow or forepart of a ship.

To STEM, stĕm. v. a. To oppose a current, to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

STENCH, stĕnsh. s. A violent stink.

STENOGRAPHY, stē-nŏg'grāf-fē. s. Short-hand.

STENTOROPHONICK, stĕn-tō-rō-fŏn'ĭk. a. Speaking loudly.

To STEP, stĕp. v. n. To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to advance by a sudden progression; to move mentally; to go, to walk; to take a short walk; to walk gravely and slowly.

STEP, stĕp. s. Progression by one removal of the foot; one remove in climbing; quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot; a small length, a small space; walk, passage; progression, act of advancing, footstep, print of the foot; gait, manner of walking; action, instance of conduct.

STEP, stĕp. In Composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage.

STEPPINGSTONE, stĕp'pĭng-stōne. s. Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

STERCORACEOUS, stĕr-kō-rā'shŭs. a. (357). Belonging to dung.

STERCORATION, stĕr-kō-rā'shŭn. s. The act of dunging.

STEREOGRAPHY, stĕr-rē-ŏg'grāf-fē. s. (518). The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOGRAPHIC, stĕr-ē-ō-grāf'ĭk. a. Delineated on a plane.—*Mason.*

STEREOMETRY, stĕr-rē-ŏm'mē-trē. s. (518). The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

STERIL, stĕr'rĭl. a. Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

STERILITY, stĕ-rĭl'ĕ-tē. s. Barrenness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.

To STERILIZE, stĕr'rĭl-ize. v. a. To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

STERLING, stĕr'lĭng. a. (410). An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having past the test.

STERLING, stĕr'lĭng. s. English coin, money; English standard rate.

STERN, stĕrn. a. Severe of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflictive.

STERN, stĕrn. s. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; post of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.

STERNAGE, stĕrn'ĭdje. s. (90). The steerage or stern.

STERNLY, stĕrn'lē. ad. In a stern manner, severely.

STERNNESS, stĕrn'nĕs. s. Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

STERNON, stĕr'nŏn. s. (166). The breast-bone.

STERNUTATION, stĕr-nū-tā'shŭn. s. The act of sneezing.

STERNUTATIVE, stĕr-nū-tā'tĭv. a. Having the quality of sneezing.

STERNUTATORY, stĕr-nū'tā-tŭr-ē. s. Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

☞ See DOMESTICK. (512) (557).

To STEW, stū. v. a. To seethe any thing in a slow moist heat.

To STEW, stū. v. n. To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW, stū. s. A bagnio, a hot-house; a brothel, a house of prostitution; a stew-pond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STEWARD, stū'ûrd. s. (88). One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

STEWARDSHIP, stū'ûrd-ship. s. The office of a steward.

STICK, stĭk. s. (400). A piece of wood small and long.

To STICK, stĭk. v. a. To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

To STICK, stĭk. v. n. To adhere, to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power; to be inseparable, to be united with any thing; to rest upon the memory painfully, to stop, to lose motion; to resist emission; to be constant, to adhere with firmness; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain, not to be lost; to dwell upon, not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple, to hesitate; to be stopped, to be unable to proceed; to be puzzled; to stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to be unemployed.

To STICK, stĭk. v. a. To stab, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to fix upon a pointed body; to fasten by transfixion; to set with something pointed.

STICKINESS, stĭk'kē-nĕs. a. Adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity.

To STICKLE, stĭk'kl. v. n. (405). To take part with one side or other; to contest, to altercate, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play fast and loose.

STICKLEBAG, stĭk'kl-bâg. s. The smallest of fresh-water fish.

STICKLER, stĭk'kl-ûr. s. (98). A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duellist; an obstinate contender about any thing.

STICKY, stĭk'kē. a. Viscous, adhesive, glutinous.

STIFF, stĭff. a. Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hardy, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease; constrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

To STIFFEN, stĭf'f'n. v. a. (103). To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.

To STIFFEN, stĭf'f'n. v. n. To grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow less susceptive of impression, to grow obstinate.

STIFFHEARTED, stĭff-hârt'ĕd. a. Obstinate, contumacious.

STIFFLY, stĭff'lē. ad. Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.

STIFFNECKED, stĭff'nĕkt. a. (366). Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

STIFFNESS, stĭff'nĕs. s. Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tension, not laxity; obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness, unpleasing formality, constraint; rigorousness, harshness; manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

To STIFLE, stī'fl. v. a. (405). To oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffocate; to keep in, to hinder from emission; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress, to conceal.

STIGMA, stĭg'mâ. s. (92). A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

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STIGMATICAL, stĭg-măt'tĕ-kăl. } STIGMATICK, stĭg-măt'tĭk. (509). } a. Branded or marked with some token of infamy.

To STIGMATIZE, stĭg'mă-tīze. v. a. To mark with a brand, to disgrace with a note of reproach.

STILE, stīle. s. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a sun-dial.

STILETTO, stĭl-lĕt'tō. s. A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

To STILL, stĭll. v. a. To silence, to make silent; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

STILL, stĭll. a. Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, stĭll. s. Calm, silence.

STILL, stĭll. ad. To this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increasing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, stĭll. s. A vessel for distillation, an alembick.

To STILL, stĭll. v. a. To distil, to extract or operate upon by distillation.

STILLATITIOUS, stĭl-lă-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Falling in drops, drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, stĭl'lă-tŭr-ē. s. (512). An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed: the room in which stills are placed, laboratory (557).

STILLBORN, stĭll'bŏrn. a. Born lifeless, dead in the birth.

STILL-LIFE, stĭl'līfe. s.

☞ Mr. Mason explains this word by "things that have only vegetable life." But I am much mistaken if Painters do not use it to signify dead animals also, as fish, game, &c.

STILLNESS, stĭll'nĕs. s. Calm, quiet, silence, taciturnity.

STILLY, stĭl'lē. ad. Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.

STILTS, stĭlts. s. Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

To STIMULATE, stĭm'mŭ-lāte. v. a. To prick, to prick forward, to excite by some pungent motive; in Physick, to excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.

STIMULATION, stĭm-mŭ-lā'shŭn. s. Excitement, pungency.

To STING, stĭng. v. a. Pret. I Stung; Part. passive, Stang, and Stung. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.

STING, stĭng. s. A sharp point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.

STINGILY, stĭn'jĕ-lē. ad. Covetously.

STINGINESS, stĭn'jĕ-nĕs. s. Avarice, covetousness, niggardliness.

STINGLESS, stĭng'lĕs. a. Having no sting.

STINGO, stĭng'gō. s. Old strong beer.

STINGY, stĭn'jē. a. Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To STINK, stĭngk. v. n. Pret. I Stunk or Stank. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

STINK, stĭngk. s. (408). Offensive smell.

STINKARD, stĭngk'ŭrd. s. (88). A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, stĭngk'ŭr. s. (98). Something intended to offend by the smell.

STINKINGLY, stĭngk'ĭng-lē. ad. (410). With a stink.

STINKPOT, stĭngk'pŏt. s. An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To STINT, stĭnt. v. a. To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.

STINT, stĭnt. s. Limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.

STIPEND, stī'pĕnd. s. Wages, settled pay.

STIPENDIARY, stī-pĕn'dĕ-ă-rē, or stī-pĕn'jĕ-ă-rē. a. (293) (294) (376). Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.

STIPENDIARY, stī-pĕn'dĕ-ă-rē. s. One who performs any service for a settled payment.

STIPTICAL, stĭp'tĕ-kăl. } STIPTICK, stĭp'tĭk. (509). } a. Having the power to stanch blood, astringent.

To STIPULATE, stĭp'pū-lāte. v. n. To contract, to bargain, to settle terms.

STIPULATION, stĭp-ū-lā'shŭn. s. Bargain.

To STIR, stŭr. v. a. (109). To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to instigate, to animate; To stir up, to incite, to put in action.

To STIR, stŭr. v. n. To move one's self, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be still; to become the object of notice; to rise in the morning.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fàll, fât;—mè, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

STIR, stûr. s. Tumult, bustle; commotion, publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.

STIRP, stêrp. s. (108.) Race, family, generation.

STIRRER, stûr'rûr. s. (98). One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riser in the morning, Stirrer up, an inciter, an instigator.

STIRRUP, stûr'rûp. s. An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To STITCH, stîtch. v. a. To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To STITCH, stîtsh. v. n. To practise needlework.

STITCH, stîtsh. s. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing; a sharp sudden pain.

STITCHERY, stîtsh'ûr-ê. s. Needlework.

STITCHWORT, stîtsh'wûrt. s. Camomile.

STITHY, stîTH'ê. s. An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

STOCCADO, stôk-kâ'dô. s. A thrust with the rapier.—See LUMBAGO.

STOCK, stôk. s. The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a post; a man proverbially stupid; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a thrust, a stoccado; something made of linen, a cravat, a close neckloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

To STOCK, stôk. v. a. To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store, to put in the stocks; To stock up, to extirpate.

STOCKDOVE, stôk'dûv. s. Ringdove.

STOCKFISH, stôk'fish, s. Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER, stôk-jîl'ê-flôû-ûr. s. A plant.

STOCKING, stôk'ing. s. (410). The covering of the leg.

STOCKJOBBER, stôk'jôb-bûr. s. One who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.

STOCKISH, stôk'îsh. a. Hard, blockish.

STOCKLOCK, stôk'lôk. s. Lock fixed in wood.

STOCKS, stôks. s. Prison for the legs.

STOCKSTILL, stôk'stîl. a. Motionless.

STOICK, stô'îk. s. A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

STOLE, stôle. s. A long vest.

STOLE, stôle. The pret. of Steal.

STOLEN, stôl'n. (103). Part. pass. of Steal.

STOLIDITY, stô-lîd'ê-tê. s. Stupidity, want of sense. Not used.

STOMACH, stûm'mûk. s. (165) (353). The ventricle in which food is digested; appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking, anger, resolution; sullenness, resentment, pride, haughtiness.

To STOMACH, stûm'mûk. v. a. To resent, to remember with anger and malignity.

To STOMACH, stûm'mûk. v. n. To be angry.

STOMACHED, stûm'mûkt. a. (359). Filled with passions of resentment.

STOMACHER, stûm'mâ-tshûr. s. An ornamental covering worn by women, on the breast.

STOMACHFUL, stûm'mûk-fûl. a. Sullen, stubborn, perverse.

STOMACHFULNESS, stûm'mûk-fûl-nês. s. Stubbornness, sullenness.

STOMACHICAL, stô-mâk'ê-kâl. } a.
STOMACHICK, stô-mâk'îk. (509). } a.
Relating to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.

STOMACHICK, stô-mâk'îk. s. A medicine for the stomach.

☞ We not unfrequently hear this word pronounced *stomatick*; but this pronunciation, though not confined to the vulgar, is so gross an irregularity as to deserve the reprobation of every correct speaker.

STONE, stône. s. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not soluble in water; piece of stone cut for building; gem, precious stone; calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the case which in some fruits contains the seed; testicle; a weight containing fourteen pounds: Stone is used by way of exaggeration, as stone-still, stone-dead; To leave no stone unturned, to do every thing that can be done.

STONE, stône. a. Made of stone.

To STONE, stône. v. a. To pelt or beat or kill with stones; to harden.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

STONEBREAK, stŏne'brāke. s. An herb.

STONECHATTER, stŏne'tshăt-tŭr. s. A bird.

STONECROP, stŏne'krŏp. s. A sort of tree.

STONECUTTER, stŏne'kŭt-tŭr. s. One whose trade is to hew stones.

STONEFERN, stŏne'fĕrn. s. A plant.

STONEFLY, stŏne'flī. s. An insect.

STONEFRUIT, stŏne'frōōt. s. Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

STONEHAWK, stŏne'hāwk. s. A kind of hawk.

STONEHORSE, stŏne'hŏrse. s. A horse not castrated.

STONEPIT, stŏne'pĭt. s. A quarry, a pit where stones are dug.

STONEPITCH, stŏne'pĭtsh. a. Hard inspissated pitch.

STONEPLOVER, stŏne'plŭv-ŭr. s. A bird.

STONEWORK, stŏne'wŭrk. s. Building of stone.

STONINESS, stō'nē-nĕs. s. The quality of having many stones.

STONY, stō'nē. a. Made of stone; abounding with stones; petrifick; hard, inflexible, unrelenting.

STOOD, stŭd. (307). The pret. of To Stand.

STOOL, stōōl. s. (306). A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair; evacuation by purgative medicines.

STOOLBALL, stōōl'bāll. s. A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

To STOOP, stōōp. v. n. (306.) To bend down, to bend forward; to lean forward standing or walking; to yield, to bend; to submit; to descend from rank or dignity; to yield, to be inferiour; to sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend; to come down on prey as a falcon; to alight from the wing; to sink to a lower place.

STOOP, stōōp. s. Act of stooping, inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor.

STOOPINGLY, stōōp'ĭng-lē. ad. (410). With inclination downwards.

To STOP, stŏp. v. a. To hinder from progressive motion; to hinder from change of state, whether to better or worse; to hinder from action; to put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to suppress; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to close any aperture; to obstruct, to encumber.

To STOP, stŏp. v. n. To cease to go forward.

STOP, stŏp. s. Cessation of progressive motion; hindrance of progress, obstruction; hindrance of action; cessation of action; interruption; prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstacle, impediment; instruments by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stops in musick; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

STOPCOCK, stŏp'kŏk. s. A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

STOPPAGE, stŏp'pĭdje. s. (90). The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.

STOPPLE, stŏp'pl. s. (405). That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

STORAXTREE, stō'răks-trēē. s. A tree; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, stōre. s. Large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard; storehouse, magazine.

STORE, stōre. a. Hoarded, laid up, accumulated.

To STORE, stōre. v. a. To furnish, to replenish; to stock against a future time, to lay up, to hoard.

STOREHOUSE, stōre'hŏŭse. s. Magazine, treasury.

STORER, stō'rŭr. s. (98). One who lays up.

STORIED, stō'rĭd. a. (283). Adorned with historical pictures.

STORK, stōrk. s. A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.

STORKSBILL, stōrks'bĭl. s. An herb.

STORM, stōrm. s. (167). A tempest; a commotion of the elements; assault on a fortified place; commotion, tumult, clamour; calamity, distress; violence, vehemence, tumultuous force.—See *Preliminary Observations on the Irish Pronunciation* prefixed to this Dictionary, page xv.

To STORM, stōrm. v. a. To attack by open force.

To STORM, stōrm. v. n. To raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

STORMY, stôrm'ė. a. Tempestuous; violent, passionate.

STORY, stô'rė. s. History; account of things past; small tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.

To STORY, stô'rė. v. a. To tell in history, to relate.

STORYTELLER, stô'rė-tĕl-lûr. s. (93). One who relates tales.

STOVE, stôve. s. A hot-house, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated

To STOVE, stôve. v. a. To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

STOUT, stôût. a. (313). Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obstinate, resolute, proud; strong, firm.

STOUT, stôût. s. A cant name for strong beer.

STOUTLY, stôût'lė. ad. Lustily, boldly, obstinately.

STOUTNESS, stôût'nės. s. Strength, valour; boldness, fortitude; obstinacy, stubbornness,

To STOW, stô. v. a. (324). To lay up, to reposite in order, to lay in the proper place.

STOWAGE, stô-ĭdje. s. (90). Room for laying up; the state of being laid up.

To STRADDLE, străd'dl. v. n. (405). To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To STRAGGLE, străg'gl. v. n. (405). To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far; to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body.

STRAGGLER, străg'gl-ûr. s. (98). A wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

STRAIGHT, strâte. a. (202) (393). Not crooked, right; narrow, close.

STRAIGHT, strâte. ad. (249). Immediately, directly.

To STRAIGHTEN, strâ't'n. v. a. (103). To make straight.

STRAIGHTNESS, strâte'nės. s. Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.

STRAIGHTWAYS, strâte'wâze. ad. Immediately, straight.

To STRAIN, strâne. v. a. (202). To squeeze through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to sprain, to weaken by too much violence; to put to its utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to push beyond the proper extent; to force, to constrain, to make uneasy or unnatural.

To STRAIN, strâne. v. n. To make violent efforts; to be filtred by compression.

STRAIN, strâne. s. An injury by too much violence; race, generation, descent; hereditary disposition; a style or manner of speaking; song, note, sound; rank, character, turn, tendency.

STRAINER, strâ'nûr. s. (98). An instrument of filtration.

STRAIT, strâte. a. (202). Narrow, close, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigorous; difficult, distressful; it is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

STRAIT, strâte. s. A narrow pass, or frith; distress, difficulty.

To STRAIT, strâte. v. n. To put to difficulties.

To STRAITEN, strâ't'n. v. a. (103). To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, to perplex.

STRAITLY, strâte'lė. ad. Narrowly; strictly, rigorously; closely, intimately.

STRAITNESS, strâte'nės. s. Narrowness; strictness, rigour; distress, difficulty; want, scarcity.

STRAITLACED, strâte'lâste. a. (359). Stiff, constrained, without freedom.

STRAND, strând. s. The verge of the sea or of any water.

To STRAND, strând. v. a. To drive or force upon the shallows.

STRANGE, strânje. a.—See CHANGE. Foreign, of another country, not domestick; wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.

STRANGE, strânje. interject. An expression of wonder.

STRANGELY, strânje'lė. ad. With some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder.

STRANGENESS, strânje'nės. s. Foreignness, the state of belonging to another country; uncommunicativeness, distance of behaviour; remoteness from common apprehension; mutual dislike; wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.

STRANGER, strân'jûr. s. (98). A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, one not a domestick; one

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óil;—póund;—*th*in, THIS.

unacquainted; one not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

To STRANGER, strán'jůr. v. a. To estrange, to alienate. Not used.

To STRANGLE, străng'gl. v. a. (405). To choak, to suffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, străng'gl-ůr. s. (98). One who strangles.

STRANGLES, străng'glz. s. Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, străn-gů-lá'shůn. s. The act of strangling, suffocation.

STRANGURY, străng'gů-ré. s. A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, străp. s. A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, străp-pá'dó. s. Chastisement by blows.—See LUMBAGO.

STRAPPING, străp'pĭng. a. (410). Vast, large, bulky.

STRATA, strá'tă. s. Plural of Stratum. (92). Beds, layers.—See DRAMA.

STRATAGEM, străt'tă-jĕm. s. An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.

STRATOCRACY, strá-tók'rá-sé. (518). s. A military government.

STRATUM, strá'tům. s. A bed, a layer.

STRAW, strâw. s. (219). The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed; any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAWBERRY, strâw'bĕr-ré. s. A plant; the fruit.

STRAWBUILT, strâw'bĭlt. a. Made up of straw.

STRAWCOLOURED, strâw'kůl-ůr'd. a. Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, strâw'wůrm. s. A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY, strâw'é. a. Made of straw, consisting of straw.

To STRAY, strá. v. n. (220). To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, strá. s. Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing lost by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, stréke. s. (227). A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, stréke. v. a. To stripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

STREAKY, stré'ké. a. Striped, variegated by hues.

STREAM, stréme. s. (227). A running water; the course of running water, current; any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts; any thing forcible and continued.

To STREAM, stréme. v. n. To flow, to run in a continuous current; to flow with a current; to pour out water in a stream; to issue forth with continuance.

STREAMER, stré'můr. s. (98). An ensign, a flag, a pennon.

STREAMY, stré'mé. a. Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, strêêt. s. (246). A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a publick place.

STREETWALKER, strêêt'wâ-kůr. s. A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

STRENGTH, strĕng*th*. s. Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmness, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of liquors; fortification, fortress; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

☞ This word and its compounds are often erroneously pronounced as if written *strenth*, *strenthen*, &c.: the same may be observed of *length*, *lengthen*, &c.. but this, it may observed, is a pronunciation which obtains chiefly in Ireland.

To STRENGTHEN, strĕng'*th*'n. v. a. To make strong; to confirm, to establish; to animate, to fix in resolution; to make to increase in power or security.

To STRENGTHEN, strĕng'*th*'n. v. n. To grow strong.

STRENGTHENER, strĕng'*th*'n-ůr. s. That which gives strength, that which makes strong; in Medicine, strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids.

STRENGTHLESS, strĕng*th*'lĕs. a. Wanting strength, deprived of strength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENUOUS, strĕn'ů-ůs. a. Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENUOUSLY, strĕn'ů-ůs-lé. ad. Vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPEROUS, strĕp'ĕr-ůs. a. Loud, noisy.

STRESS, strĕs. s. Importance, important part; violence, force, either acting or suffered.

To STRETCH, strĕtsh. v. a. To extend, to spread out to a distance; to expand, to display, to strain to the utmost; to carry by violence farther than is right.

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To STRETCH, strĕtsh. v. n. To be extended; to bear extension without rupture; to sally beyond the truth.

STRETCH, strĕtsh. s. Extension, reach, occupation of more space; force of body extended; effort, struggle, from the act of running; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRETCHER, strĕtsh'ŭr. s. (98). Any thing used for extension; the timber against which the rower places his feet.

To STREW, strō. v. a. (266). To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering: to scatter loosely.

STREWMENT, strō'mĕnt. s. Any thing scattered in decoration.

STRICKEN, strĭk'k'n. The ancient participle of Strike (103).

STRICKLE, strĭk'kl. s. (405). That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel.

STRICT, strĭkt. a. Exact, accurate, rigorously nice; severe, rigorous; confined, not extensive; close, tight; tense, not relaxed.

STRICTLY, strĭkt'lē. ad. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously, severely, without remission.

STRICTNESS, strĭkt'nĕs. s. Exactness, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; severity, rigour.

STRICTURE, strĭk'tshŭre. s. (463). A stroke, a touch; contraction, closure by contraction; a slight touch upon the subject, not a set discourse.

STRIDE, stride. s. A long step, a step taken with great violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To STRIDE, stride. v. n. Pret. I Strode, or Strid; Part. pass. Stridden. To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE, stride. v. a. To pass by a step.

STRIDULOUS, strĭd'jŭ-lŭs. a. (294) (376). Making a small noise.

STRIFE, strife. s. Contention; contest, discord; contrariety.

STRIFEFUL, strife'fŭl. a. Contentious, discordant.

To STRIKE, strike. v. a. Pret. I Struck or Strook; Part. pass. Struck, Stricken, Stricken. To act upon a blow, to hit with a blow; to dash, to throw by a quick motion; to notify by the sound of a hammer on a bell; to stamp, to impress; to punish, to afflict; to contract, to lower, to vale, as To strike sail, or To strike a flag; to alarm, to put into motion; to make a bargain; to produce by a sudden action; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; to cause to sound by blows; to forge, to mint: it is used in the participle for Advanced in years, as Well struck or stricken in years; To strike off, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate by a blow; To strike out, to produce by collision; to blot, to efface; to bring to light, to form at once by a quick effort.

To STRIKE, strike. v. n. To make a blow; to collide, to clash; to act by repeated percussion; to sound by the stroke of a hammer; to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be dashed upon shallows, to be stranded; to pass with a quick or strong effect; to pay homage, as by lowering the sail; to be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; To strike in with, to conform, to suit itself to; To strike out, to spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.

STRIKER, strī'kŭr. s. (98). One that strikes.

STRIKING, strī'kĭng. part. a. (410). Affecting, surprising.

STRING, strĭng. s. (410). A slender rope, a small cord, any slender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are filed; any set of things filed on a line; the chord of a musical instrument; a small fibre; a nerve, a tendon; the nerve of the bow; any concatenation or series, as a string of propositions; To have two strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To STRING, strĭng. v. a. Pret. I Strang; Part. pass. Strung. To furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file on a string; to make tense.

STRINGED, strĭng'd. a. (359). Having strings, produced by strings.

STRINGENT, strĭn'jĕnt. a. Binding, contracting.

STRINGHALT, strĭng'hălt. s. A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse, much higher than the other.

STRINGLESS, strĭng'lĕs. a. Having no strings.

STRINGY, strĭng'ē. a. See SPRINGY. Fibrous, consisting of small threads.

To STRIP, strĭp. v. a. To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to divest; to rob, to plunder, to pillage; to decorticate; to deprive of all; to take off covering; to cast off; to separate from something adhesive or connected.

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STRIP, strĭp. s. A narrow shred.

To STRIPE, stripe. v. a. To variegate with lines of different colours.

STRIPE, stripe. s. A lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour; a weal, or discolouration made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash.

STRIPLING, strĭp'lĭng. s. (410). A youth, one in the state of adolescence.

☞ Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word is of uncertain etymology; but, in my opinion, Skinner very naturally derives it from a boy in the state in which he is subject to stripes.

To STRIVE, strive. v. n. Pret. I Strove, anciently I Strived; Part. pass. Striven. To struggle, to labour, to make an effort; to contest, to contend, to struggle in opposition to another; to vie, to emulate.

STRIVER, strī'vŭr. s. One who labours, one who contends.

STROKE, strōke. Old pret. of Strike, now commonly Struck.

STROKE, strōke. s. A blow, a knock, a sudden act of one body upon another; a hostile blow; a sudden disease or affliction; the sound of the clock; the touch of a pencil; a touch, a masterly or eminent effort; an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To STROKE, strōke. v. a. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to rub gently in one direction.

To STROLL, strōle. v. n. (406). To wander, to ramble, to rove.

STROLLER, strōl'lŭr. s. (98). A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

STROND, strŏnd. s. Obsolete. The beach, the bank.

STRONG, strŏng. a. Vigorous, forceful, of great ability of body; fortified, secure from attack; powerful, mighty; supplied with forces; hale, healthy; forcibly acting in the imagination; eager, zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep tincture; affecting the smell powerfully; hard of digestion, not easily nutrimental; furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, conclusive; firm, compact, not soon broken; forcibly written.

STRONGFISTED, strŏng-fĭst'ĕd. a. Strong-handed.

STRONGLY, strŏng'lē. ad. Powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

STRONGWATER, strŏng'wâ-tŭr. s. Distilled spirits.

STROOK, strōōk. The old pret. of Strike, used in Poetry for Struck.

STROPHE, strŏ'fē. s. (96). A stanza.

STROVE, strōve. The pret. of Strive.

To STROW, strō. v. n. (266) (324). To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering, to besprinkle; to spread; to throw at random.

To STROWL, strōle. v. n. To range, to wander. Now written Stroll.

STRUCK, strŭk. The pret. and part. pass. of Strike.

STRUCTURE, strŭk'tshŭre. s. (463). Act of building, practice of building, manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To STRUGGLE, strŭg'gl. v. a. (405). To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress.

STRUGGLE, strŭg'gl. s. (405). Labour, effort, contest, contention; agony, tumultuous distress.

STRUMA, strōō'mâ. s. (339) (92). A glandular swelling, the king's evil.

STRUMOUS, strōō'mŭs. a. (314). Having swelling in the glands.

STRUMPET, strŭm'pĭt. s. (99). A whore, a prostitute.

STRUNG, strŭng. The pret. and part. pass. of String.

To STRUT, strŭt. v. n. To walk with affected dignity; to swell, to protuberate.

STRUT, strŭt. s. An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

STUB, stŭb. s. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off; a log, a block.

To STUB, stŭb. v. a. To force up, to extirpate.

STUBBED, stŭb'bĕd. a. (366). Truncated, short and thick.

STUBBEDNESS, stŭb'bĕd-nĕs. s. The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE, stŭb'bl. s. (405). The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

STUBBORN, stŭb'bŭrn. a. (166). Obstinate, inflexible, contumacious; persisting, persevering, steady; stiff, inflexible; hardy, firm; harsh, rough, rugged.

STUBBORNLY, stŭb'bŭrn-lē. ad. Obstinately, contumaciously, inflexibly.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

STUBBORNNESS, stŭb'bŭrn-nĕs. s. Obstinacy, vicious stoutness, contumacy.

STUBBY, stŭb'bē. a. Short and thick, short and strong.

STUBNAIL, stŭb'nāle. s. A nail broken off.

STUCCO, stŭk'kō. s. A kind of fine plaster for walls.

STUCK, stŭk. The pret. and part. pass. of Stick.

STUD, stŭd. s. A post, a stake; a nail with a large head driven for ornament; a collection of breeding horses and mares.

To STUD, stŭd. v. a. To adorn with studs or knobs.

STUDENT, stū'dĕnt. s. A man given to books, a bookish man.

STUDIED, stŭd'ĭd. a. (283). Learned, versed in any study, qualified by study.

STUDIER, stŭd'ē-ŭr. s. One who studies.

STUDIOUS, stū'dē-ŭs, or stū'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (294) (376). Given to books and contemplation, given to learning; diligent, busy; attentive to, careful; contemplative, suitable to meditation.

STUDIOUSLY, stū'dē-ŭs-lē, or stū'jē-ŭs-lē. ad. Contemplatively, with close application to literature; diligently, carefully, attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, stū'dē-ŭs-nĕs, or stū'jē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Addiction to study.

STUDY, stŭd'ē. s. Application of mind to books and learning; perplexity, deep cogitation; attention, meditation, contrivance; any particular kind of learning; apartment set off for literary enployment.

To STUDY, stŭd'ē. v. n. To think with very close application, to muse; to endeavour diligently.

To STUDY, stŭd'ē. v. a. To apply the mind; to consider attentively; to learn by application.

STUFF, stŭff. s. Any matter or body; materials out of which any thing is made; furniture, goods; that which fills any thing; essence, elemental part; any mixture or medicine; cloth or texture of any kind; texture of wool thinner and slighter than cloth; matter or thing, in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF, stŭff. v. a. To fill very full with any thing; to fill to uneasiness; to thrust into any thing; to fill by being put into any thing; to swell out by something thrust in; to fill with something improper or superfluous; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration; to fill meat with something of high relish.

To STUFF, stŭff. v. n. To feed gluttonously.

STUFFING, stŭf'fĭng. s. (410). That by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

STULTILOQUENCE, stŭl-tĭl'lō-kwĕnse. s. (518). Foolish talk.

STULTILOQUY, stŭl-tĭl'ō-kwē. The same as STULTILOQUENCE.

To STULTIFY, stŭl'tē-fī. v. a. To prove void of understanding.—*Mason.*

STUM, stŭm. s. Wine yet unfermented; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, stŭm. v. a. To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, stŭm'bl. v. n. (405). To trip in walking; to stop, to err, to slide into crimes or blunders; to strike against chance, to light on by chance.

To STUMBLE, stŭm'bl. v. a. To obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop; to make a boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, stŭm'bl. s. A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, stŭm'bl-ŭr. s. (98). One that stumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, stŭm'bling-blŏk. (410).
STUMBLINGSTONE, stŭm'bling-stōne. } s.
Cause of stumbling, cause of offence.

STUMP, stŭmp. s. The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

STUMPY, stŭmp'ē. a. Full of stumps, hard, stiff.

To STUN, stŭn. v. a. To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, stŭng. The pret. and part. pass. of Sting.

STUNK, stŭngk. The pret. of Stink.

To STUNT, stŭnt. v. a. To hinder from growth.

STUPE, stūpe. s. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

To STUPE, stūpe. v. a. To foment, to dress with stupes.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—öil;—pőund;—*thin*, THIS.

STUPEFACTION, stů-pé-fák'shůn. s. Insensibility, dulness, stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, stů-pé-fák'tiv. a. Causing insensibility, dulling, obstructing the senses.

STUPENDOUS, stů-pén'důs. a. Wonderful, amazing, astonishing.

☞ By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendious* and *trependious*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect. They ought to remember, that *compendious* and *equipondious* are the only words ending in *ndious*.

STUPID, stů'pid. a. Dull, wanting sensibility, wanting apprehension, heavy, sluggish of understanding; performed without skill or genius.

STUPIDITY, stů-pid'é-té. s. Dulness, heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding.

STUPIDLY, stů'pid-lé. ad. With suspension or inactivity of understanding; dully, without apprehension.

STUPIFIER, stů'pé-fi-ůr. s. (98). That which causes stupidity

To STUPIFY, stů'pé-fi. v. a. (183). To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.

STUPOR, stů'pőr. s. (166). Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

To STUPRATE, stů'práte. v. a. To ravish, to violate.

STUPRATION, stů-prá'shůn. s. Rape, violation.

STURDILY, stůr'dé-lé. ad. Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.

STURDINESS, stůr'dé-nés. s. Stoutness, hardiness; brutal strength.

STURDY, stůr'dé. ad. Hardy, stout, brutal, obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff.

STURGEON, stůr'jůn. s. (259). A sea-fish.

STURK, stůrk. s. A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER, stůt'tůr. v. n. (98). To speak with hesitation, to stammer.

STUTTER, stůt'tůr. s. (98). A stammer.

STUTTERER, stůt'tůr-ůr. s. A stammerer.

STY, stí. s. A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of bestial debauchery.

To STY, stí. v. a. To shut up in a sty.

STYGIAN, stíd'jé-ůn. a. Hellish, infernal, pertaining to Styx one of the poetical rivers.

STYLE, stile. s. Manner of writing with regard to language; manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; title, appellation; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax; any thing with a sharp point, as a graver, the pin of a dial; the stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower; Style of court, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

To STYLE, stile. v. a. To call, to term, to name.

STYPTICK, stíp'tik. a. The same as astringent, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

STYPTICITY, stíp-tís'é-té. s. The power of stanching blood.

SUASIVE, swá'sív. a. (428). Having power to persuade. Little used.

SUASORY, swá'sůr-é. a. (429) (512). Having tendency to persuade.—See DOMESTICK (537).

SUAVITY, swáv'é-té. s. (511). Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.

SUB, sůb. In Composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID, sůb-ás'sid. a. Sour in a small degree.

SUBACRID, sůb-ák'krid. a. Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

To SUBACT, sůb-ákt'. v. a. To reduce, to subdue.

SUBACTION, sůb-ák'shůn. s. The act of reducing to any state.

SUBALTERN, sůb'ál-tern. a. Inferiour, subordinate.

SUBALTERN, sůb'ál-tern. s. An inferiour, one acting under another; it is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBASTRINGENT, sůb-ás-strín'jent. a. Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE, sůb-bé'dl. s. An under beadle.

SUBCELESTIAL, sůb-sé-lés'tshál. a. Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, sůb-tshán'tůr. s. The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sůb-klá'vé-ůn. a. Under the armpit or shoulder

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

SUBCONSTELLATION, sŭb-kŏn-stĕl-lā'-shŭn. s. A subordinate or secondary constellation.

SUBCONTRARY, sŭb-kŏn'trā-rē. a. Contrary to an inferior degree.

SUBCONTRACTED, sŭb-kŏn-trăk'tĕd. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCUTANEOUS, sŭb-kū-tā'nē-ŭs. a. Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON, sŭb-dē'k'n. s. (170). In the Roman church, is the deacon's servant.

SUBDEAN, sŭb-dēne'. s. The vicegerent of a dean.

SUBDECUPLE, sŭb-dĕk'kū-pl. a. Containing one part of ten.

SUBDITITIOUS, sŭb-dē-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY, sŭb-dē-vĕr'sē-fī. v. a. To diversify again what is already diversified.

To SUBDIVIDE, sŭb-dē-vīde'. v. a. To divide a part into yet more parts.

SUBDIVISION, sŭb-dē-vĭzh'ŭn. s. The act of subdividing; the parts distinguished by a second division.

SUBDOLOUS, sŭb'dō-lŭs. a. (503). Cunning, subtle, sly.

To SUBDUCE, sŭb-dūse'. } v. a. To
To SUBDUCT, sŭb-dŭkt'. } withdraw, to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, sŭb-dŭk'shŭn. s. The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.

To SUBDUE, sŭb-dū'. v. a. To crush, to oppose, to sink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subact.

SUBDUER, sŭb-dū'ŭr. s. (98). Conqueror, tamer.

SUBDUMENT, sŭb-dū'mĕnt. s. Conquest. Not used.

SUBDUPLE, sŭb'dū-pl. (405). } a.
SUBDUPLICATE, sŭb-dū'plē-kāte. } Containing one part of two.

SUBJACENT, sŭb-jā'sĕnt. a. Lying under.

To SUBJECT, sŭb-jĕkt'. v. a. (492). To put under; to reduce to submission, to make subordinate, to make submissive; to enslave, to make obnoxious; to expose, to make liable; to submit, to make accountable; to make subservient.

SUBJECTED, sŭb-jĕk'tĕd. part. adject. Put under, reduced to submission, exposed, made liable to.

☞ A very improper, though a very prevailing misaccentuation of the passive participle of the word to *subject*, has obtained, which ought to be corrected. All the authorities in Johnson place the accent of *subjected* on the same syllable as the verb, except one from Milton:

"He *subjected* to man's service angel wings."

But in another passage Milton accents this word as it ought to be, even when an adjective:

"——————The angel
"Led them direct and down the cliff as fast
"To the *subjected* plain."

But as the word *subject* is an adjective as well as a verb, and when an adjective it has always the accent on the first syllable, so the participle has not only caught the accent of the adjective, but, as one errour commonly generates another, seems to have communicated the impropriety to the verb; which we sometimes hear, contrary to all analogy and authority, accented on the first syllable likewise. These improprieties are easily corrected at first, and they are not yet so rooted as to make correctness look like pedantry.

SUBJECT, sŭb'jĕkt. a. Placed or situated under; living under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; being that on which any action operates.

SUBJECT, sŭb'jĕkt. s. (492). One who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any operation either mental or material is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; in Grammar, the nominative case to a verb, is called, by grammarians, the Subject of the verb.

SUBJECTION, sŭb-jĕk'shŭn. s. The act of subduing; the state of being under government.

SUBJECTIVE, sŭb-jĕk'tĭv. a. Relating not to the object, but to the subject.

SUBINGRESSION, sŭb-ĭn-grĕsh'ŭn. s. Secret entrance.

To SUBJOIN, sŭb-jŏĭn'. v. a. To add at the end, to add afterwards.

SUBITANEOUS, sŭb-ē-tā'nē-ŭs. a. (314). Sudden, hasty.

To SUBJUGATE, sŭb'jū-gāte. v. a. To conquer, to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUGATION, sŭb-jū-gā'shŭn. s. The act of subduing.

SUBJUNCTION, sŭb-jŭng'shŭn. s. The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

SUBJUNCTIVE, sûb-jûng'tiv. a. Subjoined to something else.

SUBLATION, sûb-lâ'shûn. s. The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION, sûb-lê-vâ'shûn. s. The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE, sûb-lî'mâ-bl. a. Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS, sûb-lî'mâ-bl-nês. s. Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, sûb'lê-mât. s. (91). Any thing raised by fire in the retort; quicksilver raised in the retort.

To SUBLIMATE, sûb'lê-mâte. v. a. (91). To raise by the force of chymical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, sûb-lê-mâ'shûn. s. A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exaltation, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, sûb-blîme'. a. High in place, exalted aloft; high in excellence, exalted by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, sûb-blîme'. s. The grand or lofty style.

To SUBLIME, sûb-blîme'. v. n. To raise by a chymical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To SUBLIME, sûb-blîme'. v. n. To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMELY, sûb-blîme'lê. ad. Loftily, grandly.

SUBLIMITY, sûb-blîm'ê-tê. s. Height of place, local elevation; height of nature, excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, sûb-lîng'gwâl. a. Placed under the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, sûb-lû'nâr. } a.
SUBLUNARY, sûb'lû-nâr-ê. } a. Situated beneath the moon, earthly, terrestrial.

☞ Accenting the word *sublunary* on the first syllable can only be accounted for on the principles laid down, No. 503. and under the words ACADEMY, INCOMPARABLE, &c.

Dr. Johnson. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Barclay, and Entick, accent the first; and Bailey and Fenning only, the second syllable.

SUBMARINE, sûb-mâ-rêên'. a. Lying or acting under the sea.

To SUBMERGE, sûb-mêrje'. v. a. To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, sûb-mêr'shûn. s. The act of drowning, state of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

To SUBMINISTER, sûb-mîn'is-tûr.
To SUBMINISTRATE, sûb-mîn'is-trâte. } v. a. To supply, to afford.

To SUBMINISTER, sûb-mîn'is-tûr. v. n. To subserve.

SUBMISS, sûb-mîs'. a. Humble, submissive, obsequious.

SUBMISSION, sûb-mish'ûn. s. Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; acknowledgment of a fault, confession of errour, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

SUBMISSIVE, sûb-mîs'sîv. a. (428). Humble, testifying submission or inferiority.

SUBMISSIVELY, sûb-mîs'sîv-lê. ad. Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sûb-mîs'sîv-nês. s. (158). Humility, confession of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, sûb-mîs'lê. ad. Humbly, with submission.

To SUBMIT, sûb-mît'. v. a. To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgement.

To SUBMIT, sûb-mît'. v. n. To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, sûb-mûl'tê-pl. s. A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus there is Submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

SUBOCTAVE, sûb-ôk'tâve. }
SUBOCTUPLE, sûb-ôk'tû-pl. } a. Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, sû-bôr'dê-nâ-sê. }
SUBORDINANCY, sûb-ôr'dê-nân-sê. } s. The state of being subject; series of subordination.

SUBORDINATE, sû-bôr'dê-nât. a. (91). Inferiour in order; descending in a regular series.

SUBORDINATELY, sûb-ôr'dê-nât-lê. ad. In a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINATION, sûb-ôr'dê-nâ'shûn. s. The state of being inferiour to another; a series regularly descending.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To SUBORN, sŭb-ôrn'. v. a. To procure privately, to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means.

SUBORNATION, sŭb-ôr-nā'shŭn. s. The crime of procuring any person to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, sŭb-ôr'nŭr. s. (98). One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOENA, sŭb-pē'nâ. s. (92). A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

☞ This, like most other technical words, is often corrupted into *Su-pena*.——See CLEFF.

SUBQUADRUPLE, sŭb-kwŏd'drŭ-pl. a. Containing one part of four.

SUBQUINTUPLE, sŭb-kwĭn'tŭ-pl. a. Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, sŭb-rĕk'tŭr. s. (166). The rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTION, sŭb-rĕp'shŭn. s. The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, sŭb-rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Fraudulently obtained.

To SUBSCRIBE, sŭb-skrībe'. v. a. To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to contract, to limit, not used.

SUBSCRIBER, sŭb-skrī'bŭr. s. (98). One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn. s. Any thing underwritten; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act or state of contributing to any undertaking; submission, obedience. Not used in this last sense.

SUBSECTION, sŭb-sĕk'shŭn. s. A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

SUBSEQUENCE, sŭb'sē-kwĕnse. s. The state of following, not precedence.

SUBSECUTIVE, sŭb-sĕk'kū-tĭv. a. Following in train.

SUBSEPTUPLE, sŭb-sĕp'tŭ-pl. a. Containing one of the seven parts.

SUBSEQUENT, sŭb'sē-kwĕnt. a. Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sŭb'sē-kwĕnt-lē. ad. Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.

To SUBSĔRVE, sŭb-sĕrv'. v. a. To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, sŭb-sĕr'vē-ĕnse. } s.
SUBSERVIENCY, sŭb-sĕr'vē-ĕn-sē. }
Instrumental fitness or use.

SUBSERVIENT, sŭb-sĕr'vē-ĕnt. a. Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, sŭb-sĕks'tŭ-pl. a. Containing one part of six.

To SUBSIDE, sŭb-sīde'. v. n. To sink, to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, sŭb-sī'dĕnse. } s. The
SUBSIDENCY, sŭb-sī'dĕn-sē. }
act of sinking, tendency downward.

SUBSIDIARY, sŭb-sĭd'ē-â-rē, or sŭb-sĭd'jē-â-rē. a. (293) (294) (376). Assistant, brought in aid.

To SUBSIDIZE, sŭb'sē-dīze. v. a. To give money to receive aid or assistance.

☞ This word seems to have grown out of the last war; if so, it is a little surprising that an action so common before should not have generated a word to express it.

SUBSIDY, sŭb'sē-dē. s. Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

To SUBSIGN, sŭb-sīne'. v. a. To sign under.

To SUBSIST, sŭb-sĭst'. v. n. To continue, to retain the present state or condition; to have means of living, to be maintained; to adhere, to have existence.

SUBSISTENCE, sŭb-sĭs'tĕnse. s. Real being; competence, means of support.

SUBSISTENT, sŭb-sĭs'tĕnt. a. Having real being.

SUBSTANCE, sŭb'stânse. s. Being, something existing, something of which we can say that it is; that which supports accidents; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty; body, corporeal nature; wealth.

SUBSTANTIAL, sŭb-stân'shâl. a. Real, actually existing; true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, material; strong, stout, bulky; responsible, moderately wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, sŭb-stân'shâlz. s. Without singular. Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sŭb-stân-shē-ăl'ē-tē. s. Real existence; corporeity.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sŭb-stân'shâl-ē. ad. In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sŭb-stân'shâl-nĕs. s. State of being substantial, firmness, strength, power of lasting.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To SUBSTANTIATE, sŭb-stăn'shē-āte. v. a. To make to exist.

SUBSTANTIVE, sŭb'stăn-tĭv. s. (512). A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

To SUBSTITUTE, sŭb'stē-tūte. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, sŭb'stē-tūte. s. (463). One put to act in the place of another.

SUBSTITUTION, sŭb-stē-tū'shŭn. s. The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

To SUBSTRACT, sŭb-străkt'. v. a. To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another.—See To SUBTRACT.

SUBSTRACTION, sŭb-străk'shŭn. s. The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number or difference

SUBSTRUCTION, sŭb-strŭk'shŭn. s. Underbuilding.

SUBSTYLAR, sŭb-stī'lăr. a. Substylar line is, in Dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, sŭb-sŭl'tĭv. } a.
SUBSULTORY, sŭb'sŭl-tŭr-ē. }
Bounding, moving by starts.

☞ Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoëpist who has accented this word on the first syllable, as I have done; for Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and Entick, accent the second. Its companion, *Desultory*, is accented on the first syllable by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Fenning; but on the second by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick. As these two words must necessarily be accented alike, we see Dr. Johnson and Fenning are inconsistent. But though the majority of authorities are against me in both these words, I greatly mistake if analogy is not clearly on my side. See Principles, No. 512.

SUBSULTORILY, sŭb'sŭl-tŭr-ē-lē. ad. In a bounding manner.

SUBTANGENT, sŭb-tăn'jĕnt. s. In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To SUBTEND, sŭb-tĕnd'. v. a. To be extended under.

SUBTENSE, sŭb-tĕnse'. s. The chord of an arch, that which is extended under any thing.

SUBTERFLUENT, sŭb-tĕr'flŭ-ĕnt. } a.
SUBTERFLUOUS, sŭb-tĕr-flŭ-ŭs. }
(518). Running under.

SUBTERFUGE, sŭb'tĕr-fūje. s. A shift, an evasion, a trick.

SUBTERRANEAL, sŭb-tĕr-rā'nē-ăl. }
SUBTERRANEAN, sŭb-tĕr-rā'nē-ăn. }
SUBTERRANEOUS, sŭb-tĕr-rā-nē-ŭs. }
a. Lying under the earth, placed below the surface. The two last words only are in use.

SUBTERRANITY, sŭb-tĕr-răn'ē-tē. s. A place under ground. Not in use.

SUBTILE, sŭb'tĭl. a. Thin, not dense; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, sly, subdolous, deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactness.

SUBTILELY, sŭb'tĭl-lē. ad. Finely, not grossly; artfully, cunningly.

SUBTILENESS, sŭb'tĭl-nĕs. s. Fineness, rareness; cunning, artfulness.

To SUBTILIATE, sŭb-tĭl'yāte. v. a. (113). To make thin.

SUBTILIATION, sŭb-tĭl-yā'shŭn. s. The act of making thin.

SUBTILTY, sŭb'tĭl-tē. s. Thinness, fineness, exility of parts; nicety: refinement, too much acuteness; cunning, artifice, slyness.

SUBTILIZATION, sŭb-tĭl-ē-zā'shŭn. s. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE, sŭb'tĭl-īze. v. a. To make thin, to make less gross or coarse: to refine, to spin into useless niceties.

SUBTLE, sŭt'tl. a. (347) (405). Sly, artful, cunning.

SUBTLETY, sŭt'tl-tē. s. Artfulness, cunning.

SUBTLY, sŭt'lē. ad. Sly, artfully, cunningly: nicely, delicately.

To SUBTRACT, sŭb-trăkt'. v. a. See SUBSTRACT.

☞ This orthography seems to prevail over *substract*. The vanity of deriving words from the Latin rather than a living language is very prevalent; but the *s* in this word intervening between the two mutes certainly makes the word flow more easily, and the alteration is therefore to be regretted.

SUBTRACTION, sŭb-trăk'shŭn. s. See SUBSTRACTION.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pine, pin;—

SUBTRAHEND, sŭb-trā-hĕnd'. s. The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBVERSION, sŭb-vĕr'shŭn. s. Overthrow, ruin, destruction.

SUBVERSIVE, sŭb-vĕr'sĭv. a. (158). Having tendency to overturn.

To SUBVERT, sŭb-vĕrt'. v. a. To overthrow, to overturn, to destroy, to turn upside down; to corrupt, to confound.

SUBVERTER, sŭb-vĕrt'ŭr. s. (98). Overthrower, destroyer.

SUBURB, sŭb'ŭrb. s. Building without the walls of a city; the confines, the out-part.

SUBURBAN, sŭb-ŭrb'ăn. a. (88). Inhabiting the suburb.

SUBWORKER, sŭb-wŭrk'ŭr. s. Underworker, subordinate helper.

SUCCEDANEOUS, sŭk-sē-dā'nē-ŭs. a. Supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDANEUM, sŭk-sē-dā'nē-ŭm. s. (503). That which is put to serve for something else.

To SUCCEED, sŭk-sēēd'. v. n. (246). To follow in order; to come into the place of one who has quitted; to obtain one's wish, to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect; to terminate according to wish.

To SUCCEED, sŭk-sēēd'. v. a. To follow, to be subsequent or consequent to; to prosper, to make successful.

SUCCEEDER, sŭk-sēēd'ŭr. s. (98). One who follows, one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCESS, sŭk-sĕs'. s. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

SUCCESSFUL, sŭk-sĕs'fŭl. a. Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULLY, sŭk-sĕs'fŭl-ē. ad. Prosperously, luckily, fortunately.

SUCCESSFULNESS, sŭk-sĕs'fŭl-nĕs. s. Happy conclusion, desired events, series of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, sŭk-sĕsh'ŭn. s. Consecution, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

SUCCESSIVE, sŭk-sĕs'sĭv. a. (158). Following in order, continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, sŭk-sĕs'sĭv-lē. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSIVENESS, sŭk-sĕs'sĭv-nĕs. s. The state of being successive.

SUCCESSLESS, sŭk-sĕs'lĕs. a. Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event desired.

SUCCESSOR, sŭk'sĕs-sŭr, or sŭk-sĕs'ŭr. s. (503). One that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

☞ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if it were formed from *success*; but this accentuation, though agreeable to its Latin original, has, as in *Confessor*, yielded to the prevailing power of the English antepenultimate accent.

Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, and Entick, accent this word on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, on the second; Barclay and Fenning give both, but prefer the first: Mr. Scott gives both, and prefers the second: but, from the opinion that is foolishly gone forth, that we ought to accent words as near the beginning as possible, there is little doubt that the antepenultimate accent will prevail.

SUCCINCT, sŭk-sĭngkt'. a. (408). Tucked or girded up, having the clothes drawn up; short, concise, brief.

SUCCINCTLY, sŭk-sĭngkt'lē. ad. Briefly, concisely.

SUCCORY, sŭk'kŭr-ē. s. (557). A plant.—See DOMESTICK.

To SUCCOUR, sŭk'kŭr. v. a. (314). To help, to assit in difficulty or distress, to relieve.

SUCCOUR, sŭk'kŭr. s. Aid, assistance, relief of any kind, help in distress; the persons or things that bring help.

SUCCOURER, sŭk'kŭr-ŭr. s. (98). Helper, assistant, reliever.

SUCCOURLESS, sŭk'kŭr-lĕs. a. Wanting relief, void of friends or help.

SUCCULENCY, sŭk'kŭ-lĕn-sē. s. Juiciness.

SUCCULENT, sŭk'kŭ-lĕnt. a. Juicy, moist.

To SUCCUMB, sŭk-kŭmb'. v. a. To yield, to sink under any difficulty.

SUCCUSSION, sŭk-kŭsh'ŭn. s. The act of shaking; in Physick, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SUCH, sŭtsh. pron. Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; comprehended under the term premised; a man-

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

ner of expressing a particular person or thing.

To SUCK, sŭk. v. a. To draw in with the mouth; to draw the teat of a female, to draw with the milk; to empty by sucking; to draw or drain.

To SUCK, sŭk. v. n. To draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, sŭk. s. The act of sucking; milk given by females.

SUCKER, sŭk'kŭr. s. (98). Any thing that draws by suction; the embolus of a pump; a pipe through which any thing is sucked; a young twig shooting from the stock; a fish.

SUCKET, sŭk'kĭt. s. (99). A sweatmeat.

SUCKINGBOTTLE, sŭk'kĭng-bŏt-tl. s. A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

To SUCKLE, sŭk'kl. v. a. (405). To nurse at the breast.

SUCKLING, sŭk'lĭng. s. (410). A young creature yet fed by the pap.

SUCTION, sŭk'shŭn. s. The act of sucking.

SUDATION, sū-dā'shŭn. s. Sweat.

SUDATORY, sū'dā-tŭr-ē. s. (512) (557). Hot-house, sweating bath.

SUDDEN, sŭd'dĭn. a. (103). Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.

SUDDEN, sŭd'dĭn. s. Any unexpected occurrence, surprize. Not in use. On a sudden, sooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, sŭd'dĭn-lē. ad. In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily.

SUDDENNESS, sŭd'dĭn-nĕs. s. State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

SUDORIFICK, sū-dŏ-rĭf'fĭk. a. Provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORIFICK, sū-dŏ-rĭf'ĭk. s. (509). A medicine promoting sweat.

SUDOROUS, sū'dŏ-rŭs. a. (314). Consisting of sweat.

SUDS, sŭdz. s. A lixivium of soap and water; To be in the suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To SUE, sū. v. a. (335). To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

To SUE, sū. v. n. To beg, to entreat, to petition.

SUET, sū'ĭt. s. (99). A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SUETY, sū'ĭt-ē. a. Consisting of suet, resembling suet.

To SUFFER, sŭf'fŭr. v. a. (98). To bear, to undergo, to feel with sense of pain; to endure, to support; to allow, to permit; to pass through, to be affected by.

To SUFFER, sŭf'fŭr. v. n. To undergo pain or inconvenience; to undergo punishment; to be injured.

SUFFERABLE, sŭf'fŭr-ā-bl. a. Tolerable, such as may be endured.

SUFFERABLY, sŭf'fŭr-ā-blĕ. ad. Tolerably, so as to be endured.

SUFFERANCE, sŭf'fŭr-ănce. s. Pain, inconvenience, misery; patience, moderation; toleration, permission.

SUFFERER, sŭf'fŭr-ŭr. s. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience; one who allows, one who permits.

SUFFERING, sŭf'fŭr-ĭng. s. (410). Pain suffered.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fīze'. v. n. (351). To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.

To SUFFICE, sŭf-fīze'. v. a. (351). To afford; to supply; to satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, sŭf-fĭsh'ĕn-sē. s. State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; supply equal to want: it is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.

SUFFICIENT, sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt. a. (357). Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

SUFFICIENTLY, sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt-lē. ad. To a sufficient degree, enough.

To SUFFOCATE, sŭf'fō-kāte. v. a. To choak by exclusion or interception of air.

SUFFOCATION, sŭf-fō-kā'shŭn. s. The act of choaking, the state of being choaked.

SUFFOCATIVE, sŭf'fō-kā-tĭv. a. (512). Having the power to choak.

SUFFRAGAN, sŭf'frā-gŭn. s. (88). A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

To SUFFRAGATE, sŭf'frā-gāte. v. n. (99). To vote with, to agree in voice with.

SUFFRAGE, sŭf'fridje. s. (90). Vote, voice given in a controverted point.

SUFFRAGINOUS, sŭf-frăd'jĭn-ŭs. a. Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SUFFUMIGATION, sŭf-fū-mē-gā'shŭn. s. Operation of fumes raised by fire.

To SUFFUSE, sŭf-fūze'. v. a. To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

SUFFUSION, sŭf-fū'zhŭn. s. The act of overspreading with any thing; that which is suffused or spread.

SUGAR, shŭg'ŭr. s. (175) (454). The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice; any thing proverbially sweet; a chymical dry chrystallization.

To SUGAR, shŭg'ŭr. v. a. To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.

SUGARY, shŭg'ŭr-ē. a. Sweet, tasting of sugar.

To SUGGEST, sŭg-jĕst'. v. a. To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.

☞ Though the first *g* in *Exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares, pronounce the *g* in both syllables soft, as if written *sud-jest*. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, make the first *g* hard, and the second soft, as if written *sug-jest*, as I have done; for as the accent is not on these consonants, there is not the same apology for pronouncing the first soft as there is in *exaggerate*; which see.

SUGGESTION, sŭg-jĕs'tshŭn. s. Private hint; intimation, insinuation, secret notification.

SUICIDE, sū'ē-side. s. (143). Self-murder, the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

SUIT, sūte. s. (342). A set, a number of things correspondent one to the other; clothes made one part to answer another; a petition, an address of entreaty; courtship; pursuit, prosecution; in Law, Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgement.

To SUIT, sūte. v. a. To fit, to adapt to something else; to be fitted to, to become; to dress, to clothe.

To SUIT, sūte. v. n. To agree, to accord.

SUITABLE, sū'tā-bl. a. (405). Fitting, according with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS, sū'tā-bl-nĕs. s. Fitness, agreeableness.

SUITABLY, sū'tā-blē. ad. Agreeably, according to.

SUITE, swēte. s. *French*. Consecution, series, regular order; retinue, company.

SUITER, SUITOR, } sū'tŭr. } s. (98) (166). One that sues, a petitioner, a supplicant; a wooer, one who courts a mistress.

SUITRESS, sū'trĕs. s. A female supplicant.

SULCATED, sŭl'kā-tĕd. a. Furrowed.

SULKY, sŭl'kē. a. Silently sullen, sour, morose, obstinate.

☞ This word has long been a vagabond in conversation, and was not to be found in any of our Dictionaries till it was lately admitted to a place in Entick's, and, from its very frequent use, may now be considered as a denizen of the language. Mr. Colman had, many years ago, made use of it in his prologue to "The Wife in the Right," where he says——

"No *sulky* critick to the Playhouse drawn,
"Whom modern comedy provokes to yawn."

And this writer's authority alone is a sufficient proof of the propriety and utility of the word. It may perhaps be objected, that the word *sullen* is perfectly equivalent, and renders this word useless. Those, however, who consider language philosophically, know that there are no words perfectly synonimous, and consequently that there are no useless words. If it be asked what is the difference between these words, I would answer, that sullenness seems to be an habitual sulkiness, and sulkiness a temporary sullenness. The former may be an innate disposition; the latter, a disposition occasioned by recent injury. The one has a malignancy in it threatening danger; the other, an obstinate averseness to pleasure. Thus we are in a sullen mood, and in a sulky fit; Men and Women are said to be sullen, and Children sulky; sullenness may be predicated of inanimate objects, sulkiness only of such as are animated.

"No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;
"The dreadful East is all the wind that
"blows." *Pope.*

If these distinctions are just, there is good reason for receiving the word in question and incorporating it into the language, even though it had not been adopted by the respectable writer I have quoted.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

SULKINESS, sŭl'kė-nės. s. Silent sullenness, moroseness, obstinacy.

SULLEN, sŭl'lĭn. a. (99). Gloomy, discontented; mischievous, malignant; intractable, obstinate; dismal; heavy, dull.

SULLENLY, sŭl'lĭn-lė. ad. Gloomily, malignantly, intractably.

SULLENNESS, sŭl'lĭn-nės. s. Gloominess, moroseness, sluggish anger; malignity.

SULLENS, sŭl'lĭnz. s. Morose temper, gloominess of mind.

To SULLY, sŭl'lė. v. a. To soil, to tarnish, to dirt, to spot.

SULLY, sŭl'lė. s. Soil, tarnish, spot.

SULPHUR, sŭl'fŭr. s. Brimstone.

SULPHUREOUS, sŭl-fū'rė-ŭs. } a.
SULPHUROUS, sŭl'fŭr-ŭs. (314). }
Made of brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone, containing sulphur.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, sŭl-fū'rė-ŭs-nės. s. The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, sŭl'fŭr-wŭrt. s. The same with Hogsfennel.

SULPHURY, sŭl'fŭr-ė. a. Partaking of sulphur.

SULTAN, sŭl'tăn. s. (88). The Turkish emperor.

SULTANA, sŭl-tā'nā. See *Lumbago*. }
SULTANESS, sŭl'tă-nės. }
s. The queen of an eastern emperor.

SULTRINESS, sŭl'trė-nės. s. The state of being sultry.

SULTRY, sŭl'trė. a. Hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot and cloudy.

SUM, sŭm. s. The whole of any thing, many particulars aggregated to a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgment, the whole abstracted; the amount, the result of reasoning or computation; height, completion.

To SUM, sŭm. v. a. To compute, to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend, to collect into a narrow compass; to have feathers full grown.

SUMLESS, sŭm'lės. a. Not to be computed.

SUMMARILY, sŭm'mā-rė-lė. ad. Briefly, the shortest way.

SUMMARY, sŭm'mā-rė. a. Short, brief, compendious.

SUMMARY, sŭm'mā-rė. s. Compendium, abridgment.

SUMMER, sŭm'mŭr. s. (98). The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice; the principal beam of a floor.

SUMMERHOUSE, sŭm'mŭr-hŏuse. s. An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

SUMMERSAULT, } sŭm'mŭr-sĕt. } s.
SUMMERSET, }
A high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMIT, sŭm'mĭt. s. The top, the utmost height.

To SUMMON, sŭm'mŭn. v. a. (166). To call with authority, to admonish to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raise.

SUMMONER, sŭm'mŭn-ŭr. s. (98). One who cites.

SUMMONS, sŭm'mŭnz. s. A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

SUMPTER, sŭm'tŭr. s. (412). A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

SUMPTION, sŭm'shŭn. s. The act of taking.

SUMPTUARY, sŭm'tshū-ā-rė. a. (292). Relating to expense, regulating the cost of life.

SUMPTUOSITY, sŭm-tshū-ŏs'ė-tė. s. Expensiveness, costliness.

SUMPTUOUS, sŭm'tshū-ŭs. a. (292). Costly, expensive, splendid.——See PRESUMPTUOUS.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sŭm'tshū-ŭs-lė. ad. Expensively, with great cost.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, sŭm'tshū-ŭs-nės. s. Expensiveness, costliness.

SUN, sŭn. s. The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid; Under the Sun, in this world—a proverbial expression.

To SUN, sŭn. v. a. To expose to the sun.

SUNBEAM, sŭn'bėme. s. Ray of the sun.

SUNBEAT, sŭn'bėte. part. a. Shone on by the sun.

SUNBRIGHT, sŭn'brīte. a. Resembling the sun in brightness.

SUNBURNING, sŭn'bŭrn-ĭng. s. The effect of the sun upon the face.

SUNBURNT, sŭn'bŭrnt. part. a. Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

SUNCLAD, sŭn'klăd. part. a. Clothed in radiance, bright.

SUNDAY, sŭn'dė. s. (223). The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

To SUNDER, sŭn'dŭr. v. a. To part, to separate, to divide.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SUNDIAL, sŭn'dī-ăl. s. A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

SUNDRY, sŭn'drē. a. Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, sŭn'flŏŭ-ŭr. s. A plant.

SUNG, sŭng. The pret. and part. pass. of Sing.

SUNK, sŭngk. The pret. and part. pass. of Sink (408).

SUNLESS, sŭn'lĕs. a. Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

SUNLIKE, sŭn'like. a. Resembling the sun.

SUNNY, sŭn'nē. a. Resembling the sun, bright; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUNRISE, sŭn'rīze. } s.
SUNRISING, sŭn'rīz-ing. (410). }
Morning, the appearance of the sun.

SUNSET, sŭn'sĕt. s. Close of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, sŭn'shine. s. Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sŭn'shī-nē. a. Bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

To SUP, sŭp. v. a. To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To SUP, sŭp. v. n. To eat the evening meal.

SUP, sŭp. s. A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.

SUPERABLE, sū'pĕr-ă-bl. a. (405). Conquerable, such as may be overcome.

☞ There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, arising from want of attention to the influence of accent on the sounds of the letters, which makes the first syllable of this word sound like the noun *shoe*.——This pronunciation Mr. Sheridan has adopted, not only in this word, but in all those which commence with the inseparable preposition *super*. That this is contrary to the most established rules of orthoepy, may be seen in Principles, No. 454 and 462; and that it is contrary to Mr. Sheridan himself, may be seen by his giving the *s* in the words *insuperable*, *insuperableness*, *insuperably*, and *insuperability*, its simple sound only.——See INSUPERABLE.

SUPERABLENESS, sū'pĕr-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOUND, sū-pĕr-ă-bŏŭnd'. v. n. To be exuberant, to be stored with more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE, sū-pĕr-ă-bŭn'dănse. s. More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, sū-pĕr-ă-bŭn'dănt. a. Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, sū-pĕr-ă-bŭn'dănt-lē. ad. More than sufficiently.

To SUPERADD, sū-pĕr-ăd. v. n. To add over and above, to join any thing so as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, sū-pĕr-ăd-dĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of adding to something else; that which is added.

SUPERADVENIENT, sū-pĕr-ăd-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERANNUATE, sū-pĕr-ăn'nū-āte. v. a. To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

SUPERANNUATION, sū-pĕr-ăn-nū-ā'shŭn. s. The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB, sū-pĕrb'. a. Grand, pompous, lofty, august, stately.

SUPERCARGO, sū-pĕr-kăr'gō. s. An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

SUPERCELESTIAL, sū-pĕr-sē-lĕs'tshăl. a. Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCILIOUS, sū-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs. a. Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, sū-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs-lē. ad. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, sū-pĕr-sĭl'yŭs-nĕs. s. (113). Haughtiness, contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCEPTION, sū-pĕr-kŏn-sĕp'shŭn. s. A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, sū-pĕr-kŏn'sē-kwĕnse. s. Remote consequence.

SUPERCRESCENCE, sū-pĕr-krĕs'sĕnse. s. That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, sū-pĕr-ĕm'mē-nĕnse. }
SUPEREMINENCY, sū-pĕr-ĕm'mē-nĕn-sē. } s.
Uncommon degree of eminence.

SUPEREMINENT, sū-pĕr-ĕm'mē-nĕnt. a. Eminent in a high degree.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To SUPEREROGATE, sū-pĕr-ĕr'rō-gāte. v. n. (91). To do more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATION, sū-pĕr-ĕr-rō-gā'shŭn. s. Performance of more than duty requires.

SUPEREROGATORY, sū-pĕr-ĕr'rō-gā-tŭr-ē. a. (512). Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

SUPEREXCELLENT, sū-pĕr-ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt. a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

SUPEREXCRESCENCE, sū-pĕr-ĕks-krĕs'sĕnse. s. Something superfluously growing.

To SUPERFETATE, sū-pĕr-fē'tāte. v. n. To conceive after conception.

SUPERFETATION, sū-pĕr-fē-tā'shŭn. s. One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together.

SUPERFICE, sū'pĕr-fĭs. s. (142). Outside, surface. Not used.

SUPERFICIAL, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ăl. a. Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something; shallow, not profound; smattering, not learned.

SUPERFICIALITY, sū-pĕr-fĭsh-ē-ăl'ē-tē. s. The quality of being superficial.

SUPERFICIALLY, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ăl-ē. ad. On the surface, not below the surface; without penetration, without close heed; without going deep; without searching.

SUPERFICIALNESS, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ăl-nĕs. s. Shallowness, position on the surface; slight knowledge, false appearance.

SUPERFICIES, sū-pĕr-fĭsh'ēz. s. (505). Outside, surface, superfice.

SUPERFINE, sū-pĕr-fīne'. a. (524). Eminently fine.

SUPERFLUITANCE, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tănse. s. The act of floating above.

SUPERFLUITANT, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tănt. a. Floating above.

SUPERFLUITY, sū-pĕr-flū'ē-tē. s. More than enough, plenty beyond use of necessity.

SUPERFLUOUS, sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs. a. (518). Exuberant, more than enough, unnecessary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs-nĕs. s. The state of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUX, sū'pĕr-flŭks. s. That which is more than is wanted.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, sū-pĕr-ĭm-prĕg-nā'shŭn. s. Superconception, superfetation.

SUPERINCUMBENT, sū-pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt. s. Lying on the top of something else.

To SUPERINDUCE, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dūse'. v. a. To bring in as an addition to something else; to bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

SUPERINDUCTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-dŭk'shŭn. s. The act of superinducing.

SUPERINJECTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-jĕk'shŭn. s. An injection succeeding upon another.

SUPERINSTITUTION, sū-pĕr-ĭn-stē-tū'shŭn. s. In Law, one institution upon another.

To SUPERINTEND, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'. v. a. To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

SUPERINTENDENCE, SUPERINTENDENCY, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'ĕnse. sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'ĕn-sē. s. Superior care, the act of overseeing with authority.

SUPERINTENDENT, sū-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'ĕnt. s. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

SUPERIORITY, sū-pē-rē-ŏr'ē-tē. s. Preeminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERIOR, sū-pē'rē-ŭr. a. (166). Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

SUPERIOR, sū-pē'rē-ŭr. s. One more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPERLATIVE, sū-pĕr'lă-tĭv. a. Implying or expressing the highest degree; rising to the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVELY, sū-pĕr'lă-tĭv-lē. ad. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

SUPERLATIVENESS, sū-pĕr'lă-tĭv-nĕs. s. The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, sū-pĕr-lū'năr. a. Not sublunary, placed above the moon.

SUPERNAL, sū-pĕr'năl. a. (88). Having an higher position, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celestial.

SUPERNATANT, sū-pĕr-nā'tănt. a. Swimming above.

SUPERNATATION, sū-pĕr-nā-tā'shŭn. s. The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

SUPERNATURAL, sū-pĕr-nāt'tshū-rāl. a. Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, sū-pĕr-nāt'tshū-rāl-ē. ad. In a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, sū-pĕr-nū'mĕr-ār-ē. a. Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round number.

To SUPERPONDERATE, sū-pĕr-pŏn'dĕr-āte. v. a. To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPORTION, sū-pĕr-prō-pōr'shŭn. s. Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGATION, sū-pĕr-pŭr-gā'shŭn. s. More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLECTION, sū-pĕr-rē-flĕk'shŭn. s. Reflection of an image, reflected.

SUPERSALIANCY, sū-pĕr-sā'lē-ăn-sē. s. The act of leaping upon any thing.

To SUPERSCRIBE, sū-pĕr-skrībe'. v. a. To inscribe upon the top or outside.

SUPERSCRIPTION, sū-pĕr-skrĭp'shŭn. s. The act of superscribing; that which is written on the top or outside.

To SUPERSEDE, sū-pĕr-sēde'. v. a. To make void or inefficacious by superior power, to set aside.

SUPERSEDEAS, sū-pĕr-sē'dē-ăs. s. In Law, the name of a writ to stop or set aside some proceeding in law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, sū-pĕr-sĕr'vē-sā-bl. a. Over-officious.

SUPERSTITION, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn. s. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion, religion without morality; false religion, reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; over-nicety, exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTITIOUS, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭs. a. Addicted to superstition, full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion; over accurate, scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, sū-pĕr-stĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. In a superstitious manner.

To SUPERSTRAIN, sū-pĕr-strāne'. v. a. To strain beyond the just stretch.

To SUPERSTRUCT, sū-pĕr-strŭkt'. v. a. To build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTION, sū-pĕr-strŭk'shŭn. s. An edifice raised on any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, sū-pĕr-strŭk'tĭv. a. Built upon something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, sū-pĕr-strŭk'tshūre. s. That which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, sū-pĕr-sŭb-stăn'shăl. a. More than substantial.

SUPERVACANEOUS, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'nē-ŭs. a. Superfluous, needless, unnecessary, serving to no purpose.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'nē-ŭs-lē. ad. Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, sū-pĕr-vā-kā'nē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Needlessness.

To SUPERVENE, sū-pĕr-vēne'. v. n. To come as an extraneous addition.

SUPERVENIENT, sū-pĕr-vē'nē-ĕnt. a. Added, additional.

SUPERVENTION, sū-pĕr-vĕn'shŭn. s. The act of supervening.

SUPERVISE, sū-pĕr-vize'. v. a. To overlook, to oversee.

SUPERVISOR, sū-pĕr-vī'zŭr. s. (166). An overseer, an inspector.

To SUPERVIVE, sū-pĕr-vīve'. v. n. To overlive, to outlive.

SUPINATION, sū-pē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPINE, sū-pine'. a. (140). Lying with the face upward; leaning backwards; negligent, careless, indolent, drowsy.

SUPINE, sū'pine. s. (140) (494). In Grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPINELY, sū-pine'lē. ad. With the face upward; drowsily, thoughtlessly, indolently.

SUPINENESS, sū-pine'nĕs. s. Posture with the face upward; drowsiness, carelessness, indolence.

SUPINITY, sū-pĭn'ē-tē. s. (511). Posture of lying with the face upwards; carelessness, indolence, thoughtlessness.

SUPPEDANEOUS, sŭp-pē-dā'nē-ŭs. a. Placed under the feet.

SUPPER, sŭp'pŭr. s. (98). The last meal of the day, the evening repast.

SUPPERLESS, sŭp'pŭr-lĕs. a. Wanting supper, fasting at night.

To SUPPLANT, sŭp-plănt'. v. a. To trip up the heels; to displace by stratagem, to turn out, to displace, to overpower, to force away.

SUPPLANTER, sŭp-plănt'ŭr. s. One that supplants, one that displaces.

SUPPLE, sŭp'pl. a. (405). Pliant, flexible; yielding, soft, not obstinate; flattering, fawning, bending; that which makes supple.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To SUPPLE, sŭp'pl. v. a. To make pliant, to make soft, to make flexible; to make compliant.

To SUPPLE, sŭp'pl. v. n. To grow soft, to grow pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, sŭp'plė-mėnt. s. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

SUPPLEMENTAL, sŭp-plė-mėnt'ăl. } SUPPLEMENTARY, sŭp-plė-mėnt'ă-rė. } a. Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.

SUPPLENESS, sŭp'pl-nės. s. Pliantness, flexibility, readiness to take any form; readiness of compliance, facility.

SUPPLETORY, sŭp'plė-tŭr-ė. s. (512). That which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPLIANT, sŭp'plė-ânt. a. Entreating, beseeching, precatory.

SUPPLIANT, sŭp'plė-ânt. s. An humble petitioner.

SUPPLICANT, sŭp'plė-kânt. s. One that entreats or implores with great submission.

To SUPPLICATE, sŭp'plė-kāte. v. n. To implore, to entreat, to petition submissively.

SUPPLICATION, sŭp-plė-kā'shŭn. s. Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worship, the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

To SUPPLY, sŭp-plī'. v. a. To fill up as any deficiencies happen; to give something wanted, to yield, to afford; to relieve; to serve instead of; to give or bring, whether good or bad; to fill any room made vacant; to accommodate, to furnish.

SUPPLY, sŭp-plī'. s. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

To SUPPORT, sŭp-pŏrt'. v. a. To sustain, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORT, sŭp-pŏrt'. s. Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessaries of life; maintenance, supply.

SUPPORTABLE, sŭp-pŏrt'ă-bl. a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTABLENESS, sŭp-pŏrt'ă-bl-nės. s. The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTANCE, sŭp-pŏrt'ânse. s. Maintenance, support.

SUPPORTER, sŭp-pŏrt'ŭr. s. (98). One that supports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, sŭp-pō'zā-bl. a. (405). That may be supposed,

SUPPOSAL, sŭp-pō'zăl. s. (88). Position without proof, imagination, belief.

To SUPPOSE, sŭp-pōze'. v. a. To lay down without proof, to advance by way of argument without maintaining the position; to admit without proof; to imagine, to believe without examination; to require as previous to itself.

SUPPOSE, sŭp-pōze'. s. Supposition, position without proof, unevidenced conceit.

SUPPOSER, sŭp-pō'zŭr. s. (98). One that supposes.

SUPPOSITION, sŭp-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn. s. Position laid down, hypothesis, imagination yet unproved.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, sŭp-pŏz-ė-tĭsh'ŭs. a. Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, sŭp-pŏz-ė-tĭsh'ŭs-nės. s. State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY, sŭp-pŏz'zė-tĭv-lė. ad. Upon supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, sŭp-pŏz'zė-tŭr-ė. s. A kind of solid clyster.

To SUPPRESS, sŭp-prĕs'. v. a. To crush, to overpower, to subdue, to reduce from any state of activity or commotion; to conceal, not to tell, not to reveal; to keep in, not to let out.

SUPPRESSION, sŭp-prĕsh'ŭn. s. The act of suppressing; not publication.

SUPPRESSOR, sŭp-prĕs'sŭr. s. (166). One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SUPPURATE, sŭp'pū-rāte. v. a. To generate pus or matter.

To SUPPURATE, sŭp'pū-rāte. v. n. To grow to pus.

SUPPURATION, sŭp-pū-rā'shŭn. s. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus; the matter suppurated.

SUPPURATIVE, sŭp'pū-rā-tĭv. a. (512). Digestive, generating matter.

SUPPUTATION, sŭp-pū-tā'shŭn. s. Reckoning, account, calculation, computation.

To SUPPUTE, sŭp-pūte'. v. a. To reckon, to calculate.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, sū-prā-lăp-sā'rė-ăn. s. One who holds that God made choice of his people in the pure mass, or without any respect to the fall.—*Ash.*

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SUPRALAPSARY, sū-prā-lāp'sār-ē. a. Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRAVULGAR, sū-prā-vŭl'gŭr. a. Above the vulgar.

SUPREMACY, sū-prĕm'ā-sē. s. (511). Highest place, highest authority, state of being supreme.—See PRIMACY.

SUPREME, sū-prēme'. a. Highest in dignity, highest in authority; highest, most excellent.

SUPREMELY, sū-prēme'lē. ad. In the highest degree.

SURADDITION, sŭr-ād-dĭsh'ŭn. s. Something added to the name.

SURAL, sū'rāl. a. (88). Being in the calf of the leg.

SURANCE, shū'rānse. s. (454). Warrant, security.

To SURBATE, sŭr-bāte'. v. a. To bruise and batter the feet with travel, to harass, to fatigue.

To SURCEASE, sŭr-sēse'. v. n. To be at an end, to stop, to cease, to be no longer in use; to leave off, to practise no longer.

To SURCEASE, sŭr-sēse'. v. a. To stop, to put to an end.

SURCEASE, sŭr-sēse'. s. (227). Cessation, stop.

SURCHARGE, sŭr-tshārje'. s. Overburden, more than can be well borne.

To SURCHARGE, sŭr-tshārje'. v. a. To overload, to overburden.

SURCHARGER, sŭr-tshār'jŭr. s. (98). One that overburdens.

SURCINGLE, sŭr'sing-gl. s. (405). A girth with which a burden is bound upon a horse; the girdle of a cassock.

SURCLE, sŭrk'kl. s. (405). A shoot, a twig, a sucket.

SURCOAT, sŭr'kōte. s. A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

SURD, sārd. a. Deaf, wanting the sense of hearing; unheard, not perceived by the ear; not expressed by any term.

SURE, shūre. a. (454) (455). Certain, unfailing, infallible; confident, undoubting, certain, past doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to failure; To be sure, certainly.

SURE, shūre. ad. Certainly, without doubt, doubtless.

SUREFOOTED, shūre-fŭt'ĕd. a. Treading firmly, not stumbling.

SURELY, shūre'lē. ad. Certainly, undoubtedly, without doubt; firmly, without hazard.

SURENESS, shūre'nĕs. s. Certainty.

SURETISHIP, shūre'tē-shĭp. s. The office of a surety or bondsman, the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, shūre'tē. s. See *Nicety*. Certainly, indubitableness; foundation of stability, support; evidence, ratification; confirmation; security against loss or damage, security for payment; hostage, bondsman, one that gives security for another.

SURF, sŭrf. s. The swell of the sea that beats against the shore, or a rock.—*Mason*.

SURFACE, sŭr'fās. s. (91). Superficies, outside.

To SURFEIT, sŭr'fĭt. v. a. (255). To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

To SURFEIT, sŭr'fĭt. v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness.

SURFEIT, sŭr'fĭt. s. Sickness or satiety caused by over-fulness.

SURFEITER, sŭr'fĭt-ŭr. s. (98). One who riots, a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, sŭr'fĭt-wā-tŭr. s. Water that cures surfeits.

SURGE, sŭrje. s. A swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

To SURGE, sŭrje. v. a. To swell, to rise high.

SURGEON, sŭr'jŭn. s. (259). One who cures by manual operation.

SURGEONRY, sŭr'jŭn-rē. } s. The
SURGERY, sŭr'jĕr-ē. } act of curing by manual operation.

SURGY, sŭr'jē. a. Rising in billows.

SURLILY, sŭr'lē-lē. ad. In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, sŭr'lē-nĕs. s. Gloomy moroseness, sour anger.

SURLY, sŭr'lē. a. Gloomily morose, rough, uncivil, sour.

To SURMISE, sŭr-mize'. v. a. To suspect, to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, sŭr-mize'. s. Imperfect notion, suspicion.

To SURMOUNT, sŭr-mŏŭnt'. v. a. To rise above; to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, sŭr-mŏŭnt'ā-bl. a. Conquerable, superable.

SURNAME, sŭr'nāme. s. (492). The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.

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—nò, mòve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôûnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To SURNAME, sûr-nâme'. v. a. To name by an appellation added to the original name.

To SURPASS, sûr-pâs'. v. a. To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSING, sûr-pâs'sîng. part. a. Excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, sûr'plîs. s. (140). The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

SURPLUS, sûr'plûs. } s.
SURPLUSAGE, sûr'plûs-îdje. (90) }
A supernumerary part, overplus, what remains when use is satisfied.

SURPRISAL, sûr-prî'zâl. (88). } s. The
SURPRISE, sûr-prize'. }
act of taking unawares, the state of being taken unawares; sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, sûr-prize'. v. a. To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to astonish by something wonderful; to confuse or perplex by something sudden.

SURPRISING, sûr-prî'zîng. part. a. (410). Wonderful, raising sudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, sûr-prî'zîng-lé. ad. To a degree that raises wonder, in a manner that raises wonder.

To SURRENDER, sûr-rên'dûr. v. a. To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To SURRENDER, sûr-rên'dûr. v. n. To yield, to give one's self up.

SURRENDER, sûr-rên'dûr. (88). } s.
SURRENDRY, sûr-rên'drê. }
The act of yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sûr-rêp'shûn. s. Surprise, sudden and unperceived invasion.

SURREPTITIOUS, sûr-rêp-tîsh'ûs. a. Done by stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sûr-rêp-tîsh'ûs-lé. ad. By stealth, fraudulently.

To SURROGATE, sûr'rô-gâte. v. a. To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sûr'rô-gâte. s. (91). A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

To SURROUND, sûr-rôûnd'. v. a. To environ, to encompass, to enclose on all sides.

SURSOLID, sûr-sôl'id. s. In Algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root.

SURTOUT, sûr-tôôt'. s. A large coat worn over all the rest.

To SURVENE, sûr-vêne'. v. a. To supervene, to come as an addition.

To SURVEY, sûr-vâ'. v. a. To overlook, to have under the view; to oversee as one in authority; to view as examining.

SURVEY, sûr-vâ', or sûr'vâ. s. View, prospect.

☞ This substantive was, till within these few years, universally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, like the verb: but since Johnson and Lowth led the way, a very laudable desire of regulating and improving our language has given the substantive the accent on the first syllable, according to a very general rule in the language (492); but this has produced an anomaly in pronunciation, for which, in my opinion, the accentual distinction of the noun and verb does not make amends: if we place the accent on the first syllable of the noun, the *ey* in the last must necessarily be pronounced like *ey* in *barley, attorney, journey*, &c. Notwithstanding therefore this accentuation has numbers to support it, I think it but a short-sighted emendation, and not worth adopting. All our orthöepists pronounce the verb with the accent on the last, except Fenning, who accents the first. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Ash, Perry, and Entick, accent the first syllable of the noun; but Dr. Johnson and Bailey, the original lexicographers, accent the last. Dr. Kenrick does not accent the noun, and Barclay has not inserted it.

SURVEYOR, sûr-vâ'ûr. s. (166). An overseer, one placed to superintend others; a measurer of land.

SURVEYORSHIP, sûr-vâ'ûr-shîp. s. The office of a surveyor.

To SURVIVE, sûr-vîve'. v. n. To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

To SURVIVE, sûr-vîve'. v. a. To outlive.

SURVIVER, sûr-vî'vûr. s. (166). One who outlives another.

SURVIVERSHIP, sûr-vî'vûr-shîp. s. The state of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sûs-sêp-tê-bîl'ê-tê. s. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sûs-sêp'tê-bl. a. Capable of admitting. See INCOMPARABLE.

☞ Dr. Johnson says, Prior has accented this word improperly on the first syllable. To which observation Mr. Mason adds, "Perhaps it is Johnson who has improperly placed the accent on the second syl-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

"lable." If Mr. Mason were asked why? perhaps he would be puzzled to answer. If it be said that usage is on the side of Prior, what shall we think of all our orthöepists who have accented this word like Johnson? for thus we find the word accented by Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Barclay. Entick has, indeed, the accent on the first, but on the second of *susceptive;* and why? it may be asked; if usage alone is pleaded, it may be answered, What can be a better proof of usage than the authors I have quoted? But Mr. Nares, with his usual good sense, reprobates this accentuation on the first syllable, and says it is high time to oppose it. The only argument that can be alledged for it, is that which Mr. Elphinston has brought in favour of *comparable, admirable,* and *acceptable,* which is, that when the accent is on the second syllable of these words, they signify only a physical possibility of being *compared, admired,* and *accepted;* but when the accent is on the first, they signify a fitness or worthiness of being *compared, admired,* and *accepted.* "Thus," says he, "one "thing is literally *compárable* with ano- "ther, if it can be *compared* with it, "though not perhaps *cómparable,* that is "fit to be *compared* to it; so a thing may "be *accéptable* by a man, that is far from "being *acceptable* to him."—*Principles of the English Language,* vol. i. page 169.

This is the best reason I ever yet heard for this high accentuation; but how such a difference of pronunciation tends to perplex and obscure the meaning, may be seen under the word Bowl; nor does the word in question seem *susceptible* of such a difference in the sense from a different accentuation. When Poets are on the rack for a word of a certain length and a certain accent, it is charity to make allowances for their necessities; but no quarter should be given to coxcombs in prose, who have no better plea for a novelty of pronunciation, than a fop has for being the first in the fashion, however ridiculous and absurd.

Susception, sŭs-sĕp'shŭn. s. Act of taking.

Susceptive, sŭs-sĕp'tĭv. a. (157). Capable to admit.

Suscipiency, sŭs-sĭp'pē-ĕn-sē. s. Reception, admission.

Suscipient, sŭs-sĭp'pē-ĕnt. s. One who takes, one that admits or receives.

To Suscitate, sŭs'sē-tāte. v. n. (91). To rouse, to excite.

Suscitation, sŭs-sē-tā'shŭn. s. The act of rousing or exciting.

To Suspect, sŭs-pĕkt'. v. a. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to hold uncertain.

To Suspect, sŭs-pĕkt'. v. n. To imagine guilt.

Suspect, sŭs-pĕkt'. part. a. Doubtful.

To Suspend, sŭs-pĕnd'. v. a. To hang, to make to hang by any thing; to make to depend upon; to interrupt, to make to stop for a time; to delay, to hinder from proceeding; to debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Suspense, sŭs-pĕnse'. s. Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; act of withholding the judgement; privation for a time, impediment for a time; stop in the midst of two opposites.

Suspense, sŭs-pĕnse'. a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

Suspension, sŭs-pĕn'shŭn. s. Act of making to hang on any thing; act of making to depend on any thing; act of delaying; act of withholding or balancing the judgement; interruption, temporary cessation.

Suspensory, sŭs-pĕn'sŭr-ē. a. (512). Belonging to that by which a thing hangs. See Domestick.

Suspicion, sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of suspecting, imagining of something ill without proof.

Suspicious, sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs. a. (314). Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.

Suspiciously, sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

Suspiciousness, sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs-nĕs. s. Tending to suspicion.

Suspiration, sŭs-spē-rā'shŭn. s. Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

To Suspire, sŭs-pīre'. v. a. To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; it seems in Shakespeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To Sustain, sŭs-tān'. v. a. To bear, to prop, to hold up; to support, to keep from sinking under evil; to maintain, to keep; to help, to relieve, to assist; to bear, to endure; to bear without yielding; to suffer, to bear as inflicted.

Sustainable, sŭs-tā'nā-bl. a. That may be sustained.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

SUSTAINER, sŭs-tā'nŭr. s. (98). One that props, one that supports; one that suffers, a sufferer.

SUSTENANCE, sŭs'tĕ-nănse. s. Support, maintenance; necessaries of life, victuals.

SUSTENTATION, sŭs-tĕn-tā'shŭn. s. Support, preservation from falling; support of life, use of victuals; maintenance.

SUSURRATION, sŭ-sŭr-rā'shŭn. s. Whisper, soft murmur. See MUCULENT.

SUTLER, sŭt'lŭr. s. (98). A man that sells provisions.

SUTURE, sū'tshŭre. s. (463). A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly wounds; Suture is a particular articulation.

SWAB, swŏb. s. (85). A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, swŏb. v. a. To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, swŏb'bŭr. s. (98). A sweeper of the deck.

To SWADDLE, swŏd'dl. v. a. (405). To swathe, to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SWADDLE, swŏd'dl. s. (405). Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, swŏd'lĭng-bănd. }
SWADDLINGCLOUT, swŏd'lĭng-klŏŭt. }
SWADDLINGCLOTH, swŏd'lĭng-klŏ*th*. } s. Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To SWAG, swăg. v. n. (85). To sink down by its weight, to lie heavy.

To SWAGGER, swăg'gŭr. v. n. (98). To bluster, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuously proud.

SWAGGERER, swăg'gŭr-ŭr. s. (383). A blusterer, a bully, a turbulent noisy fellow.

SWAGGY, swăg'gĕ. a. (383). Dependent by its weight.

SWAIN, swāne. s. (202) (383). A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a pastoral youth.

To SWALE, swāle. }
To SWEAL, swēle. (227). } v. a. To waste or blaze away; to melt.

SWALLOW, swŏl'lō. s. (327). A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in winter.

To SWALLOW, swŏl'lō. v. a. To take down the throat; to receive without examination; to engross, to appropriate; to absorb, to take in, to sink in any abyss, to engulph; to devour, to destroy, to be lost in any thing, to be given up.

SWALLOW, swŏl'lō. s. (85). The throat, voracity.

SWAM, swăm. The pret. of Swim.

SWAMP, swŏmp. s. A marsh, a bog, a fen.

SWAMPY, swŏm'pē. a. Boggy, fenny.

SWAN, swŏn. s. (85). A large water fowl.

SWANSKIN, swŏn'skĭn. s. A kind of soft flannel.

SWAP, swŏp. ad. (85). Hastily, with hasty violence, as he did it Swap.

SWARD, swārd. s. The skin of bacon; the surface of the ground.

SWARE, swāre. The pret. of Swear.

SWARM, swārm. s. (85). A great body or number of bees or other small animals; a multitude, a crowd.

To SWARM, swārm. v. n. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive; to appear in multitudes, to crowd, to throng; to be crowded, to be over-run, to be thronged; to breed multitudes.

SWART, swārt. }
SWARTH, swār*th*. } a. Black, darkly brown, tawny. In Milton, gloomy, malignant.

SWARTHILY, swār'*th*ĕ-lē. ad. Blackly, duskily, tawnily.

SWARTHINESS, swār'*th*ē-nĕs. s. Darkness of complexion, tawniness.

SWARTHY, swār'*th*ē. a. Dark of complexion, black, dusky, tawny.

To SWASH, swŏsh. v. n. To make a great clatter or noise.

SWASH-BUCKLER, swŏsh-bŭk'lĕr. s. A furious combatant.—*Mason.*

SWASHER, swŏsh'ŭr. s. One who makes a show of valour or force.

To SWATHE, swāthe. v. a. (467). To bind as a child with bands and rollers.

To SWAY, swā. v. a. To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to bias, to direct to either side; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

To SWAY, swā. v. n. To bang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

SWAY, swā. s. The swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

To SWEAR, swāre. v. n. (240). Pret. Swore, or Sware; Part. pass Sworn. To

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obtest some superior power, to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest the name of God profanely.

To SWEAR, swâre. v. n. (240). To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obtest by an oath.

SWEARER, swâ'rûr. s. (98). A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, swĕt. s. (234). The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation or moisture.

To SWEAT, swĕt. v. n. Pret. Swet, Sweted; Part. pass. Sweaten. To be moist on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moisture.

To SWEAT, swĕt. v. a. To emit as sweat.

SWEATER, swĕt'ûr. s. (98). One who sweats.

SWEATY, swĕt'tĕ. a. Covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

To SWEEP, swēēp. v. a. (246). To draw away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

To SWEEP, swēēp. v. n. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp, to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

SWEEP, swēēp. s. The act of sweeping; the compass of any violent or continued motion; violent destruction; direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEEPINGS, swēēp'ingz. s. (410). That which is swept away.

SWEEPNET, swēēp'nĕt. s. A net that takes in a great compass.

SWEEPSTAKE, swēēp'stāke. s. A man that wins all; a prize at a race.

SWEEPY, swēēp'ē. a. Passing with great speed and violence.

SWEET, swēēt. a. (246). Pleasing to any sense; luscious to the taste; fragrant to the smell; melodious to the ear; pleasing to the eye; mild, soft, gentle; grateful, pleasing; not stale, not stinking, as, that meat is sweet.

SWEET, swēēt. s. Sweetness, something pleasing; a word of endearment; a perfume.

SWEETBREAD, swēēt'brĕd. s. The pancreas of the calf.

SWEETBRIAR, swēēt'brī-ûr. s. A fragrant shrub.

SWEETBROOM, swēēt'brōōm. s. An herb.

To SWEETEN, swēēt't'n. v. a. (103). To make sweet; to make mild or kind; to make less painful; to palliate, to reconcile; to make grateful or pleasing; to soften, to make delicate.

SWEETENER, swēēt't'n-ûr. s. One that palliates, one that represents things tenderly; that which tempers acrimony.

SWEETHEART, swēēt'hârt. s. A lover or mistress.

SWEETING, swēēt'ing. s. (410). A sweet luscious apple; a word of endearment.

SWEETISH, swēēt'ish. a. Somewhat sweet.

SWEETLY, swēēt'lĕ. ad. In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

SWEETMEAT, swēēt'mēte. s. Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

SWEETNESS, swēēt'nĕs. s. The quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

SWEETWILLIAM, swēēt-wĭl'yŭm. s. A plant. It is a species of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, swēēt-wĭl'lō. s. Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL, swĕll. v. n. Part. pass. Swollen. To grow bigger, to grow turgid, to extend the parts; to tumify by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to protuberate; to rise into arroganee, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWELL, swĕll. v. a. To cause to rise or increase, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.

SWELL, swĕll. s. Extension of bulk.

SWELLING, swĕl'ling. s. (410). Morbid tumour; protuberance, prominence; effort for a vent.

To SWELTER, swĕl'tûr. v. n. (98). To be pained with heat.

To SWELTER, swĕl'tûr. v. a. To parch, or dry up with heat.

SWELTRY, swĕl'trĕ. a. Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, swĕpt. The part. and pret. of Sweep.

To SWERVE, swĕrv. v. n. To wander, to rove; to deviate, to depart from rule, custom, or duty: to ply, to bend.

SWIFT, swĭft. a. Moving far in a short time, quick, fleet, speedy, nimble; ready.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—dĭl;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

SWIFT, swĭft. s. A bird like a swallow, a martinet; the current of a stream.

SWIFTLY, swĭft'lé. ad. Fleetly, rapidly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, swĭft'nĕs. s. Speed, nimbleness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.

To SWIG, swĭg. v. n. To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, swĭll. v. a. To drink luxuriously and grossly; to wash, to drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, swĭll. s. Drink luxuriously poured down.

SWILLER, swĭl'lŭr. s. (98). A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, swĭm. v. n. Pret. Swam. Swom, or Swum. To float on the water, not to sink; to move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs; to be conveyed by the stream; to glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion; to be dizzy, to be verdiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality, to flow.

To SWIM, swĭm. v. a. To pass by swimming.

SWIM, swĭm. s. The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

SWIMMER, swĭm'mŭr. s. (98). One who swims; the protuberance in the legs of a horse resembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, swĭm'mĭng-lé. ad. Smoothly, without obstruction.

To SWINDLE, swĭn'dl. v. a. (405). To cheat under the pretence of trading or trafficking.

☞ This word has been in very general use for near twenty years, and has not yet found its way into any of our Dictionaries.

From the recent introduction of this word, one should be led to believe, that England was, till lately a stranger to this species of fraud; but that it should be imported to that country by so honest a people as the Germans, is still more surprising. That a language is a map of the science and manners of the people who speak it will scarcely be questioned by those who consider the origin and progress of the human understanding; and if so, it is impossible that the manners should not influence the language, and that the language should not correspond to the manners. From this reasoning therefore we may conclude, that the faith of trafick was more sacred in England than in Germany, though Germany might in other respects be less vicious than England.

SWINE, swīne. s. A hog, a pig, a sow.

SWINEBREAD, swīne'brĕd. s. A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEHERD, swīne'hĕrd. s. A keeper of hogs.

☞ This word, in the north of England, is pronounced *Swinard*; and shows the tendency of our language to shorten the simple in the compound. See Principles, No. 515.

SWINEPIPE, swīne'pīpe. s. A bird of the thrush kind.

To SWING, swĭng. v. n. (410). To wave to and fro hanging loosely; to fly backward to forward on a rope.

To SWING, swĭng. v. a. Preterit. Swang, Swung. To make to play loosely on a string; to whirl round in the air, to wave loosely.

SWING, swĭng. s. Motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; influence or power of a body put in motion; course, unrestrained liberty; unrestrained tendency.

To SWINGE, swĭnje. v. a. To whip, to bastinade, to punish; to move as a lash.

SWINGEBUCKLER, swĭnje-bŭk'lŭr. s. A bully, a man who pretends to feats of arms. An old cant word.

SWINGER, swĭng'ŭr. s. (98). He who swings, a hurler.

SWINGING, swĭn'jĭng. a. Great, huge.

SWINGINGLY, swĭn'jĭng-lé. ad. Vastly, greatly.

SWINISH, swī'nĭsh. a. Befitting swine, resembling swine, gross.

To SWINK, swĭnk. v. a. To overlabour. Obsolete.

SWITCH, swĭtsh. s. A small flexible twig.

To SWITCH, swĭtsh. v. a. To lash, to jerk.

SWIVEL, swĭv'v'l. s. (102). Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

SWOBBER, swŏb'bŭr. s. A sweeper of the deck.—See SWABBER. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

SWOLLEN, SWOLN, swōl'n. (103). The participle pass. of Swell.

SWOM, swŏm. The pret. of Swim. Not in use, Swam supplying its place.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mē, mêt;—pine, pin;—

To Swoon, swōōn. v. n. (475). To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation, to faint.

This word should be carefully distinguished in the pronunciation from *soon*: the *w*, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is effective, and should be heard. It would have been beneath a Dictionary of the least credit to take notice of a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *sound*, if it had not been adopted by one of our orthoëpists. The same observation holds good of the following word, which must not be pronounced exactly like *soop*.

Swoon, swōōn. s. A lipothymy, a fainting fit.

To Swoop, swōōp. v. a. (306). To fall at once as a hawk upon its prey; to prey upon, to catch up.

Swoop, swōōp. s. Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To Swop, swŏp. v. a. To change, to exchange one thing for another.

Sword, sōrd. s. (475). A weapon used either for cutting or thrusting, the usual weapon of fights hand to hand; destruction by war; vengeance of justice; emblem of authority.

Sworded, sōrd'ĕd. a. Girt with a sword.

Sworder, sōrd'ŭr. s. (98). A cutthroat, a soldier. Not in use.

Swordfish, sōrd'fĭsh. s. A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

Swordgrass, sōrd'grâs. s. A kind of sedge, glader.

Swordknot, sōrd'nŏt. s. Ribband tied to the hilt of a sword.

Swordlaw, sōrd'lâw. s. Violence.

Swordman, sōrd'mân. s. Soldier, fighting man.

I see no good reason why we should not write and pronounce *swordsman* and *gownsman* rather than *swordman* and *gownman*, though Johnson produces his authorities for the latter orthography from good authors. The *s* seems to have intervened naturally between the mute and the liquid to facilitate the pronunciation, as in *statesman*, *sportsman*, *bucksman*, and sometimes between the two liquids, as *townsman*, *salesman*, &c. But Dr. Johnson's sense of the word *swordman*, meaning a man of the profession of the sword, is now obsolete: we now never hear the word but as signifying a man expert in the use of the sword; and in this sense it is always called a *swordsman*.

Swordplayer, sōrd'plâ-ŭr. s. Gladiator, fencer.

Swore, swōre. The pret. of Swear.

Sworn, swōrn. The part. pass. of Swear.

Swum, swŭm. Pret. and part. pass. of Swim.

Swung, swŭng. Pret. and part. pass. of Swing (410).

Sycamore, sĭk'â-mōre. s. A tree.

Sycophant, sĭk'ō-fânt. s. A flatterer, a parasite.

Sycophantick, sĭk-ō-fân'tĭk. a. Flattering, parasitical.

Syllabical, sĭl-lâb'ĕ-kâl. a. Relating to syllables, consisting of syllables.

Syllabically, sĭl-lâb'ĕ-kâl-ĕ. ad. In a syllabical manner.

Syllabick, sĭl-lâb'ĭk. a. (509). Relating to syllables.

Syllable, sĭl'lâ-bl. a. (405). As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; any thing proverbially concise.

To Syllable, sĭl'lâ-bl. v. a. To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

Syllabub, sĭl'lâ-bŭb. s. Milk and acids. Rightly Sillabub, which see.

Syllabus, sĭl'lâ-bŭs. s. An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

Syllogism, sĭl'lō-jĭzm. s. An argument composed of three propositions.

Syllogistical, sĭl-lō-jĭs'tĕ-kâl.
Syllogistick, sĭl-lō-jĭs'tĭk. (509). a. Relating to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism.

Syllogistically, sĭl-lō-jĭs'tĕ-kâl-ĕ. ad. In the form of a syllogism.

To Syllogize, sĭl'lō-jize. v. n. To reason by syllogism.

Sylvan, sĭl'vân. a. (88). Woody, shady.

Sylvan, sĭl'vân. s. A wood god, a satyr.

Symbol, sĭm'bŭl. s. (166). An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensive form; a type, that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Symbolical, sĭm-bŏl'ĕ-kâl. a. (509). Representative, typical, expressing by signs.

Symbolically, sĭm-bŏl'ĕ-kâl-ĕ. ad. Typically, by representation.

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SYMBOLIZATION, sĭm-bŏl-lé-zā'shŭn. s. The act of symbolizing, representation, resemblance.

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'bŏ-lize. v. n. (170). To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

To SYMBOLIZE, sĭm'bŏ-lize. v. a. To make representative of something.

SYMMETRICAL, sĭm-mĕ'trĕ-kăl. a. Proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST, sĭm'mĕ-trĭst. s. One very studious or observant of proportion.

To SYMMETRIZE, sĭm'mĕ-trize. v. a. To bring to symmetry.—*Mason.*

SYMMETRY, sĭm'mĕ-trĕ. s. Adaptation of parts to each other, proportion, harmony, agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETICAL, sĭm-pă-*th*ĕt'ĕ-kăl. (509).

SYMPATHETICK, sĭm-pă-*th*ĕt'ĭk. a. (509). Having mutual sensation, being affected by what happens to the other.

SYMPATHETICALLY, sĭm-pă-*th*ĕt'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. (509). With sympathy, in consequence of sympathy.

To SYMPATHIZE, sĭm'pă-*th*ize. v. n. To feel with another, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to feel mutually.

SYMPATHY, sĭm'pă-*th*ĕ. s. Fellow feeling, mutual sensibility, the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONIOUS, sĭm-fō'nĕ-ŭs. a. Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

SYMPHONY, sĭm'fō-nĕ. s. (170). Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.

SYMPOSIACK, sĭm-pō'zhĕ-ăk. a. (451). Relating to merry-making.

SYMPTOM, sĭm'tŭm. s. (166) (412). Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, not as the necessary effect; a sign, a token.

SYMPTOMATICAL, sĭm-tō-măt'tĕ-kăl. (509).

SYMPTOMATICK, sĭm-tō-măt'tĭk. a. Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, sĭm-tō-măt'tĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. In the nature of a symptom.

SYNAGOGUE, sĭn'ă-gŏg. s. (338). An assembly of the Jews to worship.

SYNALEPHA, sĭn-ă-lĕ'fă. s. (92). A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel.

SYNCHRONICAL, sĭn-krŏn'ĕ-kăl. a. Happening together at the same time.

SYNCHRONISM, sĭng'krō-nĭzm. s. (163). Concurrence of events, happening at the same time.

SYNCHRONOUS, sĭng'krō-nŭs. a. Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE, sĭng'kō-pĕ. s. (96) (408). Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYNCOPIST, sĭng'kō-pĭst. s. Contractor of words.

SYNCRATISM, sĭng'krā-tĭzm. s. A junction of two against a third power.

SYNDROME, sĭn'drō-mĕ. s. (96). Concurrent action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, sĕ-nĕk'dō-kĕ. s. (352) (96). A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SYNEPHONESIS, sĭn-ĕf-fō-nē'sĭs. s. A contraction of two syllables into one.—*Mason.*

SYNOD, sĭn'nŏd. s. (166). An assembly, particularly of ecclesiasticks; conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

☞ A plain English speaker would always pronounce the *y* in this word long; nor is it pronounced short by the more informed speaker, because the *y* is short in *Synod*, but because we always pronounce it so in the Latin word. See Principles, No. 544.

SYNODAL, sĭn'nō-dăl.

SYNODICAL, sĕ-nŏd'ĕ-kăl.

SYNODICK, sĕ-nŏd'ĭk. (509). a. Relating to a Synod, transacted in a Synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

SYNODICALLY, sĕ-nŏd'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

SYNONYMA, sĕ-nŏn'nĕ-mă. s. (92). Names which signify the same thing.

SYNONYME, sĭn'ō-nĭm. s. A word of the same meaning as some other word.—*Mason.*

To SYNONYMIZE, sĕ-nŏn'nĕ-mize. v. a. To express the same thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, sĕ-nŏn'nĕ-mŭs. a. Expressing the same thing by different words.

SYNONYMY, sĕ-nŏn'nĕ-mĕ. s. The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.—See METONYMY.

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B ☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

SYNOPSIS, sĕ-nŏp'sĭs. s. A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL, sĕ-nŏp'tĕ-kăl. a. Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTACTICAL, sĭn-tăk'tĕ-kăl. a. Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX, sĭn'tăks. } s. A system,
SYNTAXIS, sĭn-tăks'ĭs. } a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHESIS, sĭn'*thĕ*-sĭs. s. The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

SYNTHETICK, sĭn-*thĕt*'tĭk. a. (509). Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

SYPHON, sī'fŭn. s. (166). A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sĭr'ĭnje. s. (184). A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

To SYRINGE, sĭr'ĭnje. v. a. To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, sĭr-ĭng-gŏt'tŏ-mē. s. The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS, sĕr'tĭs. s. (184). A quick sand, a bog.

SYSTEM, sĭs'tĕm. s. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sĭs-tĕ-măt'tĕ-kăl. a. Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sĭs-tĕ-măt'tĕ-kăl-ē. ad. (509). In form of a system.

SYSTEMATIZE, sĭs-tĕm'ă-tize. v. a. To reduce to a system.—*Mason.*

☞ I have met with this word nowhere but in Mason's Supplement to Johnson, and there I find it accented in a different way from what I have always heard it in conversation. In those circles which I have frequented, the accent has been placed on the first syllable; and if we survey the words of this termination, we shall find that *ize* is added to every word without altering the place of the accent; and that consequently *Systematize* ought to have the accent on the first syllable. This reasoning is specious; but when we consider that this word is not formed from the English word *System*, but from the Greek Συστημα, or the latter Latin *Systema*, we shall find that the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable according to the general rule. If we place the accent on the first, we ought to spell the word *Systemize*, and then it would be analogically pronounced; but as our best writers and speakers have formed the word on the Greek and Latin plan, it ought to be written and pronounced as Mr. Mason has given it.

SYSTOLE, sĭs'tŏ-lē. s. (96). In Anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

TABBY, tăb'bē. s. A kind of waved silk.

TABBY, tăb'bē. a. Brinded, brindled.

TABEFACTION, tăb-ē-făk'shŭn. s. The act of wasting away.

To TABEFY, tăb'ē-fī. v. n. To waste, to be extenuated by disease.

TABERNACLE, tăb'ĕr-nă-kl. s. (405). A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.

TABID, tăb'ĭd. a. (544). Wasted by disease, consumptive.

☞ Buchanan is the only orthoepist that has this word and pronounces the *a* long. This is indulging the genius of our own pronunciation in dissyllables of this form; but as we pronounce the *a* short in *tabidus*, though long in Latin, we carry this wrong pronunciation into our own language.

TABIDNESS, tăb'ĭd-nĕs. s. Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

TABLATURE, tăb'lă-tŭre. s. (463). Painting on walls or ceiling.

TABLE, tā'bl. s. (405). Any flat or level surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and

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other purposes; the persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself, as he keeps a good table; a table, a surface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a synopsis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares; To turn the tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

To TABLE, tā'bl. v. a. To make into a catalogue, to set down. Not in use.

TABLEBEER, tā-bl-bēēr'. s. Beer used at victuals, small beer.

TABLEBOOK, tā'bl-bŏŏk. s. A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TABLECLOTH, tā'bl-klŏth. s. Linen spread on a table.

TABLER, tā'bl-ŭr. s. (98). One who boards.

TABLETALK, tā'bl-tàwk. s. Conversation at meals or entertainments.

TABLET, tăb'lĕt. s. A small level surface; a surface written on or painted.

TABOUR, tā'bŭr. s. (314). A small drum, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

TABOURER, tā'bŭr-ŭr. s. (98). One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, tăb'ŭr-ĕt. s. A small drum or tabour.

TABOURINE, tăb-ŭr-ēēn'. s. (112). A tabour, a small drum.

TABRET, tăb'rĕt. s. A tabour.

TABULAR, tăb'ū-lăr. s. Set down in the form of tables or synopses; formed in squares, made into laminæ.

To TABULATE, tăb'ū-lāte. v. a. To reduce to tables or synopses.

TABULATED, tăb'ū-lā-tĕd. a. Having a flat surface.

TACHE, tătsh. s. Any thing taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACIT, tăs'ĭt. a. (544). Silent, implied, not expressed by words.

TACITLY, tăs'ĭt-lē. ad. Silently, without oral expression.

TACITURNITY, tăs-ē-tŭr'nē-tē. s. Habitual silence.

To TACK, tăk. v. a. To fasten to any thing; to join, to write, to stitch together.

To TACK, tăk. v. n. To turn a ship.

TACK, tăk. s. A small nail; the act of turning ships at sea; To hold tack, to last, to hold out.

TACKLE, tăk'kl. s. (405). Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.

TACKLED, tăk'kl'd. a. (359). Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, tăk'ling. s. (410). Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.

TACTICAL, tăk'tē-kăl. } a. (509). Re-
TACTICK, tăk'tĭk. } lating to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICKS, tăk'tĭks. s. The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, tăk'tĭl. a. (140). Susceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, tăk-tĭl'ē-tē. s. Perceptibility of the touch.

TACTION, tăk'shŭn. s. The act of touching.

TADPOLE, tăd'pōle. s. A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN, tāne. The poetical contraction of Taken.

TAFFETA, tăf'fē-tē. s. A thin silk.

TAG, tăg. s. A point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.

TAG-RAG, tăg'răg. s. Composed of *tag* and *rag*; people of the lowest degree. —*Mason.*

To TAG, tăg. v. a. To fit any thing with an end, as to tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly to tack.

TAGTAIL, tăg'tāle. s. A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, tāle. s. (202). That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kin; the hinder part of any thing; To turn tail, to fly, to run away.

TAILED, tāl'd. a. (359). Furnished with a tail.

TAILLE, tāle. s. A limited estate, an entail.

TAILOR, tā'lŭr. s. (166). One whose business is to make clothes.

To TAINT, tānt. v. a. (202). To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain, to sully; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt contraction of Attaint.

To TAINT, tānt. v. n. To be infected, to be touched.

TAINT, tānt. s. A tincture, a stain; an insect; infection; a spot, a soil, a blemish.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

TAINTLESS, tānt'lĕs. a. Free from infection.

TAINTURE, tāne'tshŭre. s. (461). Taint, tinge, dehlement.

To TAKE, tāke. v. a. Pret. Took; Part. pass. Taken, sometimes Took. To receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to receive: to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold on, to catch by surprise or artifice; to snatch, to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to use, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practise; to close in with, to comply with; to form; to fix; to catch in the hand, to seize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to swallow as a medicine; to choose one or more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to transport; to fasten on, to seize; not to refuse, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to assume; to allow, to admit; to suppose, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to use as an oath or expression; to seize as a disease; To take away, to deprive of; to set aside, to remove; To take care, to be careful, to be solicitous for, to superintend; To take course, to have recourse to measures; To take down, to crush, to reduce, to suppress; to swallow, to take by the mouth; To take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of; To take heed, to be cautious, to beware; To take heed to, to attend; To take in, to comprise, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally; To take oath, to swear; To take off, to invalidate, to destroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to remove; To take order with, to check, to take course with; To take out, to remove from within any place; To take part, to share; To take place, to prevail, to have effect; To take up, to borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross, to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize, to catch, to arrest; to admit; to answer by reproving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off, to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjust; to comprise; to adopt, to assume; to collect, to exact a tax; to take upon, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit, to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority.

To TAKE, tāke. v. n. To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix; To take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate; To take in; to enclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he took in his sails; to cheat, to gull; To take in hand, to undertake; To take in with, to resort to; To take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine: To take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourse; to take up, to stop; to reform; To take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; To take with, to please.

TAKEN, tā'k'n. The part. pass. of Take (103).

TAKER, tā'kŭr. s. (98). He that takes.

TAKING, tā'king. s. (410). Seizure, distress.

TALE, tāle. s. A narrative, a story; oral relation; number reckoned: reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of any thing secret.

TALEBEARER, tāle'bā-rŭr. s. One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, tāle'bā-rĭng. s. The act of informing.

TALENT, tāl'ĕnt. s. (544). A Talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature, quality, nature.

TALISMAN, tāl'ĭz-măn. s. (88). A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tāl-ĭz-măn'ĭk. a. (509). Magical.

To TALK, tāwk. v. n. (84). To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.

TALK, tāwk. s. Oral conversation, fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALK, tāwk. s. Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible, and elastick.

TALKATIVE, tāwk'ā-tĭv. a. Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tāwk'ā-tĭv-nĕs. s. Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tāwk'ŭr. s. (98). One who talks; a loquacious person, a prattler; a boaster, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, tāwk'ē. a. Consisting of talk.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

TALL, tâll. a. (84). High in stature; lofty; sturdy, lusty.

TALLAGE, tâl'lidje. s. (90). Impost, excise.

TALLOW, tâl'lō. s. (85). The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

TALLOWCHANDLER, tâl'lō-tshând-lŭr. s. One who makes tallow candles.

TALLY, tâl-lė. s. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; any thing made to suit another.

To TALLY, tâl'lė. v. a. To fit, to suit, to cut out for any thing.

To TALLY, tâl'lė. v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TALMUD, THALMUD, } tâl'mŭd. } s. The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law.

TALNESS, tâll'nės. s. (84) (406). Height of stature, procerity.

☞ This word, by losing an *l*, is, if we pronounce it according to the orthography, deprived of this sound; the first syllable, according to this spelling, ought undoubtedly to be pronounced like the first of *tallow*, which sufficiently shows the necessity of spelling it with double *l*.

TALON, tâl'ŭn. s. (166) (544). The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tâm'mâ-rind. s. A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, tâm'mâ-risk. s. A tree.

TAMBARINE, tâm-bâ-rėėn'. s. (112). A tabour, a small drum.

TAME, tâme. a. Not wild, domestick; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

To TAME, tâme. v. n. To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush; to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tâ'mâ-bl. a. (405). Susceptive of taming.

TAMELY, tâme'lė. ad. Not wildly, meanly, spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, tâme'nės. s. The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, tâ'mŭr. s. (98). Conqueror, subduer.

To TAMPER, tâm'pŭr. v. a. (98). To be busy with physick; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

To TAN, tân. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

TANG, tâng. s. (408). A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth; relish, taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind it; sound, tone.

To TANG, tâng. v. n. To ring with.

TANGENT, tân'jėnt. s. Is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tân-jė-bil'ė-tė. s. The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tân'jė-bl. a. (405). Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, tâng'gl. v. a. (405). To implicate, to knit together; to ensnare, to entrap; to embroil, to embarrass.

To TANGLE, tâng'gl. v. n. To be entangled.

TANGLE, tâng'gl. s. A knot of things mingled one with another.

TANK, tângk. s. (408). A large cistern or bason. Not in use.

TANKARD, tângk'ŭrd. s. (88). A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER, tân'nŭr. s. (98). One whose trade is to tan leather.

TANSY, tân'zė. s. (438). A plant.

TANTALISM, tân'tâ-lizm. s. A punishment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, tân'tâ-lize. v. a. To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TANTLING, tânt'ling. s. (410). One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Obsolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tânt'â-mŏŏnt. s. Equivalent.

To TAP, tâp. v. a. To touch lightly; to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to broach a vessel.

TAP, tâp. s. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, tâpe. s. A narrow fillet.

TAPER, tâ'pŭr. s. (76) (98). A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tâ'pŭr. a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, tâ-pŭr. v. n. To grow smaller.

TAPESTRY, tâps'trė, or tâp'ės-trė. s. Cloth woven in regular figures.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pīn;—

☞ Though the first is the most common, the last is the most correct pronunciation of this word. Accordingly all our Orthoepists, who divide the words into syllables, but Mr. Sheridan, make this word a trisyllable.

TAPROOT, tāp'rōōt. s. The principal stem of the root.

TAPSTER, tāp'stŭr. s. One whose business is to draw beer in an ale-house.

TAR, tār. s. (77) (78) (81). Liquid pitch.

TAR, tār. s. A ludicrous term for a seaman, a sailor.

To TAR, tār. v. a. To smear over with tar; to teaze, to provoke.

TARANTULA, tā-rān'tshŭ-lā. s. (461) An insect whose bite is only cured by musick.

TARDATION, tār-dā'shŭn. s. The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDILY, tār'dē-lē. ad. Slowly, sluggishly.

TARDINESS, tār'dē-nĕs. s. Slowness, sluggishness, unwillingness to action or motion.

TARDITY, tār'dē-tē. s. Slowness, want of velocity.

TARDY, tār'dē. a. Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

To TARDY, tār'dē. v. a. To delay, to hinder.

TARE, tāre. s. A weed that grows among corn.

TARE, tāre. s. A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it.

TARE, tāre. Pret. of Tear.

TARGE, tārje. s. A poetical word for *Target*.

TARGET, tār'gĕt. s. (381). A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm.

☞ Mr. Perry and Mr. Barclay are the only orthoepists who make the *g* in this word soft: Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Dyche, and that profound searcher into English sounds, Mr Elphinston, make it hard, as in *forget*: and if etymology be any rule, the Erse word *an tsaargeit* is decidedly in favour of this pronunciation; for almost all our English words which have the *g* hard before *e* and *i* are of Erse or Saxon original. See Principles, No. 380, 381.

TARIFF, tā'rĭf. s. (81). A cartel of commerce.

To TARNISH, tār'nĭsh. v. n. To sully, to soil, to make not bright.

To TARNISH, tār'nĭsh. v. n. To lose brightness.

TARPAWLING, tār-pāwl'ĭng. s. Hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor in contempt.

TARRAGON, tār'rā-gŏn. s. A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE, tār'rē-ânse. s. Stay, delay, perhaps sojourn.

TARRIER, tār'rē-ŭr. s. See HARRIER. A sort of small dog that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. In this sense it ought to be written and pronounced *Terrier*, which see. One that tarries or stays.

TARRY, tār'rē. (82). Besmeared with tar.

To TARRY, tār'rē. v. n. (81). To stay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, tār'sĭl. s. (99). A kind of hawk.

TART, tārt. a. Sour, acid, acidulated, sharp of taste; sharp, keen, severe.

TART, tārt. s. A small pie of fruit.

TARTANE, tār'tān. a. A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

TARTAR, tār'tār. s. Hell. Obsolete. Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone.

TARTAREAN, tār-tā'rē-ân. a. Hellish.

TARTAREOUS, tār-tā'rē-ŭs. a. Consisting of tartar; hellish.

To TARTARIZE, tār'tār-ize. v. a. To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, tār'tār-ŭs. a. Containing tartar, consisting of tartar.

TARTLY, tārt'lē. ad. Sharply, sourly, with acidity; sharply, with poignancy, with severity; with sourness of aspect.

TARTNESS, tārt'nĕs. s. Sharpness, sourness, acidity; sourness of temper, poignancy of language.

TASK, tăsk. s. (79). Something to be done imposed by another; employment, business; to take to task, to reprove, to reprimand.

To TASK, tăsk. v. a. To burthen with something to be done.

TASKER, tăsk'ŭr. } s. One
TASKMASTER, tăsk'mās-tŭr. } who imposes tasks.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—öil;—póund;—*thin*, THIS.

TASSEL, tás'sél. s. (102). An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

TASSELLED, tás'sél'd. s. Adorned with tassels.

TASTABLE, tást' á-bl. a. (405). That may be tasted, savoury.

To TASTE, táste. v. a. To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at least in a small quantity; to essay first; to feel, to have perception of.

To TASTE, táste. v. n. To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to relish intellectually, to approve; to be instructed, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.

TASTE, táste. s. The act of tasting, gustation; the sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay, a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.

TASTED, tást'éd. a. Having a particular relish.

TASTER, tást'úr. s. One who takes the first essay of food; a dram-cup.

TASTEFUL, tást'fúl. a. High relished, savoury.

TASTELESS, tást'lés. a. Having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleasure; insipid; having no intellectual gust.

TASTELESSNESS, tást'lés-nés. a. Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

To TATTER, tát'túr. v. a. To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tát'túr. s. A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tát-túr-dé-mál-yún. s. A ragged fellow. A low word.

To TATTLE, tát'tl. v. n. (405). To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tát'tl. s. Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tát'tl-úr. s. An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tát-tóó'. s. The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, táv'úrn. s. A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, táv'úrn-kéép-úr. } s. One who keeps a tavern.
TAVERNMAN, táv'úrn-mán. }

TAUGHT, táwt. (213) (393). Pret. and part. pass. of Teach.

To TAUNT, tánt, or táwnt. v. a. To reproach, to insult, to revile, to ridicule.

☞ I have every orthoepist in the language against me in the preference I give to the first sound of this word, except Mr. Elphinston; and his authority as an analogist outweighs every other. I see no good reason why this word should have the broad sound of *a*, and not *aunt*, *haunt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*, and the proper name *Saunders*; nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced.—See SAUNTER, HAUNT, and Principles, No. 214.

TAUNT, tánt. s. (214). Insult, scoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tánt'úr. s. (98). One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY, tánt'íng-lé. ad. With insult, scoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, táw-tó-lód'jé'kál. a. Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, táw-tól'ló-jíst. s. One who repeats the same thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, táw-tól-ló-jé. s. (518). Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

TAUTOPHONY, táw-tóf'ó-né. s. A successive repetition of the same sound.

☞ I have long wished to insert this word into my vocabulary, from a conviction of its utility in conversing on the sounds of words, but was deterred for want of an authority from any of our Dictionaries, when upon reading the very learned and ingenious Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, I found the word used in exactly that manner, which shows the propriety, and even necessity of adopting it. The learned author says, "The most extraordinary *tautophony* which he [Eustathius] mentions, is that of the vowels ι and η, in the proper names of the goddesses Ἰρις and Ἶρη." On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin languages. Printed for Robson, 1796.

To TAW, táw. v. a. (219). To dress white leather, commonly called alum lea-

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ther, in contradistinction to Tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tâw. s. A marble to play with.

TAWDRINESS, tâw'drē-nĕs. s. Tinsel finery, finery too ostentatious.

TAWDRY, tâw'drē. a. (219). Meanly showy, splendid without cost.

TAWNY, tâw'nē. a. (219). Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tăks. s. An impost, a tribute imposed, an excise, a tallage; charge, censure.

To TAX, tăks. v. a. To load with imposts; to charge, to censure, to accuse.

TAXABLE, tăks'â-bl. a. (405). That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tăx'â-shŭn. s. The act of loading with taxes, impost, tax; accusation, scandal.

TAXER, tăks'ŭr. s. (98). He who taxes.

TEA, tē. s. (227). A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drank in Europe and America.

To TEACH, tētsh. v. a. (352). Pret. and part. pass. Taught, sometimes teached, which is now obsolete. To instruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, tētsh. v. n. (227). To perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, tētsh'â-bl. a. (405). Docile, susceptive of instruction.

TEACHABLENESS, tētsh'â-bl-nĕs. s. Docility, willingness to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, tētsh'ŭr. s. (98). One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAD, tēde. A torch, a flambeau. Obsolete.

TEAGUE, tēg. s. (227) (337). A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, tēle. s. (227). A wild fowl.

TEAM, tēme. s. (227). A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, tēre. s. (227). The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, târe. s. (73) (240). A rent,

☞ The inconvenience of having two words of different significations, written alike, and pronounced differently, is evident in this and the preceding word; and this inconvenience is, perhaps, greater than that where the orthography is different and the pronunciation the same; but, perhaps, the greatest inconvenience is the former, where the orthography is the same, and the pronunciation different.—See BOWL.

To TEAR, târe. v. a. Pret. Tore. Anciently, part. pass. Torn. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any sharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to scatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence.

To TEAR, târe. v. n. To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, târ'ŭr. s. (98). He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, tēre'fâl-lĭng. a. Tender, shedding tears.

TEARFUL, tēre'fŭl. a. Weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, tēze. v. a. (227). To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASER, tē'zŭr. s. (98). Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEAT, tēte. s. (227) (232). The dug of a beast.

TECHNICAL, tĕk'nē-kâl. a. (355). Belonging to arts, not in common or popular use.

TECHY, tētsh'ē. a. (352). Peevish, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, tĕk-tŏn'ĭk. a. (509). Pertaining to building.

To TED, tĕd. v. a. To lay grass newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, tĕd'dŭr. s. See TETHER. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field, that he may not pasture too wide; any thing by which one is restrained.

TE DEUM, tē-dē'ŭm. s. An hymn of the Church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, tē'dē-ŭs, or tē'jē-ŭs. a. (293) (294). Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity; slow.

TEDIOUSLY, tē'dē-ŭs-lē, or tē'jē-ŭs-lē. ad. (294). In such a manner as to weary.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

TEDIOUSNESS, tē'dē-ŭs-nĕs, or tē'jē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To TEEM, tēēm. v. n. (246). To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To TEEM, tēēm. v. a. To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tēēm'ŭr. s. (98). One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tēēm'fŭl. a. Pregnant, prolifick.

TEEMLESS, tēēm'lĕs. a. Unfruitful, not prolifick.

TEEN, tēēn. Sorrow, grief. Obsolete.

TEENS, tēēnz. s. The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, tēē*th*. The plural of Tooth.

TEGUMENT, tĕg'ū-mĕnt. s. Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, tēle'trēē. s. Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tint. s. Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELEGRAPH, tĕl'ē-grăf. s. An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.—*Mason.*

TELESCOPE, tĕl'lē-skōpe. s. A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, tĕl-lē-skŏp'ē-kăl. a. (518). Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

To TELL, tĕll. v. a. Pret. and part. Pass. Told. To utter, to express, to speak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to discover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuses.

To TELL, tĕll. v. n. To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, tĕl'lŭr. s. (98). One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the Exchequer.

TELLTALE, tĕl'tāle. s. One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tĕm-ĕr-ā'rē-ŭs. a. Rash, heady; careless, heedless.

TEMERITY, tē-mĕr'ē-tē. s. Rashness, unreasonable contempt of danger.

To TEMPER, tĕm'pŭr. v. a. (98). To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to mingle together to a proper consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, to mollify; to assuage, to sooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, tĕm'pŭr. s. Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course, mean or medium; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tĕm'pĕr-ă-mĕnt. s. Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tĕm-pĕr-ă-mĕnt'ăl. a. Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tĕm'pĕr-ănse. s. (88). Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; patience, calmness, sedateness, moderation of passion.

TEMPERATE, tĕm'pĕr-āte. a. (91). Not excessive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

TEMPERATELY, tĕm'pĕr-āte-lē. ad. Moderately, not excessively, calmly, without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, tĕm'pĕr-āte-nĕs. s. Freedom from excesses, mediocrity; calmness, coolness of mind.

TEMPERATURE, tĕm'pĕr-ă-tūre. s. Constitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant passion.

TEMPERED, tĕm'pŭr'd. a. (359). Disposed with regard to the passions.

TEMPEST, tĕm'pĕst. s. The utmost violence of the wind; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

To TEMPEST, tĕm'pĕst. v. a. To disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tĕm'pĕst-bē-t'n. a. Shattered with storms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tĕm'pĕst-tŏst. a. Driven about by storms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tĕm-pĕs-tĭv'ē-tē. s. Seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS, tĕm-pĕs'tshū-ŭs. a. (461). Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPLAR, tĕm'plăr. s. (88). A student in the law.

TEMPLE, tĕm'pl. s. (405). A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the study of the law, an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the sides of the head.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

TEMPORAL, tĕm'pō-rāl. a. (557) (170). Measured by time, not eternal; secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tĕm-pō-rāl'ē-tē. } s.
TEMPORALS, tĕm'pō-rālz. }
Secular possessions, not ecclesiastical rights.

TEMPORALLY, tĕm'pō-rāl-ē. ad. With respect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tĕm'pō-rāl-tē. s. (170). The laity, secular people; secular possessions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tĕm-pō-rā'nē-ŭs. a. Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tĕm'pō-rā-rē-nĕs. s. The state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY, tĕm'pō-rā-rē. a. (170). Lasting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, tĕm'pō-rīze. v. n. To delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER, tĕm'pō-rī-zŭr. s. (98). One that complies with times or occasions, a trimmer.

To TEMPT, tĕmt. v. a. (412). To solicit to ill, to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tĕm'tā-bl. a. Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tĕm'tŭr. s. (98). One who solicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tĕm-tā'shŭn. s. The act of tempting, solicitation to ill, enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEMULENT, tĕm'ū-lĕnt. a. Drunken, intoxicated with strong liquor.

TEN, tĕn. a. The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tĕn'ā-bl. a. Such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attacks.

☞ The quantity of *e* in the first syllable of this word, and its relatives *tenet*, *tenor*, and *tenure*, is one of the most puzzling difficulties of pronunciation. How differently this letter is pronounced by different speakers may be gathered from a view of those orthoepists who have marked the quantity of the vowels:

Sheridan,	*tēnable*,	*tēnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Kenrick,	*tĕnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Nares,	*tēnable*,	——,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Ash,	*tēnable*,	*tēnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tĕnure*.
Scott,	*tĕnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Entick,	*tĕnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tĕnure*.
Perry,	*tĕnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
W. Johnston,	*tēnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Bailey,	———	———	———	*tēnure*.
Buchanan,	*tĕnable*,	——,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Fry,	*tēnable*,	*tĕnet*,	*tĕnor*,	*tēnure*.
Smith,	——,	*tĕnet*,	———	———
Elphinston.	———,	*tĕnor*,	———	

From this survey of our Dictionaries we find them uniform only in the word *tenor*. They are nearly equally divided on the word *tenet*; and if similitude were to decide, it would be clearly in favour of the short vowel, in this word, as well as in *tenor*.—They are both Latin words, and both have the vowel short in the original. This, however, is no reason with those who understand the analogy of English pronunciation, (for *tremor*, *minor*, &c. have the first vowel short in Latin) (544); but it sufficiently shows the partiality of the ear to the short vowel in words of this form, as is evident in the word *tenant*. The word *tenable* seems rather derived from the French *tenable* than the Latin *teneo*, and, being of a different form, comes under a different analogy. The termination *able*, though derived from the Latin *abilis*, is frequently annexed to mere English words, as *pleasurable*, *pasturable*, &c. and therefore makes no alteration in the quantity of the word to which it is subjoined (501). But as *tenable* must be considered as a simple in our language, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent alone seems to determine the quantity of the first syllable of this word, which, like *gelable*, *probable*, &c. has the short quantity of the original Latin to plead; a plea which seems to have some weight in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent appears to have less influence than in most of the other classes of words. See PLACABLE. The word *tenure* seems inclined to lengthen the first vowel, in order to distinguish itself from *tenor*; and as there are no good reasons for shortening it, this reason seems sufficient to turn the balance in its favour, even if it had not an analogy and such a weight of usage on its side.

TENACIOUS, tē-nā'shŭs. a. (357). Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

TENANCY, tĕn'ăn-sē. s. Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tĕn'ănt. s. See TENABLE. That holds of another; one that on cer-

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tain conditions has temporary possession, and uses the property of another.

To TENANT, tĕn'ânt. v. a. (544). To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tĕn'ânt-â-bl. a. (405). Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS, tĕn'ânt-lĕs. a. Unoccupied, unpossessed.

TENCH, tĕnsh. s. (352). A pond fish.

To TEND, tĕnd. v. a. To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To TEND, tĕnd. v. n. To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants.

TENDANCE, tĕn'dânse. s. (88). Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tĕn'dĕnse. } s. (88). Direction or course towards any place or object; direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.
TENDENCY, tĕn'dĕn-sé. }

TENDER, tĕn'dûr. a. (98). Soft, easily impressed or injured; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate, emasculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To TENDER, tĕn'dûr. v. a. To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

TENDER, tĕn'dûr. s. Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this last sense not in use.

TENDER-HEARTED, tĕn-dûr-hârt'ĕd. a. Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, tĕn'dûr-lĭng. s. (410). The first horns of a deer; a fondling.

TENDERLY, tĕn'dûr-lé. ad. In a tender manner, mildly, gently, softly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tĕn'dûr-nĕs. s. The state of being tender, susceptibility of impression; state of being easily hurt, soreness; susceptibility of the softer passions; kind attention; anxiety for the good of another; scrupulousness, caution; soft pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS, tĕn'dé-nŭs. a. Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tĕn'dŭn. s. (166). A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved

TENDRILL, tĕn'drĭl. s. The clasp of of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBRICOSE, tĕ-nĕb-ré-kóse'. } a.
TENEBRIOUS, tĕ-nĕ'bré-ŭs. } (427). Dark, gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, tĕn-ĕ-brŏs'ĕ-tĕ. s. Darkness, gloom.

TENEMENT, tĕn'ĕ-mĕnt. s. Any thing held by a tenant.

TENERITY, tĕ-nĕr'ĕ-tĕ. s. Tenderness.

TENESMUS, tĕ-nĕz'mŭs. s. Needing to go to stool.

TENET, tĕn'nĕt. s. See TENABLE. It is sometimes written Tenent; position, principle, opinion (99).

TENNIS, tĕn'nĭs. s. A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENOUR, or TENOR, tĕn'nŭr. s. See TENABLE. Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; sense contained, general course or drift; a sound in musick.

TENSE, tĕnse. a. (431). Stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSE, tĕnse. s. A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSENESS, tĕnse'nĕs. s. Contraction, tension, the contrary to laxity.

TENSIBLE, tĕn'sé-bl. a. (405). Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, tĕn'sĭl. a. (140). Capable of extension.

TENSION, tĕn'shŭn. s. The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

TENSIVE, tĕn'sĭv. a. (158) (428). Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TENSURE, tĕn'shûre. s. (461). The act of stretching, or state of being stretched, the contrary to laxation or laxity.

TENT, tĕnt. s. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To TENT, tĕnt. v. n. To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

To TENT, tĕnt. v. a. To search as with a medical tent.

TENTATION, tĕn-tâ'shŭn. s. Trial, temptation.

TENTATIVE, tĕn'tâ-tĭv. a. (512). Trying, essaying.

TENTED, tĕnt'ĕd. a. Covered with tents

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

TENTER, tĕn'tûr. s. (98). A hook on which things are stretched; To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch, to be in difficulties.

To TENTER, tĕn'tûr. v. a. To stretch by hooks.

To TENTER, tĕn'tûr. v. n. To admit extension.

TENTH, tĕn*th*. a. First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, tĕn*th*. s. The tenth; tithe.

TENTHLY, tĕn*th*'lē. ad. In the tenth place.

TENTWORT, tĕnt'wûrt. s. A plant.

TENUITY, tē-nū'ĕ-tē. s. Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness.

TENUOUS, tĕn'nū-ŭs. a. Thin, small, minute.

TENURE, tĕ'nûre. s. See TENABLE. Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFACTION, tĕp-ē-fāk'shŭn. s. The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID, tĕp'ĭd. a. (544). Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.

TEPIDITY, tē-pĭd'ē-tē. s. Lukewarmness.

TEPOR, tē'pŏr. s. (166) (544). Lukewarmness, gentle heat.

TERCE, tĕrse. s. Properly TIERCE. A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

TEREBINTHINATE, tĕr-rē-bĭn'*th*ē-nāte. (91).
TEREBINTHINE, tĕr-rē-bĭn'*th*ĭn. a. (160). Consisting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.

To TEREBRATE, tĕr'rē-brāte. v. a. To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

TEREBRATION, tĕr-rē-brā'shŭn. s. The act of boring or piercing.

TERGEMINOUS, tĕr-jĕm'ē-nŭs. a. Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION, tĕr-jē-vĕr-sā'shŭn. s. Shift, subterfuge, evasion.

TERM, tĕrm. s. Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed; word, language; condition, stipulation; time for which any thing lasts; in Law the time in which the tribunals, or places of judgement, are open.

To TERM, tĕrm. v. a. To name, to call.

TERMAGANCY, tĕr'mā-gān-sē. s. Turbulence, tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT, tĕr'mā-gānt. a. (88). Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, scolding, furious.

TERMAGANT, tĕr'mā-gānt. s. A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMINABLE, tĕr'mē-nā-bl. a. Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE, tĕr'mē-nāte. v. a. To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

To TERMINATE, tĕr'mē-nāte. v. n. To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.

TERMINATION, tĕr-mē-nā'shŭn. s. The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words as varied by their significations.

TERMINTHUS, tĕr-mĭn'*th*ŭs. s. A tumour.

TERMLESS, tĕrm'lĕs. a. Unlimited, boundless.

TERMLY, tĕrm'lē. ad. Term by term.

TERNARY, tĕr'nā-rē. }
TERNION, tĕr'nē-ŭn. } s. The number Three.

TERRACE, tĕr'rās. s. (91). A small mount of earth covered with grass; a raised wall.

TERRAQUEOUS, tĕr-rā'kwē-ŭs. a. Composed of land and water.

TERRENE, tĕr-rēne'. a. Earthly, terrestrial.

TERREOUS, tĕr'rē-ŭs. a. Earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, tĕr-rĕs'trē-ăl. a. Earthly, not celestial; consisting of earth, terreous.

To TERRESTRIFY, tĕr-rĕs'trē-fī. v. a. To reduce to the state of earth.

TERRESTRIOUS, tĕr-rĕs'trē-ŭs. a. Terreous, earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRIBLE, tĕr'rē-bl. a. (405) (160). Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, tĕr'rē-bl-nĕs. s. Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.

TERRIBLY, tĕr'rē-blē. a. Dreadfully, formidably, so as to raise fear; violently, very much.

TERRIER, tĕr'rē-ûr. s. See TARRIER. A dog that follows his game under ground.

TERRIFICK, tĕr-rĭf'ĭk. a. (509). Dreadful, causing terror.

To TERRIFY, tĕr'rē-fī. v. a. To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mé, mêt;—pīne, pĭn;—

TERRITORY, tĕr'rĕ-tŭr-ē. s. (557). Land, country, dominion, district.—See DOMESTICK.

TERROR, tĕr'rŭr. s. (166). Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.

TERSE, tĕrse. a. Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

TERTIAN, tĕr'shŭn. s. (88). Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

TESSELATED, tĕs'sĕl-lā-tĕd. a. Variegated by squares.

TEST, tĕst. s. The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness; discriminative characteristick.

TESTACEOUS, tĕs-tā'shŭs. a. (357). Consisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells, opposed to crustaceous.

TESTAMENT, tĕs'tā-mĕnt. s. A will, any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

TESTAMENTARY, tĕs-tā-mĕn'tā-rē. a. Given by will, contained in wills.

TESTATE, tĕs'tāte. a. Having made a will.

TESTATOR, tĕs-tā'tŭr. s. (166). One who leaves a will

TESTATRIX, tĕs-tā'trĭks. s. A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, tĕst'ĕd. a. Tried by a test.

TESTER, tĕst'ŭr. s. (98). A sixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, tĕs'tĕ-kl. s. (405). An organ of seed in animals.

TESTIFICATION, tĕs-tĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The act of witnessing.

TESTIFICATOR, tĕs-tĕ-fĕ-kā'tŭr. s. One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER, tĕs'tĕ-fī-ŭr. s. (521). One who testifies.

To TESTIFY, tĕs'tĕ-fī. v. n. (183). To witness, to prove, to give evidence.

To TESTIFY, tĕs'tĕ-fī. v. a. To witness, to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, tĕs'tĕ-lē. ad. Fretfully, peevishly, morosely.

TESTIMONIAL, tĕs-tĕ-mō'nē-ăl. s. A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

TESTIMONY, tĕs'tĕ-mŭn-ē. s. (557). Evidence given, proof; publick evidences; open attestation, profession.—See DOMESTICK.

TESTINESS, tĕs'tē-nĕs. Moroseness.

TESTY, tĕs'tē. a. Fretful, peevish, apt to be angry.

TETCHY, tĕtsh'ē. a. Froward, peevish.

TETE-A-TETE, tāte'ā-tāte'. *French.* Cheek by jowl.

TETHER, tĕth'ŭr. s. (469). A string by which cattle are held from pasturing too wide.

☞ All our lexicographers seem to prefer this word to *tedder*, except Barclay and Junius, who refer us from *tether* to *tedder*; and yet nothing can be clearer than its derivation from the Belgic word *tudder*, which Junius explains to be a rope by which horses or other cattle are tied to keep them from straying; and this, he says, undoubtedly comes from the Irish *tead*, a rope. While Skinner, without his usual judgement, derives it from the Latin *tentor*, because it restrains cattle from straying. But though *tether* is much more in use than *tedder*, it is certainly not so legitimately formed, and ought not to have the preference.

TETRAGONAL, tē-trăg'gō-năl. a. Square (518).

TETRARCH, tē'trārk, or tĕt'rārk. s. A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, are for the first pronunciation of this word, and Buchanan and Entick for the second. Let those who plead the Latin quantity for the short sound of *e*, peruse Principles, No. 544.

TETRARCHATE, tē-trār'kāte. } s.
TETRARCHY, tĕt'trār-kē. (503). }
A Roman government.

TETRASTICK, tē-trās'tĭk. s. (509). An epigram or stanza of four verses.

TETTER, tĕt'tŭr. s. (98). A scab, a scurf, a ringworm.

TEUTONIC, tū-tŏn'ĭk. a. Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans.—*Mason.*

TEXT, tĕkst. s. That on which a comment is written; sentence of scripture

TEXTILE, tĕks'tĭl. a. (140). Woven, capable of being woven.

TEXTUARY, tĕks'tshū-ā-rē. a. (463). Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

TEXTUARIST, tĕks'tshū-ă-lĭst. s. One ready in the text of scripture, a Divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTURE, tĕks'tshŭre. s. (461). The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies.

THAN, *th*ăn. ad. (466). A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective.

THANE, *th*ane. s. (466). An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

To THANK, *th*ăngk. v. a. (408) (466). To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; it is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

THANKS, *th*ăngks. s. Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.

THANKFUL, *th*ăngk'fŭl. a. Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, *th*ăngk'fŭl-ė. ad. With lively and grateful sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, *th*ăngk'lĕs. a. Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, *th*ăngk'lĕs-nĕs. s. Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, *th*ăngk-ŏf'fŭr-ĭng. s. Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVING, *th*ăngks'gĭv-ĭng. s. Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, *th*ăngk'wŭr-*th*ė. a. Deserving gratitude.

THAT, *th*ăt. pronoun demonstrative. Not this, but the other; it sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing; opposed to This, as The Other to One; when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; such as; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence (50).

☞ When this word is used as a pronoun demonstrative, it has always an accent on it, and is heard distinctly rhyming with *bat*, *mat*, &c. Thus in Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 5.

"But of the two, less dang'rous is th' of-
"fence
"To tire our patience, than mislead our
"sense,
"Some few in *that*, but numbers err in *this*;
"Ten censure wrong, for one who writes
"amiss."

Here the word *that* is as distinctly pronounced as any other accented word in the language.

THAT, *th*ăt. pron. relative. Which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent person.

☞ When this word is a relative pronoun, and is arranged in a sentence with other words, it never can have an accent, and is therefore much less distinctly pronounced than the foregoing word. In this case the *a* goes into that obscure sound it generally has when unaccented (88), as may be heard in pronouncing it in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 297.

"True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
"What oft was thought, but ne'er so well
"express'd;
"Something, whose truth, convinc'd at sight,
"we find,
"*That* gives us back the image of our mind."

Here we find the *a* so obscured as to approach nearly to short *u*; and, without any perceptible difference in the sound, the word might be written *thut* (92).

THAT, *th*ăt. conjunct. (50) (466). Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end, in That, as being.

☞ What has been observed of the pronunciation of this word, when a relative pronoun, is perfectly applicable to it when a conjunction; in either case it never has the accent, and necessarily goes into an obscure sound like short *u*. Thus in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism:

"The vulgar thus through imitation err:
"As oft' the learn'd, by being singular:
"So much they scorn the crowd, *that* if the
"throng
"By chance go right, they purposely go
"wrong."

Here the conjunction *that* is pronounced with exactly the same degree of obscurity as when a relative pronoun.

The word *that*, by being sometimes a demonstrative pronoun, sometimes a relative, and sometimes a conjunction, may produce a quadruple repetition of the same word, which, though not elegant, is strictly grammatical; a repetition which is, perhaps, peculiar to the English language.—This is humorously exemplified by Mr. Steele in the Spectator, No. 80, in the Just remonstrance of affronted THAT,

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where he brings in this word, declaring how useful it had been to a great orator, who, in a speech to the Lords, had said, "My Lords, with humble submission, "*that* that I say, is; that *that* that *that* "gentleman has advanced is not *that* that "he should have proved to your Lord-"ships." In the pronunciation of this passage, it is plain that the word *that* which is not printed in italicks, is pronounced nearly as if written *thut*. I am sensible of the delicacy of the obscure sound of this *a*, and therefore do not offer *u* as a perfect equivalent, but as the nearest approach to it, and as the means of pointing out the power of the accent and its importance in ascertaining the sense; for if all these words were pronounced equally distinct, it is plain the sense would be obscured: and so liable are the relative, the conjunction, and the demonstrative, to be confounded, that some writers have distinguished the latter by printing it in italicks. Those who wish to see the most profound and ingenious investigation of the grammatical origin of these words, must consult Horne Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*.

THATCH, *th*åtsh. s. (466). Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

To THATCH, *th*åtsh. v. a. To cover as with straw.

THATCHER, *th*åtsh'ŭr. s. One who covers houses with straw.

To THAW, *th*âw. v. n. (466). To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW, *th*âw. v. a. To melt what was congealed.

THAW, *th*âw. s. Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation.

THE, THĖ, or THĔ. art. (466). The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel, E is commonly cut off in verse.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given us these two modes of pronouncing this word, but has not told us when we are to use one, and when the other. To supply this deficiency, therefore, it may be observed, that when *the* is prefixed to a word beginning with a consonant, it has a short sound, little more than the sound of *th* without the *e*; and when it precedes a word beginning with a vowel, the *e* is sounded plainly and distinctly. This difference will be perceptible by comparing *the pen, the hand*, &c. with *the oil, the air*, &c.; or the difference of this word before *ancients* and *moderns* in the following Couplet of Pope.

"Some foreign writers, some our own de-
"spise;
"*The* ancients only, or *the* moderns prize."

A very imperfect way of pronouncing this word very frequently arises in verse, where the poet, for the preservation of the metre, cuts off *e* by an apostrophe, and unites the article to the following word. This pronunciation depraves the sound of the verse without necessity, as the syllable formed by *e* is so short as to admit of being sounded with the preceding syllable, so as not to increase the number of syllables to the ear, or to hurt the melody.

"'Tis hard to say if greater want of skill
"Appear in writing, or in judging ill:
"But of the two, less dang'rous is *th'* offence
"To tire our patience, than mislead our
"sense." *Pope.*

———"Him, the Almighty Power,
"Hurl'd headlong flaming from *th'* ethereal
"sky,
"With hideous ruin and combustion, down
"To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
"In adamantine chains and penal fire,
"Who durst defy *th'* Omnipotent to arms."
Milton.

In these examples we see the particle *the* may either form a distinct syllable, or not. In the third line from Pope the first *the* forms a distinct syllable, but the second is sunk into the succeeding noun. The same may be observed of this particle in the first, second, and sixth lines of the passage from Milton: but what appears strange is, that though the particle *the* before a vowel, and shortened by an apostrophe, does not augment the number of syllables, it is really pronounced longer than where it forms a syllable, and is not thus shortened by elision. This is apparent in the third line from Pope,

"But of the two, less dang'rous is *th'* of-
"fence."

The reason why the first *the*, though pronounced shorter than the second, forms a syllable, and the second does not, seems to arise from the coalescence of the vowels, which, though lengthened in sound, may still be pronounced with one impulse of the breath. Thus when a consonant follows the particle *the*, we find two distinct impulses, though the *e* is dropped; but when a vowel follows *the*, the impulse on the particle slides over, as it were, to the consonant of the succeeding syllable, without forming two distinct impulses, nearly as if a *y* were interposed, and the

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

words were written *th'yoffence*, *th'omnipotent*, &c.

I would not, however, be supposed to disapprove of the practice of eliding the *e* before a vowel to the eve when the verse requires it; this practice is founded on good sense; and the first line in the passage from Milton shows the necessity of making the distinction, when it is, and when it is not, to be elided; what I wish to reform is, the practice of shortening the *e* to the ear, and thus mincing and impoverishing the sound of the verse without necessity.

THEATRAL, *thē*'ā-trăl. a. Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, *thē*'ā-tŭr. s. (416) (470). A place in which shows are exhibited, a play-house; a place rising by steps like a theatre.

THEATRICK, *thē*-ăt'trĭk. (409).
THEATRICAL, *thē*-ăt'trē-kăl. } a. Scenick, suiting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALLY, *thē*-ăt'trē-kăl-ē. ad. In a manner suiting the stage.

THEE, *thē*. (466). The oblique singular of Thou (36).

THEFT, *thĕft*. s. (466). The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIR, *thāre* a. (466). Of them; the pron. poss. from They; Theirs is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

THEIST, *thē*'ĭst. s. One who believes in God.—*Mason*.

THEM, *thĕm*. s. (466). The oblique case of They.

THEME, *thēme*. s. (466). A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topick; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, *thĕm-sĕlvz'*. s. These very persons; the oblique case of They and Selves.

THEN, *thĕn*. ad. (466). At that time afterwards, immediately afterwards, soon afterwards; in that case, in consequence; therefore, for this reason; at another time, as, Now and Then, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, *thĕnse*. s. (466). From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCEFORTH, *thĕnse'fōrth*. ad. From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, *thĕnse-fōr'wărd*. ad. On from that time.

THEOCRACY, *thē*-ŏk'krā-sē. s. (470) (518). Government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, *thē*-ō-krăt'tē-kăl. a. Relating to a government administered by God.

THEOGONY, *thē*-ŏg'gō-nē. s. (518). The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, *thē*-ō-lō'jē-ăn. s. A Divine; a Professor of Divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, *thē*-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl. a. Relating to the science of Divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, *thē*-ō-lŏd'jē-kăl-ē. ad. According to the principles of Theology.

THEOLOGIST, *thē*-ŏl'lō-jĭst. s. A Divine, one studious in the science of Divinity.

THEOLOGUE, *thē*'ō-lŏg. s. (519). A Divine, one versed in Divinity.

THEOLOGY, *thē*-ŏl'lō-jē. s. (518). Divinity.

THEOMACHY, *thē*-ŏm'ă-kē. s. The fight against the gods by the giants.—See MONOMACHY.

THEORBO, *thē*-ōr'bō. s. A large lute for playing a thorough bass.

THEOREM, *thē*'ō-rĕm. s. (170). A position laid down as a settled truth.

THEOREMATICAL, *thē*-ō-rē-măt'ē-kăl.
THEOREMATICK, *thē*-ō-rē-măt'ĭk.
THEOREMICK, *thē*-ō-rēm'ĭk. (509). } a. Comprised in theorems, consisting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, *thē*-ō-rĕt'tē-kăl.
THEORETICK, *thē*-ō-rĕt'ĭk.
THEORICAL, *thē*-ōr'ē-kăl.
THEORICK, *thē*-ōr'ĭk. (509). } a. Speculative, depending on theory or speculation, terminating in theory or speculation.

THEORETICALLY, *thē*-ō-rĕt'ē-kăl-ē. a. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, *thē*'ō-rĭk. s. (510). A speculatist, one who knows only speculation, not practice.

THEORICALLY, *thē*-ōr'ē-kăl-ē. a. Speculatively, not practically.

THEORIST, *thē*'ō-rĭst. s. A speculatist, one given to speculation.

THEORY, *thē*'ō-rē. s. (170). Speculation, not practice, scheme, plan, system yet subsisting only in the mind.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

THERAPEUTICK, *th*ĕr-ă-pū'tĭk. a. Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

THERE, *th*ȧre. ad. (94). In that place; it is opposed to Here; an exclamation directing something at a distance.

THEREABOUT, *th*ȧre'ă-bŏŭt. } ad.
THEREABOUTS, *th*ȧre'ă-bŏŭts. }
Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity or state; concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, *th*ȧre-ăf'tŭr. ad. According to that, accordingly.

THEREAT, *th*ȧre-ăt'. ad. At that, on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, *th*ȧre-bī'. ad. By that, by means of that.

THEREFORE, *th*ĕr'fȯre. ad. (94). For that, for this, for this reason, in consequence; in return for this, in recompense for this or for that.

☞ It is not a little strange that Johnson should not have noticed that this word is seldom used as an adverb, but almost always as a conjunction.

THEREFROM, *th*ȧre-frŏm'. ad. From that, from this.

THEREIN, *th*ȧre-ĭn'. ad. In that, in this.

THEREINTO, *th*ȧre-ĭn-tō'. ad. Into that, into this.

THEREOF, *th*ȧre-ŏf' ad. (377). Of that, of this.

THEREON, *th*ȧre-ŏn'. ad. On that.

THEREOUT, *th*ȧre-ŏŭt'. ad. Out of that.

THERETO, *th*ȧre-tō'. } ad.
THEREUNTO, *th*ȧre-ŭn-tō'. }
To that.

THEREUPON, *th*ȧre-ŭp-ŏn'. ad. Upon that, in consequence of that; immediately.

THEREUNDER, *th*ȧre-ŭn'dŭr. ad. Under that.

THEREWITH, *th*ȧre-wi*th*'. ad. With that; immediately. See FORTHWITH.

THEREWITHAL, *th*ȧre-wi*th*-ăll'. ad. Over and above; at the same time; with a that.

THERIACAL, *th*ē-rī'ă-kăl. a. (506). Medicinal, physical.

THERMOMETER, *th*ĕr-mŏm'ē-tŭr. s. (518). An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THERMOMETRICAL, *th*ĕr-mō-mĕt'trē-kăl. a. (468). Relating to the measure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, *th*ĕr'mō-skōpe. s. An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

THESE, *th*ēze. pron. The plural of This. Opposed to Those; These relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and Those to the first (406).

THESIS, *th*ē'sĭs. s. A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THEURGIC, *th*ē-ŭr'jĭk. a. Relating to Theurgy.

THEURGY, *th*ē'ŭr-jē. s. The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEW, *th*ū. s. Quality, manners; in Shakespeare it seems to signify brawn or bulk.

THEY, *th*ȧ. s. In the oblique case Them, the plural of He or She. The men, the women, the persons; those men, those women, opposed to some others (466).

THICK, *th*ĭk. a. (466). Not thin; dense, not rare, gross; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, set with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, *th*ĭk. s. (466). The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest. Through Thick and Thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, *th*ĭk. ad. Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth; Thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.

To THICKEN, *th*ĭk'k'n. v. a. (103). To make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concrete; to strengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous.

To THICKEN, *th*ĭk'k'n. v. n. To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concrete, to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, *th*ĭk'ĕt. s. (99). A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood.

THICKLY, *th*ĭk'lē. ad. Deeply, to a great quantity.

THICKNESS, *th*ĭk'nĕs. s. The state of being thick, density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness, imperviousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

THICKSKULLED, *thik'skŭl'd.* a. Dull, stupid.

THICKSET, *thik'sĕt.* a. Close planted.

THICKSKIN, *thik'skin.* s. A coarse gross man. Old cant word.

THIEF, *thēef.* s. (275) (466). One who takes what belongs to another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, *thēef'kătsh-ŭr.* } s.
THIEFTAKER, *thēef'tā-kŭr.* }
One whose business is to detect thieves.

To THIEVE, *thēev.* v. n. (275). To steal, to practise theft.

THIEVERY, *thēev'ŭr-ē.* s. The practice of stealing; that which is stolen.

THIEVISH, *thēev'ish.* a. Given to stealing, practising theft; secret, sly.

THIEVISHLY, *thēev'ish-lē.* ad. Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, *thēev'ish-nĕs.* s. Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.

THIGH, *thī.* s. (466). The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, *thĭl.* s. (466). The shafts of a waggon.

THILL-HORSE, *thĭl'hŏrse.* } s. The
THILLER, *thĭl'lŭr.* }
last horse, the horse that goes between the shafts.

THIMBLE, *thĭm'bl.* s. (405) (466). A metal cover by which a woman secures her finger from the needle.

THIME, time. s. Proprely THYME. (471). A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey.

THIN, *thĭn.* a. (466). Not thick; rare, not dense; not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compact or accumulated; small, not abounding; lean, slim, slender.

THIN, *thĭn.* ad. Not thickly.

To THIN, *thĭn.* v. a. To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, THINE. pron. (466). Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, *thĭng.* s. (466). Whatever is, not a person; it is used in contempt; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

To THINK, *thĭngk.* v. n. (408). Pret. Thought. To have ideas, to compare term or things, to reason; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine, to fancy: to muse, to meditate; to recollect, to observe; to judge, to conclude.

To THINK, *thĭngk.* v. a. (50) (466). To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive; To think much, to grudge.

THINKER, *thĭngk'ŭr.* s. (98). One who thinks.

THINKING, *thĭngk'ĭng.* s. (410). Imagination, cogitation, judgement.

THINLY, *thĭn'lē.* ad. Not thickly; not closely, not numerously.

THINNESS, *thĭn'nĕs.* s. The contrary to thickness, exility, tenuity; scarcity; rareness, not spissitude.

THIRD, *thŭrd.* a. (108). The first after the second.

THIRD, *thŭrd.* s. The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, *thŭrd'bŭr-rō.* s. An under-constable.

THIRDLY, *thŭrd'lē.* ad. In the third place.

THIRST, *thŭrst.* s. (108). The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire.

To THIRST, *thŭrst.* v. n. To feel want of drink, to be thirsty or athirst; to have a vehement desire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, *thŭrst'tē-nĕs.* s. The state of being thirsty.

THIRSTY, *thŭrst'tē.* a. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire, as blood-thirsty.

THIRTEEN, *thŭr'tēēn.* a. (108). Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, *thŭr-tēēnth'.* a. The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, *thŭr'tē-ĕth.* a. (279). The tenth thrice told.

THIRTY, *thŭr'tē.* a. (108). Thrice ten.

THIS, THĬS. Pronoun demonstrative. That which is present, what is now mentioned; the next future; This is used for This time, the last past; it is often opposed to That; when This and That repect a former sentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; sometimes it is opposed to The other.

THISTLE, *thĭs'sl.* s. (466) (472). A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

THISTLY, *thĭs'lē.* a. Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER, THĬTH'ŭr. ad. (466). To that place, it is opposed to Hither; to that end, to that point.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôund;—*thin*, THIS.

THITHERTO, THITH'ûr-tò. ad. To that end, so far.

THITHERWARD, THITH'ûr-wârd. Towards that place.

THO', THÒ. conjunct. Contracted for Though.

☞ This contraction means nothing, and ought not to be admitted, unless printers are at their last shift to shorten a line in verse.

THONG, *th*ông. s. A strap or string of leather.

THORACICK, *th*ò-râs'ik. a. (509). Belonging to the breast.

THORAL, *th*ò'râl. a. Relating to the bed.

THORN, *th*ôrn. s. A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-bush; any thing troublesome.

THORNAPPLE, *th*ôrn'âp-pl. A plant.

THORNBACK, *th*ôrn'bâk. s. A sea-fish.

THORNBUT, *th*ôrn'bût. s. A sort of sea-fish.

THORNY, *th*ôr'nè. a. Full of thorns, rough, prickling, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

THOROUGH, *th*ûr'rò. prepos. (318). By way of making passage or penetration; by means of, commonly written Through; which see.

THOROUGH, *th*ûr'rò. a. (390) (466). Complete, full, perfect; passage through.

THOROUGHFARE, *th*ûr'rò-fâre. s. A passage through, a passage without any stop or let.

THOROUGHLY, *th*ûr'rò-lè. ad. Completely, fully.

THOROUGHPACED, *th*ûr'rò-pâste. a. Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

THOROUGHSPED, *th*ûr'rò-spèd. a. Finished in principles, thoroughpaced.

THOROUGHSTICH, *th*ûr'rò-stitsh. ad. Completely, fully.

THOSE, THÒZE. pron. (466). The plural of That.

THOU, THÒÛ. s. In the oblique cases singular Thee; in the plural Ye; in the oblique cases plural You. The second pronoun personal; it is used only in very familiar or very solemn language (466).

To THOU, THÒÛ. v. a. To treat with familiarity. Little used.

THOUGH, THÒ. conjunct. (466). Notwithstanding that, although; As though, as if, like as if.

THOUGHT, *th*âwt. The pret. and part. pass. of Think (466).

THOUGHT, *th*âwt. s. (313) (466). The operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed; sentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular consideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgement; meditation, serious consideration; solicitude, care, concern; a small degree, a small quantity.

THOUGHTFUL, *th*âwt'fûl. a. Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; attentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to musing; anxious, solicitous.

THOUGHTFULLY, *th*âwt'fûl-è. ad. With thought or consideration, with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *th*âwt'fûl-nês. s. Deep meditation; anxiety, solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, *th*âwt'lès. a. Airy, gay, dissipated; negligent, careless, stupid, dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, *th*âwt'lès-lè. ad. Without thought, carelessly, stupidly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *th*âwt'lès-nês. s. Want of thought, absence of thought.

THOUGHTSICK, *th*âwt'sik. a. Uneasy with reflection.

THOUSAND, *th*ôû'zând. a. or s. The number of Ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.

THOUSANDTH, *th*ôû'zând*th*. a. (466). The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thousand.

THOWL, *th*ôûl. s. The pin or piece of timber by which the oar is kept steady in rowing.

THRALL, *th*râwl. s. (84) (466). A slave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, state of slavery or confinement.

To THRALL, *th*râwl. v. a. To enslave, to bring into the power of another.

THRALDOM, *th*râwl'dûm. s. (166). Slavery, servitude.

THRAPPLE, *th*râp'pl. s. (405) (466). The windpipe of any animal.

To THRASH, *th*râsh. v. a. (466). To beat corn, to free it from the straw; to beat, to drub.

To THRASH, *th*râsh. v. n. To labour, to drudge.

THRASHER, *th*râsh'ûr. s. (98). One who thrashes corn.

THRASHING-FLOOR, *th*râsh'ing-flôre. s. An area on which corn is beaten.

THRASONICAL, *th*râ-sôn'nè-kâl. (466). a. Boastful, bragging.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

THREAD, *thrĕd.* s. (234). A small line, a small twist: any thing continued in a course, uniform tenour.

To THREAD, *thrĕd.* v. a. (466). To pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through.

THREADBARE, *thrĕd'bāre.* a. Deprived of the nap, wore to the naked threads; worn out, trite.

THREADEN, *thrĕd'd'n.* a. (103). Made of thread.

THREAT, *thrĕt.* s. (234) (466). Menace, denunciation of ill.

To THREAT, *thrĕt.* } v. a. (103).
To THREATEN, *thrĕt't'n.* }
To menace, to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify, to attempt to terrify; to menace by action.

THREATENER, *thrĕt't'n-ŭr.* s. (98). Menacer, one that threatens.

THREATENINGLY, *thrĕt't'n-ĭng-lē.* ad. With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, *thrĕt'fŭl.* a. Full of threats.

THREE, *thrēe.* a. (246) (466). Two and one; proverbially, a small number.

THREEFOLD, *thrēe'fōld.* a. Thrice repeated, consisting of three.

THREEPENCE, *thrĕp'ĕnse.* s. A small silver English coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREEPENNY, *thrĕp'ĕn-ē.* a. Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, *thrēe'pile.* s. An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, *thrēe'pil'd.* a. Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled on another.

THREESCORE, *thrēe'skōre.* a. Thrice twenty, sixty.

THRENODY, *thrĕn'ō-dē.* s. (466). A song of lamentation.

THRESHER, *thrĕsh'ŭr.* s. (466). Properly, Thrasher.

THRESHOLD, *thrĕsh'hōld.* s. The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, *thrōō.* (339). Pret. of Throw.

THRICE, *thrīse.* ad. (468). Three times; a word of amplification.

To THRID, *thrĭd.* v. a. To slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, *thrĭft.* s. (466). Profit, gain, riches gotten; parsimony, frugality, good husbandry; a plant.

THRIFTILY, *thrĭf'tē-lē.* ad. Frugally, parsimoniously.

THRIFTINESS, *thrĭf'tē-nĕs.* s. Frugality, husbandry.

THRIFTLESS, *thrĭft'lĕs.* a. Profuse, extravagant.

THRIFTY, *thrĭf'tē.* a. Frugal, sparing, not profuse; well husbanded.

To THRILL, *thrĭl.* v. a. (466). To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

To THRILL, *thrĭl.* v. n. To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.

To THRIVE, *thrīve.* v. a. Preterit. Throve, Thrived; part. Thriven. To prosper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing desired.

THRIVER, *thrī'vŭr.* s. (466). One that prospers, one that grows rich.

THRIVINGLY, *thrī'vĭng-lē.* ad. In a prosperous way.

THROAT, *thrōte.* s. (295) (466). The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place; To cut the throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

To THROB, *thrŏb.* v. n. (466). To heave, to beat, to rise as the breast; to beat, to palpitate.

THROB, *thrŏb.* s. Heave, beat, stroke of palpitation.

THROE, *thrō.* s. (296) (466). The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal struggle.

To THROE, *thrō.* v. a. To put in agonies. Not in use.

THRONE, *thrōne.* s. (466). A royal seat, the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop in the church.

To THRONE, *thrōne.* v. a. To enthrone, to set on a royal seat.

THRONG, *thrŏng.* s. (466). A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other.

To THRONG, *thrŏng.* v. n. To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To THRONG, *thrŏng.* v. a. To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

THROSTLE, *thrŏs'sl.* s. (466) (472). The thrush, a small singing bird.

THROTTLE, *thrŏt'tl.* s. (495) (466). The windpipe.

To THROTTLE, *thrŏt'tl.* v. a. To choak, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, *thrōve.* The preterit of Thrive.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

THROUGH, *thrŏŏ*. prep. (315). From end to end of; noting passage; by transmission; by means of.

THROUGH, *thrŏŏ*. ad. (466). From one end or side to the other; to the end of any thing.

THROUGHBRED, *thrŏŏ'brĕd*. a. Completely educated, completely taught. Generally written *Thoroughbred*.

THROUGHLIGHTED, *thrŏŏ-lī'tĕd*. a. Lighted on both sides.

THROUGHLY, *thrŏŏ'lĕ*. ad. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reserve, sincerely. More commonly written *Thoroughly*.

THROUGHOUT, *thrŏŏ-ŏŭt'*. prep. Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, *thrŏŏ-ŏŭt'*. ad. Every where, in every part.

THROUGHPACED, *thrŏŏ'pāste*. a. Perfect, complete. More commonly written and pronounced *Thoroughpaced*.

To THROW, *thrō*. v. n. Pret. Threw; Part. pass. Thrown. To fling, to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force; to toss, to put with any violence or tumult; to lay carelessly, or in haste; to venture at dice; to cast, to strip off; to emit in any manner; to spread in haste; to overturn in wrestling; to drive, to send by force; to make to act at a distance; to change by any kind of violence; To throw away, to lose, to spend in vain; to reject; To throw by, to reject, to lay aside as of no use; To throw down, to subvert, to overturn; To throw off, to expel; to reject, to renounce; To throw out, to exert, to bring forth into act; to distance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to eject, to exclude; To throw up, to resign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To THROW, *thrō*. v. n. (324) (466). To perform the act of casting; to cast dice; To throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.

THROW, *thrō*. s. A cast, the act of casting or throwing; a cast of dice, that manner in which dice fall when they are cast; the space to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent sally; the agony of childbirth—in this sense it is written Throe.

THROWER, *thrō'ŭr*. One that throws.

THROWSTER, *thrō'stŭr*. s.

☞ This word is in none of our Dictionaries, but, if I mistake not, it is adopted to signify one who twists silk, or throws it into a proper state for being woven.

THRUM, *thrŭm*. s. (466). The ends of weavers threads; any coarse yarn.

To THRUM, *thrŭm*. v. a. To grate, to play coarsely.

THRUSH, *thrŭsh*. s. (466). A small singing bird; small round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts.

To THRUST, *thrŭst*. v. a. To push any thing into matter, or between bodies; to push, to remove with violence, to drive; to stab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.

To THRUST, *thrŭst*. v. n. To make a hostile push; to squeeze in, to put himself into any place by violence; to intrude; to push forwards, to come violently, to throng.

THRUST, *thrŭst*. s. (466). Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault, attack.

THRUSTER, *thrŭst'ŭr*. He that thrusts.

THUMB, *thŭm*. s. (347). The short strong finger answering to the other four.

To THUMB, *thŭm*. v. a. (466). To handle awkwardly.

THUMSTALL, *thŭm'stăll*. s. (406). A thimble, a cover.

THUMP, *thŭmp*. s. (466). A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

To THUMP, *thŭmp*. v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows.

To THUMP, *thŭmp*. v. n. To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

THUMPER, *thŭmp'ŭr*. s. (98). The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER, *thŭn'dŭr*. s. (466). A loud rumbling noise which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

To THUNDER, *thŭn'dŭr*. v. n. To make a loud, sudden, and terrible noise.

To THUNDER, *thŭn'dŭr*. v. a. To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.

THUNDERBOLT, *thŭn'dŭr-bōlt*. s. Lightning, the arrows of Heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical.

THUNDERCLAP, *thŭn'dŭr-klăp*. s. Explosion of thunder.

THUNDERER, *thŭn'dŭr-ŭr*. s. The power that thunders.

THUNDEROUS, *thŭn'dŭr-ŭs*. a. Producing thunder.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

THUNDERSHOWER, *th*ŭn'dŭr-shŏŭ-ŭr. s. (98). A rain accompanied with thunder.

THUNDERSTONE, *th*ŭn'dŭr-stōne, s. A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder, a thunderbolt.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, *th*ŭn'dŭr-strike. v. a. To blast or hurt with lightning.

THURIFEROUS, *th*ū-rĭf'fĕr-ŭs. (518). Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, *th*ū-rĭf-fĕ'kā-shŭn. s. The act of fuming with incense, the act of burning incense.

THURSDAY, *th*ŭrz'dē. s. (223). The fifth day of the week.

THUS, THŭs. ad. (466). In this manner, in this wise; to this degree, to this quantity.

To THWACK, *th*wăk. v. a. (466). To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thresh, to bang.

THWACK, *th*wăk. (85). A hard blow.

THWART, *th*wărt. a. (85) (466). Transverse, cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.

To THWART, *th*wărt. v. a. To cross, to lie or come cross any thing; to cross, to oppose, to traverse.

To THWART, *th*wărt. v. n. To be opposite.

THWARTINGLY, *th*wărt'ĭng-lē. ad. Oppositely, with opposition.

THY, THĪ, or THĒ. pron. (466). Of thee, belonging to thee.

☞ From what has been already observed under the pronoun *my*, we are naturally led to suppose, that the word *thy*, when not emphatical, ought to follow the same analogy, and be pronounced like *the*, as we frequently hear it on the stage; but if we reflect that reading or reciting is a perfect picture of speaking, we shall be induced to think that, in this particular, the stage is wrong. The second personal pronoun *thy* is not, like *my*, the common language of every subject; it is used only where the subject is either raised above common life, or sunk below it into the mean and familiar. When the subject is elevated above common life, it adopts a language suitable to such an elevation, and the pronunciation of this language ought to be as far removed from the familiar as the language itself. Thus, in prayer, pronouncing *thy* like *the*, even when unemphatical, would be intolerable; while suffering *thy*, when unemphatical, to slide into *the* in the pronunciation of slight and familiar composition, seems to lower the sound to the language, and form a proper distinction between different subjects. If, therefore, it should be asked why, in reciting epic or tragic composition, we ought always to pronounce *thy* rhyming with *high*, while *my*, when unemphatical, sinks into the sound of *me*, it may be answered, because *my* is the common language of every subject, while *thy* is confined to subjects either elevated above common life, or sunk below it into the negligent and familiar. —When, therefore, the language is elevated, the uncommonness of the word *thy*, and its full sound rhyming with *high*, is suitable to the dignity of the subject: but the slender sound like *the* gives it a familiarity only suitable to the language of endearment or negligence, and for this very reason is unfit for the dignity of epic or tragic composition. Thus in the following passages from Milton:

"Say first, for heav'n hides nothing from *thy* "view,
"Nor the deep tract of hell."
Parad. Lost. b. 1.

"O thou, that with surpassing glory "crown'd,
"Look'st from *thy* sole dominion, like the "God
"Of this new world; at whose sight all the "stars
"Hide their diminish'd heads; to thee I call,
"But with no friendly voice, and add *thy* "name,
"O sun, to tell thee how I hate *thy* beams."
Parad. Lost. b. 4.

Here pronouncing the pronoun *thy* like the word *the*, would familiarize and debase the language to prose. The same may be observed of the following passages from Addison's tragedy of Cato:

"Now, Cæsar, let *thy* troops beset our gates,
"And bar each avenue; *thy* gathering fleets
"O'erspread the sea, and stop up ev'ry port;
"Cato may open to himself a passage,
"And mock *thy* hopes."———

Here the impropriety of pronouncing *thy* like *the* is palpable: nor would it be much more excusable in the following speech of Portius, in the first scene of the same tragedy:

"Thou see'st not that *thy* brother is *thy* ri-"val;
"But I must hide it, for I know *thy* temper.
"Now, Marcus, now *thy* virtue's on the "proof;
"Put forth *thy* utmost strength, work every "nerve,
"And call up all *thy* father in *thy* soul."

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

As this pronoun is generally pronounced on the stage, it would be difficult for the ear to distinguish whether the words are,

"Thou know'st not that *thy* brother is *thy* "rival,"

or

"Thou know'st not that *the* brother is *the* "rival," &c.

And this may be one reason why the slender pronunciation of *thy* should be avoided as much as possible.

Perhaps it will be urged, that though these passages require *thy* to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, there are other instances in tragedy where the subject is low and familiar, which would be better pronounced by sounding *thy* like *the*: to which it may be answered, that when tragedy lowers her voice, and descends into the mean and familiar, as is frequently the case in the tragedies of Shakespeare, the slender pronunciation of *thy* may be adopted, because, though the piece may have the name of a tragedy; the scene may be really comedy. The only rule, therefore, that can be given, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *thy* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high* when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar and the person we address, without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*: thus, if, in a familiar way, we say to a friend, *Give me thy hand*, we never hear the pronoun *thy* sounded so as to rhyme with *high*: and it is always pronounced like *the* when speaking to a child; we say, *Mind thy book, hold up thy head*, or, *Take off thy hat*. The phraseology we call *thee and thouing* is not in so common use with us as the *tutoyant* among the French: but as the second personal pronoun *thou*, and its possessive *thy* are indispensable in composition, it seems of some importance to pronounce them properly.—See *Rhetorical Grammar*, page 32.

THYSELF, THĪ-sĕlf'. pron. reciprocal. It is commonly used in the oblique cases or following the verb; in poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

THYME, time. s. (471). A plant.

THYINE-WOOD, *thē*'īne-wŭd. s. A precious wood.

TIAR, tī'ăr. } s. A dress
TIARA, tī-ā'rā. (116). } for the head, a diadem.

To TICE, tise. v. a. To draw, to allure. Used seldom, for Entice.

TICK, tik. s. Score, trust; the louse of dogs or sheep; the case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, tik. v. n. To run on score; to trust, to score.

TICKEN, } tik'kĭn. (103). } s. The
TICKING, } same with Tick. A sort of strong linen for bedding.

TICKET, tik'ĭt. s. (99). A token of any right or debt upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, tĭk'kl. v. a. (405). To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratification.

To TICKLE, tĭk'kl. v. n. To feel titillation.

TICKLE, tĭk'kl. a. Tottering, unfixed, unstable. Not in use.

TICKLISH, tĭk'kl-ĭsh. a. Sensible to titillation, easily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice.

TICKLISHNESS, tĭk'kl-ĭsh-nĕs. s. The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK, tĭk'tăk. s. A game at tables.

TIDE, tide. s. Time, season. In this sense not now in use. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea; flood; stream, course.

To TIDE, tide. v. a. To drive with the stream.

To TIDE, tide. v. n. To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

TIDEGATE, tīde'gāte. s. A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

TIDESMAN, tīdz'măn. s. (88). A tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board merchantships till the duty of goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, tīde'wā-tŭr. s. An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

TIDILY, tī'dē-lē. ad. Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, tī'dē-nĕs. s. Neatness, readiness.

TIDINGS, tī'dĭngz. s. News, an account of something that has happened.

TIDY, tī'dē. a. Neat, ready.

☞ If I do not mistake, Mr. Elphinston derives this word from *tide*; as a *tidy* person, is one who is as attentive to dress and arrangement of things as if preparing for the tide, which, as the proverb says, "waits for no man." But Skinner seems

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

more properly to derive this word from *tight*, as a *tight fellow*, one tied up or braced, not loose.

To TIE, tī. v. a. (276). To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten; to hinder, to obstruct; to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to confine.

TIE, tī. s. Knot, fastening; bond, obligation.

TIER, tēēr. s. (275). A row, a rank.

TIERCE, tērse. s. (277). A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

TIFF, tĭf. s. Liquor, drink; a fit of peevishness or sullenness, a pet.

To TIFF, tĭf. v. n. To be in a pet, to quarrel.

TIFFANY, tĭf'fă-nē. s. Very thin silk.

TIGER, tī'gŭr. s. (98). A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

TIGHT, tīte. a. (393).—See TIDY. Tense, close, not loose; free from fluttering rags, less than neat.

To TIGHTEN, tī't'n. v. a. (103). To straiten, to make close.

TIGHTLY, tīte'lē. ad. Closely, not loosely; neatly, not idly.

TIGHTNESS, tīte'nĕs. s. Closeness, not looseness.

TIGRESS, tī'grĕs. s. The female of the tiger.

TIKE, tīke. s. A species of dog.

TILE, tīle. s. Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

To TILE, tīle. v. a. To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, tī'lŭr. s. (98). One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

TILING, tī'lĭng. s. (410). The roof covered with tiles.

TILL, tĭll. s. A box in a desk or counter into which money is dropped.

TILL, tĭll. prep. To the time of; Till now, to the present time; Till then, to that time.

TILL, tĭll. conjunct. To the time; to the degree that.

To TILL, tĭll. v. a. To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.

TILLABLE, tĭl'lă-bl. a. (405). Arable, fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, tĭl'lĭdje. s. (90). Husbandry, the act or practice of ploughing or culture.

TILLER, tĭl'lŭr. s. (98). Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer; the lever which guides the rudder of a ship.

TILT, tĭlt. s. A tent, any covering over head; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a thrust.

To TILT, tĭlt. v. a. To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out.

To TILT, tĭlt. v. n. To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.

TILTER, tĭlt'ŭr. s. (98). One who tilts, one who fights.

TILTH, tĭl*th*. s. Husbandry, culture.

TIMBER, tĭm'bŭr. s. (98). Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabrick.

TIMBERED, tĭm'bŭr'd. a. (359). Built, formed, contrived.

TIMBREL, tĭm'brĭl. s. (99). A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

TIME, tīme. s. The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.

To TIME, tīme. v. a. To adapt to the time, to bring to do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.

TIMEFUL, tīme'fŭl. a. Seasonable, timely, early,

TIMELESS, tīme'lĕs. a. Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.

TIMELY, tīme'lē. a. Seasonable, sufficiently early.

TIMESERVER, tīme'sĕrv-ŭr. s. One who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be.

TIMESERVING, tīme'sĕrv-ĭng. a. Meanly complying with present power.

TIMID, tĭm'ĭd. a. Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.

TIMIDITY, tē-mĭd'ē-tē. s. Fearfulness, timorousness, habitual cowardice.

TIMOROUS, tĭm'ŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Fearful, full of fear and scruple.

TIMOROUSLY, tĭm'ŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. Fearfully, with much fear.

TIMOROUSNESS, tĭm'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs. s. Fearfulness.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

TIMOUS, tī'mŭs. a. (314). Early, timely. Not in use.

TIN, tĭn. s. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN, tĭn. v. a. To cover with tin.

To TINCT, tĭngkt. v. a. To stain, to colour, to spot, to dye; to imbue with a taste.

TINCT, tĭngkt. s. (408). Colour, stain, spot.

TINCTURE, tĭngk'tshŭre. s. (461). Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.

To TINCTURE, tĭngk'tshŭre. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.

TINDER, tĭn'dŭr. s. (98). Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

To TINGE, tĭnje. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

TINGENT, tĭn'jĕnt. a. Having the power to tinge.

To TINGLE, tĭng'gl. v. n. (405). To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.

To TINK, tĭngk. v. n. (408). To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER, tĭngk'ŭr. s. A mender of old brass.

To TINKLE, tĭngk'kl. v. n. (405). To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.

TINMAN, tĭn'măn. s. (88). A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINNER, tĭn'nŭr. s. (98). One who works in the tin mines.

TINSEL, tĭn'sĭl. s. (99). A kind of shining cloth; any thing shining with false lustre, any thing showy and of little value.

To TINSIL, tĭn'sĭl. v. a. To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre that has no value.

TINT, tĭnt. s. A dye, a colour.

TINY, tī'nē. a. Little, small, puny.

TIP, tĭp. s. Top, end, point, extremity.

To TIP, tĭp. v. a. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike slightly, to tap, to give an innuendo, or give secretly.

TIPPET, tĭp'pĭt. s. (99). Something worn about the neck.

To TIPPLE, tĭp'pl. v. n. (405). To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.

To TIPPLE, tĭp'pl. v. a. To drink in luxury or excess.

TIPPLE, tĭp'pl. s. Drink, liquor.

TIPPLED, tĭp'pl'd. a. (359). Tipsy, drunk.

TIPPLER, tĭp'pl-ŭr. s. (98). A sottish drunkard.

TIPSTAFF, tĭp'stăf. s. An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself, so tipt.

TIPSY, tĭp'sē. a. Drunk.

TIPTOE, tĭp'tō. s. The end of the toe.

TIRE, tīr. s. See TIER. Rank, row.

☞ As this word, when it signifies a rank or row, is universally pronounced like *tear*, a drop from the eye, it ought always to be written *tier*; which would prevent a gross irregularity. This is the more to be wished, not only as its derivation from the old French *tiere* seems to require this spelling, but to distinguish it from the word *tiere*, a head-dress; which probably, being a corruption either of the word *tiara*, an ornament for the head, or of the English word *attire*, ought to be written and pronounced like the word *tire*, to fatigue. Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoepist who has attended to this distinction.—See BOWL

TIRE, tīre. s. A head-dress; furniture; apparatus.

To TIRE, tīre. v. a. To fatigue, to make weary, to harass; to dress the head.

To TIRE, tīre. v. n. To fall with weariness.

TIREDNESS, tīr'd'nĕs. s. State of being tired, weariness.

TIRESOME, tīre'sŭm. a. (165). Weariness, fatiguing, tedious.

TIRESOMENESS, tīre'sŭm-nĕs. s. Act or quality of being tiresome.

TIREWOMAN, tīre'wŭm-ŭn. s. (88). A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

TIRINGHOUSE, tī'rĭng-hŏŭse. } s.
TIRINGROOM, tī'rĭng-rōōm. } s.
The room in which players dress for the stage.

'TIS, tĭz. Contracted for It is. This contraction is allowable only in poetry.

TISICK, tĭz'ĭk. s. Properly *Phthisick*. Consumption.

TISICAL, tĭz'ĕ-kăl. a. (509). Consumptive.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

TISSUE, tĭsh'ū. s. (452). Cloth interwoven with gold and silver.

To TISSUE, tĭsh'ū. v. a. To interweave, to variegate.

TIT, tĭt. s. A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouse or Tomtit; a bird.

TITBIT, tĭt'bĭt. s. Nice bit, nice food.

TITHEABLE, tĭTH'ā-bl. a. Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, tĭTHE. s. (467). The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing; a small part, a small portion.

To TITHE, tĭTHE. v. a. To tax, to pay the tenth part.

To TITHE, tĭTHE. v. n. To pay tithe.

TITHER, tĭ'THŭr. s. (98). One who gathers tithes.

TITHING, tĭ'THĭng. s. (410). Titling is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; tithe, tenth part due to the priest.

TITHINGMAN, tĭ'THĭng-măn. s. A petty peace officer.

To TITILLATE, tĭt'tĭl-lāte. v. n. To tickle.

TITILLATION, tĭt-tĭl-lā'shŭn. s. The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.

TITLARK, tĭt'lārk. s. A bird.

TITLE, tī'tl. s. (405). A general head comprizing particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.

To TITLE, tī'tl. v. a. To entitle, to name, to call.

TITLELESS, tī'tl-lĕs. a. Wanting a name or appellation.

TITLEPAGE, tī'tl-pādje. s. The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, tĭt'mŏŏse. s. A small species of birds.

To TITTER, tĭt'tŭr. v. n. (98). To laugh with restraint.

TITTER, tĭt'tŭr. s. A restrained laugh.

TITTLE, tĭt'tl. s. (405). A small particle, a point, a dot.

TITTLETATTLE, tĭt'tl-tăt'tl. s. Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.

TITUBATION, tĭt-tshŭ-bā'shŭn. s. The act of stumbling.

TITULAR, tĭt'tshŭ-lŭr. a. (88). Nominal, having only the title.

TITULARITY, tĭt-tshŭ-lăr'ĕ-tē. s. The state of being titular.

TITULARY, tĭt'tshŭ-lă-rē. a. Consisting in a title; relating to a title.

TITULARY, tĭt'tshŭ-lă-rē. s. One that has a title or right.

TIVY, tĭv'ē. a. A word expressing speed, from Tantivy, the note of a hunting horn.

To, tŏŏ. ad. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first; it notes the intention, as she raised a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as born To beg; noting futurity, as we are still To seek; To and again, To and fro, backward and forward.

☞ What has been observed of the word *The*, respecting the length of the *e* before a vowel, and its shortness before a consonant, is perfectly applicable to the preposition, and the adverb *To*. This will be palpable in the pronunciation of the verb *to begin* and *to end*, and in the phrase, I went *to* London, he went *to* Eaton. It may be observed too, that this word, though deprived of its *o* to the eye, always preserves it to the ear. Whether we see it elided, as in Pope's Essay on Man:

"Say what the use were finer optics giv'n,
"T'inspect a mite, not comprehend the
"heav'n?"

Or preserved with an apostrophe after it, as in Milton:

"For still they knew, and ought to'have still
"remember'd,
"The high injunction not to taste that fruit,
"Whoever tempted."

In both these instances the word *to* ought to be pronounced in exactly the same manner; that is, like the number *two*.

To, tŏŏ. preposition. See the *Adverb*. Noting motion toward, opposed to From; noting accord or adaptation; noting address or compellation, as, Here's to you all; noting a state or place whither any one goes, as, Away to horse; noting opposition, as, Foot to foot; noting amount, as, To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as, Three to nine; noting perception, as, Sharp to the taste; in comparison of, as, No fool to the sinner; as far as; toward.

TOAD, tōde. s. (295). An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the

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toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous.

TOADFISH, tōde'fish. s. A sea-fish.

TOADFLAX, tōde'flāks. s. A plant.

TOADSTONE, tōde'stōne. s. A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

TOADSTOOL, tōde'stōōl. s. A plant like a mushroom, not esculent.

To TOAST, tōste. v. a. (295). To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.

TOAST, tōste. s. Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

TOASTER, tōst'ŭr. s. (98). He who toasts.

TOBACCO, tō-bāk'kō. s. An American plant much used in smoaking, chewing, and snuffing.

TOBACCONIST, tō-bāk'kō-nist. s. A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD, tŏd. s. A bush, a thick shrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

TOE, tō. s. (296). The divided extremities of the feet; a finger of the foot.

TOFORE, tō-fōre'. ad. Before. Obsolete.

TOGED, tō'gĕd. a. (381). Gowned, dressed in gowns.

TOGETHER, tō-gĕTH'ŭr. ad. (381). In company; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity; Together with, in union with.

To TOIL, tŏil. v. n. (299). To labour.

To TOIL, tŏil. v. a. To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.

TOIL, tŏil. s. Labour, fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.

TOILET, tŏil'ĕt. s. A dressing-table.

TOILSOME, tŏil'sŭm. a. Laborious.

TOILSOMENESS, tŏil'sŭm-nĕs. s. Weariomeness, laboriousness.

TOKEN, tō'k'n. s. (103). A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship, an evidence of remembrance.

TOLD, tōld. Pret. and Part. pass. of Tell. Mentioned, related.—See MOULD.

To TOLE, tōle. v. a. To train, to draw by degrees.

TOLERABLE, tŏl'ŭr-â-bl. a. (88). Supportable, that may be endured or supported; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.

TOLERABLENESS, tŏl'ŭr-â-bl-nĕs. s. The state of being tolerable.

TOLLRABLY, tŏl'ŭr-â-blé. ad. Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

TOLERANCE, tŏl'ŭr-ânse. s. (557). Power of enduring, act of enduring.

To TOLERATE, tŏl'ŭr-âte. v. a. (555). To allow so as not to hinder, to suffer.

TOLERATION, tŏl-ŭr-â'shŭn. s. Allowance given to that which is not approved.

TOLL, tōle. s. (406). An excise of goods, a rate or tax.

To TOLL, tōle. v. n. To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to sound as a single bell.

To TOLL, tōle. v. a. To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this sense sounded Tol.

TOLLBOOTH, tōl'bōōTH. s. A prison.

TOLLGATHERER, tōle'găTH-ŭr-ŭr. s. The officer that takes toll.

TOLSEY, tōl'sé. s. (438). A kind of market; a place where people meet to buy and sell; a tollbooth. The place near the exchange at Bristol, England, is called the *Tolsey*.

TOMB, tōōm. s. (164) (347). A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

To TOMB, tōōm. v. a. (347). To bury, to entomb.

TOMBLESS, tōōm'lĕs. a. Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.

TOMBOY, tŏm'bŏé. s. A mean fellow, sometimes a wild coarse girl.

TOME, tōme. s. One volume of many; a book.

TOMTIT, tŏm-tit'. s. A titmouse, a small bird.

TON, tŭn. s. (165). A quantity or weight.

TONE, tōne. s. Note, sound; accent, sound of the voice, a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity, power of extension and contraction.

TONG, tŭng. s. (165) (406). The catch of a buckle.

TONGS, tŏngz. s. An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, tŭng. s. (165) (337). The instrument of speech in human beings;

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the organ by which animals lick; speech, fluency of words; speech as well or ill used; a language; speech as opposed to thoughts; a nation distinguished by their language; a small point, as the Tongue of a balance; To hold the tongue, to be silent.

To Tongue, tŭng. v. a. (337). To chide, to scold.

To Tongue, tŭng. v. n. To talk, to prate.

Tongued, tŭng'd. a. (359). Having a tongue.

Tongueless, tŭng'lĕs. a. Wanting a tongue, speechless; unnamed, not spoken of.

Tonguepad, tŭng'păd. s. A great talker.

Tonguetied, tŭng'tīde. a. (282). Having an impediment of speech.

Tonic, tŏn'ĭk. (509). } a. Being
Tonical, tŏn'ĭk-ăl. } extended, being elastick; relating to tones or sounds.

Tonnage, tŭn'nĭdje. s. (90) (165). A custom or imposts due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.

Tonsil, tŏn'sĭl. s. Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.

Tonsile, tŏn-sĭl. a. Patient of being clipped.—*Mason.*

Tonsure, tŏn'shŭre. s. (452). The act of clipping the hair.

Too, tōō. ad. (10). Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.

Took, tŏŏk. The preterit. and sometimes the part. pass. of Take.

Tool, tōōl. s. (306). Any instrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

Tooth, tōō*th*. s. Plur. Teeth. (467). One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, a blade; the prominent part of wheels; Tooth and nail, with one's utmost violence; To the teeth, in open opposition; To cast in the teeth, an insult by open exprobration; In spite of the teeth, notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

To Tooth, tōō*th* v. a. (306). To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

Toothach, tōō*th*'āke. s. (355). Pain in the teeth.

Toothdrawer, tōō*th*'drăw-ŭr. s. One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Toothed, tōō*th*'t. a. (359) (467). Having teeth.

Toothless, tōō*th*'lĕs. a. Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

Toothpick, tōō*th*'pĭk.
Toothpicker, tōō*th*'pĭk-ŭr. } s. An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.

Toothsome, tōō*th*'sŭm. a. (165). Palatable, pleasing to the taste.

Toothsomeness, tōō*th*'sŭm-nĕs. s. Pleasantness to the taste.

Toothwort, tōō*th*'wŭrt. s. (165). A plant.

Top, tŏp. s. The highest part of any thing; the surface, the superficies; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head, the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys; Top is sometimes used as an adjective, to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

To Top, tŏp. v. n. To rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his best.

To Top, tŏp. v. a. To cover on the top, to tip; to rise above; to outgo, to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; to perform eminently, as he tops his part.

Topful, tŏp'fŭl. a. Full to the top, full to the brim.

Topgallant, tŏp-găl'lănt. s. The highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

Topheavy, tŏp-hĕv'ē. a. Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

Topiary, tō'pē-ā-rē. a. Shaped by tonsure.—*Mason.*

Topknot, tŏp'nŏt. s. A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

Topman, tŏp'măn. s. (88). The sawyer at the top.

Topmost, tŏp'mōst. s. Uppermost, highest.

Topproud, tŏp'prŏud. a. Proud in the highest degree.

Topsail, tŏp'sāle. s. The highest sail.

Topaz, tō'păz. s. A yellow gem.

To Tope, tōpe. v. n. To drink hard, to drink to excess.

Toper, tō'pŭr. s. (98). A drunkard.

Tophaceous, tō-fā'shŭs. a. (357). Gritty, stony.

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—nō, mŏve, nŏr; nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

TOPHET, tō'fĕt. s. Hell, a scriptural name.

TOPICAL, tŏp'ĕ-kăl. a. (509). Relating to some general head; local, confined to some particular place; applied medicinally to a particular part.

TOPICALLY, tŏp'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. With application to some particular part.

TOPICK, tŏp'ĭk. s. (508) (544). A general head, something to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

TOPLESS, tŏp'lĕs. a. Having no top.

TOPOGRAPHER, tō-pŏg'grăf-ŭr. s. (518). One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY, tō-pŏg'grăf-ĕ. s. (518). Description of particular places.

TOPPING, tŏp'pĭng. a. (410). Fine, noble, gallant. A low word.

TOPPINGLY, tŏp'pĭng-lĕ. ad. Finely, gayly, gallantly.

To TOPPLE, tŏp'pl. v. n. (405). To fall forward, to tumble down.

TOPSYTURVY, tŏp'sē-tŭr'vē. ad. With the bottom upward.

TORCH, tŏrtsh. s. (352). A waxlight bigger than a candle.

TORCHBEARER, tŏrtsh'bā-rŭr. s. One whose office is to carry a torch.

TORCHLIGHT, tŏrtsh'līte. s. Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

TORCHER, tŏrtsh'ŭr. s. (98). One that gives light.

TORE, tōre. Preterit. and sometimes part. pass. of Tear.

To TORMENT, tŏr-mĕnt'. v. a. To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to teaze, to vex with importunity; to put into great agitation.

TORMENT, tŏr'mĕnt. s. (492). Any thing that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, torture.

TORMENTOR, tŏr-mĕnt'ŭr. s. (166). One who torments, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

TORMENTIL, tŏr-mĕn'tĭl. s. Septfoil. A plant.

TORN, tŏrn. Part. pass. of Tear.

TORNADO, tŏr-nā'dō. s. A hurricane. —See LUMBAGO.

TORPEDO, tŏr-pē'dō. s. A fish which, while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.—See DRAMA, FLAMEN, and PHALANX.

TORPENT, tŏr'pĕnt. a. Benumbed; struck motionless, not active.

TORPESCENT, tŏr-pĕs'sĕnt. a. Growing torpid.

TORPID, tŏr'pĭd. a. Numbed, motionless, not active.

TORPIDNESS, tŏr'pĭd-nĕs. s. The state of being torpid.

TORPITUDE, tŏr'pē-tūde. s. State of being motionless.

TORPOR, tŏr'pŏr. s. (166). Dulness, numbness.

TORREFACTION, tŏr-rē-făk'shŭn. s. The act of drying by the fire.

To TORREFY, tŏr'rē-fī. v. a. (183). To dry by the fire.

TORRENT, tŏr'rĕnt. s. A sudden stream raised by summer showers; a violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

TORRENT, tŏr'rĕnt. a. Rolling in a rapid stream.

TORRID, tŏr'rĭd. a. (168). Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

TORSEL, tŏr'sĭl. s. (99.) Any thing in a twisted form.

TORSION, tŏr'shŭn. s. The act of turning or twisting.

TORTILE, tŏr'tĭl. a. (140). Twisted, wreathed.

TORTION, tŏr'shŭn. s. Torment, pain.

TORTIVE, tŏr'tĭv. a. (158). Twisted, wreathed.

TORTOISE, tŏr'tĭz. s. (301). An animal covered with a hard shell; there are tortoises both of land and water.

TORTUOSITY, tŏr-tshū-ŏs'ĕ-tē. s. Wreath, flexure.

TORTUOUS, tŏr'tshū-ŭs. a. (463). Twisted, wreathed, winding; mischievous.

TORTURE, tŏr'tshŭre. s. (461). Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is published, or confession extorted; pain, anguish, pang.

To TORTURE, tŏr'tshŭre. v. a. To punish with tortures; to vex; to excruciate, to torment.

TORTURER, tŏr'tshŭr-ŭr. s. (557). He who tortures, a tormentor.

TORVITY, tŏr'vĕ-tē. s. Sourness, severity of countenance.

TORVOUS, tŏr'vŭs. a. (314). Sour of aspect, stern, severe of countenance.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

TORY, tō'rē. s. A cant term, from an Irish word signifying a savage; the name of a party opposed to that of a Whig; a friend to monarchy.

To TOSS, tŏs. v. a. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion; to make restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tumble over.

To TOSS, tŏs. v. n. To sling, to wince, to be in violent commotion: To toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

TOSS, tŏs. s. The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.

TOSSER, tŏs'sŭr. s. (98). One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

TOSSPOT, tŏs'pŏt. s. A toper, a drunkard.

TOST, tŏst. Pret. and part. pass. of Toss; properly *Tossed*. (360) (367).

TOTAL, tō'tăl. a. (88). Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.

TOTALITY, tō-tăl'ĕ-tē. s. Complete sum, whole quantity.

TOTALLY, tō'tăl-ē. ad. Wholly, fully, completely.

T'OTHER, tŭTH'ŭr. Contracted for The other.

To TOTTER, tŏt'tŭr. v. n. (98). To shake so as to threaten a fall.

To TOUCH, tŭtsh. v. a. (314). To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to seize lightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument; To touch up, to repair or improve by slight strokes.

To TOUCH, tŭtsh. v. n. To be in a state of junction, so that no space is between them; to fasten on, to take effect on; To touch it, to come to without stay; To touch on, to mention slightly; To touch on or upon; to go for a very short time.

TOUCH, tŭtsh. s. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a stone; test, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; single act of pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of agreement; a small quantity intermingled; a hint, slight notice given; a cant word for a slight essay.

TOUCHABLE, tŭtsh'ă-bl. a. (405). Tangible, that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE, tŭtsh'hōle. s. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TOUCHINESS, tŭtsh'ē-nĕs. s. Peevishness, irascibility.

TOUCHING, tŭtsh'ing. prep. (410). With respect, regard, or relation to.

TOUCHING, tŭtsh'ing. a. Pathetick, affecting, moving.

TOUCHINGLY, tŭtsh'ing-lē. ad. With feeling emotion, in a pathetick manner.

TOUCHMENOT, tŭtsh'mē-nŏt. s. An herb.

TOUCHSTONE, tŭtsh'stōne. s. Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD, tŭtsh'wŭd. s. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

TOUCHY, tŭsh'ē. a. Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to takefire. A low word.

TOUGH, tŭf. a. (314) (391). Yielding without fracture; not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy, ropy.

To TOUGHEN, tŭf'f'n. v. n. (103). To grow tough.

TOUGHNESS, tŭf'nĕs. s. Not brittleness; flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness; firmness against injury.

TOUPET, tōō'pēt. s. (315). A curl, an artificial lock of hair. This word is generally written and pronounced *Toopee*.

TOUR, tōōr. s. (315). Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.

☞ My experience fails me if this word is not slowly conforming to the true English sound of the vowels heard in *thou*. The smart traveller to France and Italy, would fear we should never suppose he had been out of England, were he not to pronounce it so as to rhyme with *poor*; and the sober English critick sees infinite advantage in this pronunciation, as it prevents our mistaking *taking a tour* for *taking a tower*. But plausible as this latter reason may be, it is far from being sufficient to induce a philosophical grammarian to approve it.—Coincidence in the sound of words signifying different things, is the case in all languages; but while these words are differently written, their different meanings will

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

be sufficiently preserved without departing from the general analogy of pronunciation. —See the word BOWL.

TOURNAMENT, tŏŏr'nă-mĕnt, or tûr'nă-mĕnt. } s.
TOURNEY, tŏŏr'nē, or tûr'nē.

Tilt, military sport, mock encounter; Milton uses it simply for encounter.

☞ I am much mistaken if general usage does not incline to the short sound of the diphthong in these words; and that this sound ought to be indulged, is palpable to every English ear; which finds a repugnance at giving the French sound to any word that is not newly adopted. *Journey, nourish, courage*, and many other words from the French, have long been anglicised; and there is no good reason why this word should not fall into the same class. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, give the first sound of this word; and Buchanan and W. Johnston, the second. Junius and Skinner spell the word *Turnament*.

To TOURNEY, tŏŏr'nē, or tûr'nē. v. n. To tilt in the lists.

TOURNIQUET, tûr'nē-kwĕt. s. A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

☞ The general pronunciation of this word ought to induce us to the second pronunciation of *Tournament*.

To TOUSE, tŏŏze. v. a. (313). To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag; whence *Touser*, or *Towser*, the name of a mastiff.

Tow, tō. s. Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

To Tow, tō. v. a. To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

TOWARD, tō'ŭrd. (324). } prep. In
TOWARDS, tō'ŭrdz. }

a direction to: near to, as the danger now comes Towards him; with respect to, touching, regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little less than.

☞ Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded, that as *Inwards, outwards, backwards, forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last. All our orthoepists place the accent on the first syllable of *toward* when an adjective. *Towards*, being always a preposition, has the accent on the first syllable by Mr. Scott; but Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Fenning, place it on the second. From the coalescence of the *o* with the *w*, this word is pronounced gerally in one syllable, though Dr. Kenrick says otherwise. Mr. Sheridan so pronounces it; Mr. Nares and Mr. Smith rhyme it with *boards*: Bailey accents the first syllable of *toward*, and Entick the same syllable on the same word, and on *towards* as a preposition.

TOWARD, tō'wŭrd. a. (88). Ready to do or learn, not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, tō'wŭrd-lē-nĕs. s. Docility, compliance, readiness to do or to learn.

TOWARDLY, tō'wŭrd-lē. a. Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, tō'wŭrd-nĕs. s. Docility.

TOWEL, tŏŭ'ĕl. s. (99) (323). A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

TOWER, tŏŭ'ŭr. s. (99) (323). A high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high headdress; high flight, elevation.

To TOWER, tŏŭ'ŭr. v. n. (98). To soar, to fly or rise high.

TOWERED, tŏŭ'ŭr'd. a. (359). Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, tŏŭ'ŭr-ē. a. Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tŏŭn. s. (323). Any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village; in England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or see of a bishop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

TOWNCLERK, tŏŭn'klârk. s. An officer who manages the publick business of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tŏŭn'hŏŭse. s. The hall where publick business is transacted.

TOWNSHIP, tŏŭn'shĭp. s. The corporation of a town, a district.

TOWNSMAN, tŏŭnz'măn. s. An inhabitant of a place: one of the same town.

TOWNTALK, tŏŭn'tâwk. s. Common prattle of a place.

TOY, tŏe. s. (329). A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, silly opinion; play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolick; humour, odd fancy.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Toy, tŏe. v. n. To trifle, to dally amorously, to play.

Toyish, tŏe'ĭsh. s. Trifling, wanton.

Toyishness, tŏe'ĭsh-nĕs. s. Nugacity, wantonness.

Toyshop, tŏe'shŏp. s. A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

To Toze, tŏze. v. a. To pull by violence or impetuosity. Obsolete.——See Towse and Tease.

Trace, trāse. s. Mark left by any thing passing, footsteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harness for beasts of draught.

To Trace, trāse. v. a. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to mark out.

Tracer, trā'sŭr. s. (98). One that traces.

Track, trăk. s. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise; a road, a beaten path.

To Track, trăk. v. a. To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

Trackless, trăk'lĕs. a. Untrodden, marked with no footsteps.

Tract, trăkt. s. A region, a quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; course, manner of process; it seems to be used by Shakespeare for Track; a treatise, a small book.

Tractable, trăk'tă-bl. a. (405). Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable, such as may be handled.

Tractableness, trăk'tă-bl-nĕs. s. The state of being tractable, compliance, obsequiousness.

Tractate, trăk'tāte. s. (91). A treatise, a tract, a small book.

Traction, trăk'shŭn. s. The act of drawing, the state of being drawn.

Tractile, trăk'tĭl. a. (140). Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

Tractility, trăk-tĭl'ĕ-tē. s. The quality of being tractile.

Trade, trāde. s. (73). Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment whether manual or mercantile.

To Trade, trāde. v. n. To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; having a trading wind.

Trade-wind, trāde'wīnd. s. The monsoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.—See Wind.

Traded, trā'dĕd. Versed, practised.

Trader, trā'dŭr. s. (98). One engaged in merchandise or commerce; one long used in the methods of money getting, a practitioner.

Tradesfolk, trādz'fōke. s. People employed in trades.—See Folk.

Tradesman, trādz'măn. s. (88). A shopkeeper.

Tradeful, trāde'fŭl. a. Commercial: busy in traffick.

Tradition, trā-dĭsh'ŭn. s. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

Traditional, trā-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl. a. Delivered by tradition, descending by oral communication; observant of traditions, or idle rites.

Traditionally, trā-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl-ē. ad. By transmission from age to age; from tradition without evidence of written memorials.

Traditionary, trā-dĭsh'ŭn-ăr-ē. a. Delivered by tradition.

Traditive, trăd'ĕ-tĭv. a. (512). Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

To Traduce, trā-dūse'. v. a. To censure, to condemn, to represent as blameable, to caluminate; to propagate, to increase by deriving one from another.

Traducement, trā-dūse'mĕnt. s. Censure, obloquy.

Traducer, trā-dū'sŭr. s. (98). A false censurer, a caluminator.

Traducible, trā-dū'sĕ-bl. a. (405). Such as may be derived.

Traduction, trā-dŭk'shŭn. s. Derivation from one of the same kind, propagation; tradition, transmission from one to another; conveyance; transition.

Traffick, trăf'fĭk. s. Commerce, merchandising, large trade; commodities, subject of traffick.

To Traffick, trăf'fĭk. v. n. To practise commerce, to merchandise; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

Trafficker, trăf'fĭk-ŭr s. Trader, merchant.

Tragedian, trā-jē'dē-ăn. s. A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

☞ In this word we have a striking instance of the aversion of the language to what may be called a Tautophony, or a successive repetition of the same sound. We find no repugnance at aspiring the *d* in *Comedian*, and pronouncing it as if written *Co-me-je-an*; but there is no ear that would not be hurt at pronouncing *Tragedian* as if written *Tra-je-je-an*. The reason is evident. The *ge* that immediately precedes being exactly the same sound as *di* when aspirated into *je*, the ear will not suffer the repetition, and therefore dispenses with the laws of aspiration, rather than offend against those of harmony. To the same reason we must attribute giving the sound of *zh* to the double *s* in *Abscission*, and to the *ti* in *Transition*. The same aversion to the repetition of similar sounds makes us drop the first aspiration in *Diphthong*, *Triphthong*, *Ophthalmy*, &c.—See OPHTHALMICK.

TRAGEDY, trăd-jĕ'dĕ. s. A dramatick representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, trăd'jĕ-kăl. } a. (509).
TRAGICK, trăd'jĭk. }
Relating to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, sorrowful, dreadful.

TRAGICALLY, trăd'jĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.

TRAGICALNESS, trăd'jĕ-kăl-nĕs. s. Mournfulness, calamitousness.

TRAGICOMEDY, trăd-jĕ-kŏm'ĕ-dĕ. s. A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, trăd-jĕ-kŏm'ĕ-kăl. a. Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth and sorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trăd-jĕ-kŏm'ĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. In a tragicomic manner.

To TRAJECT, tră-jĕkt'. v. a. To cast through, to throw.

TRAJECT, trăd'jĕkt. s. (492). A ferry, a passage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, tră-jĕk'shŭn. s. The act of darting through; emission.

To TRAIL, trăle. v. a. (202). To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

To TRAIL, trăle. v. n. To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, trăle. s. Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

To TRAIN, trăne. v. a. (202). To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite, to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed, or form to any thing.

TRAIN, trăne. s. Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; bowel of a woodcock; part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series, a consecution; process, method, state of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; on orderly company, a procession; the line of powder reaching to the mine; Train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, trăne'bândz. s. The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

TRAINOIL, trăne'ŏil. s. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, trā'nĕ. a. Belonging to train oil.

To TRAIPSE, trăpes. v. a. (202). To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

TRAIT, trā, or trăte. s. (472). A stroke, a touch, an outline.

TRAITOR, trā'tŭr. s. (166) (202). One who, being trusted, betrays.

TRAITORLY, trā'tŭr-lĕ. a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUS, trā'tŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trā'tŭr-ŭs-lĕ. ad. In a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously.

TRAITRESS, trā'trĕs. s. A woman who betrays.—See TUTORESS.

To TRALINEATE, trā-lĭn'yāte. v. n. (113). To deviate from any direction.

TRAMMEL, trăm'mĕl. s. (99). A net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To TRAMMEL, trăm'mĕl. v. a. To catch, to intercept.

To TRAMPLE, trăm'pl. v. a. (405). To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To TRAMPLE, trăm'pl. v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trăm'pl-ŭr. s. (98). One that tramples.

TRANATION, trā-nā'shŭn. s. The act of swimming over.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

TRANCE, trânse. s. (78) (79). An ecstacy, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things.

TRANCED, trânst. a. (359). Lying in a trance or ecstacy.

TRANGRAM, trăn'grăm. s. A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANNEL, trăn'nĭl. s. (99). A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trăng'kwĭl. a. Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trăn-kwĭl'ĕ-tē. s. (408). Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

To TRANSACT, trâns-ăkt'. v. a. To manage, to negociate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trâns-ăk'shŭn. s. Negociation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSANIMATION, trâns-ăn-nē-mā'shŭn. s. Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

To TRANSCEND, trăn-sĕnd'. v. a. To pass, to overpass; to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to surmount, to rise above.

TRANSCENDENCE, trăn-sĕn'dĕnse. } s.
TRANSCENDENCY, trăn-sĕn'dĕn-sē } Excellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trăn-sĕn'dĕnt. a. Excellent, supremely excellent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trăn-sĕn-dĕn'tăl. a. General, pervading many particulars; supereminent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trăn-sĕn'dĕnt-lē. ad. Excellently, supereminently.

To TRANSCOLATE, trâns'kō-lāte. v. a. To strain through a sieve or colander.

To TRANSCRIBE, trăn-skribe. v. a. To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trăn-skrī'bŭr. s. A copier, one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, trăn'skrĭpt. s. A copy, any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRIPTION, trăn-skrĭp'shŭn. s. The act of copying.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trăn-skrĭp'tĭv-lē. ad. In manner of a copy.

To TRANSCUR, trâns-kŭr'. v. n. To run or move to and fro.

TRANSCURSION, trâns-kŭr'shŭn. s. Ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits.

TRANSE, trânse. s. A temporary absence of the soul, an ecstasy.

TRANSELEMENTATION, trâns-ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tā'shŭn. s. Change of one element into another.

To TRANSFER, trâns-fĕr'. v. a. To convey, or make over from one to another; to remove, to transport.

TRANSFER, trâns'fĕr. s. (492). The act of conveying from one person to another.—*Ash.*

TRANSFERABLE, trâns-fĕr'ā-bl, or trâns'fĕr-ā-bl. a. Capable of being transferred.

☞ I have met with this very common and useful word in no Dictionary but Entick's, where the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable; as all words of this form ought as much as possible to retain the accent of the verb from which they are derived.

TRANSFIGURATION, trâns-fĭg-ū-rā'shŭn. s. Change of form; the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

To TRANSFIGURE, trâns-fĭg'yŭre. v. a. To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.

To TRANSFIX, trâns-fĭks. v. a. To To pierce through.

To TRANSFORM, trâns-fôrm'. v. a. To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form.

To TRANSFORM, trâns-fôrm'. v. n. To be metamorphosed.

TRANSFORMATION, trâns-fôr-mā'shŭn. s. State of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFRETATION, trâns-frē-tā'shŭn. s. Passage over the sea.

To TRANSFUSE, trâns-fūze'. v. a. To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFUSION, trâns-fū'zhŭn. s. The act of pouring out of one into another.

To TRANSGRESS, trâns-grĕs'. v. a. To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate.

To TRANSGRESS, trâns-grĕs'. v. n. To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSION, trâns-grĕsh'ŭn. s. Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trâns-grĕs'sĭv. a. Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSOR, trâns-grĕs'sŭr. (166). s. Law-breaker, violater of command, offender.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

TRANSIENT, trăn'shė-ĕnt. a. (542). Soon passed, soon passing, short, momentary.

TRANSIENTLY, trăn'shė-ĕnt-lė. ad. In passage, with a short passage, not extensively.

TRANSIENTNESS, trăn'shė-ĕnt-nĕs. s. Shortness of continuance, speedy passage.

TRANSILIENCE, trăn-sĭl'yĕnse. } s.
TRANSILIENCY, trăn-sĭl'yĕn-sė. } s. (113). Leap from thing to thing.

TRANSIT, trăn'sĭt. s. In Astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any other planet or fixed star.

TRANSITION, trăn-sĭzh'ŭn, or trăn-sĭsh'ŭn. s. (29).—See TRAGEDIAN. Removal, passage; change; passing in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

☞ I prefer the first mode of pronouncing this word to the second, though, at first sight, it appears not so regular. My reason is, the aversion our language has to a repetition of exactly similar words. The *s* in the prefix *trans* is always sharp and hissing, and that inclines us to vary the succeeding aspiration, by giving it the flat instead of the sharp sound. This is the best reason I can give for the very prevailing custom of pronouncing this termination in this word contrary to analogy.—When I asked Mr. Garrick to pronounce this word, he, without premeditation, gave it in the first manner; but when I desired him to repeat his pronunciation, he gave it in the second:

"As one who in his journey bates at noon,
"Though bent on speed, so here the Arch-
"angel paus'd,
"Betwixt the world destroy'd and world res-
"tor'd,
"If Adam aught perhaps might interpose,
"Then with *transition* sweet new speech re-
"sumes." *Milton.*

I think, however, it may be classed among those varieties where we shall neither be much applauded for being right, nor blamed for being wrong.

TRANSITIVE, trăns'ė-tĭv. a. Having the power of passing; in Grammar, a verb Transitive is that which signifies an action conceived as having an effect upon some object, as, I strike the earth.

TRANSITORILY, trăn'sė-tŭr-ė-lė. ad. With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, trăn'sė-tŭr-ė-nĕs. s. Speedy evanescence.

TRANSITORY, trăn'sė-tŭr-ė. a. (557). Continuing but a short time, speedily vanished.—See DOMESTICK.

To TRANSLATE, trăn-slāte'. v. n. To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

TRANSLATION, trăn-slā'shŭn. s. Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language; something made by translation, version.

TRANSLATOR, trăn-slā'tŭr. s. (166). One that turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLATORY, trăns-lā'tŭr-ė. a. (512). Transferring.

TRANSLOCATION, trăns-lō-kā'shŭn. s. Removal of things reciprocally to each other's place.

TRANSLUCENCY, trăns-lū'sĕn-sė. s. Diaphaneity, transparency.

TRANSLUCENT, trăns-lū'sĕnt. } s.
TRANSLUCID, trăns-lū'sĭd. } s. Transparent, diaphanous, clear.

TRANSMARINE, trăns-mā-rēēn'. a. (112). Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.

TRANSMIGRANT, trăns'mė-grănt. s. Passing into another country or state.

To TRANSMIGRATE, trăns'mė-grāte. v. n. To pass from one place or country into another.

TRANSMIGRATION, trăns-mė-grā'shŭn. s. Passage from one place or state into another.

TRANSMISSION, trăns-mĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of sending from one place to another.

TRANSMISSIVE, trăns-mĭs'sĭv. a. Transmitted, derived from one to another.

TRANSMITTAL, trăns-mĭt'tăl. s. The act of transmitting, transmission.

TRANSMUTABLE, trăns-mū'tă-bl. a. Capable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUTABLY, trăns-mū'tă-blė. ad. With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, trăns-mū-tā'shŭn. s. Change into another nature or substance; the great aim of alchymy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

To TRANSMUTE, trăns-mūte'. v. n. To change from one nature or substance to another.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

TRANSMUTER, trăns-mū'tŭr. s. One that transmutes.

TRANSPARENCY, trăns-pā'rĕn-sē. s. Clearness, diaphaneity, translucence, power of transmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, trăns-pā'rĕnt. a. Pervious to the sight, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, trăns-pĭk'ū-ŭs. a. Transparent, pervious to the sight.

To TRANSPIERCE, trăns-pēērse', or trăns-pĕrse'. v. n. To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.—See PIERCE and FIERCE.

TRANSPIRATION, trăn-spē-rā'shŭn. s. Emission in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trăn-spīre'. v. a. To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, trăn-spīre'. v. n. To be emitted by insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLACE, trăns-plāse'. v. a. To remove, to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, trăns-plănt'. v. a. To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, trăns-plăn-tā'shŭn. s. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, trăns-plănt'ŭr. s. One that transplants.

To TRANSPORT, trăns-pōrt'. v. a. (492). To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence as a felon to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstacy, to ravish with pleasure.

TRANSPORT, trăns'pōrt. s. (492). Transportation, carriage, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstacy.

TRANSPORTANCE, trăns-pōr'tănse. s. Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, trăns-pōr-tā'shŭn. s. Removal, conveyance, carriage; banishment for felony; ecstatick violence of passion.

TRANSPORTER, trăns-pōrt'ŭr. s. One that transports.

TRANSPOSAL, trăns-pō'zăl. s. The act of putting things in each other's place.

To TRANSPOSE, trăns-pōze'. v. a. To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPOSITION, trăns-pō-zĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANSSHAPE, trăns-shāpe'. v. a. To transform, to bring into another shape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, trăn-sŭb-stăn'shē-āte. v. a. To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, trăn-sŭb-stăn-shē-ā'shŭn. s. A change of the elements of the Eucharist into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUDATION, trăn-shū-dā'shŭn. s. The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, trăn-sūde'. v. n. To pass through in vapour.—See FUTURITY.

TRANSVERSAL, trăns-vĕr'săl. a. Running crosswise.

TRANSVERSALLY, trăns-vĕr'săl-lē. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSVERSE, trăns-vĕrse'. a. Being in a cross direction.

TRANSVERSELY, trăns-vĕrs'lē. ad. In a cross direction.

TRANSUMPTION, trăns-sŭm'shŭn. s. The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, trăp. s. A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

To TRAP, trăp. v. a. To ensnare, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, trăp-dōre'. s. A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, trāpe. v. a. To run idly and sluttishly about. Commonly written and pronounced *Traipse*.

TRAPES, trāpes. s. A slatternly woman.

TRAPSTICK, trăp'stĭk. s. A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, trā-pē'zhē-ŭm. s. A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, trā-pē'zoĭd. s. A figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, trăp'pĭngz. s. (410). Ornaments appendant to the saddle; ornaments, dress, embellishments.

TRASH, trăsh. s. Any thing worthless, dross, dregs; a worthless person; matter improper for food.

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—öil;—pǫ́ůnd;—*th*in, THIS.

To TRASH, trâsh. v. a. To lop, to crop; to crush, to humble.

TRASHY, trâsh'é. a. Worthless, vile, useless.

To TRAVAIL, trâv'îl. v. n. (208). To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, trâv'îl. v. a. (208). To harass, to tire.

TRAVAIL, trâv'îl. s. Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, trâv'îl. v. n. (99). To make journeys; to pass, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity; to labour.

To TRAVEL, trâv'îl. v. a. To pass, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, trâv'îl. s. Journey, act of passing from place to place; journey of curiosity or instruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth; Travels, account of occurrences and observations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, trâv'îl-ůr. s. (406). One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

TRAVELTAINTED, trâv'îl-tânt-ěd. a. Harassed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVERSE, trâ-vêrse'. ad. Crosswise, athwart.

☞ In the folio edition of Johnson the word *Traverse*, when an adverb or a preposition, is accented on the last syllable as I have marked it; but in the quarto, it is every where accented on the first. Mr. Sheridan accents only the preposition on the last. Dr. Ash says the verb was formerly accented on the last; and Buchanan has given it so accented: all the rest of our orthoepists accent the word every where on the first; but the distinction in which I have followed Dr. Johnson's folio, I must think the most accurate.

TRAVERSE, trâ-vêrse'. prep. Through, crosswise.

TRAVERSE, trâv'êrse. a. Lying across, lying athwart.

TRAVERSE, trâv'êrse. s. Any thing laid or built across.

To TRAVERSE, trâv'êrse. v. a. To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose so as to annul; to wander over, to cross; to survey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, trâv'êrse. v. n. To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, trâv'ěs-tê. a. Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATICK, trâw-mât'îk. a. (509). Vulnerary.

TRAY, trâ. s. (220). A shallow trough in which meat is carried.

TRAYTRIP, trâ'trip. s. A kind of play.

TREACHEROUS, trětsh'ěr-ůs. a. (234). Faithless, perfidious, guilty of betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trětsh'ěr-ůs-lê. ad. Faithlessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trětsh'ěr-ůs-nês. s. (514). The quality of being treacherous.

TREACHERY, trětsh'ěr-ê. s. (555). Perfidy, breach of faith.

TREACLE, trê'kl. s. (227) (405). A medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.

To TREAD, trêd. v. n. Pret. Trod; Part. pass. Trodden (234). To set the foot; to trample, to set the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with form or state; to couple as birds.

To TREAD, trêd. v. a. To walk on, to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to beat, to track; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

TREAD, trêd. s. (234). Footing, step with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.

TREADER, trêd'ůr. s. He who treads.

TREADLE, trêd'dl. s. (405). A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperm of the cock.

TREASON, trê'z'n. s. (103)(227)(170). An offence committed against the person of majesty, or against the dignity of the commonwealth.

TREASONABLE, trê'z'n-â-bl. } a. Having the nature or guilt of treason.
TREASONOUS, trê'z'n-ůs. }

TREASURE, s. (452). Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.

To TREASURE, trězh'ůre. v. a. To hoard, to reposit, to lay up.

TREASUREHOUSE, trězh'ůre-hǫůse, s. Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, trězh'ů-růr. s. One who has the care of money, one who has charge of treasure.

TREASURERSHIP, trězh'ů-růr-ship. s. Office or dignity of treasurer.

TREASURY, trězh'ů-rê. s. A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, trête. v. a. (227). To negotiate, to settle; to discourse on; to

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

use in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain.

To TREAT, trēte. v. n. To discourse, to make discussions; to practise negociation; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, trēte. s. An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, trē'tā-bl. a. (405). Moderate, not violent.

TREATISE, trē'tĭz. s. (140) 227). Discourse, written tractate.

TREATMENT, trēte'mĕnt. s. Usage, manner of using, good or bad.

TREATY, trē'tē. s. (227). Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for entreaty, supplication, petition. In this last sense not in use.

TREBLE, trĕb'bl. a. (405). Threefold, triple; sharp of sound.——See CODLE.

To TREBLE, trĕb'bl. v. a. To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, trĕb'bl. v. n. To become threefold.

TREBLE, trĕb'bl. s. A sharp sound; the upper part in musick.

TREBLENESS, trĕb'bl-nĕs. s. The state of being treble.

TREBLY, trĕb'blē. ad. Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, trēē. s. A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branched out.

TREFOIL, trĕ'fŏil. s. A plant.

TRELLIS, trĕl'lĭs. s. Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

To TREMBLE, trĕm'bl. v. n. (405). To shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to shake as a sound.

TREMBLINGLY, trĕm'blĭng-lē. ad. So as to shake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, trē-mĕn'dŭs. a. Dreadful, horrible, astonishingly terrible. See STUPENDOUS.

TREMOUR, trĕ'mŭr. s. (314). The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion. Now generally written *Tremor*.

TREMULOUS, trĕm'ū-lŭs. a. (314). Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, trĕm'ū-lŭs-nĕs. The state of quivering.

To TRENCH, trĕnsh. v. a. To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH, trĕnsh. s. A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, trĕn'shānt. a. Cutting, sharp.

TRENCHER, trĕn'shŭr. s. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleasures of the table.

TRENCHERFLY, trĕn'shŭr-flī. s. One that haunts tables, a parasite.

TRENCHERMAN, trĕn'shŭr-mān. s. (88). A feeder, an eater.

TRENCHERMATE, trĕn'shŭr-māte. s. A table companion, a parasite.

To TREND, trĕnd. v. n. To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in use.

TRENDLE, trĕn'dl. s. (405). Any thing turned round.

TREPAN, trē-pān.' s. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the scull; a snare, a stratagem.

To TREPAN, trē-pān. v. a. To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to ensnare.

TREPIDATION, trĕp-ē-dā'shŭn. a. The state of trembling; state of terror.

To TRESPASS, trĕs'pās. v. n. To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, trĕs'pās. s. Transgression, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, trĕs'pās-sŭr. s. An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, trĕs'sĕd. a. (104) (366). Knotted or curled.

TRESSES, trĕs'sĭz. (99). Without a singular. A knot or curl of hair.

TRESTLE, trĕs'sl. s. (472). The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is supported,

TRET, trĕt. s. An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pound in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.

TREVET, trĕ'vĭt. (99). Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY, trā. s. A three at cards.

TRIABLE, trī'ā-bl. a. (405). Possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, trī'ăd. s. (88). Three united.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

TRIAL, trī'ăl. s. (88). Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation; test of virtue; state of being tried.

TRIALOGUE, trī'ă-lŏg. s. (519). A colloquy of three persons.

TRIANGLE, trī'ăng-gl. s. (405). A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, trī-ăng'gū-lăr. a. Having three angles.

TRIBE, tribe. s. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick; it is often used in contempt.

TRIBULATION, trĭb-ū-lā'shŭn. s. Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, trī-bū'nāl. s. (119). The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUNE, trĭb'ūne. s. An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNITIAL, trĭb-ū-nĭsh'ăl. } a.
TRIBUNITIOUS, trĭb-ū-nĭsh'ŭs. }
Suiting a tribune, relating to a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trĭb'ū-tā-rē. a. Paying tribute, as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trĭb'ū-tā-rē. s. One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRIBUTE, trĭb'ūte. s. Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRICE, trise. s. A short time, an instant, a stroke.

TRICHOTOMY, trī-kŏt'tŏ-mē. s. (518) (119) (353). Division into three parts.

TRICK, trĭk. s. A sly fraud; a dextrous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antick, any thing done to cheat jocosely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trĭk. v. a. To cheat, to impose on, to defraud; to dress, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch.

To TRICK, trĭk. v. n. To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trĭk'ŭr. s. (98). The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trĭk'ĭng. s. (410). Dress, ornament.

TRICKISH, trĭk'ĭsh. a. Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.

To TRICKLE, trĭk'kl. v. n. (405). To fall in drops, to rill in a slender stream.

TRICKSY, trĭk'sē. a. (138). Pretty. Obsolete.

TRICORPORAL, trī-kŏr'pŏ-răl. a. (119). Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trī'dĕnt. s. (503). A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trī'dĕnt. a. (544). Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trĭd'jū-ăn. a. (293) (376). Lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, trī-ĕn'yăl. a. (113) (119). Lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trī'ŭr. s. (98). One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test, one who brings to the test.

To TRIFALLOW, trī'făl-lō. v. a. To plough land the third time before sowing.

TRIFID, trī'fĭd. a. (119). Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFISTULARY, trī-fĭs'tshū-lā-rē. a. Having three pipes.

To TRIFLE, trī'fl. v. n. (405). To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity; to mock, to play the fool; to indulge light amusement; to be of no importance.

To TRIFLE, trī'fl. v. a. To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, trī'fl. s. (405). A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, trī'fl-ŭr. s. One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

TRIFLING, trī'fl-ĭng. a. (410). Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, trī'fl-ĭng-lē. ad. Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFORM, trī'fŏrm. a. Having a triple shape.

TRIGGER, trĭg'gŭr. s. (98). A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground; the catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trī-jĭn'tălz. s. (119). A number of masses to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, trī'glĭf. s. (119). A member of the frize of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

TRIGON, trī'gŏn. s. A triangle.

TRIGONAL, trĭg'ō-năl. a. Triangular, having three corners.

☞ I have made the first syllable of this word short, as I am convinced it is agreeable to the genius of English pronunciation to shorten every antepenultimate vowel except *u*, when not followed by a diphthong (535). This is evident in *tripartite*, *triplicate*, and a thousand other words, notwithstanding the specific meaning of the first syllable, which, in words of two syllables when the accent is on the first, and in polysyllables when the accent is on the second, ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* long.——See Principles, No. 530, 535.

TRIGONOMETRY, trĭg'ō-nŏm'ĕ-trē. s. The art of measuring triangles.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trĭg'ō-nō-mĕt'trē-kăl. a. Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILATERAL, trī-lăt'ĕr-ăl. a. (119). Having three sides.

TRILL, trĭll. s. Quaver, tremulousness of musick.

To TRILL, trĭll. v. a. To utter quavering.

To TRILL, trĭll. v. n. To trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLION, trĭl-yŭn. s. (113). A million of millions.

TRILUMINAR, trī-lū'mĭn-ăr. } a.
TRILUMINOUS, trī-lū'mĭn-ŭs. } a. (119). Having three lights.

TRIM, trĭm. a. Nice, snug, dressed up.

To TRIM, trĭm. v. a. To fit out; to dress, to decorate; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust; to balance a vessel; it has often Up emphatical.

To TRIM, trĭm. v. n. To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trĭm. s. Dress, geer, ornaments.

TRIMETER, trĭm'ĕ-tĕr. a. Consisting of three measures. *Mason.*—See TRIGONAL.

TRIMLY, trĭm'lē. ad. Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trĭm'mŭr. s. (98). One who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inserted.

TRIMMING, trĭm'mĭng. s. (410). Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRINAL, trī'năl. a. (88). Threefold.

TRINE, trīne. s. An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To TRINE, trīne. v. a. To put in a trine aspect.

TRINITARIAN, trĭn-ē-tā'rē-ăn. s. One who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITY, trĭn'ē-tē. s. The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trĭng'kĭt. s. (99). Toys, ornaments of dress; things of no great value, tackle, tools.

To TRIP, trĭp. v. a. To supplant, to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To TRIP, trĭp. v. n. To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be deficient; to stumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, trĭp. s. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure, a mistake; a short voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, trĭp'pär-tīte. a. (155). Divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies.—See TRIGONAL and BIPARTITE.

TRIPE, trīpe. s. The intestines, the guts; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, trĭp'ē-dăl. a. Having three feet.—See TRIGONAL.

TRIPETALOUS, trī-pĕt'ă-lŭs. a. (119). Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, trĭp'*th*ŏng. s. (413). A coalition of three vowels to form one sound. See OPHTHALMICK and TRAGEDIAN.

TRIPLE, trĭp'pl. a. (405). Threefold, consisting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.—See CODLE.

To TRIPLE, trĭp'pl. v. a. To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many; to make threefold.

TRIPLET, trĭp'lĭt. s. (99). Three of a kind; three verses rhyming together.

TRIPLICATE, trĭp'lē-kāte. a. Made thrice as much.

TRIPLICATION, trĭp-lē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPLICITY, trī-plĭs'ē-tē. s. Trebleness, state of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, trĭp'măd-ăm. s. An herb.

TRIPOD, trī'pŏd, or trĭp'ŏd. s. (544). A seat with three feet, such as that from

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which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

☞ The first mode of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry; and the second, by Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former the most agreeable to English analogy: not only because the prefixes, *bi* and *tri*, when no other law forbids, ought to be made as distinct as possible, but because all words of two syllables with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought, if custom does not absolutely forbid, to have the vowel in the first syllable long. This is the genuine English analogy; the mode in which we pronounce all Latin words of this form, let the quantity be what it will (544); and the mode in which we should have pronounced all English words of this form, if an affectation of Latinity had not often prevented us. For the same reason, therefore, that we pronounced *biped*, *trigon*, and *trident*, with the *i* long, we ought to adopt the first pronunciation of the word in question, and not the second. —See DRAMA.

TRIPOLY, trĭp'pŏ-lė. s. A sharp cutting sand.

TRIPOS, trī'pŏs. s.—See TRIPOD. A tripod.

TRIPPER, trĭp'pŭr. s. (98). One who trips.

TRIPPING, trĭp'pĭng. a. (410). Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, trĭp'pĭng. s. Light dance.

TRIPTOTE, trĭp'tōte. s. Triptote is a noun used but in three cases.

TRIPPINGLY, trĭp'pĭng-lė. ad. With agility, with swift motion.

TRIREME, trī'rēme. s. A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, trī-sĕk'shŭn. s. Division into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, trĭst'fŭl. a. Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in use.

TRISULC, trī'sŭlk. s.—See TRIPOD. A thing of three points.

TRISYLLABICAL, trĭs'sĭl-lăb'ė-kăl. a. (533). Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, trĭs'sĭl-lă-bl. a. (535). A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, trīte. a. Worn out, stale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, trīte'nĕs. s. Staleness, commonness.

TRITURATION, trĭt-tshŭ-rā'shŭn. s. Reduction of any substance to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, trĭv'ĭt. s. (99). Any thing supported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, trĭv'yăl. a. (113). Vile, worthless, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, trĭv'yăl-ė. ad. Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trĭv'yăl-nĕs. s. Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, trī'ŭmf. s. (116). Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated; state of being victorious; victory conquest; joy for success; a conquering card now called trump.

To TRIUMPH, trī'ŭmf. v. n. To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

☞ This verb, says Mr. Nares, was, even till Dryden's time, pronounced with the accent either on the first or last syllable. Accenting the last, was according to the general rule. See Principles No. 503, *n*. But it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, invariably accented on the first, notwithstanding the analogy I have remarked, and the general propensity to give a dissyllable noun and verb a different accentuation (492).

TRIUMPHAL, trī-ŭmf'ăl. a. (88). Used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, trī-ŭmf'ănt. a. Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trī-ŭmf'ănt-lė. ad. In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trī'ŭm-fŭr. s. (98). One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, trī'ŭm'vė-rāt. } s. A
TRIUMVIRI, trī-ŭm'vė-rī. } coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, trī-ūne'. a. At once three and one.

TROCAR, trō'kăr. s. A chirurgical instrument used in tapping for a dropsy.

TROCHAICAL, trō-kā'ė-kăl. a. (353). Consisting of troches.

TROCHEE, trō'kė. s. (353). A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

TRODE, trōd. The pret. of Tread.

TROD, trŏd. } Part. pas. of
TRODDEN, trŏd'd'n. } Tread.

TROGLODYTE, trŏg'lŏ-dīte. s. (155). One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, trōll. v. a. (406). To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, trōll. v. n. (318). To roll, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pully towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, trŏl'lŭp. s. (166). A slatternly, loose woman.

TROOP, trōōp. s. (306). A company, a number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, trōōp. v. n. To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in a company.

TROOPER, trōōp'ŭr. s. (98). A horse soldier.

TROPE, trōpe. s. A change of a word from its original signification.

TROPHIED, trō'fĭd. a. (283). Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, trō'fē. s. (413). Something taken from an enemy, and shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, trŏp'ē-kăl. a. (509). Rhetorically changed from its original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, trŏp'ĭk. s. (544). The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trŏs'sŭrz. s. Breeches, hose. Not in use.—See TROUSERS.

To TROT, trŏt. v. n. To move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT, trŏt. s. The jolting high pace of a horse: an old woman.

TROTH, trŏth. s. Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, trŏth'lĕs. a. Fruitless, treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, trŏth'plīte. a. Betrothed, affianced.

TROUBADOUR, trōō'bă-dōōr. s. A general appellation for any of the early poets of Provence in France.—*Mason.*

To TROUBLE, trŭb'bl. v. a. (314). To disturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to distress, to make uneasy; to busy, to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to; to teaze, to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to sue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trŭb'bl. s. (405). Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation, obstruction, inconvenience; uneasiness, vexation.

TROUBLER, trŭb'bl-ŭr. s. (91). Disturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trŭb'bl-sŭm. a. Full of molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflictive; burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teazing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teazing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trŭb'bl-sŭm-lē. ad. Vexatiously, wearisomely, unseasonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trŭb'bl-sŭm-nĕs. s. Vexatiousness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

TROUBLOUS, trŭb'bl-ŭs. a. (314). Tumultuous, confused, disordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, trō'vŭr. s. (98). In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH, trŏf. s. (321) (391). Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

To TROUL, trōle. v. n. (318). To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, trŏunse. v. n. (313). To punish by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, trŏuze. (313). } s. Breech-
TROUSERS, trŏu'sŭrz. } es, hose.

TROUT, trŏut. s. (313). Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams; a familiar phrase for an honest, or, perhaps for a silly fellow.

To TROW, trō. v. n. (324). To think, to imagine, to conceive.

TROW, trō. interject. An exclamation of inquiry. Obsolete.

TROWEL, trŏu'ĭl. s. (99) (322). A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, trōē'wāte. } s. A kind
TROY, trōē. (329). } of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

TRUANT, trōō'ănt. s. (339). An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*thin*, THIS.

his duty or employment. To play the Truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

TRUANT, trōō'ănt. a. (88). Idle, wandering from business, lazy, loitering.

To TRUANT, trōō'ănt. v. n. To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, trōō'ănt-shĭp. s. Idleness, negligence, neglect of study or business.

TRUCE, trōōse. s. (339). A temporary peace, a cessation of hostilities; cessation, intermission, short quiet.

TRUCIDATION, trōō-sĕ-dā'shŭn. The act of killing.

To TRUCK, trŭk. v. n. To traffick by exchange.

To TRUCK, trŭk. v. a. To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, trŭk. s. Exchange, traffick by exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, trŭk'kl-bĕd. s. A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

To TRUCKLE, trŭk'kl. v. n. (405). To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

TRUCULENCE, trōō'kū-lĕnse. s. Savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, trōō'kū-lĕnt. a. Savage, barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive, cruel.—See MUCULENT.

To TRUDGE, trŭdje. v. n. To travel laboriously, to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, trōō. a. (339). Not false, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, trōō'bŏrn. a. Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, trōō'brĕd. a. Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, trōō-hārt'ĕd. a. Honest, faithful.

TRUELOVE, trōō'lŭv. s. An herb, called Herba Paris.

TRUELOVERSKNOT, trōō-lŭv-ŭrz-nŏt'. s. Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, trōō'nĕs. s. Sincerity, faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY, trōō'pĕn-nē. s. A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, trŭf'fl. s. [*truffe*.] *French*. A kind of subterraneous mushroom.

☞ This word ought either to have the *u* short, or be written with only one *f*. The latter of these alterations, is, perhaps, the most practicable, as we seem inclined rather to part with a hundred letters than give up the smallest tendency to a foreign pronunciation.

TRUISM, trōō'ĭzm. s. An identical proposition; a self-evident, but unimportant truth.

TRULL, trŭll. s. A low whore, a vagrant strumpet.

TRULY, trōō'lē. ad. According to truth, not falsely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed.

TRUMP, trŭmp. s. A trumpet, an instrument of warlike musick; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game; To put to or upon the trumps, to put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, trŭmp. v. a. To win with a trump card; To trump up, to devise, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trŭmp'ĕr-ē. s. (555). Something fallaciously splendid; falsehood, empty talk; something of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trŭmp'ĭt. s. (99). An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath; in military style, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

To TRUMPET, trŭmp'ĭt. v. a. To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trŭmp'ĭt-ŭr. s. (98). One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trŭmp'ĭt-tŭng'd. a. (359). Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To TRUNCATE, trŭng'kāte. v. a. (91) (408). To maim, to lop, to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trŭn-kā'shŭn. s. (408). The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trŭn'shŭn. s. (295). A short staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trŭn-shŭn-nēr'. s. One armed with a truncheon.

To TRUNDLE, trŭnd'dl. v. n. (405). To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trŭn'dl-tāle. s. Round tail.

TRUNK, trŭngk. s. (408). The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an

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animal; the main body of any thing; a chest for clothes, a small chest commonly lined with paper; the proboscis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trŭngk'hōze. s. Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trŭn'yŭnz. s. (113). The knobs or bunchings of a gun that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trōō'zhŭn. s. (451). The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, trŭs. s. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing; bundle, any thing thrust close together.

To TRUSS, trŭs. v. a. To pack up close together.

TRUST, trŭst. s. Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; something committed to one's faith; deposit, something committed to charge, of which an account must be given; fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is entrusted.

To TRUST, trŭst. v. a. To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To TRUST, trŭst. v. a. To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect.

TRUSTEE, trŭs-tēē'. s. One entrusted with any thing; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trŭst'ŭr. s. One who trusts.

TRUSTINESS, trŭst'ē-nĕs. s. Honesty, fidelity, faithfulness.

TRUSTLESS, trŭst'lĕs. a. Unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTY, trŭst'ē. a. Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TRUTH, trōō*th*. s. (339) (467). The contrary to falsehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; fidelity, constancy; exactness, conformity to rule; reality; Of a truth, or In truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, trōō-tē-nā'shŭn s. The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

To TRY, trī. v. a. (39). To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to essay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a decision, with Out emphatical; to act as on a test; to bring as to a test; to essay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To TRY, trī. v. n. To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, tŭb. s. A large open vessel of wood; a state of salivation.

TUBE, tūbe. s. A pipe, a siphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tū'bĕr-kl. s. (405). A small swelling or excrescence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, tūbe'rōze. s. A flower.

TUBEROUS, tū'bĕr-ŭs. a. (314). Having prominent knots or excrescences.

TUBULAR, tū'bū-lăr. a. Resembling a pipe or trunk, consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular.

TUBULE, tū'būle. s. (503). A small pipe, or fistular body.

TUBULATED, tū'bū-lā-tĕd. } a. Fis-
TUBULOUS, tū'bū-lŭs. (314). } tular, longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, tŭk. s. A long narrow sword; a kind of net; a fold.

To TUCK, tŭk. v. a. To crush together, to hinder from spreading; to enclose, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, tŭk'ŭr. s. (98). A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women.

TUESDAY, tūse'dē. s. (223) (335). The third day of the week.

TUFT, tŭft. s. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster, a clump.

To TUFT, tŭft. v. a. To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, tŭf'tĕd. a. Growing in tufts or clusters.

TUFTY, tŭf'tē. a. Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, tŭg. v. a. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, tŭg. v. n. To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to struggle.

TUG, tŭg. s. A pull performed with the utmost effort.

TUGGER, tŭg'gŭr. s. (98). One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, tū-ĭsh'ŭn. s. (462). Guardianship, superintendence.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

TULIP, tū'lĭp. s. A flower.

TULIPTREE, tū'lĭp-trēē. s. A tree.

To TUMBLE, tŭm'bl. v. n. (405). To fall, to come suddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, tŭm'bl. v. a. To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, tŭm'bl. s. (405). A fall.

TUMBLER, tŭm'bl-ŭr. s. (98). One who shows postures or feats of activity.

TUMBREL, tŭm'brĭl. s. (99). A dung-cart.

TUMEFACTION, tū-mē-făk'shŭn. s. Swelling.

To TUMEFY, tū'mē-fī. v. a. (462). To swell, to make to swell.

TUMID, tū'mĭd. a. (462). Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised above the level; pompous, boastful, puffy, falsely sublime.

TUMOUR, tū'mŭr. s. (314) (462). A morbid swelling; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMOUROUS, tū'mŭr-ŭs. a. (462). Swelling, protuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.

To TUMULATE, tū'mū-lāte. v. n. (462). To swell.

TUMULOSE, tū-mū-lōse'. a. (462). Full of hills.—See APPENDIX.

TUMULT, tū'mŭlt. s. (462). A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tū-mŭl'tshū-ă-rē-lē. ad. (462). In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, tū-mŭl'tshū-ă-rē-nĕs. s. (462). Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tū-mŭl'tshū-ă-rē. a. Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tū-mŭl'tshū-ŭs. a. Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tū-mŭl'tshū-ŭs-lē. ad. By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

TUN, tŭn. s. A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hogsheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burlesque; a cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To TUN, tŭn. v. a. To put into casks, to barrel.

TUNABLE, tū'nă-bl. a. (405) (460). Harmonious, musical.

TUNABLENESS, tū'nă-bl-nĕs. s. Harmoniousness, melodiousness.

TUNABLY, tū'nă-blē. ad. Harmoniously, melodiously.

TUNE, tūne. s. (462). Tune is a diversity of notes put together; sound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts, state of giving the due sounds, as The fiddle is in tune; proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of any thing with respect to order.

To TUNE, tūne. v. a. (462). To put into such a state as that the proper sound may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

To TUNE, tūne. v. n. To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, tūne'fŭl. a. Musical, harmonious.

TUNELESS, tūne'lĕs. a. (462). Unharmonious, unmusical.

TUNER, tū'nŭr. s. (98). One who tunes.

TUNICK, tū'nĭck. s.—See DRAMA. Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunicle.

TUNICLE, tū'nē-kl. s. (405). Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tŭn' nĭdje. s. (90). Content of a vessel measured by the tun; tax laid on a tun, as To levy tonnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tŭn'nĭl. s. (99). The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke, a funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

TUNNY, tŭn'nē. s. A sea-fish.

TUP, tŭp. s. A ram.

To TUP, tŭp. v. a. To butt like a ram.

TURBAN, tŭr'bŭn.
TURBANT, tŭr'bŭnt.
TURBAND, tŭr'bŭnd. } s. (88). The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, tŭr'bŭn'd. a. (359). Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, tŭr'bă-rē. s. The right of digging turf.

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☞ (359.—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

TURBID, tŭr'bĭd. a. Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tŭr'bĭd-nĕs. s. Muddiness, thickness.

TURBINATED, tŭr'bĕ-nā-tĕd. a. Twisted, spiral.

TURBITH, tŭr'bĭth. s. Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tŭr'bŭt. s. (166). A delicate fish.

TURBULENCE, tŭr'bū-lĕnse. } s. Tumult, confusion; tumultuousness, liableness to confusion.
TURBULENCY, tŭr'bū-lĕn-sē. }

TURBULENT, tŭr'bū-lĕnt. a. Raising agitation, producing commotion; exposed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tŭr'bū-lĕnt-lē. ad. Tumultuously, violently.

TURCISM, tŭr'sĭsm. s. The religion of the Turks.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has most unaccountably pronounced this word as if written *Turkism*; and with just as much reason we might say *Greekism* instead of *Græcism*: the latter is, indeed, a formation from the ancient Latin, and the former from the modern; but the analogy of formation in both is the same, and the pronunciation ought to be the same likewise.

TURD, tŭrd. s. A vulgar word for excrement.

TURF, tŭrf. s. A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To TURF, tŭrf. v. a. To cover with turf.

TURFINESS, tŭrf'ē-nĕs. s. The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tŭrf'ē. a. Full of turfs. Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENCE, tŭr-jĕs'sĕnse. } s. (510). The act of swelling, the state of being swollen.
TURGESCENCY, tŭr-jĕs'sĕn-sē. }

TURGID, tŭr'jĭd. a. Swelling, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumid, fastuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tŭr-jĭd'ē-tē. s. State of being swollen.

TURKEY, tŭr'kē. s. (270). A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.

TURKOIS, tŭr-kēēze'. s. (301). A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones.

TURKSCAP, tŭrks-kăp. s. An herb.

TURM, tŭrm. s. A troop.

TURMERICK, tŭr'mĕr-ĭk. s. An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMOIL, tŭr'mŏĭl. s. (492). Trouble, disturbance, harassing, uneasiness.

To TURMOIL, tŭr'mŏĭl. v. a. To harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in unquietness.

To TURN, tŭrn. v. a. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to put the upper side downwards; to change with respect to position; to change the state of the balance; to bring the inside out; to change as to the posture of the body; to form, to shape; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute; to change, to alter; to translate; to change to another opinion or party worse or better, to convert, to pervert; to make to nauseate; to make giddy; to direct to a certain purpose or propension; to double in; to resolve, to agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpendicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverse, to repeal; to keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick; to retort; to throw back; To turn away, to dismiss from service, to discard; To turn back, to return to the hand from which it was received; To turn off, to dismiss contemptuously; to deflect, to turn over, to transfer; To turn to, to have recourse to; To be turned off, to advance to an age beyond; To turn over, to refer; to examine one leaf of the book after another; to throw off the ladder.

To TURN, tŭrn. v. n. To move round, to have a circular or vertiginous motion; to show regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing; to move the body round; to change posture; to depart from the way, to deviate; to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to become by a change; to change sides; to change the mind, conduct, or determination; to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected consequence or tendency; to turn away, to deviate from a proper course; To turn off, to divert one's course.

TURN, tŭrn. s. The act of turning; meaning, winding way; a walk to and fro; change, vicissitude, alteration; change from the original intention or first appearance; actions of kindness or malice; reigning inclination; convenience; the form, cast, shape, manner; the manner of adjusting the words of a sentence; by turns, one after another.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óil;—póund;—*thin*, THIS.

TURNCOAT, tûrn'kôte. s. One who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, tûrn'ûr. s. (98). One whose trade is to turn.

TURNING, tûrn'îng. s. (410). Flexure, winding, meander.

TURNIP, tûrn'îp. s. A white esculent root.

TURNPIKE, tûrn'pike. s. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expense of repairing roads.

TURNSOL, tûrn'sôle. s. A plant.

TURNSPIT, tûrn'spît. s. He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. A dog used for this purpose.

TURNSTILE, tûrn'stîle. s. A turnpike; a cross-bar turned on a pin to let foot passengers through, and prevent horses.

TURPENTINE, tûr'pên-tîne. s. (149). The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURQUOISE, tûr-kéézé'. s. (301). See TURKOIS.

TURPITUDE, tûr'pé-tûde. s. (463). Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness, badness.

TURRET, tûr'rêt. s. (99). A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.

TURRETED, tûr'rêt-éd. a. Formed like a tower, rising like a tower.

TURTLE, tûr'tl. s. (405). A species of dove; the sea tortoise.

TUSCAN, tûs'kân. a. Denoting the rudest of the five orders of architecture.—*Mason.*

TUSH, tûsh. interject. An expression of contempt.

TUSK, tûsk. s. The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth.

TUSKED, tûs'kêd. (366). } a. Furnished with tusks.
TUSKEY, tûs'ké. (270). }

TUT, tût. interject. A particle noting contempt.

TUTELAGE, tû'têl-âge. s. (90). Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, tû'tê-lâr. (88). } a. Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.
TUTELARY, tû'tê-lâ-ré. }

TUTOR, tû'tûr. s. (166). One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To TUTOR, tû'tûr. v. a. To instruct, to teach, to document; to treat with superiority or severity.

TUTORAGE, tû'tûr-âge. s. (90). The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS, or TUTRESS, tû'tûr-ês, or tû'três. s. Directress, instructress, governess.

☞ The most general way of pronouncing this word is the former, but the most analogical is certainly the latter; the termination *or* has a masculine import, and therefore ought to be dropped in the feminine, as it is in *actress, traitress, suitress*, &c.

TUTTY, tût-té. s. A sublimate of zink or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, tûz. s. A lock or tuft of hair. Not in use.

TWAIN, twâne. a. Two.

To TWANG, twâng. v. n. To sound with a quick sharp noise.

TWANG, twâng. s. (85). A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TWANGLING, twâng'ling. a. Contemptibly noisy.

To TWANK, twângk. v. n. (85). To make to sound.

'TWAS, twôz. Poetically contracted from It was.

To TWATTLE, twôt'tl. v. n. To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To TWEAG or TWEAGUE, twêg. v. a. The same as to *tweak*, but not so authorised a spelling.

TWEAG or TWEAGUE, twêg. s. A pinch, a squeeze betwixt the fingers. The same as *tweak*, but a different spelling.

To TWEAK, twêke, v. a. (227). To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

To TWEEDLE, twêê'dl. v. a. (246). To handle lightly.

☞ This word seems formed from the sound of certain soft lengthened notes upon the fiddle, and therefore very properly used by Addison, in the sense of *wheedle*, but with additional propriety and humour, where he says, "A fidler had brought in "with him a body of lusty young fellows, "whom he had *tweedled* into the service." The sarcastic couplet of Swift,

"'Tis strange there should such difference be,
"'Twixt *tweedle dum* and *tweedle dee*."

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

seems to confirm the opinion I have ventured to give of the original formation of this whimsical word.

TWEEZERS, twēē'zŭrz. s. (246). Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twĕlf*th*. a. Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHTIDE, twĕlf*th*'tīd. s. (471). The twelfth day after Christmas.

TWELVE, twĕlv. a. Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twĕlve'mŭn*th*. s. (173). A year, as consisting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENCE, twĕlv'pĕnse. s. A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twĕlv'pĕn-nē. a. Sold for a shilling.

TWELVESCORE, twĕlv'skōre. s. Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twĕn'tē-ē*th*. a. (279). Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twĕn'tē. a. Twice ten.

TWICE, twīse. ad. Two times; doubly; it is often used in composition.

To TWIDDLE, twĭ'dl. v. a. To touch lightly.—See TWEEDLE.

TWIG, twĭg. s. A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twĭg'gĭn. a. (383). Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twĭg'gē. a. (383). Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twī'līte. s. The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset, obscure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twī'līte. a. Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen by twilight.

TWIN, twĭn. s. One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, a sign of the zodiack.

To TWIN, twĭn. v. a. To be born at the same birth, to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited.

TWINBORN, twĭn'born. a. Born at the same birth.

To TWINE, twīne. v. a. To twist or complicate so as to unite or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite to itself.

To TWINE, twīne. v. n. To convolve or twist itself, to wind itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twīne. s. A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, act of convolving itself round

To TWINGE, twĭnje. v. a. To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.

TWINGE, twĭnje. s. Short, sudden, sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twĭngk. s. The motion of an eye, a moment.—See TWINKLE.

To TWINKLE, twĭngk'kl. v. n. (405). to sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twĭngk'kl. (405). } s.
TWINKLING, twĭngk'lĭng. (410). }
A sparkling intermitting light, a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

TWINLING, twĭn'lĭng. s. (410). A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twĭn'nŭr. s. (98). A breeder of twins.

To TWIRL, twĕrl. v. a. (108). To turn round, or move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twĕrl. s. Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

To TWIST, twĭst. v. n. To form by complication, to form by convolution; to contort, to writhe; to wreathe, to wind, to encircle by something round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to insinuate.

To TWIST, twĭst. v. n. To be contorted, to be convolved.

TWIST, twĭst. s. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string; contortion, writhe; the manner of twisting.

TWISTER, twĭst'ŭr. s. (98). One who twists, a ropemaker.

To TWIT, twĭt. v. a. To sneer, to flout, to reproach.

To TWITCH, twĭtsh. v. a. To pluck with a quick motion, to snatch.

TWITCH, twĭtsh. s. A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twĭtsh'grăs. s. A plant.

To TWITTER, twĭt'tŭr. v. n. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twĭt'tŭr. s. (98). Any motion or disorder of passion.

TWITTLETWATTLE, twĭt'tl-twŏt-tl. s. Tattle, gabble. A cant word.

TWIXT, twĭkst. A poetical contraction of Betwixt.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭl;—öil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

TWO, tōō. a. (10). One and one.

TWOEDGED, tōō'ĕdj'd. a. (359). Having an edge on either side.

TWOFOLD, tōō'fōld. a. Double.

TWOHANDED, tōō'hănd-ĕd. a. Large, bulky, enormous of magnitude.

TWOPENCE, tŭp'pĕnse. s. A small coin.—See HALFPENNY.

To TYE, tī. v. a. To bind. See TIE.

TYE, tī. s. A knot, a bond or obligation.—See TIE.

TYGER, tī'gŭr. s. (98).—See TIGER.

TYKE, tīke. s. A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog.

TYMBAL, tĭm'bāl. s. (88). A kind of kettle-drum.

TYMPANUM, tĭm'pā-nŭm. s. A drum, a part of the ear.

TYMPANY, tĭm'pā-nē. s. A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.

TYNY, tī'nē. a. Very small.

TYPE, tīpe. s. Emblem, mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured: a stamp, a mark; a printing letter.

TYPICK, tĭp'ĭk. (508). } a. Emblematical, figurative of something else.
TYPICAL, tĭp'ĕ-kăl. (509). }

TYPICALLY, tĭp'ĕ-kăl-ē. ad. In a typical manner.

TYPICALNESS, tĭp'ĕ-kăl-nĕs. s. The state of being typical.

To TYPIFY, tĭp'ĕ-fī. v. a. (183). To figure, to show in emblem.

TYPOGRAPHER, tī-pŏg'grăf-ŭr. ad. (187). A printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, tĭp-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl. a. (533). Emblematical, figurative; belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tĭp-ō-grăf'ĕ-kăl-ē. ad. Emblematically, figuratively; after the manner of printers.

TYPOGRAPHY, tī-pŏg'grăf-ē. s. (187) (518). Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation; the art of printing.

TYRANNESS, tĭr'rā-nĕs. s. (535). A she tyrant.

TYRANNICAL, tī-răn'nē-kăl. } a.
TYRANNICK, tī-răn'nĭk. (187). } Suiting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, cruel, despotick, imperious.

TYRANNICALLY, tī-răn'nē-kăl-ē. ad. In manner of a tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE, tī-răn'nē-sīde. s. (143). The act of killing a tyrant.

To TYRANNISE, tĭr'răn-īze. v. n. To play the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperiousness.

TYRANNOUS, tĭr'răn-ŭs. a. (503). Tyrannical, despotick, arbitrary, severe.

TYRANNY, tĭr'răn-ē. s. (503). Absolute monarchy imperiously administered; unresisted and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous command; severity, rigour, inclemency.

TYRANT, tī'rănt. s. (544). An absolute monarch governing imperiously; a cruel despotick and severe master.

TYRE, tīre. s.—See TIRE.

TYRO, tī'rō. s. (544). One yet not master of his art, one in his rudiments.

V.

VACANCY, vā'kăn-sē. s. Empty space, vacuity; chasm, space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of thought.

VACANT, vā'kănt. a. Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent, or possessor; being at leisure, disengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought, not busy.

To VACATE, vā'kāte. v. a. (91). To annul, to make void, to make of no authority; to make vacant, to quit possession of; to defeat, to put an end to.

VACATION, vā-kā'shŭn. s. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments, recess of courts or senates; leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VACCINE, văk'sĭne. a. Belonging to a cow.

☞ This word has been lately introduced to express that species of inoculation which infects the patient with what is called the

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

Cow Pox. It is said that this operation eradicates the seeds of the *Small Pox*, and frees the patient from being liable to that dangerous malady.

VACILLANCY, vās'sĭl-ān-sē. s. A state of wavering fluctuation, inconstancy.

☞ My ear tells me the accent ought to be on the first syllable of this word, as it is in *Excellency*: and till good reasons can be given for placing the accent on the second syllable with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and Entick, I shall concur with Dr. Ash in accenting the first, as in *Vacillate*.—See MISCELLANY.

VACILLATE, vās'sĭl-āte. v. n. (91). To reel, to stagger.

VACILLATION, vās-sĭl-lā'shŭn. s. The act or state of reeling or staggering.

VACUIST, vāk'ū-ĭst. s. A philosopher that holds a Vacuum.

VACUATION, vāk-ū-ā'shŭn. s. The act of emptying.

VACUITY, vā-kū'ē-tē. s. Emptiness, state of being unfilled; space unfilled, space unoccupied; inanity, want of reality.

VACUOUS, vāk'ū-ŭs. a. (314). Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, vāk'ū-ŭm. s. Space unoccupied by matter.

VAGABOND, vāg'ā-bŏnd. a. Wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home; wandering, vagrant.

VAGABOND, vāg'ā-bŏnd. s. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach: one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

VAGARY, vā-gā'rē. s. A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

VAGRANCY, vā'grān-sē. s. A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, vā'grānt. a. (88). Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vā'grānt. s. Vagabond, man unsettled in habitation.

VAGUE, vāg. a. (337). Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined.

VAIL, vāle. s. (202). A curtain, a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed; a part of female dress by which the face is concealed; money given to servants.—See VALE.

To VAIL, vāle. v. a. To cover.

To VAIL, vāle. v. a. To let fall, to suffer to descend; to let fall in token of respect; to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

To VAIL, vāle. v. n. To yield, to give place.

VAIN, vāne. a. (202). Fruitless, ineffectual; empty, unreal, shadowy; meanly proud, proud of petty things; showy, ostentatious; idle, worthless, unimportant; false, not true; in vain, to no purpose, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORIOUS, vāne-glō'rē-ŭs. a. Boasting without performances, proud in disproportion to desert.

VAINGLORY, vāne-glō'rē. s. Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vāne'lē. ad. Without effect, to no purpose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, foolishly.

VAINNESS, vāne'nĕs. s. The state of being vain.

VAIVODE, vā'vōd. s. A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vāl'lānse. s. The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

To VALANCE, vāl'lānse. v. a. To decorate with drapery.

VALE, vāle. s. A valley; money given to servants.

VALEDICTION, vāl-ē-dĭk'shŭn. s. A farewell.

VALEDICTORY, vāl-ē-dĭk'tŭr-ē. a. Bidding farewell (557).—See DOMESTICK.

VALENTINE, vāl'ĕn-tīn. s. (150). A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, vā-lē'rē-ān. s. A plant.

VALET, vāl'ĕt, or vā-lĕt'. s. A waiting servant.

VALETUDINARIAN, vāl-lē-tū-dē-nā'rē-ān. Subs. and Adjective. A person uncommonly careful of his health.

VALETUDINARY, vāl-lē-tū'dē-nā-rē. Used only as an adjective. Weakly, sickly, infirm of health.

VALIANT, vāl'yānt. a. (113) (535). Stout, personally puissant, brave.

VALIANTLY, vāl'yānt-lē. ad. Stoutly, with personal strength, with puissance.

VALIANTNESS, vāl'yānt-nĕs. s. Valour, personal bravery, puissance.

VALID, vāl'id. a. (544). Strong, powerful; efficacious, prevalent; having force, weighty, conclusive.

VALIDITY, vā-lĭd'ē-tē. s. Force to convince, certainty; value.

VALLANCY, vāl'lān-sē. s. A large wig that shades the face. Not in use. It ought to be written *Valancy*.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

VALLEY, văl'lė. s. A low ground between hills.

VALOROUS, văl'ŭr-ŭs. a. (166). Brave, stout, valiant.—See DOMESTICK.

VALOUR, văl'ŭr. s. (314). Personal bravery, strength, prowess, puissance, stoutness.

VALUABLE, văl'ù-â-bl. a. (405). Precious, being of great price; worthy, deserving regard.

VALUATION, văl-ù-â'shŭn. s. Value set upon any thing; the act of setting a value, appraisement.

VALUATOR, văl-ù-â'tŭr. s. (521). An appraiser, one who sets upon any thing its price.

VALUE, văl'ù. s. (335). Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VALUE, văl'ù. v. a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have an high esteem; to appraise, to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to consider with respect to importance, to hold important; to equal in value, to countervail; to raise to estimation.

VALUELESS, văl'ù-lės. a. Being of no value.

VALUER, văl'ù-ŭr. s. (98). He that values.

VALVE, vălv. s. A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel; in Anatomy, a kind of membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

VALVULE, văl'vùle. s. A small valve.

VAMP, vămp. s. The upper leather of a shoe.

To VAMP, vămp. v. a. To piece an old thing with some new part.

VAMPER, vămp'ŭr. s. (98). One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAMPYRE, văm'ipre. s. Vampyres were imaginary beings; supposed to be the souls of guilty persons, who tormented the living by sucking their blood when asleep. The belief of these beings was very common about a century ago in Poland and some parts of Germany.—See UMPIRE.

VAN, văn. s. The front of an army, the first line: any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

VANCOURIER, văn-kŏŏr-yėre'. s. A harbinger, a precursor.

VANE, vane. s. A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, văn-gyärd'. s. The front, or first line of the enemy.

VANILLA, vă-nil'lă. s. A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate and tobacco.

To VANISH, văn'ish. v. n. To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

VANITY, văn'ė-tė. s. Emptiness, uncertainty, inanity; fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour; trifling labour; falsehood, untruth; empty pleasures, vain pursuit, idle show; ostentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exerted upon slight grounds.

To VANQUISH, văngk'wish. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

VANQUISHER, văngk'wish-ŭr. s. Conqueror, subduer.

VANTAGE, văn'tădje. s. (90). Gain, profit; superiority; opportunity, convenience.

VANTBRASS, vănt'brăs. s. Armour for the arm.

VAPID, văp'id. a. (514). Dead, having the spirit evaporated, spiritless.

VAPIDITY, vă-pid'ė-tė. s. The state of being vapid.

VAPIDNESS, văp'id-nės. s. The state of being spiritless or mawkish.

VAPORER, vă'pŭr-ŭr. s. (98) (166). A boaster, a braggart.

☞ Though Dr. Johnson, and those who have come after him, have omitted the *u* in this and the following word, yet as they are both formatives of our own, they ought undoubtedly to be written *Vapourer* and *Vapourish*.

VAPORISH, vă'pŭr-ish. a. (166). Splenetick, humorsome.

VAPOROUS, vă'pŭr-ŭs. a. Full of vapours or exhalation, fumy; windy, flatulent.

VAPOUR, vă'pŭr. s. (314). Any thing exhalable, any thing that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, steam; mental fume, vain imagination; diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy, spleen.

To VAPOUR, vă'pŭr. v. n. To pass in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.

To VAPOUR, vă'pŭr. v. a. To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour.

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 ☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

VARIABLE, vā'rē-â-bl. a. (405). Changeable, mutable, inconstant.

VARIABLENESS, vā'rē-â-bl-nĕs. s. Changeableness, mutability; levity, inconstancy.

VARIABLY, vā-rē-â-blē. ad. Changeably, mutably, inconstantly, uncertainly.

VARIANCE, vā'rē-ânse. s. Discord, disagreement, dissention.

VARIATION, vā-rē-ā'shŭn. s. Change, mutation, difference from itself; difference, change from one to another; successive change; in Grammar, change of termination of nouns; deviation; Variation of the compass, deviation of the magnetick needle from parallel with the meridian.

☞ The *a* in the first syllable of this word, from the lengthening power of the succeeding vowels, continues long and slender as in *various*. The same may be observed of *variegation*. Mr. Sheridan has given *a* in these two words the short sound of the Italian *a*, but contrary to the analogy of English pronunciation.—See Principles, No. 534.

To VARIEGATE, vā'rē-ē-gāte. v. a. To diversify; to stain with different colours.

☞ All our orthöepists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word, and all sound the *a* as in *vary*, except Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, who give it the short sound as in *carry*. That so great a master of English analogy as Mr. Elphinston should here overlook the lengthening power of the vocal assemblage *ie*, is not a little surprising. —See Principles, No. 196.

VARIEGATION, vā'-rē-ē-gā'shŭn. s. Diversity of colours.

VARIETY, vā-rī'ē-tē. s. Change, succession of one thing to another, intermixture; one thing of many by which variety is made; difference, dissimilitude; variation, deviation, change from a former state.

VARIOUS, vā'rē-ŭs. a. (314). Different, several, manifold; changeable, uncertain, unfixed; unlike each other; variegated, diversified.

VARIOUSLY, vā'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. In a various manner.

VARLET, vär'lĕt. s. Anciently a servant or footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.

VARLETRY, vär'lĕt-trē. s. Rabble, crowd, populace.

VARNISH, vär'nĭsh. s. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine; cover, palliation.

To VARNISH, vär'nĭsh. v. a. To cover with something shining; to cover, to conceal with something ornamental; to palliate, to hide with colour of rhetorick.

VARNISHER, vär'nĭsh-ŭr. s. One whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser, an adorner.

To VARY, vā'rē. v. a. To change, to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to variegate.

To VARY, vā'rē. v. n. To be changeable, to appear in different forms, to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unlike itself; to deviate, to depart; to succeed each other; to disagree, to be at variance; to shift colours.

VARY, vā'rē. s. Change, alteration. Obsolete.

VASCULAR, vās'kū-lär. a. (88). Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

VASE, vāze. s. A vessel rather for ornament than use.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the *s* like *z*, and sometimes, by people of refinement, with the *a* like *aw*; but this being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, pronounce the *a* long and slender as I have done, but with the *s* as in *case*: Mr. Smith and W. Johnston give the *a* the same sound, and the *s* the sound of *z*; and Mr. Elphinston sounds it as if written *vauz*: but this, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is an affected pronunciation.

VASSAL, vās'sāl. s. (88). One who holds by the will of a superior lord; a subject, a dependent; a servant, one who acts by the will of another; a slave, a low wretch.

VASSALLAGE, vās'sāl-āge. s. (90). The state of a vassal; tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

VAST, vāst. a. (79). Large, great; viciously great, enormously extensive.

VAST, vāst. s. An empty waste.

VASTATION, vās-tā'shŭn. s. Waste, depopulation.

VASTIDITY, vās-tĭd'ē-tē. s. Wideness, immensity.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

VASTLY, vâst'lė. ad. Greatly, to a great degree.

VASTNESS, vâst'nės. s. Immensity, enormous greatness.

VASTY, vâst'ė. a. Large.

VAT, vât. s. A vessel in which liquors are kept in an immature state.

VATICIDE, vât'ė-side. s. (143). A murderer of poets.

To VATICINATE, vă-tĭs'sė-nate. v. n. To prophesy, to practise prediction.

VAULT, vâwlt, or vâwt. s. A continued arch; a cellar; a cave, a cavern; a repository for the dead.

☞ Mr. Sheridan leaves out the *l* in this word, in the word *vault*, to leap, and all their compounds; but my ear grossly deceives me if this *l* is ever suppressed, except in the sense of a *cellar for wine*, &c. In this I am supported by all our orthoepists, from whom the sounds of the letter can be gathered; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry preserve the *l* in every word of this form. This, I think, is not agreeable to general usage with respect to the exception I have given; though I think it might be dispensed with for the sake of uniformity, especially as the old French *voulte*, the Italian *volta*, and the lower Latin *volta*, from which the word is derived, have all of them the *l*; nor do I think the preservation of it in the word in question would incur the least imputation of pedantry.

To VAULT, vâwlt. v. a. To arch, to shape as a vault; to cover with an arch.

To VAULT, vâwlt. v. n. To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler or posture-master.

VAULT, vâwlt. s. A leap, a jump.

VAULTAGE, vâwlt'idje. s. (90). Arched cellar.

VAULTED, vâwlt'ĕd. a. Arched, concave.

VAULTER, vâwlt'ŭr. s. (98). A leaper, a jumper, a tumbler.

VAULTY, vâwl'tė. a. Arched, concave.

To VAUNT, vâwnt. v. a. (216). To boast, to display with ostentation.

☞ Mr. Nares is the only orthoepist who gives the diphthong in this word and *avaunt* the same sound as in *aunt*; but a few more such respectable judges, by setting the example, would reduce these words to their proper class; till then the whole army of lexicographers and speakers, particularly on the stage, must be submitted to (214).

To VAUNT, vâwnt. v. n. To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.

VAUNT, vâwnt. s. Brag, boast, vain ostentation.

VAUNT, vâwnt. s. (214). The first part. Not in use.

VAUNTER, vâwnt'ŭr. s. Boaster, braggart.

VAUNTFUL, vâwnt'fŭl. a. Boastful, ostentatious.

VAUNTINGLY, vâwnt'ing-lė. ad. Boastfully, ostentatiously.

VAWARD, vâ'wârd. s. (88). Fore part.

UBERTY, yū'bĕr-tė. s. Abundance, fruitfulness.

UBIETY, yū-bī'ė-tė. s. Local relation, whereness.

UBIQUITARY, yū-bĭk'wė-tâ-rė. a. Existing every where.

UBIQUITY, yū-bĭk'wė-tė. s. Omnipresence, existence at the same time in all places.

UDDER, ŭd'dŭr. s. (98). The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

VEAL, vēle. s. The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VECTION, vĕk'shŭn. } s.
VECTITATION, vĕk-tė-tâ'shŭn. }
The act of carrying, or being carried.

VECTURE, vĕk'tshure. s. (461). Carriage.

To VEER, vēre. v. n. To turn about.

To VEER, vēre. v. a. To let out; to turn, to change.

VEGETABILITY, vĕd-jė-tâ-bĭl'ė-tė. s. Vegetable nature.

VEGETABLE, vĕd'jė-tâ-bl. s. Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

VEGETABLE, vĕd'jė-tâ-bl. a. Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

To VEGETATE, vĕd'jė-tate. v. n. To grow as plants, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.

VEGETATION, vĕd-jė-tâ'shŭn. s. The power of producing the growth of plants; the power of growth without sensation.

VEGETATIVE, vĕd'jė-tâ-tĭv. a. (512). Having the quality of growing without life; having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, vĕd'jė-tâ-tĭv-nĕs. s. The quality of producing growth.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

VEGETE, vĕ-jēte'. s. Vigorous, active, sprightly.

VEGETIVE, vĕd'jĕ-tĭv. a. Vegetable.

VEGETIVE, vĕd'jĕ-tĭv. s. A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, vē'hĕ-mĕnse. } s. Violence, force; ardour mental, violence, terror.
VEHEMENCY, vē-hē-mĕn-sē. }

VEHEMENT, vē-hē'mĕnt. a. Violent, forcible; ardent, eager, fervent.

VEHEMENTLY, vē'hē-mĕnt-lē. ad. Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

VEHICLE, vē'hē-kl. s. (405). That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

To VEIL, vāle. v. n. (249). To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, invest; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, vāle. s. A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.

VEIN, vāne. s. (249). The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavity; course of metal in the mine; tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; continued disposition; current, continued production; strain, quality; streak, variegation.

VEINED, vānd. (359). } a. Full of
VEINY, vā'nē. } veins; streaked, variegated.

VELLEITY, vĕl-lē'ĕ-tē. s. The lowest degree of desire.

To VELLICATE, vĕl'lē-kāte. v. a. To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

VELLICATION, vĕl-lē-kā'shŭn. s. Twitching, stimulation.

VELLUM, vĕl'lŭm. s. The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

VELOCITY, vē-lŏs'ĕ-tē. s. Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

VELVET, vĕl'vĭt. s. (99). Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

VELVET, vĕl'vĭt. s. Made of velvet; soft, delicate.

VELURE, vē'lūre'. s. Velvet. An old word.

VENAL, vē'nāl. a. (88). Mercenary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

VENALITY, vē-nāl'ĕ-tē. s. Mercenariness, prostitution.

VENATICK, vē-nāt'ĭk. a. (509). Used in hunting.

VENATION, vē-nā'shŭn. s. The act or practice of hunting.

To VEND, vĕnd. v. a. To sell, to offer to sale.

VENDEE, vĕn-dēē'. s. One to whom any thing is sold.

VENDER, vĕnd'ŭr. s. (98). A seller.

VENDIBLE, vĕnd'ĕ-bl. a. (405). Saleable, marketable.

VENDIBLENESS, vĕnd'ĕ-bl-nĕs. s. The state of being saleable.

VENDITATION, vĕn-dĕ-tā'shŭn. s. Boastful display.

VENDITION, vĕn-dĭsh'ŭn. s. Sale, the act of selling.

VENDUE, vĕn-dūe'. s. A sale of goods, or merchandise.

To VENEER, vē-nēēr'. v. a. To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work.

☞ This word is, by cabinetmakers, pronounced *fineer*; but here, as in similar cases, the scholar will lose no credit by pronouncing the word as it is written.—See BOATSWAIN.

VENEFICE, vĕn'ĕ-fĭs. s. (142). The practice of poisoning.

VENEFICIAL, vĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'ăl. a. Acting by poison, bewitching.

VENEFICIOUSLY, vĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'ŭs-lē. ad. By poison.

VENEMOUS, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs. a. Poisonous.

To VENENATE, vĕn'ĕ-nāte. v. a. To poison, to infect with poison.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I accented this word on the first syllable, contrary to the example of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, and Mr. Sheridan; but, upon a revisal of the various analogies of accentuation, was inclined to think this accentuation somewhat doubtful. The word *venemo*, from which this is formed, has the penultimate long; and in verbs of this termination, derived from the Latin, and preserving the same number of syllables, we often preserve the same accent, as in *arietate, coacervate, denigrate*, &c.; but this is so often neglected in favour of the antepenultimate accent, as in *decorate, defatigate, delegate, desolate*, &c. that general usage seems evidently leaning to this side; and as in *perpetrate* and *emigrate*, from *perpetro* and *emigro*, where the penultimate vowel is doubtful, we always place the accent on the antepenultimate; so in

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this and similar words, where custom does not decide, I would always recommend a similar accentuation. See Principles, No. 503, *n.*

VENENATION, vĕn-ē-nā'shŭn. s. Poison, venom.

VENENE, vē-nēne'. } a.
VENENOSE, vĕn-ē-nōse'. (427). } a. Poisonous, venomous.

VENERABLE, vĕn'ĕr-ă-bl. a. (405) (555). To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

VENERABLY, vĕn'ĕr-ă-blē. a. In a manner that excites reverence,

To VENERATE, vĕn'ĕr-āte. v. a. To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

VENERATION, vĕn-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Reverend regard, awful respect.

VENERATOR, vĕn'ĕr-ā-tŭr. s. (521). Reverencer.

VENEREAL, vē-nē'rē-ăl. a. Relating to love; to a certain disorder; consisting of copper, called Venus by chymists.

VENEREOUS, vē-nē'rē-ŭs. a. Libidinous, lustful.

VENERY, vĕn'ĕr-ē. (555). The sport of hunting. Little used in this sense. The commerce of the sexes.

VENEY, vē'nē. s. A bout, a turn. Out of use.

VENESECTION, vē-nē-sĕk'shŭn. s. Blood-letting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

To VENGE, vĕnje. v. a. To avenge, to punish.

VENGEANCE, vĕn'jănse. s. (244). Punishment, penal retribution, avengement; it is used in familiar language. To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence; What a vengeance, emphatically what?

VENGEFUL, vĕnje'fŭl. a. Vindictive, revengeful.

VENIABLE, vē'nē-ă-bl. } a. Pardonable, susceptive of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.
VENIAL, vē'nē-ăl (88). }

VENIALNESS, vē'nē-ăl-nĕs. s. State of being excusable.

VENISON, vĕn'z'n, or vĕn'ē-z'n. s. Game, beast of chase, the flesh of deer.

☞ A shameful corruption of this word by entirely sinking the *i*, has reduced it to two syllables. Mr. Sheridan pronounces it in three; Dr. Kenrick gives it in three, but tells us it is usually heard in two. Mr. Scott gives it both ways; Mr. Perry only as it is contracted; and Mr. Elphinston supposes the *i* in this word, as much lost as in *business*.

It is highly probable this corruption is of long standing; for though Shakespeare, in *As You Like It*, says,

"Come, shall we go and kill us *venison?*"

Yet Chapman pronounces this word in two syllables,

"To our *venson's* store
"We added wine till we could wish no
"more."

And Dryden after him,

"He for the feast prepar'd,
"In equal portions with the *ven'son* shar'd."

To these instances we may add an excellent poet of our own time:

"Gorgonius sits abdominous and wan,
"Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan;
"He snuffs far off th' anticipated joy;
"Turtle and *ven'son* all his thoughts employ."

Poetry will ever consider this word, like many others, either as of two or three syllables; but solemn prose, such as the language of scripture, will always give the word its due length. For however we may be accustomed to hear *ven'son* in common conversation, what disgust would it not give us to hear this word in the pulpit, when Isaac says to his son:

"Now therefore take, I pray thee, thy wea-
"pons, thy quiver, and thy bow, and
"go out to the field, and take me some
"*ven'son!*"

In short, my opinion is, that this word, in spite of the general corruption, ought always to be pronounced in three syllables by correct speakers, and that the contraction should be left to the poets.

VENOM, vĕn'ŭm. s. (166). Poison.

VENOMOUS, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs. a. Poisonous; malignant; mischievous.

VENOMOUSLY, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs-lē. ad. Poisonously, mischievously, malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, vĕn'ŭm-ŭs-nĕs. s. Poisonousness, malignity.

VENT, vĕnt. s. A small aperture, a hole; a spiracle; a passage out from secrecy to publick notice; the act of opening; emission, passage; discharge, means of discharge; sale.

To VENT, vĕnt. v. a. To let out at a small aperture; to let out, to give way to to utter, to report; to emit, to pour out; to sell, to carry to sale.

VENTAGE, vĕn'tĭdje. s. (90). One of the small holes of a flute.—*Mason.*

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

VENTER, vĕn'tŭr. s. (98). Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vĕn'tē-dŭkt. s. A passage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, vĕn'tē-lāte. v. a. To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to discuss.

VENTILATION, vĕn-tē-lā'shŭn. s. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vĕn'tē-lā-tŭr. s. (521). An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTOSITY, vĕn-tŏs'ē-tē. s. Windiness.—*Mason.*

VENTRICLE, vĕn'trē-kl. s. (405). The stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of his heart.

VENTRILOQUIST, vĕn-trĭl'lō-kwĭst. s. (518). One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTRILOQUY, vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwē. s. (518). Speaking inwardly as from the belly.

VENTURE, vĕn'tshŭre. s. (461). A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hap; the thing put to hazard, a stake; At a venture, at hazard, without much consideration, without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, vĕn'tshŭre. v. n. To dare; to run hazard; To venture at, to venture on or upon, to engage in, or make attempt without any security of success.

To VENTURE, vĕn'tshŭre. v. a. To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

VENTURER, vĕn'tshŭr-ŭr. s. (555). He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vĕn'tshŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Daring, bold, fearless, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vĕn'tshŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. Daringly, fearlessly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vĕn'tshŭr-ŭs-nĕs. s. Boldness, willingness to hazard.

VERACITY, vĕ-rās'ē-tē. s. Moral truth, honesty of report; physical truth, consistency of report with fact.

VERACIOUS, vĕ-rā'shŭs. a. (357). Observant of truth.

VERB, verb. s. A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.

VERBAL, vĕr'bāl. a. (88). Spoken, not written; oral, uttered by mouth; consisting in mere words; literal, having word answering to word. A verbal noun is a noun derived from a verb.

To VERBALIZE, vĕr'bāl-īze. v. n. To use many words to protract a discourse.

☞ This word is certainly useful in this sense, as we have no other active or neuter verb to express being verbose: but there is another sense in which it may be no less useful, and that is, when we want express the forming of a noun into a verb, as from *arm*, to *arm*, &c.

VERBALITY, vĕr-bāl'ē-tē. s. Mere bare words.

VERBALLY, vĕr'bāl-ē. ad. In words, orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vĕr'bā'tĭm. ad. Word for word.

To VERBERATE, vĕr'bĕr-āte. v. a. (94). To beat, to strike.

VERBERATION, vĕr-bĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Blows, beating.

VERBOSE, vĕr-bōse'. a. (427). Exuberant in words, prolix, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, vĕr-bŏs'ē-tē. s. Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vĕr'dănt. a. Green.

VERDERER, vĕr'dĕr-ŭr. s. (555). An officer in the forest.

VERDICT, vĕr'dĭkt. s. The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, decision, judgement, opinion.

VERDIGRIS, vĕr'dē-grēēs. s. (112). The rust of brass.

☞ I have in this word corrected Dr. Johnson, by comparing him with himself. If *Ambergris* is spelled without the final *e*, this letter certainly ought not to be in *Verdigris*, as both words derive their last syllable from exactly the same origin.

VERDITURE, vĕr'dē-tŭr. s. The faintest and palest green.

VERDURE, vĕr'jŭre. s. (461) (376). Green, green colour.

VERDUROUS, vĕr'jŭ-rŭs. a. (314). Green, covered with green.

VERECUND, vĕr'ē-kŭnd. a. Modest, bashful.—See FACUND.

VERGE, vĕrje. s. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; the brink, the edge, the utmost border; in Law, verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household.

To VERGE, vĕrje. v. n. To tend, to bend downward.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

Verger, vĕr'jŭr. s. (98). He that carries the mace before the dean.

Veridical, vĕ-rĭd'ĕ-kăl. a. Telling truth.

Verification, vĕr-ĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. s. Confirmation by argument, evidence.

To **Verify**, vĕr'ĕ-fī. v. n. To justify against the charge of falsehood, to confirm, to prove true.

Verily, vĕr'ĕ-lē. ad. In truth, certainly; with great confidence.

Verisimilar, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm'ĕ-lŭr. (88). Probable, likely.

Verisimilitude, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm-mĭl'ĕ-tūde.
Verisimility, vĕr-ĕ-sĭm-mĭl'ĕ-tē. } s.
Probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth.

Veritable, vĕr'ĕ-tă-bl. a. (405). True, agreeable to fact.

Verity, vĕr'ĕ-tē. s. Truth, consonant to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

Verjuice, vĕr'jūs. s. Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

Vermicelli, vĕr-mē-tshĕl'ē. a. A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

☞ This word is perfectly Italian, and may be pardoned in irregularity, because, like several other foreign words, being confined to a small circle, they are like so many excrescences on the surface of the language, which disfigure without corrupting it.—See Principles, No. 338.

Vermicular, vĕr-mĭk'ū-lăr. a. (88). Acting like a worm, continued from one part to another.

To **Vermiculate**, vĕr-mĭk'ū-lāte. v. a. To inlay, to work in chequer work.

Vermiculation, vĕr-mĭk-ū-lā'shŭn. s. Continuation of motion from one part to another.

Vermicule, vĕr'mē-kūle. s. A little grub.

Vermiculous, vĕr-mĭk'ū-lŭs. a. Full of grubs.

Vermiform, vĕr'mē-fŏrm. a. Having the shape of a worm.

Vermifuge, vĕr'mē-fūdje. s. Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

Vermil, vĕr'mĭl.
Vermilion, vĕr-mĭl'yŭn. (113). } s.
The cochineal, a grub of a particular plant; fictitious or native cinnabar, sulphur mixed with mercury; a beautiful red colour.

To **Vermilion**, vĕr-mĭl'yŭn. v. a. To dye red.

Vermin, vĕr'mĭn. s. (140). Any noxious animal.

Verminous, vĕr'mĭn-ŭs. a. Tending to vermin, disposed to breed vermin.

Vermiparous, vĕr-mĭp'pă-rŭs. a. Producing worms.

Vernacular, vĕr-năk'ū-lăr. a. Native, of one's own country.

Vernal, vĕr'năl. a. (88). Belonging to the spring.

Vernant, vĕr'nănt. s. Flourishing as in the spring.

Versability, vĕr-să-bĭl'ĕ-tē.
Versableness, vĕr'să-bl-nĕs. } s.
Aptness to be turned or wound any way.

Versal, vĕr'săl. a. (88). A cant word for Universal; total, whole.

Versatile, vĕr'să-tĭl. a. (145). That may be turned round; changeable, variable; easily applied to a new task.

Versatileness, vĕr'să-tĭl-nĕs.
Versatility, vĕr-să-tĭl'ĕ-tē. } s.
The quality of being versatile.

Verse, vĕrse. s. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of feet; a section or paragraph of a book; poetry, lays, metrical language; a piece of poetry.

To be **Versed**, vĕrst. v. n. (359). To be skilled in, to be acquainted with.

Verseman, vĕrs'măn. s. (88). A poet, a writer in verse.

Versification, vĕr-sĕ-fĕ-kā'shŭn. s. The art or practice of making verses.

Versificator, vĕr'sĕ-fĕ-kā'tŭr.
Versifier, vĕr'sĕ-fī-ŭr. (183). } s.
A versifier, a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

To **Versify**, vĕr'sĕ-fī. v. n. To make verses.

To **Versify**, vĕr-sĕ-fī. v. a. (183). To relate in verse.

Version, vĕr'shŭn. s. Change, transformation; change of direction, translation; the act of translating.

Vert, vĕrt. s. Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.

Vertebral, vĕr'tĕ-brăl. a. (88). Relating to the joints of the spine.

Vertebre, vĕr'tĕ-bŭr. s. A joint of the back.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

This word is perfectly anglicised, and therefore ought to have its last syllable pronounced according to English analogy, like *Centre, Sceptre, Mitre*, &c. See Principles, No. 416. There is a common mistake in the use of the Latin word from which this is derived, which it may not be improper to rectify. *Vertebra* is not unfrequently used to signify the whole collection of joints which form the back bone, while in reality it means only one of those joints; the plural is *Vertebræ*, and this ought to be used for the whole spine, if we denominate it by a Latin word; but if we speak English, it ought to be *Vertebres*, and pronounced as if written *Verteburs*.

VERTEX, vĕr'tĕks. s. Zenith, the point overhead; the top of a hill.

VERTICAL, vĕr'tĕ-kăl. a. (88). Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICALITY, vĕr-tĕ-kăl'ĕ-tĕ. s. The state of being in the zenith.

VERTICALLY, vĕr'tĕ-kăl-ĕ. ad. In the zenith.

VERTICITY, vĕr-tĭs'ĕ-tĕ. s. The power of turning, circumlocution, rotation.

VERTIGINOUS, vĕr-tĭd'jĭn-ŭs. a. Turning round, rotatory; giddy.

VERTIGO, vĕr-tī'gō, vĕr-tē'gō, or vĕr'tĕ-gō. s. (112). A giddiness, a sense of turning in the head.

This word is exactly under the same predicament as *Serpigo* and *Lentigo*. If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner (503). If we pronounce it modishly, and wish to smack of the French or Italian, we must adopt the second; but if we follow the genuine English analogy, we must pronounce it in the last manner.—See Principles, No. 112. The authorities for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Bailey, and Entick; for the second, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston; and for the third, Dr Johnson, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Fenning. This too was Swift's pronunciation, as we see by Dr. Johnson's quotation:

"And that old *vertigo* in's head,
"Will never leave him till he's dead."

In this word we see the tendency of the accent to its true centre in its own language. *Vertigo* with the accent on the *i*, and that pronounced long as in *title*, has so Latin a sound that we scarcely think we are speaking English: this makes us the more readily give into the foreign sound of *i*, as in *fatigue*. This sound a correct English ear is soon weary of, and settles at last with the accent on the first syllable, with the *i* sounded as in *indigo, portico*, &c.

VERVAIN, (208). } vĕr'vĭn. } s. A
VERVINE, (140). } plant.

VERY, vĕr'ĕ. a. True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree, to note the things emphatically, or eminently; same.

VERY, vĕr'ĕ. ad. In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

To VESICATE, vĕs'sĕ-kāte. v. a. (91). To blister.

VESICATION, vĕs-ĕ-kā'shŭn. s. Blistering, separation of the cuticle.

VESICATORY, vĕ-sĭk'ă-tŭr-ĕ. s. (512). A blistering medicine.—See DOMESTICK.

VESICLE, vĕs'ĕ-kl. s. (405). A small cuticle, filled or inflated.

VESICULAR, vĕ-sĭk'ŭ-lăr. a. (88). Hollow, full of small interstices.

VESPER, vĕs'pŭr. s. (98). The evening star, the evening.

VESPERS, vĕs'pŭrz. s. The evening service.

VESPERTINE, vĕs'pŭr-tine. a. (149). Happening or coming in the evening.

VESSEL, vĕs'sĭl. s. (99). Any thing in which liquids or other things are put; the containing parts of an animal body; any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water; any capacity, any thing containing.

VEST, vĕst. s. An outer garment.

To VEST, vĕst. v. a. To dress, to deck, to enrobe; to dress in a long garment; to make possessor of, to invest with; to place in possession.

VESTAL, vĕs'tăl. s. A pure virgin.

VESTAL, vĕs'tăl. a. (88). Denoting pure virginity.

VESTIBULE, vĕs'tĕ-bŭle. s. The porch or first entrance of a house.

"This is the bud of being, the dim dawn,
"The twilight of our day, the *vestibule*."
Young.

VESTIGE, vĕs'tĭdje. s. Footstep, mark left behind in passing.

VESTMENT, vĕst'mĕnt. s. Garment, part of dress.

VESTRY, vĕs'trĕ. s. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposited; a parochial assembly convened in the vestry.

VESTURE, vĕs'tshŭre. s. (461). Garment, robe; dress; habit, external form.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

VETCH, vĕtsh. s. A plant.

VETCHY, vĕtsh'ė. a. Made of vetches, abounding in vetches.

VETERAN, vĕt'ŭr-ăn. s. (88). An old soldier, a man long practised.

VETERAN, vĕt'ŭr-ăn. a. Long practised in war, long experienced.

VETERINARY, vĕt'ĕr-ė-nā-rė. a. Belonging to cattle, particularly horses; from the Latin *Veterinarius*; a farrier, or horse-doctor.

☞ I have adopted this word from a prospect of its becoming a part of the language. As a College is founded in London for studying the diseases to which that useful animal is liable, the name of *Veterinary College* must come into general use, and ought therefore to have place in our Dictionaries. Ash is the only lexicographer who has it.

To VEX, vĕks. v. a. To plague, to torment, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.

VEXATION, vĕk-sā'shŭn. s. The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teazing trouble.

VEXATIOUS, vĕk-sā'shŭs. a. (314). Afflictive, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneasiness; teazing, slightly troublesome.

VEXATIOUSLY, vĕk-sā'shŭs-lė. ad. troublesomely, uneasily.

VEXATIOUSNESS, vĕk-sā'shŭs-nĕs. s. Troublesomeness, uneasiness.

VEXER, vĕks'ŭr. s. (98). He who vexes.

UGLILY, ŭg'lė-lė. ad. Filthily, with deformity.

UGLINESS, ŭg'lė-nĕs. s. Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsomeness, moral depravity.

UGLY, ŭg'lė. a. Deformed, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.

VIAL, vī'ŭl. s. (88). A small bottle.

VIAND, vī'ŭnd. s. (88). Food, meat dressed.

VIATICUM, vī-ăt'ė-kŭm. s. (116). Provision for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To VIBRATE, vī'brāte. v. a. (91). To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To VIBRATE, vī'brāte. v. n. To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

VIBRATION, vī-brā'shŭn. s. (138). The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.

VIBRATORY, vī'brā-tŭr'ė. Vibrating continually.—*Mason.*

☞ For the sound of the *o*, see DOMESTICK; and for the accent, see Principles, No. 512.

VICAR, vĭk'ŭr. s. (88) (138). The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

VICARAGE, vĭk'ŭr-ĭdje. s. (90). The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIAL, vī-kā'rė-ăl. a. Belonging to a vicar.—*Mason.*

VICARIOUS, vī-kā'rė-ŭs. s. (138). Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

VICARSHIP, vĭk'ŭr-ship. s. The office of a vicar.

VICE, vise. s. The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, and offence; the fool, or punchinello of old-shows; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; gripe, grasp.

VICE, vise. s. This word is the ablative case of the Latin word *vicis*, and is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command; as, a Viceroy, Vicechancellor.

☞ This word is somewhat similar to the prefix *male*, in *malecontent*, *malpractice*, &c. and seems to strengthen the reasons given under those words for pronouncing the first vowel long.

To VICE, vise. v. a. To draw. Obsolete.

VICEADMIRAL, vise-ăd'mė-răl. s. The second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank.

VICEADMIRALTY, vise-ăd'mė-răl-tė. s. The office of a viceadmiral.

VICEAGENT, vise-ā'jĕnt. s. One who acts in the place of another.

VICED, vist. a. (359). Vicious, corrupt.

VICEGERENT, vise-jĕ'rĕnt. s. A lieutenant, one who is entrusted with power of the superior.

VICEGERENCY, vise-jĕ'rĕn-sė. s. The office of a vicegerent, lieutenancy, deputed power.

VICECHANCELLOR, vise-tshăn'sĕl-lŭr. s. The second magistrate of the universities.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

VICEROY, vīse'rōē. s. He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

VICEROYALTY, vīse-rōē'ăl-tē. s. Dignity of a viceroy.

VICINITY, vē-sĭn'ē-tē, or vĭ-sĭn'ē-tē. s. (138). Nearness, state of being near; neighbourhood.

VICINAGE, vĭs'ĭn-ĭdje. s. (90). Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

VICINAL, vĭs'ē-năl. (138). } a. Near,
VICINE, vĭs'īne. } neighbouring.

☞ For the propriety of placing the accent on the first syllable of VICINAL, see MEDICINAL.

VICIOUS, vĭsh'ŭs. a. See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice, not addicted to virtue.

VICISSITUDE, vē-sĭs'ē-tūde, or vĭ-sĭs'ē-tūde. s. (138). Regular change, return of the same things in the same succession; revolution, change.

VICTIM, vĭk'tĭm. s. A sacrifice, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.

VICTOR, vĭk'tŭr. s. (166). Conqueror, vanquisher, he that gains the advantage in any contest.

VICTORIOUS, vĭk-tō'rē-ŭs. a. Conquering, having obtained conquest, superior in contest; producing conquest, betokening conquest.

VICTORIOUSLY, vĭk-tō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. With conquest, successively, triumphantly.

VICTORIOUSNESS, vĭk-tō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. s. The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, vĭk'tŭr-ē. s. (557). Conquest, success in contest, triumph.

VICTRESS, vĭk'trĕs. s. A female that conquers.—See TUTORESS.

VICTUAL, vĭt'tl. } s. (405). Provi-
VICTUALS, vĭt-tlz. } sion of food, stores for the support of life, meat.

☞ This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. *Victuals* appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound, that in some of his manuscript remarks which I have seen, he spells the word *Vittles*. This compliance with sound, however, is full of mischief to language, and ought not to be indulged.—See SKEPTICK, and Principles, No. 550.]

To VICTUAL, vĭt'tl. v. a. To store with provision for food

VICTUALLER, vĭt'tl'ŭr. s. One who provides victuals.

VIDELICET, vē-dēl'ē-sĕt. ad. To wit, that is generally written Viz.

☞ This is a long-winded word for a short explanation, and its contraction viz. a frightful anomaly, which ought never to be pronounced as it is written: the adverb *namely* ought to be used instead of both; and where it is not, ought in reading always to be substituted for them.

To VIE, vī. v. a. (276). To show or practise in competition.

To VIE, vī. v. n. To contest, to contend.

To VIEW, vū. v. a. (286). To survey; to look on by way of examination: to see, to perceive by the eye.

VIEW, vū. s. Prospect; sight, power of beholding; act of seeing; sight, eye; survey, examination by the eye; intellectual survey; space that may be taken in by the eye, reach of sight; appearance, show; display, exhibition to sight or mind; prospect of interest; intention, design.

VIEWLESS, vū'lĕs. a. Unseen.

VIGIL, vĭd'jĭl. s.——See DRAMA. Watch, devotion performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday; service used on the night before a holiday; watch, forbearance of sleep.

VIGILANCE, vĭd'jĭl-ânse. } s. (88).
VIGILANCY, vĭd'jĭl-ân-sē. } Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness, circumspection, incessant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vĭd'jĭl-ânt. a. (88). Watchful, circumspect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vĭd'jĭl-ânt-lē. ad. Watchfully, attentively, circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, vĭn'yĕt. s.

☞ Ornamental flowers or figures placed by printers at the beginning or end of chapters, sometimes emblematical of the subject.

VIGOROUS, vĭg'ŭr-ŭs. a. (314). Forcible, not weakened, full of strength and life.—See VAPORER.

VIGOROUSLY, vĭg'ŭr-ŭs-lē. ad. With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, vĭg'ŭr-ŭs-nĕs. s. Force, strength.

VIGOUR, vĭg'ŭr. s. (314). Force, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vīle. a. Base, mean, worthless, sordid, despicable; morally impure, wicked.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŏnd;—*th*ĭn, THIS.

VILELY, vīle'lé. ad. Basely, meanly, shamefully.

VILENESS, vīle'nés. s. Baseness, meanness, despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness.

To VILIFY, vĭl'é-fī. v. a. (183). To debase, to defame, to make contemptible.

VILLA, vĭl'lă. s. A country seat.

VILLAGE, vĭl'lĭdje. s. (90). A small collection of houses, less than a town.

VILLAGER, vĭl'lĭd-jŭr. s. (98). An inhabitant of a village.

VILLAGERY, vĭl'lĭd-jŭr-é. s. District of villages.

VILLAIN, vĭl'lĭn. s. (208). One who held by a base tenure; a wicked wretch.

VILLANAGE, vĭl'lăn-ădje. s. (90). The state of a villain, base servitude; baseness, infamy.

To VILLANIZE, vĭl'lăn-īze. v. a. To debase, to degrade.

VILLANOUS, vĭl'lăn-ŭs. a. Base, vile, wicked; sorry.

VILLANOUSLY, vĭl'lăn-ŭs-lé. ad. Wickedly, basely.

VILLANOUSNESS, vĭl'lăn-ŭs-nés. s. Baseness, wickedness.

VILLANY, vĭl'lăn-é. s. Wickedness, baseness, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

☞ In this tribe of words we find a manifest difference between the simple *villain* and the compounds *villany*, *villanous*, &c. Dr. Johnson tells us, these words are derived from the French *villain*, or the low Latin *villanus*. Sometimes we find the word in question written *villanny*; and it is certain, that it either ought to be written so from the old French *villonnie*, with double *l* and double *n*, or from the modern French with these letters single: or if we must form it from our own word *villain*, (which we seldom choose to do if we can discover the most remote relation to other languages;) in this case, I say, we ought according to our own analogy, to spell the word *villainy*.

VILLATICK, vĭl-lăt'tĭk. a. (509). Belonging to villages.

VILLI, vĭl'lī. s. In Anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in Botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.

VILLOUS, vĭl'lŭs. a. (314). Shaggy, rough.

VIMINEOUS, vé-mĭn'é-ŭs, or vī-mĭn'é-ŭs. a. (138). Made of twigs.

VINCIBLE, vĭn'sé-bl. a. (405). Conquerable, superable.

VINCIBLENESS, vĭn'sé-bl-nés. s. Liableness to be overcome.

VINDEMIAL, vĭn-dé'mé-ăl. a. (88). Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDICATE, vĭn'dé-kāte. v. a. To justify, to support, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect (91).

VINDICATION, vĭn-dé-kā'shŭn. s. Defence, assertion, justification.

VINDICATIVE, vĭn'dé-kā-tĭv. a. (512). Revengeful, given to revenge.

VINDICATOR, vĭn'dé-kā-tŭr. s. (521). One who vindicates, an assertor.

VINDICATORY, vĭn'dé-kā-tŭr-é. (512). a. Punitory, performing the office of vengeance; defensory, justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, vĭn-dĭk'tĭv. a. Given to revenge, revengeful.

VINE, vine. s. The plant that bears the grape.

VINEGAR, vĭn'né-gŭr. s. (88). Wine grown sour; any thing really or metaphorically sour.

VINEYARD, vĭn'yĕrd. s. (91) (515). A ground planted with vines.

VINOUS, vī'nŭs. a. (314). Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.

VINTAGE, vĭn'tĭdje. s. (90). The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.

VINTAGER, vĭn'tă-jŭr. s. He who gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, vĭnt'nŭr. s. (98). One who sells wine.

VIOL, vī'ŭl. s. (166). A stringed instrument of musick.

VIOLABLE, vī'ŏ-lă-bl. a. (405). Such as may be violated or hurt.

To VIOLATE, vī'ŏ-lāte. v. a. (91). To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence, to ravish, to deflour.

VIOLATION, vī-ŏ-lā'shŭn. s. (170). Infringement or injury of something sacred; rape, the act of deflouring.

VIOLATOR, vī'ŏ-lā-tŭr. s. (521). One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, vī'ŏ-lĕnse. s. (170). Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder; outrage, unjust force; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible defloration.

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Impregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.

VITRIOLICK, vĭt-trē-ŏl'ĭk. } a. Re-
VITRIOLOUS, vē-trĭ'ō-lŭs. } sembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITULINE, vĭt'tshŭ-līne. a. (149). Belonging to a calf.

VITUPERABLE, vē-tū'pĕr-ā-bl, or vĭ-tū'pĕr-ā-bl. a. (138) (405). Blameworthy.

To VITUPERATE, vē-tū'pĕr-āte, or vĭ-tū'pĕr-āte. v. a. (138). To blame, to censure.

VITUPERATION, vē-tū-pĕr-ā'shŭn, or vĭ-tū-pĕr-ā'shŭn. s. Blame, censure.

VIVACIOUS, vē-vā'shŭs, or vĭ-vā'shŭs. a. (138). Long-lived; sprightly, gay, active, lively.

VIVACIOUSNESS, vē-vā'shŭs-nĕs, or vĭ-vā'shŭs-nĕs. (138). } s.
VIVACITY, vē-vās'ē-tē, or vĭ-vās'ē-tē. }
Liveliness, sprightliness; longevity, length of life; power of living,

VIVID, vĭv'ĭd. a. (544). Lively, quick; striking, sprightly, active.

VIVIDLY, vĭv'ĭd-lē. ad. With life, with quickness, with strength.

VIVIDNESS, vĭv'ĭd-nĕs. s. Life, vigour, quickness.

To VIVIFICATE, vĭ-vĭf'fē-kāte. v. n. (138). To make alive, to inform with life, to animate; to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the properties.

VIVIFICATION, vĭv'ē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. The act of giving life.

VIVIFICK, vĭ-vĭf'ĭk. a. (138) (509). Giving life, making alive.

To VIVIFY, vĭv'ē-fī. v. a. (183). To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, vĭ-vĭp'pā-rŭs. a. (138). Bringing the young alive, opposed to Oviparous.

VIXEN, vĭk's'n. s. (103). Vixen is the name of a she-fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox.

VIZARD, vĭz'ŭrd. s. (88). A mask used for disguise.

VIZIER, vĭz'yēre. s. The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

ULCER, ŭl'sŭr. s. (98). A sore of continuance, not a new wound.

To ULCERATE, ŭl'sŭr-āte. v. a. To disease with sores.

ULCERATION, ŭl-sŭr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, sore.

ULCEROUS, ŭl'sŭr-ŭs. a. (555). Afflicted with sores.

ULCEROUSNESS, ŭl'sŭr-ŭs-nĕs. s. The state of being ulcerous.

ULCERED, ŭl'sŭr'd. a. (359). Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULIGINOUS, ū-lĭd'jĭn-ŭs. a. Slimy, muddy.

ULTIMATE, ŭl'tē-māt. a. (91). Intended in the last resort.

ULTIMATELY, ŭl'tē-māt-lē. ad. In the last consequence.

ULTIMITY, ŭl-tĭm'ē-tē. s. The last stage, the last consequence.

ULTRAMARINE, ŭl-trā-mā-rēēn'. s. (112). One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ŭl-trā-mā-rēēn'. a. (112). Being beyond the sea, foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, ŭl-trā-mŏn'tāne. a. Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ŭl-trā-mŭn'dāne. a. Being beyond the world.

UMBEL, ŭm'bĕl. s. In Botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pediments or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED, ŭm'bĕl-lā-tĕd. a. In Botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, ŭm-bĕl-lĭf'fĕr-ŭs. a. Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks (518).

UMBER, ŭm'bŭr. s. (98). A colour; a fish. The umber and grayling differ in nothing but their names.

UMBERED, ŭm'bŭr'd. a. (359). Shaded, clouded.

UMBILICAL, ŭm-bĭl'ē-kăl. a. Belonging to the navel.

UMBLES, ŭm'blz. s. (405). A deer's entrails.

UMBO, ŭm'bō. s. The point or prominent part of a buckler.

UMBRAGE, ŭm'brĭdje. s. (90). Shade, screen of trees; shadow, appearance; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.

UMBRAGEOUS, ŭm-brā'jē-ŭs. a. Shady, yielding, shade.

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, ŭm-brā'jē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Shadiness.

UMBRATILE, ŭm'brā-tĭl. a. (145). Being in the shade.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

UMBRELLA, ŭm-brĕl'lă. } s. A
UMBRELL, ŭm'brĕl. } skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

UMBROSITY, ŭm-brŏs'ĕ-tē. s. Shadiness, exclusion of light.

UMPIRAGE, ŭm'pē-rīdje. s. (90). Arbitration, friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPIRE, ŭm'pīre. s. (140). An arbitrator, one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.

☞ This word, says Johnson, *Minshew*, with great applause, from Skinner, derives from *un pere;* in French, a *father.*—But whatever may be its derivation, one should think, in pronunciation it ought to class with *empire:* and yet we find our orthŏepists considerably divided in the sound of the last syllable of both these words.

Empire. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, rhyme it with *fire;* but Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan, with the first of *pyr-a-mid.*

Umpire. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston rhyme it with *fire;* but Mr. Perry, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, with *fear;* and Dr. Kenrick with the first of *pyr-a-mid.*

Amidst this variety and inconsistency we find a preponderancy to the long sound of *i,* as in *fire:* and this, in my opinion, is the most eligible.

Rampire and *Vampyre* follow the same analogy; and *Satire* and *Samphire* may be looked on as irregular.

UN, ŭn. A negative particle much used in composition. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

☞ Mr. Mason has very justly observed, that "one uniform effect is not always "created by *un* prefixed. Thus the word "*unexpressive* (as used by both Shake-"speare and Milton) is not barely made "negative by the composition, but is also "changed from *active* to *passive.*" To these observations we may add, that Shakespeare and Milton's use of *unexpressive* for *unexpressible* or *inexpressible,* is very licentious, and ought not to be followed. The Latin preposition *in* and the English *un* are sufficiently ambiguous without such unmeaning licenses; which were introduced when the language was less studied; and perhaps merely to help out a hobbling line in poetry. The Latin preposition *in* is negative in *insensible,* and what is directly opposite to it, is intensive in *inflammatory.* The English preposition *un* is privative in *untried;* and, if I may be allowed the word *retroactive,* in *to undo:* a stick which has been bent, may, when made straight, be said to be unbent; but if it was previously straight, we cannot so properly say it is *unbent,* as that it is *not bent.* See UNPRINCIPLED.

UNABASHED, ŭn-ă-bâsht'. a. (359). Not ashamed, not confined by modesty.

UNABLE, ŭn-ā'bl. a. (405). Not having ability; weak, impotent.

UNABOLISHED, ŭn-ă-bŏl'ĭsht. a. Not repealed, remaining in force.

UNACCEPTABLE, ŭn-ăk'sĕp-tă-bl. a. Not pleasing, not such as is well received.

UNACCEPTABLENESS, ŭn-ăk'sĕp-tă-bl-nĕs. s.—See ACCEPTABLE. State of not pleasing.

UNACCESSIBLENESS, ŭn-ăk-sĕs'sē-bl-nĕs. s. State of not being to be attained or approached.

UNACCOMMODATED, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dā-tĕd. a. Unfinished with external convenience.

UNACCOMPANIED, ŭn-ăk-kŭm'pă-nĭd. a. (283). Not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED, ŭn-ăk-kŏm'plĭsht. a. (359). Unfinished, incomplete.

UNACCOUNTABLE, ŭn-ăk-kŏŭn'tă-bl. a. (405). Not explicable, not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule; not subject, not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY, ŭn-ăk-kŏŭn'tă-blē. ad. Strangely.

UNACCURATE, ŭn-ăk'kū-rât. a. (91). Not exact: properly *Inaccurate.*

UNACCUSTOMED, ŭn-ăk-kŭs'tŭm'd. a. Not used, not habituated; new, not usual.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, ŭn-ăk-nŏl'lĭdj'd. a. (328) (359). Not owned.

UNACQUAINTANCE, ŭn-ăk-kwān'tānse. s. Want of familiarity.

UNACQUAINTED, ŭn-ăk-kwān'tĕd. a. Not known, unusual, not familiarly kown; not having familiar knowledge.

UNACTIVE, ŭn-ăk'tĭv. a. Not brisk, not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy; more properly *inactive.*

UNADMIRED, ŭn-ăd-mīr'd'. a. (359). Not regarded with honour.

UNADORED, ŭn-ă-dōr'd'. a. (359). Not worshipped.

UNADVISED, ŭn-ăd-vīz'd'. a. (359). Imprudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, rash.

UNADULTERATED, ŭn-ă-dŭl'tūr-ā-tĕd. a. (359). Genuine; not counterfeit; having no base mixture.

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☞ (359).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pīn;—

UNAFFECTED, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'tĕd. a. Real, not hypocritical; free from affection, open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not moved, not touched.

UNAFFECTING, ŭn-ăf-fĕk'tĭng. a. (410). Not pathetick, not moving the passions.

UNAIDED, ŭn-ā'dĕd. a. Not assisted, not helped.

UNALIENABLE, ŭn-āle'yĕn-ă-bl. a. (113). Not alienable, not transferable.

UNALLIED, ŭn-ăl-lī'd'. a. (283). Having no powerful relation; having no common nature, not congenial.

UNALTERABLE, ŭn-ăl'tŭr-ă-bl. a. Incapable of being altered.

UNANIMOUS, yū-năn'ē-mŭs. a. Being of one mind, agreeing in design or opinion.

UNANOINTED, ŭn-ă-nŏĭn'tĕd. a. Not anointed; not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNANSWERABLE, ŭn-ăn'sŭr-ă-bl. a. Not to be refuted.

UNANSWERED, ŭn-ăn'sŭr'd. a. Not opposed by a reply; not confuted; not suitably returned.

UNAPPALLED, ŭn-ăp-păwl'd'. a. Not daunted, not impressed by fear.

UNAPPEASABLE, ŭn-ăp-pē'zā-bl. a. Not to be pacified, implacable.

UNAPPREHENSIVE, ŭn-ăp-prē-hĕn'sĭv. a. Not intelligent, not ready of conception; not suspecting.

UNAPPROACHED, ŭn-ăp-prōtsh'ĕd. a. (359). Inaccessible.

UNAPPROVED, ŭn-ăp-prōōv'd. a. (359). Not approved.

UNAPT, ŭn-ăpt'. a. Dull, not apprehensive; not ready, not propense; unfit, not qualified; improper, unfit, unsuitable.

UNAPTNESS, ŭn-ăpt'nĕs. s. Unfitness, unsuitableness; dulness, want of apprehension; unreadiness, disqualification, want of propension.

UNARGUED, ŭn-ăr'gūde. a. (359). Not disputed; not censured.

UNARMED, ŭn-ărm'd'. a. (359). Having no armour, having no weapons.

UNARTFUL, ŭn-ărt'fŭl. a. Having no art or cunning; wanting skill.

UNASKED, ŭn-ăskt'. a. (359). Not sought by solicitation.

UNASPIRING, ŭn-ăs-pī'rĭng. a. Not ambitious.

UNASSAILED, ŭn-ăs-sāl'd'. a. Not attacked, not assaulted.

UNASSISTED, ŭn-ăs-sĭs'tĕd. a. Not helped.

UNASSISTING, ŭn-ăs-sĭs'tĭng. a. Giving no help.

UNASSURED, ŭn-ăsh-ūr'd'. a. (359). Not confident; not to be trusted.

UNATTAINABLE, ŭn-ăt-tā'nā-bl. a. Not to be gained or obtained, being out of reach.

UNATTAINABLENESS, ŭn-ăt-tā'nā-blnĕs. s. State of being out of reach.

UNATTEMPTED, ŭn-ăt-tĕmp'tĕd. a. Untried, not essayed.

UNATTENDED, ŭn-ăt-tĕn'dĕd. a. Having no retinue or attendants.

UNAVAILABLE, ŭn-ă-vā'lā-bl. a. Useless, vain with respect to any purpose.

UNAVAILING, ŭn-ă-vā'lĭng. a. (410). Useless, vain.

UNAVOIDABLE, ŭn-ă-vŏĭd'ā-bl. a. Inevitable, not to be shunned.

UNAVOIDED, ŭn-ă-vŏĭd'ĕd. a. Inevitable.

UNAUTHORISED, ŭn-ăw'*th*ŭr-īz'd. a. Not supported by authority, not properly commissioned.

UNAWARE, ŭn-ă-wāre'. (524).
UNAWARES, ŭn-ă-wārz'. } ad. Without previous meditation; unexpectedly, when it is not thought of, suddenly.

☞ These words, like some others, are sometimes accented on the first syllable, and sometimes on the last, as the rhythm of the sentence seems to require.—See COMMODORE.

UNAWED, ŭn-ăw'd'. a. (359). Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

UNBACKED, ŭn-băkt'. a. (359). Not tamed, not taught to bear the rider; not countenanced, not aided.

To UNBAR, ŭn-bār'. v. a. To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.

UNBARBED, ŭn-bārb'd'. a. Not shaven.

UNBATTERED, ŭn-băt'tŭr'd. a. Not injured by blows.

UNBEATEN, ŭn-bē't'n. a. Not treated with blows; not trodden.

UNBECOMING, ŭn-bē-kŭm'ĭng. a. Indecent, unsuitable, indecorous.

To UNBED, ŭn-bĕd'. v. a. To raise from a bed.

UNBEFITTING, ŭn-bē-fĭt'tĭng. a. Not becoming, not suitable.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pôund;—*th*in, THIS.

UNBEGOT, ûn-bè-gŏt'. } a.
UNBEGOTTEN, ûn-bè-gŏt't'n. } a. Eternal, without generation; not yet generated.

UNBELIEF, ûn-bè-lèèf'. s. Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.

To UNBELIEVE, ûn-bè-lèèv'. v. a. To discredit, not to trust; not to think real or true.

UNBELIEVER, ûn-bè-lèèv'ûr. s. An infidel, one who believes not the scripture of God.

UNBENDING, ûn-bèn'dîng. a. (410). Not suffering flexure; devoted to relaxation.

UNBENEVOLENT, ûn-bè-nèv'vò-lènt. a. Not kind.

UNBENEFICED, ûn-bèn'nè-fîst. a. Not preferred to a benefice.

UNBENIGHTED, ûn-bè-nîte'èd. a. Never visited by darkness.

UNBENIGN, ûn-bè-nîne'. a. Malignant, malevolent.

UNBENT, ûn-bènt'. a. Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; not crushed, not subdued; relaxed, not intent.

UNBESEEMING. ûn-bè-sèèm'îng. a. Unbecoming.

UNBESOUGHT, ûn-bè-sâwt'. a. Not intreated.

UNBEWAILED, ûn-bè-wâl'd'. a. Not lamented.

To UNBIAS, ûn-bî'âs. v. a. To free from any external motive, to disentangle from prejudice.

UNBID, ûn-bîd'. } a. Uninvited, uncommanded; spontaneous.
UNBIDDEN, ûn-bîd'd'n. }

UNBIGOTTED, ûn-bîg'ût-èd. a. Free from bigotry.

☞ Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan spell this word with double *t*, though the simple *bigoted* has but one. This certainly is an inconsistency which no authority can justify.—See BIGOTED.

To UNBIND, ûn-bînd'. v. a. To loose, to untie.

To UNBISHOP, ûn-bîsh'ûp. v. a. To deprive of episcopal orders.

UNBITTED, ûn-bît'tèd. a. Unbridled, unrestrained.

UNBLAMABLE, ûn-blâ'mâ-bl. a. Not culpable.

UNBLEMISHED, ûn-blèm'îsht. s. Free from turpitude, free from reproach.

UNBLENCHED, ûn-blènsht'. a. Not disgraced, not injured by any soil.

UNBLEST, ûn-blèst'. a. Accursed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.

UNBLOODIED, ûn-blûd'id. a. (282) (104). Not stained with blood.

UNBLOWN, ûn-blône'. a. Having the bud yet unexpanded.

UNBLUNTED, ûn-blûnt'èd. a. Not becoming obtuse.

UNBODIED, ûn-bŏd'id. a. (282). Incorporeal, immaterial; freed from the body.

To UNBOLT, ûn-bôlt'. v. a. To set open, to unbar.

UNBOLTED, ûn-bôlt'èd. a. Coarse, gross, not refined.

UNBONNETED, ûn-bŏn'nèt-èd. a. Wanting a hat or bonnet.

UNBOOKISH, ûn-bûk'îsh. a. Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.

UNBORN, ûn-bôrn'. a. Not yet brought into life, future.

UNBORROWED, ûn-bŏr'rôde. a. Genuine, native, one's own.

UNBOTTOMED, ûn-bŏt'tûm'd. a. Without bottom, bottomless; having no solid foundation.

To UNBOSOM, ûn-bûz'ûm. v. a. (169). To reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose.—See BOSOM.

UNBOUGHT, ûn-bâwt'. a. Obtained without money; not finding any purchaser.

UNBOUND, ûn-bôûnd'. a. Loose, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit of Unbind.

UNBOUNDED, ûn-bôûnd'èd. a. Unlimited, unrestrained.

UNBOUNDEDLY, ûn-bôûnd'èd-lè. ad. Without bounds, without limits.

UNBOUNDEDNESS, ûn-bôûnd'èd-nès. s. Exemption from limits.

UNBOWED, ûn-bôde'. a. Not bent.

To UNBOWEL, ûn-bôû'êl. v. n. To exenterate, to eviscerate.

To UNBRACE, ûn-brâse'. v. a. To loose, to relax; to make the clothes loose.

UNBREATHED, ûn-brèth'd'. v. a. Not exercised.

UNBRED, ûn-brèd'. a. Not instructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.

UNBREECHED, ûn-brîtcht'. a. (359). Having no breeches.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNBRIBED, ŭn-brīb'd. a. Not influenced by money or gifts.

UNBRIDLED, ŭn-brī'dl'd. a. (359). Licentious, not restrained.

UNBROKE, ŭn-brōke'. } a. Not
UNBROKEN, ŭn-brō'k'n. } violated; not subdued, not weakened; not tamed.

UNBROTHERLIKE, ŭn-brŭth'ŭr-like. } a.
UNBROTHERLY, ŭn-brŭth'ŭr-lē. } a.
Ill suiting with the character of a brother.

To UNBUCKLE, ŭn-bŭk'kl. v. a. To loose from buckles.

To UNBUILD, ŭn-bĭld'. v. a. To raze, to destroy.

UNBUILT, ŭn-bĭlt'. a. Not yet erected.

UNBURIED, ŭn-bĕr'rĭd. a. (282). Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.

UNBURNED, ŭn-bŭrn'd'. } a. (359). Not
UNBURNT, ŭn-bŭrnt'. } consumed, not wasted, not injured by fire, not heated with fire.

UNBURNING, ŭn-bŭrn'ĭng. a. Not consuming by heat.

To UNBURTHEN, ŭn-bŭr'THĕn. v. a. To rid of a load; to throw off, to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

To UNBUTTON, ŭn-bŭt't'n. v. a. To loose any thing buttoned.

UNCALCINED, ŭn-kăl'sĭn'd. a. Free from calcination.

UNCALLED, ŭn-kâwl'd'. a. Not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.

UNCANCELLED, ŭn-kăn'sĭl'd. a. (99). Not erazed, not abrogated.

UNCANONICAL, ŭn-kă-nŏn'ē-kăl. a. Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCAPABLE, ŭn-kā'pā-bl. a. Not capable, not susceptible; more properly *incapable*.

UNCARNATE, ŭn-kâr'nât. a. (91). Not fleshly; more properly *incarnate*.

To UNCASE, ŭn-kāse'. v. a. To disengage from any covering; to flay.

UNCAUGHT, ŭnkâwt'. a. Not yet caught.

UNCAUSED, ŭn-kâwz'd'. a. Having no precedent cause.

UNCAUTIOUS, ŭn-kâw'shŭs. a. Not wary, heedless.

UNCERTAIN, ŭn-sĕr'tĭn. a. (208). Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; unsettled, unregular.

UNCERTAINTY, ŭn-sĕr'tĭn-tē. s. Dubiousness, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; something unknown.

To UNCHAIN, ŭn-tshāne'. v. a. To free from chains.

UNCHANGEABLE, ŭn-tshān'jă-bl. a. Immutable.

UNCHANGED, ŭn-tshānj'd'. a. (359). Not altered; not alterable.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, ŭn-tshān'jă-bl-nĕs. s. Immutability.

UNCHANGEABLY, ŭn-tshān'jă-blē. ad. Immutably, without change.

UNCHANGING, ŭn-tshān'jĭng. a. Suffering no alteration.

To UNCHARGE, ŭn-tshârje'. v. a. To retract an accusation.

UNCHARITABLE, ŭn-tshâr'ē-tă-bl. a. Contrary to charity, contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, ŭn-tshâr'ē-tă-bl-nĕs. s. Want of charity.

UNCHARITABLY, ŭn-tshâr'ē-tă-blē. ad. In a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHARY, ŭn-tshā'rē. a. Not wary, not cautious.

UNCHASTE, ŭn-tshāste'. a. Lewd, libidinous, not continent.

UNCHASTITY, ŭn-tshăs'tē-tē. s. (530). Lewdness, incontinence.

UNCHEERFULNESS, ŭn-tshēr'fŭl-nĕs. s. Melancholy, gloominess of temper.—See CHEERFUL.

UNCHECKED, ŭn-tshĕkt'. a. (359). Unrestrained.

UNCHEWED, ŭn-tshūde'. a. (359). Not masticated.

To UNCHILD, ŭn-tshīld'. v. a. To deprive of children.

UNCHRISTIAN, ŭn-krĭs'tshăn. a. (464). Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unconverted, infidel.

UNCHRISTIANNESS, ŭn-krĭs'tshăn-nĕs. s. Contrariety to Christianity.

UNCIAL, ŭn'shăl. a. Belonging to letters of a larger size anciently used in inscriptions. Capital letters.

UNCIRCUMCISED, ŭn-sĕr'kŭm-sīz'd. a. Not circumcised, not a Jew.

UNCIRCUMCISION, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-sĭzh'ŭn. s. Omission of circumcision.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THis.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-skrib'd. a. Unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, ŭn-sĕr'kŭm-spĕkt. a. Not cautious, not vigilant.

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, ŭn-sĕr-kŭm-stăn'shăl. a. Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, ŭn-sĭv'il. a. Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

UNCIVILLY, ŭn-sĭv'il-ė. ad. Unpolitely, not complaisantly.

UNCIVILIZED, ŭn-sĭv'il-īz'd. a. Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse, indecent.

UNCLARIFIED, ŭn-klăr'ė-fide. a. (282). Not purged, not purified.

To UNCLASP, ŭn-klăsp'. v. a. To open what is shut with clasps.

UNCLASSICK, ŭn-klăs'sĭk. a. Not classick.

UNCLE, ŭng'kl. s. (405) (408). The father or mother's brother.

UNCLEAN, ŭn-klēne'. a. Foul, dirty; filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; lewd, unchaste.

UNCLEANLINESS, ŭn-klĕn'lė-nĕs. s. Want of cleanliness.

UNCLEANLY, ŭn-klĕn'lė. a. Foul, filthy, nasty; indecent, unchaste.

UNCLEANNESS, ŭn-klēne'nĕs. s. Lewdness, incontinence; want of cleanliness, nastiness; sin, wickedness; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, ŭn-klĕnz'd'. a. Not cleansed.

To UNCLEW, ŭn-klū'. v. a. To undo.

To UNCLENCH, ŭn-klĕnsh'. v. a. To open the closed hand.

UNCLIPPED, ŭn-klĭpt'. a. (359). Whole, not cut.

To UNCLOATH ŭn-klōthe'. v. a. To strip, to make naked.

☞ As Dr. Johnson has written the positive of this word *Clothe*, he ought certainly to have written the negative *Unclothe*.

To UNCLOG, ŭn-klŏg'. v. a. To disencumber, to exonerate; to set at liberty.

To UNCLOISTER, ŭn-klŏis'tŭr. v. n. To set at large.

To UNCLOSE, ŭn-klōze'. v. a. To open.

UNCLOSED, ŭn-klōz'd'. a. Not separated by enclosures.

UNCLOUDED, ŭn-klŏŭ'dĕd. a. Free from clouds, clear from obscurity, not darkened.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, ŭn-klŏŭ'dĕd-nĕs. s. Openness, freedom from gloom.

UNCLOUDY, ŭn-klŏŭ'dė. a. Free from a cloud.

To UNCLUTCH, ŭn-klŭtsh'. v. a. To open.

To UNCOIF, ŭn-kwŏlf'. v. a. To pull the cap off.—See To QUOIT.

To UNCOIL, ŭn-kŏil'. v. a. To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOINED, ŭn-kŏin'd'. a. (359). Not coined.

UNCOLLECTED, ŭn-kŏl-lĕk'tĕd. a. Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, ŭn-kŭl'lŭr'd. a. Not stained with any colour, or dye.

UNCOMBED, ŭn-kōm'd. a. (359). Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

UNCOMEATABLE, ŭn-kŭm'ăt-ă-bl. a. Inaccessible, unattainable.

UNCOMELINESS, ŭn-kŭm'lė-nĕs. s. Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMELY, ŭn-kŭm'lė. a. Not comely, wanting grace.

UNCOMFORTABLE, ŭn-kŭm'fŭr-tă-bl. a. Affording no comfort, gloomy, dismal, miserable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, ŭn-kŭm'fŭr-tă-bl-nĕs. s. Want of cheerfulness.

UNCOMFORTABLY, ŭn-kŭm'fŭr-tă-blė. ad. Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED, ŭn-kŭm-măn'dĕd. a. Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, ŭn-kŏm'mŭn. a. Not frequent, not often found or known,

UNCOMMONNESS, ŭn-kŏm'mŭn-nĕs. s. Infrequency.

UNCOMPACT, ŭn-kŏm-păkt'. a. Not compact, not closely cohering.

UNCOMMUNICATED, ŭn-kŏm-mū'nė-kă-tĕd. a. Not communicated.

UNCOMPANIED, ŭn-kŭm'pă-nid. a. (104). Having no companion.

UNCOMPELLED, ŭn-kŏm-pĕl'd'. a. Free from compulsion.

UNCOMPLETE, ŭn-kŏm-plēte'. a. Not finished; properly *incomplete*.

UNCOMPOUNDED, ŭn-kŏm-pŏŭnd'ĕd. a. Simple, not mixed; simple, not intricate.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNCOMPRESSED, ŭn-kŏm-prĕst'. a. (104). Free from compression.

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, ŭn-kŏm-prē-hĕn'sĭv. a. Unable to comprehend; in Shakespeare it seems to signify Incomprehensible.

UNCONCEIVABLE, ŭn-kŏn-sē'vă-bl. a. Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, ŭn-kŏn-sē'vă-bl-nĕs. s. Incomprehensibility.

UNCONCEIVED, ŭn-kŏn-sēv'd'. a. (104). Not thought, not imagined.

UNCONCERN, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'. s. Negligence, want of interest in, freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCERNED, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'd'. a. Having no interest in; not anxious, not disturbed, not affected (104).

UNCONCERNEDLY, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'nĕd-lē. ad. Without interest or affection (354).

UNCONCERNEDNESS, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'd'nĕs. s. Freedom from anxiety.

UNCONCERNING, ŭn-kŏn-sĕr'nĭng. a. Not interesting, not affecting.

UNCONCERNMENT, ŭn-kŏn-sĕrn'mĕnt. s. The state of having no share.

UNCONCLUDENT, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĕnt. }
UNCONCLUDING, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĭng. } a. Not decisive, inferring no plain or certain conclusion.

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, ŭn-kŏn-klū'dĭng-nĕs. s. Quality of being unconcluding.

UNCONQUERABLE, ŭn-kŏng'kŭr-ă-bl. a. Incapable of being conquered.

UNCOUNSELLABLE, ŭn-kŏŭn'sĕl-lă-bl. a. Not to be advised.

UNCOUNTABLE, ŭn-kŏŭn'tă-bl. a. Innumerable.

UNCOUNTERFEIT, ŭn-kŏŭn'tĕr-fĭt. a. Genuine, not spurious.

To UNCOUPLE, ŭn-kŭp'pl. v. a. To loose dogs from their couples.

UNCOURTEOUS, ŭn-kŭr'tshē-ŭs. s. Uncivil, unpolite.

UNCOURTLINESS, ŭn-kort'lē-nĕs. s. Unsuitableness of manners to a court.

UNCOURTLY, ŭn-kort'lē. a. Inelegant of manners, uncivil.

UNCOUTH, ŭn-kŏŏth'. a. (315). Odd, strange, unusual.

To UNCREATE, ŭn-krē-āte'. v. a. To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of existence.

UNCREATED, ŭn-krē-ā'-tĕd. a. Not yet created; not produced by creation.

UNCREDITABLENESS, ŭn-krĕd'ĕ-tă-bl-nĕs. s. Want of reputation.

UNCROPPED, ŭn-krŏpt'. a. (359). Not cropped, not gathered.

UNCROSSED, ŭn-krŏst'. a. (359). Uncancelled.

UNCROUDED, ŭn-krŏŭ'dĕd. a. Not straitened by want of room.

To UNCROWN, ŭn-krŏŭn'. v. a. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

UNCTION, ŭngk'shŭn. a. (408). The act of anointing; unguent, ointment; the act of anointing medically; any thing softening or lenitive; the rite of anointing in the last hours; any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUOSITY, ŭngk-tshū-ŏs'ĕ-tē. s. Fatness, oiliness.

UNCTUOUS, ŭngk'tshū-ŭs. a. (408). Fat, clammy, oily.

☞ This word is as frequently mispronounced as *sumptuous*, and *presumptuous*, and for the same reason. We are apt to confound this termination with *eous* and *ious*, and to pronounce the word as if written *ung'shus*, without attending to the *u* after the *t*, which makes so great a difference in the sound of this word and its compounds.

UNCTUOUSNESS, ŭngk'tshū-ŭs-nĕs. s. Fatness, oiliness, clamminess, greasiness.

UNCULLED, ŭn-kŭl'd'. a. Not gathered.

UNCULPABLE, ŭn-kŭl'pă-bl. a. Not blameable.

UNCULTIVATED, ŭn-kŭl'tē-vā-tĕd. a. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not instructed, not civilized.

UNCUMBERED, ŭn-kŭm'bŭr'd. a. Not burdened, nor embarrassed.

UNCURBABLE, ŭn-kŭrb'ă-bl. a. That cannot be curbed or checked.

UNCURBED, ŭn-kŭrb'd'. a. (359). Licentious, not restrained.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl'. v. a. To loose from ringlets or convolutions.

To UNCURL, ŭn-kŭrl'. v. n. To fall from the ringlets.

UNCURRENT, ŭn-kŭr'rĕnt. a. Not current, not passing in common payment.

To UNCURSE, ŭn-kŭrse'. v. a. To free from any execration.

UNCUT, ŭn-kŭt. a. Not cut.

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—nó, môve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tůb, bůll;—öil;—pôund;—THIN, THIS.

To UNDAM, ůn-dåm. v. a. To open, to free from the restraint of mounds.

UNDAMAGED, ůn-dåmidj'd. a. (90). Not made worse, not impaired.

UNDAUNTED, ůn-dån'tĕd. a. (214). Unsubdued by fear, not depressed.—See DAUNTED.

UNDAUNTEDLY, ůn-dån'tĕd-lė. ad. Boldly, intrepidly, without fear.

UNDAZZLED, ůn-dåz'zl'd. a. (359). Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

To UNDEAF, ůn-dĕf'. v. a. To free from deafness.

UNDEBAUCHED, ůn-dė-båwtsht'. a. Not corrupted by debauchery.

UNDECAGON, ůn-dĕk'å-gŏn. s. A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECAYING, ůn-dė-kå'ing. a. Not suffering diminution or declension.

UNDECAYED, ůn-dė-kåde'. a. Not liable to be diminished.

To UNDECEIVE, ůn-dė-sėve'. v. a. To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDECEIVABLE, ůn-dė-sė'vå-bl. a. Not liable to deceive.

UNDECEIVED, ůn-dė-sėv'd'. a. Not cheated, not imposed on.

UNDECIDED, ůn-dė-si'dĕd. a. Not determined, not settled.

UNDECISIVE, ůn-dė-si'sîv. a. Not decisive, not conclusive.

To UNDECK, ůn-dĕk'. v. a. To deprive of ornaments.

UNDECKED, ůn-dĕkt'. a. (359). Not adorned, not embellished.

UNDECLINED, ůn-dė-klîn'd'. a. Not grammatically varied by termination; not deviating, not turned from the right way.

UNDEDICATED, ůn-dĕd'ė-kå-tĕd. a. Not consecrated, not devoted; not inscribed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, ůn-dėėd'ĕd. a. Not signalized by action.

UNDEFACED, ůn-dė-fåste'. a. Not deprived of its form, not disfigured.

UNDEFEASIBLE, ůn-dė-fė'zė-bl. a. Not defeasible, not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFILED, ůn-dė-fil'd'. a. Not polluted, not vitiated, not corrupted.

UNDEFINED, ůn-dė-fin'd'. a. Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

UNDEFINABLE, ůn-dė-fi'nå-bl. a. Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

UNDEFIED, ůn-dė-fide'. a. (282). Not set at defiance, not challenged.

UNDEFORMED, ůn-dė-fôrm'd'. a. Not deformed, not disfigured.

UNDELIBERATED, ůn-dė-lîb'ėr-å-tĕd. a. Not carefully considered.

UNDELIGHTED, ůn-dė-li'tĕd. a. Not pleased, not touched with pleasure.

UNDELIGHTFUL, ůn-dė-lite'fůl. a. Not giving pleasure.

UNDEMOLISHED, ůn-dė-mŏl'ishť. a. Not razed, not thrown down.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, ůn-dė-mŏn'strå-bl. Incapable of fuller evidence.

UNDENIABLE, ůn-dė-ni'å-bl. a. Such as cannot be gainsaid.

UNDENIABLY, ůn-dė-ni'å-blė. ad. So plainly as to admit no contradiction.

UNDEPLORED, ůn-dė-plôr'd'. a. Not lamented.

UNDEPRAVED, ůn-dė-prâv'd'. a. Not corrupted.

UNDEPRIVED, ůn-dė-priv'd'. a. Not divested by authority, not stripped of any possession.

UNDER, ůn'důr. prep. (98). In a state of subjection; in the state of pupillage to; beneath, so as to be covered or hidden; below in place; in a less degree than; for less than, less than, below; by the appearance of; with less than; in the state of inferiority to, noting rank or order of precedence; in a state of being loaded with; in a state of oppression by, or subjection to; in a state of being liable to, or limited by; in a state of depression, or dejection by; in the state of bearing; in the state of; not having reached or arrived to, noting time; represented by; in a state of protection; with respect to; attested by; subjected to, being the subject of; in a state of relation that claims protection.

UNDER, ůn'důr. ad. (418). In a state of subjection; less: opposed to Over or More; it has a signification resembling that of an adjective, inferior, subject, subordinate.

UNDERACTION, ůn-důr-åk'shůn. s. Subordinate action, action not essential to the main story.

To UNDERBEAR, ůn-důr-bâre'. v. a. To support, to endure; to line, to guard. In this last sense out of use.

UNDERBEARER, ůn-důr-bâ'růr. s. In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To UNDERBID, ŭn-dŭr-bĭd'. v. a. To offer for any thing less than its worth.

UNDERCLERK, ŭn'dŭr-klārk. s. A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

To UNDERDO, ŭn-dŭr'dōō'. v. n. To act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.

UNDERFACTION, ŭn-dŭr-fāk'shŭn. s. Subordinate faction, subdivision of a faction.

UNDERFELLOW, ŭn'dŭr-fĕl-lō. s. A mean man, a sorry wretch.

UNDERFILLING, ŭn-dŭr-fĭl'lĭng. s. Lower part of an edifice.

To UNDERFURNISH, ŭn-dŭr-fŭr'nĭsh. v. a. To supply with less than enough.

To UNDERGIRD, ŭn-dŭr-gĕrd'. v. a. To bind round the bottom.

To UNDERGO, ŭn-dŭr-gō'. v. a. To suffer, to sustain, to endure evil; to support, to hazard. Not in use. To sustain, to be the bearer of, to possess; to sustain, to endure without fainting; to pass through.

UNDERGROUND, ŭn'dŭr-grŏŭnd'. s. Subterraneous space.

UNDERGROWTH, ŭn-dŭr-grōth'. s. That which grows under the tall wood.

UNDERHAND, ŭn-dĕr-hănd'. ad. By means not apparent, secretly; clandestinely, with fraudulent secrecy.

UNDERLABOURER, ŭn'dŭr-lā-bŭr-ŭr. s. A subordinate workman.

UNDERIVED, ŭn-dĕ-rīv'd'. a. (104). Not borrowed.

To UNDERLAY, ŭn-dŭr-lā'. v. a. To strengthen by something laid under.

To UNDERLINE, ŭn-dŭr-līne'. v. a. To mark with lines below the words.

UNDERLING, ŭn'dŭr-lĭng. s. (410). An inferior agent, a sorry mean fellow.

To UNDERMINE, ŭn-dŭr-mīne'. v. a. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall or be blown up, to sap; to excavate under; to injure by clandestine means.

UNDERMINER, ŭn-dŭr-mī'nŭr. s. He that saps, he that digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.

UNDERMOST, ŭn'dŭr-mōst. a. Lowest in place; lowest in state or condition.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēTH'. ad. In the lower place, below, under, beneath.

UNDERNEATH, ŭn-dŭr-nēTH'. prep. (467). Under.

UNDEROFFICER, ŭn'dŭr-ŏf'ĭs-ŭr. s. An inferior officer, one in subordinate authority.

To UNDERPIN, ŭn-dŭr-pĭn'. v. a. To prop, to support.

UNDEROGATORY, ŭn-dĕ-rŏg'gă-tŭr-ĕ. a. Not derogatory, which see.

UNDERPART, ŭn'dŭr-pārt. s. Subordinate, or unessential part.

UNDERPETTICOAT, ŭn-dŭr-pĕt'tĕ-kōte. s. That worn next the body.

UNDERPLOT, ŭn'dŭr-plŏt. s. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.

To UNDERPRAISE, ŭn-dŭr-prāze'. v. a. To praise below desert.

To UNDERPRIZE, ŭn-dŭr-prize'. v. a. To value at less than the worth.

To UNDERPROP, ŭn-dŭr-prŏp'. v. a. To support, to sustain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, ŭn-dŭr-prŏ-pōr'shŭn'd. a. Having too little proportion.

To UNDERRATE, ŭn-dŭr-rāte'. v. a. To rate too low.

UNDERRATE, ŭn'dŭr-rāte. s. (498). A price less than is usual.

UNDERSECRETARY, ŭn-dŭr-sĕk'krĕ-tā-rĕ. s. A subordinate secretary.

To UNDERSELL, ŭn-dŭr-sĕl'. v. a. To defeat by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

UNDERSERVANT, ŭn'dŭr-sĕr'vănt. s. A servant of the lower class.

To UNDERSET, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'. v. a. To prop, to support.

UNDERSETTER, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'tŭr. s. Prop, pedestal, support.

UNDERSETTING, ŭn-dŭr-sĕt'tĭng. s. (410). Lower part, pedestal.

UNDERSHERIFF, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'if. s. The deputy of the sheriff.—See SHERIFF.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, ŭn-dŭr-shĕr'if-rĕ. s. The office of an under-sheriff.

UNDERSHOT, ŭn-dŭr-shŏt'. part. a. Moved by water passing under it.

UNDERSONG, ŭn'dŭr-sŏng. s. Chorus, burden of a song.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'. v. a. To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

To UNDERSTAND, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'. v. n. To have use of the intellectual faculties: to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-stănd'ĭng. s. Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judge-

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

ment; skill; intelligence, terms of communication.

UNDERSTANDING, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'dĭng. a. Knowing, skilful.

UNDERSTANDINGLY, ŭn-dŭr-stăn'dĭng-lė. ad. With knowledge.

UNDERSTOOD, ŭn-dŭr-stŭd'. Pret. and part. pass. of Understand.

UNDERSTRAPPER, ŭn'dŭr-străp-pŭr. s. A petty fellow, an inferior agent.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tāke'. v. a. Pret. Undertook; part pass. Undertaken. To attempt, to engage in; to assume a character; to engage with, to attack; to have the charge of.

To UNDERTAKE, ŭn-dŭr-tāke'. v. n. To assume any business or province; to venture, to hazard; to promise, to stand bound to some condition.

UNDERTAKEN, ŭn-dŭr-tā'k'n. Part. pass. of Undertake.

UNDERTAKER, ŭn-dŭr-tā'kŭr. s. (98). One who engages in projects and affairs; one who engages to build for another at a certain price; one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, ŭn-dŭr-tā'kĭng. s. Attempt, enterprise, engagement.

UNDERTENANT, ŭn-dŭr-tĕn'ănt. s. A secondary tenant, one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

UNDERTOOK, ŭn-dŭr-tōōk'. Part. pass. of Undertake.

UNDERVALUATION, ŭn-dŭr-văl-ŭ-ā'shŭn. s. Rate not equal to the worth.

To UNDERVALUE, ŭn-dŭr-văl'ŭ. v. a. To rate low, to esteem highly, to treat as of little worth; to depress, to make low in estimation, to despise.

UNDERVALUE, ŭn'dŭr-văl'ŭ. s. (493). Low rate, vile price.

UNDERVALUER, ŭn-dŭr-văl'ŭ-ŭr. s. One who esteems lightly.

UNDERWENT, ŭn-dŭr-wĕnt'. Preterit. of Undergo.

UNDERWOOD, ŭn-dŭr-wŭd. s. The low trees that grow among the timber.

UNDERWORK, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk. s. (498). Subordinate business, petty affairs.

To UNDERWORK, ŭn'dŭr-wŭrk'. v. a. Pret. Underworked, or Underwrought; Part. pass. Underworked, or Underwrought. To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.

UNDERWORKMAN, ŭn-dŭr-wŭrk'măn. s. An inferior labourer.

To UNDERWRITE, ŭn-dŭr-rīte'. v. a. To write under something else.

UNDERWRITER, ŭn-dŭr-rī'tŭr. s. An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRIBED, ŭn-dė-skrīb'd'. a. Not described.

UNDESCRIED, ŭn-dė-krīde'. a. (382). Not seen, unseen, undiscovered.

UNDESERVED, ŭn-dė-zĕrv'd'. a. Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

UNDESERVEDLY, ŭn-dė-zĕr'vĕd-lė. ad. (361). Without desert, whether of good or ill.

UNDESERVER, ŭn-dė-zĕr'vŭr. s. One of no merit.

UNDESERVING, ŭn-dė-zĕr'vĭng. a. Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.

UNDESIGNED, ŭn-dė-sīn'd'. a. (359). Not intended, not purposed.

UNDESIGNING, ŭn-dė-sī'nĭng. a. Not acting with any set purpose; having no artful or fraudulent schemes, sincere.

UNDESIRABLE, ŭn-dė-zī'rā-bl. a. Not to be wished, not pleasing.

UNDESIRED, ŭn-dė-zīr'd'. a. (359). Not wished, not solicited.

UNDESIRING, ŭn-dė-zī'rĭng. a. Negligent, not wishing.

UNDESTROYABLE, ŭn-dė-strŏė'ā-bl. a. Indestructible, not susceptive of destruction.

UNDESTROYED, ŭn-dė-strŏīd'. a. (382). Not destroyed.

UNDETERMINABLE, ŭn-dė-tĕr'mĭn-ā-bl. a. Impossible to be decided.

UNDETERMINATE, ŭn-dė-tĕr'mĭn-ăt. a. (91). Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.

UNDETERMINATENESS, ŭn-dė-tĕr'mĭn-ăt-nĕs. } s.
UNDETERMINATION, ŭn-dė-tĕr-mĭn-ā'shŭn. }
Uncertainty, indecision; the state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

UNDETERMINED, ŭn-dė-tĕr'mĭn'd. a. Unsettled, undecided; not limited, not regulated.

UNDEVOTED, ŭn-dė-vō'tĕd. a. Not devoted.

UNDIAPHANOUS, ŭn-dī-ăf'fā-nŭs. a. Not pellucid, not transparent.

UNDID, ŭn-dĭd'. The pret. of Undo.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNDIGESTED, ŭn-dē-jĕs'tĕd. a. Not concocted.

UNDIMINISHED, ŭn-dē-mĭn'ĭsht. a. Not impaired, not lessened.

UNDINTED, ŭn-dĭnt'ĕd. a. Not impressed by a blow.

UNDIPPED, ŭn-dĭpt'. a. (359). Not dipped, not plunged.

UNDIRECTED, ŭn-dē-rĕk'tĕd. a. Not directed.

UNDISCERNED, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn'd'. a. Not observed, not discovered, not descried.

UNDISCERNEDLY, ŭn-dĭz-zĕr'nĕd-lē. ad. (364). So as to be undiscovered.

UNDISCERNIBLE, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn'ē-bl. a. Not to be discerned, invisible.

UNDISCERNIBLY, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn'ē-blē. a. Invisibly, imperceptibly.

UNDISCERNING, ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn'ĭng. a. Injudicious, incapable of making due distinction.

UNDISCIPLINED, ŭn-dĭs'sĭp-plĭn'd. a. Not subdued to regularity and order; untaught, uninstructed.

UNDISCOVERABLE, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv'ŭr-ă-bl. a. Not to be found out.

UNDISCOVERED, ŭn-dĭs-kŭv'ŭr'd. a. Not seen, not descried.

UNDISCREET, ŭn-dĭs-krēēt'. a. Not wise, imprudent.

UNDISGUISED, ŭn-dĭz-gyīz'd'. a. Open, artless, plain.

UNDISHONOURED, ŭn-dĭz-ŏn'nŭr'd. a. Not dishonoured.

UNDISMAYED, ŭn-dĭz-mādē'. s. Not discouraged, not depressed with fear.

UNDISOBLIGING, ŭn-dĭs-ŏ-blīdzh'ĭng. a. (111). Inoffensive.

UNDISPERSED, ŭn-dĭs-pĕrst'. a. Not scattered.

UNDISPOSED, ŭn-dĭs-pōz'd'. a. Not bestowed.

UNDISPUTED, ŭn-dĭs-pū'tĕd. a. Incontrovertible, evident.

UNDISSEMBLED, ŭn-dĭs-sĕm'bl'd. a. Openly declared; honest; not feigned.

UNDISSIPATED, ŭn-dĭs'sē-pā-tĕd. a. Not scattered; not dispersed.

UNDISSOLVING, ŭn-dĭz-zŏl'vĭng. a. Never melting.

UNDISTEMPERED, ŭn-dĭs-tĕm'pŭr'd. a. Free from disease; free from perturbation.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ă-bl. a. Not to be distinctly seen; not to be known by any peculiar property.

UNDISTINGUISHED, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsht. a. (359). Not marked out by objects or intervals; not seen, or not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried; admitting nothing between having no intervenient space; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect.

UNDISTINGUISHING, ŭn-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ĭng. a. Making no difference; not discerning plainly.

UNDISTRACTED, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd. a. Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd-lē. a. Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd-nĕs. s. Free from interruption by different thoughts.

UNDISTURBED, ŭn-dĭs-tûrb'd'. a. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation; not agitated.

UNDISTURBEDLY, ŭn-dĭs-tûrb'd'lē. ad. Calmly, peacefully.

UNDIVIDABLE, ŭn-dē-vī'dă-bl. a. Not separable; not susceptive of division.

UNDIVIDED, ŭn-dē-vī'dĕd. a. Unbroken; whole; not parted.

UNDIVULGED, ŭn-dē-vŭlj'd'. a. Secret; not promulgated.

To UNDO, ŭn-dōō'. v. a. Preterit. *undid*; Participle passive *undone*; from *do*. To ruin; to bring to destruction; to loose; to open what is shut or fastened, to unravel; to change any thing to its former state; to recall or annul any action.

UNDOING, ŭn-dōō'ĭng. a. Ruining, destructive.

UNDOING, ŭn-dōō'ĭng. s. Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

UNDONE, ŭn-dŭn'. a. Not done; not performed; ruined; brought to destruction.

UNDOUBTED, ŭn-dŏŭt'ĕd. a. Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

UNDOUBTEDLY, ŭn-dŏŭt'ĕd-lē. ad. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

UNDOUBTING, ŭn-dŏŭt'ĭng. a. Admitting no doubt.

UNDRAWN, ŭn-drâwn'. a. Not pulled by any external force.

UNDREADED, ŭn-drĕd'ĕd. a. Not feared.

UNDREAMED, ŭn-drēm'd'. a. (369). Not thought on.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To UNDRESS, ŭn-drĕs'. v. a. To divest of clothes; to strip; to divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

UNDRESS, ŭn'drĕs. s. (498). A loose or negligent dress.

UNDRESSED, ŭn-drĕst'. a. Not regulated; not prepared for use.

UNDRIED, ŭn-drīde'. a. Not dried.

UNDRIVEN, ŭn-drĭv'v'n. a. (103). Not impelled either way.

UNDROSSY, ŭn-drŏs'sē. a. Free from recrement.

UNDUBITABLE, ŭn-dū'bē-tā-bl. a. Not admitting doubt; unquestionable; more properly *Indubitable*.

UNDUE, ŭn-dū'. a. Not right; not legal; not agreeable to duty.

UNDULARY, ŭn'jŭ-lā-rē. a. (376). Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

To UNDULATE, ŭn'jŭ-lāte. v. a. To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. See Principles, No. (376).

To UNDULATE, ŭn'jŭ-lāte. v. a. To play as waves in curls.

UNDULATION, ŭn-jŭ-lā'shŭn. s. Waving motion.

UNDULATORY, ŭn'jŭ-lā-tŏ-rē. a. (512). Moving in the manner of waves.

UNDULY, ŭn-dū'lē. ad. Not properly; not according to duty.

UNDUTEOUS, ŭn'dū-tē-ŭs. a. (376). Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient. See DUTEOUS.

UNDUTIFUL, ŭn-dū'tē-fŭl. a. Not obedient; not reverent.

UNDUTIFULLY, ŭn-dū'tē-fŭl-lē. ad. Not according to duty.

UNDUTIFULNESS, ŭn-dū'tē-fŭl-nĕs. s. Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

UNDYING, ŭn-dī'ing. a. Not destroyed, not perishing.

UNEARNED, ŭn-ĕrn'd'. a. (359). Not obtained by labour or merit.

UNEARTHED, ŭn-ĕr*th*'. a. (359). Driven from the ground.

UNEARTHLY, ŭn-ĕr*th*-lē. a. Not terrestrial.

UNEASILY, ŭn-ē'zē-lē. ad. Not without pain.

UNEASINESS, ŭn-ē'zē-nĕs. s. Trouble, perplexity, state of disquiet.

UNEASY, ŭn-ē'zē. a. Painful, giving disturbance; disturbed, not at ease; constraining, cramping; peevish, difficult to please.

UNEATEN, ŭn-ē't'n. a. (103). Not devoured.

UNEATH, ŭn-ē*th*.' ad. Not easily. Not in use.

UNEDIFYING, ŭn-ĕd'ĕf-ī-ing. a. Not improving in good life.

UNELECTED, ŭn-ē-lĕk'tĕd. a. Not chosen.

UNELIGIBLE, ŭn-ĕl'ē-jē-bl. a. Not worthy to be chosen.

UNEMPLOYED, ŭn-ĕm-plŏĭd'. a. Not busy, at leisure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

UNEMPTIABLE, ŭn-ĕmp'tē-ā-bl. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

UNENDOWED, ŭn-ĕn-dŏud'. a. Not invested, not graced.

UNENGAGED, ŭn-ĕn-gādj'd'. a. Not engaged, not appropriated.

UNENJOYED, ŭn-ĕn-jŏĭd'. a. Not obtained, not possessed.

UNENJOYING, ŭn-ĕn-jŏĕ'ing. a. Not using, having no fruition.

UNENLIGHTENED, ŭn-ĕn-lī't'n'd. a. (359). Not illuminated.

UNENLARGED, ŭn-ĕn-lārj'd'. a. Not enlarged, narrow, contracted.

UNENSLAVED, ŭn-ĕn-slāv'd'. a. Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, ŭn-ĕn-tŭr-tā'nĭng. a. Giving no delight.

UNENVIED, ŭn-ĕn'vīd. a. (282). Exempt from envy.

UNEQUABLE, ŭn-ē'kwā-bl. a. Different from itself, diverse.

UNEQUAL, ŭn-ē'kwăl. a. Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not bestowing on both the same advantages; disproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.

UNEQUALABLE, ŭn-ē'kwăl-ā-bl. a. Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.

UNEQUALLED, ŭn-ē'kwăl'd. a. (406). Unparalleled, unrivalled in excellence.

UNEQUALLY, ŭn-ē'kwăl-ē. ad. In different degrees, in disproportion one to the other.

UNEQUALNESS, ŭn-ē'kwăl-nĕs. s. Inequality, state of being unequal.

UNEQUITABLE, ŭn-ĕk'kwē-tā-bl. a. Not impartial, not just.

UNEQUIVOCAL, ŭn-ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl. a. Not equivocal.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNERRABLENESS, ŭn-ĕr'rā-bl-nĕs. s. Incapacity of errour.

UNERRING, ŭn-ĕr'rĭng. a. (410). Committing no mistake; incapable of failure, certain.

UNERRINGLY, ŭn-ĕr'rĭng-lē. ad. Without mistake.

UNESPIED, ŭn-ē-spīde'. a. (282). Not seen, undiscovered, undescried.

UNESSENTIAL, ŭn-ĕs-sĕn'shăl. a. Not being of the least importance, not constituting essence; void of real being.

UNESTABLISHED, ŭn-ē-stăb'lĭsht. a. Not established.

UNEVEN, ŭn-ē'v'n. a. (103). Not even, not level; not suiting each other, not equal.

UNEVENNESS, ŭn-ē'v'n-nĕs. s. Surface not level, inequality of surface; turbulence, changeable state; not smoothness.

UNEVITABLE, ŭn-ĕv'ē-tă-bl. a. Inevitable, not to be escaped.

UNEXACTED, ŭn-ĕg-zăk'tĕd. a. Not exacted, not taken by force.

UNEXAMINED, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'ĭn'd. a. Not inquired, not tried, not discussed.

UNEXAMPLED, ŭn-ĕg-zăm'pl'd. a. Not known by any precedent or example.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, ŭn-ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-bl. a. Not liable to objection.

UNEXCOGITABLE, ŭn-ĕks-kŏd'jē-tă-bl. a. Not to be found out.

UNEXECUTED, ŭn-ĕk'sē-kū-tĕd. a. Not performed, not done.

UNEXCISED, ŭn'ĕk-sīz'd'. a. Not subject to the payment of excise.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, ŭn-ĕg-zĕm'plē-fīde. a. Not made known by example.

UNEXERCISED, ŭn-ĕk'sĕr-sīz'd. a. Not practised, not experienced.

UNEXEMPT, ŭn-ĕg-zĕmpt'. a. Not free by peculiar privilege.

UNEXHAUSTED, ŭn-ĕks-hâws'tĕd. a. Not spent, not drained to the bottom.

UNEXPANDED, ŭn-ĕks-păn'dĕd. a. Not spread out.

UNEXPECTED, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd. a. Not thought on, sudden, not provided against.

UNEXPECTEDLY, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd-lē. ad. Suddenly, at a time unthought of.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, ŭn-ĕk-spĕk'tĕd-nĕs. s. Suddenness.

UNEXPERIENCED, ŭn-ĕks-pē'rē-ĕnst. a. (559). Not versed, not acquainted by trial or practice.

UNEXPEDIENT, ŭn-ĕks-pē'dē-ĕnt. a. Inconvenient, not fit.—See EXPEDIENT.

UNEXPERT, ŭn-ĕks-pĕrt'. a. Wanting skill or knowledge.

UNEXPLORED, ŭn-ĕks-plōr'd'. a. Not searched out; not tried, not known.

UNEXPOSED, ŭn-ĕks-pōz'd. a. Not laid open to censure.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ŭn-ĕks-prĕs'sē-bl. a. Ineffable, not to be uttered.

UNEXPRESSIVE, ŭn-ĕks-prĕs'sĭv. a. Not having the power of uttering or expressing; not expressive, unutterable, ineffable.

UNEXTENDED, ŭn-ĕks-tĕn'dĕd. a. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, ŭn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh-ă-bl. a. Unquenchable.

UNEXTINGUISHED, ŭn-ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsht. a. (359). Not quenched, not put out; not extinguished.

UNFADED, ŭn-fā'dĕd. a. Not withered.

UNFADING, ŭn-fā'dĭng. a. (410). Not liable to wither.

UNFAILING, ŭn-fā'lĭng. a. (410). Certain, not missing.

UNFAIR, ŭn-fâre'. a. Disingenuous, subdolous, not honest.

UNFAITHFUL, ŭn-fā*th*'fŭl. a. Perfidious, treacherous; impious, infidel.

UNFAITHFULLY, ŭn-fā*th*'fŭl-ē. ad. Treacherously, perfidiously.

UNFAITHFULNESS, ŭn-fā*th*'fŭl-nĕs. s. Treachery, perfidiousness.

UNFALLOWED, ŭn-făl'lōde. a. Not fallowed.

UNFAMILIAR, ŭn-fă-mĭl'yâr. a. Unaccustomed, such as is not common.

UNFASHIONABLE, ŭn-făsh'ŭn-ă-bl. a. Not modish, not according to the reigning custom.

UNFASHIONABLENESS, ŭn-făsh'ŭn-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Deviation from the mode.

UNFASHIONED, ŭn-făsh'ŭn'd. a. Not modified by art; having no regular form.

UNFASHIONABLY, ŭn-făsh'ŭn-ă-blē. ad. Not according to the fashion, unartfully.

To UNFASTEN, ŭn-fâs's'n. v. a. (472). To loose, to unfix.

UNFATHERED, ŭn-fā'*th*ŭr'd. a. Fatherless, having no father.

UNFATHOMABLE, ŭn-făth'ŭm-ă-bl. a. Not to be sounded by a line; that of which the end or extent cannot be found.

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UNFATHOMABLY, ŭn-fă*th*'ŭm-ă-blė. ad. So as not to be sounded.

UNFATHOMED, ŭn-fă*th*'ŭm'd. a. Not to be sounded.

UNFATIGUED, ŭn-fă-tėėg'd'. a. Unwearied, untired.

UNFAVOURABLE, ŭn-fā'vŭr-ă-bl. a. Unpropitious.

UNFAVOURABLY, ŭn-fā'vŭr-ă-blė. ad. Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.

UNFEARED, ŭn-fēr'd'. a. Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terror.

UNFEASIBLE, ŭn-fē'zė-bl. a. (405). Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, ŭn-fė*th*'ŭr'd. a. Implumous, naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, ŭn-fē'tshŭr'd. a. Deformed, wanting regularity of features.

UNFED, ŭn-fėd'. a. Not supplied with food.

UNFEED, ŭn-fėėd'. a. Unpaid.

UNFEELING, ŭn-fėė'ling. a. Insensible, void of mental sensibility.

UNFEIGNED, ŭn-fān'd'. a. Not counterfeited, not hypocritical, real, sincere.

UNFEIGNEDLY, ŭn-fā'nėd-lė. ad. (364). Really, sincerely, without hypocrisy.

UNFELT, ŭn-fėlt'. a. Not felt, not perceived.

UNFENCED, ŭn-fėnst'. a. (359). Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any enclosure.

UNFERMENTED, ŭn-fėr-mėnt'ėd. a. Not fermented.

UNFERTILE, ŭn-fėr'tĭl. a. Not fruitful, not prolifick.

To UNFETTER, ŭn-fėt'tŭr. v. a. To unchain, to free from shackles.

UNFIGURED, ŭn-fig'yŭr'd. a. Representing no animal form.

UNFILLED, ŭn-fĭl'd'. a. Not filled, not supplied.

UNFIRM, ŭn-fėrm'. a. Weak, feeble; not stable.

UNFILIAL, ŭn-fĭl'yăl. a. Unsuitable to a son.

UNFINISHED, ŭn-fĭn'ĭsht. a. Incomplete, not brought to an end, not brought to perfection, imperfect, wanting the last hand.

UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt'. a. Improper, unsuitable; unqualified.

To UNFIT, ŭn-fĭt'. v. a. To disqualify.

UNFITLY, ŭn-fĭt'lė. ad. Not properly, not suitably.

UNFITNESS, ŭn-fĭt-nės. s. Want of qualifications; want of propriety.

UNFITTING, ŭn-fĭt'ting. a. (410). Not proper.

To UNFIX, ŭn-fĭks'. v. a. To loosen, to make less fast; to make fluid.

UNFIXED, ŭn-fĭkst'. a. Wandering, erratick, inconstant, vagrant; not determined.

UNFLEDGED, ŭn-flėdj'd'. a. (359). That has not yet the full furniture of feathers, young.

UNFLESHED, ŭn-flėsht'. a. (359). Not fleshed, not seasoned to blood.

UNFOILED, ŭn-fŏil'd'. a. Unsubdued, not put to the worst.

To UNFOLD, ŭn-fōld'. v. a. To expand, to spread, to open; to tell, to declare; to discover, to reveal, to display, to set to view.

UNFOLDING, ŭn-fōld'ing. a. (410). Directing to unfold.

To UNFOOL, ŭn-fōōl'. v. a. To restore from folly.

UNFORBID, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'.
UNFORBIDDEN, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'd'n. } a. Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, ŭn-fŏr-bĭd'd'n-nės. s. State of being unforbidden.

UNFORCED, ŭn-fŏrst'. a. (99) (359). Not compelled, not constrained; not impelled; not feigned; not violent; not contrary to ease.

UNFORCIBLE, ŭn-fŏr'sė-bl. a. Wanting strength.

UNFOREBODING, ŭn-fōre-bō'ding. a. Giving no omens.

UNFOREKNOWN, ŭn-fōre-nōne'. a. Not foreseen by prescience.

UNFORESEEN, ŭn-fōre-sėėn'. a. Not known before it happened.

UNFORFEITED, ŭn-fŏr'fĭt-ėd. a. Not forfeited.

UNFORGOTTEN, ŭn-for-gŏt't'n. a. Not lost to memory.

UNFORGIVING, ŭn-fŏr-giv'ing. a. Relentless, implacable.

UNFORMED, ŭn-fŏrm'd'. a. Not modified into regular shape.

UNFORSAKEN, ŭn-fŏr-să'k'n. a. Not deserted.

UNFORTIFIED, ŭn-fŏr'tė-fīde. s. (282). Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not

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strengthened, infirm, weak, feeble; wanting securities.

UNFORTUNATE, ŭn-fôr'tshŭ-nât. a. (91). Not successful, unprosperous, wanting luck.

UNFORTUNATELY, ŭn-fôr'tshŭ-nât-lė. ad. Unhappily, without good luck.

UNFORTUNATENESS, ŭn-fôr'tshŭ-nât-nės. s. Ill luck.

UNFOUGHT, ŭn-fâwt'. a. Not fought.

UNFOULED, ŭn-fôûl'd'. a. Unpolluted, uncorrupted, not soiled.

UNFOUND, ŭn-fôûnd'. a. Not found, not met with.

UNFRAMABLE, ŭn-frā'mā-bl. a. Not to be moulded.

UNFRAMED, ŭn-frām'd'. a. Not formed, not fashioned.

UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frė'kwĕnt. a. Uncommon, not happening often.—See FREQUENT.

To UNFREQUENT, ŭn-frė-kwĕnt'. v. a. To leave, to cease to frequent.

UNFREQUENTED, ŭn-frė-kwĕnt'ĕd. a. Rarely visited, rarely entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, ŭn-frė'-kwĕnt-lė. ad. Not commonly.

UNFRIENDED, ŭn-frĕnd'ĕd. a. (277). Wanting friends, uncountenanced.

UNFRIENDLINESS, ŭn-frĕnd'lė-nės. s. Want of kindness, want of favour.

UNFRIENDLY, ŭn-frĕnd'lė. a. Not benevolent, not kind.

UNFROZEN, ŭn-frō'z'n. a. (103). Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUITFUL, ŭn-frôôt'fûl. a. Not prolifick; not fructiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.

UNFULFILLED, ŭn-fûl-fĭl'd'. a. Not fulfilled.

To UNFURL, ŭn-fûrl'. v. a. To expand, to unfold, to open.

To UNFURNISH ŭn-fûr'nĭsh. v. a. To deprive, to strip, to divest; to leave naked.

UNFURNISHED, ŭn-fûr'nĭsht. a. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied.

UNGAIN, ŭn-gāne'.
UNGAINLY, ŭn-gāne'lė. } a. Awkward, uncouth.

UNGALLED, ŭn-gâwl'd'. a. Unhurt, unwounded.

UNGARTERED, ŭn-gâr'tûr'd. a. Being without garters.

UNGATHERED, ŭn-gă*th*'ûr'd. a. Not cropped, not picked.

UNGENERATED, ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĕd. a. Unbegotten, having no beginning.

UNGENERATIVE, ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv. a. Begetting nothing.

UNGENEROUS, ŭn-jĕn'ĕr-ûs. a. Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.

UNGENIAL, ŭn-jė'nė-ăl. a. Not kind or favourable to nature.

UNGENTLE, ŭn-jĕn'tl. a. Harsh, rude, rugged.

UNGENTLEMANLY, ŭn-jĕn'tl-măn-lė. ad. Illiberal, not becoming a gentleman.

UNGENTLENESS, ŭn-jĕn'tl-nės. s. Harshness, rudeness, severity; unkindness, incivility.

UNGENTLY, ŭn-jĕnt'lė. ad. Harshly, rudely.

UNGEOMETRICAL, ŭn-jė-ō-mĕt'trė-kăl. a. Not agreeable to the laws of Geometry.

UNGILDED, ŭn-gĭl'dĕd. a. Not overlaid with gold.

To UNGIRD, ŭn-gėrd'. v. a. To loose any thing bound with a girdle.

UNGIRT, ŭn-gėrt'. a. Loosely dressed.

UNGLORIFIED, ŭn-glō'rė-fide. a. (282). Not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration.

UNGLOVED, ŭn-glŭv'd'. a. Having the hand naked.

UNGIVING, ŭn-gĭv'ĭng. a. Not bringing gifts.

To UNGLUE, ŭn-glū'. v. a. To loose any thing cemented.

To UNGOD, ŭn-gŏd'. v. a. To divest of divinity.

UNGODLILY, ŭn-gŏd'lė-lė. ad. Impiously, wickedly.

UNGODLINESS, ŭn-gŏd'lė-nės. a. Impiety, wickedness, neglect of God.

UNGODLY, ŭn-gŏd'lė. a. Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness.

UNGORED, ŭn-gōr'd'. a. Unwounded, unhurt.

UNGORGED, ŭn-gōrj'd'. a. Not filled, not sated.

UNGOVERNABLE, ŭn-gŭv'ûr-nă-bl. a. Not to be ruled, not to be restrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.

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UNGOVERNED, ŭn-gŭv'ŭrn'd. a. Being without any government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

UNGOT, ŭn-gŏt'. a. Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.

UNGRACEFUL, ŭn-grāse'fŭl. a. Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.

UNGRACEFULNESS, ŭn-grāse'fŭl-nĕs. s. Inelegance, awkwardness.

UNGRACIOUS, ŭn-grā'shŭs. a. Offensive, unpleasing; unacceptable, not favoured.

UNGRANTED, ŭn-grānt'ĕd. a. Not given, not yielded, not bestowed.

UNGRATEFUL, ŭn-grāte'fŭl. a. Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleasing.

UNGRATEFULLY, ŭn-grāte'fŭl-ē. ad. With ingratitude; unacceptably, unpleasingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, ŭn-grāte'fŭl-nĕs. s. Ingratitude, ill return for good; unacceptableness.

UNGRAVELY, ŭn-grāve'lē. ad. Without seriousness.

UNGROUNDED, ŭn-grŏŭn'dĕd. a. Having no foundation.

UNGRUDGINGLY, ŭn-grŭd'jĭng-lē. ad. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.

UNGUARDED, ŭn-gyār'dĕd. a. Careless, negligent —See GUARD.

UNHANDSOME, ŭn-hăn'sŭm. a. Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, disingenuous.

UNHANDY, ŭn-hănd'ē. a. Awkward, not dexterous.

UNHAPPY, ŭn-hăp'pē. a. Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, calamitous, distressed.

UNHARMED, ŭn-hărm'd'. a. Unhurt, not injured.

UNHARMFUL, ŭn-hărm'fŭl. a. Innoxious, innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, ŭn-hăr-mō'nē-ŭs. a. Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical, ill sounding.

To UNHARNESS, ŭn-hăr'nĕs. v. a. To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.

UNHAZARDED, ŭn-hăz'ŭrd-ĕd. a. Not adventured, not put in danger.

UNHATCHED, ŭn-hătsht'. a. Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.

UNHEALTHFUL, ŭn-hĕl*th*'fŭl. a. Morbid, unwholesome.

UNHEALTHY, ŭn-hĕl*th*'ē. a. Sickly, wanting health.

To UNHEART, ŭn-hărt'. v. a. To discourage, to depress.

UNHEARD, ŭn-hĕrd'. a. See HEARD. Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obscure, not known by fame; unprecedented.

UNHEATED, ŭn-hē'tĕd. a. Not made hot.

UNHEEDED, ŭn-hēd'ĕd. a. Disregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEEDING, ŭn-hēd'ĭng. a. (410). Negligent, careless.

UNHEEDY, ŭn-hēd-ē. s. Precipitate, sudden.

UNHELPED, ŭn-hĕlpt'. a. (359). Unassisted, having no auxiliary, unsupported.

UNHELPFUL, ŭn-hĕlp'fŭl. a. Giving no assistance.

UNHEWN, ŭn-hūne'. part. a. Not hewn.

UNHIDEBOUND, ŭn-hīde'bŏŭnd. a. Lax of maw, capacious.

To UNHINGE, ŭn-hĭnje'. v. a. To throw from the hinges; to displace by violence; to discover, to confuse.

UNHOLINESS, ŭn-hō'lē-nĕs. s. Impiety, profaneness, wickedness.

UNHOLY, ŭn-hō'lē. a. Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONOURED, ŭn-ŏn'nŭr'd. a. Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated; not treated with respect.

To UNHOOP, ŭn-hoop'. v. a. To divest of hoops.

UNHOPED, ŭn-hōpt'. a. (359). Not expected, greater than hope had promised.

UNHOPEFUL, ŭn-hōpe'fŭl. a. Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHORSE, ŭn-hŏrse'. v. a. To beat from a horse, to throw from the saddle.

UNHOSPITABLE, ŭn-hŏs'pē-tă-bl. a. Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

UNHOSTILE, ŭn-hŏs'tĭl. a. (140). Not belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOUSE, ŭn-hŏŭze'. v. a. To drive from the habitation.

UNHOUSED, ŭn-hŏŭz'd'. a. Homeless, wanting a house; having no settled habitation.

UNHOUSELED, ŭn-hŏŭ'zl'd. a. Not having the sacrament.

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UNHUMBLED, ŭn-ŭm'bl'd. a. (359). Not humbled, not touched with shame or confusion.

UNHURT, ŭn-hŭrt'. a. Free from harm.

UNHURTFUL, ŭn-hŭrt'fŭl. a. Innoxious, harmless, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, ŭn-hŭrt'fŭl-ē. ad. Without harm, innoxiously.

UNICORN, yū'nē-kôrn. s. A beast that has only one horn; a bird.

UNIFORM, yū'nē-fôrm. a. Keeping its tenour, similar to itself; conforming to one rule.

UNIFORMITY, yū-nē-fôr'mē-tē. ad. Resemblance to itself, even tenour; conformity to one pattern, resemblance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, yū'nē-fôrm-lē. ad. Without variation, in an even tenour; without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, ŭn-ĭm-măd'jĭn-ă-bl. a. Not to be imagined by the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, ŭn-ĭm-măd-jĭn-ă-blē. ad. Not to be imagined.

UNIMITABLE, ŭn-ĭm'ē-tă-bl. a. Not to be imitated.

UNIMMORTAL, ŭn-ĭm-môr'tăl. a. Not immortal, mortal.

UNIMPAIRABLE, ŭn-ĭm-pā'rā-bl. a. Not liable to waste or diminution.

UNIMPEACHED, ŭn-ĭm-pēētsht'. a. (359). Not accused.

UNIMPORTANT, ŭn-ĭm-pôr'tănt. a. Assuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, ŭn-ĭm-pôr-tūn'd'. a. Not solicited, not teazed to compliance.

UNIMPROVABLE, ŭn-ĭm-prōōv'ă-bl. a. Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPROVABLENESS, ŭn-ĭm-prōōv'ă-bl-nĕs. s. Quality of not being improvable.

UNIMPROVED, ŭn-ĭm-prōōv'd'. a. Not made more knowing; not taught, not meliorated by instruction.

UNINCREASABLE, ŭn-ĭn-krē'să-bl. a. Admitting no increase.

UNINDIFFERENT, ŭn-ĭn-dĭf'fĕr-ĕnt. a. Partial, leaning to a side.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, ŭn-ĭn-dŭs'trē-ŭs. a. Not diligent, not laborious.

UNINFLAMMABLE, ŭn-ĭn-flăm'mă-bl. a. Not capable of being set on fire.

UNINFLAMED, ŭn-ĭn-flăm'd'. a. Not set on fire.

UNINFORMED, ŭn-ĭn-fôrm'd'. a. Untaught, uninstructed; unanimated, not enlivened.

UNINGENUOUS, ŭn-ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs. a. Illiberal, disingenuous.

UNINHABITABLE, ŭn-ĭn-hăb'ĭt-ă-bl. a. Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABLENESS, ŭn-ĭn-hăb'ĭt-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Incapacity of being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, ŭn-ĭn-hăb'ĭt-ĕd. a. Having no dwellers.

UNINJURED, ŭn-ĭn'jūr'd. a. Unhurt, suffering no harm.

UNINSCRIBED, ŭn-ĭn-skrīb'd'. a. Having no inscription.

UNINSPIRED, ŭn-ĭn-spīr'd'. a. Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

UNINSTRUCTED, ŭn-ĭn-strŭk'tĕd. a. Not taught or helped by instruction.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, ŭn-ĭn-strŭk'tĭv. a. Not conferring any improvement.

UNINTELLIGENT, ŭn-ĭn-tĕl'lē-jĕnt. a. Not knowing, not skilful.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, ŭn-ĭn-tĕl-lē-jē-bĭl'ē-tē. s. Quality of not being intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, ŭn-ĭn-tĕl'lē-jē-bl. a. Not such as can be understood.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, ŭn-ĭn-tĕl'lē-jē-blē. ad. Not to be understood.

UNINTENTIONAL, ŭn-ĭn-tĕn'shŭn-ăl. a. Not designed, happening without design.

UNINTERESTED, ŭn-ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd. a. Not having interest.

UNINTERMITTED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭt'tĕd. a. Continued, not interrupted.

UNINTERMIXED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-mĭkst'. a. Not mingled.

UNINTERRUPTED, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd. a. Not broken, not interrupted.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, ŭn-ĭn-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd-lē. ad. Without interruption.

UNINTRENCHED, ŭn-ĭn-trĕnsht'. (359). a. Not intrenched.

UNINVESTIGABLE, ŭn-ĭn-vĕs'tē-gă-bl. a. Not to be searched out.

UNINVITED, ŭn-ĭn-vī'tĕd. a. Not asked.

UNJOINTED, ŭn-jōĭn'tĕd. a. Disjointed, separated; having no articulation.

UNION, yū'nē-ŭn. s. (8). The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or interests.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

UNIPAROUS, yū-nĭp'pā-rŭs. a. (518). Bringing one at a birth.

UNISON, yū'nė-sŭn. a. Sounding alone.

UNISON, yū'nė-sŭn. s. A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

UNIT, yū'nĭt. s. (8) (39) (492). One; the least number, or the root of numbers.

To UNITE, yū-nīte'. v. a. To join two or more into one; to make to agree; to make to adhere; to join; to join in interest.

To UNITE, yū-nīte'. v. n. To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coalesce, to be cemented, to be consolidated; to grow into one.

UNITEDLY, yū-nī'tĕd-lė. ad. With union so as to join,

UNITER, yū-nī'tŭr. s. (98). The person or thing that unites.

UNITION, yū-nĭsh'ŭn. s. The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

UNITIVE, yū'nė-tĭv. a. Having the power of uniting.

UNITY, yū'nė-tė. s. (8). The state of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved.

UNIVALVE, yū'nė-vălv. a. Having one shell.

UNJUDGED, ŭn-jŭdj'd'. a. (359). Not judicially determined.

UNIVERSAL, yū-nė-vĕr'săl. a. (88). General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.

UNIVERSAL, yū-nė-vĕr-săl. s. The whole, the general system.

UNIVERSALITY, yū-nė-vĕr-săl'ė-tė. s. Not particularity, generality, extension to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, yū-nė-vĕr'săl-ė. ad. Throughout the whole, without exception.

UNIVERSE, yū'nė-vĕrse. s. (8). The general system of things.

UNIVERSITY, yū-nė-vĕr'sė-tė. s. A school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

UNIVOCAL, yū-nĭv'ō-kăl. a. Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, yū-nĭv'vō-kăl-ė. ad. In one term, in one sense; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, ŭn-jŏė'ŭs. a. Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, ŭn-jŭst'. a. Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, ŭn-jŭs'tė-fī-ă-bl. a. Not to be defended, not to be justified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, ŭn-jŭs'tė-fī-ă-bl-nės. s. The quality of not being justifiable.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, ŭn-jŭs'tė-fī-ă-blė. ad. In a manner not to be justified.

UNJUSTLY, ŭn-jŭst'lė. ad. In a manner contrary to right.

UNKED, ŭng'kĕd. a. Uncooth, irksome, against the grain.

☞ This word is not in Johnson; but by its having a place in Junius, Skinner, Philips, Ash, and Barclay, it seems to have been once a living part of the language. It is at present, however, only heard in the mouths of the vulgar, from which state few words ever return into good usage. Junius explains it by *solitary*, and with great probability supposes it is a corruption of *uncooth*; but Skinner spells it *unkward*, and says it is a slight alteration of sense from the Teutonic, *Ungehewer*, which signifies a monster, a terrible or horrible thing, as solitude is supposed to be. Whatever its etymology may be, its utility can scarcely be disputed; for it has a shade of meaning peculiar to itself, which expresses a disagreeable passive state, arising from a concurrence of jarring circumstances. Thus we sometimes hear the common people say, I found myself very *unked*; it was very *unked* to do so. Now though *irksome* is the nearest word, and might supply the second phrase, it is quite incompatible with the first: nor is it a perfect equivalent to *unked* in the second; for *irksome* implies a much more disagreeable state than *unked*, which seems to mean a disagreeable state arising from obstacle, and therefore seems to form a middle sense between *uncooth* and *irksome*. In this sense the word appears to have been used by Charles Butler of Magdalen College, Oxford, in his English Grammar, 1634, where, speaking of the necessity of altering the orthography, he says, "Nevertheless, so powerful is the tyrant custom, opposing and oversweying right and reason, that I do easily believe this little change (though never so right, reasonable and profitable,) will seem to some harsh and *unked* at the first: but, after a while, being inured thereunto, I suppose they will rather wonder, how our ancient, eloquent, noble language, in other respects equalizing the best, could so long endure these gross and disgraceful barbarisms."—*Preface to the Reader.*

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNKENNEL, ŭn-kĕn'nĭl. v. a. (99). To drive from its hole; to rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

UNKEPT, ŭn-kĕpt'. a. Not kept, not retained; unobserved, unobeyed.

UNKIND, ŭn-kyind'. a. (160). Not favourable, not benevolent.—See GUIDE.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyind'lē. a. Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.

UNKINDLY, ŭn-kyind'lē. ad. Without kindness, without affection.

UNKINDNESS, ŭn-kyind'nĕs. s. Malignity, ill-will, want of affection.

To UNKING, ŭn-king'. v. a. To deprive of royalty.

UNKISSED, ŭn-kĭst'. a. Not kissed.

UNKNIGHTLY, ŭn-nīte'lē. a. Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNIT, ŭn-nĭt'. v. a. To unweave; to separate; to open.

UNCLE, ŭng'kl. s. Properly UNCLE. (408). The brother of a father or mother.

To UNKNOW, ŭn-nō'. v. a. To cease to know.

UNKNOWABLE, ŭn-nō'â-bl. a. Not to be known.

UNKNOWING, ŭn-nō'ĭng. a. Ignorant, not knowing; not practised, not qualified.

UNKNOWINGLY, ŭn-nō'ĭng-lē. ad. Ignorantly, without knowledge.

UNKNOWN, ŭn-nōne'. a. Not known, greater than is imagined; not having cohabitation; without communication.

UNLABOURED, ŭn-lā'bŭr'd. a. Not produced by labour, not cultivated by labour; spontaneous, voluntary.

To UNLACE, ŭn-lāse'. v. a. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

To UNLADE, ŭn-lāde'. v. a. To remove from the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out.

UNLAID, ŭn-lāde'. a. Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not stilled.

UNLAMENTED, ŭn-lă-mĕnt'ĕd. a. Not deplored.

To UNLATCH, ŭn-lătsh'. v. a. To open by lifting up the latch.

UNLAWFUL, ŭn-lâ'fŭl. a. Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.

UNLAWFULLY, ŭn-lâw'fŭl-ē. ad. In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.

UNLAWFULNESS, ŭn-lâw'fŭl-nĕs. s. Contrariety to law.

To UNLEARN, ŭn-lĕrn'. v. a. To forget, to disuse what has been learned.

UNLEARNED, ŭn-lĕr'nĕd. a. Ignorant, not informed, not instructed; not gained by study, not known; not suitable to a learned man.—See LEARNED.

UNLEARNEDLY, ŭn-lĕr'nĕd-lē. ad. Ignorantly, not grossly.

UNLEAVENED, ŭn-lĕv'vĕn'd. a. (104). Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.

UNLESS, ŭn-lĕs'. conjunc. Except, if not, supposing that not.

UNLESSONED, ŭn-lĕs's'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not taught.

UNLETTERED, ŭn-lĕt'tŭr'd. a. Unlearned, untaught.

UNLEVELLED, ŭn-lĕv'ĕl'd. a. (406). Not cut even.

UNLIBIDINOUS, ŭn-lĕ-bĭd'ĭn-ŭs. a. Not lustful.

UNLICENCED, ŭn-lī'sĕnst. a. Having no regular permission.

UNLICKED, ŭn-lĭkt'. a. (359). Shapeless, not formed.

UNLIGHTED, ŭn-lī-tĕd. a. Not kindled, not set on fire.

UNLIKE, ŭn-like'. a. Dissimilar, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, ŭn-like'lē-hŭd. } s.
UNLIKELINESS, ŭn-like'lē-nĕs. } s.
Improbability.

UNLIKELY, ŭn-like'lē. a. Improbable, not such as can be reasonably expected; not promising any particular event.

UNLIKENESS, ŭn-like-nĕs. s. Dissimilitude, want of resemblance.

UNLIMITABLE, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-â-bl. a. Admitting no bounds.

UNLIMITED, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd. a. Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined, not bounded by proper exceptions, unconfined, not restrained.

UNLIMITEDLY, ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd-lē. ad. Boundlessly, without bounds.

UNLINEAL, ŭn-lĭn'ē-ăl. a. (113). Not coming in the order of succession.

To UNLINK, ŭn-link'. v. a. To untwist, to open.

UNLIQUIFIED, ŭn-lĭk'wē-fīde. a. Unmelted, undissolved.

To UNLOAD, ŭn-lōde'. v. a. To disburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burdensome.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

To UNLOCK, ŭn-lŏk'. v. a. To open what is shut with a lock.

UNLOOKED-FOR, ŭn-lŏŏkt'fŏr. a. Unexpected, not foreseen.

To UNLOOSE, ŭn-lŏŏse'. v. a. To loose.

☞ As our inseparable preposition *un* is always negative and never intensive, like the Latin *in;* this word, though supported by good authorities, is like a barbarous redundancy, two negatives.

UNLOVED, ŭn-lŭv'd'. a. (359). Not loved.

UNLOVELINESS, ŭn-lŭv'lé-nĕs. s. Unamiableness, inability to create love.

UNLOVELY, ŭn-lŭv'lé. a. That cannot excite love.

UNLUCKILY, ŭn-lŭk'é-lé. ad. Unfortunately, by ill luck.

UNLUCKY, ŭn-lŭk'é. a. Unfortunate, producing unhappiness; unhappy, miserable, subject to frequent misfortunes; slightly mischievous, mischievously waggish; ill-omened, inauspicious.

UNLUSTROUS, ŭn-lŭs'trŭs. a. Wanting splendour, wanting lustre.

To UNLUTE, ŭn-lūte'. v. a. To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

UNMADE, ŭn-mādē'. a. Not yet formed, not created; deprived of form or qualities; omitted to be made.

UNMAIMED, ŭn-mām'd'. a. Not deprived of any essential part.

UNMAKABLE, ŭn-mā'kā-bl. a. Not possible to be made.

To UNMAKE, ŭn-māke'. v. a. To deprive of qualities before possessed.

To UNMAN, ŭn-măn'. v. a. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason; to emasculate; to break into irresolution, to deject.

UNMANAGEABLE, ŭn-măn'é-jā-bl. a. Not manageable, not easily governed.

UNMANAGED, ŭn-măn'ĭdj'd. a. (90). Not broken by horsemanship; not tutored, not educated.

UNMANLIKE, ŭn-măn'like. } a. Un-
UNMANLY, ŭn-măn'lé. } becoming a man, effeminate.

UNMANNERED, ŭn-măn'nŭr'd. a. Rude, brutal, uncivil.

UNMANNERLINESS, ŭn-măn'nŭr-lé-nĕs. s. Breach of civility.

UNMANNERLY, ŭn-măn'nŭr-lé. a. Ill-bred, not civil.

UNMANURED, ŭn-mā-nūr'd'. a. Not cultivated.

UNMARKED, ŭn-mārkt'. a. (359). Not observed, not regarded.

UNMARRIED, ŭn-măr'rĭd. a. (282). Having no husband, or no wife.

To UNMASK, ŭn-māsk'. v. a. To strip off a mask; to strip off any disguise.

UNMASKED, ŭn-māskt'. a. (359). Naked, open to the view.

UNMASTERABLE, ŭn-mās'tŭ-rā-bl. a. Unconquerable; not to be subdued.

UNMASTERED, ŭn-mās'tŭr'd. a. Not subdued; not conquerable.

UNMATCHABLE, ŭn-mătsh'ā-bl. a. Unparalleled, unequalled.

UNMATCHED, ŭn-mătsht'. a. Matchless, having no match, or equal.

UNMEANING, ŭn-mē-nĭng. a. (410). Expressing no meaning.

UNMEANT, ŭn-mĕnt'. s. Not intended.

UNMEASURABLE, ŭn-mĕzh'ŭr-ā-bl. a. Boundless, unbounded.

UNMEASURED, ŭn-mĕzh'ŭr'd. a. Immense, infinite; not measured, plentiful.

UNMEDITATED, ŭn-mĕd'é-tā-tĕd. a. Not formed by previous thought.

UNMEDLED, ŭn-mĕd'dl'd. a. (359). Not touched, not altered.

☞ This word is improperly spelled both by Johnson and Sheridan. It ought to be written *unmeddled.*—See CODLE.

UNMEET, ŭn-mēēt'. a. Not fit, not proper, not worthy.

UNMELLOWED, ŭn-mĕl'lōde. a. Not fully ripened.

UNMELTED, ŭn-mĕlt'ĕd. a. Undissolved by heat.

UNMENTIONED, ŭn-mĕn'shŭn'd. a. Not told, not named.

UNMERCHANTABLE, ŭn-mĕr'tshăn-tā-bl. a. Unsaleable, not vendible.

UNMERCIFUL, ŭn-mĕr'sé-fŭl. a. Cruel, severe, inclement; unconscionable, exorbitant.

UNMERCIFULLY, ŭn-mĕr'sé-fŭl-é. ad. Without mercy, without tenderness.

UNMERCIFULNESS, ŭn-mĕr'sé-fŭl-nĕs. s. Inclemency, cruelty.

UNMERITED, ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd. a. Not deserved, not obtained otherwise than by favour.

UNMERITABLE, ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-ā-bl. a. Having no desert.

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☞ (359).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNMERITEDNESS, ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd-nĕs. s. State of being undeserved.

UNMILKED, ŭn-mĭlkt'. a. Not milked.

UNMINDED, ŭn-mīnd'ĕd. a. Not heeded, not regarded.

UNMINDFUL, ŭn-mīnd'fŭl. a. Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.

To UNMINGLE, ŭn-mĭng'gl. v. a. (505). To separate things mixed.

UNMINGLED, ŭn-mĭng'gl'd. a. (359). Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.

UNMIRY, ŭn-mī'rē. a. Not fouled with dirt.

UNMITIGATED, ŭn-mĭt'ē-gā-tĕd. a. Not softened.

UNMIXED, UNMIXT, ŭn-mĭkst'. a. (359). Not mingled with any thing, pure.

UNMOANED, ŭn-mōn'd'. a. Not lamented.

UNMOIST, ŭn-mŏĭst'. a. Not wet.

UNMOISTENED, ŭn-mŏĭ's'n'd. a. (359). Not made wet.

UNMOLESTED, ŭn-mō-lĕst'ĕd. a. Free from disturbance.

To UNMOOR, ŭn-mōōr'. v. a. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

UNMORALIZED, ŭn-mŏr'ă-lĭz'd. a. Untutored by morality.

UNMORTGAGED, ŭn-mŏr'gădj'd. (90). a. Not mortgaged.

UNMORTIFIED, ŭn-mŏr'tē-fīde. a. Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

UNMOVEABLE, ŭn-mōōv'ă-bl. a. Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMOVED, ŭn-mōōv'd'. a. Not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution; not affected, not touched with any passion; unaltered by passion.

UNMOVING, ŭn-mōō'vĭng. a. (410). Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unaffecting.

To UNMOULD, ŭn-mōld'. v. a. To change as to the form.—See MOULD.

UNMOURNED, ŭn-mōrn'd'. a. Not lamented, not deplored.

To UNMUFFLE, ŭn-mŭf'fl. v. a. To put off a covering from the face.

To UNMUZZLE, ŭn-mŭz'zl. v. a. To loose from a muzzle.

UNMUSICAL, ŭn-mū'zē-kăl. a. Not harmonious, not pleasing by sound.

UNNAMED, ŭn-nām'd'. a. Not mentioned.

UNNATURAL, ŭn-năt'tshŭ-răl. a. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real state.

UNNATURALNESS, ŭn-năt'tshŭ-răl-nĕs. s. Contrariety to nature.

UNNATURALLY, ŭn-năt'tshŭ-răl-ē. ad. In opposition to nature.

UNNAVIGABLE, ŭn-năv'ē-gă-bl. a. Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.

UNNECESSARILY, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-să-rē-lē. ad. Without necessity, without need.

UNNECESSARINESS, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-să-rē-nĕs. s. Needlessness.

UNNECESSARY, ŭn-nĕs'sĕs-să-rē. a. Needless, not wanted, useless.

UNNEIGHBOURLY, ŭn-nā'bŭr-lē. (249). a. Not kind, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

UNNERVATE, ŭn-nĕr'vāt. a. (91). Weak, feeble.

To UNNERVE, ŭn-nĕrv'. v. a. To weaken, to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, ŭn-nĕrv'd'. a. Weak, feeble.

UNNOBLE, ŭn-nō'bl. a. Mean, ignominious, ignoble.

UNNOTED, ŭn-nō'tĕd. a. Not observed, not regarded.

UNNUMBERED, ŭn-nŭm'bŭr'd. a. Innumerable.

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, ŭn-ŏb-sē-kwē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Incompliance, disobedience.

UNOBEYED, ŭn-ō-bāde'. a. (359). Not obeyed.

UNOBJECTED, ŭn-ŏb-jĕk'tĕd. a. Not charged as a fault.

UNOBNOXIOUS, ŭn-ŏb-nŏk'shŭs. a. Not liable, not exposed to any hurt.

UNOBSERVABLE, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vă-bl. a. Not to be observed

UNOBSERVANT, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vănt. a. Not obsequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, ŭn-ŏb-zĕrv'd'. a. Not regarded, not attended to.

UNOBSERVING, ŭn-ŏb-zĕr'vĭng. a. Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, ŭn-ŏb-strŭk'tĕd. a. Not hindered, not stopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, ŭn-ŏb-strŭk'tĭv. a. Not raising any obstacle.

UNOBTAINED, ŭn-ŏb-tān'd'. a. Not gained, not acquired.

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—nò, môve, nôr, nŏt;—tûbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ôil;—pôund;—*th*in, THIS.

UNOBVIOUS, ŭn-ôb'vė-ŭs. a. Not readily occurring.

UNOCCUPIED, ŭn-ŏk'kŭ-pide. a. Unpossessed.

UNOFFERED, ŭn-ôf'fûr'd. a. Not proposed to acceptance.

UNOFFENDING, ŭn-ôf-fĕnd'ing. a. Harmless, innocent; sinless, pure from fault.

To UNOIL, ŭn-ôil'. v. a. To free from oil.

UNOPENING, ŭn-ô'p'n-ing. a. Not opening.

UNOPERATIVE, ŭn-ŏp'ėr-ă-tĭv. a. Producing no effects.

UNOPPOSED, ŭn-ŏp-pôz'd'. a. Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

UNORDERLY, ŭn-ôr'dûr-lė. a. Disordered, irregular.

UNORDINARY, ŭn-ôr'dė-nă-rė. a. Uncommon, unusual.

UNORGANIZED, ŭn-ôr'găn-ĭz'd. a. Having no part instrumental to the nourishment of the rest.

UNORIGINAL, ŭn-ŏ-rĭd'jė-năl.
UNORIGINATED, ŭn-ŏ-rĭd'jė-nă-tĕd. } a.
Having no birth, ungenerated.

UNORTHODOX, ŭn-ôr'*th*ŏ-dŏks. a. Not holding pure doctrine.

UNOWED, ŭn-ôde'. a. Having no owner. Out of use.

UNOWNED, ŭn-ôn'd'. a. Having no power; not acknowledged.

To UNPACK, ŭn-păk'. v. a. To disburden, to exonerate; to open any thing bound together.

UNPACKED, ŭn-păkt'. a. (359). Not collected by unlawful artifices.

UNPAID, ŭn-pade'. a. Not discharged; not receiving dues or debts; unpaid for, that for which the price is not yet given.

UNPAINED, ŭn-pan'd'. a. Suffering no pain.

UNPAINFUL, ŭn-pane'fûl. a. Giving no pain.

UNPALATABLE, ŭn-păl'ăt-ă-bl. a. Nauseous, disgusting.

UNPARAGONED, ŭn-păr'ă-gŏn'd. a. Unequalled, unmatched.

UNPARALLELED, ŭn-păr'ăl-lėl'd. a. Not matched, not to be matched, having no equal.

UNPARDONABLE, ŭn-păr'd'n-ă-bl. a. Irremissible.

UNPARDONABLY, ŭn-păr'd'n-ă-blė. ad. Beyond forgiveness.

UNPARDONED, ŭn-păr'd'n'd. a. (359). Not forgiven; not discharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.

UNPARDONING, ŭn-păr'd'n-ing. (410). a. Not forgiving.

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, ŭn-păr-lė-mĕnt-ă-rė'nĕs. s. Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.

UNPARLIAMENTARY, ŭn-păr-lė-mĕnt' ă-rė. a. Contrary to the rules of parliament.

UNPARTED, ŭn-păr'tĕd. a. Undivided, not separated.

UNPARTIAL, ŭn-păr'shăl. a. Equal, honest.

UNPARTIALLY, ŭn-păr'shăl-ė. ad. Equally, indifferently.

UNPASSABLE, ŭn-păs'să-bl. a. Admitting no passage.

UNPASSIONATE, ŭn-păsh'ŭn-ăt. a. (91). Free from passion, calm, impartial.

UNPASSIONATELY, ŭn-păsh'ŭn-ăt-lė. ad. Without passion.

UNPATHED, ŭn-păth'd'. a. Untracted, unmarked by passage.

UNPAWNED, ŭn-pawn'd'. a. Not given to pledge.

UNPEACEABLE, ŭn-pė'să-bl. a. Quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.

To UNPEG, ŭn-pĕg'. v. a. To open any thing closed with a peg.

UNPENSIONED, ŭn-pĕn'shŭn'd. a. Without a pension.

To UNPEOPLE, ŭn-pė'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

UNPERCEIVED, ŭn-pėr-sėv'd'. a. Not observed, not heeded, not sensibly discovered, not known.

UNPERCEIVEDLY, ŭn-pėr-sė'vėd-lė. ad. (364). So as not to be perceived.

UNPERFECT, ŭn-pėr-fĕkt. a. Incomplete.

UNPERFECTNESS, ŭn-pėr'fĕkt-nĕs. s. Imperfection, incompleteness.

UNPERFORMED, ŭn-pėr-fôrm'd. a. Undone, not done.—See PERFORM.

UNPERISHABLE, ŭn-pĕr'ish-ă-bl. a. Lasting to perpetuity.

UNPERJURED, ŭn-pėr'jûr'd. a. Free from perjury.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNPERPLEXED, ŭn-pĕr-plĕkst'. a. Disentangled, not embarrassed.

UNPERSPIRABLE, ŭn-pĕr-spī'rā-bl. a. Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.

UNPERSUADABLE, ŭn-pĕr-swā-dā-bl. a. Inexorable, not to be persuaded.

UNPETRIFIED, ŭn-pĕt'trē-fīde. a. Not turned to stone.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, ŭn-fĭl-lō-zŏf'ē-kăl. a. Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason.

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, ŭn-fĭl-lō-zŏf'ē-kăl-ē. ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, ŭn-fĭl-lō-zŏf'ē-kăl-nĕs. s. Incongruity with philosophy.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, ŭn-fĭl-lŏs-sō-fīze. v. a. To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

UNPIERCED, ŭn-pērst'. a (359). Not penetrated, not pierced.—See PIERCE.

UNPILLARED, ŭn-pĭl'lărd. a Divested of pillars.

UNPILLOWED, ŭn-pĭl'lōde. a. Wanting a pillow.

To UNPIN, ŭn-pĭn'. v. a. To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

UNPINKED, ŭn-pĭnkt'. a. (359). Not marked with eyelet holes.

UNPITIED, ŭn-pĭt-tĭd. a. (282). Not compassionated, not regarded with sympathetical sorrow.

UNPITIFULLY, ŭn-pĭt'ē-fŭl-ē. ad. Unmercifully, without mercy.

UNPITYING, ŭn-pĭt-ē-ĭng. a. (410). Having no compassion.

UNPLACED, ŭn-plāst'. a. (359). Having no place of dependence.

UNPLAGUED, ŭn-plāg'd' a. (350). Not tormented.

UNPLANTED, ŭn-plănt-ĕd. a. Not planted, spontaneous.

UNPLAUSIBLE, ŭn-plăw'zē-bl. a. Not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance.

UNPLAUSIVE, ŭn-plăw'sĭv. Not approving.

UNPLEASANT, ŭn-plĕz'ănt. a. Not delighting, troublesome, uneasy.

UNPLEASANTLY, ŭn-plĕz'ănt-lē. ad. Not delightfully, uneasily.

UNPLEASANTNESS, ŭn-plĕz'ănt-nĕs. s. Want of qualities to give delight.

UNPLEASED, ŭn-plēz'd'. a. (359) Not pleased, not delighted.

UNPLEASING, ŭn-plē'zĭng. a. (410) Offensive, disgusting, giving no delight.

UNPLIANT, ŭn-plī'ănt. a. Not easily bent, not conforming to the will.

UNPLOWED, ŭn-plŏu'd'. a. Not plowed.

To UNPLUME, ŭn-plūme. v. a. To strip of plumes, to degrade.

UNPOETICAL, ŭn-pō-ĕt'ē-kăl. } a.
UNPOETICK, ŭn-pō-ĕt'ĭk. (509). }
Not such as becomes a poet.

UNPOLISHED, ŭn-pŏl'ĭsht. a. (359). Not smoothed, not brightened by attrition; not civilized, not refined.

UNPOLITE, ŭn-pō-līte'. a. Not elegant, not refined, not civil.

UNPOLLUTED, ŭn-pŏl-lū'tĕd. a. Not corrupted, not defiled.

UNPOPULAR, ŭn-pŏp'ū-lăr. a. (88). Not fitted to please the people.

UNPORTABLE, ŭn-pōrt'ă-bl. a. Not to be carried.

UNPOSSESSED, ŭn-pŏz-zĕst. a. Not had, not obtained.

UNPOSSESSING, ŭn-pŏz-zĕs'sĭng. a. Having no possession.

UNPRACTICABLE, ŭn-prăk'tē-kă-bl. a. Not feasible.

UNPRACTISED, ŭn-prăk'tĭst. a. Not skilled by use and experience.

UNPRAISED, ŭn-prāz'd'. a. Not celebrated, not praised.

UNPRECARIOUS, ŭn-prē-kā'rē-ŭs. a. Not dependent on another.

UNPRECEDENTED, ŭn-prĕs'sē-dĕnt-ĕd. a. Not justifiable by any example.

To UNPREDICT, ŭn-prē-dĭkt'. v. a. To retract prediction.

UNPREFERRED, ŭn-prē-fĕr'd'. a. Not advanced.

UNPREGNANT, ŭn-prĕg'nănt. a. Not prolifick.

UNPREJUDICATE, ŭn-prē-jū'dē-kāte. a. Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

UNPREJUDICED, ŭn-prĕd'jū-dĭst. a. Free from prejudice.

UNPRELATICAL, ŭn-prē-lăt'ē-kăl. a. Unsuitable to a prelate.

UNPREMEDITATED, ŭn-prē-mĕd-ē-tā-tĕd. a. Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

UNPREPARED, ŭn-prē-pār'd. a. Not fitted by previous measure; not made fit for the dreadful moments of departure..

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

UNPREPAREDNESS, ŭn-prė-pā'rėd-nės. s. (365). State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, ŭn-prė-pŏz-zėst'. a. Not prepossessed, not pre-occupied by notions.

UNPRESSED, ŭn-prėst'. a. Not pressed, not enforced.

UNPRETENDING, ŭn-prė-tėn'ding. a. Not claiming any distinctions.

UNPREVAILING, ŭn-prė-vā'lĭng. a. Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, ŭn-prė-vėnt'ėd. a. Not previously hindered; not preceded by any thing.

UNPRINCELY, ŭn-prĭns'lė. a. Unsuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLED, ŭn-prĭn'sė-pl'd. a. (359). Not settled in tenets or opinions.

☞ This word does not mean merely being unsettled in principles or opinions, but not having, or being void of good principles or opinions. It was in this sense that Dr. Goldsmith called Mr. Wilkes, of seditious and infidel memory, *The unprincipled Impostor*.

UNPRINTED, ŭn-prĭnt'ėd. a. Not printed.

UNPRISABLE, ŭn-prĭ'zā-bl. a. Not valued, not of estimation.

UNPRISONED, ŭn-prĭz'z'n'd. a. (359). Set free from confinement.

UNPRIZED, ŭn-prĭz'd'. a. Not valued.

UNPROCLAIMED, ŭn-prō-klām'd. a. Not notified by a publick declaration.

UNPROFANED, ŭn-prō-fān'd'. a. Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, ŭn-prŏf'ė-tā-bl. a. Useless, serving no purpose.

UNPROFITABLENESS, ŭn-prŏf'ė-tā-bl-nės. s. Uselessness.

UNPROFITABLY, ŭn-prŏf'ė-tā-blė. ad. Uselessly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, ŭn-prŏf'ĭt-ėd. a. Having no gain.

UNPROLIFICK, ŭn-prō-lĭf'ĭk. a. Barren, not productive.

UNPRONOUNCED, ŭn-prō-nŏŭnst'. a. Not uttered, not spoken.

UNPROPER, ŭn-prŏp'ŭr. a. (98). Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, ŭn-prŏp'ŭr-lė. ad. Contrary to propriety, improperly.

UNPROPITIOUS, ŭn-prō-pĭsh'ŭs. a. Not favourable, inauspicious.

UNPROPORTIONED, ŭn-prō-pōr'shŭn'd. a. Not suited to something else.

UNPROPOSED, ŭn-prō-pōz'd'. a. Not proposed.

UNPROPPED, ŭn-prŏpt'. a. (359). Not supported, not upheld.

UNPROSPEROUS, ŭn-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs. a. Unfortunate, not prosperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, ŭn-prŏs'pŭr-ŭs-lė. ad. Unsuccessfully.

UNPROTECTED, ŭn'prō-tėk'tėd. a. Not protected, not supported.

UNPROVED, ŭn-prōōv'd'. a. Not evinced by arguments.

To UNPROVIDE, ŭn-prō-vīde'. v. a. To divest of resolution or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, ŭn-prō-vī'dėd. a. Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished.

UNPROVOKED, ŭn-prō-vōkt'. a. Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, ŭn-prŭn'd'. a. Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLICK, ŭn-pŭb'lĭk. a. Private, not generally known.

UNPUBLISHED, ŭn-pŭb'lĭsht. a. Secret, unknown; not given to the publick.

UNPUNISHED, ŭn-pŭn'ĭsht. a. Not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, ŭn-pŭr'tshăst. a. Unbought.

UNPURGED, ŭn-pŭrj'd'. a. Not purged.

UNPURIFIED, ŭn-pū'rė-fide. a. (282). Not freed from recrement, not cleansed from sin.

UNPURSUED, ŭn-pŭr-sūde'. a. Not pursued.

UNPUTRIFIED, ŭn-pū'trė-fide. a. Not corrupted by rottenness.

UNQUALIFIED, ŭn-kwŏl'ė-fide. (282). a. Not fit.

To UNQUALIFY, ŭn-kwŏl'ė-fī. v. a. To disqualify, to divest of qualification.

UNQUARRELABLE, ŭn-kwŏr'rĭl-ă-bl. a. Such as cannot be impugned.

To UNQUEEN, ŭn-kwēēn'. v. a. To divest of the dignity of queen.

UNQUENCHABLE, ŭn-kwĕnsh'ă-bl. a. Unextinguishable.

UNQUENCHED, ŭn-kwĕnsht'. a. Not extinguished; not extinguishable.

UNQUENCHABLENESS, ŭn-kwĕnsh'ă-bl-nės. s. Unextinguishableness.

UNQUESTIONABLE, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn-ă-bl. a. (405). Indubitable, not to be

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doubted; such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience.

UNQUESTIONABLY, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn-ă-blē. ad. Indubitably, without doubt.

UNQUESTIONED, ŭn-kwĕs'tshŭn'd. a. Not doubted, passed without doubt; indisputable, not to be opposed; not interrogated, not examined.

UNQUICK, ŭn-kwĭk'. a. Motionless.

UNQUIET, ŭn-kwī'ĕt. a. Moved with perpetual agitation, not calm, not still; disturbed, full of perturbation, not at peace; restless, unsatisfied.

UNQUIETLY, ŭn-kwī'ĕt-lē. ad. Without rest.

UNQUIETNESS, ŭn-kwī'ĕt-nĕs. s. Want of tranquillity; want of peace; restlessness, turbulence; perturbation, uneasiness.

UNRACKED, ŭn-răkt'. a. Not poured from the lees.

UNRAKED, ŭn-rākt'. a. Not thrown together and covered.

UNRANSACKED, ŭn-răn'săkt. a. Not pillaged.

To UNRAVEL, ŭn-răv'v'l. v. a. (103). To disentangle, to extricate, to clear; to disorder, to throw out of the present constitution; to clear up the intrigue of a play.

UNRAZORED, ŭn-rā'zŭr'd. a. Unshaven.

UNREACHED, ŭn-rētsht'. a. (359). Not attained.

UNREAD, ŭn-rĕd'. a. Not read, not publickly pronounced; untaught, not learned in books.

UNREADINESS, ŭn-rĕd'ē-nĕs. s. Want of readiness, want of promptness; want of preparation.

UNREADY, ŭn-rĕd'ē. a. Not prepared, not fit; not prompt, not quick; awkward, ungain.

UNREAL, ŭn-rē'ăl. a. Unsubstantial.

UNREASONABLE, ŭn-rē'z'n-ă-bl. a. Exorbitant, claiming or insisting on more than is fit; not agreeable to reason; greater than is fit, immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, ŭn-rē'z'n-ă-bl-nĕs. s. Exorbitance, excessive demand; inconsistency with reason.

UNREASONABLY, ŭn-rē'z'n-ă-blē. ad. In a manner contrary to reason; more than enough.

To UNREAVE, ŭn-rēve'. v. a. To unravel.

UNREBATED, ŭn-rē-bā'tĕd. a. Not blunted.

UNREBUKABLE, ŭn-rē-bū'kă-bl. a. Obnoxious to no censure.

UNRECEIVED, ŭn-rē-sēv'd'. a. Not received.

UNRECLAIMED, ŭn-rē-klām'd'. a. Not turned; not reformed.

UNRECONCILABLE, ŭn-rĕk-ŏn-sī'lă-bl. a. Not to be appeased, implacable; not to be made consistent with.—See RECONCILEABLE.

UNRECONCILED, ŭn-rĕk'ŏn-sīl'd. a. Not reconciled.

UNRECORDED, ŭn-rē-kŏr'dĕd. a. Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

UNRECOUNTED, ŭn-rē-kŏŭnt'ĕd. a. Not told, not related.

UNRECRUITABLE, ŭn-rē-krōōt'ă-bl. a. Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

UNRECURING, ŭn-rē-kū'rĭng. a. Irremediable.

UNREDUCED, ŭn-rē-dūst'. a. Not reduced.

UNREFORMABLE, ŭn-rē-fŏr'mă-bl. a. Not to be put into a new form.

UNREFORMED, ŭn-rē-fŏrm'd'. a. Not amended, not corrected; not brought to newness of life.

UNREFRACTED, ŭn-rē-frăk'tĕd. a. Not refracted.

UNREFRESHED, ŭn-rē-frĕsht'. a. Not cheered, not relieved.

UNREGARDED, ŭn-rē-gär'dĕd. a. Not heeded, not respected.

UNREGENERATE, ŭn-rē-jĕn'ĕr-āte. a. Not brought to a new life.

UNREINED, ŭn-rān'd'. a. (359). Not restrained by the bridle.

UNRELENTING, ŭn-rē-lĕnt'ĭng. a. Hard, cruel, feeling no pity.

UNRELIEVABLE, ŭn-rē-lē'vă-bl. a. Admitting no succour.

UNRELIEVED, ŭn-rē-lēēv'd'. a. Not succoured; not eased.

UNREMARKABLE, ŭn-rē-märk'ă-bl. a. Not capable of being observed; not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIABLE, ŭn-rē-mē'dē-ă-bl. a. Admitting no remedy.

UNREMEMBERING, ŭn-rē-mĕm'bŭr-ĭng. a. Having no memory.

UNREMEMBRANCE, ŭn-rē-mĕm-brănse. s. Forgetfulness.

UNREMOVABLE, ŭn-rē-mōōv'ă-bl. a. Not to be taken away.

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UNREMOVABLY, ŭn-rė-mōōv'ă-blė. ad. In a manner that admits no removal.

UNREMOVED, ŭn-rė-mōōv'd'. a. Not taken away ; not capable of being removed.

UNREPAID, ŭn-rė-pāde'. a. Not recompensed, not compensated.

UNREPEALED, ŭn-rė-pė'l'd'. a. Not revoked, not abrogated.

UNREPENTED, ŭn-rė-pėnt'ėd. a. Not regarded with penitential sorrow.

UNREPENTING, ŭn-rė-pėn'tĭng. } a.
UNREPENTANT, ŭn-rė-pėnt'ănt. }
Not repenting, not penitent.

UNREPINING, ŭn-rė-pī'nĭng. a. Not peevishly complaining.

UNREPLENISHED, ŭn-rė-plėn'ĭsht. a. Not filled.

UNREPRIEVABLE, ŭn-rė-prėėv'ă-bl. a. Not to be respited from penal death.

UNREPROACHED, ŭn-rė-prōtsht'. a. Not upbraided, not censured.

UNREPROVABLE, ŭn-rė-prōōv'ă-bl. a. Not liable to blame.

UNREPROVED, ŭn-rė-prōōv'd'. a. Not censured ; not liable to censure.

UNREPUGNANT, ŭn-rė-pŭg'nănt. a. Not opposite.

UNREPUTABLE, ŭn-rėp'ū-tă-bl. a. Not creditable.

UNREQUESTED, ŭn-rė-kwėst'ėd. a. Not asked.

UNREQUITABLE, ŭn-rė-kwī'tă-bl. a. Not to be retaliated.

UNREQUITED, ŭn-rė-kwī'tėd. a. Not compensated for.—*Mason.*

UNRESENTED, ŭn-rė-zėnt'ėd. a. Not regarded with anger.

UNRESERVED, ŭn-rė-zėrv'd'. a. Not limited by any private convenience ; open, frank, concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, ŭn-rė-zėr'vėd-lė. ad. (364). Without limitation ; without concealment, openly.

UNRESERVEDNESS, ŭn-rė-zėr'vėd-nės. s. (364). Openness, frankness.

UNRESISTED, ŭn-rė-zĭs'tėd. a. Not opposed ; resistless, such as cannot be opposed.

UNRESISTING, ŭn-rė-zĭs'tĭng. a. Not opposing, not making resistance.

UNRESOLVABLE, ŭn-rė-zŏl'vă-bl. a. Not to be solved, insoluble.

UNRESOLVED, ŭn-rė-zŏlv'd'. a. Not determined, having made no resolution ; not solved, not cleared.

UNRESOLVING, ŭn-rė-zŏl'vĭng. a. Not resolving.

UNRESPECTIVE, ŭn-rė-spėk'tĭv. a. Inattentive, taking little notice.

UNREST, ŭn-rėst'. s. Disquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietness.

UNRESTORED, ŭn-rė-stōr'd'. a. Not restored ; not cleared from an attainder.

UNRESTRAINED, ŭn-rė-strān'd'. a. Not confined, not hindered ; licentious, loose ; not limited.

UNRETRACTED, ŭn-rė-trăk'tėd. a. Not revoked, not recalled.

UNREVEALED, ŭn-rė-vė'l'd'. a. Not told, not discovered.

UNREVENGED, ŭn-rė-vėnj'd'. a. Not revenged.

UNREVEREND, ŭn-rėv'ėr-ėnd'. a. Irreverent, disrespectful.

UNREVERENDLY, ŭn-rėv'ėr-ėnd-lė. ad. Disrespectfully.

UNREVERSED, ŭn-rė-vėrst'. a. Not revoked, not repealed.

UNREVOKED, ŭn-rė-vōkt'. a. (359). Not recalled.

UNREWARDED, ŭn-rė-wărd'ėd. a. Not rewarded, not recompensed.

To UNRIDDLE, ŭn-rĭd'dl. v. a. To solve an enigma, to explain a problem.

UNRIDICULOUS, ŭn-rė-dĭk'ū-lŭs. a. Not ridiculous.

To UNRIG, ŭn-rĭg'. v. a. To strip off the tackle.

UNRIGHTEOUS, ŭn-rī'tshė-ŭs. a. Unjust, wicked, sinful, bad.

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, ŭn-rī'tshė-ŭs-lė. ad. Unjustly, wickedly, sinfully

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, ŭn-rī'tshė-ŭs-nės. s. Wickedness, injustice.

UNRIGHTFUL, ŭn-rīte'fŭl. a. Not rightful, not just.

To UNRING', ŭn-rĭng'. v. a. To deprive of a ring.

To UNRIP, ŭn-rĭp'. v. a. To cut open.

☞ Dr. Johnson very justly censures this word as improper, though authorised by *Shakespeare*, *Bacon*, *Taylor*, and *Collier* ; for, says he, there is no difference between *rip* and *unrip* : therefore the negative particle is of no force. But to this it may be observed, that the negative particle is not merely redundant ; it implies something in opposition to what it is prefixed to ; so that to *unrip* must signify joining together something that has been *ripped* : the inseparable preposition *un* is not like *in* used

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fât;—mē, mêt;—pine, pĭn;—

intentively; for when we want to enforce the verb to *rip*, we say to *rip up*, or to *rip open*.—See UNLOOSE.

UNRIPE, ŭn-rīpe'. a. Immature, not fully concocted; too early.

UNRIPENED, ŭn-rī'p'n'd. a. (359). Not matured.

UNRIPENESS, ŭn-rīpe'nĕs. s. Immaturity, want of ripeness.

UNRIVALLED, ŭn-rī'văl'd. a. Having no competition; having no peer or equal.

To UNROL, ŭn-rōle'. v. a. (406). To open what is enrolled or convolved.

UNROMANTICK, ŭn-rō-măn'tĭk. a. Contrary to romance.

To UNROOF, ŭn-rōōf'. v. a. To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

UNROOSTED, ŭn-rōōst'ĕd. a. Driven from the roost.

UNROUGH, ŭn-rŭf'. a. (314). Smooth.

To UNROOT, ŭn-rōōt'. v. a. To tear from the roots, to extirpate.

UNROUNDED, ŭn-rŏŭnd'ĕd. a. Not shaped, not cut to a round.

UNROYAL, ŭn-rŏe'ăl. a. Unprincely, not royal.

To UNRUFFLE, ŭn-rŭf'fl. v. a. To cease from commotion, or agitation.

UNRUFFLED, ŭn-rŭf'fl'd. a. (359). Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.

UNRULED, ŭn-rōōl'd'. a. Not directed by any superior power.

UNRULINESS, ŭn-rōōl'ē-nĕs. s. Turbulence, tumultuousness.

UNRULY, ŭn-rōō'lē. a. Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.

UNSAFE, ŭn-sāfe'. a. Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.

UNSAFELY, ŭn-sāfe'lē. ad. Not securely, dangerously.

UNSAID, ŭn-sĕd'. a. (203). Not uttered, not mentioned.

UNSALTED, ŭn-sălt'ĕd. a. Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

UNSANCTIFIED, ŭn-săngk'tē-fide. a. Unholy, not consecrated.

UNSATIABLE, ŭn-sā'shē-ā-bl. a. Not to be satisfied.

UNSATISFACTORINESS, ŭn-săt-tĭs-făk'tŭr-ē-nĕs. s. Want of satisfaction.

UNSATISFACTORY, ŭn-săt-tĭs-făk'tŭr-ē. a. Not giving satisfaction.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, ŭn-săt'tĭs-fide-nĕs. s. The state of not being satisfied.

UNSATISFIED, ŭn-săt'tĭs-fide. a. Not contented, not pleased.

UNSATISFYING, ŭn-săt'tĭs-fī-ing. a. Unable to gratify to the full.

UNSAVOURINESS, ŭn-sā'vŭr-ē-nĕs. s. Bad taste; bad smell.

UNSAVOURY, ŭn-sā'vŭr-ē. a. Tasteless; having a bad taste; having an ill smell, fetid; unpleasing, disgusting.

To UNSAY, ŭn-sā'. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSCALY, ŭn-skā'lē. a. Having no scales.

UNSCANNED, ŭn-skăn'd'. a. Not measured, not computed.

UNSCARRED, ŭn-skăr'd'. a. Not marked with wounds.

UNSCHOLASTICK, ŭn-skō-lăs'tĭk. a. Not bred to literature.

UNSCHOOLED, ŭn-skōōl'd'. a. Uneducated, not learned.

UNSCORCHED, ŭn-skŏrtsht'. a. (359). Not touched by fire.

UNSCREENED, ŭn-skrēēn'd'. a. Not covered, not protected.

UNSCRIPTURAL, ŭn-skrĭp'tshŭ-răl. a. Not defensible by scripture.

To UNSEAL, ŭn-sēle'. v. a. To open any thing sealed.

UNSEALED, ŭn-sēl'd'. a. (359). Wanting a seal; having the seal broken.

To UNSEAM, ŭn-sēme'. v. a. To rip, to cut open.

UNSEARCHABLE, ŭn-sĕrtsh'ā-bl. a. Inscrutable, not to be explored.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, ŭn-sĕrtsh'ā-bl-nĕs. s. Impossibility to be explored.

UNSEASONABLE, ŭn-sē'z'n-ā-bl. a. Not suitable to time or occasion, unfit, untimely, ill-timed; not agreeable to the time of the year; late, as an unseasonable time of night.

UNSEASONABLENESS, ŭn-sē'z'n-ā-bl-nĕs. s. Unsuitableness.

UNSEASONABLY, ŭn-sē'z'n-ā-blē. ad. Not seasonably, not agreeable to time or occasion.

UNSEASONED, ŭn-sē'z'n'd. a. (359). Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed. Out of use. Unformed, not qualified by use; irregular; inordinate; not kept till fit for use; not salted, as unseasoned meat.

UNSECONDED, ŭn-sĕk'ŭn-dĕd. a. Not supported; not exemplified a second time.

UNSECRET, ŭn-sē'krĭt. a. (99). Not close, not trusty.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

UNSECURE, ŭn-sé-kūre'. a. Not safe.
UNSEDUCED, ŭn-sé-dūst'. a. Not drawn to ill.
UNSEEING, ŭn-séé'ing, a. (410). Wanting the power of vision.
To UNSEEM, ŭn-séém'. v. a. Not to seem.
UNSEEMLINESS, ŭn-séém'lé-nés. s. Indecency, indecorum, uncomeliness.
UNSEEMLY, ŭn-séém'lé. a. Indecent, uncomely, unbecoming.
UNSEEN, ŭn-séén'. a. Not seen, not discovered; invisible, undiscoverable; unskilled, unexperienced.
UNSELFISH, ŭn-sélf'ish. a. Not addicted to private interest.
UNSENT, ŭn-sént'. a. Not sent; Unsent for, not called by letter or messenger.
UNSEPARABLE, ŭn-sép'ár-á-bl. a. Not to be parted, not to be divided.
UNSEPARATED, ŭn-sép'ár-á-téd. a. Not parted.
UNSERVICEABLE, ŭn-sér'vís-á-bl. a. Useless, bringing no advantage.
UNSERVICEABLY, ŭn-sér'vís-á-blé. ad. Without use, without advantage.
UNSET, ŭn-sét'. a. Not set, not placed.
To UNSETTLE, ŭn-sét'tl. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place: to overthrow.
UNSETTLED, ŭn-sét'tl'd. a. (359). Not fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequable, not regular, changeable; not established; not fixed in a place of abode.
UNSETTLEDNESS, ŭn-sét'tl'd-nés. s. Irresolution, undetermined state of mind; uncertainty, fluctuation.
UNSEVERED, ŭn-sév'ůr'd. a. Not parted, not divided.
To UNSEX, ŭn-séks'. v. a. To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.
UNSHADOWED, ŭn-shád'ŏde. a. Not clouded, not darkened.
UNSHAKEABLE, ŭn-shá'ká-bl. a. Not subject to concussion.—See RECONCILEABLE.
UNSHAKED, ŭn-shákt'. a. Not shaken.
UNSHAKEN, ŭn-shá'k'n. a. (103). Not agitated, not moved; not subject to concussion; not weakened in resolution, not moved.
To UNSHAKLE, ŭn-shák'kl. v. a. To loose from bonds; properly *Unshackle*.—See CODLE.
UNSHAMED, ŭn-shámd'. a. Not shamed.
UNSHAPEN, ŭn-shá'p'n. a. (103). Mis-shapen, deformed.
UNSHARED, ŭn-shárd'. a. Not partaken, not had in common.
To UNSHEATH, ŭn-shéth'. v. a. (437). To draw from the scabbard.
UNSHED, ŭn-shéd'. a. Not spilt.
UNSHELTERED, ŭn-shél'tůr'd. a. Wanting protection.
To UNSHIP, ŭn-shíp'. v. a. To take out of a ship.
UNSHOCKED, ŭn-shŏkt'. a. (359). Not disgusted, not offended.
UNSHOD, ŭn-shŏd'. a. Having no shoes.
UNSHOOK, ŭn-shóók'. part. a. Not shaken.
UNSHORN, ŭn-shórn'. a. See SHORN. Not clipped.
UNSHOT, ŭn-shŏt'. part. a. Not hit by shot.
To UNSHOUT, ŭn-shóůt'. v. a. To retract a shout.
UNSHOWERED, ŭn-shóůr'd'. a. Not watered by showers.
UNSHRINKING, ŭn-shrink'ing. a. Not recoiling.
UNSHUNNABLE, ŭn-shůn'ná-bl. a. Inevitable.
UNSIFTED, ŭn-sift'éd. a. Not parted by a sieve; not tried.
UNSIGHT, ŭn-site'. a. Not seeing.
UNSIGHTED, ŭn-si-téd. a. Invisible.
UNSIGHTLINESS, ŭn-site'lé-nés. s. Deformity, disagreeableness to the eye.
UNSIGHTLY, ŭn-site'lé. a. Disagreeable to the sight.
UNSINCERE, ŭn-sín-sére'. a. Not hearty, not faithful; not genuine, impure, adulterated; not sound, not solid.
UNSINCERITY, ŭn-sín-sér'é-té. s. Adulteration, cheat.
To UNSINEW, ŭn-sín'ů. v. a. To deprive of strength.
UNSINGED, ŭn-sínj'd'. a. (359). Not scorched, not touched by fire.
UNSINKING, ŭn-sínk'ing. a. (410). Not sinking.
UNSINEWED, ŭn-sín'ůde. a. Nerveless, weak.
UNSINNING, ŭn-sín'ning. a. (410). Impeccable.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

UNSKILLED, ŭn-skĭl'd'. a. Wanting skill, wanting knowledge.

UNSKILFUL, ŭn-skĭl'fŭl. a. Wanting art, wanting knowledge.

UNSKILFULLY, ŭn-skĭl'fŭl-é. ad. Without knowledge, without art.

UNSKILFULNESS, ŭn-skĭl'fŭl-nĕs. s. Want of art, want of knowledge.

UNSLAIN, ŭn-slāne'. a. Not killed.

UNSLAKED, ŭn-slākt'. a. (359). Not quenched.—See TO SLAKE.

UNSLEEPING, ŭn-slēēp'ĭng. a. Ever wakeful.

UNSLIPPING, ŭn-slĭp'ĭng. a. (410). Not liable to slip, fast.

UNSMIRCHED, ŭn-smĕrtsht'. a. Unpolluted, not stained.

UNSMOKED, ŭn-smōkt'. a. (359). Not smoked.

UNSOCIABLE, ŭn-sō'shé-ā-bl. a. Not kind, not communicative of good.

UNSOCIABLY, ŭn-sō'shé-ā-blé. ad. Not kindly.

UNSOILED, ŭn-sŏĭl'd'. a. Not polluted, not tainted, not stained.

UNSOLD, ŭn-sōld'. a. Not changed for money.

UNSOLDIERLIKE, ŭn-sōl'jĕr-like. a. Unbecoming a soldier.

UNSOLID, ŭn-sŏl'ĭd'. a. Fluid, not coherent.

UNSOLVED, ŭn-sŏlv'd'. a. Not solved.

UNSOPHISTICATED, ŭn-sō-fĭs'tĕ-kā-tĕd. a. Not adulterated.

UNSORTED, ŭn-sōrt'ĕd. a. Not distributed by proper separation.

UNSOUGHT, ŭn-sawt'. a. Had without seeking; not searched.

UNSOUND, ŭn-sŏŭnd'. a. Sickly, wanting health; not free from cracks; rotten, corrupted; not orthodox; not honest, not upright; not sincere, not faithful; erroneous, wrong; not fast under foot.

UNSOUNDED, ŭn-sŏŭnd'ĕd. a. Not tried by the plummet.

UNSOUNDNESS, ŭn-sŏŭnd'nĕs. s. Erroneous of belief, want of orthodoxy; corruptness of any kind; want of strength, want of solidity.

UNSOURED, ŭn-sŏŭr'd'. a. (359). Not made sour, not made morose.

UNSOWN, ŭn-sōne'. a. Not propagated by scattering seed.

UNSPARED, ŭn-spâr'd'. a. (359). Not spared.

UNSPARING, ŭn-spâ'rĭng. a. (410). Not sparing, not parsimonious.

TO UNSPEAK, ŭn-spēke'. v. a. To retract, to recant.

UNSPEAKABLE, ŭn-spē'kā-bl. a. Not to be expressed.

UNSPEAKABLY, ŭn-spē-kā-blé. ad. Inexpressibly, ineffably.

UNSPECIFIED, ŭn-spĕs'sé-fide. a. Not particularly mentioned.

UNSPECULATIVE, ŭn-spĕk'ū-lā-tĭv. a. Not theoretical.

UNSPED, ŭn-spĕd'. a. See MISTAKEN. Not despatched, not performed.

UNSPENT, ŭn-spĕnt'. a. Not wasted, not diminished, not weakened.

TO UNSPHERE, ŭn-sfēre'. v. a. To remove from its orb.

UNSPIED, ŭn-spide'. a. Not discovered, not seen.

UNSPILT, ŭn-spĭlt'. a. (369). Not sped; not spoiled.

TO UNSPIRIT, ŭn-spĭr'ĭt. v. a. To dispirit, to depress, to deject.

UNSPOILED, ŭn-spŏĭl'd'. a. Not plundered, not pillaged; not marred.

UNSPOTTED, ŭn-spŏt'tĕd. a. Not marked with any stain; immaculate, not tainted with guilt.

UNSQUARED, ŭn-skwâr'd'. a. (359). Not formed, irregular.

UNSTABLE, ŭn-stā'bl. a. Not fixed, not fast; inconstant, irresolute.

UNSTAID, ŭn-stāde'. a. Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.

UNSTAIDNESS, ŭn-stāde'nĕs. s. Indiscretion, volatile mind.

UNSTAINED, ŭn-stān'd'. a. Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.

TO UNSTATE, ŭn-stāte'. v. a. To put out of state.

UNSTATUTABLE, ŭn-stăt'tshū-tā-bl. a. Contrary to statute.

UNSTAUNCHED, ŭn-stânsht'. a. (215). Not stopped, not stayed.

☞ Dr. Johnson has spelled the simple of this word *stanch*, and the compound *unstaunched*. Mr. Sheridan has followed him in this oversight; but it ought to be observed, that as the word comes from the French *estancher*, neither of these words should be written with *u*.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt ;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll ;—ŏil ;—pŏund ;—*th*in, THIS.

UNSTEADILY, ŭn-stĕd'dĕ-lĕ. ad. Without any certainty; inconstantly, not consistently.

UNSTEADINESS, ŭn-stĕd'dĕ-nĕs. s. Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.

UNSTEADY, ŭn-stĕd'dĕ. a. Inconstant, irresolute, mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not settled.

UNSTEDFAST, ŭn-stĕd'fâst. a. Not fixed, not fast.

UNSTEEPED, ŭn-stēēpt'. a. (359). Not soaked.

To UNSTING, ŭn-stĭng'. v. a. To disarm of a sting.

UNSTINTED, ŭn-stĭnt'ĕd. a. Not limited.

UNSTIRRED, ŭn-stûr'd'. a. Not stirred, not agitated.

To UNSTITCH, ŭn-stĭtsh'. v. a. To open by picking the stitches.

UNSTOOPING, ŭn-stōō'pĭng. a. Not bending, not yielding.

To UNSTOP, ŭn-stŏp'. v. a. To free from stop or obstruction.

UNSTOPPED, ŭn-stŏpt'. a. Meeting no resistance.

UNSTRAINED, ŭn-strân'd'. a. Easy, not forced.

UNSTRAITENED, ŭn-strâ't'n'd. (359). a. Not contracted.

UNSTRENGTHENED, ŭn-strĕng'*th*'n'd. a. (359). Not supported, not assisted.

To UNSTRING, ŭn-strĭng'. v. a. To relax any thing strung, to deprive of strings; to loose, to untie.

UNSTRUCK, ŭn-strŭk'. a. Not moved, not affected.

UNSTUDIED, ŭn-stŭd'ĭd. a. (282). Not premeditated, not laboured.

UNSTUFFED, ŭn-stŭft'. a. (359). Unfilled, unfurnished.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, ŭn-sŭb-stân'shâl. a. Not solid, not palpable; not real.

UNSUCCEEDED, ŭn-sŭk-sēē'dĕd. a. Not succeeded.

UNSUCCESSFUL, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'fŭl. a. Not having the wished event.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'fŭl-ĕ. ad. Unfortunately, without success.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'fŭl-nĕs. s. Want of success.

UNSUCCESSIVE, ŭn-sŭk-sĕs'sĭv. a. Not proceeding by flux of parts.

UNSUCKED, ŭn-sŭkt'. a. (359). Not having the breasts drawn.

UNSUFFERABLE, ŭn-sŭf'fŭr-â-bl. a. Not supportable, intolerable.

UNSUFFICIENCE, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnse. a. Inability to answer the end proposed.

UNSUFFICIENT, ŭn-sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt. a. Unable, inadequate.

UNSUGARED, ŭn-shŭg'ûr'd. a. (359). Not sweetened with sugar.

UNSUITABLE, ŭn-sū'tâ-bl. a. Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

UNSUITABLENESS, ŭn-sū'tâ-bl-nĕs. s. Incongruity, unfitness.

UNSUITING, ŭn-sū'tĭng. a. (410). Not fitting, not becoming.

UNSULLIED, ŭn-sŭl'lĭd. a. (282). Not fouled, not disgraced, pure.

UNSUNG, ŭn-sŭng'. a. Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.

UNSUNNED, ŭn-sŭn'd'. a. (359). Not exposed to the sun.

UNSUPERFLUOUS, ŭn-sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs. a. Not more than enough.

UNSUPPLANTED, ŭn-sŭp-plânt'ĕd. a. Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPORTABLE, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'â-bl. a. Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.

UNSUPPORTED, ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'ĕd. a. Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.

UNSURE, ŭn-shūre'. a. Not certain.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, ŭn-sŭr-mōŭnt'â-bl. a. Not to be overcome.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, ŭn-sŭs-sĕp'tĕ-bl. a. Incapable, not liable to admit.

UNSUSPECT, ŭn-sŭs-pĕkt'.
UNSUSPECTED, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'tĕd. } a. Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.

UNSUSPECTING, ŭn-sŭs-pĕk'tĭng. a. Not imagining that any ill is designed.

UNSUSPICIOUS, ŭn-sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs. a. Having no suspicion.

UNSUSTAINED, ŭn-sŭs-tân'd'. a. Not supported, not held up.

UNSWAYABLE, ŭn-swā'â-bl. a. Not to be governed or influenced by another.

UNSWAYED, ŭn-swāde'. a. Not wielded.

To UNSWEAR, ŭn-swāre'. v. n. Not to swear, to recant any thing sworn.

To UNSWEAT, ŭn-swĕt'. v. a. To ease after fatigue.

UNSWORN, ŭn-swōrn'. a. Not bound by an oath.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNTAINTED, ŭn-tānt'ĕd. a. Not sullied, not polluted; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.

UNTAKEN, ŭn-tā'k'n. a. Not taken.

UNTALKED-OF, ŭn-tâwkt'ŏv. a. Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, ŭn-tā'mā-bl. a. Not to be tamed, not to be subdued.

☞ Dr. Johnson inserts the silent *e* after *m* both in this word and its simple *tameable;* but in *blamable* and *unblamable*, omits it. Mr. Sheridan has followed him in the two first words; but though he inserts the *e* in *blamable*, he leaves it out in *unblamable*. —In my opinion the silent *e* ought to be omitted in all these words. For the reasons, see *Preliminary Observations to the Rhyming Dictionary*, page xiii. See also the word RECONCILEABLE.

UNTAMED, ŭn-tāmd'. a. (369). Not subdued, not suppressed.

To UNTANGLE, ŭn-tăng'gl. v. a. (405). To loose from intricacy or convolution.

UNTASTED, ŭn-tās'tĕd. a. Not tasted, not tried by the palate.

UNTASTING, ŭn-tās'tĭng. a. (410). Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.

UNTAUGHT, ŭn-tâwt. a. Uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debarred from instruction; unskilled, new, not having use or practice.

To UNTEACH, ŭn-tētsh'. v. a. To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEMPERED, ŭn-tĕm'pŭr'd. a. Not tempered.

UNTEMPTED, ŭn-tĕmt'ĕd. a. Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTENABLE, ŭn-tĕn'ā-bl. a. Not to be held in possession; not capable of defence.—See TENABLE.

UNTENANTED, ŭn-tĕn'ânt-ĕd. a. Having no tenant.

UNTENDED, ŭn-tĕnd'ĕd. a. Not having any attendance.

UNTENDER, ŭn-tĕn'dŭr. a. (98). Wanting softness, wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, ŭn-tĕn'dŭr'd. a. Not offered.

To UNTENT, ŭn-tĕnt'. v. a. To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, ŭn-tĕnt'ĕd. a. Having no medicaments applied.

UNTERRIFIED, ŭn-tĕr'rē-fīde. a. (359). Not affrighted, not struck with fear.

UNTHANKED, ŭn-*th*ăngkt'. a. Not repaired with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.

UNTHANKFUL, ŭn-*th*ăngk'fŭl. a. Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, ŭn-*th*ăngk'fŭl-ē. ad. Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, ŭn-*th*ăngk'fŭl-nĕs. s. Want of thankfulness.

UNTHAWED, ŭn-*th*âw'd'. s. Not dissolved after frost.

To UNTHINK, ŭn-*th*ĭnk.' v. a. To recall, or dismiss a thought.

UNTHINKING, ŭn-*th*ĭnk'ĭng. a. Thoughtless, not given to reflection.

UNTHORNY, ŭn-*th*ŏr'nē. a. Not obstructed by prickles.

UNTHOUGHT-OF, ŭn-*th*âwt'ŏv. a. Not regarded, not heeded.

To UNTHREAD, ŭn-*th*rĕd'. v. a. To loose.

UNTHREATENED, ŭn-*th*rĕt't'n'd. a. (359). Not menaced.

UNTHRIFT, ŭn-*th*rĭft'. s. An extravagant, a prodigal.

UNTHRIFTILY, ŭn-*th*rĭf'tē-lē. ad. Without frugality.

UNTHRIFTY, ŭn-*th*rĭf'tē. a. Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten.

UNTHRIVING, ŭn-*th*rī'vĭng. a. Not thriving, not prospering.

To UNTHRONE, ŭn-*th*rōne. v. a. To pull down from a throne.

UNTIDY, ŭn-tī'dē. a. Reverse of *Tidy*. A colloquial word.—*Mason*.

To UNTIE, ŭn-tī'. v. a. To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any objection; to resolve, to clear.

UNTIED, ŭn-tīde'. a. (282). Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot.

UNTIL, ŭn-tĭl'. ad. To the time that; to the place that.

UNTILLED, ŭn-tĭll'd'. a. (359). Not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, ŭn-tĭm'bŭr'd. a. Not furnished with timber, weak.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tīme'lē. a. Happening before the natural time.

UNTIMELY, ŭn-tīme'lē. ad. Before the natural time.

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tŭb, bŭll;—öil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

UNTINGED, ŭn-tĭnj'd'. a. Not stained, not discoloured; not infected.

UNTIRABLE, ŭn-tī'rā-bl. a. Indefatigable, unwearied.

UNTIRED, ŭn-tīr'd'. a. (282). Not made weary.

UNTITLED, ŭn-tī'tl'd. a. (359). Having no title.

UNTO, ŭn-tòò'. prep. To. It was the old word for To, now obsolete.

UNTOLD, ŭn-tōld'. a. Not related; not revealed.

UNTOUCHED, ŭn-tŭtsht'. a. (359). Not touched, not reached; not moved, not affected; not meddled with.

UNTOWARD, ŭn-tō'wŭrd. a. (88). Froward, perverse, vexatious, not easily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.

UNTOWARDLY, ŭn-tō'wŭrd-lė. a. Awkward, perverse, froward.

UNTRACEABLE, ŭn-trā'sā-bl. a. Not to be traced.

UNTRACED, ŭn-trāst'. a. Not marked by any footsteps.

UNTRACTABLE, ŭn-trăk'tă-bl. a. Not yielding to common measures and management; rough, difficult.

UNTRACTABLENESS, ŭn-trăk'tă-bl-nĕs. s. State of being untractable,

UNTRADING, ŭn-trā'dĭng. a. (410). Not engaged in commerce.

UNTRAINED, ŭn-trān'd'. a. Not educated, not instructed, not disciplined; irregular, ungovernable.

UNTRANSFERABLE, ŭn-trăns-fĕr'ā-bl. a. Incapable of being transferred.

UNTRANSPARENT, ŭn-trăns-pā'rĕnt. a. Not diaphanous, opaque.

UNTRAVELLED, ŭn-trăv'il'd. a. Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.

To UNTREAD, ŭn-trĕd'. v. a. To tread back, to go back in the same steps.

UNTREASURED, ŭn-trĕzh'ŭr'd. a. Not laid up, not reposited,

UNTREATABLE, ŭn-trē'tă-bl. a. Not treatable; not practicable.

UNTRIED, ŭn-trīde'. a. (282). Not yet attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.

UNTRIUMPHABLE, ŭn-trī'ŭmf-ā-bl. a. Which allows no triumph.

UNTROD, ŭn-trŏd'.
UNTRODDEN, ŭn-trŏd'd'n. (103). } a. Not passed, not marked by the foot.

UNTROLLED, ŭn-trōl'd'. a. Not bowled, not rolled along,

UNTROUBLED, ŭn-trŭb'bl'd. a. (405). Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent, clear.

UNTRUE, ŭn-trōō'. a. (339). False; contrary to reality; false, not faithful.

UNTRULY, ŭn-trōō'lė. ad. Falsely, not according to truth.

UNTRUSTINESS, ŭn-trŭs'tė-nĕs. s. Unfaithfulness.

UNTRUTH, ŭn-trōōth'. s. Falsehood, contrariety to reality; moral falsehood, not veracity; treachery, want of fidelity; false assertion.

UNTUNABLE, ŭn-tū'nā-bl. a. Unharmonious, not musical.

To UNTUNE, ŭn-tūne'. v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to disorder.

UNTURNED, ŭn-tŭrn'd'. a. Not turned.

UNTUTORED, ŭn-tū'tŭr'd. a. (359). Uninstructed, untaught.

To UNTWINE, ŭn-twīne'. v. a. To open what is held together by convolution; to open what is wrapped on itself; to separate that which clasps round any thing.

To UNTWIST, ŭn-twĭst'. v. a. To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

To UNTY, ŭn-tī. v. a.—See UNTIE.

To UNVAIL, ŭn-vāle. v. a. To uncover, to strip of a veil.

UNVALUABLE, ŭn-văl'ū-ā-bl. a. Inestimable, being above price.

UNVALUED, ŭn-văl'ūde. a. Not prized, neglected; inestimable, above price.

UNVANQUISHED, ŭn-văng'kwĭsht. a. Not conquered, not overcome.

UNVARIABLE, ŭn-vā'rė-ā-bl. a. Not changeable, not mutable,

UNVARIED, ŭn-vā'rĭd. a. (282). Not changed, not diversified.

UNVARNISHED, ŭn-vār'nĭsht. a. Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned, not decorated.

UNVARYING, ŭn-vā'rė-ĭng. a. (410). Not liable to change.

To UNVEIL, ŭn-vāle'. v. a. To disclose, to show.

UNVEILEDLY, ŭn-vā'lĕd-lė. ad. (104). Plainly, without disguise.

UNVENTILATED, ŭn-vĕn'tė-lā-tĕd. a. Not fanned by the wind.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

UNVERITABLE, ŭn-vĕr'ē-tā-bl. a. Not true.

UNVERSED, ŭn-vĕrst'. a. (359). Unacquainted, unskilled.

UNVEXED, ŭn-vĕkst'. a. (359). Untroubled, undisturbed.

UNVIOLATED, ŭn-vī'ō lā-tĕd. a. Not injured, not broken.

UNVIRTUOUS, ŭn-vĕr'tshū-ŭs. a. Wanting virtue.

UNVISITED, ŭn-vĭz'ĭt-ĕd. a. Not resorted to.

UNUNIFORM, ŭn-yū'nē-fôrm. a. Wanting uniformity.

UNVOYAGEABLE, ŭn-vŏĕ'ā-jā-bl. a. Not to be passed over or voyaged.

UNURGED, ŭn-ûrj'd'. a. (359). Not incited, not pressed.

UNUSED, ŭn-ûz'd. a. (359). Not put to use, unemployed; not accustomed.

UNUSEFUL, ŭn-ûse'fŭl. a. Useless, serving no purpose.

UNUSUAL, ŭn-ū'zhū-ăl. a. (456). Not common, not frequent, rare.

UNUSUALNESS, ŭn-ū-zhū-ăl-nĕs. s. Uncommonness, infrequency.

UNUTTERABLE, ŭn-ŭt'tŭr-ă-bl. a. Ineffable, inexpressible.

UNVULNERABLE, ŭn-vŭl'nŭr-ă-bl. a. Exempt from wound, not vulnerable.

UNWAKENED, ŭn-wā'k'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not roused from sleep.

UNWALLED, ŭn-wâwl'd'. a. Having no walls.

UNWARES, ŭn-wârz'. ad. Unexpectedly, before any caution.

UNWARILY, ŭn-wā'rē-lē. ad. Without caution, carelessly.

UNWARINESS, ŭn-wā'rē-nĕs. s. Want of caution, carelessness.

UNWARLIKE, ŭn-wâr'like. a. Not fit for war, not used to war.

UNWARNED, ŭn-wârn'd'. a. (359). Not cautioned, not made wary.

UNWARRANTABLE, ŭn-wŏr'rān-tā-bl. a. Not to be justified.

UNWARRANTABLY, ŭn-wŏr'rān-tā-blē. ad. Unjustifiably.

UNWARRANTED, ŭn-wŏr'rān-tĕd. a. Not ascertained, uncertain.

UNWARY, ŭn-wā'rē. a. Wanting caution; imprudent, hasty, precipitate; unexpected.

UNWASHED, ŭn-wŏsht'. a. Not washed, not cleansed by washing.

UNWASTED, ŭn-wā'stĕd. a. Not consumed, not diminished.

UNWASTING, ŭn-wā'stĭng. a. (410). Not growing less.

UNWAYED, ŭn-wāde'. a. Not used to travel.

UNWEAKENED, ŭn-wē'k'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not weakened.

UNWEAPONED, ŭn-wĕp'p'n'd. a. (103) (359). Not furnished with offensive arms.

UNWEARIABLE, ŭn-wē'rē-ă-bl. a. Not to be tired.

UNWEARIED, ŭn-wē'rĭd. a. (282). Not tired, not fatigued; indefatigable, continual, not to be spent.

To UNWEARY, ŭn-wē'rē. v. a. To refresh after weariness.

UNWED, ŭn-wĕd'. a. Unmarried.

UNWEDGEABLE, ŭn-wĕd'jā-bl. a. Not to be cloven.

UNWEEDED, ŭn-wēēd'ĕd. a. Not cleared from weeds.

UNWEEPED, ŭn-wēēpt'. a. Not lamented. Now unwept.

UNWEETING, ŭn-wēē'tĭng. a. (410). Ignorant, unknowing.

UNWEIGHED, ŭn-wāde'. a. Not examined by the balance; not considered, negligent.

UNWEIGHING, ŭn-wā'ĭng. a. (410). Inconsiderate, thoughtless.

UNWELCOME, ŭn-wĕl'kŭm. a. Not pleasing, not grateful.

UNWELL, ŭn-wĕl'. a. Not in perfect health.

☞ This word has very properly been added to Johnson by Mr. Mason, who quotes for it the authority of Lord Chesterfield. Its real use, however, is a sufficient authority, for it expresses a state of body but too common, that of being neither well nor ill, but between both. If I remember rightly, the first time I heard this word was when I was in Ireland; and I have ever since admired the propriety of it.

UNWEPT, ŭn-wĕpt'. a. Not lamented, not bemoaned.

UNWET, ŭn-wĕt'. a. Not moist.

UNWHIPT, ŭn-hwĭpt'. a. (359). Not punished, not corrected.

UNWHOLESOME, ŭn-hōle'sŭm. a. Insalubrious, mischievous to health; corrupt, tainted.

UNWIELDILY, ŭn-wēēl'dē-lē. ad. Heavily, with difficult motion.

UNWIELDINESS, ŭn-wēēl'dē-nĕs. a. Heaviness, difficulty to move, or be moved.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

UNWIELDY, ŭn-wēēl'dė. a. Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.

UNWILLING, ŭn-wĭl'lĭng. a. (410). Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.

UNWILLINGLY, ŭn-wĭl'lĭng-lė. ad. Not with good will, not without loathness.

UNWILLINGNESS, ŭn-wĭl'lĭng-nĕs. s. Loathness, disinclination.

To UNWIND, ŭn-wīnd'. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Unwound. To separate any thing convolved, to untwist, to untwine; to disentangle, to loose from entanglement.

To UNWIND, ŭn-wīnd'. v. n. To admit evolution.

UNWIPED, ŭn-wīpt'. a. (359). Not cleared.

UNWISE, ŭn-wīze'. a. Weak, defective in wisdom.

UNWISELY, ŭn-wīze'lė. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wisely.

To UNWISH, ŭn-wĭsh'. v. a. To wish that which is, not to be.

UNWISHED, ŭn-wĭsht'. a. (359). Not sought, not desired.

To UNWIT, ŭn-wĭt'. v. a. To deprive of understanding.

UNWITHDRAWING, ŭn-wĭTH-drăw'ĭng. a. Continually liberal.

UNWITHSTOOD, ŭn-wĭTH-stŏŏd'. a. Not opposed.

UNWITNESSED, ŭn-wĭt'nĕst. a. Wanting evidence, wanting notice.

UNWITTINGLY, ŭn-wĭt'tĭng-lė. ad. Without knowledge, without consciousness.

UNWONTED, ŭn-wŭn'tĕd. a. Uncommon, unusual, rare, infrequent; unaccustomed, unused.

UNWORKING, ŭn-wŭrk'ĭng. a. Living without labour.

UNWORSHIPPED, ŭn-wŭr'shĭpt. a. Not adored.

☞ This word ought to be written with one *p* only. See Dr. Lowth's Grammar at *Participle*.

UNWORTHILY, ŭn-wŭr'THė-lė. ad. Not according to desert.

UNWORTHINESS, ŭn-wŭr'THė-nĕs. s. Want of worth, want of merit.

UNWORTHY, ŭn-wŭr'THė. a. Not deserving; wanting merit; mean; not suitable, not adequate; unbecoming, vile.

UNWOUND, ŭn-wŏŭnd'. Part. pass. and Pret. of Unwind. Untwisted.

UNWOUNDED, ŭn-wŏŏn'dĕd. a. Not wounded, not hurt.

To UNWREATH, ŭn-rēTH'. v. a. To untwine.

UNWRITING, ŭn-rī'tĭng. a. (410). Not assuming the character of an author.

UNWRITTEN, ŭn'rĭt't'n. a. (103). Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.

UNWROUGHT, ŭn-rawt'. a. Not laboured, not manufactured.

UNWRUNG, ŭn-rŭng'. a. Not pinched.

UNYIELDED, ŭn-yēēld'ĕd. a. Not given up.

To UNYOKE, ŭn-yōke'. v. a. To loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.

UNYOKED, ŭn-yōkt'. a. (359). Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unrestrained.

UNZONED, ŭn-zōn'd'. a. (359). Not bound with a girdle.

VOCABLE, vō'kă-bl. s. (405). A word.

VOCABULARY, vō-kăb'ŭ-lă-rė. s. A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.

VOCAL, vō'kăl. a. Having a voice, uttered by the voice.

To VOCALISE, vō'kăl-īze. v. a. To make vocal; to form into voice.

VOCALITY, vō-kăl'ė-tė. s. Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCALLY, vō'kăl-lė. ad. In words, articulately.

VOCATION, vō-kā'shŭn. s. Calling by the will of God; summons, trade, employment.

VOCATIVE, vŏk'ă-tĭv. s. (157). The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERATION, vō-sĭf-ėr-ā'shŭn. s. Clamour, outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, vō-sĭf'ėr-ŭs. a. Clamorous, noisy.

VOGUE, vōg. s. (337). Fashion, mode.

VOICE, vŏĭs. s. (299). Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath; vote, suffrage, opinion expressed.

VOICED, vŏĭst. a. (359). Furnished with a voice.

VOID, vŏĭd. a. (299). Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unsupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurnished, empty; unsubstantial, unreal.

VOID, vŏĭd. s. An empty space, vacuum, vacancy.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To Void, vŏid. v. a. To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.

Voidable, vŏid'ā-bl. a. (405). Such as may be annulled.

Voider, vŏid'ŭr. s. (98). A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

Voidness, vŏid'nĕs. s. Emptiness, vacuity; nullity, inefficacy; want of substantiality.

Voiture, vŏĕ-tūre'. s. *French.* A carriage with horses; a chaise.

Volant, vō'lānt. a. Flying, passing through the air; active.

Volatile, vŏl'ā-tĭl. a. (145). Flying through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.

Volatileness, vŏl'ā-tĭl-nĕs. } s.
Volatility, vŏl-ā-tĭl'ĕ-tē. }
The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.

Volatilization, vŏl-ā-tĭl-ĕ-zā'shŭn. s. The act of making volatile.

To Volatilize, vŏl'ā-tĭl-īze. v. a. To make volatile, to subtilize to the highest degree.

Vole, vōle. s. A deal at cards that draws the whole tricks.

Volcano, vŏl-kā'nō. s.—See Lumbago. A burning mountain.

Volery, vō'ler-ē. s. (555). A flight of birds.

Volitation, vŏl-ĕ-tā'shŭn. s. The act or power of flying.

Volition, vō-lĭsh'ŭn. s. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

Volitive, vŏl'ĕ-tĭv. a. (158). Having the power to will.

Volley, vŏl'ē. s. A flight of shot; an emission of many at once.

To Volley, vŏl'ē. v. n. To throw out.

Vollied, vŏl'ēd. a. (282). Discharged, discharged with a volley.

Volt, vōlt. s. A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

Volubility, vŏl-ū-bĭl'ĕ-tē. s. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, fluency of speech; mutability; liableness to revolution.

Voluble, vŏl'ū-bl. a. (405). Formed so as to roll easily, formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.

Volume, vŏl'yŭme. s. (113). Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; a book.

Voluminous, vō-lū'mĕ-nŭs. a. Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffusive.

Voluminously, vō-lū'mĕ-nŭs-lē. ad. In many volumes or books.

Voluntarily, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rĕ-lē. ad. Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.

Voluntary, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē. a. Acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.

Voluntary, vŏl'ŭn-tā-rē. s. A piece of musick played at will.

Volunteer, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr'. s. A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

To Volunteer, vŏl-ŭn-tēēr'. v. n. To go for a soldier.

Voluptuary, vō-lŭp'tshŭ-ā-rē. s. A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

Voluptuous, vō-lŭp'tshŭ-ŭs. a. Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.

☞ This word is frequently mispronounced, as if written *Volupshus.*—See Presumptuous.

Voluptuously, vō-lŭp'tshŭ-ŭs-lē. ad. Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Voluptuousness, vō-lŭp'tshŭ-ŭs-nĕs. s. The state of being luxurious.

Volute, vō-lūte'. s. A member of a column.

Vomica, vŏm'ĕ-kā. s. An encysted humour in the lungs.

Vomick-nut, vŏm'ik-nŭt. s. Poison that kills by excessive vomiting.

To Vomit, vŏm'it. v. n. To cast up the contents of the stomach.

To Vomit, vŏm'it. v. a. To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

Vomit, vŏm'it. s. The matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetick medicine.

Vomition, vō-mĭsh'ŭn. s. The act or power of vomiting.

Vomitive, vŏm'ĕ-tĭv. a. (158). Emetick, causing vomits.

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—nò, mòve, nòr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

VOMITORY, vôm'ė-tûr-ė. a. (512). Procuring vomits, emetick.—For the last *o*, see DOMESTICK.

VORACIOUS, vò-rā'shûs. a. (357). Greedy to eat, ravenous.

VORACIOUSLY, vò-rā'shûs-lė. ad. Greedily, ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS, vò-rā'shûs-nės. } s.
VORACITY, vò-rās'sė-tė. }
Greediness, ravenousness.

VORTEX, vôr'tėks. s. In the plural Vortices. Any thing whirled round.

VORTICAL, vôr'tė-kăl. a. (88). Having a whirling motion.

VOTARIST, vò'tă-rist. s. One devoted to any person or thing.

VOTARY, vò'tă-rė. s. One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

VOTARESS, vò'tă-rės. s. A woman devoted to any worship or state.

VOTE, vòte. s. Suffrage, voice given and numbered.

To VOTE, vòte. v. a. To choose by suffrage, to determine by suffrage; to give by vote.

VOTER, vò'tûr. s. (98). One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

VOTIVE, vò'tiv. a. (157). Given by vow.

To VOUCH, vôûtsh. v. a. (313). To call to witness, to obtest; to attest, to warrant, to maintain.

To VOUCH, vôûtsh. v. n. To bear witness, to appear as a witness.

VOUCH, vôûtsh. s. Warrant, attestation. Not in use.

VOUCHER, vôûtsh'ûr. s. (98). One who gives witness to any thing; a writing by which any thing is vouched; a receipt for money paid on account of another.

To VOUCHSAFE, vôûtsh-sāfe'. v. a. To permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend, to grant.

VOW, vôû. s. (323). Any promise made to a Divine power, an act of devotion; a solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love and matrimony.

To VOW, vôû. v. a. To consecrate by a solemn dedication, to give to a Divine power.

To VOW, vôû. v. n. To make vows or solemn promises.

VOWEL, vôû'il. s. (99) (323). A letter which can be uttered by itself.

VOWFELLOW, vôû'fėl-lò. s. One bound by the same vow.

VOYAGE, vòé'ădje. s. (90). A passage by sea.

To VOYAGE, vòé'ădje. v. n. To travel by sea.

To VOYAGE, vòé'ădje. v. a. To travel, to pass over.

VOYAGER, vòé'ă-jûr. s. (98). One who travels by sea.

UP, ûp. ad. Aloft, on high, not down: out of bed, in the state of being risen from rest; in the state of being risen from a seat; from a state of decumbiture or concealment; in a state of being built; above the horizon; to a state of advancement; in a state of climbing; in a state of insurrection; in a state of being increased or raised; from a remoter place, coming to any person or place; from younger to elder years; Up and down, dispersedly, here and there; backward and forward: Up to, to an equal height with; adequately to: Up with, a phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

UP, ûp. interject. A word exhorting to rise from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rousing to action.

UP, ûp. prep. From a lower to a higher part, not down.

To UPBEAR, ûp-bâre'. v. a. Preterit. Upbore; Part. pass. Upborn. To sustain aloft, to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.

To UPBRAID, ûp-brāde'. v. a. (202). To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to object as a matter of reproach; to urge with reproach; to reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher; to treat with contempt.

UPBRAIDINGLY, ûp-brā'dĭng-lė. ad. By way of reproach.

UPBROUGHT, ûp-brâwt'. Part. pass. of Upbring. Educated, nurtured.

UPCAST, ûp-kăst'. Part. a. (492). Thrown upwards.

UPCAST, ûp'kăst. s. (497). A term of bowling, a throw, a cast.

UPHELD, ûp-hėld'. Pret. and Part. pass. of Uphold. Maintained, sustained.

UPHILL, ûp'hĭl. a. Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.

To UPHOARD, ûp-hòrd'. v. a. (295). To treasure, to store, to accumulate in private places.

To UPHOLD, ûp-hòld'. v. a. Preterit. Upheld; and Part. pass. Upheld and Up-

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

holden. To lift on high; to support, to sustain, to keep from falling; to keep from declension; to support in any state of life; to continue, to keep from defeat; to continue without failing (497).

UPHOLDER, ŭp-hōld'ŭr. s. (98). A supporter; an undertaker, one who provides for funerals.

UPHOLSTERER, ŭp-hōls'tŭr-ŭr. s. One who furnishes houses, one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

UPLAND, ŭp'lănd. s. Higher ground.

UPLAND, ŭp'lănd. a. Higher in situation.

UPLANDISH, ŭp-lănd'ĭsh. a. Mountainous, inhabiting mountains.

To UPLAY, ŭp-lā'. v. a. To hoard, to lay up.

To UPLIFT, ŭp-lĭft'. v. a. (497). To raise aloft.

UPMOST, ŭp'mōst. a. Highest, topmost.

UPON, ŭp-pŏn'. prep. Not under, noting being on the top or outside; thrown over the body, as clothes; by way of imprecation or infliction, it expresses obtestation, or protestation; in immediate consequence of; with respect to; in noting a particular day; noting reliance or trust; near to, noting situation; on pain of; by inference from; exactly, according to; by, noting the means of support.

UPPER, ŭp'pŭr. a. (98). Superior in place, higher; higher in place.

UPPERMOST, ŭp'pŭr-mōst. a. Highest in place; highest in power or authority; predominant, most powerful.

UPPISH, ŭp'pĭsh. a. Proud, arrogant.

To UPRAISE, ŭp-rāze'. v. a. (202). To raise up, exalt.

To UPREAR, ŭp-rēre'. v. a. (227). To rear on high.

UPRIGHT, ŭp'rīte. a. (393). Straight up, perpendicularly erect; erected, pricked up; honest, not declining from the right.

UPRIGHTLY, ŭp'rīte-lē. ad. Perpendicularly to the horizon; honestly, without deviation from the right.

UPRIGHTNESS, ŭp'rīte-nĕs. s. Perpendicular erection; honesty, integrity.

To UPRISE, ŭp-rīze'. v. n. (492). To rise from decumbiture; to rise from below the horizon; to rise with acclivity.

UPRISE, ŭp-rīze'. s. (497). Appearance above the horizon.

UPROAR, ŭp'rōre. s. (295). Tumult, bustle, disturbance, confusion.

To UPROAR, ŭp-rōre'. v. a. (497). To throw into confusion.

To UPROOT, ŭp-rōōt'. v. a. (306). To tear up by the root.

To UPROUSE, ŭp-rōūze'. v. a. To waken from sleep, to excite to action.

UPSHOT, ŭp'shŏt. s. (497). Conclusion, end, last amount, final event.

UPSIDE-DOWN, ŭp-side-dōun'. An adverbial form of speech. With a total reversement, in complete disorder.

To UPSTAND, ŭp-stănd'. v. n. (497). To be erect.

To UPSTAY, ŭp-stā'. v. a. To sustain, to support.

To UPSTART, ŭp-stărt'. v. n. (497). To spring up suddenly.

UPSTART, ŭp'stărt. s. One suddenly raised to wealth or power.

To UPSWARM, ŭp-swărm'. v. a. To raise in a swarm.

To UPTURN, ŭp-tŭrn'. v. a. (497). To throw up, to furrow.

UPWARD, ŭp'wŭrd. a. (497). Directed to a higher part.

UPWARDS, ŭp'wŭrdz. ad. (88). Towards a higher place; towards Heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; more than, with tendency to a higher or greater number; towards the source.

URBANITY, ŭr-băn'ĕ-tē. s. Civility, elegance, politeness; facetiousness.

URCHIN, ŭr'tshĭn. s. (353). A hedgehog: name of slight anger to a child.

URETER, yū'rē-tŭr. s. (98). Ureters are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

URETHRA, yū-rē'*th*rā. s. (503). The passage of the urine.

To URGE, ŭrje. v. a. To incite, to push; to provoke, to exasperate; to follow close so as to impel; to press, to enforce; to importune; to solicit.

URGENCY, ŭr'jĕn-sē. s. Pressure of difficulty.

URGENT, ŭr'jĕnt. a. Cogent, pressing, violent; importunate, vehement in solicitation.

URGENTLY, ŭr'jĕnt-lē. ad. Cogently, violently, vehemently, importunately.

URGER, ŭr'jŭr. s. (98). One who presses.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nôt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

URINAL, yŭ'rė-nâl. s. (8). A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.

URINARY, yŭ'rė-nâ-rė. a. Relating to the urine.

URINE, yŭ'rĭn. s. (140). Animal water.

URINOUS, yŭ'rĭn-ŭs. a. Partaking of urine.

URN, ŭrn. s. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body; a water-pot; the vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

US, ŭs. The oblique case of We.

USAGE, yŭ'zĭdje. s. (90) (442). Treatment; custom; practice long continued; manners, behaviour.

USANCE, yŭ'zânse. s. (442). Use, proper employment; usury, interest paid for money.

USE, yŭse. s. (8) (437). The act of employing any thing to any purpose; qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose; need of, occasion on which a thing can be employed; advantage received, power of receiving advantage; convenience, help; practice, habit; custom, common occurrence; interest, money paid for the use of money.

To USE, yŭze. v. a. (437). To employ to any purpose; to accustom, to habituate; to treat; to practise; to behave.

To USE, yŭze. v. n. To be accustomed, to practise customarily; to be customarily in any manner, to be wont.

USEFUL, yŭse'fŭl. a. Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose.

USEFULLY, yŭse'fŭl-ė. ad. In such a manner as to help forward some end.

USEFULNESS, yŭse'fŭl-nĕs. s. Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

USELESSLY, yŭse'lĕs-lė. ad. In a useless manner.

USELESSNESS, yŭse'lĕs-nĕs. s. Unfitness to any end.

USELESS, yŭse'lĕs. a. Answering no purpose, having no end.

USER, yŭ'zŭr. s. (98). One who uses.

USHER, ŭsh'ŭr. s. (98). One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USHER, ŭsh'ŭr. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to forerun.

USQUEBAUGH, ŭs-kwė-bâ'. s. (390). A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromaticks.

USUAL, yŭ'zhŭ-âl. a. (452). Common, frequent, customary.

USUALLY, yŭ'zhŭ-âl-ė. ad. Commonly, frequently, customarily.

USUALNESS, yŭ'zhŭ-âl-nĕs. s. Commonness, frequency.

To USURE, yŭ'zhŭre. v. n. To practise usury, to take interest for money.

USURER, yŭ'zhŭ-rŭr. s. (456). One who puts money out at interest.

USURIOUS, yŭ-zŭ'rė-ŭs. a. (456). Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.

To USURP, yŭ-zŭrp'. v. a. To possess by force or intrusion, to seize or possess without right.

USURPATION, yŭ-zŭr-pâ'shŭn. s. Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

USURPER, yŭ-zŭrp'ŭr. s. (98). One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.

USURPINGLY, yŭ-zŭrp'ĭng-lė. ad. Without just claim.

USURY, yŭ'zhŭ-rė. s. (456). Money paid for the use of money, interest; the practice of taking interest.

☞ This word and its relatives, with respect to the aspiration of the *s*, are exactly under the same predicament as the words LUXURY and ANXIETY are with respect to the *x*.—See Principles, No. 479, 480, 481.

UTENSIL, yŭ'tĕn-sĭl. s. (8). An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of a kitchen, or tools of a trade.

UTERINE, yŭ'tĕr-ĭne. a. (149). Belonging to the womb.

UTERUS, yŭ'tė-rŭs. s. (503). The womb.

UTILITY, yŭ-tĭl'ė-tė. s. Usefulness, profit, convenience, advantageousness.

UTMOST, ŭt'mŏst. a. Extreme, placed at the extremity; being in the highest degree.

UTMOST, ŭt'mŏst. s. The most that can be, the greatest power.

UTOPIAN, yŭ-tō'pė-ân. a. [From Sir Thomas More's Utopia]. Ideal.—*Mason.*

UTTER, ŭt'tŭr. a. (98). Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre; placed without any compass, out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; complete, irrevocable.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

To UTTER, ŭt'tŭr. v. a. To speak, to pronounce, to express; to disclose, to discover, to publish; to sell, to vend; to disperse, to emit at large.

UTTERABLE, ŭt'tŭr-ā-bl. a. (555). Expressible, such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, ŭt'tŭr-ănse. s. Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extremity, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.

UTTERER, ŭt'tŭr-ŭr. s. One who pronounces; a divulger, a discloser; a seller, a vender.

UTTERLY, ŭt'tŭr-lē. ad. Fully, completely, perfectly.

UTTERMOST, ŭt'tŭr-mōst. a. Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.

UTTERMOST, ŭt'tŭr-mōst. s. The greatest degree.

VULCANO, vŭl-kā'nō. s. A burning mountain; properly VOLCANO.—See LUMBAGO.

VULGAR, vŭl'gŭr. a. (88). Plebeian, suiting to the common people, practised among the common people, mean, low, being of the common rate; publick, commonly bruited.

VULGAR, vŭl'gŭr. s. The common people.

VULGARITY, vŭl-găr'ē-tē. s. Meanness, state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.

VULGARLY, vŭl'gŭr-lē. ad. Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

VULNERABLE, vŭl'nŭr-ā-bl. a. Susceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

VULNERARY, vŭl'nŭr-ā-rē. a. (555). Useful in the cure of wounds.

To VULNERATE, vŭl'nŭr-āte. v. a. (91). To wound, to hurt.

VULPINE, vŭl'pĭn, or vŭl'pīne. a. Belonging to a fox.

☞ Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark the *i* in the last syllable long, as in *pine*. I am inclined to shorten it with Mr. Perry, like *pin*; and my reason is, that the accent immediately precedes it.—See Principles, No. 140.

VULTURE, vŭl'tshŭre. s. A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

VULTURINE, vŭl'tshŭr-īne. a. (149). Belonging to a vulture.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Nares, make the *i* in the last syllable of this word long, as in *fine*. I join them in this pronunciation, because the accent is two syllables higher.

UVULA, yū'vū-lā. s. (8). In Anatomy, a round soft spongeous body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis.

UXORIOUS, ŭg-zō'rē-ŭs. a. (479). Submissively fond of a wife, infected with connubial dotage.

UXORIOUSLY, ŭg-zō'rē-ŭs-lē. ad. With fond submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ŭg-zō'rē-ŭs-nĕs. s. Connubial dotage, fond submission to a wife.

W.

TO WABBLE, wŏb'bl. v. n. (405). To shake, to move from side to side. A low barbarous word.

WAD, wŏd. s. A bundle of straw thrust close together. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

WADDING, wŏd'dĭng. s. (410). A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WADDLE, wŏd'dl. v. n. (405). To shake in walking from side to side, to deviate in motion from a right line.

To WADE, wāde. v. n. To walk through the waters, to pass water without swimming; to pass difficultly and laboriously.

WAFER, wā'fŭr. s. (98). A thin cake; the bread given in the Eucharist by the Roman Catholicks; paste made to close letters.

To WAFT, wăft. v. a. To carry through the air, or on the water; to beckon, to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the *a* in this word as I have marked it: Mr. Perry adopts the *a* in *father*; and though Mr. Smith thinks this is the true sound, confesses the short *a* is daily gaining ground; but W. Johnston, for want of attending to the rule laid down in Principles, No. 85, makes *waft* rhyme with *soft*: Mr. Nares has not got the word; but by omitting it in classes where the *a* is pronounced as in *father* and *water*, shows he is of opinion it ought to have the sound I have given it.

To WAFT, wâft. v. n. To float.

WAFT, wâft. s. A floating body; motion of a streamer.

WAFTAGE, wâft'ĭdje. s. (90). Carriage by water or air.

WAFTURE, wâf'tshŭre. s. (461). The act of waving.

To WAG, wăg. v. a. (85). To move lightly, to shake lightly.

To WAG, wăg. v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go, to be moved.

WAG, wăg. s. One ludicrously mischievous, a merry droll.

To WAGE, wâdje. v. a. To attempt, to venture; to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wâ'jŭr. s. (98). A bett, any thing pledged upon a chance of performance.

To WAGER, wâ'jŭr. v. a. To lay, to pledge as a bett.

WAGES, wâ'jĭz. s. (99). Pay given for service.

WAGGERY, wăg'gŭr-ė. s. (555). Mischievous merriment, roguish trick, sarcastical gayety.

WAGGISH, wăg'ĭsh. a. (383). Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicksome.

WAGGISHNESS, wăg'ĭsh-nĕs. s. Merry mischief.

To WAGGLE, wăg'gl. v. n. (405). To waddle, to move from side to side.

WAGON, wăg'ŭn. s. (166). A heavy carriage for burdens; a chariot.

WAGONNER, wăg'ŭn-ŭr. s. (98). One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wăg'tâle. s. A bird. Generally called a Water-wagtail.

WAID, wâde. a. (202). Crushed. Obsolete.

WAIF, wâfe. s. Goods found and claimed by nobody. That of which every one waives the claim. Sometimes written *weif* or *weft*. This, says Mr. Mason, is a legal word, but not legally explained; since Blackstone says *Waifs* are goods stolen and *waived*, or thrown away by the thief in his flight.

To WAIL, wâle. v. a. To moan, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wâle. v. n. (202). To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

WAIL, wâle. s. Audible sorrow.

WAILING, wâ'lĭng. s. (410). Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.

WAILFUL, wâle'fŭl. a. Sorrowful, mournful.

WAIN, wâne. s. A carriage.

WAINROPE, wâne'rōpe. s. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAINSCOT, wĕn'skŭt. s. The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAINSCOT, wĕn'skŭt. v. a. To line walls with boards; to line in general.

☞ I have given the common sound of this word; and as it is marked by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and adopted in Steele's Grammar. Mr. Perry pronounces the first syllable so as to rhyme with *man*; but W. Johnston, who pronounces both this word and *Waistcoat* regularly, is, in my opinion the most correct.

WAIST, wâste. s. The smallest part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck of a ship.

WAISTCOAT, wĕs'kŏt. s. A garment worn about the waist. The garment worn by men under the coat.—*Ash.*

☞ This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as some have done. It would scarcely sound pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness; though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott pronounce the diphthong as I have marked it.

To WAIT, wâte. v. a. To expect, to stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.

To WAIT, wâte. v. n. To expect, to stay in expectation; to pay servile or submissive attendance; to attend; to stay, not to depart from; to follow as a consequence.

WAIT, wâte. s. Ambush, secret attempt.

WAITER, wâ'tŭr. s. (98). An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pĭn;—

To WAIVE, wāve. v. a. To put off, to quit, to relinquish.

☞ I have inserted this word on the authority of *Blackstone*, quoted by Mr. *Mason*, as may be seen under the word WAIF, and I remember to have seen it spelled in this manner, though I cannot recollect by whom. Its etymology is uncertain; but, distinguishing it from the word WAVE, from which it can scarcely be derived, is of real utility to the language, which, as much as possible, ought to adopt a different orthography to express a different sense, or a different pronunciation.—See BOWL.

To WAKE, wāke. v. n. To watch, not to sleep; to be roused from sleep, to cease to sleep; to be put in action, to be excited.

To WAKE, wāke. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite, to put in motion or action; to bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

WAKE, wāke. s. The feast of the Dedication of the Church, formerly kept by watching all night; Vigils, state of forbearing sleep.

WAKEFUL, wāke'fŭl. a. Not sleeping, vigilant.

WAKEFULNESS, wāke'fŭl-nĕs. s. Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

To WAKEN, wā'k'n. v. n. (103). To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused from sleep.

To WAKEN, wā'k'n. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

WALE, wāle. s. A rising part in cloth.

To WALK, wāwk. v. n. (84). To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; it is used in the ceremonious language of invitation for Come or Go; to move for exercise or amusement; to move the slowest pace, not to trot, gallop, or amble; to appear as a spectre; to act in sleep; to act in any particular manner.

To WALK, wāwk. v. a. To pass through.

WALK, wāwk. s. (84). Act of walking for the air or exercise; gait, step, manner of moving; a length of space, or circuit through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; way, road, range, place of wandering; a walk: Walk is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse.

WALKER, wāwk'ŭr. s. (98). One that walks; a fuller.

WALKINGSTAFF, wāwk'ĭng-stăff. s. A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking.

WALL, wāll. s. (83) (77) (84). A series of brick or stone carried upwards and cemented with mortar, the sides of a building; fortification, works built for defence: To take the wall, to take the upper place, not to give place.

To WALL, wāll. v. a. To enclose with walls; to defend by walls.

WALLCREEPER, wāll'krēēp-ŭr. s. A bird.

WALLET, wŏl'lĭt. s. (85) (99). A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put, a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging.

WALLEYED, wāll'īde. a. Having white eyes.

WALLFLOWER, wāll'flŏŏ-ŭr. s. See STOCKGILLIFLOWER.

WALLFRUIT, wāll'frōōt. s. Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

To WALLOP, wŏl'lŭp. v. n. (166). To boil.

WALLOUSE, wāll'lŏŏse. s. An insect.

To WALLOW, wŏl'lō. v. n. (85). To move heavily and clumsily; to roll himself in mire or any thing filthy; to live in any state of filth or gross vice.

WALLOW, wŏl'lō. s. (85). A kind of rolling groveling motion.

WALLRUE, wāll'rōō. s. An herb.

WALLWORT, wāll'wŭrt. s. A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort. —See ELDER.

WALNUT, wāll'nŭt. s. The name of a tree; the fruit and wood of the tree.

WALLPEPPER, wāll'pĕp-pŭr. s. Houseleek.

WALTRON, wāll'trŭn. s. (166). The sea-horse.

To WAMBLE, wŏm'bl. v. n. (405). To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

WAN, wŏn. a. (85). Pale as with sickness, languid of look.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has given the *a*, in this word and its compounds, the same sound as in *man*. Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have given both the sound I have given and Mr. Sheridan's, but seem to prefer the former by placing it first. I have always heard it pronounced like the first syllable of *wan-ton*; and find Mr. Nares,

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W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have so marked it. I have indeed, heard *wan*, the old preterit of the verb to *win*, pronounced so as to rhyme with *ran*: but as this form of the verb is obsolete, the pronunciation is so too.—See WASP.

WAND, wŏnd. s. A small stick or twig, a long rod; any staff of authority or use; a charming rod.

To WANDER, wŏn'dŭr. v. n. (98). To rove, to ramble here and there, to go without any certain course; to deviate, to go astray.

To WANDER, wŏn'dŭr. v. a. To travel over without a certain course.

WANDERER, wŏn'dŭr-ŭr. s. (555). Rover, rambler.

WANDERING, wŏn'dŭr-ing. s. (410). Uncertain peregrination; aberration, mistaken way; uncertainty; want of being fixed.

To WANE, wane. v. n. To grow less, to decrease; to decline, to sink.

WANE, wane. s. Decrease of the moon; decline, diminution, declension.

WANNED, wŏn'd. a. (85) (359). Turned pale and faint coloured.

WANNESS, wŏn'nĕs. s. Paleness, languor.—See WAN.

To WANT, wŏnt. v. a. To be without something fit or necessary; to be defective in something; to fall short of, not to contain; to need, to have need of, to lack; to wish for, to long for.

To WANT, wŏnt. v. n. (85). To be wanted, to be improperly absent; to fail, to be deficient.

WANT, wŏnt. s. Need; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty, penury, indigence.

WANTON, wŏn'tŭn. a. (166). Lascivious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute; frolicksome, gay, sportive, airy; loose, unrestrained; quick and irregular of motion; luxuriant, superfluous; not regular, turned fortuitously.

WANTON, wŏn'tŭn. s. A lascivious person, a strumpet, a whoremonger; a trifler, an insignificant flatterer; a word of slight endearment.

To WANTON, wŏn'tŭn. v. n. To play lasciviously; to revel, to play; to move nimbly and irregularly.

WANTONLY, wŏn'tŭn-lé. ad. Lasciviously, frolicksomely, gayly, sportively.

WANTONNESS, wŏn'tŭn-nĕs. s. Lasciviousness, letchery; sportiveness, frolick, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

WANTWIT, wŏnt'wit. s. A fool.

WAPED, wà'pĕd. a. Dejected, crushed by misery. Obsolete.

WAR, wàr. s. (85). The exercise of violence under sovereign command; the instruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profession of arms; hostility, state of opposition, act of opposition.

To WAR, wàr. v. n. To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

To WARBLE, wàr'bl. v. a. (405). To quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

To WARBLE, wàr'bl. v. n. To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sink.

WARBLER, wàr'bl-ŭr. s. (98). A singer, a songster.

To WARD, wàrd. v. a. To guard, to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence off, to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous.

To WARD, wàrd. v. n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to act upon the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, wàrd. s. (85). Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress, strong hold; district of a town; custody, confinement; the part of a lock which corresponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship; right over orphans.

WARDEN, wàr'd'n. s. (103). A keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large pear.

WARDER, wàrd'ŭr. s. (98). A keeper, a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

WARDMOTE, wàrd'mote. s. A meeting, a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE, wàrd'rŏbe. s. A room where clothes are kept.

WARDSHIP, wàrd'ship. s. Guardianship; pupillage, state of being under ward.

WARE, wâre. The pret. of Wear, more frequently WORE.

WARE, wâre. a. For this we commonly say Aware; being in expectation of, being provided against; cautious, wary.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mē, mêt;—pīne, pin;—

To WARE, wâre. v. n. To take heed of, to beware.

WARE, wâre. s. Commonly something to be sold.

WAREHOUSE, wâre'hôuse. s. A storehouse of merchandise.

WARELESS, wâre'lês. a. Uncautious, unwary.

WARFARE, wâr'fâre. s. Military service, military life.

WARILY, wâ'rê-lê. ad. Cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.

WARINESS, wâ'rê-nês. s. Caution, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.

WARLIKE, wâr'like. a. Fit for war, disposed to war; military, relating to war.

WARLOCK, WARLUCK, wâr'lûk. s. *Scottish.* A witch, a wizard.

WARM, wârm. a. (85). Not cold, though not hot, heated to a small degree; zealous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; busy in action; fanciful, enthusiastick.

To WARM, wârm. v. a. To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; To heat mentally, to make vehement.

WARMINGPAN, wâr'ming-pân. s. A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WARMINGSTONE, wâr'ming-stône. s. The Warming-stone is dug in Cornwall, England, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while.

WARMLY, wârm'lê. ad. With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

WARMNESS, wârm'nês. WARMTH, wârm*th*. s. Gentle heat; zeal, passion, fervour of mind; fancifulness, enthusiasm.

To WARN, wârn. v. a. (85). To caution against any fault or danger, to give previous notice of ill; to admonish to any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken; to notify previously good or bad.

WARNING, wâr'ning, s. (410). Caution against faults or dangers, previous notice of ill.

WARP, wârp. s. (85). That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

To WARP, wârp. v. n. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to contrast; to lose its proper course or direction.

To WARP, wârp. v. a. To contract, to shrivel; to turn aside from the true direction.

To WARRANT, wôr'rânt. v. n. To support or maintain, to attest; to give authority; to justify; to exempt, to privilege, to secure; to declare upon surety.

WARRANT, wôr'rânt. s. (168). A writ conferring some right or authority; a writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption; a justificatory commission of testimony; right, legality.

WARRANTABLE, wôr'rânt-â-bl. a. Justifiable, defensible.

WARRANTABLENESS, wôr'rânt-â-blnês. s. Justifiableness.

WARRANTABLY, wôr'rânt-â-blê. ad. Justifiably.

WARRANTER, wôr'rânt-ûr. s. One who gives authority; one who gives security.

WARRANTISE, wôr'rân-tize. s. Authority, security. Not used.

WARRANTY, wôr'rân-tê. s. Authority, justificatory mandate; security.

WARREN, wôr'rîn. s. (99). A kind of park for rabbits.

WARRENER, wôr'rîn-ûr. s. (98). The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOUR, wâr'yûr. s. (314). A soldier, a military man.

WART, wârt. s. (85). A corneous excrescence, a small protuberance on the flesh.

WARTWORT, wârt'wûrt. s. A Spurge.

WARTY, wâr'tê, a. Grown over with warts.

WARWORN, wâr'wôrn. a. Worn with war.

WARY, wâ'rê. a. Cautious, scrupulous, timorously prudent.

WAS, wôz. The preterit of To Be.

To WASH, wôsh. v. a. (85). To cleanse by ablution; to moisten; to effect by ablution; to colour by washing.

To WASH, wôsh. v. n. To perform the act of ablution; to cleanse clothes.

WASH, wôsh. s. (85). Alluvion, any thing collected by water; a bog, a marsh, a fen, a quagmire; a medical or cosmetic lotion; a superficial stain or colour; the feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes;

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the act of washing the clothes of a family, the linen washed at once.

WASHBALL, wŏsh'bâll. s. Ball made of soap.

WASHER, wŏsh'ŭr. s. (98). One that washes.

WASHY, wŏsh'ė. a. Watery, damp; weak, not solid.

WASP, wŏsp. s. (85). A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

☞ Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with *hasp, clasp*, &c. This sound is so perfectly new to me, that I should have supposed it to have been an errour of the press, if Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick had not marked it in the same manner: Mr. Smith and Mr. Perry approached somewhat nearer to the true sound of *a*, by giving it the same sound as in *father*; but Mr. Nares and W. Johnston give it the sound of short *o*, like the *a* in *was, wash*, &c.: and that this is the true sound, see Principles, No. 85.

WASPISH, wŏsp'ish. a. Peevish, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wŏsp'ish-lė. ad. Peevishly.

WASPISHNESS, wŏsp'ish-nės. s. Peevishness, irritability.

WASSAIL, wŏs'sil. s. (208). A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows; a drunken bout.

WASSAILER, wŏs'sil-ŭr. s. A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wŏst. The second person of Was, from To Be.

To WASTE, wâste. v. a. (74). To diminish; to destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to destroy, to desolate; to wear out; to spend, to consume.

To WASTE, wâste. v. n. To dwindle, to be in a state of consumption.

WASTE, wâste. a. Destroyed, ruined; desolate, uncultivated; superfluous, exuberant, lost for want of occupiers; worthless, that of which none but vile uses can be made; that of which no account is taken or value found.

WASTE, wâste. s. Wanton or luxurious destruction, consumption, loss; useless expense; desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischief, destruction.

WASTEFUL, wâste'fŭl. a. Destructive, ruinous; wantonly or dissolutely consumptive; lavish, prodigal, luxuriantly liberal.

WASTEFULLY, wâste'fŭl-ė. ad. With vain and dissolute consumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wâste'fŭl-nės. s. Prodigality.

WASTER, wâst'ŭr. s. (88). One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly, a squanderer, vain consumer.

WATCH, wŏtsh. s. (85). Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep; attention, close observation; guard, vigilant keep; watchmen, men set to guard; place where a guard is set; a period of the night; a pocket clock, a small clock moved by a spring.

To WATCH, wŏtsh. v. n. Not to sleep, to wake; to keep guard; to look with expectation; to be attentive, to be vigilant; to be cautiously observant; to be insidiously attentive.

To WATCH, wŏtsh. v. a. To guard, to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wŏtsh'ŭr. s. (98). One who watches; diligent overlooker or observer.

WATCHET, wŏtsh'it. a. (99). Pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wŏtsh'fŭl. a. Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely observant.

WATCHFULLY, wŏtsh'fŭl-ė. ad. Vigilantly, cautiously, attentively, with cautious observation.

WATCHFULNESS, wŏtsh'fŭl-nės. s. Vigilance, heed, suspicious attention, cautious regard; inability to sleep.

WATCHHOUSE, wŏtsh'hŏŭse. s. Place where the watch is set.

WATCHING, wŏtsh'ing. s. (410). Inability to sleep.

WATCHMAKER, wŏtsh'mâ-kŭr. s. One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

WATCHMAN, wŏtsh'mân. s. (88). Guard, sentinel, one set to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wŏtsh'tŏŭr. s. Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

WATCHWORD, wŏtsh'wŭrd. s. The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

WATER, wâ'tŭr. s. (38) (85) (76) (86). One of the four elements; the sea; urine: To hold water, to be sound, to be right; it is used for the lustre of a diamond.

To WATER, wâ'tŭr. v. a. (64). To irritate, to supply with moisture; to sup-

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

ply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with streams; to diversify, as with waves.

To WATER, wà'tûr. v. n. (98). To shed moisture; to get or take in water, to be used in supplying water: The mouth waters, the man longs.

WATERCOLOURS, wà'tûr-kŭl-ûrz. s. Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water, those they call Water-colours.

WATERCRESSES, wà'tûr-krĕs'sĭz. s. (99). A plant. There are five species.

WATERER, wà'tûr-ûr. s. (555). One who waters.

WATERFALL, wà'tûr-fâll. s. Cataract, cascade.

WATERFOWL, wà'tûr-fôûl. s. Fowl that live or get their food in water.

WATERGRUEL, wà-tûr-grôô'ĭl. s. Food made with oatmeal and water.

WATERINESS, wà'tûr-ê-nĕs. s. Humidity, moisture.

WATERISH, wà'tûr-ĭsh. a. Resembling water; moist, insipid.

WATERISHNESS, wà'tûr-ĭsh-nĕs. s. Thinness, resemblance of water.

WATERLEAF, wà'tûr-lêfe. s. A plant.

WATERLILY, wà'tûr-lĭl'lê. s. A plant.

WATERMAN, wà'tûr-măn. s. (88). A ferryman, a boatman.

WATERMARK, wà'tûr-mârk. s. The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WATERMELON, wà'tûr-mĕl'ŭn. s. A plant.

WATERMILL, wà'tûr-mĭll. s. Mill turned by water.

WATERMINT, wà'tûr-mĭnt. s. A plant.

WATER-ORDEAL, wà-tûr-ôr-dê'âl. s. An old mode of trial by water.

☞ *Water-ordeal* was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbows in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby; or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond; and if he floated therein without swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt.—*Mason.*

WATERRADISH, wà'tûr-răd-ĭsh. s. A species of watercresses—which see.

WATERRAT, wà'tûr-răt. s. A rat that makes holes in banks.

WATERROCKET, wà'tûr-rŏk-ĭt. s. A species of watercresses.

WATERVIOLET, wà'tûr-vĭ-ô-lĕt. s. A plant.

WATERSAPPHIRE, wà'tûr-săf-fĭr. s. A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental.

WATERWITH, wà'tûr-*with*. s. A plant of Jamaica growing on dry hills where no water is to be met with; its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords plentifully water, or sap, to the thirsty traveller.

WATERWORK, wà'tûr-wûrk. s. Play of fountains, any hydraulick performance.

WATERY, wà'tûr-ê. a. Thin, liquid, like water; tasteless, insipid, vapid, spiritless; wet, abounding with water, relating to the water; consisting of water.

WATTLE, wŏt'tl. s. (405). The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.

To WATTLE, wŏt'tl. v. a. To bind with twigs, to form by platting twigs.

WAVE, wâve. s. Water raised above the level of the surface, billow; unevenness, inequality.

To WAVE, wâve. v. n. To play loosely, to float; to be moved as a signal.

To Wave, wâve. v. a. To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely; to waft, to remove any thing floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aside for the present.

To WAVER, wà'vûr. v. n. (98). To play to and fro, to move loosely; to be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconstant, to fluctuate, not to be determined.

WAVERER, wà'vûr-ûr. s. One unsettled and irresolute.

WAVY, wà'vê. a. Rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To WAWL, wâwl. v. n. To cry, to howl.

WAX, wăks. s. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bees; any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters; the substance that exudes from the ear.

☞ The *a* in this word being followed by *x*, which is no more than *ks*, the preceding *a* loses its deepening power, and the word comes under the rule in the Principle, No. 85.

To WAX, wăks. v. a. To smear, to join with wax.

To WAX, wăks. v. n. Preterit. Wax, Waxed; Part. pass. Waxed, Waxen. To grow, to increase, to become bigger; to pass into any state, to become, to grow.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

WAXEN, wăk's'n. a. (103). Made of wax.

WAY, wā. s. (220). The road in which one travels; a length of journey; course, direction of motion; advance in life; passage, power of progression made or given; local tendency; course, regular progression; situation where a thing may probably be found; a situation or course obstructive and obviating; tendency to any meaning or act; access, means of admittance; sphere of observation; means, mediate instrument, intermediate step; method, means of management; private determination; manner, mode; method or plan of life, conduct or action; right method to act or know; general scheme of acting; By the way, without any necessary connexion with the main design; To go or come one's way or ways, to come along, or depart.

WAYFARER, wā'fā-rŭr. s. (98). Passenger, traveller.

WAYFARING, wā'fā-rĭng. a. (410). Travelling, passing, being on a journey.

To WAYLAY, wā-lā'. v. a. To watch insidiously in the way, to beset by ambush.

WAYLAYER, wā-lā'ŭr. s. (98). One who waits in ambush for another.

WAYLESS, wā'lĕs. a. Pathless, untracked.

WAYMARK, wā'mārk. s. Mark to guide in travelling.

WAYWARD, wā'wŭrd. a. (88). Froward, peevish, morose, vexatious.

WAYWARDLY, wā'wŭrd-lē. ad. Frowardly, perversely.

WAYWARDNESS, wā'wŭrd-nĕs. s. Frowardness, perverseness.

WE, wē. pron. (96) (246). The plural of I.—See I.

WEAK, wēke. a. (227). Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant, not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit; not much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified.

To WEAKEN, wē'k'n. v. a. (103). To debilitate, to enfeeble.

WEAKLING, wēke'ling. s. (410). A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wēke'lē. ad. Feebly, with want of strength.

WEAKLY, wēke'lē. a. Not strong, not healthy.

WEAKNESS, wēke'nĕs. s. Want of strength, want of force, feebleness; infirmity, unhealthiness; want of cogency; want of judgement, want of resolution, foolishness of mind; defect, failing.

WEAKSIDE, wēke-side'. s. Foible, deficience, infirmity.

WEAL, wēle. s. (227). Happiness, prosperity, flourishing state; republick, state, publick interest.

WEALD, wēide. s. A wood, a grove. Old Saxon.

WEALTH, wĕl*th*. s. (234) (515). Riches, money, or precious goods.

WEALTHILY, wĕl*th*'ē-lē. ad. Richly.

WEALTHINESS, wĕl*th*'ē-nĕs. s. Richness.

WEALTHY, wĕl*th*'ē. Rich, opulent.

To WEAN, wēne. v. a. (227). To put from the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEANLING, wēne'ling. s. (410). An animal newly weaned; a child newly weaned.

WEAPON, wĕp'p'n. s. (234). Instrument of offence.

☞ This word is not unfrequently pronounced with the *ea* long, as in *heap, reap*; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it with the diphthong short; Mr. Barclay gives it both ways, and the long sound first; but W. Johnston marks it with the short sound only.

WEAPONED, wĕp'p'n'd. a. (359). Armed for offence, furnished with arms.

WEAPONLESS, wĕp'p'n-lĕs. a. Having no weapon, unarmed.

To WEAR, wāre. v. a. (240). To waste with use or time; to consume tediously; to carry appendant to the body, to use as clothes; to exhibit in appearance; to effect by degrees; To wear out; to harass; to waste or destroy by use.

To WEAR, wāre. v. n. To be wasted with use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.

WEAR, wāre. s. The act of wearing, the thing worn; a dam to shut up and raise the water, often written Weir or Wier.

WEARER, wā'rŭr. s. (98). One who has any thing appendant to his person.

WEARING, wā'rĭng. s. (410). Cloaths.

WEARINESS, wē'rē-nĕs. s. Lassitude, state of being spent with labour; fatigue, cause of lassitude; impatience of any thing; tediousness.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

WEARISOME, wē'rē-sŭm. a. (165). Troublesome, tedious, causing weariness.

WEARISOMELY, wē'rē-sŭm-lē. ad. Tediously, so as to cause weariness.

WEARISOMENESS, wē'rē-sŭm-nĕs. s. The quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired.

To WEARY, wē'rē. v. a. To tire, to fatigue, to harass, to subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

WEARY, wē'rē. a. (227). Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; desirous to discontinue; causing weariness, tiresome.

WEASEL, wē'z'l. s. (102) (227). A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEASAND, wē'z'n. s. (227). The windpipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEATHER, wĕTH'ŭr. s. (234). State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness; the change of the state of the air; tempest, storm.

To WEATHER, wĕTH'ŭr. v. a. To expose to the air; to pass with difficulty; To weather a point, to gain a point against the wind; To weather out, to endure (469).

WEATHERBEATEN, wĕTH'ŭr-bē-t'n. a. Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, wĕTH'ŭr-kŏk. s. An artificial cock set on the top of the spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows; any thing fickle and inconstant.

WEATHERDRIVEN, wĕTH'ŭr-drĭv-v'n. part. Forced by storms.

WEATHERGAGE, wĕTH'ŭr-gādje. s. Any thing that shows the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, wĕTH'ŭr-glās. s. A barometer.

WEATHERSPY, wĕTH'ŭr-spī. s. A stargazer, an astrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wĕTH'ŭr-wīze. a. Skilful in foretelling the weather.

To WEAVE, wēve. v. a. Pret. Wove, Weaved; Part. pass. Woven, Weaved. To form by texture; to unite by intermixture; to interpose, to insert.

To WEAVE, wēve. v. n. (227). To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wē'vŭr. s. (98). One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wĕb. s. Texture, any thing woven; a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight.

WEBBED, wĕb'd. a. (359). Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, wĕb'fŭt-ĕd. a. Having films between the toes.

To WED, wĕd. v. a. To marry, to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondness.

To WED, wĕd. v. n. To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wĕd'dĭng. s. (410). Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wĕdje. s. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; a mass of metal; any thing in the form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, wĕdje. v. a. To fasten with wedges, to straiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wĕd'lŏk. s. Marriage.

WEDNESDAY, wĕnz'dē. s. (223). The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Oden.

WEE, wē. a. Little, small.

WEECHELM, wēētsh'ĕlm. s. A species of elm, often written *Witchelm*.

WEED, wēēd. s. An herb noxious or useless; a garment, clothes, habit.

To WEED, wēēd. v. a. (246). To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.

WEEDER, wēēd'ŭr. s. (98). One that takes away any thing noxious.

WEEDHOOK, wēēd'hŏŏk. s. A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WEEDLESS, wēēd'lĕs. a. Free from weeds, free from any thing useless or noxious.

WEEDY, wēēd'ē. a. Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, wēēk. s. (246). The space of seven days.

WEEKDAY, wēēk'dā. s. Any day not Sunday.

WEEKLY, wēēk'lē. a. Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, wēēk'lē. ad. Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

To WEEN, wēēn. v. n. (246). To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.

To WEEP, wēēp. v. n. Preterit. and Part. pass. Wept, Weeped. To show sorrow by tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament, to complain.

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To WEEP, wēēp. v. a. (246). To lament with tears, to bewail, to bemoan; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.

WEEPER, wēēp'ŭr. s. (98). One who sheds tears, a mourner; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

To WEET, wēēt. v. n. Pret. Wot, or Wote. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

WEETLESS, wēēt'lĕs. a. (246). Unknowing.

WEEVIL, wē'v'l. s. A grub.

WEEZEL, wē'z'l. s.—See WEASEL.

WEFT, wĕft. s. The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE, wĕf'tĭdje. s. (90). Texture.

To WEIGH, wā. v. a. (249) (290). To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, to take by weight; to raise, to take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; To weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppress with weight.

To WEIGH, wā. v. n. To have weight; to be considered as important; to raise the anchor; to bear heavily, to press hard.

WEIGHED, wāde. ad. (359). Experienced.

WEIGHER, wā'ŭr. s. One who weighs.

WEIGHT, wāte. s.——See EIGHT. Quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burden, overwhelming power; importance, power, influence, efficacy.

WEIGHTILY, wā'tĕ-lē. ad. Heavily, ponderously; solidly, importantly.

WEIGHTINESS, wā'tē-nĕs. s. Ponderosity, gravity, heaviness; solidity, force; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wāte'lĕs. a. Light, having no gravity.

WEIGHTY, wā'tē. a. (249). Heavy, ponderous; important, momentous, efficacious; rigorous, severe.

WELCOME, wĕl'kŭm. a. (165). Received with gladness, admitted willingly, grateful, pleasing; To bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.

WELCOME, wĕl'kŭm. interject. A form of salutation used to a new comer.

WELCOME, wĕl'kŭm. s. Salutation of a new comer; kind reception of a new comer.

To WELCOME, wĕl'kŭm. v. a. To salute a new comer with kindness.

WELCOMENESS, wĕl'kŭm-nĕs. s. Gratefulness.

WELCOMER, wĕl'kŭm-ŭr. s. (98). The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

WELD, wĕld. s. Yellow weed, or dyer's weed.

WELFARE, wĕl'fāre. s. Happiness, success, prosperity.

WELK, wĕlk. s. A wrinkle.

WELKED, wĕlkt. a. (359). Wrinkled, wreathed.

WELKIN, wĕl'kĭn. s. The visible regions of the air.

WELL, wĕll. s. A spring, a fountain, a source; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

To WELL, wĕll. v. n. To spring, to issue as from a spring.

WELL, wĕll. a. Not sick, not unhappy; convenient, happy; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, wĕll. ad. Not ill, not unhappily; not ill, not wickedly; skilfully, properly; not amiss, not unsuccessfully; with praise, favourably: As well as, together with, not less than: Well is him, he is happy; Well nigh, nearly, almost; It is used much in Composition, to express anything right, laudable, or not defective.

WELLADAY, wĕl'ă-dā. interj. Alas!

WELLBEING, wĕl-bē'ing. s. (410). Happiness, prosperity.

WELLBORN, wĕl-bōrn'. s. Not meanly descended.

WELLBRED, wĕl-brĕd'. a. Elegant of manners, polite.

WELLNATURED, wĕl-nā'tshŭr'd. a. Good-natured, kind.

WELLDONE, wĕl'dŭn. interject. A word of praise.

WELLFAVOURED, wĕll-fā-vŭr'd. a. Beautiful, pleasing to the eye.

WELLMET, wĕl-mĕt'. interject. A term of salutation.

WELLNIGH, wĕl-nī'. ad. Almost.

WELLSPENT, wĕl'spĕnt. a. Passed with virtue.

WELLSPRING, wĕl'spring. s. Fountain, source.

WELLWILLER, wĕl-wĭl'ŭr. s. One who means kindly.

WELLWISH, wĕl-wĭsh. s. A wish of happiness.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fall, fåt;—mē, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

WELLWISHER, wĕl-wish'ûr. s. One who wishes the good of another.

WELT, wĕlt. s. A border, a guard, an edging.

To WELTER, wĕlt'ûr. v. n. (98). To roll in water or mire; to roll voluntarily, to wallow.

WEN, wĕn. s. A fleshy or callous excrescence.

WENCH, wĕnsh. s. A young woman; a young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

WENCHER, wĕnsh'ûr. s. (98). A fornicator.

To WEND, wĕnd. v. n. Obsolete. To go, to pass to or from; to turn round.

WENNY, wĕn'nē. a. Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, wĕnt. Preter. of the obsolete verb *Wend*, to *Go*.

WEPT, wĕpt. Pret. and Part. of Weep.

WERE, wĕr. (94). Pret. of the verb To be, which see; likewise the participle *Been*.

WERT, wĕrt. The second person singular of the preterit of To be.

WEST, wĕst. s. The region where the sun sets below the horizon at the equinoxes.

WEST, wĕst. a. Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

WEST, wĕst. ad. To the west of any place.

WESTERING, wĕst'ûr-ĭng. a. (410). Passing to the west.

WESTERLY, wĕst'ûr-lē. a. Passing to the west.

WESTERLY, wĕst'ûr-lē. a. Tending or being towards the west.

WESTERN, wĕst'ûrn. a. Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

WESTWARD, wĕst'wûrd. ad. (88). Towards the west.

WESTWARDLY, wĕst'wûrd-lē. ad. With tendency to the west.

WET, wĕt. a. Humid, having some moisture adhering; rainy, watery.

WET, wĕt. s. Water, humidity, moisture.

To WET, wĕt. v. a. To moisten; to drench with drink.

WETHER, wĕTH'ûr. s. (98) (469). A ram castrated.

WETNESS, wĕt'nĕs. s. The state of being wet, moisture.

To WEX, wĕks. v. n. To grow, to increase.

☞ This word, says Johnson, was corrupted from *Wax* by Spencer, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden: and I make no doubt but that many of our corruptions in pronunciation are owing to the same cause.

WEZAND, wē'z'n. s. The windpipe.

WHALE, hwāle. s. (397). The largest of fish, the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

WHALY, hwā'lē. a. Marked in streaks.

WHARF, hwôrf. s. A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.

WHARFAGE, hwôrf'ĭdje. s. (90). Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hwôrf'ĭn-jûr. s. One who attends a wharf.

WHAT, hwŏt. pron. (397). That which; which part; something that is in one's mind indefinitely; which of several; an interjection by way of surprise or question; What though, What imports it though? notwithstanding; What time, What day, at the time when, on the day when; which of many? interrogatively; To how great a degree? it is used adverbially for partly, in part; What ho! an interjection of calling.

WHATEVER, hwŏt-ĕv'ûr. (98).
WHATSOEVER, hwŏt-sō-ĕv'ûr. } pro. Having one nature or another, being one or another either generically, specifically, or numerically; any thing, be it what it will; the same, be it this or that; all that, the whole that, all particulars that.

WHEAL, hwēle. s. (227). A pustule, a small swelling filled with matter.

WHEAT, hwēte. s. (327). The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

WHEATEN, hwē't'n. a. (103). Made of wheat.

WHEATEAR, hwīt'yēre. s. A small bird very delicate.

To WHEEDLE, hwēē'dl. v. a. To entice by soft words, to flatter, to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL, hwēēl. s. (297). A circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; the instrument of spinning; rotation, revolution; a compass about, a track approaching to circularity.

To WHEEL, hwēēl. v. n. To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to revolve,

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

to have a rotatory motion; to turn, to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.

To WHEEL, hwēēl. v. a. To put into a rotatory motion, to make to whirl round.

WHEELBARROW, hwēēl'bâr-rō. s. A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

WHEELER, hwēēl'ŭr. s. A maker of wheels.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwēēl'rite. s. A maker of wheel carriages.

WHEELY, hwēēl'ē. a. Circular, suitable to rotation.

To WHEEZE, hwēēze. v. n. To breathe with noise.

WHELK, hwĕlk. s. An inequality, a protuberance; a pustule.—See WELK.

To WHELM, hwĕlm. v. n. To cover with something not to be thrown off, to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

WHELP, hwĕlp. s. The young of a dog, a puppy; the young of any beast of prey; a son; a young man.

To WHELP, hwĕlp. To bring young.

WHEN, hwĕn. ad. (397). At the time that; at what time; what time; at which time; after the time that; at what particular time; When as, at the time when, what time.

WHENCE, hwĕnse. ad. From what place; from what person: from what premises; from which place or person; for which cause; from what source; From whence, a vicious mode of speech; Of whence, another barbarism.

WHENCESOEVER, hwĕnse-sō-ĕv'ŭr. ad. From what place soever.

WHENEVER, hwĕn-ĕv'ŭr. } ad.
WHENSOEVER, hwĕn-sō-ĕv'ŭr. }
At whatsoever time.

WHERE, hwâre. ad. (73) (94). At which place or places; at what place; at the place in which; Any where, at any place; Where, like Here, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification.

WHEREABOUT, hwâre'â-bŏût. ad. Near what place; near which place; concerning which.

WHEREAS, hwâre-âz'. ad. When on the contrary; at which place; the thing being so that.

WHEREAT, hwâre-ât'. ad. At which.

WHEREBY, hwâre-bī'. ad. By which.

WHEREVER, hwâre-ĕv'ŭr. ad. At whatsoever place.

WHEREFORE, hwâre'fōre. ad. For which reason; for what reason.

WHEREIN, hwâre-în'. ad. In which.

WHEREINTO, hwâre-in-tōō'. ad. Into which.

WHERENESS, hwâre'nĕs. s. Ubiety.

WHEREOF, hwâre-ŏf'. ad. Of which.—See FORTHWITH.

WHEREON, hwâre-ŏn'. ad. On which.

WHERESO, hwâre'sō. } ad.
WHERESOEVER, hwâre-sō-ĕv'ŭr. }
In what place soever.

WHERETO, hwâre-tōō'. } ad.
WHERETUNTO, hwâre-ŭn-tōō'. }
To which.

WHEREUPON, hwâre-ŭp-ŏn'. ad. Upon which.

WHEREWITH, hwâre-wĭ*th*'. }
WHEREWITHAL, hwâre-wĭ*th*-âl'. } (465). ad. With which.

☞ For the different sounds of *th* in these words, see FORTHWITH.

To WHERRET, hwĕr'rĭt. v. a. (99). To hurry, to trouble, to tease; to give a box on the ear.

WHERRY, hwĕr'rē. s. A light boat used on rivers.

To WHET, hwĕt. v. a. To sharpen by attrition; to edge, to make angry or acrimonious, to give appetite.

WHET, hwĕt. s. The act of sharpening; any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

WHETHER, hwĕ*th*'ŭr. ad. (469). A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.

WHETHER, hwĕ*th*'ŭr. pron. Which of two.

WHETSTONE, hwĕt'stōne. s. Stone on which any thing is whetted or rubbed to make it sharp.

WHETTER, hwĕt'tŭr. s. (98). One that whets or sharpens.

WHEY, hwā. s. (269). The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated; it is used of any thing white and thin.

WHEYEY, hwā'ē. } a. Partaking
WHEYISH, hwā'ĭsh. } of whey, resembling whey.

WHICH, hwĭtsh. s. The pronoun relative, relating to things; it formerly was used for Who, and related likewise to persons, as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

WHICHSOEVER, hwĭtsh-sō-ĕv'ŭr. pron. Whether one or the other.

WHIFF, hwĭf. ad. A blast, a puff of wind.

To WHIFFLE, hwĭf'fl. v. n. (405). To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHIFFLER, hwĭf'fl-ŭr. s. (98). One that blows strongly; one of no consequence, one moved with a whiff or puff.

WHIG, hwĭg. s. Whey; the name of a party in politicks.

WHIGGISH, hwĭg'gĭsh. v. a. (382). Relating to the Whigs.

WHIGGISM, hwĭg'gĭzm. s. The notions of a Whig.

WHILE, hwīle. s. Time, space of time.

WHILE, hwīle. } ad. During the
WHILST, hwīlst. } time that; as long as; at the same time that.

To WHILE, hwīle. v. n. To loiter.

WHILOM, hwī'lŭm. ad. (166). Formerly, once, of old.

WHIM, hwĭm. s. A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.

To WHIMPER, hwĭm'pŭr. v. n. To cry without any loud noise.

WHIMPLED, hwĭm'pl'd. a. (359). This word seems to mean distorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, hwĭm'zē. s. (438). A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

WHIMSICAL, hwĭm'zĕ-kăl. a. Freakish, capricious, oddly fanciful.

WHIN, hwĭn. s. A weed, furze.

To WHINE, hwīne. v. n. To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noise, to moan meanly and effeminately.

WHINE, hwīne. s. Plaintive noise, mean or affected complaint.

To WHINNY, hwĭn'nē. v. n. To make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHINYARD, hwĭn-yŭrd. s. (88). A sword, in contempt.

To WHIP, hwĭp. v. a. To strike with any thing rough and flexible; to sew slightly; to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to lash with sarcasm; to enwrap; to take any thing nimbly.

To WHIP, hwĭp. v. n. To move nimbly.

WHIP, hwĭp. s. An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

WHIPCORD, hwĭp'kôrd. s. Cord of which lashes are made.

WHIPGRAFTING, hwĭp'grăf-tĭng. s. The method of grafting in which the graft is bound on to the stock.

WHIPHAND, hwĭp'hănd. s. Advantage over.

WHIPLASH, hwĭp'lăsh. s. The lash or small end of a whip.

WHIPPER, hwĭp'pŭr. s. (98). One who punishes with whipping.

WHIPPINGPOST, hwĭp'pĭng-pōst. s. A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

WHIPSAW, hwĭp'sâw. s. The whipsaw is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through.

WHIPSTAFF, hwĭp'stăf. s. A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

WHIPSTER, hwĭp'stŭr. s. (98). A nimble fellow in contempt.

WHIPT, hwĭpt, for Whipped (359).

To WHIRL, hwĕrl. v. a. To turn round rapidly.

To WHIRL, hwĕrl. v. n. To turn round rapidly.

WHIRL, hwĕrl. s. (108). Gyration, quick rotation, circular motion, rapid circumvolution; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

☞ There appears to me to be a delicate difference, by far too nice for foreigners to perceive, between the sound of *i* in this word and the short sound of *u*, as if it were written *whurl*, which is the pronunciation Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, have adopted. I have rather adhered, with Mr. Sheridan, to the genuine sound of *i* in *virgin*, *virtue*, &c. though I would recommend the other sound to foreigners and provincials as the more easily conceived, and sufficiently near the truth.

WHIRLBAT, hwĕrl'bât. s. Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLIGIG, hwĕr'lē-gĭg. s. A toy which children spin round.

WHIRLPIT, hwĕrl'pĭt. } s. A place
WHIRLPOOL, hwĕrl'pōōl. } where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex.

WHIRLWIND, hwĕrl'wĭnd. s. A stormy wind moving circularly.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

WHIRRING, hwĕr'ring. a. A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it, as the Whirring pheasant.

WHISK, hwĭsk. s. A small besom, or brush.

To WHISK, hwĭsk. v. a. To sweep with a small besom; to move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

WHISKER, hwĭs'kŭr. s. (98). The hair growing on the cheek unshaven; the mustachio.

To WHISPER, hwĭs'pŭr. v. n. To speak with a low voice.

To WHISPER, hwĭs'pŭr. v. a. To address in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to prompt secretly.

WHISPER, hwĭs'pŭr. s. (98). A low soft voice.

WHISPERER, hwĭs'pŭr-ŭr. s. One that speaks low; a private talker.

WHIST, hwĭst. An interject. a verb, and an adjective. Still, silent; be still.

WHIST, hwĭst. s. A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence; vulgarly pronounced *Whisk*.

To WHISTLE, hwĭs'sl. v. n. (472). To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill.

To WHISTLE, hwĭs'sl. v. a. To call by a whistle.

WHISTLE, hwĭs'sl. s. (405). Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth; a sound made by a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling; a small wind instrument; the state of winds; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

WHISTLER, hwĭs'sl-ŭr. s. (98) (397). One who whistles.

WHIT, hwĭt. s. (397). A point, a jot.

WHITE, hwīte. a. (397). Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours, snowy; having the colour of fear, pale; having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence; gray with age; pure, unblemished.

WHITE, hwīte. s. Whiteness, any thing white, white colour; the mark at which an arrow is shot; the albugineous part of an egg; the white part of the eye.

To WHITE, hwīte. v. a. To make white.

WHITELEAD, hwīte-lĕd'. s. The ceruse; a kind of substance much used in house-painting.

WHITELY, hwīte'lē. a. Coming near to white.

WHITEMEAT, hwīte'mēte. s. Food made of milk; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

To WHITEN, hwī't'n. v. a. (103). To make white.

To WHITEN, hwī't'n. v. n. To grow white.

WHITENER, hwī't'n-ŭr. s. (98). One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, hwīte'nĕs. s. The state of being white, freedom from colour; paleness; purity, cleanness.

WHITEPOT, hwīte'pŏt. s. A kind of custard.

WHITETHORN, hwīte'*th*ŏrn. s. A species of thorn.

WHITEWASH, hwīte'wŏsh. s. A wash to make the skin seem fair; the wash put on walls to whiten them.

To WHITEWASH, hwīte'wŏsh. v. a. To make white by applying a wash to the surface; to give a fair representation of a bad character.

WHITEWINE, hwīte'wīne. s. A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHITHER, hwĭTH'ŭr. ad. (469). To what place, interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

WHITHERSOEVER, hwĭTH-ŭr-sŏ-ĕv'ŭr. ad. To whatsoever place.

WHITING, hwī'tĭng. s. (410). A small seafish; a soft chalk.

WHITISH, hwī'tĭsh. s. Somewhat white.

WHITISHNESS, hwī'tĭsh-nĕs. s. The quality of being somewhat white.

WHITLEATHER, hwĭt'lĕTH-ŭr. s. (515). Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness.

WHITLOW, hwĭt'lō. s. A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

WHITSTER, hwĭt'stŭr. s. (515). A whitener.

WHITSUNTIDE, hwĭt'sŭn-tīde. s. So called because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white; the feast of Pentecost.

WHITTLE, hwĭt'tl. s. (515). A white dress for a woman; a knife.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

WHITTLE, hwĭt'tl. v. a. (405). To make white by cutting; as boys are said to whittle a stick when they cut off the bark and make it white.

To WHIZ, hwĭz. v. a. To make a loud hissing noise.

WHO, hôô. pron. (474). A pronoun relative applied to persons; As who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.

WHOEVER, hôô-ĕv'ŭr. pron. Any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, hôle. a. (474). All, total, containing all; uninjured, unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.

WHOLE, hôle. s. The totality, no part omitted.

WHOLESALE, hôle'sâle. s. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

WHOLESOME, hôle'sŭm. a. (165). Sound, contributing to health; preserving, salutary; kindly, pleasing.

WHOLESOMELY, hôle'sŭm-lē. ad. Salubriously, salutiferously.

WHOLESOMENESS, hôle'sŭm-nĕs. s. quality of conducing to health, salubrity; salutariness, conduciveness to good.

WHOLLY, hôle'ē. ad. (474). Completely, perfectly; totally, in all the parts or kinds.

☞ From an ill-judged omission of the silent *e* in this word, its sound has been corrupted as if written *hully*: but it ought undoubtedly to be written *wholely*, and pronounced like the adjective *holy*, and so as to correspond and rhyme with *solely*.

WHOM, hôôm. The Accusative of Who, singular and plural.

WHOMSOEVER, hôôm-sō-ĕv'ŭr. pron. Any without exception.

WHOOBUB, hôô'bŭb. s. Hubbub.

WHOOP, hôôp. s. A shout of pursuit; a bird.

To WHOOP, hôôp. v. n. To shout with scorn; to shout insultingly; to shout in the chase.

WHORE, hôôr, or hôre. s. A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatress, an adultress, a strumpet; a prostitute, a woman who receives men for money.

☞ If there can be a polite pronunciation of this vulgar word, it is the first of these, rhyming with *poor*. The Stage has followed this pronunciation; Mr. Sheridan has adopted it; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr Scott give the preference to the last; and W. Johnston, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Barclay, adopt only the last, rhyming with *more*. This, it must be confessed, is the most analogical; but as it is used by the vulgar, the polite world think they depart a little from the vulgarity of the word, by departing from its genuine pronunciation.

To WHORE, hôôr. v. n. To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

To WHORE, hôôr. v. a. To corrupt with regard to chastity.

WHOREDOM, hôôr'dŭm. s. Fornication.

WHOREMASTER, hôôr'mâs-tŭr. } WHOREMONGER, hôôr'mŭng-gŭr. } s. One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

WHORESON, hôôr'sŭn. s. A bastard.

WHORISH, hôôr'ĭsh. a. Unchaste, incontinent.

WHORTLEBERRY, hwûr'tl-bĕr-rē. s. Bilberry.

WHOSE, hôôz. Genitive of Who; Genitive of Which.

WHOSO, hôô'sō. } WHOSOEVER hôô-sō-ĕv'ŭr. } pron. Any without restriction.

WHURT, hwûrt. s. A whortleberry, a bilberry.

WHY, hwī. ad. (397) (475). For what reason, interrogatively; for which reason, relatively; for what reason, relatively; it is sometimes used emphatically.

WHYNOT, hwī'nŏt. s. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

WICK, wĭk. s. The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

WICKED, wĭk'ĕd. a. (99). Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or slight blame; cursed, baneful, pernicious, bad in effect.

WICKEDLY, wĭk'ĕd-lē. ad. Criminally, corruptly.

WICKEDNESS, wĭk'ĕd-nĕs. s. Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

WICKER, wĭk'ŭr. a. (98). Made of small sticks.

WICKET, wĭk'ĭt. s. (99). A small gate.

WIDE, wīde. a. Broad, extended far each way: broad to a certain degree, as Three inches wide; deviating, remote.

WIDE, wīde. ad. At a distance; with great extent.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

WIDELY, wīde'lė. ad. With great extent each way; remotely, far.

To WIDEN, wī'd'n. v. a. (103). To make wide, to extend.

To WIDEN, wī'd'n. v. n. To grow wide, to extend itself.

WIDENESS, wīde'nės. s. Breadth, large extent each way, comparative breadth.

WIDGEON, wĭd'jin. s. (259). A water-fowl not unlike a wild-duck, but not so large.

WIDOW, wĭd'ō. s. (327). A woman whose husband is dead.

To WIDOW, wĭd'ō. v. a. To deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right; to strip off any thing good.

WIDOWER, wĭd'ō-ŭr. s. (98). One who has lost his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, wĭd'ō-hŭd. s. The state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.

WIDOWHUNTER, wĭd'ō-hŭnt-ŭr. s. One who courts widows for a jointure.

WIDOWMAKER, wĭd'ō-mā-kŭr. s. One who deprives women of their husbands.

WIDTH, wĭdth. s. Breadth, wideness.

To WIELD, wēēld. v. a. (275). To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy.

WEILDY, wēēl'dė. a. Manageable.

WIERY, wī'rė. a.

☞ When this word signifies made of *wire*, or drawn into *wire*, Dr. Johnson says it were better *wiry*; but ought not *fiery*, for the same reason, to be written *firy*? When it signifies *wet*, *wearish*, or *moist*, perhaps it should be pronounced like *weary*, fatigued.

WIFE, wife. s. Plural Wives. A woman that has a husband; it is used for a woman of low employment.

WIG, wĭg. s. False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.

WIGHT, wite. s. (393). A person, a being, now used only in irony or contempt.

WILD, wild. a. Not tame, not domestick; propagated by nature, not cultivated; desart, uninhabited; savage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempestuous, irregular; licentious, ungoverned; inconstant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, loose; uncouth, strange; done or made without any consistent order or plan; merely imaginary.

WILD, wild. s. A desert, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To WILDER, wĭl'dŭr. v. a. (515). To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

WILDERNESS, wĭl-dŭr-nės. s. A desert, a tract of solitude or savageness; the state of being wild or disorderly.

WILDFIRE, wild'fīre. s. A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

WILDGOOSECHASE, wild-gōōs'tshāse. s. A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.

WILDING, wild'ing. s. (410). A wild sour apple.

WILDLY, wild'lė. ad. Without cultivation; with disorder, with perturbation or distraction; without attention, without judgement; irregularly.

WILDNESS, wild'nės. s. Rudeness, disorder like that of uncultivated ground; inordinate vivacity, irregularity of manners; savageness, brutality, uncultivated state; deviation from a settled course, irregularity; alienation of mind.

WILDSERVICE, wild'sĕr-vis. s. A plant.

WILE, wile. s. A deceit, a fraud, a trick, a stratagem, a practice; artful, sly.

WILFUL, wĭl'fŭl. a. Stubborn, contumacious, perverse, inflexible; done or suffered by design.

WILFULLY, wĭl'fŭl-ė. ad. Obstinately, stubbornly; by design, on purpose.

WILFULNESS, wĭl'fŭl-nės. s. Obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness.

WILILY, wīl'lė-lė. ad. By stratagem, fraudulently.

WILINESS, wī'lė-nės. s. Cunning, guile.

WILL, wĭll. s. Choice, arbitrary determination; discretion; command, direction; disposition, inclination, desire; power, government; divine determination; testament, disposition of a dying man's effects; Good-will, favour, kindness; right intention; Ill-will, malice, malignity.

To WILL, wĭll. v. a. To desire that any thing should be, or be done; to be inclined or resolved to have; to command, to direct.

WILLING, wĭl'ing. a. (410). Inclined to any thing; pleased, desirous; favourable, well disposed to any thing; ready, complying; spontaneous; consenting.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

WILLINGLY, wĭl'lĭng-lē. ad. With one's own consent, without dislike, without reluctance; by one's own desire.

WILLINGNESS, wĭl'lĭng-nĕs. s. Consent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.

WILLOW, wĭl'lō. s. (327). A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

WILLOWISH, wĭl'lō-ĭsh. a. Resembling the colour of willow.

WILLOWWORT, wĭl'lō-wŭrt. s. A plant.

WILY, wī'lē. a. Cunning, sly, full of strtagem.

WIMBLE, wĭm'bl. s. (405). An instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMPLE, wĭm'pl. s. (405). A hood, a veil.

To WIN, wĭn. v. a. Pret. Wan and Won; Part. Won. To gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest; to gain something withheld; to obtain; to gain by play; to gain by persuasion, to gain by courtship.

To WIN, wĭn. v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.

To WINCE, wĭnse. v. a. To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

To WINCH, wĭnsh. v. a. (352). To kick with impatience, to shrink from any uneasiness.

WIND, wĭnd, or wīnd. s. See GOLD. A strong motion of the air; direction of the blast from a particular point; breath, power or act of respiration; breath modulated by an instrument; air impregnated with scent; flatulence, windiness; any thing insignificant or light, as wind; Down the wind, to decay; To take or have the wind, to have the upper-hand.

☞ These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. Here the poets claim a privilege, and readers seem willing to grant it them, by pronouncing this word, when it ends a verse, so as to rhyme with the word it is coupled with.

" For as in bodies, thus in soul we find,
" What wants in blood and spirits, fill'd with
" *wind*".

But in prose this regular and analogical pronunciation borders on the antiquated and pedantick.

What could have been the cause of this deviation from the general rule in this word and *gold*, it is not easy to guess; they were both bound to their true sound in the fetters of rhyme; but these fetters, which are supposed to alter the pronunciation of some words by linking dissimilar sounds, have not been strong enough to restrain these from a capricious irregularity. It is not improbable that the first deviation began in the compounds, such as *Goldsmith*, *Goldfinch*, *Windmill*, *Windward*, &c. (as it is a prevailing idiom of pronunciation to shorten simples in their compounds, see Principles, No. 515, and the word *Knowledge*,) and these at last corrupted the simples. But whatever may have been the cause, the effect is now become so general, that reducing them to their true sound seems almost impracticable. Mr. Sheridan tells us, that Swift used to jeer those who pronounced *wind* with the *i* short, by saying, " I have a great *mind* to *find* why " you pronounce it *wind*." A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan, by saying, " If I may be so *bould*, I should be glad to be *tould* why you pronounce it *gould*." The truth is, every child knows how these words ought to be pronounced according to analogy; but it requires some judgement, and an extensive acquaintance with polite and literary circles, to know which is the most current pronunciation. Where analogy is not so evident, and yet as real as in these words, it is some credit to a speaker to depart a little from custom in favour of analogy; but where every one knows as well as ourselves what ought to be the pronunciation, and yet where every one pronounces in opposition to it, we shall get nothing but contempt by departing from the general voice. With respect to the words in question, my observation fails me, if *wind*, as a single word, is not more fixed in the sound of short *i*, than *gold* in the sound of *o*; the true sound of this last word seems not quite irrecoverable, except in the compound *goldsmith*; but the compounds of *wind*, such as *windy*, *windmill*, *windward*, &c. must in my opinion, be given up: nor, till some superior spirit, uniting the politeness of a Chesterfield with the genius of a Swift, descends to vindicate the rights of an injured word, do I think that *wind* will, in prose and familiar language, ever be a fashionable pronunciation. The language of Scripture seems to have native dignity and solemnity sufficient to authorise the long sound, but no other. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott give the same preference to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr. Ken-

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*thin*, THIS.

rick and Mr. Barclay give only the short sound. Mr. Perry joins them in this sound; but says, in dramatick scenes it has the long one. Mr. Nares says, it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with *mind*, *kind*, &c.; and Mr. Smith observes, that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy.

To WIND, wind. v. a. To blow, to sound by inflation; to turn round, to twist; to regulate in action; to nose, to follow by scent.

To WIND, wind. v. a. To turn by shifts or expedients; to introduce by insinuation; to change; to untwist, to enfold, to encircle: To wind out, to extricate: To wind up, to bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread; to convolve the spring; to raise by degrees; to straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled, to put in tune.

To WIND, wind. v. n. To turn, to change; to turn, to be convolved; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be disentangled.

WINDBOUND, wind'bound. a. Confined by contrary winds.

WINDER, wind'ûr. s. (98). An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round; a plant that twists itself round others.

WINDFALL, wind'fâll. s. Fruit blown down from the tree.

WINDFLOWER, wind'flŏŏ-ûr. s. The anemone. A flower.

WINDGALL, wind'gâll. s. Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt.

WINDGUN, wind'gŭn. s. A gun which discharges a bullet by means of wind compressed.

WINDINESS, win'dė-nės. s. Fullness of wind, flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffiness.

WINDING, wind'ing. s. (410). Flexure, meander.

WINDINGSHEET, wind'ing-shēēt. s. A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

WINDLASS, wind'lâs. s. (515). A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

WINDMILL, wind'mill. s. A mill turned by the wind.

WINDOW, win'dŏ. s. (327). An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted; the frame of glass, or any other material that covers the aperture; lines crossing each other; an aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW, win'dŏ. v. a. To furnish with windows; to place at a window; to break into openings.

WINDPIPE, wind'pipe, or wind'pipe. s. The passage of breath.

WINDWARD, wind'wûrd. ad. (88). Towards the wind.

WINDY, win'dė. a. Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy, tempestuous, molested with wind; puffy, flatulent.

WINE, wine. s. The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of Wines.

WING, wing. s. (410). The limb of a bird by which she flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wing; the side bodies of an army; any side piece.

To WING, wing. v. a. To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to maim a bird by hitting the wing; to supply with side bodies.

To WING, wing. v. n. To pass by flight.

WINGED, wing'ėd. a. (362). Furnished with wings, flying, swift, rapid, hurt in the wing.

WINGEDPEA, wing'ėd-pē. s. A plant.

WINGSHELL, wing'shĕl. s. The shell that covers the wings of insects.

WINGY, wing'ė. a. Having wings.

To WINK, wingk. v. n. (408). To shut the eyes; to hint, to direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to be dim.

WINK, wingk. s. Act of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

WINKER, wingk'ûr. s. One who winks.

WINKINGLY, wingk'ing-lė. ad. With the eye almost closed.

WINNER, win'nûr. s. (98). One who wins.

WINNING, win'ning. part. a. (410). Attractive, charming.

WINNING, win'ning. s. The sum won.

To WINNOW, win'nŏ. v. a. (327). To separate by means of the wind, to

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(559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to sift, to examine; to separate, to part.

To WINNOW, wĭn'nō. v. n. To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, wĭn'nō-ûr. s. (98). He who winnows.

WINTER, wĭn'tûr. s. (98). The cold season of the year.

To WINTER, wĭn'tûr. v. n. To pass the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, wĭn'tûr-bē-t'n. a. Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY, wĭn'tûr-tshĕr-rē. s. A plant.

WINTERCITRON, wĭn'tûr-cĭt-tûrn. s. (417). A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, wĭn'tûr-grēēn. s. A plant.

WINTERLY, wĭn'tûr-lē. a. Such as is suitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, wĭn'trē. a. Belonging to winter: properly *Wintery*.

WINY, wī'nē. a. Having the taste or qualities of wine.

To WIPE, wīpe. v. a. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by tersion; to strike off gently; to clear away: To wipe out, to efface.

WIPE, wīpe. s. An act of cleansing; a blow, a stroke, a jeer, a gybe, a sarcasm; a bird.

WIPER, wī'pûr. s. (98). An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

WIRE, wī'ûr. s. Metal drawn into slender threads.

To WIREDRAW, wī'ûr-drâw. v. a. To spin into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WIREDRAWER, wī'ûr-drâw-ûr. s. One who spins wire.

To WIS, wĭs. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Wist. To know.

WISDOM, wĭz'dŭm. s. (166). Sapience, the power of judging rightly.

WISE, wīze. a. Sapient, judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge; skilful, dexterous; skilled in hidden arts; grave, becoming a wise man.

WISE, wīze. s. Manner, way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into Ways.

WISEACRE, wīze'â-kûr. s. (417). A wise, a sententious man. Obsolete. A fool, a dunce.

WISELY, wīze'lē. ad. Judiciously; prudent.

WISENESS, wīze'nĕs. s. Wisdom.

To WISH, wĭsh. v. n. To have strong desire, to long; to be disposed, or inclined.

To WISH, wĭsh. v. a. To desire, to long for; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, wĭsh. s. Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, wĭsh'ûr. s. (98). One who longs; one who expresses wishes.

WISHFUL, wĭsh'fûl. a. Longing, showing desire.

WISHFULLY, wĭsh'fûl-ē. ad. Earnestly, with longing.

WISP, wĭsp. s. A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

WIST, wĭst. Pret. and Part. of Wis.

WISTFUL, wĭst'fûl. a. Attentive, earnest, full of thought.

WISTFULLY, wĭst'fûl-lē. ad. Attentively, earnestly.

WISTLY, wĭst'lē. ad. Attentively, earnestly.

WIT, wĭt. s. The powers of the mind, the mental faculties, the intellect; imagination, quickness of fancy; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy; a man of fancy; a man of genius; sense, judgement; in the plural, sound mind; contrivance, stratagem, power of expedients.

WITCH, wĭtsh. s. A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, wĭtsh. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant.

WITCHCRAFT, wĭtsh'krâft. s. The practices of witches.

WITCHERY, wĭtsh'ûr-ē. s. Enchantment.

WITCRAFT, wĭt'krâft. s. Contrivance, invention.

WITCRACKER, wĭt'krâk-ûr. s. A joker, one who breaks a jest.

WITH, wĭTH, and wĭth. prepos. (467). By noting the cause; noting the means; noting the instrument; on the side of, for; in opposition to, in competition or contest; noting comparison; in society; in company of; an appendage, noting consequence, of concomitance; in mutual dealing, noting connexion; immediately after; amongst; upon; in consent.—See FORTHWITH.

WITHAL, wĭTH-âl'. ad. (406). Along with the rest, likewise, at the same time;

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*th*in, THIS.

it is sometimes used by writers where we now use With.

To WITHDRAW, wĭth-drâw'. v. a. To take back, to deprive of; to call away, to make to retire.

To WITHDRAW, wĭth-drâw'. v. n. To retreat.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, wĭth-drâw'ing-rōōm. s. Room behind another room for retirement.

WITHE, wĭ*th*. s. A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, and W. Johnston, give the sharp sound of *th* in this word, as heard in *frith*; but Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry the flat one, heard in *bathe*: The same distinction is observed in *withy* by those who have the word, as this must depend entirely on its simple.

To WITHER, wĭ*th*'ŭr. v. n. To fade, to grow sapless, to dry up; to waste, to pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.

To WITHER, wĭ*th*'ŭr. v. a. To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle.

WITHEREDNESS, wĭ*th*'ŭr'd-nĕs. s. The state of being withered, marcidity.

WITHERS, wĭ*th*'ŭrz. s. Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERRUNG, wĭ*th*'ŭr-rŭng. s. An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.

To WITHHOLD, wĭth-hōld'. v. a. pret. and part. Withheld or withholden, To restrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuse,

WITHHOLDEN, wĭth-hōl'd'n. Part. pass. of Withheld.

WITHHOLDER, wĭth-hōld'ŭr. s. He who withholds.

WITHIN, wĭth-ĭn'. prep. In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond, used both of place and time: not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the inclosure of.

WITHIN, wĭth'in. ad. In the upper parts, inwardly, internally: in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, wĭth-ĭn'side. ad. In the interiour parts.

WITHOUT, wĭth-ŏŭt'. prep. Not with; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond, not within the compass of; in the negation, or emission of; not by, not by the use of, not by the help of; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

WITHOUT, wĭth-ŏŭt'. ad. Not in the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

WITHOUT, wĭth-ŏŭt'. conjunct. Unless, if not, except.

To WITHSTAND, wĭth-stând'. v. a. To gainstand, to oppose, to resist.

WITHSTANDER, wĭth-stând'ŭr. s. An opponent, resisting power.

WITHY, wĭ*th*'ē. s.—See WITHE. Willow.

WITLESS, wĭt'lĕs. a. Wanting understanding.

WITLING, wĭt'lĭng. s. (410). A pretender to wit, a man of petty smartness.

WITNESS, wĭt'nĕs. s. Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony; With a witness, effectually, to a great degree.

To WITNESS, wĭt'nĕs. v. a. To attest.

To WITNESS, wĭt'nĕs. v. n. To bear testimony.

WITNESS, wĭt'nĕs. interject. An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

WITSNAPPER, wĭt'snăp-pŭr. s. One who affects repartee.

WITTED, wĭt'tĕd. a. Having wit, as a quick-witted boy.

WITTICISM, wĭt'tē-sĭzm. s. A mean attempt at wit.

WITTILY, wĭt'tē-lē. ad. Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

WITTINESS, wĭt'tē-nĕs. s. The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, wĭt'tĭng-lē. ad. (410). Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design.

WITTOL, wĭt'tŏl. s. (166). A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented.

WITTOLLY, wĭt'tŏl-ē. a. Cuckoldly.

WITTY, wĭt'tē. a. Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; sarcastick, full of taunts.

WITWORM, wĭt'wŭrm. s. One that feeds on wit.

To WIVE, wīve. v. n. To marry, to take a wife.

To WIVE, wīve. v. a. To match to a wife; to take a wife.

WIVELY, wīve'lē. ad. Belonging to a wife.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—

WIVES, wīvz. s. The plural of Wife.

WIZARD, wĭz'ûrd. s. (88). A conjurer; an inchanter.

WO, wō. s. Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity, a curse; *Wo* is used for a stop or cessation.

WOAD, wōde. s. A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOBEGONE, wō'bĕ-gŏn. ad. Lost in wo.

WOFUL, wō'fûl. a. Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning: calamitous, afflictive; wretched, paltry, sorry.

WOFULLY, wō'fûl-ē. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a sense of contempt.

WOLD, wōld. s. Wold, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country.

WOLF, wŭlf. s. (169). A kind of wild dog that devours sheep; an eating ulcer.

WOLFDOG, wŭlf'dŏg. s. A dog of a very large breed, kept to guard sheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFISH, wŭlf'ĭsh. a. Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

WOLFSBANE, wŭlfs'bāne. s. A poisonous plant; aconite.

WOLFSMILK, wŭlfs'mĭlk. s. An herb.

WOLVISH, wŭl'vĭsh. a. Like a wolf.

WOMAN, wŭm'ŭn. s. (88)(169). The female of the human race; a female attendant on a person of rank.

WOMANED, wŭm'ŭn'd. a. (359). Accompanied, united with a woman.

WOMANHATER, wŭm'ŭn-hā-tŭr. s. One who has an aversion for the female sex.

WOMANHOOD, wŭm'ŭn-hŭd. s. The character and collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wŭm'ŭn-ĭsh. a. Suitable to a woman.

TO WOMANISE, wŭm'ŭn-īze. v. a. To emasculate, to effeminate, to soften. Proper, but not used.

WOMANKIND, wŭm'ŭn-kīnd. s. The female sex, the race of women.

WOMANLY, wŭm'ŭn-lē. a. Becoming a woman, suiting a woman, feminine: not childish, not girlish.

WOMB, wōōm. s. (164) (347). The place of the foetus in the mother, the place whence any thing is produced.

TO WOMB, wōōm. v. a. To enclose, to breed in secret.

WOMBY, wōōm'ē. a. Capacious.

WOMEN, wĭm'mĭn. Plur. of Woman.

WON, wŭn. part. The pret. and Part. pass. of Win.

TO WON, wŭn. v. n. To dwell, to live, to have abode.

TO WONDER, wŭn'dŭr. v. n. (98). To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

WONDER, wŭn'dŭr. s. (98). Admiration, astonishment, amazement; cause of wonder, a strange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.

WONDERFUL, wŭn'dŭr-fûl. a. Admirable, strange, astonishing.

WONDERFULLY, wŭn'dŭr-fûl-ē. ad. In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

WONDERSTRUCK, wŭn'dŭr-strŭk. a. Amazed.

WONDROUS, wŭn'drŭs. a. (314). Contracted, and, I think, improperly, from wonderous. Admirable, marvellous, strange, surprising.

WONDROUSLY, wŭn'drŭs-lē. ad. To a strange degree.

TO WONT, TO BE WONT, wŭnt. v. n. Pret. and part. Wont, To be accustomed, to use, to be used.

WONT, wŭnt. s. Custom, habit, use.

WONT, wōnt. A contraction of will not.

WONTED, wŭnt'ĕd. part. a. Accustomed, used, usual.

WONTEDNESS, wŭnt'ĕd-nĕs. s. State of being accustomed to.

TO WOO, wōō. v. a. (10). To court, to sue to for love; to court solicitously, to invite with importunity.

TO WOO, wōō. v. n. To court, to make love.

WOOD, wŭd. s. (307). A large and thick plantation of trees; the substance of trees, timber.

WOODBINE, wŭd'bīne. s. Honeysuckle.

WOODCOCK, wŭd'kŏk. s. A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known.

WOODED, wŭd'ĕd. Supplied with wood.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót;—túbe, túb, búll;—óil;—póund;—*thin*, THIS.

WOODDRINK, wúd'drink. s. Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sasafras.

WOODEN, wúd'd'n. a. (103). Ligneous, made of wood, timber; clumsy, awkward.

WOODHOLE, wúd'hóle. s. Place where wood is laid up.

WOODLAND, wúd'lánd. s. Woods, grounds covered with wood.

WOODLARK, wúd'lárk. s. A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE, wúd'lóúse. s. The name of an insect, the millepedes.

WOODMAN, wúd'mán. s. (88). A sportsman, a hunter.

WOODMONGER, wúd'múng-gúr. s. A woodseller.

WOODNOTE, wúd'nóte. s. Wild musick.

WOODNYMPH, wúd'nímf. s. A dryad.

WOODOFFERING, wúd'óf-fúr-íng. s. Wood burnt on the altar.

WOODPECKER, wúd'pék-kúr. s. A bird.

WOODPIGEON, wúd'pid-jin. s. A wild pigeon.

WOODROOF, wúd'róóf. s. An herb.

WOODSORREL, wúd'sór-ril. A plant.

WOODWARD, wúd'wárd. s. A forester.

WOODY, wúd'é. a. Abounding with wood; ligneous, consisting of wood; relating to woods.

WOOER, wóó'úr. s. (98). One who courts a woman.

WOOF, wóóf. s. The set of threads that crosses the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.

WOOINGLY, wóó'íng-lé. ad. (410). Pleasingly, so as to invite stay.

WOOL, wúl. s. (307). The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth; any short thick hair.

WOOLLEN, wúl'lín. a. (99) (102). Made of wool.

WOOLPACK, wúl'pák. } **WOOLSACK**, wúl'sák. } s. A bag of wool, a bundle of wool; the seat of the Judges in the House of Lords; any thing bulky without weight.

WOOLSTAPLER, wúl'stá-plúr. s. One who deals largely in wool; one who buys wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothiers.

☞ I have inserted this word, though not in Johnson, at the instance of a worthy friend of the society called Quakers, (to whom I am under great obligations for many valuable remarks,) who observes of the *Woolstaplers*,—"I suppose, if they "were asked, would think themselves as "deserving of a place in the Dictionary "as the *Molecatchers*."

WOOLLY, wúl'lé. a. Consisting of wool, clothed with wool; resembling wool.

WORD, wúrd. s. A single part of speech; a short discourse; talk, discourse, dispute, verbal contention; promise; signal, token; account, tidings, message; declaration; affirmation; scripture, word of God; the second person of the ever-adorable Trinity. A scripture term.

To **WORD**, wúrd. v. a. To express in proper words.

WORDY, wúrd'é. a. Verbose, full of words.

WORE, wóre. The preterit of Wear.

To **WORK**, wúrk. v. a. Preterit, Worked, or wrought. To labour, to travel, to toil; to be in action, to be in motion; to act, to carry on operations; to act as a manufacturer; to ferment; to operate, to have effect; to obtain by diligence; to act internally, to operate as a purge or other physick; to act as on an object; to make way.

To **WORK**, wúrk. v. a. To make by degrees; to labour, to manufacture; to bring by action into any state; to influence by successive impulses; to produce, to effect; to manage; to put to labour, to exert; to embroider with a needle: To work out, to effect by toil; to erase, to efface: To work up, to raise.

WORK, wúrk. s. Toil, labour, employment; a state of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabrick or compages of art; action, feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment: To set on work, to employ, to engage.

WORKER, wúrk'úr. s. One that works.

WORKFELLOW, wúrk'fél-lo. s. One engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wúrk'hóuse. } **WORKINGHOUSE**, wúrk'íng-house. } s. A place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

WORKINGDAY, wúrk'íng-dá. s. Day on which labour is permitted, not the sabbath.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pin;—

WORKMAN, wûrk'mân. s. (88). An artificer, a maker of any thing.

WORKMANLIKE, wûrk'mân-like. a. Well performed, like a good workman.

WORKMANLY, wûrk'mân-lê. a. Skilful, well performed, workmanlike.

WORKMANSHIP, wûrk'mân-ship. s. Manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wûrk'mâ-stûr. s. The performer of any work.

WORKWOMAN, wûrk'wûm-ûn. s. A woman skilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY, wûrk'ê-dâ. s. A day not the sabbath.

☞ This is a gross corruption of WORKINGDAY, and so gross that the use of it is a sure mark of vulgarity.

WORLD, wûrld. s. (165). World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; system of beings; the earth, the terraqueous globe; present state of existence; a secular life; publick life; great multitude, mankind, an hyperbolical expression for many; course of life; the manners of men: In the world, in possibility; For all the world, exactly.

WORLDLINESS, wûrld'lê-nês. s. Covetousness, addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING, wûrld'ling. s. (410). A mortal set upon profit.

WORLDLY, wûrld'lê. a. Secular, relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come; bent upon this world, not attentive to a future state; human, common, belonging to the world.

WORLDLY, wûrld'lê. ad. With relation to the present life.

WORM, wûrm. s. (165). A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk; grubs that gnaw wood and furniture; something tormenting; any thing vermiculated or turned round, any thing spiral.

To WORM, wûrm. v. n. To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wûrm. v. a. To drive by slow and secret means.

WORMEATEN, wûrm'ê-t'n. a. Gnawed by worms; old, worthless.

WORMWOOD, wûrm'wûd. s. A plant.

WORMY, wûrm'ê. a. Full of worms.

WORN, wôrn. Part. pass. of Wear.

To WORRY, wûr'rê. v. a. (165). To tear or mangle as a beast tears its prey; to harass, or persecute brutally.

WORSE, wûrse. a. (165). The comparative of Bad; more bad, more ill.

WORSE, wûrse. ad. In a manner more bad.

The WORSE, wûrse. s. The loss, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.

To WORSE, wûrse. v. a. To put to disadvantage. Not in use.

WORSHIP, wûr'ship. s. (165). Dignity, eminence, excellence, a character of honour; a term of ironical respect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, respect, civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

To WORSHIP, wûr'ship. v. a. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

To WORSHIP, wûr'ship. v. n. To perform acts of adoration.

WORSHIPFUL, wûr'ship-fûl. a. Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect.

WORSHIPFULLY, wûr'ship-fûl-ê. ad. Respectfully.

WORSHIPER, wûr'ship-pûr. s. Adorer, one that worships.

WORST, wûrst. a. (165). The superlative of Bad; most bad, most ill.

WORST, wûrst. s. The most calamitous or wicked state.

To WORST, wûrst. v. a. To defeat, to overthrow.

WORSTED, wûrs'tid. s. (99) (169). Woollen yarn, wool spun.

WORT, wûrt. s. (165). Originally a general name for an herb; a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH, wûr*th*. s. (165) (467). Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

WORTH, wûr*th*. a. Equal in price to, equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

WORTHILY, wûr'THê-lê. ad. Suitably, not below the rate of; deservedly; justly, not without cause.

WORTHINESS, wûr'THê-nês. s. Desert, excellence, dignity, virtue; state of being worthy, quality of deserving.

WORTHLESS, wûr*th*'lês. a. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt ;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll ;—ŏil ;—pŏund ;—*th*in, THIS.

WORTHLESSNESS, wŭr*th*'lés-nés. s. Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wŭr'*th*é. a. Deserving, such as merits ; valuable, noble, illustrious; having worth, having virtue ; suitable for any quality good or bad, equal in value ; suitable to any thing bad ; deserving of ill.

WORTHY, wŭr'*th*é. s. A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

To WOT, wŏt. v. n. To know, to be aware.

☞ Mr. Elphinston is singular in pronouncing this word so as to rhyme with *but* ; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, rhyme it with *not*.

WOVE, wŏve. The Pret. and Part. pass. of Weave.

WOVEN, wŏ'v'n. (103). The Part. pass. of Weave.

WOULD, wŭd. (320). The Pret. of Will; it is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the substantive mood ; was or am resolved, wish or wished to ; it is a familiar for Wish to do, or to have.—See BEEN.

WOULD-BE, wŭd'bé. a. Foolishly pretending to be.—*Mason*.

WOUND, wŏ̂nd, or wŏ̂und. s. (315). A hurt given by violence.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word, though generally received among the polite world, is certainly a capricious novelty : a novelty either generated by false criticism to distinguish it from the preterit of the verb to *wind*, of which there was not the least danger of interference (see BOWL); or more probably from an affectation of the French sound of this diphthong, which, as in *four*, and some other words, we find of late to have prevailed. The Stage is in possession of this sound ; and what Swift observes of newspapers with respect to the introduction of new and fantastical words, may be applied to the Stage, with respect to new and fantastical modes of pronunciation, (see SIGH). That the other pronunciation was the established sound of this word, appears from the poets, who rhyme it with *bound*, *found*, *ground*, and *around*, and is still so among the great bulk of speakers, who learn this sound at school, and are obliged to unlearn it again when they come into the conversation of the polite world. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Elphinston, adopt the first sound of this word ; but Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston the second ; Mr. Perry gives both, but prefers the first ; and though Mr. Smith, in his Vocabulary, has classed it with *sound* and *found*, says *wound* is the common pronunciation. I am, however, of Mr. Nares's opinion, who says this pronunciation ought to be entirely banished. But where is the man bold enough to risk the imputation of vulgarity by such an expulsion ?

To WOUND, wŏ̂nd, or wŏ̂und. v. a. To hurt by violence.

WOUND, wŏ̂nd. The Pret. and Part. pass. of To *wind*.

WOUNDLESS, wŏ̂nd'lés. a. Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, wŏ̂nd'wŭrt. s. A plant.

WRACK, răk. s. Properly WRECK. Destruction of a ship ; ruin, destruction. See SHIPWRECK.

To WRACK, răk. v. a. (474). To destroy in the water, to wreck, it seems in Milton to mean, to rack, to shake ; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, răng'gl. v. n. (405). To dispute peevishly, to quarrel perversely.

WRANGLE, răng'gl. s. A quarrel, a perverse dispute.

WRANGLER, răng'gl-ŭr. s. A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

To WRAP, răp. v. a. (474). To roll together, to complicate ; to involve ; to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise, to contain : To wrap up, to involve totally ; to transport, to put in ecstasy.

☞ This word is often pronounced *rop*, rhyming with *top*, even by speakers much above vulgar. They have a confused idea, that a preceding *w* makes the *a* broad, and do not attend to the intervening *r*, which bars the power of the *w*, and necessarily preserves the *a* in its short Italian sound. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done.

WRAPPER, răp'pŭr. s. (98). One who wraps ; that in which any thing is wrapped.

WRATH, rŏ*th*, or răth. s. (474). Anger, fury, rage.

☞ The first pronunciation of this word is by far the more usual, but the last is more analogical. The *w* has no power over the *a*, for the same reason as in the preceding word. A want of attending to this, and, perhaps, confounding this word with the obsolete adjective *wroth*, are the reasons of the present currency of this erroneous

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

pronunciation. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith adopt the first sound; and Mr. Perry alone the last; but in a case where analogy is so clear, his authority ought, in my opinion, to outweigh them all.

WRATHFUL, rŏth'fŭl, or rāth'fŭl. a. Angry, furious, raging.

WRATHFULLY, rŏth'fŭl-ē, or rāth'fŭl-lē. ad. Furiously, passionately.

WRATHLESS, rŏth'lĕs, or rāth'lĕs. a. Free from anger.

To WREAK, rēke. v. a. Old Pret. and Part. pass. Wroke. To revenge; to execute any violent design.

☞ The diphthong in this word has the sound I have given it, in Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, Smith, and Barclay.

WREAK, rēke. s. (474). Revenge, vengeance; passion, furious fit.

WREAKFUL, rēke'fŭl. a. Revengeful, angry.

WREATH, rēth, or rēthe. s. (467). Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.

☞ I have placed what I think the best usual mode of pronouncing this word first, because I think it so much more agreeable to analogy than the second. Nouns and verbs spelled alike, and ending with a hissing consonant, seem throughout the whole language to be distinguished from each other by the former giving the sharp, and the latter the flat sound to the consonant. See Principles, No. 437, 467, 499.

To WREATH, rēthe. v. a. Preterit. Wreathed; Part. pass. Wreathed, Wreathen. To curl, to twist, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as with a garland.

WREATHY, rē'thē. a. Spiral, curled, twisted.

WRECK, rĕk. s. (474). Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence; ruin, destruction.—See SHIPWRECK.

☞ Mr. Sheridan alone has given the sound of *a* to the *e* in this word; Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have done.

To WRECK, rĕk. v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin.

To WRECK, rĕk. v. n. To suffer wreck.

WREN, rĕn. s. (474). A small bird.

To WRENCH, rĕnsh. v. a. To pull by violence, to wrest, to force; to sprain, to distort.

WRENCH, rĕnsh. s. (474). A violent pull or twist; a sprain.

To WREST, rĕst. v. a. To twist by violence, to extort by writhing or force; to distort, to writhe, to force.

WREST, rĕst. s. (474). Distortion, violence.

WRESTER, rĕs'tŭr. s. He who wrests.

To WRESTLE, rĕs'sl. v. n. (472). To contend who shall throw the other down: to struggle, to contend.

WRESTLER, rĕs'lŭr. s. (98). One who wrestles, one who professes the athletick art; one who contends in wrestling.

WRETCH, rĕtsh. s. A miserable mortal; a worthless sorry creature; it is used by way of slight ironical pity or contempt.

WRETCHED, rĕtsh'ĕd. a. (366). Miserable, unhappy; calamitous, afflictive, sorry, pitiful, paltry, worthless; despicable, hatefully contemptible.

WRETCHEDLY, rĕtsh'ĕd-lē. ad. Miserably, unhappily; meanly, despicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, rĕtsh'ĕd-nĕs. s. Misery, unhappiness, afflicted state; pitifulness, despicableness.

To WRIGGLE, rĭg'gl. v. n. (405). To move to and fro with short motions.

To WRIGGLE, rĭg'gl. v. a. (474). To put in a quick reciprocating motion.

WRIGHT, rīte. s. (293) (474). A workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer.

To WRING, rĭng. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Wringed and Wrung. To twist, to turn round by violence; to force out of any body by contortion; to squeeze, to press: to writhe; to pinch; to force by violence, to extort; to harass, to distress, to torture; to distort, to turn to a wrong purpose; to persecute with extortion.

To WRING, rĭng. v. n. (474). To writhe with anguish.

WRINGER, rĭng'ŭr. s. (98). One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

WRINKLE, rĭnk'kl. s. (405). Corrugation or furrow of the skin in the face; any roughness.

To WRINKLE, rĭnk'kl. v. a. To corrugate, to contract into furrows; to make rough or uneven.

WRIST, rĭst. s. (474). The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŭt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏŭnd;—*thin*, THIS.

WRISTBAND, rĭst'bănd. s. The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT, rĭt. s. (474). Any thing written, Scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. A judicial process; a legal instrument.

WRIT, rĭt. The Pret. of Write.

To WRITE, rĭte. v. a. Pret. Writ or Wrote; Part. pass. Written, Writ, or Wrote. To express by means of letters; to engrave, to impress; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To WRITE, rĭte. v. n. (474). To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to send letters; to call one's self, to be entitled, to use the style of; to compose, to form compositions.

WRITER, rĭ'tŭr. s. (98). One who practises the art of writing; an author.

To WRITHE, rĭTHe. v. a. (467). To distort, to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence; to twist.

To WRITHE, rĭTHe. v. n. To be convolved with agony or torture.

WRITING, rĭ'tĭng. s. (410). A legal instrument; a composure, a book; a written paper of any kind.

WRITINGMASTER, rĭ'tĭng-măs'tŭr. s. One who teaches to write.

WRITTEN, rĭt'tn. a. (103). The Part. pass. of Write.

WRONG, rŏng. s. An injury, a designed or known detriment; errour, not right.

WRONG, rŏng. a. (474). Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.

WRONG, rŏng. ad. Not rightly, amiss.

To WRONG, rŏng. v. a. To injure, to use unjustly.

WRONGDOER, rŏng'dōō'ŭr. s. An injurious person.

WRONGER, rŏng'ŭr. (98) (409). He that injures, he that does wrong.

WRONGFUL, rŏng'fŭl. a. Injurious, unjust.

WRONGFULLY, rŏng'fŭl-ĕ. ad. Unjustly.

WRONGHEAD, rŏng'hĕd. } a.
WRONGHEADED, rŏng-hĕd'ĕd. }
Having a perverse understanding.

WRONGLY, rŏng'lĕ. ad. Unjustly amiss.

WRONGLESSLY, rŏng'lĕs-lĕ. ad. Without injury to any.

WROTE, rōte. Pret. and Part. of Write.

WROTH, rŏth. a.—See WRATH. Angry. Out of use.

WROUGHT, rawt. The Pret. and Part. pass. as it seems, of Work, (319) (393). Effected, performed; influenced, prevailed on; produced, caused; worked, laboured; gained, attained; operated; worked; actuated; manufactured; formed; exited by degrees; guided, managed; agitated, disturbed.

WRUNG, rŭng. The Pret. and Part. pass. of Wring.

WRY, rī. a. (474). Crooked, deviating from the right direction; distorted; wrung, perverted, wrested.

To WRY, rī. v. n. To be contorted and writhed, to deviate from the right direction.

X.

X, says Johnson, is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

☞ It may be observed, that in words from the Greek, where it is initial, it is always pronounced like Z. For the true pronunciation of this letter, when medial or final in English words, see Principles, No. 476.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, zē-rō-kŏl-lĭr'ē-ŭm. s. A dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERODES, zē-rō'dēz. s. Any tumour attended with dryness.

XEROMIRUM, zēr-ō-mī'rŭm. s. (503). A drying ointment.

XEROPHAGY, zē-rŏf'ă-jē. s. (518). The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the Primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY, zē-rŏp'thăl-mē. s. A dry red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

XEROTES, zē-rō'tēz. s. (503). A dry habit or disposition of the body.

XIPHIAS, zĭf'ē-ās. s. The sword fish; also a comet shaped like a sword.

XIPHOIDES, zē-fŏē'dēz. s. The pointed sword-like cartilage or gristle of the breast bone.

XYLOBALSAMUM, zī-lō-bāl'sā-mŭm. s. The wood of the balsam tree.

XYSTER, zĭs'tŭr. s. A surgeon's instrument to scrape and shave bones with.

Y.

YACHT, yŏt. s. (356). A small ship for carrying passengers.

☞ This word is pronounced as I have marked it, by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith; Dr. Kenrick pronounces it *yat*, rhyming with *bat*; and Mr. Barclay *yaut*, rhyming with *nought*.

YAM, yām. s. A root that grows in America and the South-Sea Islands.—*Mason.*

YARD, yārd. s. (78). Enclosed ground adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; the supports of the sails of a ship.

YARE, yāre. a. Ready, dextrous, eager.

YARELY, yāre'lē. ad. Dextrously, skilfully.

YARN, yārn. s. (78). Spun wool, woollen thread.

YARROW, yăr'rō. s. (81). A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.

YAWL, yâwl. s. (219). A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWN, yâwn. v. n. (219). To gape, to have the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

YAWN, yâwn. s. Oscitation; gape, hiatus.

YAWNING, yâwn'ing. a. (410). Sleeping, slumbering.

YCLAD, ē-klăd'. Part. for Clad. Cloathed.

YCLEPED, ē-klēpt'. Called, termed, named.

YE, yē. The solemn nominative plural of Thou.

YEA, yē. ad. (227). Yes.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *nay*, *pay*, &c. But Steel or Brightland, Dr. Jones who wrote *The new Art of Spelling* in Queen Anne's time, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it like the pronoun *ye*. Though so many are against me, I do not hesitate to pronounce the latter mode the best; first, as it is more agreeable to the general sound of the diphthong; next, as it is more related to its familiar substitute *yes*; and lastly, unless my memory greatly fails me, because it is always so pronounced when contrasted with *nay*; as in that precept of the Gospel, "Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*; and *nay*, *nay*."

To YEAN, yēne. v. n. (227). To bring young. Used of sheep.

YEANLING, yēne'lĭng. s. (410). The young of sheep.

YEAR, yēre. s. (227). Twelve months: it is often used plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.

YEARLING, yēre'lĭng. a. (410). Being a year old.

YEARLY, yēre'lē. a. Annual, happening every year, lasting a year.

YEARLY, yēre'lē. ad. Annually.

To YEARN, yĕrn. v. n. (234). To feel great internal uneasiness.

To YEARN, yĕrn. v. a. To grieve, to vex.

YELK, yĕlk. s. [*gealkewe*, yellow, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg.

☞ It is commonly pronounced, says Johnson, and often written *Yolk*. To which we may add, that when the word is so written, the *l* is silent, and the word pronounced *Yoke*. But Johnson seems justly to have preferred the former mode of writing and pronouncing this word, as more agreeable both to etymology and the best usage.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pound;—*thin*, THIS.

To YELL, yĕl. v. n. To cry out with horrour and agony.

YELL, yĕl. s. A cry of horrour.

YELLOW, yĕl'lō. a. Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

☞ Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this word as if written *yallow*, rhyming with *tallow*. But Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Perry preserve the *e* in its pure sound, and rhyme the word with *mellow*. The latter mode is, in my opinion, clearly the best, both as more agreeable to analogy, and the best usage; for I am much deceived if the former pronunciation does not border closely on the vulgar.

YELLOWBOY, yĕl'lō-bŏe. s. A gold coin. A very low word.

YELLOWHAMMER, yĕl'lō-hăm-mŭr. s. A bird.

YELLOWISH, yĕl'lō-ĭsh. a. Approaching to yellow.

YELLOWISHNESS, yĕl'lō-ĭsh-nĕs. s. The quality of approaching to yellow.

YELLOWNESS, yĕl'lō-nĕs. s. The quality of being yellow: it is used in Shakespeare for jealousy.

YELLOWS, yĕl'lōze. s. A disease in horses.

To YELP, yĕlp. v. n. To bark as a beagle hound after his prey.

YEOMAN, yō'măn. s. (260). A man of a small estate in land, a farmer, a gentleman farmer; it seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers as Yeomen of the guard; it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

☞ Junius gives us a great variety of derivations of this word, but seems most to approve of that from *gaeman* in the old Frisick, signifying a countryman or villager; and this word is derived farther by Junius from the Greek γαια, γαια, γη, which he tells us does not only signify the earth in general, but any portion of land. Skinner says it may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Gemæne*, or the Teutonic *Gemein*, a common man, or one of the commonalty; or from *Eowman*, a shepherd; from *Goodman*, an appellation given to inferior people; from *Gemana*, a companion; from *Geongman*, a young man; from *Yeman*, an ordinary man, or any body, like the Spanish *Hidalgo;* but he prefers its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *Guma*, a painful or laborious man.

But however etymologists are divided in the derivation of this word, orthoepists are not less different in their pronunciation of it. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Coote, (author of the Elements of Grammar,) Steele's Grammar, (published in Queen Anne's time,) Mr. Barclay, Mr. Smith, and Buchanan, pronounce it with the diphthong short, as if written *yĕmman;* Dr. Kenrick pronounces it as if written *yămman;* Mr. Elphinston, (who quotes Langham, the famous reformer of orthography in Queen Elizabeth's time, for the same pronunciation,) sounds the *eo* like *ee;* and Dr. Jones, the author of the New Art of Spelling in Queen Anne's time, pronounces it in the same manner. To which we may add Ben Jonson, who says, that *yeoman, people*, and *jeopardy*, were truer written *yĕman, pĕple, jĕpardy*. But W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick and Fry, pronounce the *eo* like long open *o*, as if written *yōman;* and this last appears to me to be the most received pronunciation. It is that which is constantly heard applied to the King's body guard, and it is that which has always been the pronunciation on the Stage; an authority which, in this case, may not, perhaps, improperly be called the best echo of the publick voice. I well remember hearing Mr. Garrick pronounce the word in this manner, in a speech in King Lear; "Tell me, "fellow, is a madman a gentleman, or a "*yōman?*"

YEOMANRY, yō'măn-rĕ. s. (260). The collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, yĕrk. v. a. To throw out or move with a spring.

YERK, yĕrk. s. A quick motion.

To YERN, yĕrn. v. a.—See YEARN.

YES, yĕs. ad. (101). A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to No.

☞ This word is worn into a somewhat slenderer sound than what is authorised by the orthography; but *e* and *i* are frequently interchangeable, and few changes can be better established than this. W. Johnston and Mr. Perry are the only orthoepists who give the sound of the vowels, that do not mark this change; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Jones in his *New Art of Spelling*, confirm this change, and rhyme it with *hiss, miss, bliss*, &c.—See BEEN and DESPATCH.

YEST, yĕst. s. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm; the spume on a troubled sea.

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☞ (559)—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

☞ Dr. Johnson has very properly spelled this word *yest*, from the Saxon *gest*, and not *yeast* as we sometimes see it; and this spelling decides its pronunciation. Dr. Jones spells it *yeast*, and gives the diphthong its long sound; Mr. Nares pronounces the word in the same manner, but spells it *yest*; Dr. Kenrick spells it *yest*, but rhymes it with *mist*; Mr. Barclay pronounces it *yeest*; Mr Perry writes it *yeast* and *yest*; but Mr Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Smith, write it as Dr. Johnson has done, and pronounce it as I have done; and I think not only more agreeable to analogy, which forbids us to pronounce *e* long, when followed by *st* in the same syllable, (see LEST,) but, if I mistake not, more consonant to polite usage. The vulgar do not only pronounce the diphthong long, but sink the *y*, and reduce the word to *east*.

YESTY, yĕs'tē. a. Frothy, spumy.

YESTER, yĕs'tŭr. a. Being next before the present day.

YESTERDAY, yĕs'tŭr-dā. s. The day last past, the next day before to-day.

☞ Though *yes*, from its continual use, is allowably worn into the somewhat easier sound of *yis*, there is no reason why *yesterday* should not adopt the same change; and though I cannot pronounce this change vulgar, since Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott have adopted it, I do not hesitate to pronounce the regular sound given by W. Johnston as the more correct, and agreeable to the best usage.

YESTERNIGHT, yĕs'tŭr-nīte. s. The night before this night.

YET, yĕt. conjunct. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.

☞ The *e* in this word is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into *i*; but though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word *yes*; in *yet* it is the mark of incorrectness and vulgarity.

Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoëpist who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, give the regular sound only.

YET, yĕt. ad. Besides, over and above; still, the state still remaining the same; once again; at this time, so soon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at least; it notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined; still, in a new degree; even, after all; hitherto.

YEW, yōō. s. A tree of tough wood.

TO YIELD, yēēld. v. a. (275). To produce, to give in return for cultivation or labour; to produce in general; to afford, to exhibit; to give as claimed of right; to allow, to permit; to emit, to expire; to resign, to give up; to surrender.

TO YIELD, yēēld. v. n. To give up the conquest, to submit; to comply with any person; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, not to deny; to give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yēēld'ŭr. s. One who yields.

YOKE, yōke. s. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mark of servitude, slavery; a chain, a link, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

TO YOKE, yōke. v. a. To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enslave, to subdue; to restrain, to confine.

YOKE-ELM, yōke'ĕlm. s. A tree.

YOKEFELLOW, yōke'fĕl-lō. } s. Companion in labour; mate, fellow.
YOKEMATE, yōke'māte. }

YOLK, yōke. s. The yellow part of an egg.—See YELK.

YON, yŏn. } a. Being at a distance within view.
YONDER, yŏn'dŭr. (98). }

☞ There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in London, as if written *yander*. This cannot be too carefully avoided.

YORE, yōre. ad. Long; of old time, long ago.

YOU, yōō. pron. (8) (315). The oblique case of Ye; it is used in the nominative; it is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

YOUNG, yŭng. a. Being in the first part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is sometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNG, yŭng. s. (314). The offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, yŭng'ĭsh. a. (381). Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, yŭng'lĭng. s. (410). Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, yŭng'lē. ad. (381). Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yŭng'stŭr. } s. Ludicrously, a young person.
YOUNKER, yŭnkg'ŭr. (98). }

YOUR, yōōr. pron. Belonging to you: Yours is used when the substantive goes

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before or is understood, as, This is your book, This book is yours.

☞ This word is nearly under the same predicament as the pronoun *My*. When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun *Ewer;* as, "The moment I had read "*Your* letter I sat down to write *Mine;*" but when it is not emphatical, it generally sinks into *yur*, exactly like the last syllable of *Law-yer;* as, "I had just answered *yur* first letter as *yur* last arrived." Here, if we were to say, "I had just answerd *your* first letter as *your* last arrived," with *your* sounded full and open like *ewer*, as in the former sentence, every delicate ear would be offended. This obscure sound of the possessive pronoun *your* always takes place when it is used to signify any species of persons or things in an indeterminate sense. Thus Addison, speaking of those metaphors which professional men most commonly fall into, says, "*Your* men "of business usually have recourse to such "instances as are too mean and familiar." *Spectator*, No. 421.

YOURSELF, yûr-sêlf'. s. You, even you; ye, not others.

☞ The pronunciation of *your* in this word is a confirmation of the observations on the foregoing word.

YOUTH, yo͞o*th*. s. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yo͞o*th*'fûl. a. Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yo͞o*th*'fûl-ė. ad. In a youthful manner.

YOUTHY, yo͞o*th*'ė. a. (381). Young, youthful.

Z.

For the true Name of this Letter, see Principles, No. 483.

ZANY, zā'nė. s. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zēle. s. Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zĕl'ŭt, or zė'lŭt. s. (235). One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

☞ There are few words better confirmed by authority in their departure from the sound of their simple than this and the following word. Dr. Ash and Bailey are the only lexicographers who (if we may judge by the position of the accent) give the long sound to this word, as in *zeal;* and even these give the short sound to *zealous*. Dr. Kenrick gives both sounds to both words, but prefers the short sound by placing it first: but Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Entick, give both these words the short sound. As the word *zealous* may either come from the Latin *zelus*, (or rather *zelosus*,) or be a formative of our own from *zeal*, as *villanous*, *libellous*, &c. from *villain*, *libel*, &c. analogy might very allowably be pleaded for the long sound of the diphthong; and if custom were less decided, I should certainly give my vote for it; but as propriety of pronunciation may be called a compound ratio of usuage and analogy, the short sound must in this case be called the proper one.—See KNOWLEDGE, and Principles, No. 515.

ZEALOUS, zĕl'ŭs, or zė'lŭs. a. Ardently passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, zĕl'ŭs-lė, or zė'lŭs-lė. ad. With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zĕl'ŭs-nĕs, or zė'lŭs-nĕs. s. The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN, tshė-kēēn'. s. A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zĕd, or ĭz'zŭrd. s. The name of the letter *z*. The last of the English alphabet.

☞ For the proper name of this letter, see Principles, No. 483.

ZENITH, zė'nĭ*th*. s. The point over head opposite the nadir.

☞ I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word, till I was told that mathematicians generally made the first syllable short. Upon consulting our orthöepists, I find all who have the word, and who give the quantity of the vowels, make the *e* long, except Entick. Thus Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Buchanan, W.

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Johnston, and Perry, pronounce it long; and if this majority were not so great and so respectable, the analogy of words of this form ought to decide. See Principles, No. 544. See CLEFF and CONSTRUE.

ZEPHYR, zĕf'fĕr. (543). } s. The
ZEPHYRUS, zĕf'fĕr-ŭs. } west wind and poetically any calm soft wind.

ZEST, zĕst. s. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish, a taste added.

To ZEST, zĕst. v. a. To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETICK, zē-tĕt'ĭk. a. (509). Proceeding by enquiry.

ZEUGMA, zūg'mā. s. (92). A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as, Lust overcame shame, Boldness fear, and Madness reason.

ZIGZAG, zĭg'zăg. s. Any thing composed of short turns.—*Ash.*

☞ This is a word of ludicrous formation, but like others of the same kind, very expressive and frequently used by the best authors. Pope has very happily exemplified the use of it in his Dunciad, where he says:

"Round him much embryo, much abortion lay,
"Much future and and abdicated play;
"Nonsense precipitate like turning lead,
"That slipp'd through cracks and *zig-zags* of the head."

Dunciad, book i. v. 121.

ZIGZAG, zĭg'zăg. a. Having many short turnings; turning this way and that.

ZINC, zĭngk. s. (408). A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue.—*Mason.*

ZODIACK, zō'dē-ăk, or zō'jē-ăk. (293) (294) (376). The track of the sun through the twelve signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

ZONE, zōne. s. A girdle, a division of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zō-ŏg'grā-fŭr. s. One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zō-ŏg'grā-fē. s. (518). A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zō-ŏl'lō-jē. s. (518). A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, zō'ō-fīte. s. (156). Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHORICK, zō-ō-fŏr'ĭk. a. (509). In Architecture, having the figure of some animal.

ZOOPHOROUS, zō-ŏf'ō-rŭs. s. (557). The member between the architrave and the cornice, so called because it had sometimes the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOOTOMIST, zō-ŏt-tō-mĭst. s. A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, zō-ŏt'tō-mē. s. (518). Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

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APPENDIX.

☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pīne, pĭn;—nō, mōve, nŏr, nŏt;—tūbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ōil;—pound;—*th*in, THIS.

A.

ACCREDITED, ăk-krĕd'ĭt-ĕd. a. Of allowed reputation; confidential. *Mason.*

ACTUOSE, ăk-tshŭ-ōse'. Having the the power of action. *Ash.*

☞ See the end of the Appendix.

ADJUTANCY, ăd'jŭ-tăn-sē. s. The military office of an adjutant; skilful arrangement. *Mason.*

AERONAUT, ā'ĕr-ō-nawt. s. One who sails through the air. *Mason.*

AID-DE-CAMP, āde-dē-kăwng'. s. An officer who attends the General that has the chief command of the army, to carry his orders to the inferiour officers. *Ash.*

☞ This word, like most other military terms from the French, is universally adopted; but the polite pronunciation of the nasal vowel in the last syllable is not to be attained by a mere Englishman. See ENCORE.

ALPINE, ăl'pīn. a. (140). Belonging to the Alps. *Ash.*

AMATEUR, ăm-ă-tūre'. s. A lover of any particular pursuit or system; not a professor.

AMATORIAL, ăm-ă-tō'rē-ăl. a. Concerning love. *Mason.*

AMOEBEAN, ăm-ē-bē'ăn. a. Verses alternately responsive. *Mason.*

AMPHIBOLOGY, ăm-fē-bŏl'ŏ-jē. s. A continued discourse of doubtful meaning.

AMBILOQUY, ăm-bĭl'ō-kwē. s. Ambiguity of expression. *Ash.*

ANARCHIC, ă-năr'kĭk. a. Anarchical. *Mason.*

ANCILLARY, ăn-sĭl'ă-rē. a. Subservient as a handmaid. *Mason.*

☞ See MAXILLARY and PAPILLARY.

ANECDOTICAL, ăn-ĕk-dŏt'ĕ-kăl. a. Relative to anecdotes. *Mason.*

ANDROGYNUS, ăn-drŏd'jē-nŭs. s. An hermaphrodite. *Ash.*

ANDROPHAGUS, ăn-drŏf'ă-gŭs. s. A cannibal. Plur. *Androphagi.*

ANGLICISM, ăn'glē-sĭzm. s. A mode of speech peculiar to the English.

ANTIPHON, ăn'tē-fŏn. s. Alternate singing. *Mason.*

ANTIPHONY, ANTIPHONE, ăn-tĭf'ō-nē. s. An echo. The method of singing by way of response. *Ash* and *Mason.*

AONIAN, ā-ō'nē-ăn. a. Belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the Muses. *Ash.*

APOLOGIST, ă-pŏl'ō-jĭst. s. One who makes an apology.

APPLAUSIVE, ăp-plăw'sĭv. a. Applauding. *Mason.*

APPRAISEMENT, ăp-prāze'mĕnt. s. The act of appraising; a valuation. *Ash.*

APPURTENANCE, ăp-pŭr'tē-nănse. s. That which belongs to something else which is considered as the principal. *Ash.*

ARABIC, ăr'ă-bĭk. a. Of Arabia: written in its language. *Mason.*

ARBITRESS, ăr'bē-trĕs. s. A female arbiter. *Ash.*

ARCHITECTURAL, ăr-kē-tĕk'tshŭ-răl. a. Belonging to architecture. *Mason.*

AREOPAGITE, ā-rē-ŏp'ă-jīte. s. (156). A judge of the court of Areopagus. *Mason.*

ARISTOCRATE, ăr-ĭs-tō-krăt. s. A favourite of Aristocracy. *Mason.*

ASTERITES, ăs-tĕr-ī'tēz. s. A precious stone; a kind of opal sparkling like a star. *Ash.*

AURIST, ăw'rĭst. s. One who professes to cure disorders of the ear. *Ash.*

AUTHORESS, ăw'*th*ŭr-ĕs. s. A female writer.

AUTOCRATRICE, ăw-tŏk'ră-trĭs. s. A female absolute sovereign. *Mason.*

B.

BACCHANTES, băk-kăn'tēz. s. The mad priests of Bacchus. *Mason.*

To BARBARIZE, băr'bă-rize. v. a. To make barbarous. *Mason.*

BASALTES, bă-săl'tēz. s. A kind of marble, never found in layers, but standing upright. *Ash.*

BEAUMONDE, bō-mŏnde'. The fashionable world. *Mason.*

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, făt;—mē, mĕt;—pīne, pĭn;—

C.

CACODAEMON, kăk-ō-dē-mŏn. s. An evil spirit; the Devil. *Ash.*

CADUCEUS, kā-dū'sh.ē-ŭs. s. The rod or wand with which Mercury is depicted. *Ash.*

CADUCITY, kā-dū'sē-tē. s. Tendency to fall. *Mason.*

CANNIBALIZM, kăn'nē-băl-ĭzm. s. The manners of a cannibal. *Mason.*

CANAKIN, kă.n'ă-kĭn. s. A small can to drink out of. *Mason.*

CAPILLARY, kăp'pĭl-lā-rē. a. This word is accented on the second syllable in the Dictionary instead of the first. For the propriety of this latter accentuation, see PAPILLARY.

CARIATIDES, kā-rē-ăt'ē-dēz. s. The Cariatides in architecture are an order of pillars resembling women.

CATALECTIC, kăt-ā-lĕk'tĭk. a. (In Poetry). A verse wanting a syllable. *Ash.*

CATGUT, kăt'gŭt. s. A kind of cord or gut of which fiddle-strings are made; a kind of canvas for ladies' work. *Ash.*

☞ Either I have been misinformed, or these strings are made in Italy of the guts of goats; and therefore ought properly to be called *Goatgut.*

CENTENNIAL, sĕn-tĕn'nē-ăl. s. Consisting of a hundred years. *Mason.*

CENTIPEDE, sĕn'tē-pēd. s.

☞ *Biped* and *Quadruped* are spelled in Johnson without the final *e*, while *Solipede, Palmipede, Plumipede, Multipede,* and *Centipede*, retain it. The orthography in this case is of importance to the pronunciation; and therefore as the words are of perfectly similar original, their spelling and pronunciation ought certainly to be alike. *Biped* and *Quadruped* are the words most in use; and as they have omitted the final *e*, which there does not seem to be any reason to retain, we may infer, that the silent and insensible operation of custom has directed us to do the same by the rest of the words, and to pronounce the last syllable short. See MILLIPEDES.

CHAPERON, shăp-ŭr-rōn'. s. A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in the habit of their order. *Ash.*

☞ For the pronunciation of the last syllable, see the word ENCORE.

CHATTY, tshăt'tē. a. Liberal of conversation. *Mason.*

CICUTA, sē-kū'tă. s. (91). A genus of plants; water-hemlock. *Mason.*

CIRCUITOUS, sŭr-kū'ē-tŭs. a. Round about. *Mason.*

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, sŭr-kŭm-lŏk'ū-tō-rē. a. Depending on circumlocution. *Mason.*

CIRCUMROTATORY, sŭr-kŭm-rō'tă-tō-rē. a. Whirling round. *Mason.*

CLASSIFICATION, klăs-sē-fē-kā'shŭn. s. Ranging into classes. *Mason.*

CLOUGH, klŏŭ, or klŭf. s.

☞ When this word signifies a deep descent between hills, it seems best to pronounce it so as to rhyme with *plough*; and when it means an allowance in weight, to rhyme it with *enough*: but this distinction of sound to distinguish the different meaning of a word, however plausible, is a great inconvenience in language. For the reason, see BOWL.

COAT-CARD, kōte'kārd. s. Now corrupted into *Court-card*. *Mason.*

COLOPHONY, kŏ-lŏf'ō-nē. s. Rosin. *Mason.* See APPENDIX.

COMA, kō'mă. s. (91). A lethargy. *Ash.*

COMATOSE, kŏm-ă-tōse'. a. Lethargic. *Ash.*

COMBINABLE, kŏm-bī'nă-bl. a. (405). Consistent. *Mason.*

COMMON-PLACE, kŏm-mŏn-plāce'. a. Ordinary. *Mason.*

COMPLEXITY, kŏm-plĕks'ē-tē. s. State of being complex. *Mason.*

CONCESSIVE, kŏn-sĕs'sĭv. a. Yielded by way of concession. *Ash.*

CONSTRUCTIVE, kŏn-strŭk'tĭv. a. Tending to, or capable of construction. *Ash.*

CONSUETUDE, kŏn'swē-tūde. s. Custom, usage. *Ash* from *Scott.*

CONTRARY, kŏn'trā-rē. ad.

☞ This word was generally, though not uniformly, pronounced by the old poets, as it is by the vulgar at this day, with the accent on the second syllable; but seems now to be firmly fixed on the antepenultimate accent. See the word in the Dictionary, and Nares's English orthöepy, page 338.

CORNETCY, kŏr'nĕt-sē. s. The post of a cornet in the army. *Mason.*

COTILLON, kō-tĭl-yŏng'. s. *French.* A kind of dance. See ENCORE.

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—nŏ, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt;—tŭbe, tŭb, bŭll;—ŏil;—pŏund;—*th*in, THIS.

COTERIE, kŏ-tŭr-rė. s. A club, a society. *Ash.*

COVIN, kŭv'ĭn. s. A fraudulent agreement between two or more persons to the injury of another; a collusion. *Ash.*

COXCOMBLY, kŏks'kŏm-lė. a. Conceited. *Mason.*

CRINITE, krĭ'nite. a. Seemingly having a tail of long hair. *Mason.*

CUMULATIVE, kŭ'mŭ-lă-tĭv. a. Consisting of diverse matter put together. *Mason.*

CURB-STONE, kŭrb'stŏne. s. A thick kind of stone, placed at the edge of a stone pavement. *Mason.*

CURRICLE, kŭr'rė-kl. s. (405). An open two-wheeled chaise made to be drawn by two horses abreast. *Mason.*

CURULE, kŭ'rŭle. s. The epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried. *Mason.*

D.

DAUPHIN, dăw'fĭn. s. Heir apparent to the crown of France. *Mason.* Obsolete.

DECEMVIRI, dė-sĕm-vė-rĭ. s. Ten supreme magistrates of ancient Rome, chosen to make laws, and govern for a certain time.

DEMOCRAT, dĕm'ŏ-krăt. s. A new coined word from democracy; a friend to popular government. *Mason.*

DENTIST, dĕn'tĭst. s. A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth. *Mason.*

To DEPICTURE, dė-pĭk'tshŭre. v. a. To represent in painting. *Mason.*

To DERANGE, dė-rânge'. v. a. To disorder, to disarrange.

DESIDIOSE, dė-sĭd-jė-ŏse'. a. Idle, lazy, heavy. *Ash.* See the latter end of the Appendix.

To DEVAST, dė-vâst'. v. a. To waste or destroy, to plunder.

"The country, though deluged and *devasted*, "was not utterly beyond the power of "restoration."—*Hannah More's Strictures on Female Education*, vol. i. page 58.

DEY, dâ. s. The supreme governor in some of the Barbary States. *Mason.*

DIAPHORESIS, dĭ-ăf-ŏ-rė'sĭs. s. A bearing through; the expulsion of humours through the pores of the skin. *Mason.*

DIPLOMATIC, dĭp-lŏ-măt'ĭk. a. Relating to a diploma.

To DISARRANGE, dĭs-ăr-rânge'. v. a. To put out of order; to derange.

DISTRUSTLESS, dĭs-trŭst'lĕs. a. Void of Distrust. *Mason.*

DIZZARD, dĭz'zŭrd. s. A blockhead; a fool.

To DOCKET, dŏk'ĭt. v. a. To mark by a docket. *Mason.*

DOGMATISM, dŏg'mă-tĭsm. s. Dogmatical assertion. *Mason.*

DOMICILIARY, dŏm-ė-sĭl'yă-rė. a. Intruding into private houses. *Mason.*

DRESSY, drĕs'sė. a. Showy in dress. *Mason.*

DRYAD, drĭ'ăd. s. A wood-nymph. *Mason.*

DULIA, dŭ'lė-ă. s. (91). A kind of inferiour worship; inferiour adoration. *Ash.* See LATRIA.

E.

EDEMATOSE, ė-dĕm-ă-tŏse'. a. Swellings full of humours. See the latter end of the Appendix.

ELEGIST, ĕl'ė-jĭst. s. A writer of elegies.

ELECTIONEERING, ė-lĕk-shŭn-ėėr'ĭng. s. Concern in parliamentary elections. *Mason.*

EMBASEMENT, ĕm-bâse'mĕnt. s. Depravation. *Mason.*

EMERITED, ė-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd. a. Allowed to have done sufficient public service. *Mason.*

EMIGRANT, ĕm'ė-grânt. s. One that emigrates. *Mason.*

EMMENAGOGUES, ĕm-mĕn'ă-gŏgs. s. This word is mis-spelled in the Dictionary, having but one *m* instead of two.

To ENDENIZEN, ĕn-dĕn'ė-zĕn. v. a. To naturalize. *Mason.*

To ENERGIZE, ĕn'ĕr-jize. v. n. To act with energy. *Mason.*

To ENSNARE, ĕn-snâre'. v. a. The same as INSNARE. *Mason.*

ENTIRETY, ĕn-tire'tė. s. Completeness. *Mason.*

☞ This word, though very expressive, is ill-formed, as it in some measure clashes with that numerous class of words ending in *ity*, where the *i* makes a distinct syll-

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ble; but as this word is a formation of our own, we must be careful to pronounce it in three syllables.

ENVY, ĕn'vē. s.

☞ The ancient pronunciation of this word was with the accent on the last, and the *y* sounded like *eye*, as the Scotch pronounce it at this day.

EPAULET, ĕp-āw-lĕt'. s. A military shoulder ornament. *Mason.*

EPICURISM, ĕp'ē-kū-rĭsm. s. The principles of Epicurus. *Mason.*

☞ Mr. Mason tells us, that this word should have the accent on the third syllable. For my own part, I think the explanation as faulty as the accentuation. It should seem that *Epicureanism* is an attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; and that *Epicurism* is formed from the word *Epicure*, which signifies a sensualist.

ERUDITE, ĕr-ū-dīte'. a. Learned. *Mason.*

ESSAYIST, ĕs'sā-ĭst. s. One who makes essays. *Ash.*

ETCHING, ĕtsh'ĭng. s. An impression of a copper-plate taken after the manner cited, from Harris by Johnson, under ETCH. *Mason.*

ETERNIZE, ē-tĕr'nize. v. a. To make endless; to immortalize. *Ash.*

ETUI, ĕt-wē'. s. *French.* A case for tweezers and such instruments. *Mason.*

EVERY-DAY, ĕv'ŭr-ē-dā. a. Usual. *Mason.*

EUPEPTIC, yū-pĕp'tĭk. a. Of easy digestion. *Mason.*

EURIPUS, yū-rī'pŭs. s. (From *Euripus Euboicus*, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day.) Perpetual fluctuation. *Mason.*

EXECUTORY, ĕk-sĕk'ū-tō-rē. a. Performing official duties. *Mason.*

EXHORTATIVE, ĕks-hŏr'tā-tĭv. a. Tending to exhortation, containing exhortation. *Mason.*

EXPROBRATIVE, ĕks-prō-brā'tĭv. a. Upbraiding. *Mason.*

EXTERMINATORY, ĕks-tĕr'mē-nā-tō-rē. a. Tending to extermination. *Mason.*

F.

FAUN, fawn. s. A kind of rural deity. *Mason.*

FESCENNINE, fĕs'sĕn-nine. a. Belonging to a kind of wanton obscure poetry sung by the ancient Romans at weddings. *Ash.*

FESTAL, fĕs'tăl. a. Belonging to a feast; festive, joyous. *Ash.*

FIDGET, fĭd'jĭt. v. n. To move by fits and starts; to be in agitation. *Ash.*

FINANCIAL, fē-năn'shăl. a. Relative to finance. *Mason.*

FINE-SPOKEN, fine-spō'k'n. a. Affectedly polite. *Mason.*

FIRM, fĕrm. s. The name or names under which any house of trade is established. A commercial word. *Mason.*

FISC, fĭsk. s. Public treasury. *Mason.*

FORMULA, fŏr'mū-lă. s. (91). A prescribed form.

FREE-MASON, frēē-mā's'n. s. (170). One of a numerous society who profess having a secret to keep. *Mason.*

FREQUENTATION, frē-kwĕn-tā'shŭn. s. Habit of frequenting. *Mason.*

FRISEUR, frē-zūre'. s. A hair-dresser. *Mason.*

FRIVOLITY, frē-vŏl'ē-tē. s. Insignificancy. *Mason.*

FRYTH, frĭth. s. (Not so common a spelling) A frith, a wood; a plain between woods. *Ash.*

G.

GALOCHE, gā-lŏshe'. s. A man's shoe (without straps or other fastening) Made to wear over another shoe. *Mason.*

GASTRILOQUIST, gās-trĭl'ō-kwĭst. s. One who speaks from the belly.

GAZET, gā-zĕt'. s. A small Venetian coin; the price of a newspaper; whence probably arose the name of *Gazette.*

GEMINI, jĕm'ē-nī. s. The twins; the third sign in the zodiack. *Mason*

GENTILES, jĕn'tĭlz. s. A *gentile* substantive, is a noun which distinguishes the people of different countries; as a *Venetian*, a native of Venice. A *gentile* adjective is an adjective formed from this substantive, as a *Venetian* domino.

To GENERALIZE, jĕn'ŭr-ăl-ize. v. a. To arrange particulars under general heads.

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—nó, móve, nór, nót ;—túbe, túb, búll ;—óil ;—póund ;—*thin*, THIS.

GRANAM, grân'âm. s. A ludicrous word for grandam. *Mason.*

GRAPHIC, grâf'ík. a. Well described, delineated. *Ash.*

GREEKLING, grèèk'líng. s. A smatterer in Greek.

To GREET, grèèt. v. a. To Wail. *Mason.*

GUERDON.

☞ Since I wrote the observations on this word in the Dictionary, I have found that Ben Jonson classes the *gu* with the same letters in *anguish ;* but as these letters are unaccented in the last word, the analogy is different, and the sound I have given remains still more agreeable to rule.

H.

HAMADRYADES, hâm-â-drí'â-dèz. s. Nymphs of the woods and groves. Singular, *Hamadryad.*

HARICOT, hâr'é-kó. s. *French.* A kind of ragout; generally made of meat steaks and cut roots. *Mason.*

HAUT-GOUT, hó-góó'. s. *French.* Any thing with a strong scent. *Mason.*

HENDECASYLLABLE, hén-dék-â-sil'lâ-bl. A line or verse consisting of eleven syllables. *Ash.*

HERALDIC, hé-râl'dík. a. Relating to Heraldry. *Mason.*

HEXASTICON, héks-âs'té-kón. s. A poem or epigram in six lines. *Ash.*

HIERARCHAL, hí-é-rárk'âl. a. Of an hierarch. *Mason.*

HURRY SKURRY, hûr'ré-skûr'ré. ad. A word formed to exhibit its own meaning wildly. *Mason.*

HUSSAR, hûz-zâr'. s. One of the Hungarian horsemen, so called from the shout they generally make at the first onset. *Ash.*

HYDROCELE, hí-dró-sé'lé. s.

☞ This word, like all of the same origin and form, as *bubonocele, enterocele, bronchocele, spermatocele, sarcocele,* &c. ought to be pronounced with the final *e* forming a syllable; for as they are perfectly Greek words, as ὑδροκηλη, or formed from the Greek, as *Enterocele* from Εντερον and κηλη, they ought to be pronounced like *apostrophe, hyperbole,* &c. The reason why *Diastyle and Osteocope* are not pronounced so as to make the final *e* form a distinct syllable, is, that they are not perfectly Greek words, but formed from διὰ and στυλος, and οστεον and κοπτω, where we find the Greek termination altered.

I.

IDENTIFY, í-dén'té-fí. v. a. To make two things the same.

IDYL, í'díl. s.

☞ As there is sometimes an erroneous pronunciation of this word by making the *i* short, as in the first syllable of *idiot,* I have thought it necessary here to quote the authorities for pronouncing it long, as in *idle;* namely, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Entick; Dr. Ash, Barclay, and Fenning, do not distinguish it by the position of the accent from the *i* in *idiot;* and Dr. Kenrick, as is usual with him when any thing difficult occurs, does not mark it, or divide it into syllables. But the authorities I have produced are sufficient to vindicate the long sound of *i,* without recurring to the diphthong in εἰδυλλιον, as the Greek and Latin quantity are uncertain and fallacious guides to the quantity of English words. See Principles, No. 544, 545, &c.

IMPOLITE, ím-pó-líte'. a. Unpolished, rude, coarse. *Ash* from *Scott.*

IMPOLITENESS, ím-pó-líte'nés. s. Want of politeness. *Mason.*

IMPORTUNACY, ím-pór'tú-ná-sé. s. The act of importuning. *Mason.*

IMPROMPTU, ím-prómp'tú. s. A short extemporaneous composition. *Mason.*

INAPTITUDE, ín-áp'té-túde. s. Unfitness. *Mason.*

INDECISION, ín-dé-sízh'ún. s. Want of determination. *Mason.*

INEFFICIENT, ín-éf-físh'ént, a. Ineffective. *Mason.*

INFANTINE, ín'fán-tíne. a. Suitable to an infant. *Mason.*

INFERABLE, ín-fér'â-bl. a. (405). To be inferred. *Mason.*

INSANITY, ín-sán'é-té. s. The state of being insane, madness. *Mason.*

INSENTIENT, ín-sén'shé-ént. a. Not having perception. *Mason.*

INTEGRANT, ín'té-grânt. a. Necessary for making up an integer. *Mason.*

INTENSITY, ín-tén'sé-té. s. Intenseness. *Ash.*

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☞ (559).—Fāte, fār, fall, fât;—mè, mĕt;—pine, pĭn;—

INTESTINAL, ĭn-tĕs'tè-nal. a.
☞ This word is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the third syllable, because the *i* in *intestinum* is long; but Dr. Johnson more properly makes it a formative of our own, from *intestine;* and even if we were to allow this adjective to be derived immediately from the Latin substantive of the same number of syllables, we may see in Principles, No. 503, *h*, how many exceptions there are to this rule, and how probable it is that this word is one.

INTOLERANCE, ĭn-tŏl'ĕr-ance. s. Want of toleration.

IRRITABLE, ĭr'rè-tā-bl. a. (405). Capable of being made angry. *Ash.*

JUDAISM, jū'dā-ĭzm. s. The religious rites of the Jews. *Ash.*

JUSTICIARY, jŭs-tĭsh'ē-ā-rè. s. One that administers justice. *Ash* from *Scott.*

L.

LACONISM, lăk'ŏn-ĭsm. s. A short, pithy expression, after the manner of the Lacedemonians.

LANDAU, lăn-daw'. s. A coach whose top may occasionally be open. *Mason.*

LATROCINY, lăt'rō-sè-nè. s. Larceny, theft, robbery. A literal version of the Latin *latrocinium*, which was afterwards contracted into *larceny*. *Mason.*
☞ It may be observed, that Dr. Johnson spells this word with an *e*, in the second syllable, while both its Latin and French derivation from *larcin* require, as Mason has shown from Blackstone, that it ought to be written *larciny*.

To LIBERALIZE, lĭb'ĕr-ăl-ize. v. a. To make liberal. *Mason.*

To LIBERATE, lĭb'ĕr-ate. v. a. (91). To free from confinement. *Mason.*

LIBERATION, lĭb-ĕr-ā'shŭn. s. The act of delivering, or being delivered.—— *Mason.*

LIQUEUR, lè-kûre'. s. A flavoured dram. *Mason.*

LOGOGRIPHE, lŏg'ō-grĭf. s. A kind of riddle. *Ash.*

M.

MANIAC, mā'nè-ăk. s. A mad person. *Mason.*

MANNERIST, măn'nŭr-ĭst. s. Any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner. *Mason.*

MANTOLOGY, măn-tŏl'ō-jè. s. The gift of prophesy. *Mason.*

MARAUDER, mā-rō'dŭr. s. A soldier that roves about in quest of plunder. *Ash.*

MARQUESS, mär'kwĕs. s. The right word for what is now usually written and called Marquis. *Mason.*

To MATERIALIZE, mā-tè'rè-ăl-ize. v. a. To regard as matter. *Mason.*

MATERIATE, mā-tè'rè-ât. a. (91). Consisting of matter. *Ash.*
☞ Thus certain adjectives formed from substantives are called *materiate* adjectives, as *oaken* from *oak*, *wooden* from *wood*, &c.

MAUGRE, mâw'gŭr. ad. With ill will. *Mason.* Notwithstanding, in spite of. *Ash.*

To MEANDER, mè-ăn'dŭr. v. n. To run winding, to be intricate. *Mason.*

MENAGERIE, mĕn-ăzhe-ŭr-è'. s. A place for keeping foreign birds, and other curious animals. *Mason.*

MENDICANCY, mĕn'dè-kăn-sè. s. Beggary. *Mason.*

MEPHITIC, mè-fĭt'ĭk. a. Ill savoured, stinking. *Mason.*

METEOROSCOPE, mè-tè'ŭr-ō-skōpe. s. An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances. *Mason.*
☞ This word, though formed from the Greek, has, like *Telescope*, anglicized its termination, and therefore ought not to have the final *e* sounded in a distinct syllable, as Mason's example from Albumazar has pronounced it.

MONOSTROPHIC, mŏn-ō-strŏf'ĭk. a. Written in unvaried metre. *Mason.*

MONOTONICAL, mŏn-ō-tŏn'è-kăl. a. Spoken with monotony. *Mason.*

MUNICIPALITY, mū-nè-sè-păl'è-tè. s. The people of a district in the division of republican France. *Mason.*

MYOPES, mī'ō-pēz. s. Short-sighted person. *Mason.* Singular, *Myops*.

N.

NAIAD, nāy'ăd. s. English plural *Naiads*. A water Nymph. *Mason.*

NAIADES, nāy'ă-dēz. s. The Latin plural of *Naiad*. *Mason.*

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—nó, móve, nór, nôt;—túbe, tûb, bûll;—öil;—pôûnd;—*thin*, THIS.

O.

OPTATIVE, ôp'tâ-tîv. a.

☞ Upon a more mature recollection of the analogies of the language, I am still more convinced of the justness of the decision on the accentuation of this word. A critick, with whom I lately conversed upon it, contended, that the accent ought to be upon the *a*, because it was on that letter in the preterperfect tense of the verb *opto, optavi*. I desired him to put his argument into form, and tell me, whether all words of this termination were to have the same accent as in the preterperfect tense of the verb?—here he could go no farther: I could have immediately confronted him with *tentative*, from *tento, tentavi;* with *negative*, from *nego, negavi;* with *vocative*, from *voco, vocavi;* and twenty other examples, which would have shown the weakness of his reason; and yet this gentleman is a real scholar, and a man of good sense and great acuteness. See Principles, No. 503, on the influence of the Greek and Latin accent on that of the English; No. 544, on the influence of the Greek and Latin quantity on that of the English; and No. 512, on the terminations *ative* and *atory*.

OSTEOCOPE, ôs-tê'ô-côpe.

☞ By a great oversight, this word was omitted in the Dictionary, and, by a still greater oversight, is introduced under the word *Diastyle*, with an *s* in the last syllable. This letter is the more faulty, as, without seeming to be an error, it entirely alters the meaning of the word.

OXYTONE, ôks'ê-tône. s.

☞ As I have frequently met with this word in writers on prosody, I have made use of it in the Principles, No. 499; but not having met with it in any Dictionary, I forgot to insert it, though *Barytone* has not escaped me. It will be necessary therefore to tell the inspector, that *Oxytone* comes from the Greek word ὀξύτονος, and signifies having an acute accent on the last syllable. For what the acute accent means, see BARYTONE.

S.

SATIRE, sâ'tûr. s.

☞ At line 51 of this article, after the full stop, at the word long, read, except the vowel be *u*. See Principles, No. 507, 508, 509. To which we may add, that though poets often bend the rhyme to their verse, when they cannot bring their verse to the rhyme; yet, where custom is equivocal, they certainly are of some weight. In this view we may look upon Pope's couplet in his Essay on Criticism:

"Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful *sa-*
"*tires;*
"And flattery to fulsome dedicators."

SCIOMACHY, sî-ôm'â-kê. s.

☞ Dr. Johnson's folio accents this word properly on the second syllable, (see Principles, No. 518,) but the quarto on the first.

SUBTILE, sûb'til. a. (140). Thin, fine, piercing, acute.

SUBTLE, sût'tl. a. (405). Sly, artful, cunning.

☞ These words have been used almost indiscriminately to express these different senses, as may be seen in Johnson; but as custom has adopted a different spelling and a different pronunciation, it is to be presumed it has not been without reason. That the first sense should extend itself to the latter, is not to be wondered at, as words have a tendency to fall into a bad sense; witness *knave, villain*, &c.; but if custom has marked this difference of sense by a difference of spelling and pronunciation, it should seem to be an effort of nature to preserve precision in our ideas. If these observations are just, the abstracts of these words ought to be kept as distinct as their concretes; from *subtile* ought to be formed *subtilty*, and from *subtle*, *subtlety*; the *b* being heard, in the two first, and mute in the two last.

T.

TUMULOSE, tû-mû-lôse'. a.

☞ There is a class of words in this termination which are variously accented by our Lexicographers, but which, from their derivation and form, ought certainly to be pronounced alike. This will evidently appear from the following sketch.

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Ash.	Johnson.	Sheridan.	Entick.	Kenrick.	Perry.	Nares.	Scott.	Buchanan.
An'helose	*Anhelóse*	*Anhelóse*						
Silic'ulose	*Silic'ulose*							
Cal'culose	*Cal'culose*	*Calculóse*						
Tu'mulose	*Tumulóse*	*Tu'mulose*		*Tu'mulose*	*Tu'mulose*			
An'imose	*Animóse*	*Animóse*						
Venénose	*Venenóse*	*Venenóse*	*Venénose*			*Venenóse*		
Arénose	*Arenóse*	*Arenóse*	*Arénose*		*Arenóse*			
Silig'inose	*Silig'inose*							
Crínose	*Crínose*		*Crínose*					
Op'erose	*Operóse*	*Operóse*	*Op'erose*	*Operóse*		*Operóse*	*Operóse*	*Operóse*
Moróse	*Moróse*	*Moróse*	*Moróse*	*Moróse*	*Moróse*		*Moróse*	*Moróse*
Edem'atose	*Edematóse*		*Edem'atose*	*Edem'atose*				
Com'atose	*Comatóse*		*Com'atose*	*Comatóse*				
Acétose	*Acetóse*	*Acetóse*	*Acētose*		*Acĕtose*		*Acetóse*	
A'quose	*Aquóse*	*Aquóse*	*A'quose*			*Aquóse*		
Síliquose	*Sil'iquose*	*Siliquóse*	*Síliquose*	*Síliquose*	*Sil'iquose*			
Ac'tuose	*Actuóse*							

The variety of accentuation which this sketch exhibits, sufficiently shows how uncertain are our Dictionaries where usage is obscure. From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all.

FINIS.

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