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 Dic-
tionaries 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 Pronun-
ciation.

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.

Quae, si fieri potest, & verba omnia, & vox, hujus aliumnam urbium eleclat: ut oratio Romana
planè widetur, non evitata denata. QUINTILIAN.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

Philadelphia:
PRINTED BY BUDD AND BARTRAM,
Bradford, B. Johnson, J. Johnson, J. & J. Cruikshank, J. McCulloch,
H. Sweitzer, W. Woodhouse, D. Hogan, J. Thackara, J. Groff,
J. Morgan, J. Humphreys, and J. Ormrod.

1803.
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 flyly 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
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 Orthoepy, 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 finds 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 flock: 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 shews 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 let 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, curiously and colloquial; the other, regular and solemn. The curious pro-

* Sec. Principles, No. 124, 126, 129, 386, 453, 462, 479, 480, 530; and the words assume, collect, covetous, donative, ephemera, satiety, &c. and the inseparable preposition dis.
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 curfory
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 afser-
ed, 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 inverely. 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 de-
scribed by the pen, that the very perceptible difference between the initial ac-
cented 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 cellar one who settles, have exactly the same sound; or that
the monosyllable full, and the first syllable of culminate, are founded 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
distinctness lies only in the colouring. The English Language, in this respect,
seems to have a great superiority over the French, which pronounces many let-
ters in the poetic and solemn style, that are wholly silent in the profaic and fa-
miliar. But if a solemn and familiar pronunciation really exists in our language,
is it not the business of a grammian 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 distinct-
ness and indistinctness with which, on solemn or familiar occasions, we some-
times 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
founded 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 suffici-
ently 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 familiar-
ity, the deliberation or rapidity of our delivery. 'This will be perceived in the
found
found 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 short-
ened, 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-nc-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 gen-
erally 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 tol-
erable goes into an obscure indefinite sound approaching the short a; 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 con-
 sidered 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 bow-za, and the other half biz-za,
that the former ought to be accounted the most elegant speakers; but till this
is the case, the latter pronunciation, though a great deviation from ortho-
graphy, will still be esteemed the most elegant. Dr. Johnson's general rule,
therefore, can only take place where custom has not plainly decided; but, un-
fortunately for the English Language, its orthography and pronunciation are
to 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 in 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 Dic-
tionary 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 dif-
ferent 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 pro-
nunciation, 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. 172.
§ The old and new Ar bites, 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.
Anthus Gallus tells us, that Nigidius, a grammarian who lived a little more than a century
before him, acuted the first syllable of Valerii; but, says he, "si quis nunc Valerium appellans
in cafu vocabuli secundum id praecipitum Nigidii acuerit primam, non abolit quin rideat.,
—Whoever now should place the accent on the first syllable of Valerius, when a vocative, ca.
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 alternations qui se succèdent rapidement dans la manière
de prononcer, & les corrections qui s'introduisent lentement dans la manière d'écrire,
que la pronunciation & l'écriture ne maîtrisent point ensemble, & que quoiqu'il y ait,
chez les peuples les plus polis des de l'Europe, des sociétés d'hommes de lettres chargés des
les modérer, des les accorder, & de les apprivoiser de la même ligne, elles se trouvent
encin
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 fame may be observ-
ed 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; may, perhaps it may be with
confidence affirmed, 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 found, but that many words, which are fixed by custom to an impro-
per pronunciation, would by degrees
in pronunciation as difficult 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 ge-
neral 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 definite
and definite in their utterance, here their ear fails them; they have been accus-
tomed only to lose curfory 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 to 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; enforte que de deux choses dont l'une n'a été, ima-
ginée dans son origine, que pour représenter fidèlement l'autre, celle-ci ne diffère
guère moins de celle-là, que la portrait de la même personne peinte dans deux ages très
efoisées. Enfin l'inconvenienl 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 re-
de de la vie à cette hâtâverie qui a fait verser tant de larmes dans l'enfance, que si l'on renou-
coît à fa mauvaise orthographe pourvue plus voisine de la prononciation, on ne reconnaîtrit
plus la langue parlée sous cette nouvelle combinaison de caractères. Si y en a qui ne pour-
roient se fuccéder fans une grande fatigue pour l'organe, où ils ne rencontrent point, ou ils
n'en durent pas. Ils sont échappés de la langue par l'cophugia, cette loi puissante, qui agit con-
nuement & univerfellelens fans égard à l'âymology & les défenseurs, et qui tend
fans interruption à amener des êtres qui ont les mêmes organes, le même idiomé, les mêmes
touchons préférés, à-peu-près à la même prononciation. Les caufes dont l'action n'est
point interrompue, deviennent toujours les plus fortes avec les tems, quelque foible qu'elles
soient en elle-mêmes, & il n'y a presque pas une feuille voyelle, une feuille dipthongue, une
feule confonante dont la valeur fait tellement confiance, que l'euiphonie n'en puisse déposer, feit
en alternant le fon, foit en le supprimant.

I shall not decide upon the justnes of these complaints, but must observe, that a worfe
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 induce him to confine this versatility within as narrow bounds, as possible...
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 overthrown by a single quotation from Horace:

"---usus, Quem penes arbitrium eft, & 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 assented by the most sanguine abettors of its authority. Is it the usage of the judicious 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 Gracism 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 authorize any pronunciation which is repudiated 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
with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoepists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted in the following work; and if I have sometimes differed 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 criticized 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 route 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 criticize 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 cause 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 confistency 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 Prediction, 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.
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 efficient 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 inflexibly 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 uninform ed or unfaithful. These principles are those general laws of articulation which determine
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 clue 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 diversity, congruity, &c. On a closer inspection, I find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as de'ity, pl'etry, &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 fever'ity, curious'ity, impu'niy, &c. and therefore that chal'ity and obfcurity ought to be pronounced with the penultimate vowel short, and not as in chaffe and obfene, as we frequently hear them. I find too, that even u contracts itself before two consonants, as cur'vity, tacitus'niy, &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 de'monstration, dim'nuation, lu-cur'bration,* &c. where we evidently perceive a fibre on the first syllable shortening every vowel but u, and this in every word throughout the language, except where two consonants follow the u, as in cur'vi-lin'e-ar; or where two vowels follow the consonant that succeeds any other vowel in the first syllable, as de-vo'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-tyr-ra'ceous, which I have never heard pronounced, as well as in lu-cur'bration, 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 ac'du 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 affidi'vity, si-du'vity, &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, tumour, &c. the first u is every where short; but in the English words accumulate, dubious, tumour, every where long. Nuptialis, murmur, turbulent, &c. where the u in the first syllable in Latin is long, we as constantly pronounce it short in nuptia!, murmure, turbulent, &c. Nor indeed can we wonder that a different economy of quantity is observable in the ancient and modern languages, as in the
former, two consonants almost always lengthen the 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 ipse respondet natura.* De causis Ling. Lat.
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 a by the Irish, as in the word bär, in most words where it is pronounced á, as in day, by the English. Thus the Irish say, patron, matron, the vowel a having the same sound as in the word father; 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 invariably pronounced á [day] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language to be found in the words father, papá, mamá. 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 rather, laying the accent on the vowel a; but in the English pronunciation the consonant th is taken into the first syllable, as thus, rather, 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 hát, màn; as also the sound found lengthened when it precedes the letter r, as fár, bár, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes lm, as bálm, psálm. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure, as if they were written háum, pšáum, quáum, cáum, &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; old, in bold; alk, in talk, &c. the Irish make no mistake, except in that of ln, as before mentioned.

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

"E
"EI is also sounded ee by the English, and as a by the Irish; thus the word "
deceit, receive, are pronounced by them as if written defeat, receive. EI is "
always sounded ee, except when a g follows it, as in the words reign, feign, "
deign, etc.; 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 found of ee, as in the words suprême, sincère, réplète. This rule is "
almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such "
words as if written suprême, sincère, réplète, &c. There are but two exceptions "
to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words there, "
where. "

"In the way of marking this found, 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. "

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

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

"In pronouncing the letter t the Irish and other Provincials thicken the found, as was be- "
fore mentioned with regard to the d; for letter, they say better; for utter, utter; and so on "
in all words of that structure. This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was "
mentioned as affecting the found of the d; I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to "
touch the teeth, and is curable only in the same way."
--- | --- | --- | ---
ch'arful | chér'ful | lénth (length) | lénkth
fé'arful | fér'ful | druv (drove) | dröve
dóór | dôre | tén'ure | té'ure
flóorr | ñôre | téné'ble | tén'able
gápe | gâpe | wrâth | wrâth
géth'ér (gâther) | gâth'ér | wrâth (wroth) | wrâth
béard | bêrd | fâ'rewel | fâ'rewel
bûll | bûll | rôde | rôd
bûth | bûth | frôde | frôd
pûth | pûth | ñône | ñôn
pûl'pit | pûl'pit | ñhil'm (ñhil'm) | ñhil'm
câlf | câlf | wê'refore | wê'refore
cêtkh (catch) | catch | thê'refore | thê'refore
cóarfe | cóarfe | brêth (breadth) | brêth
curfe (ourse) | ñarl'us | cowld (cold) | bôld
cóurt | ñoart | bowld (bôld) | bôld
cómè'ious | mallîh'us | côffer | cô'fer
pùdding | ñùdding | endã'avour | endê'veur
quôfh (quâfh) | quôfh | fût (foot) | fût
lêzh'ur (leisure) | lêzh'ur | mîchê'evous | mîchê'evous
clà'mour | clám'mur | ñin'ion (onion) | ñn'nyn
Mék'il (Michael) | Mî'kel | pût | pût
drôth (drought) | drouth | réth (reach) | réth
särch (search) | sêrch | fquâ'dron | fquâ'dron
sôurce (source) | sôrce | zâa'lous | zê'flus
cùflion | cùflion | zâa'lot | zê'flut
strênght (strength) | strênkth |
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; thinner, thee-nner; conscious, con-cious; and subject, sooj-sjeb. 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, eva-

sion, adhesion, emotion, confusion, have the a, ce, 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, deec-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, fau-
tal. 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, wuji, and twang, rhyme with tax, shafts, and hang, they pronounce them so as to rhyme with box, soft, and long. 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 preferring 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 indubitable: and it is highly probable that the Scotch have preserved the old English pronunciation, from which the English themselves have infensibly departed. Dr. Hicks observed long ago, that the Scotch fawns:ed 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 numerable changes which never extended to Scot-
lard. About the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Greek and Latin languages were cul-
tivated, 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.
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, judge, gut, &c. To rectify this, it should be remembered, that this o is the short found of aw, and ought to have the radical found of the deep a in ball. Thus the radical found corresponding to the o in not, cot, for, is found in naught, caught, sought, &c.; and these long founds, 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 founded 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, foan, &c. which ought always to have a long sound, is generally shortened in Scotland to that middle found of the u in butt: and it must be remembered, that wool, wood, good, hood, flood, foot, are the only words where this found 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 verification 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. Elphinlon, who must be allowed to be a competent judge in this cafe, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce silence, bias, canvas, sentence, triumph, comfort, fauce, conslrue, rejelfe, repulf, govern, boraff, ranfack, cancel, with the accent on the last syllable instead of the first. To this lift may be added the word menace, which they pronounce as if written menaff; 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 cafes, 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 found 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

* 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.
is the cafe, a teacher, if he understands these slides, ought to direct his instruc-
tion fo as to remedy the imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and fixing the
right at the fame 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 fame manner, to ufe the falling inflection; this will, in some
meafure, counteract the natural propensity, and bids fairer for bringing the pu-
pil to that nearly equal mixture of both slides which distinguishes the Englifh
speaker, than endeavouring at firft to catch the agreeable variety. For this
purpofe the teacher ought to pronounce all the fingle words in the leffon with
the falling inflection to a Scotchman, and with the rising to an Irishman; and
fhoould frequently give the pupils in a fentence the fame inflections to each of
these pupils, where he would vary them to a native of England. But while
the human voice remains unftudied, there is little expeétation that this diffi-
tion of the slides fhoould be applied to these ufeful purpofes.

Besides a peculiarity of inflection, which I take to be a falling circumflex, di-
rectly oppofite to that of the Scotch, the Welch pronounce the sharp confonants
and aspirations instead of the flat. (See Principles, No. 29, 41.) Thus for
big they fay pick; for blood, plod; and for good, cool. Instead of virtue and vice,
they fay viroce and afce; instead of zeal and praise, they fay zeal and prace; instead of
thefe and thofe, they fay theece and thoce; and instead of assure and after, they
fay ayfer and offer; and for jails, chail. Thus there are nine distinct confonant
founds which, to the Welch, are entirely ufelefs. To speak with propriety,
therefore, the Welch ought for fome time to pronounce the flat confonants and
aspirations only; that is, they ought not only to pronounce them where the let-
ters require the flat found, but even where they require the sharp found; this will
be the beft way to acquire a habit; and when this is once done, a diftinftion
will be eafily made, and a juft pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is scarce any part of England remote from the capital where a dif-
ferent fystem of pronunciation does not prevail. As in Wales they pronounce
the sharp confonants for the flat, fo in Somerfetfhire they pronounce many of the
flat instead of the sharp: thus for Somerfetfhire, they fay Zomerfetfhire; for
father, wather; for think, wink; and for sure, zure*.

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and every
diffant county in England; but as a confideration of these would lead to a de-
tail too minute for the prefent occafion, I fhall conclude these remarks with a
few obfervations on the peculiarities of my contrymen, the Cockneys; who, as
they are the models of pronunciation to the diftant provinces, ought to be
the more scrupulously correct.

First Fault of the Londoners.—Pronouncing s indiftinguithably after ft.

The letter s after ft, from the very difficulty of its pronunciation, is often
founded inaucttly. The inhabitants of London, of the lower order, cut the
knot, and pronounce it in a diftinguifh syllable, as if c were before it; but this is to
be avoided as the greatest blemifh in Speaking: the three laft letters in posts, flts,
meats, &c. muft all be diftinguifh heard in one syllable, and without permitting the
letters to coalesce. For the acquiring of this found, it will be proper to felecf
nouns that end in ft or ftc; to form them into plurals, and pronounce them
forcibly and diftinguifhly every day. The fame may be obferved of the third per-
fon of verbs ending in fts or flts, as perf ts, wafts, has ts, &c.

Second

* See the word Change.
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 weal and vinegar, not as if written weal and vinegar, you will find him very apt to pronounce wine and wind, as if written vine and wind. The only method of rectifying this habit seems to be this: Let the pupil select from a Dictionary, not only all the words that begin with v, but as many as he can of those that have this letter in any other part. Let him be told to bite his under lip while he is founding the v in these words, and to practice 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 by 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 founding h after w.

The aspirate h is often funk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between while and wife, whet and wet, whare 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 w, to begin them with ho in a distinct syllable, and so to pronounce them. Thus, let while be written and founded ho-ile; whet, ho-et; whare, ho-are; whip, ho- 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 preferred their pronunciation.

FOURTH FAULT.—Not founding 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 b 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, arm. 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 b is sunk, we may select these from the rest, and, without letting the pupil right when he mispronounces these, or when he prefixes b improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where b is founded, till he has almost forgot there are any words pronounced other wise: then he may go over those words to which he improperly prefixes the b, and those where the b is seen but not founded, 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: keir, keires, herb, herbage, braid, bony, bonyly, hon, honourable, honourably, hospital, hospital, hour, hourly, humble, humbly, humbler, humour, humorous, humorously, humorous.
humorous: where we may observe, that humour and its compounds not only sink the h, but found the u like the pronoun you, or the noun yew, as if written yewmour, yewmous, &c.

Thus I have endeavored 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, junk, &c. differ from the sound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they found it like the u in hull, and nearly as if the words were written tronk, joonk, &c. it necessarily follows that every word where the second sound of that letter occurs must by those provincials be mispronounced.

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

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

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

\[ \text{ABCDEFGHJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ} \]
\[ \text{ei bi ci di i ef' dgi etch ai dyé que' ell em en o ë kiou arr} \]
\[ \text{STUVWXYZ} \]
\[ \text{es' ti iou wi dohliou ex ouai zedd} \]

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 flenderest sounds \( a \) and \( é \); the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third sound of \( a \), which is perfectly equivalent to the third sound of \( e \), when combined with the first sound of \( e \), must inevitably form the diphthong in \( boy, joy, \&c. \) and not the diphthongal sound of the vowel \( i \) in \( idle \), 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 \( è \) and \( ë \), 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 \( a è \) and \( i è \); thus \( toy \) and \( boy \) would be exactly expressed to a Frenchman by writing them \( tâi \) and \( lâi \).

The diphthongs \( ou \) and \( ow \), when sounded like \( ou \), are composed of the French

* Nares, Elements of Orthoepy, page 2.
† See Section III. of his Profodial 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 \( slice \), seems to be such a diphthong (or rather syllable, or part of a syllable) composed of \( a \), \( i \), or \( e \), and not a simple original vowel.” Elements of Speech, page 95.

Dr. Wallis, speaking of the long English \( i \), says it is founded “eodem fere modo quo Galorum ai in vocibus main, manus; pain, pantis, &c. Nempe fenum habet composittum ex Galorum e feminino & i vel y.” Grammatica Linguae Anglicanae, pag. 48.
French ą and the diphthong ou; and the English sounds of thou and now may be expressed to a Frenchman by spelling them theou and nou.

W is no more than the French diphthong ou; thus Wefl is equivalent to Ougl, and wull to ouill.

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

J, or J consonant, must be pronounced by prefixing d to the French j; thus jay, joy, &c. found to a Frenchman as if spelled dje, djdi, &c. If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of sounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the d, ed, and spelling the words dje, djdi, &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, choose, chain, &c. would be understood by a Frenchman if the words were written tebure, tchize, tchene.

Sh in English is expressed by ch in French; thus shame, shure, &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 liping consonant th. This, it may be observed, has, like the other consonants, a sharp and flat sound; sharp as in thin, batb; flat as in that, swith. 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 found the letter s, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the preposition at. To pronounce this combination when final in batb, let him pronounce ba, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, pressing the tongue with them, and hissing as if to found 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 found s. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell some time with the tongue beyond the teeth in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily some words out of a Dictionary beginning and ending with these letters.

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

Perhaps the greatest advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the classification of words of a similar sound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous task; but it is hoped the benefit arising from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of sounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and consonants,
lie scattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered and discouraged from attempting to distinguish them; but when they are all classified, arranged, and enumerated, the variety seems less, the number smaller, and the distinction easier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs ea and ou form as they lie loose in the language! but classified 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 give me some brēd; or rather gimme sumbrēd; or more commonly, though vulgarly, gimme somebread. 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.
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Table of the simple and diphthongal vowels, referred to as a key to the figures over the letters in the Dictionary

PRINCIPLES
PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

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

The letters of the English language are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Italick</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A a</td>
<td>A a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>B b</td>
<td>bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C c</td>
<td>C c</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>D d</td>
<td>dee</td>
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<tr>
<td>E e</td>
<td>E e</td>
<td>e</td>
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<tr>
<td>F f</td>
<td>F f</td>
<td>eff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G g</td>
<td>G g</td>
<td>gee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H h</td>
<td>H h</td>
<td>aitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I i</td>
<td>I i</td>
<td>i or eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J j</td>
<td>J j</td>
<td>j consonant, or jay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K k</td>
<td>K k</td>
<td>kay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L l</td>
<td>L l</td>
<td>el</td>
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<td>M m</td>
<td>M m</td>
<td>em</td>
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<td>N n</td>
<td>N n</td>
<td>en</td>
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<td>O o</td>
<td>O o</td>
<td>o</td>
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<td>P p</td>
<td>P p</td>
<td>pee</td>
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<td>Q q</td>
<td>Q q</td>
<td>cue</td>
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<td>R r</td>
<td>R r</td>
<td>ar</td>
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<tr>
<td>S s</td>
<td>S s</td>
<td>efs</td>
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<tr>
<td>T t</td>
<td>T t</td>
<td>tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U u</td>
<td>U u</td>
<td>u or you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V v</td>
<td>V v</td>
<td>v or consonant, or vee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W w</td>
<td>W w</td>
<td>double u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X x</td>
<td>X x</td>
<td>els</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y y</td>
<td>Y y</td>
<td>uwy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z z</td>
<td>Z z</td>
<td>wed, or izzard, (483)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. To these may be added certain combinations of letters sometimes used in printing; as et, it, it, it, it, it, it, et, or and per se and, or rather et per se and; as, z, th, z, th, th, th, th, th, and &c, and per se and, or rather et per se and.

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,
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 effusiveness 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 effusiveness of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to their union with those vocal sounds, which yet cannot make anyone of them a vowel; for the simple sound of that letter in a word, it is nearly; it is reckoned to be a consonant in.

8. Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds, the simple and compound; the simple 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 sounds 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 ai in father, and of e in the, exactly correspondent to the sound of the noun eye; and when this letter commences a syllable, as in min-ion, pin-ion, &c. the sound of e with which it terminates is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double e heard in queen, different from the simple sound of that letter in 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 shortend 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 oo, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to

---

Note: How so accurate a grammarian as Dr. Lowth could pronounce so definitively on the nature of y, and inflict 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 cowes, your; and by the vowel i: as iue, iue; ieng, young. In the word you the initial y has precisely the same sound with r in the words view, iue, alike: 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 fibre, or ee nearly; it is formed by the opening of the mouth without any motion or contact of the parts: in a word, it has every property of a vowel, and not one of a consonant." -- Introduction to Eng. Gram. page 3.

"Thus for 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?"
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 found 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 j 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, 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 combination 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 combination 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 reposing in the name of a letter, and confusing 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 youuion, youniversify, youful, and can therefore no more admit of an before them than year and youth. See Remarks on the word An in this Dictionary.
An Analogy Table of the Vowels.

a { paper }  
a { father }  
a { water }  
e { me-tre }  
\{ simple or pure vowels. \}  
oo { coo }  
\{ compound or impure vowels. \}  
i { ti-tile }  
f { cy-der }  
a { lu-cid }  
\{ power \}

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

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

\[ \begin{align*}
  ae & \text{ Caeser} \\
  ai & \text{ aim} \\
  ao & \text{ law} \\
  au & \text{ taught} \\
  aw & \text{ ray} \\
  ea & \text{ clean} \\
  eo & \text{ coat} \\
  ei & \text{ ceiling} \\
  eu & \text{ jewel} \\
  ey & \text{ they} \\
  ie & \text{ friend} \\
  ia & \text{ poniard} \\
  ia & \text{ poniard} \\
  ie & \text{ friend} \\
  io & \text{ passion} \\
  iu & \text{ languid} \\
  oy & \text{ buy} \\
  ou & \text{ found} \\
  ow & \text{ now} \\
  uc & \text{ passion} \\
  ue & \text{ manufuctude} \\
  ou & \text{ maneuvre.} \\
\end{align*} \]

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 \( e \) and \( g \) hard.

20. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as \( f, s, z, s, x, g \) 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, \( p, f, t, s, k, e \) hard.

24. The flat consonants are, \( v, d, z, g \) 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 \( f \) 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.
ORGANIC FORMATION OF THE VOWELS.

28. The labials are, b, p, f, v. The dentals are, t, d, s, z, and soft g or j. The gutturals are, k, g, c hard, and g soft. 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 | Flat, b, bomb | labio-velar | nasal liquid m |
| Hissing labials | Sharp, f, if | Flat, v, of | dento-velar | nasal liquid n |
| Mute dentals | Sharp, t | Flat, d | soft | edge or j |
| Hissing dentals | Sharp, s | Flat, z | aspirated | exhale vision |
| Lipping dentals | Sharp, s, death | Flat, the, sythe | dental liquid l |
| Gutturals | Sharp, k, kick | Flat, g hard, gag | guttural | 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.


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 rolls 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 uplift this narrow emi-
ION 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-ol 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. T 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 waft 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 nearer to a circle, while the o opens the mouth still more, and contracts the corners so as to make it the or 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 waft 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 spheroid 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 clas them into such pairs as they naturally fall into, and then, by describing
ing one, we shall nearly describe its fellow; by which means the labour will be
leffened, and the nature of the con fonants better perceived. The con fonants
that fall into pairs are the following:

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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 dilinition 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 pro-
nounce 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 commence-
ment of the letter; and if we do but stop the breath by the appulse of the or-
gans, 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 con fonants may be more
distinctly perceived in the s and z than in any other of the letters; the former is
formed 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 con-
sonants; 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
founding 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 be-
tween the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hiss-
ning and buzzing sound of these letters.

49. SH heard in mission, and zh in conson, are formed in the same feat of
found 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 found the s or z; the former letter to found th in
think, and the latter to found ib 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
ORGANIC FORMATION OF THE CONSONANTS.

52. CH in chair, and J in jail, are formed by pressing t to b, 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 reflexing 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 l, 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. T consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of e, and fqueezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which produces e, 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 flat, at first impressed on the chaos, seems to operate on languages; which, from the simplicity and peculiarity 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
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 specifically 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, nose, nor; which graduate from slender to broadish, and broad like the a. The i alth 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 their short sounds cannot be said to be more or less shut; for 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 denoting 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 their 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
lower into the province of \( a \) for its long found in tame. The \( a \) in carry is not
the short found of the \( a \) in care, but of that in car, father, &c. as the short broad
found of the \( a \) in want is the true abbreviation of that in wall. The found of
\( o \) in don, gone, &c. is exactly correspondent to the \( a \) inawan, and finds its long
found in the \( a \) in wall, or the diphthong \( aw \) in dawn, lawn, &c.; while the
short found 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 found of \( u \) in tun, gun,
&c. as the long found of \( u \) in pule must find its short found in the \( u \) in pull, bull,
&c.; for this vowel, like the \( i \) and \( y \), being a diphthong, its short found is form-
ated from the latter part of the letter equivalent to double \( o \); as the word pule,
if spelled according to the found, might be written poole.

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 neces-
fary to produce the accent or stress, has an obvious tendency to preserve the
letters in their pure and uniform found, while the relaxation or feebleness which
succeds the accent as naturally suffers the letters to slide into a somewhat differ-
ent found a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the first \( a \) in
cabbage is pronounced distinctly with the true found of that letter, while the
second \( a \) goes into an obscure found bordering on the \( i \) short, the slenderest of
all sounds; so that cabbage and village have the \( a \) in the last syllable scarcely dif-
tinguishable from the \( e \) and \( i \) in the last syllables of college and veslige.

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

71. The consonants also are no less altered in their found by the position of
the accent than the vowels. The \( k \) and \( f \) in the composition of \( x \), when the
accent is on them, in exercise, execute, &c. preserve their strong pure found; but
when the accent is on the second syllable, in exact, examine, &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 \( e \) and the \( f \) go into \( j \), but even the \( t \)
before a diphthong slides into the same letters when the stresses is on the preceding
syllable. Thus in society and satiety the \( e \) and \( t \) preserve their pure found, because
the syllables \( et \) and \( et \) have the accent on them; but in social and satiate these
syllables come after the stresses, and from the feebleness of their situation natur-
ally fall into the shorter and easier found, as if written \( jakial \) and \( jakiate \). See
the word Satiety.

A.

72. \( A \) has three long sounds and two short ones.

73. The first found 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.)
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER A.

This is what is called by most grammarians its flender sound (35) (65); we find it in the words lade, spade, trade, &c. In the diphthong ai we have exactly the same found of this letter, as in pain, gain, strain, &c. and sometimes in the diphthong ea, as bear, sewar, 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 goel. It exactly corresponds to the sound of the French e in the beginning of the words écrit, and siècle.

74. The long flender 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); hât, with the mute e, becomes hate, and the a continues open, and, perhaps, somewhat longer in haste, waife, palfe, &c. though it must be confessed this seems the privilege only of a; for the other vowels contrast before the consonants ng in revenge, cringe, plunge; and the e 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, springe, &c. (See Change).

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

76. A has the same found, when ending an accented syllable, as pa-per, tap-er, pec-ta-tor. The only exceptions are, fa-ther, ma-ter, wa-ter.

77. As the short found of the long flender a is not found under the same character, but in the short e (as may be perceived by comparing mate and mat) (67), we proceed to delineate the second found of this vowel, which is that heard in father, and is called by some the open found (34); but this can never distinguish it from the deeper found of the a in all, ball, &c. which is still more open: by some it is styled the middle found of a, as between the a in pale, and that in walls: 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 ban, the word adopted in almost all languages to express the cry of sheep. We seldom find the long found 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 lambago, bravado, tornado, camifado, farage, &c. which are sometimes heard with this found of a; but except in bravado, heard chiefly at the Theatres, the English found of a is preferable in all these words.

78. The long found 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 pfeim, or both, as in pfaim? sometimes before f, and once, as calf, half, calfes, halve, face, &c. and, lastly, before the sharp aspirated dental th in bath, path, lath, &c. and in the word father: this found 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, plant, flander, &c.

79. The hifling consonant s was likewise a sign of this found of the a, whether doubled, as in glafs, grafs, lafs, &c. or accompanied by t as in laft, last, vaft, &c. but this pronunciation of a seems to have been for some years advancing to the short found of this letter, as heard in hond, land, grand, &c. and pronouncing the a in after, answer, bafket, plant, mast, &c. as long as in half, calf, &c. borders very closely on vulgarity: it must be observed, however, that the e before n in monosyllables, and at the end of words, was anciently written...
with u, after it, and so probably pronounced as broad as the German a; for Dr. Johnson observes, "many words pronounced with a broad were anciently written with au, as fault, mauk; and we still write fault, woulk. This was probably the Saxon found, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in "the rustic pronunciation, as mauz for man, bone for bane." But since the u has vanished, the a has been gradually pronounced flanderer and shorter, till now almost every vestige of the ancient orthography seems lost; though the termination mand in command, demand, &c. formerly written command, demand, still retains the long found inviolably."

80. As the mute l in calm, palm, 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 corruptor 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 alius, and the two short vowels in congo become one long vowel in cogo, &c.

81. The short found of the middle or Italian a, which is generally confounded with the short found of the flender a, is the found of this vowel in man, pan, tan, mat, hat, &c. we generally find this found 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 found becomes short, as mar, marry, car, carry, &c. where we find the monosyllable has the long, and the diphthongal short found; but if a come before r, followed by another consonant, it has its long found, as in part, partial, &c.

82. The only exception to this rule is in adjectives, derived from substantive ending in r; for in this case the a continues long, as in the primitive. Thus the a in flary, or full of stirs, is as long as in far; and the a in the adjective terry, or befmeared with tar, is as long as in the substantive tar, though short in the word terry, (to slay).

83. The third long found 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 full, ball, gall (33): we find a correspondent found to this a in the diphthongs au and av in aw, as loud, low, saw, &c.; though it must here be noted, that we have improved upon our German parent, by giving a broader found to this letter in these words than the Germans themselves would do, were they to pronounce them.

84. The
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, j, and v, as fall, fall, false, falvphon, falcon, &c. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages, as Alpis, Albion, gallicated, falve, calculate, amalgamate, decorum, 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 flender 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, jalcade, jalcation, &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 alheit, alno, almos, downfall, &c. must be pronounced as if the two liquids were still remaining, notwithstanding our word-menders have wisely taken one away, to the destruction both of sound and etymology; for, as Mr. Elphinston shrewdly observes, “Every reader, young and old, must now be so sagacious an analyt as to discern at once not only what are common sounds 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.” Prim. Eng. Language, vol. I. page 60. See No. 404.

85. The ow has a peculiar quality of broadening this letter, even when prepóitive: this is always the effect, except when the vowel is clozed by the tharp, or flat guttural k or g, or ng, nk, or the tharp labial j; as wax, waft, thwack, twang, owank; 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 ow prefer the sound of this vowel before a single consonant, as waft low, swaft low, &c.

86. The q including the found of the ow, and being no more than this letter preceded by k, ought, according to analogy, to broaden every a it goes before like the ow; thus quantity ought to be pronounced as if written kwontity, and quality should rhyme with jality; instead of which we frequently hear the ow robbed of its rights in its proxy; and quality is pronounced as to rhyme with合法性; 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 flender 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 aw, and succeeded by a single consonant in the same syllable, as waft low, swaft low, &c. or by two consonants in the same syllable, as want, waft, waft, &c.; but when l or r is one of the consonants, the a becomes long, as walk, waft, &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
feems, says Dr. Lowth, to be the true and genuine preposition on, a little dis
guised 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 a clock, when we would have the descrip-
tion 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 disfin-
guishable difference to the ear, if we substitute u or o instead of a in the penulti-
mate syllable. Thus tolerable, tolerable, and tolerable, 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 found, be spelt inwards, outwards, &c. Thus the word man, when not under
the accent, might be written mun in nobleman, husbandman, woman; and tertian
and quartan, tertian and quartan, &c. The same observation will hold good in
almost every final syllable where a is not accented, as medal, dish, giant, bias, &c,
defence, 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 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 fez, rhyming with Fize.

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, courage, &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: Age, presage, squatage, hemorrhage, vallage,
carcilage, guidage, pucilage, mucilage, cartilage, ptilage, orphanage, willannage,
appanage, concubinage, baronage, patronage, parsonage, equipage, offfrage, saxifrage,
umpirage, embalilage, hermitage, heritage, parentage, messilage.

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 substan-
tive, 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 regu-
late, and to speculate, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the a considera-
ibly shorter than the verbs. Innate, however, prefers the a as long as if the
accent were on it: but the unaccented terminations in ace, whether nouns or
verbs, have the a fo short and obscure as to be nearly similar to the u in us; thus
palace, solace, menace, pinace, poplace, might, without any great departure from
their common found, be written pallas, sollus, &c. while furnace almost changes
the a into e, and might be written furniss.

92. When the a is preceded by the gutturals, hard g or c, it is, in polite
pronunciation, soften by the intervention of a sound like e, so that card, cart,
guard, regard, are pronounced like kaerd, ghe-ard, re-ghe-ard. When the a is
pronounced short, as in the first syllables of can, ka, gander, &c. the interposition
of the e is very perceptible, and indeed unavoidable: for though we can pro-
ounce guard and cart without interposing the e, it is impossible to pronounce
garrison and carriage in the same manner. This found 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 accu-
rate inquirer into the subject, entirely of my opinion. But the found of the a,
which I have found the most difficult to appreciate, is that where it ends the syllable, either immediately before or after the accent. We cannot give it any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear: thus in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem*, *ay-bound*, *ab-bound*, and *au-bound*; *di-ay-dem*, *di-ab-dem* and *di-aw-dem*, are all improper; but giving the *a* the second or Italian found, as *ab-bound* and *di-ab-dem*, seems the least fo. 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*, *Delia*, &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 *globe*, *theme*, &c. or when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as *fe-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 *where*, *there*; and the auxiliary verb *were*, where the *e* has its short found, as if written *wer*, rhyming with the last syllable of *prefer* 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 found before *r* is apt to slide into short *u*; and we sometimes hear *mercy* founded as if written *mury*: 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*, *finite*, *catastrophe*, *apotheosis*, &c.

97. The first *e* in the poetic contractions, *eer* 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 *ere*, *ger*, *tre*, where the *e* is founded as if it were placed before the *r*, as in *lure*, *margre*, *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 Attic*, 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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DIVERSE SOUNDS OF THE LETTER E.

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 faice, rangans, praiseiz; port, covert, linen, duel, &c. as if written, poizt, coizit, lineiz, duiz, &c. Where we may observe, that though the e goes into the short found of i, it is exactly that found which corresponds to the long found of e. See PORT ROYAL GRAMMAR, LATIN, page 142.

100. There is a remarkable exception to the common found of this letter in the words clerk, servant, 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 founding 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 merchant. Service and servant are still heard among the lower order of speakers, as if written service and servaint; 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 found, as if written Darby and Barkeyle: but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common found, nearly as if written Darby and Barkley. 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 found, but still a found 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 ingeniz; 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 novel, 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 these 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: Shkel, souzel, ouzel, ouzel; (better written woizel,) novel, ravol, snivel, rivol, drivel, shrivel, grevel, bavel, dranzel, nosel. These words are pronounced as if the e were omitted by an apostrophe, as flkel, ouzel, ovol, &c. or rather as if written, shkel, ouzel, ouzel, &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, grevel, rebel (the subintitive), parcel, chapel, and vezel, 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 harken, and in other words, except the following: Sudden, mycohon, kitchen, hyphen, chicken, ticken (better written ticking), jerken, arsen, platen, paten, martan, latten, paten, hauzer or leven, flower, written. 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 harder, heat'en, hauen, as if written hard'n, heat'n, hau'd'n, &c.;
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER I.

&c.; may, even when preceded by a liquid in the words fallen and stolen, where the e is suppreffed, 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 suppreffed in gard'ner and burden'frome, as if written gard'ner and burd'nm'se. 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 fruitul and heaven pronounced with the e distinctly, or novel and chicken with the e suppreffed. But the most general suppreffion 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 confonants are pronounced in one syllable: thus loved, lived, barred, married, are pronounced as if written, loved, lived, barred, married. The fame may be observed of this letter when silent in the singulars of nouns, or the first perfons of verbs, as theme, make, &c. which form themes in the plural, and makes in the third perfon, &c. where the laft e is sillet, and the words are pronounced in one syllable. When the noun or first perfon of the verb ends in y, with the accent on it, the e is likewise suppreffed, as a reply, two replies, be replies, &c. When words of this form have the accent on the preceding syllables, the e is suppreffed, and the y pronounced like short i, as cherries, marries, carries, &c. pronounced cher'ri, marry's, carr'ies, &c. In the fame manner, carried, married, emboldened, &c. are pronounced as if written carried, married, embolden'd, &c. (282). But it must be carefully noted, that there is a remarkable exception to many of these contradictions 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 predefinate, 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.

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 affent 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 Houfe of Commons, in the phrase the Ages 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, thin, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as ti-lle, di-al; in monophyllables ending with nd, as bind, find, mind, &c.; in three words ending with id, as child, mild, wild; and in one very irregullarly 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 flender foreign sound like e. This is in the word faire, pronounced as if written fizer, both when single, as a knight of the faire; or in composition, as in Nottingham faire, Leicestershire, &c. This is the sound Dr. Lowth gives it in his
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER I.

his Grammar, page 4: and it is highly probable that the simple /shire acquired this sound found 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, shire, squire,* &c. *Mirth, birth, gird,* &c. are the only exceptions to this rule, where *i* is pronounced like *e,* and as if the words were written, *north, birth,* and *firm.*

109. The letter *r,* in this case, seems to have the same influence on this vowel, as it evidently has on *a* and *o.* When these vowels come before double *r,* or single *r,* followed by a vowel, as in *arable, carriy, marry, orator,* &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 *earb, car,* &c. *or, nor, for.* In the same manner, the *i,* coming before either double *r,* or single *r,* followed by a vowel, prefers its pure, short sound, as in *irritable, spirit,* &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, virtuous,* &c. So *fir,* a tree, is perfectly similar to the first syllable of *ferment,* though often corruptly pronounced like *fur,* a skin. *Sir* and *fir* are exactly pronounced as if written *Sur* and *flur.* 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 *virgin,* plain ones *virgins.*"

"Si pulchra est, *virgo,* sin turpis, *surge* vocentur."

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 left:
But let the hoyden, homely, rough-hewn *virgin,*
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 found 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 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.

There is an irregular pronunciation of this letter which has greatly multiplied within these few years, and that is, the tender sound heard in. 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 these tongues, and an ignorance of our own:

"Report of fashions in proud Italy,
"Whole manners fill our tardy spirit nation
"Limps after, in base awkward imitation."  

Shakespeare, Richard II.

When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son, the word obligé was by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written obligation, to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has shewn it to his friends:

"Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers bef'gard'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 establishing the i, in this word, to its original rights; and we not unreasonably 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. Johnson, and Mr. Barclay, give both sounds, but place the sound of obligé first. Mr. Scott gives both, but places obligation first. Dr. Kenrick and Buchanan give only obligé; and Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Fennell, give only obligation; but though this sound has lost ground so much, yet Mr. Kates, who wrote about eighteen years ago, says, "obligé 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 e, are the following: Ambergris, cardegris, antique, beagio, bomafin, brafi, caprio, capucin, colbertine, chippine, or chopin, caprice, chagrin, chevaux-de-frize, critique (for criticism!), sflucine, frise, gabardine, haberline, sfordine, rugine, trepline, quarantine, routine, sofaine, fatigue, intrigue, glois, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, panquin, pique, polite, profile, poetaire, man-daine, tabourine, tambourine, bonite, transmarine, ultramarine. In all these words, if for the last i we substitute ee, we shall have the true pronunciation. In fignior, 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 pia. 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 prefer 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
DIFFERENT SOUNDS* OF THE LETTER I.

flavish 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 military, bil-\( iary \), &c. pronounced as if written \( mil-\)\( iary \), \( bi-\)\( iary \), &c. Min-ion and pin-ion as if written min-\( you \) and pin-\( you \). 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 wal-\( le \)able, pronounced wal-\( ya \)-\( ble \).

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 little, or the French \( i \) in magazine; and when it ends a syllable after the accent, it is always sounded like \( e \), as fen-\( sible \), ra-tisfy, &c. But when it ends a syllable, immediately before the accent, it is sometimes pronounced long, as in \( vi-\)\( a-\)\( li-\)\( ty \), where the first syllable is exactly like the first of \( vi-al \); and sometimes short, as in \( di-\)\( ge\)ff, where the \( i \) is pronounced as if the word were written \( di-\)geff. 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 claffing 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, isfected, itinerary, magazine. 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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{idea.} & \quad \text{Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick.} \\
\text{idea.} & \quad \text{Perry.} \\
\text{identity.} & \quad \text{Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick.} \\
\text{Identity.} & \quad \text{Perry.} \\
\text{idolatry.} & \quad \text{Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Kenrick.} \\
\text{idolary.} & \quad \text{Perry.} \\
\text{idoneous.} & \quad \text{Sheridan, Kenrick.} \\
\text{irascible.} & \quad \text{Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick.} \\
\text{irascible.} & \quad \text{Perry.} \\
\text{isfected.} & \quad \text{Sheridan, Scott, Perry.} \\
\text{itinray.} & \quad \text{Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Kenrick.} \\
\text{itinray.} & \quad \text{Perry.} \\
\text{itinrant.} & \quad \text{Sheridan, Scott, W. Johnston, Nares.} \\
\text{itinrant.} & \quad \text{Buchanan, Perry.}
\end{align*}
\]

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 \( \text{di-an} \)\( a-\)\( et \), \( \text{di-arul} \), &c. the first syllable is equivalent to the verb to die.
### DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER I.

#### 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-capitular_, _bi-cipital_, _bi-capituous_, _bi-cornual_, _bi-corporal_, _bi-dental_, _bi-farious_, _bi-furcated_, _bi-lingual_, _bi-nocular_, _bi-pennated_, _bi-petalous_, _bi-square_, have the _i_ long. But the first syllable of the words _Bitumen_, and _Bituminous_, having no such signification, ought to be pronounced with the _i_ short. This is the found Buchanan has given it; but Sheridan, Kenrick, and W. Johnston, make the _i_ long, as in _Bible_.

#### 119. The fame may be observed of words beginning with _tri_, having the accent on the second syllable. Thus _tri-bunal_, _tri-corporal_, _tri-botany_, _tri-gestals_, have the _i_ ending the first syllable long, as _tri-standard_. 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 _tri-set_, and the noun _tri-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 _e_i_, with the accent on the second, the _i_ is generally long, as _chi-rurgical_, _chi-surgical_, _chi-ugion_, _chi-raphraph_, _chi-rgraphher_, _chi-ography_. _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. _Chucane_ and _chicane_, from the French, have the _i_ always short; or more properly slender.

#### 121. _Ci_ before the accent has the _i_ generally short, as _ci-nilium_, _ci-vility_, and, I think, _ci-hicious_ and _ci-nervulent_, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan. _Ci-barious_ and _ci-tation_ have the _i_ long.

#### 122. _Cii_ before the accent has the _i_ long, as _ci-mader_; but when the accent is on the third syllable, as in _climacteric_, the _i_ is shortened by the secondary accent. See 530.

#### 123. _Cii_ before the accent has the _i_ generally long, as _cri-nigerous_, _cri-torian_; though we sometimes hear the latter as if written _criterion_, but I think improperly.

#### 124. _Di_
124. Di before the accented syllable, beginning with a consonant, has the i almost always short; as digest, digestion, digests, digesting, dilute, dilution, diluvian, dimension, dimensions, dilapidation, diminish, diminutive, diploma, direct, direction, diversify, diversification, diversify, divert, diverted, divergent, divisible, divisible, divorce, divorge. To these, I think, may be added, dissaic, didactic, dilacerate, dilamination, dilatate, dilatation, dilatation, dilucidation, divide, dividable, divident, divine, divinity, divisible, divisibility, divorce, divorge. Yet these, I think, may be added, dissaic, didactic, dilacerate, dilamination, dilatate, dilatation, dilucidation, divide, dividable, divident, divine, divinity, divisible, divisibility, divorce, divorge. To these, I think, may be added, dissaic, didactic, dilacerate, dilamination, dilatate, dilatation, dilucidation, divide, dividable, divident, divine, divinity, divisible, divisibility, divorce, divorge. 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different sounds of the letter i.

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

132. Pi and pi have the i generally short as pilaster, pituitous, pilosity, plication. Piaffer, 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 praecurious, priority, &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, primial, prime, 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, friasis, and ought certainly to be short in filicious, (better written ciliaceous,) 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 vivify, 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, vincible, and virago, seem to prefer the short i, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the three last words with the first vowel long. But the diversity will be best seen by giving the authorities for all these words:

Vicinity. Dr. Kenrick.
Vicinity. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Perry.
Vicinal. Mr. Sheridan.
Vicissitude. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan and Perry.
Vituperate. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston.
Vituperate. Mr. Perry.
Vincible. Mr. Sheridan.
Virago. Mr. Sheridan, and W. Johnston.
Virago. Dr. Kenrick Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry.

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

139. The same diversity and uncertainty in the sound of this letter seem to reign in those final unaccented syllables which are terminated with the mute e. Perhaps the best way to give some tolerable idea of the analogy of the language
in this point, will be, to show the general rule, and mark the exceptions; though there 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 \(f\)eroile, \(b\)osile, \(v\)irile, \(r\)efpite, \(d\)eposite, \(a\)damantine, \(a\)methyline, \&c. are pronounced as if written \(f\)eroil, \(b\)osil, \(r\)efiit, \(d\)epo- 
fit, \&c. The only exceptions in this numerous class of words seem to be the following: \(E\)xile, \(s\)eneile, \(e\)lide, \(e\)mpire, \(u\)mpire, \(v\)ampire, \(f\)inite, \(f\)eline, \(f\)erine, \(a\)rchi\(v\)es; the substantives, \(c\)on\(f\)ine and \(f\)ipine: while the adjectives \(f\)aire and \(c\)ontrite have sometimes the accent on the first, and sometimes on the last syllable; but in either case the \(i\) is long. \(Q\)uagmire and \(p\)es\(n\)oire have the \(i\) long also; \(l\)ike\(s\)wife has the \(i\) long, but otherwise has it more frequently, though very improperly, short. \(M\)yrrhine, \(v\)ulpine, and \(g\)entile, 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. \(V\)ulpine, 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 \(g\)entile; 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 \(i\)\(e\) have the \(i\) short, except \(f\)acri\(f\)ice and \(c\)ock\(a\)ri\(c\)es.

143. Those ending in \(i\)\(d\)e have the \(i\) long, notwithstanding we sometimes hear \(f\)a\(c\)i\(t\)e ab\(u\)rdly pronounced, as if written \(f\)a\(c\)i\(t\)id.

144. Those ending in \(i\)\(f\)e have the \(i\) long, except \(h\)ou\(s\)e\(w\)ife, pronounced \(h\)ou\(s\)e\(w\)iff, according to the general rule, notwithstanding the \(i\) in \(w\)ife is always long. \(M\)ide\(w\)ife is sometimes shortened in the same manner by the vulgar; and \(f\)e\(n\)ight for \(f\)e\(v\)en\(n\)ight is gone irrevocably into the same analogy; though \(f\)ort\(n\)ight for \(f\)o\(r\)t\(t\)h\(n\)ight is more frequently pronounced with the \(i\) long.

145. Those ending in \(i\)\(d\)e have the \(i\) short, except \(r\)e\(c\)on\(c\)ile, \(c\)ham\(o\)nile, \(g\)\(f\)ipil\(e\). \(J\)u\(v\)enile, \(m\)ercantile, and \(p\)uerile, 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 \(i\)\(n\)faw\(i\)le, though pronounceable both ways, seems inclined to lengthen the \(i\) in the last syllable. See \(J\)u\(v\)enile.

146. In the termination \(i\)\(n\)e, \(p\)a\(t\)on\(i\)n\(i\)e has the \(i\) long, rhyming with \(t\)ime; and \(m\)ar\(i\)t\(i\)ne has the \(i\) short, as if written \(m\)ar\(i\)t\(i\)m.

147. Words in \(i\)\(n\)e, that have the accent higher than the penultimate, have the quantity of \(i\) \(o\) uncertain, that the only method to give an idea of it will be to exhibit a catalogue of words where it is pronounced differently.

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

- **Colom\(b\)i\(n\)**. Sheridan, Nares, W. Johnston.
- **Colom\(b\)i\(n\)**. Kenrick, Perry.
- **Sacchar\(i\)n\**. Sheridan, Nares.
- **Sacchar\(i\)n\**. Kenrick, Perry.
- **Sat\(u\)rn\(i\)n\**. Sheridan, Nares, Buchanan.
- **Sat\(u\)rn\(i\)n\**. Kenrick, Perry.
- **Metall\(i\)n\**. Kenrick.
- **Metall\(i\)n\**. Sheridan, W. Johnston, Perry.
- **Cry\(s\)tal\(i\)n\**. Kenrick.
- **Cry\(s\)tal\(i\)n\**. Sheridan, Perry.
- **U\(t\)er\(i\)n\**. Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston.
- **U\(t\)er\(i\)n\**. Kenrick, Scott, Perry.
1 DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER I.

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, bisantine, gelatine, legatine, oxyrrhodine, concubine, myscadine, incarnadine, celeadine, almandine, secondine, amygdaline, crystalline, vituline, calamine, afarine, saturnine, faccharine, adulerine, viperine, uterine, lamenline, armantine, serpentine, turpentine, vesperine, bellaine, porcupine, countermine, leonine, sapphirine, and metallicine.

150. The words of this termination, where the i is short, are the following: Jacobine, medicine, discipline, mafoulne, jessamine, feminime, beroine, neclarine, literine, genuine, hyaline, palatine. To these, I think, ought to be added, alkaline, aquiline, coralline, briggantine, eglandine: and to this pronunciation of the i, the proper names, Valentine and Constantine, seem strongly to incline; and on the flage, 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 ionic, as relative, vocative, fugitive, &c., have the i uniformly short in English, and long in the Latin relatives, vocatives, fugitives.

151. The only word ending in ionic, 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 ionic have the i short, when the accent is on the last syllable but one, as franchisfe, except the compounds ending in wives, as likewise, longishwise, &c., as marked by Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan: but even among these words we sometimes hear otherwise pronounced otherwise, as marked by Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston; but, I think, improperly.

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

154. In the termination ionic, when the accent is on it, the i is always long, as requisfe. When the accent is on the last syllable but one, it is always short, as respite (140), pronounced as if written repit, 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 expeditis, rendeufe, inconidite, hermapbrodite, Carmalite, theodolite, cosmospolite, chrysolite, eremite, acclite, margarite, marcoite, paraite, apposite, bipartite, tripartite, quadrupartite, convertite, anchoretie, pituite, satellite. As the word stands in Kenrick's Dictionary fa-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 Reconide.

156. The i is short in cucurbitie, ingenite, definite, indefinitie, infinitie, hyperite, favourite, requisitie, pre-requisitie, perquise, exquisitie, apposite, and oppositie. Heterolite has the i long in Sheridan, but short in Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, the best pronunciation; (see the word in the Dictionary;) but iie, in what may be called a Gentile termination, has the i always long, as in Hivite, Samnite, cosmopoleite, bellamite, &c.

157. The termination ionic, when the accent is on it, is always long, as in
DIFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER I.

bius, 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 *sirius*, to have the adjective and adverb, *lively* and *liveliness*: 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 *spiritus*, *plaintive*, &c. rhyming with *give* (150), except the word be a gentle, as *Argive*.

158. All the other adjectives and substantives of this termination, when the accent is not on it, have the *i* invariably short, as *offensive*, *defensive*, &c. The *i* in *fatigue* is short, as if written *fallic*, 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 *obksee* for *oblique*; Mr. Scott has it both ways, but gives the slender sound first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, *oblike*. The latter is, in my opinion, more agreeable to polite usage, but the former more analogical; for as it comes from the French *oblique*, we cannot write it *oblike*, as Mr. Nares wishes, any more than *antique*, *anteke*, 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 *opquaus*.

159. All the terminations in *ise* 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 *evil* and *devil*, yet that *cavil* and *pencil* preferve its sound distinctly; and that Latin ought never to be pronounced as it is generally at schools, as if written *Lait'hn*. *Confin* and *cosen* 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 clue 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 *k* 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 bise*, *guize*, *beguise*, *mankind*, are pronounced as if written *sk*y*, *ke-ind*, *gue-ife*, *dis-que ife*, *cate-ble-ife*, *gue ile*, *begu-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 surprize 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 "by-ind for *kind* is a monster of pronunciation, heard only on our flags." Nares' English Orthoepy, page 28. See No. 92.

It may not, perhaps, seem unworthy of notice, that when this letter is unaccented in the numerous terminations its, *ible*, &c. it is frequently pronounced like short *u*, as if the words *sensible*, *visible*, &c. were written *senible*, *visible*, &c. *i* and *charity*, *chaftly*, &c. like *charity*, *chaftly*, &c. but it may be as-
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER 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 found 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 found, as the o in prove may be called its long flender found, (65.) This found we find in words ending with silent e, as tone, bone, alone; or when ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as no-tion, po-tent, &c.; likewise in the monosyllables, go, fo, no. This found is found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in moan, groan, bow (to shoot with), bow (not high), and before β in the words holf, ghost, paß, wolf, and before β in groß.

163. The second found of this letter is called its short found, and is found in net, got, lot, &c.; though this, as in the other short vowels, is by no means the short found 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 found, to which the o in not and fat are short ones, is found under the diphthong au in naughty, and the ou in fought; corresponding exactly to the a in ball, hall, &c. The short found of this letter, like the short found of a in father (78) (79), is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle found approaching to its long found, the o in or. This found 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 brash, jrasb, and masb. 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 found heard among the best speakers, no middle found ought to be admitted, as good orators will ever incline to definite and absolute founds, rather than such as may be called non-deferents in language.

164. The third found of this letter, as was marked in the first observation, may be called its long flender found, corresponding to the double o. The words where this found of o occurs are so few, that it will be easy to give a catalogue of them: Prove, move, behave, and their compounds, leave, do, ado, Rome, po-bon, po-ton, po-nton, add, addom, sound, tomb. Spenton 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 found of this vowel is that which is found in love, dove, &c.; and the long found, which seems the nearest relation to it, is the first found of o in note, note, rove, &c. This found of o is generally heard when it is shortened by the succeeding liquids m, n, r, and the semi-vowels o, ō, thora: and as Mr. Nares has given a catalogue of those words, I shall avail myself of his labour. Above, aftert, allowe, among, amongst, attorney, bomb, bow-born, bourses, borough, brother, cobble, color, come, coney, confite, comfort, company, compas, commix, conbat, conditi, coney, conjure, confide, covenant, cover, covert, cvx; soxey, convex, difficyst; don, doh, doh, doe, down, the comedy, fion, glove, govern, hangy, lever, love, Monday,
Monday, money, mongrel, monk, monkey, month, mother, none, nothing, one, onion, other, oven, plover, pomegranate, pomelo, pother, romage, floore, flovers, flower, smother, sone, Somerset, son, sovereign, songe, stomach, thorough, ton, tongue, word, work, wonder, world, worry, worse, worship, worn, worth: to which we may add, rhomb, once, confess, and consider.

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 found in the unaccented terminations, oc, ec, ed, ed, om, on, op, or, ot, and some, as mammuck, caffock, method, care, kingdom, union, gallop, tutor, turbot, troubadour, &c. All which are pronounced as if written mammock, caffock, method, &c. The o in the adjunct monger, as cheemonger, &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 fair and faunor. There are many exceptions to this rule, as borne, corps, core, form, forge, form (a feat), fort, hordes, porch, port, fort, &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 orage, where the r is followed by a vowel, the o is as short as if the r were double, and the words written orifice and orage. See No. 51.

169. There is a sixth sound of o exactly corresponding to the u in bull, pull, &c. which, from its existing only in the following words, may be called its irregular sound. These words are woman, bozom, worsel, wolf, and the proper names, Wolsey, Worseller, 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, sh, or f 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 found the a in toisle, mafs, and plant, like the a in palm, palm, &c. so it would be equally exceptionable to pronounce the o in mofs, drofs, and froft, as if written mauwfe, drawwfe and fraunfl, (78) (79.) The o in the compounds of solve, as dissolve, abolish, 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 rie, ini-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 suppurred in a final unaccented syllable when preceded by c or k, and followed by n, as bacon, beacon, deacon, beekon, reckon, pronounced baek'n, leak'n, deak'n, beek'n, reck'n; and when c is preceded by another consonant,
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER U.

nant, as *falcon*, pronounced *fak*n. The o is likewise mute in the same situation when preceded by d in *pard*n, pronounced *pard*n, but not in *Guerdon*: it is mute when preceded by p in *weapon*, *cap*n, &c. pronounced *weap*n, *cap*n, &c.; and when preceded by v in *reason*, *season*, *traitor*, *benison*, *denison*, *unison*, *foison*, *priest*, *prison*, *damson*, *crimson*, *admonition*, pronounced *reas*n, *tress*n, &c.; and *mason*, *bason*, *garrison*, *lesson*, *caparison*, *comparison*, *disiberson*, *parson*, and *person*, pronounced *mas*n, *bas*n, &c. *Unison*, *diapason*, and *cargaison*, seem, particularly in solemn speaking, to preferve the sound of o like u, as if written *unison*, *diapazon*, &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 diffusely, 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 preferred 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 *cube*, is a diphthongal sound, as if o were prefixed, and these words were spelt *tewbe* and *kewbie*. The letter u is exactly the pronoun *you*.

172. The second sound of u is the short found, which tallies exactly with the o in *dune*, *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 found, 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 found 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 found between both, which is the true short found of the oo in *cow* and *woo*, as may be heard by comparing *wooo* and *woool*; the latter of which is a perfect rhyme to *full*.

174. This middle found of u, so unlike the general found of that letter, exists only in the following words: *bull*, *full*, *pull*; words compounded of *full*, as *wonderful*, *dreadful*, &c. *bullock*, *bolly*, *ballet*, *balewarke*, *filler*, *fulling-mill*, *pulcyr*, *pullet*, *pul*, *burb*, *bufcet*, *pulpets*, *pavfs*, *bullion*, *butcher*, *cushion*, *cuckoo*, *pudding*, *sugar*, *buf- 

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DIVERSE SOUNDS OF THE LETTER U.

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 delusive 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, buff, puff, pudding, 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 glafs, 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 Bul's compounds regularly follow their primitive. But though fuller, a whittener of cloth, and Fulham, a proper name, are not compounded of full; they are founded 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 pass 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 cuffed, sugar, cuckoo, buffar, and the interjection buzzar, we have every word in the whole language where the u is thus pronounced.

176. Some speakers indeed, have attempted to give bulk and punifh; this obsolete 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, expulsion, sepulchre, &c. found the u as in dull, gull, &c. and the u in pus and push is exactly like the same letter in thus. So the pure English words, full, but, bulge, butcher, bullard, buzzard, prefer the u in its second sound, as in us, bull, and cuffard. 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 accentcd, 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 strange deviation of this letter from its regular sound is in the words bulk, burs, and bury. We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words, as if written burs, burns, and burry; but we ought rather to blush for ourselves in departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them buzzy, burs, 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-ler, reg-ler, and par-tick-ler; but nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarize the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented u. It
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER 'r'.

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 found. 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.

'I final.

180. 'r final, either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same found 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, pierisy, &c. and if found alone were consulted, might be written vanitee, pieriser, &c.

183. The exception to this rule is, when f precedes the y in a final syllable, the y is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it: thus justisy, qualify, &c. have the last syllable founded 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 multiplier, &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 found were preferred, and it were to rhyme with Pyrrbic; or as Swift does with Satiric:

"On me when dunces are satirick,
I take it for a panegyric;"

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 sritis should found 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
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 chylification and chylifications, (530,) though, without the least reason from analogy, Mr. Sheridan has marked them both long.

187. Words composed of hydro, from the Greek o BC, water, have the y before the accent generally long, as hydrography, hydrographer, hydrometry, hydroptic; all which have the y long in Mr. Sheridan but hydrography, which must be a mistake of the press; and this long found of y continues in hydrostatic, in spite of the shortening power of the secondary accent, (530.) The same found of y prevails in hydraulics and hydrostatis. 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. Hypothesis and hypotenuse 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 hypocrify has the first y always short. Myrabolan and myropolyth 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 phylum 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, synodal, sphenion, and synoptics, have the y always short; sphenoidos, as we see it marked by Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly. In Perry's and Kenrick's Dictionaries; though in Sheridan's we find it in Perry's and Kenrick's Dictionaries; though in Sheridan's 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 found, 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 found 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 found 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 found 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 wow, tow-er, &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 shoo with; crow, bow (not high), &c.
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE 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 a, o e or a, the Greek æ, the English ai, au, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

196 The proper diphthongs are,

\[
\begin{align*}
e a & \text{ ocean} & i o & \text{ question} & o y & \text{ boy} \\
e u & \text{ feud} & o i & \text{ voice} & u a & \text{ languish} \\
e u & \text{ jewel} & o u & \text{ pound} & u e & \text{ manuclature} \\
i a & \text{ poniard} & o w & \text{ now} & u t & \text{ languid.} \\
i e & \text{ spandil} & & & & \\
\end{align*}
\]

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

* We 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.
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONG AE.

...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 found, be spelt ofhe-yur, f-yute, j-yueh, pon-yarad, fuen-yel, pafh-yun, &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, tian, tidal, &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 jh or tjh (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 man Fasture the s does not go into jh, 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 Cæfar  ea clean  ie friend
ai aim    ee reed    oj coat
ao gool   ei ceiling  oe economy
au taught ee people  oo moon
aw law    ey they    eou crow.

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

aye (for ever) eou plenteous iew view
eou beauty ieu adieu eou maneuvre.

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

A E.

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 a 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 Cæfar 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. Cæfar, Æneas, Æsop, pean, other, ethiops mineral, amphibiana, anacalaphos, aphereis, agilops, oxana, &c. seem to prefer the diphthong, as well as certain words which are either plurals or genitives, in Latin words not naturalised, as cornucopia, exuviae, aqua vitae, minutiae, frīrie, &c.

201. This diphthong, when not under the accent, in Michaelmas, and when accented in Dedalus, 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.)
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AI, AO, AU.

AI.

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

203. When said is the third person preterimperfect tense of the verb to see, 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 said 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 rally; 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 a-gen and agen.

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

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 mountain, fountain, captain, curtain, villain; but when the last word takes an additional syllable, the i is dropped, and the a has its short sound, as villainous, villain. 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. Plaster belongs no longer to this class of words, being now more properly written plaster, rhyming with cafer.

AO.

212. This combination of vowels in a diphthong is only to be met with in the word gool, 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 ball, ball, &c.

214. When these letters are followed by n and another consonant, they change to the second sound of a, heard in far, farther, &c.: thus aunt, hount, daunt, ofhaunce, ofhount, flaunt, hount, gauntlet, hount, hound, launch, cramph, 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 fawner, as Dr. Kenrick has marked them with the Italian a, and not as if written daunt, paunch, &c., as Mr. Sheridan sounds them. Maund, a basket, is always pronounced with the Italian a, and nearly as if written mannd; 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 aov. To maunder, to grumble, though generally heard as if written monander, ought certainly to be pronounced as Mr. Nares has classed it, with the Italian
ITALIAN. The name may be observed of taunt, which ought to rhyme with aunt, though founded in the vol. i. page 17. 125. East and southeast; as if written haunth, though Mr. Sheridan; and being left out of the above lift, 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 distinguishing aunt, the parent's filter, from ant the emmet, and gives a slender shunt, the servile of a broad open, yet without pretence of so dangerous or any coincidence; in defiance of both filters, his aunt had power to retain the company of jaunt, haunt, waulnt, taunt, daunt, gaunt, gantlet; in all of which the u does precisely the same duty it formerly did in quaint, graunt, mauud, and command; in saunter and sandier; as well as in branch, haunch, paunch, launch, staunch; all now justly as genealogically, chant, grant, mand (the old balekt), command, santer, sandier; branch, hanch.
panche, lance, 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, bant, vant, tant, dant, gant, gantlet; and even the venerable Mandy Thursday, with her mand or balekt in her hand. She had, indeed, almost left the language, though Aftrea had not left the land, when analogy (or harmony) enabled: a broad (au) shall not in English precede a, followed either by a dry dental, or by a vilification; that is, au shall not be followed by nt, nd, nee, ncb, or nge. No such sounds being suflerable in the English system, as aunt, aunth, anlch, aune, or aunge; there shall be no such semblances. Alike are therefore indispenfable, chant and jant; band and mand, chauce and lance, branch and lanche, banter, and santer; Sande and his full self Alexander. In all such, a far from broad or open, is slender and shunt; yet hardly shorter than if the silent aspiration interposed in abnt, salnter, lauter, lauhnch, and the rest. Before nge, indeed, a is also slender, but open; not ab, but a; guarded therefore by its own (i) servile (as we saw in its place) against every danger of change. Faunt and fawnt remain doubtless in fauns and fasons, unaltered by the adjectives depreffive and deplorable. Propriety Ascertained in her Picture, vol. i. page 171.

215. Laugh and draught, which are very properly clefted 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 clefted by Mr. Nares in the above lift.

216. Vauti and avauti seem to be the only real exceptions to this sound of a in the whole lift; and as these words are chiefly confined to tragedy, they may be allowed to fret and stir their hour upon the stage in the old traditionary sound of aue.

217. This diphthong is pronounced like long o in hautboy, as if written bo-boy; and like o short in cawiflower, laurel, and laudanum; as if written coliflower, lorrcl, and loddanum. In gauge, au has the sound of slender ao, and rhymes with page.

218. There is a corrupt pronunciation of this diphthong among the vulgar, which is, giving the au in daughter, sauce, sauer, and saucy, the sound of the Italian a, and nearly as if written darter, sare, sarco, and sarey; but this pronunciation cannot be too carefully avoided. Au in suahge also, is founded by the vulgar with shurt ao, as if written sausage; but in this, as in the other words, au ought to found aue. See the words in the Dictionary.
219. Has the long broad sound of *a* in *ball*, with which the word *bawl* is perfectly identical. It is always regular.

**AF.**

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 slay*, to strip off the skin, also, is corruptly pronounced *lekia*; 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*, *lied*, 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 affent *ay* for *yes*, is a combination of the long Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papert*, 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 *paper*, and the *e* in *metro*. 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 practice in order to form a habit.

227. The first sound of *ea* is like open *e*, and is heard in the following words: *Aesars*, *affair*, *annual*, *appear*, *appears*, *area*, *arrear*, *beacon*, *beadle*, *beadroll*, *beads*, *beadsman*, *beagle*, *beak*, *beaker*, *beam*, *bear*, *beard*, *beast*, *beaten*, *beaver*, *belager*, *benefact*, *bereave*, *beware*, *bespeak*, *bleach*, *bleak*, *blear*, *bleat*, *bohea*, *breach*, *bream*, to *breathe*, *cease*, *cheap*, *cheat*, *clean*, *clear* (adverb), *clear*, *clearance*, *cleave*, *cochlea*, *colleague*, *conceal*, *congeal*, *craze*, *create*, *creature*, *deacon*, *deal*, *dean*, *deanery*, *dear*, *decrease*, *defensive*, *defensible*, *defeat*, *deem*, *deemor*, *decrease*, *dream*, *drear*, *dreary*, *east*, *eager*, *eagle*, *eagle*, *ear*, *east*, *easter*, *easy*, to *eat*, *eaten*, *eaves*.
228. In this catalogue we find beard and bearded sometimes pronounced as if written bord and barded: 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 prefers the ea long.

230. Eat in fearful is long when it signifies timorous, and short when it signifies terrible, as if written forful. 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. Eat, a dug, is marked by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Nares, with short e like it; but more properly by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, with the long e, rhyming with meat.

233. Eat, the preterimperfect tense, and participle of to eat, 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 cafes, 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, bespread, behead, bespread, bestead, bread, breadth, breakfast, breath, breath, cleanse, cleanly (adjective), cleanly, dead, deadly, deaf, deafen, death, deal, earldom, early, earn, earnest, earth, earthen, earthly, endeavour, feather, head, heady, health, heard, hearing, heaven, heavy, jealous, impearl, instead, lead, leaden, plant, (the past time and participle of to lean), learn, learning, leaver, leaven, meadow, meant, measure, pearl, peasants, pheasant, pleasant, pleasantly, pleasure, read (past-time and participle), readily, readiness, ready, realm, rehearsal, rehearse, research, seamstress, scarce, search, spread, spread, steadfast, steady, stealth, stealthy, sweat, sweaty, thread, threaten, threat, threaten, treachery, tread, tread, tread, treasure, uncleanly, with, wealthy, weapon, weather, year, zealot, zealot, 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. Heard, the past time and participle of bear, 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 found, but not exactly: thus pronouncing earl, earth, dearth, as if written url, urth, durth, is a slight deviation from the true found, which is exactly that of i before r, followed by another consonant, in virtue, virgin; and that is the true found of short e in vermin, vernal, &c. (108).

238. Leant, the past time and participle of to lean, is grown vulgar: the regular form leant 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 swept.

240. Ea is pronounced like long slender a in bare, in the following words: Bear, bearer, break, forbear, forswear, great, pear, fluke, swear, to ear, bear.

241. The word great is sometimes pronounced as if written gred, 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 great, in other cases, will generally in this, rhyme it with fate. It is true the ee is the regular found of this diphthong; but this slender found 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 break, as it is sometimes affectedly pronounced.

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

244. Eo, unaccented, has an obscure found, 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 found is that of long open e, as beau, bureau, flambeau, portmanteau. In beauty and its compounds it has the first found of u, as if written beauty.

EE.

246. This diphthong, in all words except those that end in r, has a squeezed sound of long open e formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly, which is distinguishable to a nice ear, in the different sounds of the verbs to flee and to meet, and the nouns flea and meat. This has always been my opinion; but, upon consulting some good speakers on the occasion, and in particular Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sound of these words, I am less confident in giving it to the Public.
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONG EI. 1xv

194. 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 brickes. Cheesecake, sometimes pronounced chiscake, and breech, britch, I look upon as vulgarisms. Bleesweb, indeed, in prose, has generally the short sound of e, as in bell's; 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, rain, rei, n, seign, feint, veil, beinour, beir, beires, inveigh, weigh, neigh, knein, reins, their, theirs, eight, feight, weigh, 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 i in eight, weigh, &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 straigh, straigten, &c. See the word Eight.

250. Ei has the sound of long open e in here, in the following words and their compounds: To eiel, ceiling, concei, decei, recei, conceive, perceive, deceive, receiwer, inveigh, feines, feinor, feignior, feigny, feine, plebian. Obfervance 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 wither are so often pronounced eye-ther and nigh-ther, that it is hard to say to which clause they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open e, rather than that of i, and rhymes them with breach, 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 orthoepists; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinmon, 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 ather andither, 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 nither, and by others nither; 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 Nos. 249 and 250 to see that the
the found of \( a \) is the more general found, and therefore ought to be called the regular; but where there are so many instances of words where this diphthong has the long found of \( e \), and custom is so uniform in these words, there can be no doubt which is the true found.

252. \( Ei \) has the found of long open \( i \), in height and slfeight, 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.

253. \( Ei \) has the found of short \( e \), in the two words heifer and nonpareil, pronounced besar and nonparell.

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

**EO.**

255. This diphthong is pronounced like \( e \) long in people, as if written people; and like \( e \) short in leopard and jeopardy, as if written lepcoat and jepparity; and in the law terms fooffco, fooff, and feeowment, as if written fiff-\( c \), fiff, and fiffment.

256. We frequently hear these vowels contracted into short \( o \) in geography, and geometry, as if written jogography and jometry; but this grofs 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, geometrical, and geometrical. George is always heard as if written jorgic, and must be given up as incorrigible (116).

257. \( Eo \) is heard like long \( u \) in food, feodal, feudatory, which are sometimes written as they are pronounced, feud, seodal, feudatory.

258. \( Eo \), when unaccented, has the found of \( o \) short in surgeon, surgeon, dudgeon, gudgeon, bludgeon, curmudgeon, duncecon, duncecon, truncheon, truncheon, burgeon, balgeon, but in scutcheon, es uthecion, pigeon, and cudgeon, the \( o \) sounds like short \( i \).

259. \( Eo \) sounds like long \( o \) in yeoman and yeomanry; the first syllable of which words rhyme with go, no. 10. See the words.

260. \( Eo \) in galloon, a Spanish ship, sounds as if written galloon, rhyming with moon.

**EOU.**

261. 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.

262. 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 \( s \); thus hideous and piteous are pronounced as if written hylous and pitchous. The same may be observed of righteous, plenteous, hauteous, courteous, hauteous, and doubtless (293) (294).

**EU.**

263. This diphthong is always founded like long \( u \) or \( ew \), and is scarcely ever irregular: thus foud, dewe, &c. are pronounced as if written foud, dewe, &c.
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS Ew, &c.  

EW.

265. This diphthong is pronounced like long u, and is almost always regular. There is a corrupt pronunciation of it like oo chiefly in London, where we sometimes hear dew, and new pronounced as if written doe 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 strew, as they are pronounced. The proper name Shrewsbury, however, still retains the e, though always pronounced Shrewsbury. Sow, 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, viw, &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.

ET.

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 key, dry, grey, prey, they, they, obey, owey, cowey, purvey, survey, key, eye, and eyre, are always heard as if written lay, day, &c. Key and key 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.

ETE.

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, iad, 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, found as if written Christ-yan, fil-yal, pan-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 to pronounced as to drop the a entirely, and as if written diamand. This, however, is a corruption that ought to be avoided.

274. In
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS IE, &c.

274. In carriage, marriage, parliament, and miniature, the a is dropped, and the i has its short sound, as if written carriage, marri'dge, parli'ment, mini'ture (90).

IE.

275. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of ee, as in grieve, the've, friend, lie', liege, chief, kerchief, auctionier, grenadier, &c. as if written greeve, the've, frie'de, &c.

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

277. The short sound of e is heard in frie'de, tier'fie, and the long sound of the same letter in tier'fieze.

278. In vari'gate the best pronunciation is to sound both vowels distinctly like e, as if written vari'geate.

279. In the numeral terminations in ieth, as twentieth, thirty, &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 observ'd 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 den'ize, den'ide, sul'ide, &c. (104) (418)

IEV.

283. When i 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 founded as if written brazh'eur, glazh'eur, and grazh'eur, or rather as braze-yur, glaze-yur, &c. (98) (418)

IEW.

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

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

IEW.

286. These letters occur only in the word vueu, where they found 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 vio'let.

288. In marchioness the i is entirely sunk, and the unaccented o pronounced,
nounced, as it usually is in this situation, like short *u*, as if written *marshun-*

289. In *cushion* the *o* is funk, and the word pronounced *cushion*. 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 *mil-*

lion, *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*, *scorpio*, &c. where the vowels are heard separately: but the terminations *tion* and *sion* are prono-

nounced 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 *i*; and the *i* is in a small degree audible like short *e*. This may be heard in *question*, *mixture*, *digestion*, *combustion*, and what is an instance of the same kind in *Christian*, as if written *ques-chun*, *mix-chun*, &c. *quest-yun*, *myst-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*, *obstentious*, *inge-

nious*, *copious*; but when preceded by the dentals, the *o* and *e* are heard distinctly: the same may be found of the same analogy, and ought, with respect to the same afpiration, when the same vowels follow: nay, it may be affirmed, that so agreeable is this found 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 infiniti, not only indulge the afpiration of the *d*, which the language is 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 *o-de-yus* and *te-de-yus*.

293. The same tendency of these vowels to coalesce after a dental, and draw it to afpiration, makes us hear *tedious* *odious*, and *insidious*, pronounced as if written *te-je-us*, *o-de-us*, and *ts-a-de-us*; for as *d* is but flat *t*, it is no wonder it should be subject to the same afpiration, when the same vowels follow: nay, it may be affirmed, that so agreeable is this found 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 infiniti, not only indulge the afpiration of the *d*, which the language is 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 *o-de-yus* and *te-de-yus*.

294. If the *j* be distinctly pronounced, it sufficiently expresses the afpiration 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, there-

fore, is so clear, and custom so dubious, we ought not to hesitate a moment at pronouncing *odious*, *tedious*, *perfidious*, *fastidious*, *insidious*, *invidious*, *compounded*, *melodious*, *commendable*, *prejudicial*, and *studious*, as if written *o-je-us*, *te-je-us*, &c., or rather *o-de-yus*, *te-de-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-un* (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*, *great*, which
which found as if written *brawd, abrawd, grawd. Oatmeal is sometimes pronounced *oatmeal, 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 Antoecri, Perioeci: when under the secondary accent, in oe-umencal, oe-eonomies, it is like e short: it is long e in fec-tus, and short e in foe-tid and asafot-ida: in doe, foe, sloe, toe, throe, hoe (to dig), and bilicoes, it is founded exactly like long open o: in canoe and shoer, like oo, as if written cause and shoer; and in the verb does, like short u, as if written duer.

OEU.

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

OEU.

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

O.

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

300. The only instance which admits of a doubt in the sound of this diphthong, when under the accent, as in the word choir; but this word is now so much more frequently written quire, that uniformity strongly inclines us to pronounce the ei 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 Choirister, commonly pronounced Quiriiter, 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 turcoz; and tureois with the ei 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 tu baze. In my opinion the best orthography is turcois, and the best pronunciation with the accent on the last syllable, and the ei founded like long e, as if written tur-keess.
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS 00, OU. lxxi

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

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

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 de'JQjor.

00.

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 wood, good, hood, foot, stood, understood, withstand; and these are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound.

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

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

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

311. 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 room, or rather the u in bull, and is equivalent to the ou in down, grown, &c. This sound is heard in abound, about, account, according, aground, auld, amount, around, arouse, astound, avouch, bough, bounce, bound, bounty, bounteous, bout, carouse, close, cloud, clough, clout, cloutery, compound, crouch, croucht, croucher, crowd, deflour, devour, devout, doubt, doubtful, drought, dought, douse, encounter, espouse, expound, frow, foul, foundeer, found, founding, fountain, frouzy, glout, gout (a disease), ground, grot, bound, bour, house, impound, loud, lounge, louse, loit, mound, mountain, mountebank, mouze, mouth, noun, ounce, ear, out, out, outer, outermost, paramount, plough, pouche, pounce, pound, pouit, profound, pronoun, pronounced, pronouned, proued, rehound, recount, redoubt, redoubled, redound, recon, roundelay, rouse, rous, scorendre, scorey, scoot, shout, shroud, slouch, spouse, spent, sprout, stout, surround, south, thou, thousand, touse, trounce, trusers, trout, wound (old 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-
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS OU, OW.

ing words and their compounds: As journey, journal, bourgeois, country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, courteous, course, courage, jouir, gourmet, housewife, flourish, mouth, nourish, enough, enough, rough, tough, slough (a calk skin), source, southerly, southern, southerwood, southward, touch, touchy, young, yonker, 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 infinances, 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 our, this diphthong has exactly the sound of short u: thus flavour, honour, odour, and famous, are pronounced as if written favour, honour, odour, and famous.

315. The third found given to these vowels is that of oo in coo and woo (39), and is found in the following words: Rouge, crew, group, aggroup, amour, parrain, houze, houzy, bouteeu, caponue, cartouche, fours, gout (tale), and ragout (pronounced goo and ragee) rendezvous, rouge, soup, soos (pronounced soo), surtou, through, throughly, soupee or toupie, sou, your, youth, tour, contour, tournay, tournament, pour, and route (a road), accouche, billiet-doux, azout, uncouth, wound (a hurt), and routine (a beaten road). See Toumey.

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 belt pronunciation, which is that familiar to power, is as little liable to that exception as either of the others. See the word.

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

318. The fourth found of this diphthong is that of long open o, and is heard in the following words: Though, although, couler, court, account, gour, courtier, course, discourse, source,reeceuse, resource, bourn, dough, doughy, four, mould, moudy, mout, mourn, shoulder, smoulder, soul, poultice, poult, poultier, poultry, troid (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, preferve the diphthong in the found of long o, though not under the accent.

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

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

321. The seventh found is that of short o, and heard only in cough and through, rhyming with off and scoff: and in tough, and though, pronounced lock and shock.

OW.

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

323. The general found, as the elementary found may be called, is heard in now, bow, bow (a mark of respect), now (a heap of barley, &c.), cow, brown, brown, brown, bow, bow, now, aw, now, aw, slow, distantly, endow, down, down, frown, town, crown, brown, green, renown, downer, downy, player, bowery, dowery, dowery, dowds, drows, drowsy, flower, lower, lower (to look gloomy), power, powder,
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONG OW.

powder, prowea, prow, prow, prow, vowel, towel, bowar, rowel, sawl, scowl, crownd, shawer, tierow, raw (a wine), rowee, rowel, showel, bow (to bellow as a cow). This word is generally pronounced as bow, 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 bow, as much more expressive of the noise it signifies; which, where sounds are the ideas to be expressed, ought to have great weight in pronunciation (241) (251). See the word.

324. The second sound of this diphthong is heard in blow, slow, crow, grow, flow, glow, bow (to shoot with), know, low (not high), now (to cut grass), row, show, sow (to scatter grain), strw, slow, snow, bow, below, low, bestow, owe, own, owen, floor, group, growth, know, known, seen, lower (to bring low), throw, shown; 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 prow (to seek for prey) rhymes with oval according to Mr. Sheridan, and with oval 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 prowea; 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 forward; and Gravener, as it is 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 obturately, and sometimes as if followed by r, as winder and filler, for window and fellow; but this is almost too.deplicable 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 restitution of a great number of words in a similar situation, such as breakfast, vineyard, bewilder, meadow, hearken, pleasure, whistler, shepherd, windward, and a long catalogue of fellow sufferers (§15). But, before we endeavour this restitution, we should consider, that contracting the sound of the simple, when it acquires an additional syllable, is an idiom of pronunciation to which our language is extremely prone; nor is it
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).

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 alloy; but it is not to be expected that poets will give up so good a rhyme to joy, cloy, and destroy.

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

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

332. The w in this diphthong is silent, in guard, guardian, guarantee, and piquant; pronounced gard, gardian, garantee, and pickan (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 mantumaker vulgarity has sunk the a, and made it mantumaker. The same vulgarity at first, but now functioned by universal custom, has sunk both letters in virtual, and its compounds virtualling and virtualler, pronounced, vittles, vittling, and vitter. See Mantua.

334. This diphthong, like ua, when it forms only one syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the u founded like ow; as consuue, disuue, and manuue, which are pronounced consuue, disuue, and manuue. Thus conquest is pronounced according to the general rule, as if written conkuwst; 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 conkuwer.

335. This diphthong, when in a final syllable, sinks the e, as clue, cue, due, blue, glue, hue, flu, rue, sue, true, mue, accue, ensue, enue, imbe, imbue, pursue, subdue, perdue, argue, residue, avenue, revenue, continue, reinue, construe, statute, tissue, issue, virtue, vume, egue; in all these words, whether the accent be on the diphthong or not, it is pronounced like long oe, except in words where the e comes before u; in such case it is founded 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 found it as if these words were written argwew, residuew, &c. In Tuesday, use, the diphthong is pronounced in the same manner.

336. In some words the a is silent, and the e pronounced short, as in guest, guest, guarkein, gardon, where the a acts as a servile to preserve the e hard. See Appendix.
In some words both the vowels are sunk, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *league*, *ague*, *league*, *colleague*, *plague*, *vague*, *intrigue*, *fitigue*, *harangue*, *tongue*, *disenboque*, *colleague*, *rogue*, *prologue*, *brogue*, *fique*; in all which the *u* is silent, and the *g* pronounced hard. The *g* in *antique* and *oblique* is pronounced like *k*, as if the words were written *anteek* and *obike* (158).

338. The terminations in *ogue*, from the Greek, are pronounced in the same manner. Thus *pedagogue*, *demagogue*, *phymagogue*, *menagogue*, *embragogue*, *syngagogue*, *mytagogue*, *collague*, *logue*, *trilogue*, *dialogue*, *triadogue*, *catalogue*, *theologue*, *esologue*, *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 *trew* (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 *wo*: thus *languid*, *anguish*, *lanquish*, *extinguish*, *distinguish*, *vanguish*, *linguist*, *penguin*, *pursuant*, *guacam*, are pronounced as if written *langnoid*, *angnish*, &c. and *cuisse* and *tuvisse*, as if written *kwisse* and *kwiisse*, and *cuirass*, as if written *kwiirass*.

341. The *u* is silent, and the *i* pronounced long, in *guide*, *disguise*, *guile*, and *leguile*; but the *u* is silent, and the *i* short, in *gild*, *build*, *guinett*, *guirtar*. *Gild*, in *Guildhall*, is, by the lower people of London, pronounced so as to rhyme with *chid*; but this is directly opposite to the belt u rage, and contrary to its etymology, as it is a compound of *gild* (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 *Gildball*. In *circuit* and *biscuit* the *u* is merely fervile; in both the *e* 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 found, as if preceded by *e*, and the words were written *slewce*, *jewce*, *sewit*, *pursewit*.

343. When this diphthong is preceded by *r*, it is pronounced like *oo*; thus *bruse*, *cruse*, *fruit*, *bruitt*, *recruit*, are pronounced as if written *bross*, *croose*, *broot*, *reeroot* (339).

**UO.**

344. The *u* in this diphthong is pronounced like *w* in *quote*, *quota*, *quotation*, *quaint*, *quidnunt*, *quorum*, *quondam*, *sillouese*, *quot*, as if written *kwote*, *kwota*, *kwonation*, &c. *Coif*, and *cuit*, commonly pronounced *kwoif* and *kwoit*, do not come under this class. See the words.

**UT.**

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 *dys*, *fuy*, &c., when the accent is not on this diphthong it is founded like long *e*, as *playuy*, *roguy*, *glyuy*, pronounced *pie gee*, *ro-gee*; (with the *g* hard, as in *get*) *gu-eey*. The same may be observed of *obloquy*, *ambiloquy*, *pauciloquy*, *soliloquy*, *cent­troilouy*, *alloquy*, *coloquy*, pronounced *oblo-que*, *ambil-que*, &c.
346. This diphthong is found only in the word boy, pronounced as if written buwy, 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, kamb, 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 subtitle (cunning), often inaccurately used for subtle (fine), where the b is always pronounced. In the mathematical term rhomb the b is always heard, and the word pronounced as if written rhumb. Ambre-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, siccify, 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 fo, that he is generally wrong to absurdity. What a monitor 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 Lakedamon, skene, Skeoper, and Lakedamon, as there is the same reason for k in all? It is not, however, my intention to cross the general current of polite and classical pronunciation, which I know is that of founding 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 Cer, Cezirna, viduus, inditia, arbulo, corpuscle, and muscule; it sounds like teh in the Italian words vernicelli and violoncello; and like z in suffice, sacrifice, etc. (the number fix at dice,) and discern.

352. This letter, when connected with b, has two sounds; the one like teh in chibl, chair, ri-b, whisk, &c. pronounced as if written tehbl, tehchair, rih, withoch, &c.; the other like ob, after t or n, as in belch, bench, filch, &c. pronounced belch, belch, filch, &c. This latter sound is generally given to words from the French, as chaise, chagrin, channut, champagne, champignon, chandelier, chaperon, churlutan, chevalier, chevron, chias, capuchin, cartouch, machine, machinist, chancre, marshioness.

353. Ch in words from the learned languages, are generally pronounced like k, as chaligraphy, chalybeate, chameleon, channmit, chase, character, chart, charm, chisel.
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANT D. lxxyi

chely, chemist, (if derived from the Arabic, and chymist if from the Greek,) chersozen, chimery, chirography, chironomy, chlorosis, choler, chorus, chord, chiro-

graphy, chyle, and its compounds; anchor, anthrop, encbry, catechism, catholice, catechetical, catecheumen, echo, ebson, epoch, epoches, ichor, macaronic, machinal, mechanic, mechanical, orchestra, orchestra, technical, anarchy, archon, archetry, archich-

dy, distinctive, monotrich, ennulch, monarch, monarchial, hierarch, heresarch, penitent, stonarch, stombači; scheme, school, scholar, scholc, marich, science, 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 chory, areber, 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, archip-

elago, architect, archive, archtype, archaism, archbishop, archidiaconal, archipravv, archology. But when we prefix arch to a word of our own, and this word begins with a consonant, we pronounce it so as to rhyme with march, as archdude, 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 com-

 pounded from the Greek or Latin, as arch-enemy.

355. The word ache, (a pain,) pronounced akh, comes from the Greek, and was by Shakespeare extended to two syllables, aches with eh, as in archer; but this is objoiote. It is now almost universally written ache and aches, except where it is compounded with another word, as head-ache, heart-ache, &c. and by thus ab-

furly retaining the eh in the compound, we are puzzled, how to form the plu-

ral, without pronouncing aches in two syllables.

356. In choir and chorister the eh is almost universally pronounced like gu (306): in ostrich, like dge, as if spelted ostridge. It is silent in schedule, schism, and yacht; pronounced shedule, siman, and yet. It is sunk in drachm, but heard in drachma; pronounced dram and drahma.

357. When c comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is fol-

lowed by et, is, ic, io, or ans, it takes the sound of sh: thus ocean, social, Pho-

cion, saponaceous, fascination, negotiation, are pronounced as if written osehan, oshial, Poshion, saponasheus, &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 under-

goes, 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 t, and s, are letters of the same organ; they differ by the nicest shades of sound, and are easily convertible into each other; t, f, 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, prefers its sharp sound, as in euffs, parts, lips, hats, deaths; and when the singular ends with a flat consonant, the plural s, has the sound of z, as drabs, bags, bails, lives, &c. pronounced drabs, bags, &c.

359. In the same manner, when a verb ends with a sharp consonant, the d, in the termination of, allowed 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 stuff, trip, crack, past, voucht, face. So when the verb ends in a flat consonant, the d to preserves its true flat sound, as drubb'd, peg'd, tripped, buzzed, where the e is suppressed, and the words pronounced in one syllable, as if written drubb'd, peg'd, liv'd, buzz'd.
It may be observed, 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, joint’d, fill’d, barr’d. This contraction of the participial ed, and the verbal en (103), is to 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, bridd’d, fangld’d, birchn’, strengthnd’d, quicknd’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 strengthnst or strengthndst, thou quicknst, or quickndst, we ought to pronounce, thou strengthnest or strengthnest, which are sufficiently harsh of all conscience. (See No. 405.) But to compensate for these Gothic sounds, which, however, are not without their use, our language is full of the smoothest and most sonorous terminations of the Greeks and Romans.

360. By the foregoing rule of contraction, arising from the very nature of the letters, we see the absurdity of 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, preferve the ed in a distinct syllable; while the same words, when verbs, as be learned to write, be 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 disyllables; 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 ed con-er: but when this word is compounded with another, the ed does not form a syllable, as a full-agd 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 confess-ed-ly, profess-ed-ly, design-ed-ly, &c. The same may be observed of the following list of words, which
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: Forcefully, enforcedly, unveiledly, deformedly, feignedly, unfeignedly, dis-
cernedly, resignedly, refinedly, restrainedly, concernedly, unconcernedly, discernedly,
unconcernedly, preparedly, assuredly, advisedly, dispersedly, diffusedly, confusedly,
unperceivedly, resolvedly, deservedly, undeservedly, reservedly, unreservedly, awar-
edly, 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 numbredness, beardedness, preparedness, assuredness, dis-
casedness, assuredness, reposedness, composedness, indisposedness, diffusedness, con-
s fusedness, distressedness, resolvedness, reservedness, perplexedness, fixedness, amazed-
ness, have ed pronounced distinctly.

366. The adjectives naked, wicked, picked (pointed), hooked, crooked, forked,
twisted, twisted, and wrestled, are not derived from verbs, and are therefore
pronounced in two syllables. The same may be observed of scabbed, crabb ed,
chubb ed, stub b ed, snagged, snagg ed, ragged, crabb ed, scrub b ed, dagged, ragged,
scrog ged, hawked, jagged; to which we may add, the solemn pronunciation of
stiff snatched; and these, when formed into nouns by the addition of nes, pre-
serve the ed in a distinct syllable, as wickedness, scabbedness, raggedness, &c.

367. Passed, in the sense of beyond, becomes a preposition, and may allowa-
ibly 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 lan-
guage.

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 found, and al-
tways 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 unseful to take notice of the very im-
perfect and confused idea that is given in our best grammar, of what are called
contracted verbs, such as snatch ed, check ed, snap t, mint ed, dwell ed, and past, for snatch ed,
check ed, snap ed, mint ed, dwell ed, 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 only for the preterit, as dealt, dreamt,
means; fell, slept, crept; and these are said to be considered not as irregular, but con-
tracted only. I now nothing can be clearer than that verbs of a very different kind
are here huddled together as of the same. Snatched, checked, snapped, mixed, and
passed, are not irregular at all; if they are ever written snatch ed, check ed, snap ed, mint ed, 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 na-
ture 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 ed, the participle of to fell (to cut down trees).
Here then we find custom has determined an irregularity, which cannot be al-
tered, 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, creep, sleep, and creep.
It is certain we can pronounce d after the four first of these words, as well as in
sealed,
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 *stepped;* 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 clasping 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 *learned* and *spell'd:* thus *learned,* the preterit of *to learn,* has been recovered from the vulgar *learnt,* and made a perfect rhyme to *discerned.*

372. To these observations may be added, that, in such irregular verbs as have the present, the preterit and participle the same, as *cast,* *cast,* *cut,* &c. the second person singular of the preterit of these verbs take *ed* before the *est,* as *I cast,* or *did cast;* *Thou castest,* 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'er nary,* but this is a gross abbreviation; the best pronunciation is sufficiently short, which is *ord' nary* and *extr' ord' nary:* the first in three, and the last in four syllables: but solemn speaking prefers the \( i \) and makes the latter word consist of five syllables, as if written *extr'ord' nary.*

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

376. \( D \) like \( t,\) to which it is so nearly related, when it comes after the accent, and is followed by the diphthong \( ie, \) *ie,* *i.e.,* or *eau,* slides into \( gzh, \) or the consonant \( j;\) thus *soldier* is universally and justly pronounced as if written *sol' jer,* *grandeur,* *gran'jer,* and *verdue* (where it must be remembered that \( u \) is a diphthong), *ver'jure;* and, for the same reason, *education* is elegantly pronounced *ed' ju' cation.* 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 found *fingly* *ov,* we pronounce it as if the \( f \) were double in *suberof.*

378. There is a strong tendency to change the \( f \) into \( v \) in some words, which confounds the plural number and the genitive case: thus we often hear of a *wife's jointure,* a *calf's head,* and *house rent,* for *wife's jointure,* a *calf's head,* and *house rent.*
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, gow-gow, shagged, snogged, ragged, cragged, ragged, dogged, rugged, stagger, trigger, dogger, pettysogger, tiger, ager, nagger, anger, finger, linger, conger, longer, stronger, longer, strongest, 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 long-er and strongest, for more and most wrong. But though refting 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, bring-er, sinner, &c. pronounced sing-er, bring-er, sinner, &c. and not sing-er, bring-er, sin-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, giberish, gibbous, giddy, gift, gig, giggle, giglet (properly gigget), gilt, gill (of a fift), gimmel, gimp, gird, girdle, girl, girth, gizzard, kigin, give, forgive, biggin, piggin, noggin: also derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in hard g, as druggist, waggish, riggish, boggish, doggish, sluggish, rigging, digging, &c.  

383. G before y is generally soft, as in elogy, 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, craggy, quaggy, swamp, dreggy, spriggy, twaggy, boggy, foggy, claggy, buggsy, muggy. Gve, 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, gnonomics; pronounced new, 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 aderties 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 Mrs. Young, by preferring the sound of g, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended, that Mrs. Yates was more judicious.

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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, considign, malign, benign; all pronounced as if written sine, rezine, &c. In which words we find the vowel / long and open, to compensate, as it were, for the suppression of g, as every other word ending in ge, 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 orthoepists in their notation of the words before us.

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

impün. Buchanan, Kenrick, Perry.

impün. W. Johnston.

oppün. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray.

oppün. Kenrick, Perry, Barclay.

oppün. W. Johnston.

propün. Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Nares.

propün. Barclay.

impüne. Nares, Murray.

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

expün. Sheridan, Scott, Nares.

expün. Perry, Barclay.

impünner. Sheridan.

impüned. Murray.

impünner. Perry, Barclay.

oppünger. Sheridan.

propünger. Sheridan.

propünner. Scott.

propünner. 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 pronunciation 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 propünner; and W. Johnston, who has only impugn and oppugn, pronounces
pronounces the vowel short, and spells them impugn and oppugn. 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, oppa; and of impugn,
only says the g is mute; but writes propugn, propugn, 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 im-
puner, 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 inconsist-
ency 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 suffuring the g to articulate the e as it does in singer 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 com-
paratives 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 articu-
lates the latter syllable, and g is heard distinctly in the former, as sig-nify, malig-
nity, assignation, &c. Some affected speakers, either ignorant of the rules for
pronouncing English, or over-complaisant to the French, pronounce physiogno-
y, cognition, 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 counted
ance are poignant and champignun, not long ago imported from France, and pro-
nounced pouiant, champignon. The first of these words will be probably here-
after 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, inta-gllo, and oglio, pronounced ban-yo, seen-yu,
ser-al-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 ga is applicable to gu. We have but one word
in the language where these letters end a word with the accent on it, and that
in plegm; in this the g is always mute and the e according to analogy, ought
to be pronounced long, as if the word were written flue; but a short pronun-
ciation of the e has generally obtained, and we commonly hear it flum: 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 plegm."

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 ga occur, the vowel is shortened, and the g pronounced as in p legis-
mon, pleg-mous, pleg-matic, and pleg-magosus; though Mr. Sheridan, for no
reason
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS GH, &c.

I can conceive, links 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, parapenm, diaphragm, apophtheJm, are pronounced paradigm, parapen, diaphragm, apophtheJm.

**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 in height, nigh, thigh, neigh, where, bough, though, ait, which, clough (a cliff), plough, furlough, slough (a miry place), through, throughout.

391. GH is frequently pronounced like f, as laugh, laughter, cough,ough (an allowance in weight), slough (the skin of a snake or fore), enough, rough, trough.

392. Gb is sometimes changed into ck, as bough, though, bough, pronounced block, shock, lock; sometimes we hear only the sounded, as inburgh, burgher, and burghership.

**GHT.**

393. Gb in this termination is always silent, as fight, night, bought, sought, &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 draffes. Drought, (dryness) is vulgarly pronounced drough: 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 height, 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, heires, honest, honesty, honour, honourable, herb, herbage, hospital, hostler, how, hundred, humour, humorous, humorous. Ben Johnson leaves out the b in host, and classifies it in this respect with honest.

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

396. H final, preceded by a vowel, is always silent, as aht! hab! ob! fah! sir-rah, balshujol, 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 wear. Trifling as this difference may appear at first sight, it tends greatly to weaken and impoverish the pronunciation, as well as sometimes to confound words of a very different meaning. The Saxons, as Dr. Lowth observes, placed the b before the w, as bround; and this is certainly its true place; for, in the pronunciation of all words beginning with wob, we ought to breathe forcibly.
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS \( f, k, l \)

forcibly before we pronounce the \( w \), as if the words were written \( bocnat \), \( bopile \), &c. and then we shall avoid that feeble, cockney pronunciation, which is disagreeable to a correct ear.

\( f \)

398. \( f \) is pronounced exactly like soft \( g \), and is perfectly uniform in its sound, except in the word \( balletigab \), where it is pronounced like \( y \).

\( k \)

399. \( k \) has exactly the sound of hard \( c \); it is always silent before \( n \) in the large syllables, as \( knox, knet, knack, knight, know, knuckle, knab, knag, knap, kneve, knit, knock, knot, knoll \).

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 \( colie \) 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 \( almond, calf, balf, calve, calve, chaldron, falcon, folk, walk \) (better written \( yolk \) with the large sounded), \( fulfil, balser, malmsey, salmon, salve, talbot \) (a species of dog). See \( Salve \).

402. \( L \) is mute also between \( a \) and \( k \) in the large syllable, as \( balk, chalk, talk, stalk, walk \).

403. \( L \) is silent likewise between \( a \) and \( m \) in the large syllable, as \( alms,alm, calm, palm, psalm, qualm, shalm \); but when the \( n \) 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 \( psal-mist, psal-mody, and psal-mistry \); but in \( balm \) and \( psalm \), where the \( y \) is an adjective termination of our own, no alteration is made in the sound of the substantive which sinks the \( l \) (396.) Calmer and calmest ought to have the \( l \) mute, as they are only degrees of comparison; and \( palmer \) and \( palmervorm \) (except in the language of scripture, where the \( l \) in \( palmervorm \) 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 suppresed in the auxiliary verbs \( would, could, should \); it is sometimes suppresed in \( fault \); but this suppression is become vulgar (see the
Pronunciation of the Consonant L.

The word). In soldier, likewise, the l is sometimes suppressed, and the word pronounced so-ler; 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 al nor e, 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 monter 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, trilled, grieved, &c. pronounced pee-pl'd, bri-dd'd, sad-dd'd, tri-fl', gof-fl', &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 singular 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 dwelling,Cowelling, visiting, travelling, traveller, &c. This gross irregularity, however, has not 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, visitation, &c. it is not so in controller: for as l 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 ball (a round flat of a plant), to fall, roll (the head), knoll (a little hill), poll, spool, roll, scroll, stroll, toll: for which reason, leaving out one l in betwixt, miscellaneous, overawed, forestall, reinstated, downdraft, withheld, control, and aurol, 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 l in the all with which these words are compounded: thus we sometimes hear Almighty, albeit, fo pronounced as to make their first syllable rhyme with the first of al-lay, val-lay; and except is pronounced by the Scotch 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 Reconcilable (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 full, 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 Coal, and several others.
ing used to the absurdity, that fulfıl should stand for fullfil: 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 prefers its sound in every word, except comptroller; compt and account are now universally written as they are pronounced count and account; and though m and p are preferred 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 bang, thank, &c. The latter sound is heard when it is followed by the sharp or flat guttural mutes g hard, or k; or its representatives e hard, gu or x: but it may be observed, that if pro 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, bangk, bang-quet, angkshus. But this coalition of the sound of n and g, or hard e, is only when the accent is on them; for when the g or hard e 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 congregate 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 con-co-use: 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 e 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 sunk, think, &c.; but when n is followed by hard g, the g has an unfinished or imperfect sound, as in bang, bang, &c. where we may observe the tongue to rest upon the palate in the sound of g; but when this letter is carried off to articulate another syllable, its sound is completed, as in anger and Bangor (the name of a town), where the sound of g may be perceived to be very different from the noun banger (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, distinguish, unanguish: 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 added to sing: the same may be observed of sing-ing, bring-ing, and bang-ing. So adjectives formed by the addition of y have the imperfect sound of g, as in the original word: thus springy, strongy, dumpy, and wingy, are only the sound of added to spring, strong, dump, and wing; but the comparative and superlative adjectives longer, stronger, and younger; longest, strongest, and youngest; have the g hard and perfectly sounded, as if written long-er, strong-er, young-er, &c. where the g is hard, as in finger, linger, &c. And it may be looked upon as a general rule, that nouns, adjectives,
adjectives, or verbs, do not alter their original found 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 swing, 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 affirm, 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 fling-ing, our best speakers are heard to pronounce sing-in, bring-in, and flin-gin; 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 be-gin-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 kin, hymn, limn, solemn, column, autumn, condemn, contain. In hymn, ring, and limn, the n is generally pronounced, and sometimes, in very solemn speaking, in condemn-ing and contain-ing; but, in both cases, contrary to analogy, which forbids any found 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, psaltery; the prefix pseudo, signifying false, as pseudography, pseudology, and the interjection psahw! To these we may add, pinax, phylogem, psymagogue. 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 found b as if written cupboard. 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 dipthong and triphthong the sound of
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS Q, R

f p only is heard; and the b is mute likewise in naptha, ophthalmick, &c. In ophthalmic both letters are dropped. The same may be observed of phibis, kthlic, and phibisical. In sapphire the first p slides into ph, by an accentual collision of similar letters, very agreeable to analogy. See Exaggerate.

\[ \text{\textit{L}} \]

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 quack, kwill, kwuen, &c. That the u subjoined to this letter has really the power of w, may be observed in the generality of words where a succeeds; for we and the vowel go into the broad found in quart, quarrel, quantity, &c. as much s in war, warrant, womt, &c. (85.) But it must be carefully noted, that this road found is only heard under the accent; when the a, preceded by qu, is not accented, it has the sound of every other accented a in the language. (92.) Thus the a in quarter, quarrel, quadrant, &c. because it has the accent, is broad: the same may be observed when the accent is secondary only (522) (527), as a quadragesimal, quadrissyllable, &c.; but when the accent is on the succeeding syllable, as in quadratick, quadrangular, &c. the a goes into the obscure found approaching to the Italian a (92).

415. As a great number of words, derived from the French, have these letters in them, according to our usual complaisance for that language, we adopt the French pronunciation: thus in coquet, douquet, etiquette, masquerade, barleyquin, bique, antique, opague, pique, piquant, piquet, burlesque, grotesque, casque, mosque, quadrille, quater-cousin, the qu is pronounced like k. Quoif and quoi ought to be written and pronounced coif, coit. Paquet, liquez, bouquet, and rique, have been very properly spelled by Johnson as they are pronounced packet, lackey, becker, and risk. Quoth ought to be pronounced with the u, as if written withth, and therefore is not irregular. Liquez and barleyquin always lose the u; and conquer, conquerable, and conqueror, sometimes, particularly on the Stage. This deviation, however, seems not to have gone beyond recovery; and conquest is still regularly pronounced conquést. Quote and quotation are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as some do, cote and cotation. Circque, contracted from circus, and cinque, cinque-foil, cinque-portes, cinque-spotted, are pronounced sink and sink; and critique, when we mean a criticism, to distinguish it from critic, is pronounced critique, rhyming with speak. See Quot and Quotation.

\[ \text{\textit{R}} \]

416. This letter is never silent, but its sound is sometimes transposed. In a final unaccented syllable, terminating with re, the r is pronounced after the e, as acre, lace, sabre, fibre, obscure, eager, maugre, sepulcre, theatre, spécre, metre, etre, mitre, nire, entre, lustre, accoutre, massacre; to which we may add, centre and sceptre; sometimes written center and scepter; but, in my opinion, very improperly, as this peculiarity is fixed, and easily understood; while reducing magre to meagre 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 apure, turn,ituru, saffuru: nor do I think the two first can be pronounced otherwise without disagreeable illnēsses: but the two last may preferre the r before the vowel with
with great propriety. *Children* and *hundred* have slid into this analogy, when used colloquially, but preferve 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*, *mayer*, *martyr*, which, with respect to sound, might be written *friar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *nadir*, *mayer*, *martyr*. (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-faxonas) indifferenter eumnet in *ar*, *er*, *ir*, or, *ar*, *yr*; et Sub-" perlativa in *ast*, *est*, *ist*, *est*, *ust*, *yst*; participia praesentis temporis in *and*, "and, end, ind, ond, um*, *ynd*; praesentii vero in *ad*, *ed*, *id*, *od*, *ud*, *yd*; pro vario "felicet vel avi 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 *bus* and *bury*, now pronounced "as if written *bisy* and *biry*, (the *i* and *e* having their common short sound,) and "formerly spelt indifferently with *e*, *u*, or *y.*" Essay on the Harmony of Language, Robison, 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 founded 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 founded 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*, *rove*, 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 hifs; but a hifs which forms a much more definite and complete conffonant 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*, *sit*, *this*; the flat sound is that of...
of z, heard in is, bis, 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 found at the beginning of words, as soon, sin, &c. and when it immediately follows any of the sharp mutes, s, k, p, t, as scoops, blocks, bips, 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, hit, was; for bias, dowlos, Atlas, metropolis, basis, chaos, tripou, pus, chorou, 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, busy, and bussar.

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 dissolve, dissonant, &c. with the primary accent on dis; and disability, disagree, &c. with the secondary accent on the same letters, have the 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 flat like z, because the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next syllable; but discredit, disfavor, dishonesty, dispense, disvalue, have the 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, mixapply, misorder, misuse, misbegot, misdeem, misgovern, &c. See the prefix Miss.

427. S, followed by s, in the final syllable of adjectives, is always sharp and hissing, as base, obese, precise, concise, globose, verbous, morbose, pulbose, tenebricose, corticate, vocose, olose, rugose, desidose, close, silicose, calculese, tumultose, animate, venenose, arenose, s Higgins, crinos, loose, operose, morose, edematose, comatose, acetose, aqrose, silique, methose, diffuse, provuse, occlusive, recluse, abstruse, obtuse, except wise and otherwise, and the nominal adjectives these and those.

428. S, in the adjective termination sive, is always sharp and hissing, as suasive, persuasive, assuasive, dissuasive, adhesive, cohesive, decisive, precise, incisive, derivative, cicatrisive, visive, plausive, abusive, diffusive, inclusive, conclusive, exclusive, elusive, delusive, preclusive, allusive, illusion, collusive, amusive, obtrusive, &c.

429. S, in the adjectives ending in sory, is always sharp and hissing, as suatory, perssatory, dectorary, deterisory, delutory, &c.

430. The same may be observed of s in the adjectives ending in some, as troublesome, &c. and substantives in osity, generosity, &c.
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANT S.

431. S, preceded by the liquids l, n, or r, has the首要 sharp and hitting, as
pulses, 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, rays, 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 singulares and first persons end in sharp hitting sounds, as asses, riches, cages, boxes, &c.: thus prices and prioes have both the final s flat, though the preceding mute in the first word is sharp (422).

434. As s is hitting, when preceded by a liquid, and followed by e mute, as trans, tense, &c.; so when it follows any of the liquids without the e, it is pronounced like z, as morals, means, seesus, bers. In the same analogy, when s comes before any of the liquids, it has the sound of z, as cosmetic, dismal, pismire, chiasm, prism, thesis, schism, and all polyyllables ending in asm, iwm, aim, 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, dispose, disband, disdain, disgrace, dissemble, disjoin, dislike, dislodge, dismount, dismiss, disnatural, disrank, disrelish, duode (425). Mr. Sheridan, and those orthoepists 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 singulares 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 way, betray, nouns, viewer, &c.

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

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438. Sy and ses, 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, uneasy, cheesy, dusty, misy, rosy, cousin, 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 palms, flimsy, clumsy, pansy, taney, phrensy, quimsy, toilsy, whimsey, mainsey, jersey, hersey. Pursey has the s sharp and hitting from its relation to purse, and misstelsey and controversy have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate accent.
accent: thus we see why busy, bousy, lousy, and drowsy the sharp hissing s.

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

440. S, in the terminations sary and sory, is sharp and hissing, as dispensary, adversary, treasury, persaury, decisiory, incisory, decisiory, denpository, compulsory, insenory, compansory, suspensor, sensory, sensitory, cursory, dicsory, lustry, elasory, delusory, illusory, collusory. Rosary and misery, which have the s like z, are the only exceptions.

441. S, in the termination is, is pronounced like z, except in the adjectives before mentioned, and a few substantives, such as paradiese, anise, rise, gise, verdigrise, mortise, thrains.

442. S, in the terminations sal and sel, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like z, as nasal, oral, house, nasal, reprisal, proposal, refusal, and sharp and hissing when preceded by a consonant, as mental, universal, &c.

443. S, in the termination son, son, and sin, is pronounced like z, as reason, reason, cargason, diason, orison, beason, venison, denison, poison, prison, damson, crimson, chased, resin, raisin, cousin. But the s in mason, bason, garrison, coparison, parson, and person, is sharp and hissing (170).

444. S, after the inseparable prepositions pre and pro, is sharp, as in presage, preside, presidial, presence, persuasion, prosecute, prosecution, prosopopoeia, 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 supine, &c.

445. S, after the insepable preposition re, is almost always pronounced like z, as resemble, resent, resentment, reserve, reservation, reservoir, reside, resident, resi-mary, reside, resign, recompense, resignation, resilience, resiliency, resolution, resin, resists, resistance, resolute, resolution, results, resume, resumption, resurrection.

446. S is sharp after re in resuscitation, respiration, &c. and when the word added to it is significant by itself, as research, resis, reset, 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 resound, to found 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 reside, 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 tuss, tudes, &c. is like z; but in subserve, subsid, subject, it is sharp and hissing; and though it is flat in absolute, it is sharp in absolute and absolutes, but if a sharp consonant
pronunciation of the consonant s.

Consonant precede, the s is always sharp and hissing, as tipsy, tricky: 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 found k; and this word is always heard as if written Glaskaw. 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 found sb, or the flat found 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 nauseate and pleasure (195).

451. S, in the termination sion, preceded by a vowel, goes into the flat aspiration zh, as evasion, cohesion, division, confusion, pronounced evazion, &c.; but when it is preceded by a liquid or another s, it has the sharp aspiration sb, as expulsion, exhibition, reversion, pronounced expulsion, &c.

452. The fame 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, fasure, pronounced pleasure, &c.; but when preceded by a liquid, or another s, it is found sb, as sensual, senssure, tonsure, pressure, pronounced sensuous, censhure, &c.

453. From the clearness of this analogy, we may perceive the impropriety of pronouncing Asia with the sharp aspiration, as if written Arzbia: when, by the foregoing rule, it ought undoubtedly to be pronounced Arzbia, rhyming with Arzbia, euthanasia, &c. with the flat aspiration of a. 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 Perszbia; 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 found; 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 fustain, mountain, captain, &c. (208): hence the short found of i in: requisite, 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 s in exercise, and that in exert; the former having the accent on it, being pronounced eks, as if the word were written eksercise; and the latter without the accent, pronounced gks, as if the word were written gksairce. This analogy leads us immediately to discover the irregularity of sure, sugar, and their compounds, which are pronounced shure and sbugar, though the accent is on the first syllable, and ought to preserve the s without aspiration; and a want of attending to this analogy has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into a series of mistakes in the sound of s in the words suicide, presume, resume, &c. as if written schoicide, pres-oohm, re-zhoohm, &c.: but if this is the true pronunciation of these words, it may be asked, why is not suit, suit-
able, pursu, &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 a, and that is the true pronunciation: but those who see analogy to 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 verfatility 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 usbury and usher: but the accent being on the second u in the last word, the s is prevented from going into aspiration, and is pronounced usurious (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 preffes 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, puise, viscount, and at the end of some words from the French, as pas, sous, vis-d-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 sb: thus mechanically is generated that hissing termination tion, which forms but one syllable, as if written shun (195).

460. But it must be carefully remarked, that this hissing sound, contracted by the t before certain diphthongs, is never heard but after the accent: when the accent falls on the vowel immediately after the t, this letter, like s or e in the same situation, preserves its simple sound: thus the c in social goes into sb, because the accent is on the preceding vowel; but it preserves the simple sound of s in society, because the accent is the succeeding vowel. The same analogy is obvious.
obvious in salutate and satlity; 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 u, 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 analyze the u, w—shall find it commence with the squeezed sound of e, equivalent to the consonant y (39). This letter produces the small his before taken notice of (459), and which may be observed in the pronunciation of nature, and borders to closely on natur 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. as 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 sh, as if written creature, featurers, &c. he has extended this change of t into ch or sh, to the word tune, and its compounds, tutor, tutorrs, tutorage, tutelage, tutelar, tutetary, &c. tumult, tumour, &c. which he spells tsuoon, tsuoon-eblo, &c. tshoo-tur, tshoo-triss, tshoo-tur-idsh, tshoo-tel-idsh, 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 preferred pure, and that the words ought to be pronounced as if written tewtor, temmult, temmour, &c. and neither tshoo-tur, tshoo-mult, tshoo-mour, as Mr. Sheridan writes them, nor tufultor, tufultm, tufultmur, &c. 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 prefers its simple found, as in Miltiades, elephantiasis, satiety, &c. but when the accent precedes the t, it then goes into sh, tch, or tsb as natshure or natchure, natshion, virt-shue or virt-shue, patient, &c. or nashion, pasment, &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 spirit斯hal, spirituous, 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 rude, as latitude, longitude, multitude, &c.

464. This pronunciation of t extends to every word where the diphthong or diphthongal found commences with i, or e, except in the terminations of verbs and adjectives, which prefer the simple in the augment, without suffering the t to go into the hifing found, as l pity, thow pityest, 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, admission, &c. where the r, w or n precedes the t, this letter is pronounced like tch or tsh, instead of sh (291), as bes-tebial, celest-tbial. fron-tebeer, admis-teheion, &c.; as also when the t is followed by en, whatever letter precedes. as righteous, pitituous, plentiful, &c. pronounced right-tehenous, pit-tehenous, plen-tehenous, &c. The same may be observed of t when succeeded by un, as unilious, presumtuous, &c. pronounced ung-tehenous, presump-tehenous, &c. See the words.
Pronunciation of the Consonant TH.

TH.

465. This lipsing 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, 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 uncloth, 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 e 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 John­ston's Dictionary.

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<th>Adjectives and Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
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<tr>
<td>breath, wreath, loth, cloth, bath, smooth, mouth, sooth, sheath, south,</td>
<td>to breathe, to wreath, to unwreath, to loathe, to clothe, to uncloth, to bath, to smooth, to mouth, to sooth, to mouth, to sheath, to sheath, to sooth.</td>
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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, barns; bath, barns, &c. Such a propensity is there to slide into the flat sound of s, that we frequently hear this sound in the genitive case, as My wife's portion, for my wife's portion. In the same manner we hear of paying so much for house-rent and taxes, instead of house-rent and taxes; and shopkeepers tell us they have goods of all 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, nepenth, orthodox, orthography, orthoepy, thwart, athwart, ethnic, misanthrope, philanthropy, &c. except brethren, farther, farther, northern, worthy, further, murder, where the th is flat; but the two last words are better written burden and murder.

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

470. *Th* between two vowels, in words from the learned languages, is generally hard, as apathy, sympathy, antipathy, Athens, atheism, authentic, author, authority, aristocracy, cathartic, cathedral, catholic, catheter, ether, ethics, lethargy, Lethe, brahman, libarge, libotomy, mathesis, mathematics, method, pathetic, pleroma, polythemy, prothomony, antithene, amethist, theatre, amphitheatre, apothecary.

471. *Th* is sometimes pronounced like simple *t*, as Thomas, thyme, Thames, asthma, phthisis, phthisic, phthisical, and is silent in twelfth, pronounced as if written *t*welf*th*.

T silent.

472. *T* is silent when preceded by *s* and followed by the abbreviated terminations *en* and *le*, as hasten, chasten, fasten, listen, glister, christen, moisten, which are pronounced as if written *base'n, chace'n*, &c.; in *bursten* the *t* is heard; in *castle, nestle, trestle, wrestle, thistle, whistle, epistle*; *astrel* is also heard; and pronouncing it generally dropped, as if written *castle, nestle, &c.*; in pestle the *t* is pronounced; in *often,* *fasten,* and *sofen,* the *t* is silent, and at the end of several words from the French, as *trait,* *gout* (*talt*), *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 *bateau.* The same silence of *t* may be observed in the English words, Christmas, chestnut, mortgage, oyster, bankruptcy, and in the second syllable of *mistleton.* In *currant* and *currants* the *t* is always mute. See No. 102, 103, 405.

V.

473. *V* is flat, 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 *towelment*, where both that letter and the *o* are, in colloquial pronunciation, generally dropped, as if written *towel*month.

V initial.

474. That *v* at the beginning of a word is a consonant, has been proved already (9) (59). It is always silent before *r*, as in *crouch,* *wrong,* *cram,* *wrath,* *aven,* *wreath,* *wert,* *wrest,* *wreath,* *wrangle,* *wrangle,* *wrangle,* *warth,* *waver,* *vortex,* *wet,* and before *b* and the vowel *o*, when long, as *awhole,* *who,* &c. pronounced *bole,* *hoo,* &c.

475. *W* before *b* is pronounced as if it were after the *b*, as *booy,* *why,* *boo-en,* *wohen,* &c.; but in *awhole,* *voboo,* &c. the fingle and double *o*-coalescing with the same sound in *aw,* 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 *bards*; but in the adjectives and adverbs *toward* and *towards,* *foward* and *fowards,* the *w* is heard distinctly. It is sometimes dropped in the last syllable of *awkward,* as if written *awkard,* but this pronunciation is vulgar.
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS X, XT.

X.

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

477. X has a sharp found like $k$, 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, espence, &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, relaxation, &c.; to which we may add the simples in our language, dosology and proximity; so that this propensity of $x$ to become $gz$, seems confined to the insepable preposition.

479. X, like $s$, is aspirated, or takes the sound of $b$ 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 $sb$, 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 founded $sb$: from which premises we may conclude, that luxury and luxurious, ought to be pronounced lucksible and lugzurious, and not lug-sho-ry, as Mr. Sheridan spells it. The same error runs through his pronunciation of all the compounds, luxuriance, luxuriant, luxurious, &c. which unquestionably ought to be pronounced lug-zu-ri-an, 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-stus; but as the accent is after the $x$ in the second word, and the hiding sound cannot be aspirated (456), it must necessarily be pronounced ang-siety. 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-ri-e-ty (456).

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

$\mathbb{T}$ initial.

482. $\mathbb{T}$, 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 founded exactly like the first sound of $i$, as ey-der, ey-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, jury, tenderly, &c.
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 shard; 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 izzard. 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 au·zure, ra·zure, &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 bis, blast." 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 hou·re 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.
ACCENT ON DISSYLLABLES.

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

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

The different Positions of the English Accent.

489. Accent, in its very nature, implies a comparison with other syllables less forcible; hence we may conclude, that monosyllables, properly speaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monosyllables and form a phrase, the stress which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphasis. As emphasis evidently points out the most significant word in a sentence, so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe; and this is necessarily the root, or body of the word. But as 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 befall 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
upon two successive syllables, as di-reit, sometimes; 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 disyllables have two accents, such as convoy, concourse, discord, shipwreck; in which, and similar instances, they confound the disyllables, 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 infinitive 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:

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<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
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<tr>
<td>abjett</td>
<td>to abjett</td>
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<td>augment</td>
<td>to augment</td>
<td>fermént</td>
<td>to fermént</td>
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<tr>
<td>bombard</td>
<td>to bombard</td>
<td>frequent</td>
<td>to frequent</td>
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<tr>
<td>cément</td>
<td>to cément</td>
<td>import</td>
<td>to import</td>
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<tr>
<td>collègue</td>
<td>to collègue</td>
<td>incénse</td>
<td>to incénse</td>
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<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>to collect</td>
<td>insult</td>
<td>to insult</td>
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<tr>
<td>compact</td>
<td>to compact</td>
<td>objet</td>
<td>to objet</td>
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<tr>
<td>compound</td>
<td>to compound</td>
<td>pérúme</td>
<td>to pérúme</td>
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<tr>
<td>compose</td>
<td>to compose</td>
<td>permit</td>
<td>to permit</td>
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<tr>
<td>concert</td>
<td>to concert</td>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>to prefix</td>
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<tr>
<td>concrete</td>
<td>to concrete</td>
<td>prémiése</td>
<td>to prémiése</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conduct</td>
<td>to conduct</td>
<td>présage</td>
<td>to présage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confine</td>
<td>to confine</td>
<td>préfent</td>
<td>to préfent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conflict</td>
<td>to conflict</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>to produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consevére</td>
<td>to consevére</td>
<td>projet</td>
<td>to projet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confort</td>
<td>to confort</td>
<td>protéest</td>
<td>to protéest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contrect</td>
<td>to contrect</td>
<td>rebel</td>
<td>to rebel</td>
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<tr>
<td>contraint</td>
<td>to contraint</td>
<td>record</td>
<td>to record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contract</td>
<td>to contract</td>
<td>réfué</td>
<td>to réfué</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conven</td>
<td>to conven</td>
<td>subjett</td>
<td>to subjett</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* 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 transport with the accent on the first syllable; but not to easily transporting and transportingly. This is a solid reason for the distinction, and ought to induce us where we can to observe it. A sépulchre and to sépulchre seem to require it. See the word.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substantives</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>augur, the month</td>
<td>augūt, noble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compāt</td>
<td>châmpaign, open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>châmpaign, wine</td>
<td>exile, small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exiile, banishment</td>
<td>gallant, bold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallant, a lover</td>
<td>instinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid</td>
<td>invalid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levant, a place</td>
<td>levant, eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minute of time</td>
<td>minute, small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sūpine, in grammar</td>
<td>sūpine, indolent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

to conjure, to praeth magic; to conjure, to intreat.
desert, a wilderness                  desert, merit
buffet, a blow                        buffet, a cupboard
sinister, insidious                    sinister, the left side.

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

497. But though the different accentuation of nouns and verbs of the same form does not extend so far as might be expected, it is certain, that in words of two syllables, where the noun and verb are of different forms, there is an evident tendency in the language to place the accent upon the first syllable of the noun, and on the last of the verb. Hence the nouns outrage, upstairs, and uproar, have the accent on the first syllable: and the verbs to uplift, to uphold, and to overstrip, on the last.
498. This analogy will appear still more evident if we attend to the accent of those nouns and verbs which are compounded of two words. Every dissyllable compounded of words which, taken separately, have a meaning, may be deemed a qualified substantive; and that word which qualifies or describes the other, is that which most distinguishes it, and consequently 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. Akenfide 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 commenting with the skies,
"Thy rapt soul fitting in thine eyes."

499. Something very analogous to this we find in the nouns we verbalize, by changing the sharp of the noun into the flat, or $ 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 is 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 prise, breathe, &c. but the $ or sharp altered to the flat in advice to advise, excuse to excuse, devise to devise, &c. The noun adopting the sharp filling found, 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 $ flat and the $ like sharp $, as if written practis, and the last with the $ long and the $ like $, as if written practis; but correct speakers pronounce the verb like the noun; that is, as if written practis. The noun propriety and the verb to propriety follow this analogy, only by writing the noun with the $ and the verb with the $, and without any difference of sound, except pronouncing the $ in the first like $, and in the last like $; 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 tranmit 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 pursue. So that we may conclude, whenever verbs deviate from this rule, it is seldom by chance, and generally in those words only where a superior law of accent takes place.
501. As words increase in syllables, the more easily is their accent known. Nouns sometimes acquire a syllable by becoming plural; adjectives increase a syllable by being compared; and verbs, by altering their tenor, 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 lions; poet, poets; polite becomes politer, or politely, or even politest; mischief, mischievous; happy, happiness; nay, lioness becomes lionesses; mischievousness; and service, serviceable, serviceableness, serviceably, and unserviceably, without disturbing the accent, either on account of the prepositive an, 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, duchess and duchesses, as princess and princesses; 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 protruding the accent to the last syllable, that this economy seems peculiar to dissyllables: many verbs, indeed, of three syllables are compounded of a preposition of two syllables: and then, according to the primary law of formation, and not the secondary of distinction, we may esteem them radical, and not distinctive: such are contradict, intercede, supersede, contraband, circumscribe, superscribe, &c. while the generality of words ending in the verbal terminations ise and ise, retain the accent of the simple, as criticise, tyrannise, modernise, &c.: and the whole tribe of trisyllable verbs in ate, very few excepted, refuse the accent on the last syllable: but words of three syllables often take their accent from the learned languages from which they are derived; and this makes it necessary to inquire how our English accent is regulated by that of the Greek and Latin.


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

(b) The first general rule that may be laid down is, that when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original: thus horizon, sonorous, decorum, dictator, gladiator, mediator, debtor, spectator, auditor, cicatrix, plethora, &c. preferve the penultimate accent of the original; and yet the astepenultimate 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 aurum, if the learned had not stepped in to rescue these classical words from the invasion of the Gothic accent, and
to preferre the stress inviolably on the second syllable: nor has even the inter-
position of two consonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting
up to the antepenultinate syllable, as we may see in minister, sinister, charader, &c.;
and this may be said to be the favourite accent of our language.

(c) But notwithstanding this prevalence of the antepenultinate 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 con-
trast 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:

plethóra, antithésis, apófisis
metábasis, protásis, métoptosis
emphásis, énérgeia, emétopsis
antípásis, antíbatis, enépépsis
antithésis, antíbatis, apófisis

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

antanaclásis, antípásis, antíbatis, énérgeia, apothesis, metamorphosis
 catachrésis, kataýnergeia, cyclopædia, kúllotádia, aporia, díploma
 paracentéxis, sámainntika, aporia, aporia, díploma
 apofróptéxis, sámainntika, proponópsis, epiophonéma, àkrapóptosis, diploma
 antíptosis, antíbatis, epiphenómmena, énérgeia, diploma, diplóma
 anadiplosís, wídhrassia, diaphorésis, diplóma, diplóma
 auxéxis, ápóthesis, éphárasia, diplóma, diplóma
 mathésis, aphérésis, éphárasia, diplóma, diplóma
 exegetésis, éffrasis, éphárasia, diplóma, diplóma

In this list we perceive the peculiar tendency of the Latin language to ac-
cent 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 antepenultinate.
It will, however, be easily perceived, that in this case we follow the Latin
analogy: this analogy will appear more evident by a lift of words ending in
ósis, where, though the o in the penultimate syllable is the omega, the Greek
accent is on the antepenultinate:

úmbrákasis, úmbrákasis, úmbrákasis, úmbrákasis
apothéseis, akósmiséis, árthéseis, énthéseis
γýmfarísis, gamfarísis, gamfarísis, gamfarísis

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
Exó and Óstiosis, Symneurósis from Soi and Óno, &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 admissible
to consider every word of this form as subject to the penultimate accent, and
to look upon apothesis 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 anglicized by
altering the termination, contain the same number of syllables as in the ori-

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inal 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, prævalens, infamous, infamis,
- equivalent, æquīvālens, propágate, propágō,
- adjacent, adjacēns, indagate, indago,
- ligament, ligāmen, suffragan, suffragāns.

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:

- pénétrate, pénētro, exùberant, exúberans,
- discrepant, discrepāns, éminēns, éminens,
- précédant, præcēdēns, éxcellent, éxcellens,
- élegant, élēgāns, élienate, aliēno,
- exùperant, exúperāns, délēgat, délēgo.

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 accen
tuation, by placing the stress on the first syllable, as if derived from the English noun, alien. The e in pénétrate is either long or short in Latin, and in this case we generally prefer the short found to the long one.

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

- aclivous, aclivus, perfpicience, perfpicēns,
- declivious, declivus, conficience, conficēns,
- proclivious, proclivus, obedience, obedēns,
- ligivant, ligāvāns, péstitence, péstitēns,
- mitigant, mitigāns, fapplicate, fapplicāns,
- obsequious, obsequius, explicate, explicāns,
- vigilant, vigilāns, abdicate, abdicēns,
- fulminant, fulmināns, providence, providēns,
- discriminate, discrīminō, fesilicate, fēsilō,
- habitant, habitanst, mendicant, mendicāns,
- beneficent, beneficēns, resident, residēns,
- accidant, accīdēns, diffidence, diffide, confidēns,
- evident, evidēns, confidēns, confide, confide,
- indigent, indigēns, invēltige, invēltige,
- diligest, dilīgēns, cāfīgat, cāfīgō,
- negligest, negligēns, extricate, extricō,
- exigent, exigēns, irritate, irritō,
- intellige, intelligēns, prōfīgat, prōfīgō,
- deficience, deficiēns, infīgat, infīgō.

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

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

- interrogate, intérrogáte
- arrogant, arrógans
- dissonant, dissonáns
- rédolent, redólen
t- infelen, infélens
- benévolent, benévóls
- condólence, condóléns
- índolence, índólen
t- armópotent, armópotens

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

(ii) Words which have u in the penultimate syllable:

- fábulate, fabúló
- máculate, máculo
- ádjuvate, adjúvo
- córrugate, córrugo
- petulant, petúlans
- disputant, dispútans
- impudent, impúdens
- spectulate, spectúlor
- pullulate, pullúlo

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

(i) To these lists, perhaps, might be added the English words ending in tion, sion, and ity: for though tion and sion are really pronounced in one syllable, they are by almost all our orthoepists generally divided into two; and consequently nation, pronunciation, occasion, evasion, &c. contain the same number of syllables as nátió, pronoméntiátió, occasió, évasion, &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 diversítas, varíetas, &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 epochology, 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, inquireo, confino, confuo, 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 preféro, deféro, conféro, deséro, comparó, compleó, congelo, divide, dispute, prepare, have the accent on the first; and this propensity, perhaps, laid the foundation of that distinction of accent which is so remarkable between dif-
syllable nouns and verbs of the same form (492).

(a) 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, ceremonia, matrimonium, 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.

(b) 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 dubium is pronounced long, though short in the Latin word dubium: the same may be observed of the $e$ and $o$ in medium and empirium; and the first $i$ in delirium, and the first $e$ in delicate, are pronounced short in English according to our own analogy (507), though these letters are long in the Latin delirium and delicatus. For the quantity of English difsyllables 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, preferred 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 be

* Ben Jonson seems to have had a faint idea of this coincidence, where he says, "all verbs " coming from the Latin, either of the supine or otherwise, hold the accent as it is found in the "first person present of those Latin verbs, as animo, animata, celebro, celebres; except words " compounded of facta, as legis-facta, lignify; and of statica, as consiitute, constitutes." English Grammar. Of the extent and justness of these observations, the critical reader will be the best judge.
TERMINATIONAL ACCENT.

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 $i$, $ia$, $ie$, $io$, $iou$, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding syllable: thus atheist, alien, regalia, ambrosia, &c. the numerous terminations in $ian$, $ian$, &c. as gradation, promotion, confusion, logician, physician, &c. those in $iou$, as harmonious, abetemious, &c. those in $eou$, as outrageous, advantageous, &c. There may not improperly be styled semi-consonant 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 prosodiical, cardiaical, belialcal, genethliacal, maniacal, demoniacal, ammoniacal, theriacal, paradriacal, aphrodisiacal, and hypobondriacal; 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, ablation, and exhibition. The exceptions are: injurious, especial, perpetual, discretion and battalion, which last ought to be spelt with double $i$, as in the French, from which it is derived, and then it would follow the general rule. National and rational, form two more exceptions; and these are almost the only irregularities to which these numerous classes of words are subject.

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

510. The only exceptions to this rule are arsenic, choleric, ephemeric, turmeric, empiric, rhetoric, bishopric (better written bishoprick, fee No. 400), lunatic, arithmetica, sphenic, 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 $ence$ 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...
find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in 

diversity, connoty, &c. On a closer inspection we find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as deity, pity, &c. A nearer inspection shows us, that, if a consonant precede this termination, the preceding accented vowel is short, except it be u, as severity, curiosity, impurity, &c.: we find too, that even u contracts itself before two consonants, as in curiosity, tasurnity, &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 if, 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 found or 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, canorous and sonorous, they stand like strangers amidst a crowd of similar words, and are sure to betray a mere English scholar into a wrong pronunciation.

To polyyllables in these terminations might be added those in ative, otory, elive, &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 indicatius and interrogativus (see the word Academy). Words ending in ory, 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, breachery, 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 active; and if pacificatory, sacrificial, &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 accented 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 orthogphists who have not got these words have avoided such incongruity.
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 

dive 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 stresses of the Latin adjective (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 

alive and atory are the most irregular and destitute 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 stresses as much as possible to the latter syllables: thus refractory ought never to have the accent on the first syllable; but referent, 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 

xére, have universally given into this enclitical accentuation, no good reason appears for pretending a similar pronunciation in those compounded of 

xére, 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 stresses to the third syllable graph: by which means the word is divided into its primitives 

xé and xéxé, 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 "safe and dispatch general conceptions, wherein not only abundance of par-" ticulare 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-

gather 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
ENCLITICAL ACCENT.

"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 partic- "ulars 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 terminations, this will more.

In accent, therefore, the parts of the compound by placing an accent on the antepenultimate syllable, would, by this means, become difficult to pronounce. Placing the accent on the first syllable of orthodoxy, gives the organs an opportunity of laying a secondary fire on 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, ataxia, and anoery.

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 adding 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 apoplexy, as apoplexy, amblogy, genealogy, &c.
In geogrophy, as geography, orthography, historiography, &c.
In phagus, as sarcoaphagus, ichthyophagus, androphagus, &c.
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In loguy, as oblogus, sollogus, ventrilogus, &c.
In sirephe, as catastrophs, apostrophe, amastrophe, &c.
In meter, as acrometer, bivimeter, theromter, &c.
In gonal, as digonal, orthogonal, polygonal, &c.
In vorous, as carnivorous, granivorous, piscivorous, &c.
In fer, as bacciferous, cocciferous, somniferous, &c.
In fluors, as superflious, mellifluous, fellifluous, &c.
In fluent, as mellifluous, circinfuent, interfluent, &c.
In somous, as ignivomous, fissimvomous, &c.
In parous, as creparious, oziparous, deparous, &c.
In crazy, as theocracy, aristocracy, democracy, &c.
In gony, as the gony, comegony, hexagony, &c.
In phonies, as symmetry, cacophony, colophonies, &c.
In machly, as theomachy, logomachy, scionmachy, &c.
In many, as economy, astronomy, Deuteronomy, &c.
In tony, as anatomy, lithotomy, arteriotomy, &c.
In copy, as metacopys, dutacopys, acrosopy, &c.
In pathy, as ophathy, antipathy, telepathy, &c.
In many, as optimathy, polynathy, &c. &c.

519. Some of these Greek compounds seem to refuse the antepenultimate accent, for the same reason as orthodoxy; such as necromancy, chiromancy, hydrancy; 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 ogus, as pedogogue, dialogus, &c. have the accent on the antepenultimate. Orthogony 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 those compound polyyllables; and that those terminations which seem to refuse this accent, do it rather from a regard to etymology than analogy: thus words ending in ais, as periphrasis, apophasis, hypostasis, antiperiphrasis, &c. have the antepenultimate accent of their originals. The same may be observed of those ending in eis, as hypothesis, antithesis, parenthesis, &c.; but exegesis, mathesis, axiis, catachresis, paracentesis, apophasis, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, because the vowel in this syllable is long in Greek and Latin. But all words ending in ois have the accent on the penultimate, except metaphors and apotheosis, which defer the accent of their Latin originals, while those in ys are accented regularly on the antepenultimate in Greek, Latin, and English, as analytis, paralysis, &c. We may note too, that every s in all these terminations is sharp and hifing. See the words Exostosis and Aposideosis.

521. Words of three syllables ending in ator have the accent on the penultimate, as speator, colator, delator, &c. except orator, senator, logator, and disruptor. 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, deductor, &c. are sometimes
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, prævaricator, dedicat or, might be regularly formed from the verbs to equivocate, to prævaricate, and to dedicate; and, agreeably to analogy, would have been written equivocator, prævaricator, and dedicat or; 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 distincfness, force, or harmony should require: thus complaisant, contraband, caravanc; and violin, partisan, artian, courteson, 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, refere, 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
SECONDARY ACCENT.

"It is a direct demonstration of the Copernican system."

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

"It is a démonstration of the Copernican system."

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

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

QUANTITY.

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

530. Quantity, in this point of view, has already been fully considered under every vowel and diphthong in the language. What remains to be said on this subject is, the quantity of vowels under the secondary accent. We have seen that vowels, under the principal accent, before the diphthongs ia, ie, eau, iou, are all long, except i. (507.) That all vowels are long before the terminations 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, derecution, and democratical, into de-gluti-tion, de-pra-vation, de-gra-da-tion, de-re-cu-tion, and de-mo-crat-i-cal; while Dr. Kenrick more accurately divides them into de-gluti-tion, de-pra-vation, de-gra-da-tion, and dem-o-crat-i-cal; but makes not any distinction between the first o in profession 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 re-tro-grade, he divides retrogradation, retrogression, retrospection, retrospect, retrospection, and retrospective, into re-tro-gra-da-tion, re-tro-gres-sion, re-trospec-tion, re-trospec-tion, and re-trospec-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 ineposable 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 conjunction 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 re-ur-rection, recollection, prepossession, &c.; while re-commit, re-convert, &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 re-commend; the former signifies a repetition of a commencement, but
The all-rev-idence, joining prelu&f, founds; accent shortens the vowel it falls upon: nay, so great a propensity have made it so. In others, are how the foregoing words, the power that obliges us to pronounce the vowel short in the antepenultimate accent may be 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 analogies in others, are not sufficient to prevent it, as validata, retaleate. Thus, by the sub-joining only of al to nation, with the a long, it becomes national, with the a short, though contrary to its relation with occasion and congregation, which do not shorten the a upon being made occasional and congregational: in like manner the acquisition of the same termination to the word nature, makes it natural; but this, it may be presumed, is derived from the Latin naturalis, and not from adding al to the English word, as in the foregoing instances; and thus it comes under the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, notwithstanding the semi-confonant diphthong u.

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 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 *ratioinning* into *ra-sho-zy-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 "Quae accurentur " in *tertia ab extrema, interdum acuta corripiunt, si positione sola longa sunt," ut *optime, scriitus, pervelum, Pamphilus*, et *panca alia*, quo *Cretici mutantur*, in "*Anapeitos*. Idem factum est in *nuitiquam*, 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 *optime, scriitus, pervelum, Pamphilus*, and a few others, which by this means are changed from Cretic to *Anaplectic* feet; nay, *nuitiquam* 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-vided*; 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 found out of several known simple sounds; (which is the case with children, when we with 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 *orthography*, *theology*, &c.

541. In the same manner, a person, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound found 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 *orthography*, *theology*, &c. This is the
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 uncombiable 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 Cambric, 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, manager, 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 diffyllables 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 sephyr, and he will, without hesitation, pronounce the e long, as in worth: if you tell him the e is pronounced short in the Latin sephryus, 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 e in this word was pronounced as in an, since he classes it to show the short sound of e with at, at, and apple. Grammar.
SYLLABICATION.

Syllable of *sidus* and *nomem*, 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, n ominis, miseris, 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 syllables 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:

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SYLLABICATION.

iris, crīs, grātis, ēgrēfis, régrefis, tīgrēfis, rebus, bōlus, prēcept, plēnit, pāpīt, clīmāx, réflex, prēfix, phēnxis, mātrix, vārīx, sīrīnx, crēbrous, fetus, ēdict, fēcret, fibre, frāgrant, cōgent, pōnent, digest, sub., réflux, réflexus, chēly, spīny, chāry, quære, gloriā, história.

Words in which the same vowel is short in both languages.

māgic, trāgic, lògic, cōlich, chrōnic, lyric, rābid, ācid, plācid, rīgid, cālīd, vālid, gēlīd, ōlid, sōlid, timīd, rāpid, sāpid, vāpīd, tēpid, nītīd, sēcond, dēcāde, mēthod, pālace, āmīce, chālīce, mālīce, āniē, īmage, rēfuge, màgicus, trāgicus, lògica, cōlichus, chrōnicus, lyricus, rābidus, ācidus, plācidus, rīgidus, cālīdus, vālidus, gēlīdus, ōlidus, sōlidus, timīdus, rāpidus, sāpidus, vāpīdus, tēpidus, nītīdus, sēcondus, dēcāde, mēthodus, pālace, āmīce, chālīce, mālīce, āniē, īmage, rēfuge, sābine, fāmine, rāpine, pātine, tribune, stāture, rēfuse, pālate, sēnate, āgate, tribute, minute, stāture, válue, stātura, stātus, válor, stātia, stōmach, epōch, pōlish, fāmish, pērish, pārish, rāvish, rāpio, cōrinth, épic, tōnic, cōnic, tōpīc, trōpīc, cyνic, stātic, stātus.
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<td>cāverna</td>
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<td>tāvern</td>
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<td>mērit</td>
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<td>sāturtim</td>
<td>tālent</td>
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<tr>
<td>vicar</td>
<td>vicārius</td>
<td>pātent, sub.</td>
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<td>schōlaris</td>
<td>mōdeft.</td>
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<td>slāver</td>
<td>sāliva</td>
<td>fōreft.</td>
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<td>prōper</td>
<td>prōprērōs</td>
<td>nēphew,</td>
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<td>zěphir</td>
<td>zēphyrēs</td>
<td>sinew,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liquor</td>
<td>liquor</td>
<td>mōney,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vigour</td>
<td>vigour</td>
<td>stūdy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| tumid     | tūmidūs        | sātān,        |
| comā      | cóma            | hýmen,        |
| quoṭa     | quoṭa           | trident,      |
| tripōd    | trīpus          | trīgon,       |
| sequentia | sequentia       | nigēr        |
| cādens    | cādens          | hēro          |
| sīlentium | sīlentium       | pólar         |
| mōnads    | mōnas           | pāper         |
| tročhee   | trochaeus       | vapour        |
| sātyrā    | sātyrā         | fēver         |
| vācate    | vāco            | fēgrōr        |
| cāvate    | cāvo            | rīgor         |
| dātive    | dātivus         | ìchor         |
| trūmphs   | trūmphi         | ìchor         |

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SYLLABICATION.

focal, focalis. sapor, sāpor.
local, localis. tēpor, tēpōr.
gregal, gregalis. favor, fāvōr.
choral, chorus. labōur, labōr.
nival, nivalis. odōur, odōr.
labellum. labellum. trémōr.
lībellus. lībellus. vāpor.
sērum. sērum. pēdālis.
forum. forum. pētālum.
lāpis. lāpis. récent.
basis, basis. dēcent.
phāsis. phāsis. rēgent.
scēsis, scēsis. client, cīiens.
thēsis, thēsis. silent, sīlentium.
trīpos, trīpos. parent, pārens.
focuss, fōcūs. patent, adj. pāteo.
crocus, crōcūs. fātent, lātens.
mōdus, mōdūs. pōtent, pōtēns.
gēnus, gēnūs. gērent, gērens.
sinus, sinus. virent, vīrens.
gārous, gārum. fōquent, frēquens.
scābrous, scāber. sequent, sēquens.
nōtus, nōtūs. sacrist, sācer.
ēpact, ēpāctus. lōcust, lōcūsā.
roset, rōsa. phālanx, phālanx.
vācant, vācans. apex, āpex.
scēcant, scēcans. cālix, cālix.
vāgrant, vāgus. hēlix, hēlix.
tyrant, tirannus. phārynxis, φάρυnx.
blātant, blātērans. larynx, λαρυνξ.
nātant, nātans. ōnyx, ōnyx.

Words in which the same vowel is short in English, and long in Latin:
civic, civicus. légate, lēgātus.
mimic, mimicus. grānate, grānātus.
éthic, tēthicus. grānite, grānātus.
tābid, tābidus. spinach, spināchīa.
frigid, frigidus. rapidīs, rapidīs.
squālid, squālidus. plānifī, plānifīs.
ácrid, ácer. vānīfīs, vānīfīs.
ārid, arīdus. finīfīs, finīfīs.
flōrid, flōridus. pūnīfīs, pūnīfīs.
rōrid, rōridus. flōrīfīs, flōrīfīs.
férid, fēridus. nōrīfīs, nōrīfīs.
līvid, lividus. cómic, cómicīs.
vīvid, vividus. córal, corāllum.
fācund, facundus. morālis.
fécund, fecundus. trāma.
prébend, prēbenda. cīvil, cīvīlis.
SYLLABICATION.

sólace, sólátium.  linen, linum.
preface, prefatio.  seven, septem.
pümce, pümcx.  florin, florëntia.
pénance, pöna.  resin, réfina.
flörence, flörentia.  réfina.
prövince, prövinciä.  matutinus.
pröduce, pröductio.  solënnis.
flëble, flëblis.  flënia.
dëble, dëblis.  florenia.
gränule, gränülm.  melon, mélo.
prömise, promitto.  écho, échö, xön.
céruse, cerüfla.  episcopus.
léper, lépra, lépra.  prófit, próficio.
primer, primitius.  limit, limitatio.
proffer, profero.  spiritus.
river, rivus.  visito.
sever, sépäro.  pédant, pédaneus.
clámour, clamör.  clément, clémens.
cthèque, clémente.  cæmentum.
crásis, cräsis.  présent, præsens.
pröcefs, pröceflus.  pröteft, pröfeftor.
spirits, spiritus.  lilium.
tráject, trájectus.  filia.
projict, projëctus.  vérö, civitas.
produët, produeitus.  privy, privus.
crédit, créditus.

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 Englifh accent, as in words derived whole from that language, as abdomen, acumen, &c. (503), or preferring 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, bafis, local, &c. though the vowel in the first syllable is short, in Latin, it is long in English; and inversely, forid, frigid, luid, &c. have the vowels in the first syllable short, though these vowels are long in floridus, frigidus, luidus, &c.; so that if any thing like a rule can be formed, it is, that when a word of three syllables in Latin, with the two first short, is anglicised by dropping the last syllable; we shorten the first syllable of the English disyllable, unless it ends with the vowel u (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 vivïdis, &c. and continues its shortening power in the penultimate accent of these words when anglicised into mimic and vivid; and hence it is that the short quantity of the first vowel in disyllables is become fo prevalent in our language, to the great detriment of its found, and the disturbance of its simplicity.

It may be necessary, in the next place, to take a view of fuch words as are either of Saxon or French original, or not fo immediately derived from the Latin, as to be influenced by its quantity.
Dilfyllables with but one consonant in the middle, having the first syllable pronounced long:

- sōfa
- āga
- épha
- gāla
- chiña
- nāvel
- hāzel
- fōcil
- évil
- ācorn
- māson
- dādo
- sāgo
- brāvo
- trōchar
- pōlar
- grōcer
- spīder
- cidr
- wāfer
- wāger
- sēraf
- bi fold
- dōtard
- dōtage
- cóping
- ēgre
- cīpher
- fāther
- sāker
- ōker
- stōker
- tāper
- tōper
- wāter
- wāver
- lēver
- ōver
- rīgol
- tōken
- mēgrim
- besom
- līlach
- trīglyph
- gārifh
- zēnith
- câdi
- bōfom
- rāven
- ēven
- zechin
- bāson
- cāpon
- āpron
- īron
- ĝleby
- hōly
- zāny
- ĭnī
- ĝony
- tōry
- mīsy
- sōphi
- kālī
- rēbeck
- cōpal
- ĝābel
- ĝrāvy
- īvy
- hāzy
- nīzy
- cīlover
- sīzer
- nādir
- tābour
- wāges
- bolīs
- ĭghret
- rōlant
- pilōt
- bōrax
- bāby

Dilfyllables with but one consonant in the middle, having the first syllable pronounced short:

- börough
- sēraph
- rēlīf
- blēmīfh
- bānīfh
- dāmāfk
- frōlick
- mēdal
- shēkel
- āmel
- chīsel
- gāvel
- ēphod
- házzard
- bāgard
- dizard
- līzard
- vīzard
- wīzard
- bōdice
- bālance
- vālance
- dāmage
- hōmage
- grāvel
- bēvil
- dīrvel
- swīvel
- hōvel
- grōvel
- shōvel
- drāzel
- mānāge
- bārge
- visage
- rāavage
- sāavage
- rīvage
- trāvaise
- trāverse
- rēfuse
- frīgare
- shērīff
- trāvail
- pērīl
- vēnom
- wōman
- rīven
- slōven
- ōven
- sātin
- bāvin
- flāgon
- wāgon
- tālon
- tēnon
- hēron
- bāron
- sīrup
- lēcher
- wēther
- gāther
- lāther
- rāther
- nēther
- hīther
- wīther
- thīther
- tūther
- čther
- mōther
- smōther
- pōther
- sīker
- clēver
- nēver
- quīver
- cōver
- māny
- clōset
- ċīvet
- trīvet
- rivet
- cōvet
- fāgot
- bīgot
- jīgot
- sīgnot
- spīgot
- pivot
- dēsart
- cōvert
- cōpīff
- prōvofīt
- gāmot
- sādow
- widow
- hōney
- cōmclī
- māny
- cōny
- būry
- būsīy
- bēvy
SYLLABICATION.

lèvel, râvin, höver, lèvy,
rével, spâvin, mánor, tivy,
snîvel, plévin, cărač, prîvy,
rîvel, cóvin, välet, pity.

From the perusal of this selection we see a great majority of words where the first vowel is founded 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 lingua nostra ratio antiqua." Elements of Orthoeopy, pag. 225.

546. Tho\[e who have made the progress of languages their study, will ob\[erve, it is presumed, that the broad sounds of vowels change to the slender, the difficult consonants to the easier, and the long vowels to the short sound, and the Latin word it is derived from immediately produced, as in knowledge, shepherd, &c. (518): but as it is the bani\[efs 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 incon\[sistency or want of analogy can alter any pronunciation which is once acknowledged and settled, yet when a pronunciation is wavering, confidence, 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 lays of Shakespeare, has little Latin and less Greek,) from the sup\[ercilious criticism of those Greek\[lings and Latin\[aiters, 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 parimonia, 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

QUANTITY OF THE UNACCENTED VOWELS

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 preferring the Latin accent, but so general as to be neglected in a thousand instances (see No. 503, f, g, b, t, 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 impiety 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 petty 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 obdience, &c. Some have fixed 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 e in the first syllable of a series of words with the accent on the second, he makes the e in promulge, propel, and prolix, long, as they ought to be; and the same letter in probate, proceed, and procedure, short. Dominium, domastie, donation, and domain are marked as if pronounced don-inion, dom-astie, don-ation, and don-ain, with the o short; while the first of dulcity, potential, and monotony, have the o marked long, as in donor, potent, and modify; 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 probate, 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 inconsisteny 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 fraught sign that custom is not altogether so clear in its sentence; and I must in fault 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 short (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 opinion.

* I am aware that this ingenious writer seems to avoid this inconstency, by premising, in his Rhetorical Grammar, page 43, that he has sometimes marked the o in words beginning with a prepension with the oratorial, and sometimes with the colloquial pronunciation: thus, in commune, communicare, &c. the oratorial sound is given as in the first syllable of common, while the colloquial sound changes the o into u, as if the words were written communem, communicatem, &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 protrusive u'f of a long and short, or open and shut sound of the same letter. Dr. Kenrick himself, when he marks the o in probate, proceed, and procedure, does not adopt the short u, as he does in commune, communicare, &c.; nor is he aware of the essential difference with respect to the quantity of the vowel, in the double consonant in one set of words, and the single one in the other.
NOT UNITED TO CONSONANTS.

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 op-plence from op-ulence, and consequently a different syllabication ought to be adopted; but as opulence is rightly divided into op-ulence, opinion must be divided into o-pin-ion; that is, the o must be necessarily separated from the ο, as in o-pen; for, as was before observed, every vowel pronounced along has its open found, as nothing but its conjunction 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 found, is less liable to suffer by oblique pronunciation than the other. The latter u, in this situation, always prefers itself full and open, as we may observe in utility, succession, &c. The ο, the most open of all the simple vowels, has the same tendency. in obedience, opaque, 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 mutility. This unaccented letter being no more than ο, and this found, when long, corresponding exactly with its short found, (which is not the case with any of the other vowels) (65) (66), the difference between the long and short, or open and shut found 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 ο in every syllable were closed by a consonant, as if divided into in-divi-si-bil-i-ty; the first, third, and fifth syllables, would, indeed, be justly pronounced according to this division, as there have all accentual force, which shuts this vowel, and joins it to the succeeding consonant; but in the second, fourth, and fifth 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 found 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 ab-sil-i-ty, in-a-bra-tion, op-pli-on, pos-i-tion, co-vent, co-mang-al-list, ab-bate, prob-abil-ble, &c.; but for exactly the same reasons that the vowels out of the fires ought to be kept open in these words, the tender i must be kept open in the same situation in the word in-di-vi-si-bil-i-ty, and every similar word in the language.*

352. 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 found of a word, has its foundation in reason and good sense; that the only reason why vowels are short and shut, is their conjunction with a consonant; so that those which 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 found; so those vowels that are alone or final in a syllable must necessarily retain their open found 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 ο in divisibility, domestic, potential, proceeded, monastic, monitory, &c. we may be assured that it is exactly under the same predicament, with respect to found, in all these words; and as they can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written divisibility, domestic, &c. without hurting the dullest ear; so the ο in event, evangelist, &c. and the i in the third syllable of utility, and in the second, fourth, and fifth of indivisibility, can never be sounded 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 sound found; for we see him sometimes making use of one division, and sometimes of another: thus he divides the word dis-ver-sity with the i terminating the penultimate syllable, and a ny-ver-sity with the same i united to the consonant. The same variety takes place in the words di-vi-si-bil-i-ty and in-di-vi-si-bil-i-ty, while Dr. Kemrick divides all words of this termination regularly in the former manner.
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 literally, generally, miserably, &c. without the appearance of accentation. 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 $r$, 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 fo evident a tendency.

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 orthopsists extremely wandering and uncertain in their division of words into syllables, when the unaccented $e$ has preceded $r$, where we not only find them differing from each other, but sometimes even from themselves:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheridan</th>
<th>Kenrick</th>
<th>Scott</th>
<th>Perry</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mis-ur-able</td>
<td>mis-er-y</td>
<td>mis-er-a-ble</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 however, to be carefully observed, that though the vowel seemed to admit of the same length and openeness of the $e$ however deliberate, &c. it is united with $r$, and founded 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.

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, (532) (5303) for when it is in the first syllab-
NOT UNITED TO CONSONANTS.

...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, memorias, have the o pronounced like short o 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, suspense, 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.
559. A TABLE of the SIMPLE and DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS referred
to the Figures over the Letters in this Dictionary.

ENGLISH SOUNDS.

1. a. The long slender English a, as in fate, pâ-per, &c. (73)
2. é. The long Italian a, as in far, father, pa-pá, mam-má, (77)
3. ã. The short found of the Italian a, as in fat, mât, mâr-ry, (81)
4. è. The short ë, as in mé, béré, mé-tre, mé-dium, (93)
5. ï. The long diphthong ï, as in pine, ti-tle, (105)
6. ï. The short simple ï, as in pin, ti-tle, (107)
7. é. The long open ë, as in no, note, no-tice, (162)
8. ô. The long close o, as in move, prove, (164)
9. ò. The long broad o, as in nor, for, or; like the broad a, (167)
10. ò. The short broad o, as in nét, höt, gôt, (163)
11. Ù. The long diphthong Ù, as in tube, cu-pid, (171)
12. û. The short simple Ù, as in tâb, cup, süp, (172)
13. û. The middle or obtuse u, as in bull, full, pôull, (173)

FRENCH SOUNDS.

1. e in fête, épéz.
2. a in fable, rable.
3. a in âge, Chálons.
4. û in jut, matin.
5. i in miâtre, epître, e in mette, nette,
6. ai in lâique, naif:
7. i in inné, titré.
8. o in globe, lobe.
9. ou in monvoir, pouvoir.
10. o in or, for, encore.
11. o in hotte, côte.
12. iou in Cioulat, chicurme.
13. en in nauf, veuf.
14. o in cyclôde, heroïque.
15. a in Aoûte.
16. Tb. The acute or sharp th, as in think, thin. (466).
17. Th. The grave or flat th, as in this, that. (41) (56) (469).

560. When G is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard found in
get, gene, &c. as go, give, géeze, &c.; when it has its soft found, it is spelled
in the notation by the consonant ʃ, as giant, ginger, jaunt, jin-ger. The same
may be observed of S: the Roman character denotes its hard found in sin, san,
&c. as so, fit, fense, &c.; its soft found is spelled by z, as rose, raise, &c. rose,
raz, &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 listage, which some speakers pronounce and others suppress,
let him look into the Principles under the letter G, No. 386, and he will find additional observa-
tions 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.
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 5 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 5 (559) refers to the table in the opposite page.

A

(559). Fāce, fār, fāll, fāt; mē, mēt; plīne, plīn; nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; tūbē, tūb, būl; ōil: pōund; thīn, thīs.

The first letter of the alphabet—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 b for the sake of sound, seems to deserve more attention than has generally been given to it by any of our grammarians, and will therefore be considered under the article An; which see.

Of the Alphabatical 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 bet

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 Homer, the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, the mysterious Abraxas, or the Irish Ogam, 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; Ab, B, C; or Aye, 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 founded long, as nothing but its conjunction 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, thunder, 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 founded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one should have the preference, the controversy is commonly at an end; any further reasons are either too
remote or too insignificant to be produced: and indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into trifling a quætion 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 found we give to a letter when terminating a syllable, the name found ought to be given to it when pronounced alone; because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple found, uninfluenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a found as does not suppoae the existence of any other letter. But wherever a terminates a syllable with the accent upon it, (the only case in which it can be said to be pure,) it has always the English found of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words father, mother, and water; and that these are merely exceptions, appears from the uniformity with which the a is pronounced otherwise in parent, papal, tapper, fatal, & c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the found they have in a similar situation, as the e like that in use-prim, the i like the i in ti-ble; 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 found of the a, which the English adopt, is the only one that does not necessarily suppoae the existence of any other found, 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 found of the vowels when pronounced singly; and that is, the found they have when preferred long and open by the final e. Thus we call the letter e by the found it has in theme, the letter i as it founds 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 founds, 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 conflict with their doctrine of the found of a, that the words parent, papal, tapper, and fatal, should be pronounced pap-rent, pap-pal, tapper, and fat-tal. We find the Scotch likewise inclined to the same pronunciation of a, when in words, as when alone. Thus we hear Sawtan for Satan, sauced for sacred, and law-ity for lofty; and this is perfectly conflict 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 founded as the English do: for, whenever the English give the Italian found, as it may be called, to the a, except in the words father and mother, it is always in consequence of its junction with some consonant, which determines it to that found; as in monosyllables terminating in a, as bar, car, far: but where it is not affected by a succeeding consonant, as in the words parent, papal, fatal, fatal, we then hear it pronounced as the flender English a, both in and out of composition.

It will, perhaps, be objected, that the most frequent short found of a, as heard in cot, rot, mat, carry, marry, parry, is the short found of the Italian a in father, car, mar, par, and not the short found 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 found, is common to the rest of the vowels: for the a, as heard in cot, rot, rot, is not the short found of the o in coat, not, wrote, but of the a in water, or of the diphthongs in caught, taught, and wore: and if we ought to call the a, ob, because its short found corresponds to ob, 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 founds the vowels have, it is impossible to avoid the inconvenience of sometimes founding the letter one way in a syllable, and another way in a word, we must either adopt the simple long found when we would pronounce the letter alone, or invent new names for every different found in a different word, in order to obviate the difficulty.

It must not be dissembled, however, that the found 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 disguised with the found of A-mer-i-co than of A-mer-i-cay: but to this it may be answered, that letters not under the accent
in a thousand instances, deviate from their true sound; that the vowel \( a \) in these other words in a final syllable not accented, is so obscure a 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, 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 found: but there is no uncombined found of the vowel \( a \), except the flender 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

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 favor of the English; who, independent of the arguments in their favor, 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 flender 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**, \( ab'aks \). [Latin]. A counting table; the uppermost member of a column.
BELON, ab-dō'měn. {s. (503). A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly, (521).

ABDOMINAL, ab-dōmě'nál. v a. Relating to the abdomen.

To ABBREED, ab-du'sé. v a. To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, ab-du'sěnt. a. Muscles abducent, serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTOR, ab-duk'tor. v a. The Muscles, which draw back the several members.

ABDICATION, ab-dik'āshun. s. The state of an abjurer.

ABJURATION, ab-ju'ra'shun. s. Mean- 

ABJURER, ab-jur'er. v. To swear not to do something; to retract, or recant a position upon oath.

ABJURATION, ab-ju'ra'shun. s. The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABJURE, ab-ju're. v a. To swear not to do something; to retract, or recant a position upon oath.

ABJURATION, ab-ju'ra'shun. s. One of the methods of grafting.

ABJURATION, ab-ju'ra'shun. s. The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, ab-lāt'iv. a. That which takes away; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, ab'l. 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, ab-blōd'did. a. Strong of body, (99).

To ABLE GATE, ab'lē-gāt. v a. To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLECTION, ab-lē-gāl'ēn. s. A sending abroad.

ABLENESS, ab-blēnēs. s. Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLESS, ab-lēss. v a. Want of fight.

ABELUENT, ab-lō-ēnt. a. That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLING, ab-lī'ing. s. The act of cleaning.

To ABNEGEATE, ab-ne-gāt. v a. To deny, (91).
ABRIDGMENT, abridgment. s. Shorter in words, keeping still the same substance; to contract, to diminish, to cut short; to deprive of.

ABRIGED OF, abridged of. V. a. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance; to contract, to diminish, to cut short; to deprive of.

ABRIGER, abringer. s. He that abridges, a shortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT, abridgment. s. The contraction of a larger work into a small compass; a diminution in general.

ABROAD, abroad. Ad. In a posture to run out; in a state of being diffused or propagated.

ABROAD, abroad. Ad. (295). In another place; in another country; without, not within.

ABROGATE, abrogate. V. a. To take away from a law in force, to repeal, to annul. (97).

ABROGATION, abrogation. s. The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.
abr (559).—Fate, far, fall, flat;—mè, mét;—pine, pin;—

Abrupt, áb-rúpt'. a. Broken, craggly; sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

Abruption, àb-rúp'fún. s. Violent and sudden separation.

Abruptly, áb-rúp'li. ad. Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

Abruption, áb-rúp'ni. s. An abrupt manner, hasty, fuddleness.

Abscess, áb'sés. s. A morbid cavity in the body.

To Abscond, áb-sind'. v. a. To cut off.

Abscession, áb-sísh'ún. s. The act of cutting off: the state of being cut off.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in marking the s in this word; and, I think, with the best usage on my side. Though double s is almost always pronounced sharply 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 sion is always sharp, yet because the s in transition is necessarily sharp, the t goes into the flat sound, as if written tran
tion, which is the more correct.

To Abscond, áb-íkón'd. v. a. To hide oneself.

Absconder, áb-fón'dür. s. The person that absconds.

Absence, áb'séns. s. The state of being absent, opposed to presence; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

Absent, áb-sént. a. (492). Not present; absent in mind, inattentive.

To Absent, áb-sént'. v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

Absented, áb-sént'éd. v. a. A word used commonly with regard to Irifhmen living out of their country.


To Absist, áb-sílt'. v. n. To stand off, to leave off.

To Absolve, áb-zólv'. 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 fin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

Absolute, áb só-lút'. 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, áb só-lút'li. ad. Completely, without restriction; without condition; peremptorily, positively.

Absolute, áb só-lút'-nís. s. Completeness; freedom from dependence, or limits; despotic.

Absolution, áb só-lúf'jún. s. Acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.

Absolutive, áb só'lé-tur'-vé. a. That which absolves.

In the first edition of this Dictionary I followed the accentuation of Johnson and Allen 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 absolve, which is the most distant.

(514). Kenrick, W. Johnson, Enrich, and Nares, have not inserted this word; and Mr. Perry very improperly accents it upon the third syllable.

Absolont, áb só-mánt. a. (544). Contrary to reason.

Absonous, áb só-nús. a. Absurd, contrary to reason.

To Absorb, áb sór'b. v. a. To swallow up; to fink up.

Absorbed, áb sór'béd. s. A medicine that finks up humours.

Absorpt, áb sórpt'. p. Swallowed up.

Absorption, áb sórp'fún. s. The act of swallowing up.

To Abstain, áb-státn'. v. n. To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

Abs temperate, sober, abstinent.

Abstemiously, áb-tém'é-us-lés. a. Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

Abstemiousness, áb tém'é-us-níss. s. (534). The quality of being abstemious.

Abstention, áb-stén'fún. s. The act of holding off.

To Absterge, áb-stérj'. v. a. To clean, by wiping.

Abstergent, áb-stérj'nt. a. Cleanliness; having a cleaning quality.

To Abstere, áb stér'f. v. a. To clean, to purify.

Abstention, áb-stérj'fún. s. The act of cleaning.
ABUNDANTLY, a-bûn'dant-ly. adv. In plenty, amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

TO ABUSE, a-bûz'. v. a. (437). To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness.

ABUSE, a-bûz'. s. (437). The ill use of anything; a corrupt practice, bad custom; seduction; unjust censure, rude reproach.

ABUSER, a-bûz'-är. s. He that makes an ill use; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness.

ABUSIVE, a-bûs'siv. a. (428). Practising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, a-bûs'-iv-le. adv. Improperly, by a wrong use; reproachfully.

TO ABUT, a-bût'. v. n. Obsolete. To end at; to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTMENT, a-bût'-men. s. That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS, a-bîs'. s. A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulph.

ACACHA, a-kâ'the-a. s. (505). A drug brought from Egypt.

ACADEMICAL, a-kâ-de'mé-ál. a. Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, a-kâ-de'me-án. s. A scholar of an academy or university.

ACADEMICAL, a-kâ-de'mé-kâl. a. Belonging to an academy.

ACADEMIC, a-kâ-de'mik. s. (508). A student of an academy.

ACADEMIC, a-kâ-de'mik. a. Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, a-kâ-de'mi-an. s. The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST, a-kâ-de'mis'. or, a-kâ-de'mit'. s. The member of an academy.

ACADEMY, a-kâ-de'mi'. or, a-kâ-de'mit'. 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-
tantly pronounced two centuries ago, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotation of him:

"Our court shall be a little academy, and still and contemplative in living arts."

And in Ben Jonson's New Inn we find the same accentuation:

"Every house became an academy of honour, and those parts we left 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 appear 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 syllable and the accent may be shifted. Thus Homer, we make Virgin, of Virgilia, Virgin; and of Hora, Hecatomé, altered to Hecatombe, removes the accent on the second syllable; and ceremonie, become ceremony, does the same: and no law, that I know of, forbids us to accret to accent scholastics; or if you will Academy 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 on academy 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 asolympoly, polyphony, polyhistory, &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 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 anglicized, becomes shorter, the alternate accent becomes the principal. Thus, in pronouncing the Latin word academy, the English naturally place an accent on the first and third syllables, as if divided into a-cad-e-my; so that when the word becomes anglicized into a-cademy, 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 supported 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 it divided into a-cad-e-mi; 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, disposable, admirable, &c., have the accent on the first syllable, because in pronouncing the words voluntarius, comparabilis, dispositibilis, 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 -ius have the accent on the ante-penultimatum, 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, economy, astronomy, &c. (§ 13) have their accent on the antepenultimate, it arises from the nature of the terminations; which being, as ip were, a species, and applicable to a thousand other words, have, like logy and graphy, the accent always on the preceding syllable; which
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, á-kan’thus. s. (470). The herb bear’s-foot.

Aca t a le c tic, á-kát-a-lék’tik. s. A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

To Ac c re, ák’se’d. v. n. To be added to, to come to.

To Ac c le ra te, ák-fél-lór-a-te v. a. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion.

Ac ce le ra tion, ák-fél lór-a-thán. s. The act of quickening motion; the state of the body accelerated. (435).

To Ac ce n d, ák fén’d. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire.

Ac ce ss i on, ák-fén’thán. s. The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

Ac cept, ák’fén’t. s. (492). 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 Ac ce pt, ák-fén’t. v. a. (492). To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.


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 slow 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 possibly 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 Dissection against Greek Accents, makes use of the same word, where he says, “For if Ποιητή 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 ringing of the same sentence, when set for four or five corresponding notes in music, i.e. it will in both cases be a long.”

To Ac ce n tu ate, ák fént’thi-át. v. a. (461). To place the accent properly.

Ac ce n tu a tion, ák- Bên’tthi-á-thún. s. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

To Ac ce pt, ák- fêp’t. v. a. To take with pleasure, to receive kindly.

Ac ce pt a bil i ty, ák-fép-tá-bl. s. The quality of being acceptable.

Ac ce pt a ble, ák- fêp-tá-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 acceptable; and it is much to be regretted that this pronunciation is become so general; for where consonants of a different 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 the 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, active, active, and active: admissible, admissible, admissible; and admissible; so we ought to listen to the same voice in pronouncing acceptable, susceptible, corruptible, with the accent on the second syllable.—See Commentable.

Ac ce pt a b len ess, ák- fêp-tá-bl-nóss. s. The quality of being acceptable.

Ac ce pt a bly, ák- fêp-tá-bl. ad. In an acceptable manner.

Ac ce pt a nce, ák-fêp’tán’s. s. Reception with approbation.

Ac ce pt a tion, ák-fêp-tá-thún. s. Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

Ac ce pt er, ák-fêp’tér. s. (492). The person that accepts.

Ac ce pt i on, ák-fêp’thún. s. The received sense of a word; the meaning.

Ac cess, ák-fés’t. 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.
To Acclay, ák-kléö'. v. a. (329).
To fill up, in an ill sense; to fill to lattiery.
To Accol, ák-koil'. v. n. (229). To crowd, to keep a coil about, to bulle, to be in a hurry.
Accolent, ák'kól-lént. s. (544). A borderer.
Accommodable, ák-kóm'mó-dá-bl. a. That which may be fitted.
To Accomdate, ák-kóm'mó-dá-te. v. a. (91). To supply with conveniences of any kind.
Accomodate, ák-kóm'mó-dá-te. a. Suitable, fit. (91).
Accommodation, ák-kóm'mó-dá-thó-n. s. Provision of conveniences; in the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment; composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.
Accompanable, ák-küm'pá-ná-bl. a. Sociable.
Accompanier, ák-küm'pá-ni'er. s. The person that makes part of the company; companion.
To Accompany, ák-küm'pá-ni. v. a. To be with another as a companion; to join with. (165).
Accomplice, ák-kóm'pil's. s. (142). An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense; a partner, or co-operator.
To Accomplish, ák-kóm'pilsh. 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.
Accomplisher, ák-kóm'pilsh-ér. s. The person that accomplishes.
Accomplishment, ák-kóm'pilsh-mén'. s. Completion, full performance, perfection; completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.
Accompt, ák-kóm'pint. s. (407). An account, a reckoning.
Accomptant, ák-kóm'pintant. s. A reckoner, computer. (412).
To Accord, ák-körd'. v. a. To make agree, to adjust one thing to another.
To Accord, ák-körd'. v. n. To agree, to suit one with another.
Accord, ák-körd'. s. A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, symmetry.
nō, mōve, nōrī; nōtī;—tūbē, tūbī;—ōlī;—pōndī;—thin, this.

Accordance, ák-kōrdān-č. s. Agreement with a person; conformity to something.

Accordant, ák-kōrdānt-č. Willing, in good humour.

Accord, ák-kōrd-in. p. In a manner suitable to; agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.


To Account, ák-kōlt-č. v. a. To speak to first, to address, to fault.

Accountable, ák-kōstā-bla. a. Of easy access, familiar.

Account, ák-kōnt-č. 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, alignment of causes.

To Account, ák-kōnt-č. v. a. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to align the causes; to make up the reckoning, to answer for practice; to hold in esteem.

Accountable, ák-kōstā-bl. a. Of whom an account may be required; who must answer.

Accountant, ák-kōnt-tant-s. a. Accountable to; responsible for.

Accountant, ák-kōnt-tant-s. A computer, a man skilled or employed in accounts.


To Accouple, ák-kōp'pl-v. a. To join, to link together. (314).

To Account, ák-kōrt-č. v. a. (318). To entertain, with courtship, or courteously.

To Acquaint, ák kōt-tūn-v. a. To draw to one as with a hook. (295).

To Acquaintment, ák-kōt-tūr-měnt-s. a. Drefs, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

Accretion, ák krēt-hūn-s. The act or property of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Accretive, ák-kōrt-tiv-a. (158). Growing, that which by growth is added.

To Accroach, ák krōthč. v. a. To draw to one as with a hook. (295).

To Acquire, ák krōtč-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.

Accumulation, ák-kū-bā-hūn-s. The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

To Accumulate, ák-kōl-mū-lātč-v. a. (347). To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

To Accumulate, ák-kōl-mū-lātč-v. a. To pile up, to heap together. (91).

Accumulation, ák-kōl-mū-lā-tīn-s. The set of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.

Accumulative, ák-kōl-mū-lā-tiv-a. That which accumulates; that which is accumulated. (157).

Accumulator, ák-kōl-mū-lā-tūr-s. He that accumulates, a gatherer or hoarder together. (521).

Accuracy, ák-kū-rā-fē-s. Exactness, nicety.

Accurate, ák-kū-rā-te-a. (91). Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure.

Accurately, ák-kū-rā-tē-ad. Exactly, without error, nicely.

Accuracy, ák-kū-rā-tē-s. Exactness, nicety.

To Accuse, ák-kūzleč-v. a. To charge with a crime; to blame or confine.

Accused, ák-kūrfded. part. a. (362). That which is cursed or doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable.

Accusable, ák-kū-zā-bl. a. (456). That which may be condemned; blamable; culpable.

Accusation, ák-kū-zā-hūn-s. The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.

Accusative, ák-kū-zā-tiv-a. A term of grammar, the fourth of a noun.

Accusatory, ák kū-zā-tō-rē-a. That which produceth or containeth an accusation. (312).

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A C O

37. (559) — Fâte, fâr, fall, fât; — mé, mét; — pline, pin; —

ACOITE, âk’kô-nîte. s (155). The herb-wolf’s-bane. In poetical language, poison in general.

ACORN, âk’kôrn. s. The seed or fruit borne by the oak.

ACOUSTICS, âk-kôstiks. s. (313). The doctrine or theory of sounds; medicine to help the hearing.

ACQUAINT, âk-kwânt. v. a. To make familiar with; to inform. (202.)

ACQUAINTANCE, âk-kwânt’shâ. s. The state of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge; familiar knowledge; a flight or initial knowledge, short of friendship; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.

ACQUAINTED, âk-kwânt’ed. a. Familiar, well-known.

ACQUEST, âk-kwôst. s. Acquisition; the thing gained.

ACQUIESCENCE, âk-kwôs-ens. v. n. To rest in, or remain satisfied.

ACQUIESCENCE, âk-kwôs-ens. s. A silent appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content; submission.

ACQUIRABLE, âk-kwîr’bl. a. Attainable. (405).

ACQUIRE, âk-kwîr. v. a. To gain by one’s labour or power.

ACQUIRED, âk-kwûrd. a. Gained by one’s self. (362).

ACQUIRER, âk-kwîr’r. s. (98). The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUISITION, âk-kwîsh’n. s. (199). Medicinal fapings impregnated with sharp particles.

ACQUISITION, âk-kwîsh’n. a. That which is acquired. (157).

ACQUIRED, âk-kwûrd. s. Acquirement, attainment.

ACQUIT, âk-kwît. v. a. (415). To lose 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, âk-kwît’m. s. The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

ACQUITTAI, âk-kwît’tâl. s. (157). Is a deliverance from an offence.

ACQUITTANCE, âk-kwît’tûns. s. (155). To procure an acquittance; to acquit.

ACQUITTANCE, âk-kwît’tûns. s. The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

ACRIMONY, āk'-kre-mo'ne. s.

ACRUSS, āk'-krūs. a.

ACROSPIRÉD, ak'-kro-spīr-ēd.

ACROSPHARYNX, āk'-kro-spā-rin. s. (557). Sharpness, corrosiveness; sharpness of temper, severity. See DOMESTIC.

ACRITUDE, āk'-krī-tūd. s.

ACT, āk't. v. n. To be in action; not to rest.

ACT, āk't. v. a. To perform a borrowed character, as a stage player; to produce effects in some passive subject.

ACT. āk't. 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, āk'thān. 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, āk'thān-ā-bl. a. That which admits an action in law, punishable. (459).

ACTION-TAKING, āk'thān-tā'king. a. Litigious.

ACTIVE, āk'tiv. ā. (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 touch.

ACTIVELY, āk'tiv-lē. ad. Busily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, āk'tiv-nēs. s. Quickness; nimbleness.
ADD

ADD (559).—Fæte, fær, fall, fæt;—mè, mêt;—pine, pín;

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, ad'āmz-ap'pl. s. A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, ād-dāp't. v. a. To fit, to suit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, ād-āp-tā'ʃān. s. The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another. (576).

ADDITION, ād-di'ʃi'n. s. An act of adding one thing to another.

ADDEND, ād'dend. v. a. To addend-writing.

ADDENDUM, ād-dend'ūm. s. The act of adding.

To ADD, ād-v. a. To join something to that which was before.

To ADDSCRIBE, ād-dəs'kri'-mā't. v. a. To take or ascertain titles. (91).

To ADDUCE, ād-dəs'k. v. a. To efteeën, to account.

ADDER, ād'dēr. s. (98) (418). A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile.

ADDER'S-GRASS, ād'dēr's-grās. s. A plant.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, ād'dēr's-tōng. s. An herb.

ADDER'S-WORT, ād'dēr's-wōrt. s. An herb.

ADDLE, ād-dēl. a. Additions.

ADDIBILITY, ād-dē-bili'tē. s. The possibility of being added. (311).

ADVICE, ād-dis. s. (142). A kind of advice, corruptly pronounced ade.

To ADVICCT, ād-dīk't. v. a. To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad sense, as, he addicted himself to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, ād'dik'tid-nēs. s.

The state of being addicted.

ADDICATION, ād dīk'āsh. s. The act of devoting; the state of being devoted.

An ADDIMENT, ād-dīm-ənt. s. Adition, the thing added.

ADDITION, ād-di'ʃi'n. s. (459). The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetick, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total.

ADDITIONAL, ād-di'ʃi'n-əl. a. That which is added.

ADDITIONARY, ād-di'-tō-rē. a. (512). That which has the power of adding.

ADLÉ, ād'āl. a. (405). Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

ADLÉ-PATED, ād'dl-pā-tēd. a. Having barren brains.

ADD (559).—Fæte, fær, fall, fæt;—mè, mêt;—pine, pín;—pin.

To ADDRESS, ād-dřēs', v. a. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.

ADDRESS, ād-dřēs'. s. Verbal application to any one; courtship; manner of ad-dressing another, as, a man of pleasing address; skill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter.

ADRESSEUR, ād-dře'sür. s. (96). The person that addresses.

To ADDUCE, ād-dü's. To bring something forward in addition to something already produced.

ADDUCE, ād-dü's. To bring something forward in addition to something already produced.

ADDUCENT, ād-duč'ent. a. A word applied to those muscles that draw together the parts of the body.

To ADDULSE, ād-dülse'. v. a. To sweeten.

ADDENOGRAPHY, ād dē'nōg'grā-fi. s. A treatise of the glands. (318).


ADEPT, ā dēp't. s. He that is completely skilful in all the secrets of his art.

ADEQUATE, ād'ē kwāt. a. (91). Equal to, proportionate.

ADEQUATELY, ād'ē-kwāt-li. ad. In an adequate manner, with exactness of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, ād'ē-kwāt-nēs. s. The state of being adequate, exactness of proportion.

To ADHERE, ād-hĕré'. v. n. To stick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, ād-hĕ-rĕns. s. The quality of adhering, tenacity; fixedness of mind, attachment, fixedness.

ADHERENCY, ād-hĕ-rĕn-s. s. (182). The same with adherence.

ADHERENT, ād-hĕ-rĕnt. a. Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT, ād-hĕ-rĕnt. a. A follower, a partisan.

ADHERER, ād-hĕ-rer. s. (98). He that adheres.

ADHESION, ād-hĕz'sh. s. (451). The act or state of sticking to something.
ADJECTIVE, ad'jek-tiv. s. That which helps. (557). A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overfacing punishment.

To ADJUTE, ad'jute'. v. a. To help, to concur.

Adjudicator, ad'ju-di'kat or ad'ju-dik'tor. s. (98) (166). A helper.

AdJudicature, ad'ju-di'kat-ure. s. (534). The act or practice of judging according to rule.

To ADJUDGE, ad'julg. 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, ad-mi'nis-tre. v. a. (91). The same as administer.

Administrator, ad-min'strә-tәr. s. (517). 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.

ADJUVANT, ad-juv'ant. a. (512). That which helps. (557). The thing that is joined.
ADMIRABLE, a'd-mé-rá-bl. a. (405). To be admired, of power to excite wonder.

ADMIRABILITY, a'd-mé-rá-bil-i-té. s. (511) (527). The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, a'd-mé-rá-blé. ad. In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, a'd-mé-rál. 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. To be admiral. a.

ADMIRALTY, a'd-mí-rá'l-té. s. The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, a'd-mí-rá'l-té. s. The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMISSIBILITY, a'd-mí-si-bil-i-té. s. (511) (527). That which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, a'd-mí-shún. s. The act of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.

ADMIT, a'd-mít'. 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, a'd-mí-tá-bl. a. Which may be admitted.
ADORATION, ād-dō-rāˈthūn. s. The external homage paid to the divinity; homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

To ADORE, ā-dōˈrə. v. a. To worship with external homage.

ADORER, ā-dōˈrər. s. (98). He that adores; a worshipper.

To ADORN, ā-dōrnˈ. v. a. (167). To dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to set out any place or thing with decorations.

ADORNMENT, ā-dōrnˈmənt. s. Ornament, embellishment.

ADOWN, ā-dounˈ. v. a. (323). Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, ā-dōnˈ, prep. Down toward the ground.

ADREAD, ā-drēdˈ. ad. (234). In a state of fear.

ADRIFT, ā-drīftˈ. ad. Floating at random.

ADRIFT, ā-drīftˈ. a. (305). Active, skilful.

ADROITNESS, ā-droitˈnəs. s. Dexterity, readiness, activity.

ADRY, ā-driˈ, ad. Athirst, thirsty.

ADVENTUROUS, ād-vĕnˈtərəs. a. That is inclined to adventure; to proceed, to advance; to promote, to bring forward; to improve; to forward, to accelerate; to propound, to offer to the public.

ADVENT, ā-dventˈ. s. The name of the holy feasons, signifying the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADVENTINE, ād-vĕnˈtən. a. Adventitious, that which is extrinsically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, ād-vĕnˈtətioʊs. a. That which avendures, extrinsically added.

ADVENTIVE, ād-vĕnˈtiv. s. (157). The thing or person that comes from without.


ADVENTUROUS, ād-vĕnˈtərəs. a. He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance. (98).

ADVENTUROUSLY, ād-vĕnˈtərəs-l. ad. Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURER, ād-vĕnˈtər. s. The same with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOME, ād-vĕnˈtərəs. ad. The same with adventurous.

ADVERB, ādˈvĕrb. a. A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and qualifying the latitude of their signification.

ADVERSITY, ādˈvĕrsə-te. s. That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.
ADV.

ADVERSARILY, ād-ver'sar-ı-lé. adj. In the manner of an advers.

ADVERSABLE, ād-ver'să-bl. a. (405).

ADVERSELY, ād-ver'se-ıl-ı. adv. Oppositely, unfortunately.

ADVISEABLE, ād-ver'se-ı-bəl. a. Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

ADVISEDLY, ād-ver'se-dı. a. Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudent.

ADVISING, ād-ver'sıng. a. Acting with design, prudent; performed with deliberation, acted with design.

ADVISEDNESS, ād-ver'sı-sən-ss. (365). Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. A person above the age of infancy, or grown up; past the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADULTNESS, āldūl'tnss. s. The state of being adult.

ADVERTENCE, ād-ver'tens. s. Attention to, regard to.

ADVERTENCIETY, ād-ver'ten-sı-tə. n. Affirmation, information; notice of any to consider, to deliberate.

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. A person above the age of infancy, or grown up; past the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength.

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. To give intelligence; information; notice of any to consider, to deliberate.

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. The quality of being adviseable.

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. To counsel, to inform, to make acquainted.

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. To advise, ād-ver'tıze'. a. prp. To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. To go towards evening. (97).

ADVERTISING, ād-ver-tız'ıng. a. Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. To go towards evening. (97).

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. To advise, ād-ver'tıze'. a. prp. To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. To go towards evening. (97).

ADVERTISER, ād-ver-tız'er. n. To advise, ād-ver'tıze'. a. prp. To consult, as, he advised with his companions; to consider, to deliberate.
—nú, móvé, nó't, nó't;—túe, túb.

To ADULTER, á-dült'ür. v. a. (556). To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, á-dült'ür-ànt. s. The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, á-dült'ür-áte. v. a. To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign admixture. (91).

ADULTERATE, á-dült'ür-áte. a. (91).

Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with some foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, á-dült'ür-áte-néss. s. (91) (559). The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, á-dült'ür-áte'shún. s.

The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, á-dült'ür-ür. s. (98).

The person guilty of adultery.

ADULTRESS, á-dultz'tüs. a. (314).

A child born of an adulterer.

ADULTEROUS, á-dultz'tús. a. (91). Guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, á-dultz'tür-e. s. (556).

The act of violating the bed of a married person.

ADUMBRANT, á-düm'bránt. a. That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, á-düm'brát. v. a. To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance. (91).

ADUMBRATION, á-düm-brá'thün. s.

The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch.

ADUNATION, á-dün-a'ná'ðün. s.

The state of being united, union.

ADUNCY, á-dün'i-te. s. (511).

Crookedness, hookedness.


ADVOCACY, á-dvó-ká'ké. s. (546).

Vindication, defence, apology.

ADVOCATE, á-dvó-kát. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of justice; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controversy or vindicator.

ADVOCATION, á-dvó-ká'ðün. s.

The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, á-dvó-lá'ðün. s.

The act of flying to something.

ADVOLUTION, á-dvó-lá'ðün. s.

The act of rolling to something.

ADVONTRY, á-dvónt'rë. s. (313).

Adultery.

ADVOWEE, á-dvó'ë. s. He that has the right of advowson.

buhl;—öil;—polind;—thim, this.

ADVOWSON, ád-vó'zün. s. (170).

A right to present to a benefice.

To ADURE, á-dúre'. v. n. To burn up.

ADUST, á-dúst'. a. Burnt up, scorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.

ADUSTED, á-dúst'éd. a. Burnt, dried with fire.

ADUSTBLE, á-dúst'ble-bl. a. (179).

That which may be adulterated, or burnt up.

ADUCTION, á-dúk'shün. s. (464).

The act of burning up, or drying.

ÆGYPTIACUM, ā-jipt-i'áküm (460). s.

An ointment consisting of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.

AERIAL, á-ér'é-ál. a. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in situation.

AERIE, é'rë, s. A nest of hawks and other birds of prey.

AEROLOGY, á-ér'ó-lö-jë. s. (556).

The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, á-ér'ó-man-fë. s. (519).

The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY, á-ér'om'-më-tré. (518).

s. The art of measuring the air.

AEROSCOPY, á-ér-os'kó-pé. (518).

The observation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, á-thë'öps-min'-ýör-tál. s.

A medicine so called, from its dark colour, made of quicksilver and sulphur ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTITLES, á-të'tës. s.

A copy of the laws.

AFAR, a-Hr'..< a.

Great distance, far.

AFAV, a-fär'. n. At a great distance; to a great distance.

AFEARD, a-fërd. a.

Participial a. Frightened, terrified, afraid.

AFER, a-fër. s. (98). The south-west wind.

AFFABILITY, á-fàb'ïl-i-të. s. Easiness of manners; courteousness, civility, condescension.

AFFABLE, á-fål'bl. a. (405). Eas[y of manners, courteous, complaisant.

AFFABLENESS, á-fål'bl-néss. s. Courteousness, affability.

AFFABLY, á-fål blée. ad. Courteously, civilly.

AFFAROUS, á-fål-brüs. a.

Skillfully made, complete.

AFFAIR, á-får'. v. n. (227).

To AFFEAR, á-får'. To confirm, to establish.
AFFECTED, a·fek'tid. participle a. Moved, touched with affection; studiously with overmuch care; in a personal sense, full of affection, as an affected lady.

AFFECTEDLY, a·fek'tid·l. ad. In an affected manner, hypocritically.

AFFECTEDNESS, a·fek'tid·nës.s. The quality of being affected.

AFFECTION, a·fik'shun. s. The rate of being affected by any cause, or agent; passion of any kind; love, kindness, goodwill to some person.

AFFECTIONATE, a·fik'shun·at·ë. a. Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.

AFFECTIONATELY, a·fik'shun·at·l. a. Fondly, tenderly.

AFFECTATIONATENESS, a·fik'shun·at·nës.s. Fondness, tenderness, goodwill.

AFFECTIONED, a·fik'shund. a. Affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed. (359).

AFFECTIONING, a·fik'shuns. a. In an affecting manner.

AFFECTION, a·fik'shun·iv. a. That which affects, which strongly touches.

AFFECTIONATITY, a·fik-thës·fë·të. s. Pajssonateness.

AFFECTIONATE, a·fik'shun·ës.s. Full of passion. (464).

AFFECT, a·fik. v. a. A law term, signifying to confirm.

AFFAIR, a·fë·flës. s. A marriage contract; trust in general, confidence; trust in the divine promises and protection.

AFFAIR, a·fë·flënë. s. To betracht, to bind any one by promise to marriage; to give confidence.

AFFIANCE, a·fë·flë·ën. s. He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION, a·fë·dë·flës. s. Mutual contract, mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, a·fë·dë·dë·vët. s. A declaration upon oath.

AFFIDED, a·fë·flëd. participle a. joined by contract, affianced. (362).

AFFILIATION, a·fë·flë·shun. s. Adoption.

AFFINAGE, a·fë·nëjë. s. (90). The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED, a·fë·nëd. a. (362). Related to another.

AFFINITY, a·fë·në·të·s. s. (511). Relation by marriage; relation to, connection with.

To AFFIRM, a·fë·fërm. v. n. (108). To declare, to assert confidently, opposed to the word deny.

AFFIRM, a·fë·fërm. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgement.

AFFIRMABLE, a·fë·må·bl. a. That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, a·fë·fë·mâns. s. Confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMANT, a·fë·fë·mânt. s. The person that affirms.

AFFIRMATION, a·fë·fë·mâ·flë. s. The act of affirming or declaring, opposed to negation; the position affirmed; confirmation, opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMATIVE, a·fë·fë·mâ·tiv. (158). a. That which affirms, opposed to negative; that which can or may be affirmed.

AFFIRMATIVELY, a·fë·fë·mâ·tiv·è. ad. On the positive side, not negatively.

AFFIRMER, a·fë·fë·mùr. s. (98). The person that affirms.

To AFFIX, a·fë·fix. v. a. To unite to the end, to subjoin.

AFFIX, a·fë·fix. s. (492). A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFIXION, a·fë·flë·shun. s. The act of affixing; the act of being affirmed.

AFFLIATION, a·fë·flë·shun. s. Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, a·fë·flâ·tës. s. Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICT, a·fë·flëkt. v. a. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS, a·fë·flëkt·ëd·nës.s. Sorrowsfulness, grief.

AFFLICTER, a·fë·flëk·tër. s. (98). The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, a·fë·flë·shun. s. The cause of pain or sorrow, calamity; the state of sorrowfulness, misery.

AFFLICTIVE, a·fë·flëk·tiv. a. (158). Painful, tormenting.
AFFLUENCE, af'flu-énsc. s. The act of flowing to any place, conourse: exub-
erance of riches, plenty.

AFLUENCY, af'flu-énsc. s. The same with affirmative.

AFFLUENT, af'flu-ént. a. Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.

AFFLUENCY, af'flu-énsc. s. The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, af-flùks. s. The act of flowing to some place, affluence; that which flows from one place to another.

AFFLUXION, af'flùk'shún. s. The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one part to another.

To AFFORD, af'förd'. v. To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to fell; to be able to bear ex-

ponents.

To AFFOREST, af-för'rest. v. a. (109). (168). To turn ground into forest.

To AFFRANCHISE, af-fran'chiz. v. a. (140). To make free.

To AFFRAY, af-frá'. v. a. To fright, to terrify.

AFFRAY, af-frá'. s. A tumultuous af-
sault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRONT, af-frönt. s. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

To AFFRONT, af-frönt. v. a. To af-
sault with fear, to terrify.

AFFRONT, af-frönt. s. (393). Terror, fear.

AFFRONT, af-frönt. s. The act of affronting.

AFFRONTMENT, af-frönt'mént. s. The impre-
ッション of fear, terror; the state of fearful-

ness.

To AFFRONT, af-frönt'. v. a. (165).

To meet face to face, to encounter; to pro-
voke by an open insult, to offend avowedly.

AFFRONTER, af-frön'tér. s. Infinit offered.

to the face; outrage, act of contempt.

AFFRONTER, af-frön'tér. s. (98). The

person that affronts.

AFFRONTING, af-frön'ting. part. a.

That which has the quality of affronting.

To AFFUSE, af'füz. v. a. To pour one thing upon another.

AFFUSION, af'fûzhön. s. The act of affusi-
ing.

To AFFY, af-fi'. v. a. To betroth in order to marriage.

To AFFY, af-fi'. v. n. To put confi-

dence in, to put trust in.

AFIELD, af-field'. ad. (375). To the

field.
AGGERATION, &c. (559).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pln;—
puty, a factor; that which has the power of operating.
AGGENERATION, âd-jên-núr-â'ëhûn. s. The state of growing to another body.
To AGGERATE, âd-jûr-â'tê. v. a. To heap up.—See EXAGGERATE.
AGGLOMBRATE, âg-glong'mûr-â'tê. v. a. To gather up in a ball, as thread.
AGGLUTINANTS, âg-glû'tê-nânts. s. Thofe medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.
To AGGLUTINATE, âg-glû'tê-nâte. v. n. To unite one part to another.
AGGLUTINATION, âg-glû'tê-nâ'tiôn. Union, cohefion.
AGGLUTINATIVE, âg-glû'tê-nâ'ti-r. a. That which has the power of procuring agglutination. (512).
To AGGRANDIZE, âg-grân dize. v. a. (159). To make great, to enlarge, to exalt.
AGGRADIZEMENT, âg-grân-diz-ë'ment. See ACADEMY. The state of being aggrandized.
AGGRADIZER, âg-grân-diz-ë-r. s. The perfon that makes another great.
To AGGRAVATE, âg-grâ-vâtë. v. a. (91). To make heavy, in a metaphorical fenfe, as, to aggravate an accusation; to make any thing worse.
AGGRAVATION, âg-grâ-vâtûn. s. The act of aggravating; the circumstances which heighten guilt or calamity.
AGGREGATE, âg-grê-gâtë. a. (91). Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass.
AGGREGATE, âg-grê-gâtë. s. The result of the conjunction of many particulars.
To AGGREGATE, âg-grê-gâtë. v. a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass.
AGGREGATION, âg-grê-gâtûn. 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, âg-grês'. v. n. To commit the first act of violence.
AGGRESSION, âg-grês'hûn. s. Commencement of a quarrel by some act of inquity.
AGGRESSOR, âg-grês'sûr. s. (98). The affulter or invader, opposed to the defendant. (418).
AGGRIEVANCE, âg-grê-vânsë. s. Injury, wrong.
To AGGRIEVE, âg-grëve'. v. a. To give forow, to vex; to impoe, to hurt in one's right. (275).
AGOOD, a·gud • ad.
AGUED, a·gud • adj.
AGILE, a·jil • adj.
AGILENESS, a·jil·nèss • n.
AGILITY, a·jil·è·tè • n.
AGING, a·ging • n.
AGG, a·grèd • v.
AGGEELEDNESS, a·grèl·èd·nèss • n.
AGGREED, a·gùd • v.
AGGREGATION, a·gùr·a·tè • n.
AGGRÉE, a·grè • v.
AGGRESTOR, a·grè·stèr • n.
AGGRESTRESS, a·grè·stèr·èss • n.
AGGUISH, a·gu·ish • a.
AGHAST, a·gàst • a.
AGILENE5S, a·jil·né5s • n.
AGHAST, a·gàst • a.
AGILE, a·jil • a. (140).
AGILEST, a·jil·èst • a.
AGILITY, a·jil·è•tè • n.
AGING, a·ging • n.
AGG, a·grèd • v.
AGGEELEDNESS, a·grèl·èd·nèss • n.
AGGREED, a·gùd • v.
AGGREGATION, a·gùr·a·tè • n.
AGGRÉE, a·grè • v.
AGGRESTOR, a·grè·stèr • n.
AGGRESTRESS, a·grè·stèr·èss • n.
AGGUISH, a·gu·ish • a.
AGHAST, a·gàst • a.
AGILE, a·jil • a. (140).
AGILEST, a·jil·èst • a.
AGILITY, a·jil·è•tè • n.
AGING, a·ging • n.
AGG, a·grèd • v.
AGGEELEDNESS, a·grèl·èd·nèss • n.
AGGREED, a·gùd • v.
AGGREGATION, a·gùr·a·tè • n.
AGGRÉE, a·grè • v.
AGGRESTOR, a·grè·stèr • n.
AGGRESTRESS, a·grè·stèr·èss • n.
AGGUISH, a·gu·ish • a.
AGHAST, a·gàst • a.
AGILE, a·jil • a. (140).
AGILEST, a·jil·èst • a.
AGILITY, a·jil·è•tè • n.
AGING, a·ging • n.
AGG, a·grèd • v.
AGGEELEDNESS, a·grèl·èd·nèss • n.
AGGREED, a·gùd • v.
AGGREGATION, a·gùr·a·tè • n.
AGGRÉE, a·grè • v.
AGGRESTOR, a·grè·stèr • n.
AGGRESTRESS, a·grè·stèr·èss • n.
AGGUISH, a·gu·ish • a.
AGHAST, a·gàst • a.
AGILE, a·jil • a. (140).
AGILEST, a·jil·èst • a.
AGILITY, a·jil·è•tè • n.
AGING, a·ging • n.
AGG, a·grèd • v.
AGGEELEDNESS, a·grèl·èd·nèss • n.
AGGREED, a·gùd • v.
AGGREGATION, a·gùr·a·tè • n.
AGGRÉE, a·grè • v.
AGGRESTOR, a·grè·stèr • n.
AGGRESTRESS, a·grè·stèr·èss • n.
AGGUISH, a·gu·ish • a.
AGHAST, a·gàst • a.
AGILE, a·jil • a. (140).
AGILEST, a·jil·èst • a.
AGILITY, a·jil·è•tè • n.
AGING, a·ging • n.
AGG, a·grèd • v.
AGGEELEDNESS, a·grèl·èd·nèss • n.
AGGREED, a·gùd • v.
AGGREGATION, a·gùr·a·tè • n.
AGGRÉE, a·grè • v.
AGGRESTOR, a·grè·stèr • n.
AGGRESTRESS, a·grè·stèr·èss • n.
AGGUISH, a·gu·ish • a.
AGHAST, a·gàst • a.
AGILE, a·jil • a. (140).
AGILEST, a·jil·èst • a.
AGILITY, a·jil·è•tè • n.
AGING, a·ging • n.
AGG, a·grèd • v.
AGGEELEDNESS, a·grèl·èd·nèss • n.
AGGREED, a·gùd • v.
AGGREGATION, a·gùr·a·tè • n.
AGGRÉE, a·grè • v.
AGGRESTOR, a·grè·stèr • n.
AGGRESTRESS, a·grè·stèr·èss • n.
AGGUISH, a·gu·ish • a.
AGHAST, a·gàst • a.
AGILE, a·jil • a. (140).
AGILEST, a·jil·èst • a.
AGILITY, a·jil·è•tè • n.
AGING, a·ging • n.
AGG, a·grèd • v.
AGGEELEDNESS, a·grèl·èd·nèss • n.
AGGREED, a·gùd • v.
AGGREGATION, a·gùr·a·tè • n.
AGGRÉE, a·grè • v.
AGGRESTOR, a·grè·stèr • n.
AGGRESTRESS, a·grè·stèr·èss • n.
AGGUISH, a·gu·ish • a.
AIR

(559).—Fête, fár, fall, fát;—mè, mêt;—pine, pin;—
gay, sprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of
AISLE, il.e. s. (207). The walk in a
church.
Ait, åte. s. (202). A small island in a
river.
To AKE, åke. v. n. (355). To feel a
lafting pain.
Akin, å-kin'. a. Related to, allied to
by blood.
ALABASTER, ål’å-båft-tür. s. (98). A
kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less
durable, than the other kinds.
ALABASTER, ål’å-båft-tür. a. (418).
Made of alabaster.
ALACK, å-låk’. interjection. Alas, an
expression of sorrow.
ALACKADAY, å-låk’å-då’. interject. A
word noting sorrow and melancholy.
ALACRIously, å-låk’tre-ús-1é. ad.
Cheerfully, without dejection.
ALACRITY, å-låk’kré-te. s. (911).
Cheerfulness, sprightlyness, gaiety.
ALAMODE, ål-å-mo’dé. ad. According
to the fashion.
ALAND, å-lånd’. ad. At land, landed.
ALARM, å-lårm’. s. A cry by which
men are summoned to appear at
arms; notice of any danger approaching; a species of clock; any tumult or disturbance.
To ALARM, å-lårm’. v. a. To call to
arms; to surpriſe with the apprehenſion of
any danger; to disturb.
ALARMBELL, å-lårm’bell. s. The bell
that is rung to give the alarm.
ALARMING, å-lårm’lning. particip. a.
Terrorifying, awakening, surpriziing.
ALARMPOST, å lår’m’pōšt. s. The post
appointed to each body of men to appear at.
ALAS, å-lås’. interjection. A word ex-
pressing lamentation; a word of pity.
ALATE, å-låte’. ad. Lately.
ALè, ålb. s. A surpriſe.
ALBIT, å-lè-bè’t. ad. (84). Although,
notwithſtanding.
ALBUGINEOUS, ål-buj-jin’-è-ús. a. Re-
sembling an albug.
ALBUGO, ål-bu’djó. s. (84). A difeafe
in the eye, by which the cornea contraæta
whiteneſs.
ALCAHEST, ål’ka-hèft. s. (84). An
universal difolvent.
ALCAIRD, ål’-kådè’. s. (84). The go-
vernment of a cattle; in Spain, the judge
of a city.
ALCanna, ål-kan’ña. s. (84). An
Egyptian plant used in dyeing.
no, mòve, nòt:—tòbe, tòb; bòll;—òil;—pòund;—òhn, this.


**Alchemically**, al-kìm’mé-kál-lé. ad. In the manner of an alchemist.

**Alchemist**, al-kém-mít. s. (84). One who purifies or professes the science of alchemy.


**Alcohol**, al’kò-hól. s. (84). A high rectified spirit of wine.

**Alcoholization**, al’kò-hól-iz’shún. s. The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

To **Alcoholize**, al’kò-hól-iz’s. v. To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

**Alcoran**, al-kör-rán. s. (84). The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda; now more properly called the Koran.

**Alcove**, al’kò-vé. s. A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an efrade, in which is placed a bed.

**Alder**, al’ér. s. (84). A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel.

**Alderman**, al’dér-mán. s. The same as senator, a governor or magistrate.

**Aldermanly**, al’dér-mán-lé. ad. Like an alderman.

**Aldern**, al’dérn. a. (84) (555). Made of alder.

**Ale**, ale. s. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

**Aleberry**, ale’bér-ré. s. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and tops of bread.

**Alebrewer**, ale’bró-rér. s. One that professes to brew ale.

**Aleconnor**, ale’kôn-nér. s. An officer in the city of London to inspect the measures of public houses.

**Alecost**, ale’kòst. s. An herb.


**Alectromancy**, al’ekt’ró-màn-sé. Divination by a Cock.


**Alehoof**, ale’hôf. s. Ground ivy.

**Alehouse**, ale’hósh. s. A tippling house.

**Alehousekeeper**, ale’hósh-ke-pür. s. He that keeps ale publicly to sell.

**Ale knight**, ale’nit. s. A pot companion, a tippler. Obsolote.

**Alembick**, al’ém’bík. s. A vessel used in distilling.

**A length**, al-léng’h. ad. At full length.

**Alert**, al’leért. a. Watchful, vigilant; brisk, pert, petulant.

**Alertness**, al’lér-tén’s. s. The quality of being alert, pertnefs.


**Alewife**, ale’wif’s. s. A woman that keeps an alehouse.

**Alexanders**, al’lé-gz-an’dárz. s. The name of a plant.

**Alexander’s Foot**, al’lé-gz-an’drz-fút. s. (478). The name of an herb.

**Alexandrine**, al’lé-gz-an’dráin. s. (150). A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve yllables.

**Alexipharmick**, al’lék-fè fár’mık. a. That which drives away poison, antidotal.


**Alexiterick**, al’lék-tér’rık. a. That which drives away poison.


**Algebra**, al’jé brá. s. (84). A peculiar kind of arithmetic.

**Algebraical**, al jé-brá’k. a. Relating to algebra.

**Algebraist**, al-jé-brá’ist. s. A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.


**Algor**, al’jíj’fik. a. (509). That which produces cold.

**Algoric**, al’jór’ik. s. Extreme cold, chills.

> The s in the last yllable of this word escapes being pronounced like s from its being Latin and seldom used. (418).

**Algorism**, al’jó-riz’m. (557). s. Arabic words used to imply the science of numbers.

**Alias**, al’lé-as. ad. A Latin word, signifying otherwise.

**Albly**, al’lé-bl. a. (405). Nutritive, nourishing.
**ALI**

(559).—Fête, far, fall; mê, mét; pine, pin;

**ALL**

ALIEN, àlé'yén. a. (505). Foreign, or not of the same family or land: estranged from, not allied to.

ALIEN, àlé'yén. s. (113) (283). A foreigner, not a denizen; a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.

ALIENABLE, àlé'me-n'bl. a. That of which the property may be transferred.

To ALIENATE, àlé'yén-ät. v. a. To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affection.

There is a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on a 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 Orthoepists. Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, W. Johnston, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Elphinston, join it with the consonant, and make it short; but Mr. Sheridan separates it from the i, and makes it long and slender: and though Mr. Elphinston'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 dipthong. See Principles, No. (505) (534).

"O! alienate from Heav'n, O spire! Accrue!"

—Milton's Par. Lost. b. o. 877.

ALIENATE, àlé'yén-ät. a. Withdrawn from stranger to.

ALIENATION, àlé-yén-ä'thün. s. The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

To ALIGHT, à lît. v. a. To come down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, àlîk'. ad. With resemblance, in the same manner.

ALIMENT, àlîm'ént. s. Nourishment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, àlîm'ént-äl. a. That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.

ALIMENTARINESS, àlîm'ént-a-ré-nës, s. The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, àlîm'ént-a-ré. a. That which belongs to aliment; that which has the power of nourishing.

ALIMENTATION, àlîm'ént-a-thün, s. The quality of nourishing.

ALIMONY, àlîm'o-në. 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, àlîk'ënt. 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, àlîk'ët. 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, àlîsh. a. Resembling ale.

ALIVE, àlûv. a. In the state of life; not dead; unextinguished, unexto'died, active; cheerful, sprightly: it is used to add emphasis; as, the best man alive.

ALKALIEST, àl'ka-liést. s. (84). An universal diffusible, a liquor.

ALKALESCENT, àl-ká-lës'fënt. a. That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, àl'ka-lë. s. (84). Any substance which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE, àl'ka-lën. a. (150). That which has the qualities of alkali.

To ALKALIZATE, àl-kâ-lë-zät. v. a. To make alkaline.

ALKALIZE, àl-kâ-lë-zät. a. That which has the qualities of alkali.

ALKALIZATION, àl-kâ-lë-zät-hün. s. The act of alkalizing.

ALKANET, àl-ka-net. s. The name of a plant.

ALKERCI, àl-kë-kë'një. The winter cherry, a genus of plants.

ALKERME, àl-kë-rë'më. s. A confection whereof the kermes berries are the basis.

ALL, àl. a. (77). The whole number, every one; the whole quantity, every part.

ALL, àl. s. The whole; every thing.

ALL, àl. ad. Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

ALL-BEARING, àl-bä'ring. a. Omnacious.

ALL-CHEERING, àl-chë'ring. a. That which gives gaiety to all.

ALL-CONQUERING, àl-könk'ë-rë'ning. a. (334). That which subdues every thing.

ALL-DEVOURING, àl-dë-vôt'ë-ring. a. That which eats up every thing.

ALL-FOURS, àl-fôrs'. s. A low game at cards, played by two;
ALLEGORY, all-lg 'gur; a. The time about All-fasts day.

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, all-hàl 'l0-tide. a. The term near All-fasts, or the first of November.

ALL-HEAL, all-hel. s. A species of iron-wort.

ALL-JUDGING, all-jud 'jing. a. That which has the sovereign right of judgement.

ALL-KNOWING, all-nó 'ing. a. Omniscient, all-wise.

ALL-SEEING, all-se 'ing. a. That beholds every thing.

ALL SOULS DAY, all-sôlz-dàv. s. The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, all-súf 'fih-'ènt. a. Sufficient to any thing.

ALL-WISE, all-wîze. a. Possessed of infinite wisdom.

To ALLAY, all-là'. 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, all-là'. s. (329). The metal of a better 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, all-là 'ur. s. The perion or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, all-là'mènt. s. That which has the power of allaying.

ALLEGATION, all-lè gâf 'hàn. s. Affirmation, declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.

To ALLEG, all-lèdje'. v. a. To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuse or argument.

ALLEGABLE, all-lèdje'd-bl. a. That which may be alleged.

ALLEGEMENT, all-lèdje'mènt. s. The same with allegation.

ALLEGER, all-lèdje'dur. s. He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, all-lèjânsè. s. The duty of subjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, all-lèjânt. a. Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICK, all-lè-gôr 'rik. a. Not real, not literal.

ALLEGORICAL, all-lè-gôr're-kàl. a. In the form of an allegory, not literal.

bull;—oil;—pound;—zin, this.

ALLEGORICALY, all-lè-gôr're-kàl-lè. ad. After an allegorical manner.

To ALLEGORIZE, all-lè-gôr 'riz. v. n. To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGY, all-lè gôr 're. s. (557). A figurative discourse, in which something is intended that is not contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, all-lè 'gro. s. A word denoting in music a sprighty motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, all-lè-lû'ya. s. A word of spiritual exultation; Praise God.

To ALLEV IATE, all-lè 'vé-átè. v. a. To make light, to cease, to soften. (91).

ALLEVIATION, all-lè 'vé-áf fhàn. s. The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extinguished.

ALLEY, all-lè. s. (270). A walk in a garden; a passage in towns, narrower than a street.

ALLIANCE, all-là'nè. s. The state of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the perions allied to each other.

ALLIENCY, all-lèb'ren-sè. s. (113). The power of attracting.

To ALLIGATE, all-lè-gàtè. v. a. To tie one thing to another. (91).

ALLEGATION, all-lè-gâth'm. 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, all-lè-gà'ttàr. s. (521). The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.

ALLISON, all-lizh'nèn. s. The act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERATION, all-li-tèr-'ä'tion. s. The beginning two or more words with the same letter to give them a sort of rhyming confluence 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.

ALLECATION, all-lè-kâf 'hàn. s. The act of putting one thing to another; the admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, all-lè-kàf 'hàn. s. The act of speaking to another.

ALLODIAL, all-lèd'dél. a. Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, all-lèd 'dèm. s. Possession
A LL

(559) — Fâte, fâr, fàll, fât;
held in absolute independence, without any
acknowledgment of a lord paramount.
There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLONGE, âl-lôndjê'. s. (165). A pass
or thrust with a rapier.

To ALLOO, âl-lôô'. v. a. To set on,
to incite.

ALLOQUY, âl-lô-kvâ. s. The act of
speaking to another.

To ALLOT, âl-lôt'. v. a. To distribute
by lot; to grant; to distribute, give each his
share.

ALLOTMENT, âl-lôt'mênt. s. The part,
the share.

ALLOTTERY, âl-lôt'tur-e. s. (555).
That which is granted to any in a distribution.

To ALLOW, âl-lôô'. v. a. To admit; to
grant; to yield; to permit; to give to, to
pay to; to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, âl-lôô'al-bl. a. That
which may be admitted without contradic-
tion; lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABleness, âl-lôô'al-nêfs. s.
Lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWANCE, âl-lôô'ânfe. s. Sanction,
llicence; permission; an appointment for any
use, abatement from the strictest rigour; a sum
granted yearly, or yearly, as a stipend.

ALLOY, âl-lôô'. s. (32). Bafer metal
mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

To ALL UDE, âl-lû'de'. v. n. To have
some reference to a thing, without the di-
creet mention.

ALLUMINOR, âl-lû'me-nôr. s. One
who colours or paints upon paper or parch-
ment.

To ALLURE, âl-lû're'. v. a. To entice
to any thing.

ALLUREMENT, âl-lû're'mênt. s. En-
ticement, temptation.

ALLURED, âl-lû'rûr. s. (98). Enticer,
invigler.

ALLURINGLY, âl-lû'ring-lê. ad. In an
alluring manner, enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, âl-lû'ring-nêfs. s.
Enticement, temptation by proping plea-
sure.

ALLUSION, âl-lû'zhôn. s. A hint, an
implication.

ALLUSIVE, âl-lû'siv. a. (158) (428).
HINTING AT SOMETHING.

ALLUSIVELY, âl-lû'siv-lê. ad. In an
allusive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, âl-lû'siv-nêfs. s. The
quality of being allusive.

ALLUSSION, âl-lû've-un. s. The car-
rying of any thing to something else by the
motion of the water; the thing carried by
water.

To ALLEY, âl-lê'. v. a. To unite by
kindred, friendship, or confedelry; to make a
relation between two things.

ALLEY, âl-lê'. s. See Survey. One
united to some other by marriage, friend-
ship, or confedelry.

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
showed this pronunciation to be improper,
as it interfered with an universal rule, which
was, to pronounce the y like e in a final un-
accented syllable. But whatever was the
reason of this novelty, it now seems to have
faded; and this word is now generally
pronounced with the accent on the second
syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the
Orthoepists in our language.

ALMACANTER, âl-mà'kàn'tur. s. A cir-
cle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER'S Staff, âl-mà'kàn-
tûr'tûr. s. An instrument used to take obser-
vations of the sun, about the time of its ri-
ising and setting.

ALAMACK, âl-mà'nak. s. (84). A
calendar.

ALMADINE, âl-màdln-dine. s. (149)
A ruby, coarser and lighter than the orient-
al.

ALMIGHTINESS, âl-mî'tê-nefs. s.
Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.

ALMIGHTY, âl-mî'tê'. a. (84) (406).
Of unlimited power, omnipotent.

ALMOND, âl-mônd. s. (401). The nut
of the almond tree.

ALMOND TREE, âl-mûnd-trê. s. It has
leaves and flowers very like those of the
peach tree.

ALMONDS, âl-mûndz. s. The two
kinds of the throat; the tonsils.

ALMONER, âl-môn-nôr. s. (84). The
officer of a prince, employed in the distri-
bution of charity.

ALMONRY, âl-mônr. s. The place
where alms are distributed.

ALMOST, âl-môlt. ad. (84). Nearly,
well nigh.

ALMS, âmz. s. (403). What is given
in relief of the poor.

ALMSBASKET, âmz'bâskit. s. The
Alphabet, ál'fă-bē't. s. The letters, or elements of speech.

Alphabetical, ál'fă-bē't'ē-kāl. a. According to the series of letters.

Alphabetically, ál'fă-bē't'ē-kāl lē. ad. According to the order of the letters.

Already, ál-rē'dē. ad. (84). At this present time; before the present.

Als, ál's. ad. Alfo.

Also, ál'sō. ad. (84). In the same manner, likewise.

Altar, ál'tūr. s. (84) (98). The place where offerings to Heaven are laid; the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Altarage, ál'tūr-ā'je. s. (90). An emolument from oblations at the altar.

Altar-cloth, ál'tūr-cloth. s. The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

To Alter, ál'tūr. v. a. (418). To change, to make otherwise than it is.

To Alter, ál'tūr. v. n. To become otherwise than it was, to be changed, to suffer change.

Alterable, ál'tūr-ā-bl. a. That which may be altered or changed.

Alterableness, ál'tūr-ā-bl-nēfs. s. The quality of being alterable.

Alterably, ál'tūr-ā-blē. ad. In such a manner as may be altered.

Alterant, ál'tūr-ānt. a. (555). That which has the power of producing changes.

Alteration, ál'tūr-ā-shōn. s. The act of altering or changing; the change made.

Alternative, ál'tūr-ā-tīv. a. Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.

Altercation, ál'tūr-kā'āthōn. s. Debate, controversy. (84).

Alpha, ál'fē. s. (84) (545). The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.
ALU

ALUM-STONE, ál'-lüm'-tön. s. A stone or calc used in surgery.

ALUDELL, ál'-üdel. a. Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

ALWAYS, ál'wáz. ad. (81). Perpetually; throughout all time; constantly, without variation.

AM, âm. The first person of the verb To be.

AMABILITY, âm-a-bill'-tä. s. (511). Loveliness. (527).

AMADETTO, âm-a-dé'tó. s. A sort of pear.

AMADOR, âm-a-dór. s. (503). A sort of pear.

AMAIN, âm-an'. adj. With vehemence, with vigour.

AMALGAM, âm-a-lóg'am. 

AMALGAMATE, âm-a-lóg'-ä-mät. v. n. To unite metals with each other reciprocally; to unite metals with vigour.

AMALGAMATION, âm-a-lóg'-ä-mä'-shön. s. (84). See alteration.—The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

AMANDATION, âm-a-nä'-shön. s. The act of sending a message. (527).

AMANUENSIS, âm-a-nü'än-së's. A person who writes what another dictates.

AMANT, âm-a-rant. s. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.


AMARANTH, âm-a-ränt'hä. p. p. of a marigold; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.

AMAS, âm-ë's. A heap, an accumulation.

AMASMENT, âm-ä's'mänt. s. A heap, an accumulation.

AMATE, âm-a-tät'. v. n. To terrify, to strike with horror.

AMATORY, âm-a-tär'-tä. s. (512). Relating to love. (555).

AMAUROSIS, âm-a'-ro'-së's. s. (520). A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some difference in the inner parts, occasioning the re-
A M B

—nô, mőve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb,
presentation of flies and dust floating before
the eyes.

To A M A Z E, á-máz'e. v. a. To confuse
with terror; to put into confusion with
wonder; to put into perplexity.

A M A Z E, á-máz'e. s. Atonishment, confu-
fusion, either of fear or wonder.

Confusedly, with amazement.

A M A Z E D N E S S, á-máz'éd nès. s. (365).
The state of being amazed, wonder, confu-
fion.

A M A Z E M E N T, á-máz'emén't. s. Con-
fused apprehension, extreme fear, horror;
extreme dejection; height of admiration;
wonder at an unexpected event.

A M A Z I N G, á-máz'ing. s. Astonishing.

A M A Z I N G L Y, á-máz'ing-Iy. ad. A
degree that may excite astonishment.

A M A Z I N G, á-máz'ing. s. Astonishing.

A M B A G E S, am-ba'jês. s. (503). A
circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.

A M B A S S A D E, am-bás'sá-dé. s. A
envoy sent from a foreign power to another.

A M B A S S A D O R, am-bás'sá-dôr. s. A
person sent in a public manner from one
sovereign power to another. (418).—See
HONOUR.

A M B A S S A D R E S S, am-bás'sá-dréz. s.
The lady of an ambassador; a woman sent
on a mission.

A M B A S S A G E, am-bás'sájé. s. (90). An
embooty.

A M B E R, am'bûr. s. (98). A yellow
transparent substance of a gummous or bi-
tuminous consistence.

A M B E R, am'bûr. a. Confiting of
amber.

A M B E R - D R I N K, am'bûr-drink. s.
Drink of the colour of amber.

A M B E R - C R I S, am'bûr-grêse. s. (112)
A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax,
used both as a perfume and a cordial.

A M B E R - S E E D, am'bûr-seéd. s. Re-
sembles millet.

A M B E R - T R E E, am'bûr-tré. s. A
thrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen
leaves.

A M B I D E X T E R, ám-bé dék'té-r. 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.

s. The quality of being able equally to use
both hands; double dealing.

Having, with equal facility, the use of either
hand; double dealing, practising on both
sides.

A M B I D E X T R O U S N E S S, ám-bé-dék'trús-
nès. s. The quality of being ambidex-
trous.

A M B I E N T, ám'bé-ént. a. Surround-
ing, encompassing.

A M B I G U O U S, ám-bîg'ús. a. Doubt-
ful, having two meanings; using doubtful
expressions.

In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of sig-
nification.

A M B I L O G Y, am-bîl'ô-gé. s. (518). Talk
of ambiguous signification.

A M B I L O U Q U O S, am-bîl'ô-kwús. a.
Using ambiguous expressions. (418).

A M B I T, am'bît. s. The compass or
circuit of any thing.

A M B I T I O N, am-bît'shûn. s. (507). The
defire of preferment or honour; the de-
fire of any thing great or excellent.

A M B I T I O U S, am-bît'hûs. a. (459). Seized
or touched with ambition, defirous of advance-
ment, aspiring.

A M B I T I O U S L Y, am-bît'hûs-Iy. ad.
With eagerness of advancement or prefer-
ence.

A M B I T I O U S N E S S, am-bît'hûs-nès. s.
The quality of being ambitious.

A M B I T U D E, am'bê-tûd. s. (463). Compa-
s, circuit.

To A M B L E, am'bl. v. n. (405). To
move upon an amble, to pace; to move eas-
ily; to walk daintily.

A M B L E, am'bl. s. (405). An easy
pace.


A M B L I N G L Y, am'blîng-lé. ad. With
an ambling movement.

A M B R O S I A, am-brô'zhè-á. s. (505).
The imaginary food of the gods; the name
of a plant.
AMMONIAC, am-mo'ne·ak.

AMEND, á-ménd'. v. a. To grow better.

AMENDMENT, á-ménd'mént. 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, á-mén'dur. s. (98). The person that amends any thing.

AMENDS, á-ménd's. s. Recompence, compensation.

AMEN, á'men'. s. (511). Agreeableness of situation.

To AMEND, á-ménd'. v. n. To grow better.

AMENDMENT, á-ménd'mént. 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, á-mén'dur. s. (98). The person that amends any thing.

AMENDS, á-ménd's. s. Recompense, compensation.

AMENITY, á-mén'né-té. s. (511). Agreeableness of situation.

AMETHYSTINE, ám'é·thlst'ín. a. (140). Refembling an amethyst.

AMICABLE, ám'í-kál. a. (405). Love-ly, pleasing, worthy to beloved; pretending love, flattering love.

AMICABILITY, ám'í-kál-bIl·néss. s. Loveliness, power of flattering.

AMICABLE, ám'í-kál. a. (405). Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ám'í-kál-bIl·néss. s. Friendliness, good will.

AMICALLY, ám'í-kál-bll·ad. Such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, ám'í-kál. a. (405). Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ám'í-kál-bIl·néss. s. Friendliness, good will.

AMICABLY, ám'í-kál-bll·ad. In a friendly way.

AMICABLE, ám'í-kál. a. (405). Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ám'í-kál-bIl·néss. s. Friendliness, good will.

AMICABLY, ám'í-kál-bll·ad. In a friendly way.

AMICABLE, ám'í-kál. a. (405). Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ám'í-kál-bIl·néss. s. Friendliness, good will.

AMICABLY, ám'í-kál-bll·ad. In a friendly way.

AMICABLE, ám'í-kál. a. (405). Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ám'í-kál-bIl·néss. s. Friendliness, good will.

AMICABLY, ám'í-kál-bll·ad. In a friendly way.

AMICABLE, ám'í-kál. a. (405). Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ám'í-kál-bIl·néss. s. Friendliness, good will.

AMICABLY, ám'í-kál-bll·ad. In a friendly way.
AMPHIACAL, ãm-mô-n'ék-ká-l, a. Having the nature of ammoniac salt. (306).
AMMUNITION, ãm-mû-nî̃lS'ôn, s. Military stores.
AMMUNITION BREAD, ãm-mû-nî̃lS-un-brëd. s. Bread for the supply of armies.
AMNESTY, ãm-ne-st. s. An act of oblivion.
AMNH, ãm-ne-ôn, n. 
AMNIO, ãm-ne-ôs. (166).
'AMONGST, a.mun-g'. The innermost membrane with which the fetus in the womb is immediately covered.
AMOMUM, ã-mô-emûm. A sort of fruit.
AMONG, a.mun-g. To alter, to change, to modify.
AMORY, ã-mô-ri. s. A charm; a talisman.
AMOROUSNESS, ãm'ô-rôs-nês. Fondness, lovingness.
AMOROUSLY, ã-mô-rôs. s. Fondness, lovingness.
AMOR, ã-môr, a. (549).
A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another.
AMOUS, ã-mûz:ur. v. a. To remove operation of cutting off a limb, or other part.
AMPLIFICATION, ãm-pô-ta'ihun. s. Enlargement, exaggeration; diffusive.
AMPLIFICATION, ãm-ple-fi-ar. s. Enlargement, extension; exaggerated representation.
AMPLIFIER, ãm-ple-fi-ar. v. n. One that exaggerates.
AMPLIFY, ãm-ple-fi. v. a. To enlarge; to extend.
AMPLITUDE, ãm-ple-tûd. s. Large, wide, extended; great in bulk; unlimited, without restriction; liberal, large, without parsimony; diffusive, not contracted.
AMPLITUDE, ãm-ple-tûd. v. a. To enlarge, to amplify.
AMPLITUDE, ãm-ple-fi. v. n. To lay one's self out in diffusion; to form pompous representations.
AMPLITUDE, ãm-ple-tûd. s. Large, widespread, great; copious; abundance.
AMPLIFY, ãm-ple-fi. a. Largely, liberally; copiously.
AMPLIFY, ãm-ple-fi. v. a. To cut off a limb.
AMPUTATION, ãm-pû-ta'thûn, s. The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.
AMULET, ãm'u-lêt. s. A charm; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a disease.
AMUSEMENT, ã-mûz'mënt. s. That which amuses, entertainment.
AMUSE, ã-mûze'. v. a. To entertain the mind with harmless trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management.
AMUSER, ã-mûz'ûr. s. He that amuses.
A N A

(559).—Fate, far, fall, fat;—mē, mēt;—plane, pin;

A M U S I V E, a-mū'siv. a. (158) (428).

That which has the power of amusing.


A MY G D A L I N E, a-mig'da-line. a. (149).

Refembling almonds.

An, ān. article. One, but with less emphasis; any, or some.

This indefinite, and, as it may be called, the emphatic article, is used by all our Grammarians to be used before a vowel or h mute; but no notice is taken of using ā instead of ā before what is called a vowel, as ā useful book, ā usual ceremony, ā usher, &c.; nor is any mention made of its constant usage before ā when it is not mute, if the accent of the word be on the second syllable, as an heroic action, an historical account, &c. For the few words in our language where the ā is mute, see this letter in the Principles, No. 394; and for a just idea of the letter ā, and the reason why it admits of ā before it when long, see Principles, No. 8, and the Notes upon it.


A N A C A T H A R T I C K, ān-ā-kā-thār'tīk. s. Any medicine that works upwards.

A N A C H O R I T E, ān-ā-kō'rō-ite. s. (155).

A monk who leaves the convent for a more solitary life.

A N A C H O N I S M, ān-ā-kō'nīz̃m. s. An error in computing time.


A N A D I P L O S I S, ān-ā-di-plō'sis. s. Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric. (520).

A N A G R A M, ān-ā-grām. s. A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed as to form some other word or sentence.


To A N A G R A M M A T I Z E, ān-ā-grām'ma-tīz̃e. v. n. (159). To make anagrams.


A N A L O G I C A L, ān-ā-lō'dje'-kāl. a. Used by way of analogy.

A N A L O G I C A L L Y, ān-ā-lō'dje'-kāl'ē. ad. In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

A N A L O G I C A L N E S S, ān-ā-lō'dje'-kāl-nēz̃. s. The quality of being analogical.

To A N A L O G I Z E, ā-nāl'lō-jīze. v. a. To explain by way of analogy.


Having analogy, having something parallel.

A N A L O G Y, ā-nāl'lō-jē. s. (518). Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects.

A N A L Y S I S, ā-nāl'lē-sīs. s. (520). A separation of any compound into its several parts; a solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements.

A N A L Y T I C A L, ān-ā-lit'tē-kāl. a. That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which proceeds by analysis.
ANALYTICALLY, ān-ā-līt-tē-kāl-lē. ad.
The manner of resolving compounds into the
simple constituent or component parts.

ANALYZE, ān-ā-līz. v. a. To re-
solve a compound into its first principles.

ANALYZER, ān-ā-li-zēr. s. (98).
That which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ān-ā-mōr-fō-sēs. s.
Deformation; prospective projection, so that
at one point of view it shall appear deformed,
in another an exact representation.

ANARCHO, ā-nār'-kō. a. Anciently.

ANCHOR, ank'-or. v. n.
To anchor, to lie at anchor; to
stop at, to rest on.

ANCHORAGE, ank'-oradje. s.
To anchor; the anchor; the anchors of
a ship; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANCHORAGE, ank'-or-agē. s.
The manner
of anchoring and by minute
authority.

ANCHOR, ank'-or. s. (90).
A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed
to the ground; any thing which confers flab-
ility.

ANCHORAGE, ank'-or-idje. s.
A series of anchors; the honour of defcent,
birth.

ANCIENT, an-e'nthēn. a. Anciently.

ANCIENTLY, an-e'nthēn-lē. ad. In old
times.

ANCIENTNESS, an-e'nthēn-nēs. s. An-
tiquity.

ANCIENTRY, an-e'nthēn-trē. s. Anti-
quity of a family, properly anciently.

ANCHORIZATION, ank'-or'iz. s.
A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are joined.

ANCHORS, ān-ār'kōs. a. Confused,
without rule.

ANCHOR, ank'-or. s. Want of go-
vernment; a state without magiftracy.

ANCHOR, ank'-or. s. (92).
A fort of drupes, where the whole substance is
fritten with pititious humours.

ANCHORET, ank'-or'ēt. s.
The bearer of the anchor.

ANCHORITIC, ank'-or-it'ik. a. A recluse, a hermit.

ANCHovy, ān-tihb've. s.
A little fca-
fish, much used by way of sauce, or sea-
soning.

ANCIENT, an-e'nthēnt. a. (542).
Old,
not modern; old, that has been of long du-
rataion; paft, former.

ANCIENT, an-e'nthēnt. s. The flag or
rreamer of a chip.

ANCIENTLY, an-e'nthēnt-lē. The bearer
of a flag, now ensign.

ANCIENTLY, an-e'nthēnt-lē. s. In old
times.

ANCIENTNESS, an-e'nthēnt-nēs. s. An-
tiquity.

ANCIENTRY, an-e'nthēnt-trē. s. The
honour of ancient lineage.

AND, ān'd. conjunction. The particle
by which sentences or terms are joined.

ANDRON, ān-dōr. s. (417).
Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit
turns.

ANDROGYNAL, ān-drō'djē-ē-nāl. a. Her-
geomorphical; partaking of both sexes.

ANDROGYNALLY, ān-drō'djē-ē-nāl-lē. ad.
With two sexes.

ANDROGYNUS, ān-drō'djē-ē-nūs. s. An
hermaphrodite. (482).
ANG

ANGEL, an·jel. 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.

ANGELICA, an·jel·e·ka. s. (92). The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, an·jel·e·kal. a. (508). Angelical; above human.

ANGELICIAN, an·jel·e·ka·len·s. s. Excellence more than human.

ANGELICALLY, an·jel·e·k-al·le. ad. As an angel; with the grace of an angel; with the beauty of an angel.

ANGELOTE, an·jel·e·t. s. (559).—Fate, far, tall, fat; —mè, mét; —pine, pin; —

ANGLE-ROD, ang·g1·rōd. s. The stick to which the fisher’s line and hook are hung.

ANGLER, ang·g1·lur. s. (98). He that fishes with an angle.

ANGRICISM, ang·g1·lē·sizm. s. An English idiom.

ANGOBER, ang·go·ber. s. (98).

ANGEL-SHOT, an·jel·i·t. s. Chain shot. Hooked, angular.

ANGULAR, ang·g1·lur·a. (98). Having angles or corners.

ANGULARITY, ang·g1·lur·i·t. s. The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY, ang·g1·lur·li. ad. With angles.

ANGLE, ang·gl. s. An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

To ANGLE, ang·g1·gl. v. a. To fish with a rod and hook; to try to gain by some infuriating artifices.
ANIMAL, ån’-è-mål. s. A living creature, corporeal; by way of contempt, we say a stupid man is an animal.

ANIMAL, ån’-è-mål. a. That which belongs or relates to animals; animal is used in opposition to spiritual.

ANIMALCULE, ån’-è-mål’kùl. s. A small animal.

This word is derived from the French, and forms its plural by adding i; but this plural is sometimes expressed by the Latin word *animalcula*, which being mistaken for a feminine by those who have but a faint memory of their occurrence, is sometimes made plural by the change of *a* into *æ* diphthong: but it ought to be remembered, that *animalcula* in the singular makes *animalcule* in the plural, without any additional syllable; and that the singular of *animalcule* is *animalcula*.

ANIMACY, ån’-è-mål’-tè. s. The state of animal existence.

To ANIMATE, ån’-è-ma’tè. v. a. To quicken, to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage, to incite. The act of animating or enlivening; that which animates; the state of being enlivened.

ANIMATE, ån’-è-ma’tè. s. Alive, possessing animal life. (91).

ANIMATIVE, ån’-è-ma’-tiv. a. (157). That which gives life.

ANIMATOR, ån’-è-ma’-tòr. s. (521). That which gives life.

ANIMOSITY, ån’-è-mò’sè-tè. s. Violence of hatred; passionate malignity.

ANISE, ån’-è-sès. s. (140). A species of apium or parley, with large sweet-scented seeds.

ANKER, ånk’èr. s. (98) (409). A liquid measure the fourth part of the awm.

ANKLE, ånk’kl. s. (405). The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

ANKLE-BONE, ånk’kl-bòn. s. The bone of the ankle.

ANALIST, ån’-è-líst. s. A writer of annals.

ANALYS, ån’-è-lìz. s. Histories digested in the exact order of time.

ANALYS, ån’-è-lìz. s. First fruits.

To ANNEX, ån’-è-neks’. v. a. To unite to

bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

at the end; to unite a smaller thing to a greater.

ANNEXATION, ån’-è-nèk så’-flùn. s. Conjunction, addition; union, coalition.

ANNEX, ån’-è-nèk’flùn. s. The act of annexing.

ANNEXMENT, ån’-è-nèks’ment. s. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, ån’-è-nil’è-là-bl. a. That which may be put out of existence.

To ANNIHILATE, ån’-è-nil’è-lä-tè. 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 *ı*, generally pronounce this word as if written *anne-hel-lä-tè*, 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, ån’-è-nil’è-lä’-frhm. s. The act of reducing to nothing, the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, ån’-è-ver’sà-rè. s. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year; the act of celebrating the anniversary.

ANNIVERSARY, ån’-è-ver’-sà-rè. a. Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNO DOMINI, ån’-è-do’mè-nè. In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, ån’-è-lè-sès. s. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION, ån’-è-ta’-flùn. s. Explanation; note.

ANNOTATOR, ån’-è-tò’r. s. (521). A writer of notes; a commentator.

To ANNOUNCE, ån’-è-un’nèf’. v. a. To publish, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial sentence.

To ANNOY, ån’-è-no’è. v. a. (329). To incommodate, to vex.

ANNOY, ån’-è-no’è. s. Injury, molestation.

ANNOVANCE, ån’-è-no’van’sès. That which annoys; the act of annoying.

ANNOWER, ån’-è-no’è’r. s. (98). The person that annoys.

ANNUAL, ån’-è-nàl. a. That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which lasts only a year.

ANNUALLY, ån’-è-nàl’-lè. ad. Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, ån’-è-nè-tànt. s. He that possesses or receives an annuity.
ANNuity, ånn'-ú-te. a. A yearly rent. To be paid for term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNUL, ånn'-úl'. v. a. To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNUARY, ånn'-ú-lár. a. (98). Having the form of a ring.

ANNULATE, ånn'-ú-má-te. a. Having the form of rings. ANNULATE, ånn'-ú-lær. a. (98). Having the form of a ring.

To ANNUMERATE, ånn'-ú-mér-á-te. v. a. To add to a former number. (91).

ANNUMERATION, ånn'-ú-mér-a-shún. s. Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, ånn'-ú-ni-ká-te. v. a. To deliver tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ånn'-ú-ni-ká'-á-shún-da. 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, ån'-ó-dín. a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.

To ANOINT, ån'-ónt'. v. a. To rub over with unctuous matter; to consecrate by anointing.

ANOINTED, ån'-ónt'. ad. In the form of a ring.

ANTECEDENT, ånt'-é-sént. a. (475). Having the form of a ring. ANNUITV, ånn'-ú-ité. a. (475). To add to a former number. (91).

To ANP, ån'. ad.

To ANP, ån'. ad. In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

ANPABLENESS, ån'-pál-nes. s. The quality of being answerable. ANSWERABLE, ån'-sur-a-bIl. a. That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correspondent to; proportionate to; equal to.

ANSWERABLY, ån'-sur-a-bl. ad. Answerable. ANSWER, ån'-sur. s. (475). That which is said in return to a question, or position; a confession of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, ån'-sur-a-bl. a. That which is said in return to a question, or position; a confession of a charge.

ANSWERABLENESS, ån'-sur-a-bl-nes. s. The quality of being answerable.

ANSWERER, ån'-sur. a. (554). He that answers; he that manages the correspondence.

ANSWER, ån'-sur. s. An emmet, a pismire.

ANTBEAR, ånt'-bár. s. An animal that feeds on ants.

ANTHILL, ånt'-híl. s. The small tuberculosis of earth in which ants make their nests.

ANTAGONIST, ånt'-ág-o-níst. a. One who contends with another; an opponent; contrary to.

To ANTAGONIZE, ånt'-ág-o-níz. v. n. To contend against another.

ANTARECPTIC, ånt'-á-frékt'ik. a. Efficacious against the venereal disease. ANTAPPOLECTIC, ånt'-áp pó-plékt'ik. a. Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARTHRITIC, ånt'-á-thrit'ik. a. Good against the gout.

ANTAPPOLECTIC, ånt'-áp pó-plékt'ik. a. Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAFTHRODITIC, ånt'-á-fró-thrit'ik. a. Good against the gout.

ANTATHRITIC, ånt'-á-thrit'ik. a. Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMATIC, ånt'-ás-th-mát'ik. a. Good against the asthma.

ANTACID, ånt'-ák. s. A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION, ånt'-é-am-bú-lá'-shún. s. A walking before.

To ANTCEDE, ånt'-sé-de'. v. a. To precede; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, ånt'-sé-dénse. s. The act or state of going before.

ANTECEDENT, ånt'-sé-dént. a. Going before, preceding.
nô, móve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb,
Antecedent, án-te-se’dént. s. That
which goes before; in grammar, the noun
to which the relative is subjoined.
Antecedently, án-te-se’dént-lé. ad.
Alternatively.
Antecedor, án-te-sé’s’ür. s. One
who goes before, or leads another.
Antechamber, án-te-thám-bür. s.
The chamber that leads to the chief apart-
ment. See Chamber.
To Antedate, án-te-date. v. a. To
date something before the proper time.
Antediluvian, án-te-dé-lû’vé-an. a.
Exiting before the deluge; relating to things
existin before the deluge.
Antelope, án-te-lôpe. s. A goat
with curled or wreathed horns.
Antemeridian, án-te-mer’i-dé-an. a.
Being before noon.
Antemetic, án-te-me’ti-k. a.
That has the power of preventing or stop-
miting.
Antemundane, án-te-mûn’du-ané. a.
That which was before the world.
Antepast, án-te-pâlt. s. A fore-taft.
Antepenult, án-te-pé-nâlt’. s. The
last syllable but two.
Antepleptic, án-tpé-lép’tîk. a.
A medicine against convulsions.
To Antepone, án-te-pône. v. a.
To prefer one thing to another.
Antepredicament, án-te-pré-di-ká-
ment. s. Something previous to the
doctrine of the predicaments.
Anterior, án-te-ré’or-té-té. s.
Priority; the state of being before.
Anteriour, án-te-re-ar. a.
Going before.
† Now more commonly and better written
Anterior.
Antes, án-tèz. s. Pillars of large
dimensions that support the front of a build-
ing.
Antestomach, án-te-stôm’ük. s.
A cavity that leads into the stomach. (166).
Anthelminthic, án-thèl-min’thik.
a. That which kills worms.
Anthem, án-thèm. s. A holy song.
Anthology, án-thôl’ô-jé. s. (158).
A collection of flowers; a collection of de-
votions; a collection of poems.
Anthony’s Fire, án-thé-niz-fi’re’.
s.
A kind of erysipelas.
Anthrax, án-thrâks. s. A scab or
blotch which burns the skin.
Anthropology, án-thrôp-pôl’ô-jé. s.
The doctrine of anatomy.

Antichristian, án-te-kris’ti-hi-n. a.
Opposite to Christianity.
Antichristianism, án-te-kris’ti-hi-
sm. Opposition or contrariety to
Christianity.
Antichristianity, án-te-kris’ti-
hi-té. s. Contrariety to Christianity.

To Anticipate, án-tis’e-pâte. v. a.
To take something sooner than another, to
as to prevent him; to take up before the
time; to fortafte, or take an impression of
something, which is not yet, as if it really
was; to preclude.
Anticipation, án-tis-se-pâ’thi-n. s.
The act of taking up something before its
time; fore-taft.
Antick, án-tîk. a. Odd; ridiculously
wild.
Antick, án-tîk. s. He that plays an-
tics, or ufs odd. giddification; a buffoon.
Antickly, án-tîk-lé. ad. With odd
pouffures.
Anticlimax, án-te-klî’mâks. s.
A sentence in which the last part is lower than
the first; opposite to a climax.
Anticonvulsive, án-te-kôn-vûh’siv.
a. Good against convulsions.
Anticor, án-te-kôr. s. (166). A
preternatural swelling in a horse’s breast,
opposite to his heart.
Anticourtier, án-te-kôr-ti’thr. s.
One that opposes the court.
Antidotal, án-te-dô’tâl. a.
Having the power or quality of counteracting
poison.
Antidote, án-te-dôte. s.
A medicine
given to expel poison.
Antifebrile, án-te-fi’bril. a. (140).
Good against fevers.
Antilogarithm, án-te-log’â-ri’zhm.
s.
The complement of the logarithm of a
line, tangent, or secant.

Anthropophagiae, án-thrôp-pôf’-á-jil. s.
Man-eaters, cannibals.
Anthropophagian, án-thrôp-pôf’á-
ji-né-an. s. A ludicrous word,
formed by Shakespeare from anthropophagi.
Anthropophagy, án-thrôp-pôf’ô-jé.
The quality of eating human flesh.
Anthroposophy, án-thrôp-pôs’ô-fé.
s.
The knowledge of the nature of man.
Antypnotick, án’tîp-nô’tîk.
a.
That has the power of preventing
sleep.
Antiacid, án’tî-âs’id. a.
Alkali.
Antichamber, án-te-thâm-bür. s.
Corruptly written for antechamber.—See
Chamber.

Anthropology, án-thrô-pôl’éji.
The knowledge of the nature of man.
ANT

(559).—Fate, far, fall, fât;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;

ANTIMONARCHICAL, ânt-tâ-mô-nâr-kâ-l. a. Against government by a single person.
ANTIMONIAL, ânt-tê-môn-i.äl. a. Of antimony.
ANTIMONY, ânt-tê-mûn-në. s. (556). Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metallic nature.
ANTINEPHRITIC, ânt-tê-nè-frît'ik. a. Good against diæse of the reins and kidneys.
ANTINOMY, ânt-tin'be. s. A contradiction between two laws.
ANTIPARALYTIC, ânt-tè-pâr-a-lît'ik. a. Efficacious against the palsy.
ANTIPATHETICAL, ânt-tê-pâ-thë-tê-kâl. a. Having a natural contrariety to any thing.
ANTIPATHY, ânt-tê-pà-thë. s. (518). A natural contrariety to anything, so as to shun it involuntarily; opposed to sympathy.
ANTIPERISTASIS, ânt-tê-pèr-is'tas-sis. s. (520). The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened.
ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ânt-tê-pês-te-lên-thâl. a. Efficacious against the plague.
ANTIPHRAESIS, ânt-tif'frâ-sis-sis. s. (519). The use of words in a fene to oppose to their meaning.
ANTIPODAL, ânt-tê-pôd'âl. a. (518). Relating to the antipodes.
ANTIPODES, ânt-tê-pôd'éz. 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-pod-es, 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 fætillus (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 fingular 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 dreading ill."
Young's Love of Fame.
ANTRE, än'tır. s. (416). A cavern, a den.

ANVIL, än'vîl. s. The iron block on which the forger lays his metal to be forged; anything on which blows are laid.

ANXIOUS, än'k'fühl's. a. (480). Disturbed about some uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.

APHELION, än-fë-lö'n s. That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

APHILANTHROPY, än-ë-lân'th-rö-pé. s. Want of love to mankind.

APHORISM, än-fôr'izm. s. (503). A maxim, an unconnected position.

APHORISTICALLY, än-fô-ris'tî-kîl. a. Written in separate unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY, än-fô-ris'tå-kîl-lé. a. In the form of an aphorism.

APHRODISIAC, än-fôr'diz'e-ak. a. Having the quality of being aphrodisiac. Relating to the venereal disease.

APISH, än'fîsh. a. Having the quality of an apish imitation. As if an ape imitates human actions.

APISHLY, än'fîsh-le. ad. In an apish manner.

APISHNESS, än'fîsh-nes. s. Mimickry, trumpery.

APIARY, än'fâ-rî. s. (534). The place where bees are kept.

APIECE, än'-ptće'. ad. To the part, or share.

AORTA, än-o'tà. s. (92). The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APETIOUS, än-pë'th'ë-ës. a. Gently purgative.

APE, ape. s. A kind of monkey; an imitator.

TO APE, åpe. v. a. To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APEAK, än-pëk's. a. In a posture to pierce the ground.

APEPSY, åp'ép-sës. s. (503). A loss of natural concoction.

APERT, än-përt'. a. Open, Uncertainty.

APERITIVE, än-pë-rë'tiv. a. That which has the quality of opening.

APERIT, än-përt'ë. a. Open.

APERITION, än-për'ë-shän. s. An opening, a passage, a gap; the act of opening.

APERITLY, än-përt'ë-lë. ad. Openly.

APERITNESS, än-përt'ë-nës. s. Openness.

APERTURE, åpör'thür. s. (460) (463). The act of opening; an open place.

APETOUS, än-pë-të-lüs. s. (314). Without flower-leaves.

APEX, åpëks. s. The tip or point.

APEXESIS, än-pëks'ë-ës. s. (124). A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
To APOLoGETICAL, á-pôl-ô-jét'k-l. 
APOLoGETICK, á-pôl-ô-jé'tik. 

a. That which is said in defence of any thing.

To APOLoGIZE, á-pôl-lô-ziz. v. n. 
To plead in favour.

APoLOGUE, áp'ô-lô-g. s. (338) (503). 
Fable, story contrived to teach some moral truth.

APoLogy, á-pol-b'je. 

Al'o APoPHLEGMATICK, áp-fle'g-ma-tik.

APoNYROSIS, á-pô-nî-rô'sís. s. 
An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

APoPHASIS, áp-pô-fâ-sís. s. (520). 
A figure by which the orator seems to wave his figure by which the orator seems to wave

APoPHYSIs, a-pô-phys'sís. s. (520). The prominent parts of some bones; the same as its balse; the spring of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column.

APoPHLEGMATiCk, áp-fle'g-ma-tik. a. 
(Drawing away phlegm).

APoPHLEGMAiCkism, áp-ô-fle'g-mâ-tlzm. s. 
A medicine to draw phlegm.

APoPHTHegM, áp-ô-thèm. s. (503). 
A remarkable saying.

APoPhyGy, áp-ô-fé-jé. s. 
That part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column.

APoPhysis, áp-pô-thè-sís. s. (520). 
The prominent parts of some bones; the same as its balse; the spring of a column.

APoPLEXY, áp-ô-plît'é. s. 
Di itzizing by which the orator seems to wave

APoPHEgM, áp-ô-phèm. s. 
That part of a column where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column.

APoPThECARY, áp-ô-thè-kär. s. 
A remarkable saying.

APoPThecary, áp-ô-thè-kär. s. 
A remarkable saying.

APoPThecary, áp-ô-thè-kär. s. 
A remarkable saying.

APoPThecary, áp-ô-thè-kär. s. 
A remarkable saying.

APoPThecary, áp-ô-thè-kär. s. 
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APoPThecary, áp-ô-thè-kär. s. 
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APP

—nó, móve, nór, nát;—túbe, túb, have adopted it as I have done; and only Smith, Barclay, and Entick, accept the peculiar embellishment. So eminent a poet as Garth approves of the choice I have made, where he says,

"Allot the prince of his celestial line
An apostrophe, and rites divine."

Apostomy, áp'ós-tó-mé. s. The remainder or difference of two incomparably quantities.


To Appal, áp-pál'. v. a. (406). To fright, to deprec.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word might more properly have been written Appall; and we find Bacon, in his History of Henry VII. actually writes the compound Appalement. Whether Johnson founds his opinion upon the pale colour which fear generally produces, or upon the derivation of the word from the French Appaler, it cannot be certainly known; but this is certain, that this word has been so often rhymed with all, boll, tell, &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 i from the Latin Falleo 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, áp-pál'ment. s. De-preffion, imprecation of fear.

Appanage, áp'pa-n'ga. s. (90) (503). Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children.

Apparatus, áp-pa-rát'ús. 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, áp-pa'rl. s. Drefs, veßure; external habiliments.

To Apparel, áp-pa'rl'. v. a. To dress, to cloths; to cover, or deck.

Appearance, áp-pa'ren'. n. Plain, indubitable; seeming, not real; visible; open, discoverable; certain, not presumptive.

Apparent, áp-pa'rent. adj. Evidently, openly.

Apparition, áp-pa-rish'on. s. Appearance; visibility; a visible object; a spectre; a walking spirit; something only apparent, not real; the visibility of some luminary.

Apparitor, áp-pa-r'ít'or. s. (98). The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court.

To Appay, áp-pá'. v. a. To satisfy.

To Appel, áp-pél'. s. To acé, to confume; to reproach.

Appellant, áp-pél-lán't. s. Charge exhibited against any man.

To Appel, áp-pél'. v. n. To transfer a cause from one to another; to call another as witness.

Appel, áp-pél'. s. A removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; in the common law, an accusation; a call upon any witness.

Appellate, áp-pél-lat'ít. s. He that appeals.

To Appelar, áp-pél-lár'. v. a. To be in flight, 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, áp-pér-t'án's. 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.

Appellar, áp-pél-lár'. s. The person that appears.

Appeasable, áp-pél-zált'bl. n. (405). Reconcilable.

Appeasableness, áp-pél-zàl-bln's. n. Reconcilability.

To Appese, áp-pél-zé'. v. a. To quiet, to put in a state of peace; to pacify, to reconcile.

Appeasement, áp-pézém'ent. s. A state of peace.

Appesear, áp-pél-zár'. s. (98). He that pacifies, he that quiets disturbances.

Appellant, áp-pél-lán't. s. A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

Appellate, áp-pél-lát'. s. The person appealed against.

Appellation, áp-pél-làl'm. n. Name.

Appellative, áp-pél-làtiv. s. (157). A name common to all of the same kind or species; as man, horse.

Appellativelv, áp-pél-làtív-lv. ad. According to the manner of nouns appellative.

Appellatory, áp-pél-lá-tór'ár. s. That which contains an appeal. (512).
APP

To Appel, áp-pél-le'. s. One who is accouched.

To Append, áp-pénd', v. a. To hang anything upon another; to add to something as an accessory.

Appendage, áp-péndä'ge. s. (90). Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence.

Appendant, áp-péndä'nt a. Hanging to something else; annexed, concomitant.

Appendant, áp-péndä'nt. a. An accidental or adventitious part.

To Appendicate, áp-péndä-kát', v. a. (91). To add to another thing.


Appendix, áp-péndä'ks. s. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.

To Appe'ntain, áp-pé-ter-tæ'ne'. v. n. To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature.

Apparentment, áp-pé-ter-tæ'mént. s. That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

Apparentness, áp-pé-ter-tæ-næns'. s. That which belongs to another thing.

Apparent, áp-pé-ter-tæ'nent. a. Belonging, relating to.

Appetence, áp'pe-tæn-se. } s.

Appetency, áp'pe-tæn-sé. } s.

Carnal desire.

Appetibility, áp-pé-ter-tæ-bl'I-e'-tæ. s. The quality of being desirable.

Appetible, áp-pé-ter-tæ-bl'. a. (405). Defirable.

Appetite, áp-pé-tæt. s. (155). The natural desire of good; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach, hunger.

Appetition, áp-pé-tæt'fæn'. s. (507). De sire.

Appetitive, áp-pé-tæ-tiv. a. That which desires.

To Applaud, áp-plæw'd', v. a. To praise by clapping the hands; to praise in general.

Applauder, áp-plæw'dær. s. (98). He that praises or commends.

Applause, áp-plæwz'. s. Approbation loudly expressed.

Apple, áp-pl. s. (405). The fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of the eye.

Applewoman, áp-pl'-wum-fæn'. s. A woman that sells apples.

Applicable, áp-plåk-bl'. a. (405). That which may be applied.

Application, áp-plåk-bl'. s. The act of applying, the thing applied.

Applicability, áp-plåk-kà-bi'fæ-tæ. s. The quality of being fit to be applied.

Applicable, áp-plåk-kà-bl'. a. That which may be applied.

Applicableness, áp-plåk-kà-bl'nes'. s. Fittness to be applied.

Applicably, áp-plåk-kà-bly. ad. In such manner as that it may be properly applied.

Applicate, áp-plåk-kæt'. s. (91). A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.

Application, áp-plåk-kæfæn'. 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, áp-plåk-kæ-tiv. a. Belonging to application. (512.)

Applicative, áp-plåk-kæ-tur-re'. a. Belonging to the act of applying. (512.)

To Apply, áp-plå'. 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, áp-pönt'. v. a. To fix any thing; to establish any thing by decree; to furnish in all points, to equip.

Appointer, áp-pönt'fæn'. s. (98). He that fettles or fixes.

Appointment, áp-pönt'mént. s. Stipulation; decree, establishment; direction order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

To Appointment, áp-pöre-fæn'. v. a. To set out in just proportions.

Appointment, áp-pöre-fæn-mént. s. A dividing into portions.

To Appose, áp-pöz'. v. a. To put questions to.

Appositive, áp-poz'tit. a. (156). Proper, fit, well adapted.

Appositely, áp-poz'ti le. ad. Properly, fitly, suitably.

Appositeness, áp-poz'ti-næs'. s. Fitness, propriety, suitableness.

Apposition, áp-pö-zish'fæn'. s. The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same sentence. (98.)

To Appraise, áp-präz'. v. a. To fix a price upon any thing.

Appraiser, áp-präz'fæn'. s. (98). A person appointed to set a price upon thing to be sold.
APP

—ño, move, nór, nót;—túbe, túb;

To *APPRECIATE*, ap-pré'the-áte. 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 let 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 synonymous to the English word to estimate.

*APPRICIABLE*, ap-pré-thé-á-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 *appréciable* by *esteemed*, we have not so good a word as *appricable* to express the capability of being estimated.

To *APPREHEND*, ap-pré-hénd'. v. a. To lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terror, to fear.

*APPREHENDER*, ap-pré-hénd'-dér. s. One who apprehends.

*APPREHENSIABLE*, ap-pré-héns'-sbl. a. (160). That which may be apprehended or conceived.

*APPREHENSION*, ap-pré-héns'-shun. s. The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; seizure.

*APPREHENSIVE*, ap-pré-héns'-iv. a. Quick to understand; fearful. (158).

*APPREHENSIVELY*, ap-pré-héns'-iv-li. ad. In an apprehensive manner.

*APPREHENSIVENESS*, ap-pré-héns'-vén. s. The quality of being apprehensive.

*APPRENTICE*, ap-prén'tis. s. (140). One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the trade shall be done in the time agreed on, and that he shall be instructed in his art. (142.)

To *APPRENTICE*, ap-prén'tis. v. a. To put out to a master as an apprentice.

*APPRENTICED*, ap-prén'tis-ádéd. s. The years of an apprentice's servitude.

*APPRENTICESHIP*, ap-prén'tis-chip. s. The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

To *APPRAISE*, ap-práiz'. v. a. To inform.

To *APPROACH*, ap-próth'. v. n. To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progress towards, mentally.

*APPROACH*, ap-próth'. v. a. To draw near to.
The Beryl. Water.

apprehension; tendency. nitre which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

AQUATILIS, AQUATILUS. a. Near to.

AQUEOUSNESS, AKÎWÉ-as-nës. s. Wateryness.

AQUILINE, AKÎWÉ-lin. a. Refembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

AQUOSE, AKÎWOS'è. s. Watery.

AQUOSITY, AKÎWOS'è té. s. Wateriness.

ARBABLE, ARB. A. a. Fit for tillage.

ARBAG, ARBI. A. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

ARBONE, A'RÒN. s. (417). A cloth worn by men, which is grown vulgar.

A bitwise a. Properly, depending on the will.

A'It. Ait. a. Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to, led to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

To Aptate, A'TÁTÉ. v. a. (91). To make fit.

Aptitude, A'PTÁTÉ. s. Fitness; tendency; disposition.

Aptly, A'PTLÉ. ad. Properly, fitly; justly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as he learned his business very aptly.

Aptness, A'PTNÉS. s. Fitness, suitability; disposition to anything; quickness of apprehension; tendency.

Aptote, A'PTÔTÉ. s. A noun which is not declined with cases.

Aquæ, AKÎWÁ'. s. (52). Water.

Aquafortis, AKÎWÁ-'FÔRTÉS. s. A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.

Aquamarinæ, AKÎWÁ-'MÄR'INÁ'. s. The Beryl.

Aquavitæ, AKÎWÁ-'VÎTÉ'. s. Brandy.

Aquatic, AKÎWÁ-'TIK. a. That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

Aquatile, AKÎWÁ-'TÎLÉ. a. (145). That which inhabits the water. (503).

Aqueduct, AKÎWÉ-'Dék'. s. A conveyance made for carrying water.

Aqueous, AKÎWÉ-'ÉS. a. (534). Watery.
ARCH, arch-"ter. s. A naturalist who makes trees his study.
ARCHITECT, arch-it-tek. s. A bow-
er.
ARCHITECTURE, arch-it-tek-tu-re. s. The art of building; a builder;
the contriver of any thing.
ARCHITECT, arch-it-tek. s. The chief and
supreme architect. Part of an arch.
ARCHERY, arch-ery. A segment, a part of a
circle; an arch.
ARCHER, arch-er. s. A plant, arch-
dialon, arch-di-a-con-al. s. A continued
arch.
ARCHES'COURT, arch-es'-court. s. The chief and
supreme architect. A bishop of an arch.
ARCHETYPE, arch-et-kipe. Capital, and is the
chief and
supreme architect. A bishop of an arch.
ARCHIVIST, arch-i-vist. Any little shrub.
ARCHIVE, arch-ive. Chief of the
archbishop. For it sounds as if written arkh (359).
ARCHER, arch-er. s. He that shoots
with a bow.
ARCHERY, arch-er-ve. The use of the
bow; the act of shooting with the bow; the
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ARCHIVES, arch-ivez. The places where records or ancient writings are
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kept.
ARGUMENTATION, ar'gú-men't. s. A series of reasoning for or against any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; the contents of any work summed up by way of abstract; controversy.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ar'gú-men't-ativ. a. Contending of argument, containing argument.

ARGUER, ar'gu'er. a Subtile, witty, sharp, shrill.

ARGUE, ar'go'. v. n. (393). To state the opinion; to dispute.

ARGUENTATIVE, ar-gú-men'ta-tiv. s. Argument; to dispute.
ARM

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb.

Arithmancy, ar-īth-mān-cē, s. A forecasting of future events by numbers.

Arithmetical, ar-īth-mē-tē-kāl. a. According to the rules or methods of arithmetic. (527)

Arithmetically, ar-īth-mē-tē-kāl-lē. ad. In an arithmetical manner.


Arithmetick, ar-īth-mē-tik. 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 s the sound of short š, as if written arithmetic. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, so it may be rectified without any great singularity.

Ark, ārk. 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, ārm. s.—See Art. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of the sea; power, might, as the secular arm.

To Arm, ārm. 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, ārm. v. n.—See Art. To take arms; to provide against.

Armadillo, ārm-mā-dillō. s. A four-footed animal of Brazil.


Armental, ārm-mēnt-āl.

Armente, ārm-mēnt-ē. (149). a. Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

Arm-gaunt, ārm-gānt. (214). Slender as the arm; or rather, slender with want.

Arm-hole, ārm-hōlē. s. The cavity under the shoulder.


Armillary, ārm-īl-lā-rē. a. Resembling a bracelet.—See Maxillary.

Armillated, ārm-īl-lā-tēd. a. Wearing bracelets.

Armings, ārm-ingz. s. The same with wafé-clothes.

Armpit, ārm-pīt. s. The hollow place under the shoulder.

Aromatic, ārm-ō-māt-ē-kāl. a. Spicy; fragrant; strong scented.


Aromatication, ārm-ō-māt-ē-zāltūn. s. The act of scented with spices.

To Aromatize, ārm-ō-māt-izē. v. a. To scent with spices, to impregnate with spices; to scent, to perfume.

Arose, ā-rōzē. (554). The preterite of the verb Arise.

Around, ā-rōund. ad. In a circle, on every side.


To Arouse, ā-rōuzē. v. a. To wake from sleep; to rouse up, to excite.

Arow, ā-rō. ad. (545). In a row.

Ayont, ā-ōlnt’. ad. Be gone, away.

Arquebus, ār-kwē-būs. s. A hand gun.

Arquebusier, ār-kwē-būs-ēr. s. A soldier armed with an arquebus. (275).

Arrack, ār-tāk. s. A spirituous liquor.
ARR (559).—Fate, fár, fall, fát;—mé, mét;—pine, pin:—
To **Arraign**, ár-rán'jé. 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 fa-
tire.

**Arraignment**, ár-rán'jé'mént. s. The act of arraigning, a charge.

To **Arrange**, ár-rán'jé. v. a. To put in the proper order for any purpose.

**Arrangement**, ár-rán'jé'mént. s. The act of putting in proper order, the state of being put in order.

**Arrant**, ár-rán't. a. Corruptly, ARROGATION, ár'ro-ga'shun.


**Arras**, ár'rá's. s. (81) (82). Tapestry.

**Arraught**, ár-rá'ght'. s. That which remains behind unpaid, though due.


**Array**, ár-ra'y. v. a. To put in arrows.

**Arrée’, ár-rée’. s. The pointed end of an arrow; the head of an arrow.

**Arréret**, ár-re'ré'. s. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

**Arréte’, ár-ré't'. s. The laft body of an army.

**Arréret**, ár-re'ré'. s. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

**Arréser**, ár-ré'sér'. s. A conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

**Arréte’, ár-ré't'. v. a.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arreté’, ár-ré’t'. s. The pointed end of an arrow; the head of an arrow.

**Arrête’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.

**Arréte’, ár-ré’t'. s.**
To **Arrest**, ár-ré스트. v. a. To stop motion.
ART

—nd, mòve, nòr, nòc;— tâb, tâb, ould, as artful, as a skillful maid; contrived
without skil, as an artificer tale.

To ARTUATE, árt'é-ù-lät. v. a. (91) (461). To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS, ár-ùn-dé-ñáññú. a. Of or like reeds. (392).

ARUNDINEOUS, ár-ùn-dln'e-ùs. a. Abounding with reeds.

As, áz. 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 to an 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.

SAFETY, áf-sá fét'e-dá. s. A gum or resin brought from the East Indies,
of a sharp taste and a strong offensive smell.

ASARABACCA, ás-sá-rá-bák'ká. s. The name of a plant.

ASEBESTINE, ás-bèstín. a. (140). Something incomminible.

ASEBESTOS, ás-bèstús. s. (166). A fort of native fofile 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 en-
dued with the wonderful property of re-
maining unconfumed in the fire, which on-
ly whitens it.

ASCIDES, ás-kár'é-déz. s. Little
worms in the recum.

To ASCEND, ás-sénd'. v. n. To
mount upwards; to proceed from one degree
of knowledge to another; to stand higher
in genealogy.

To ASCEND, ás-sénd'. v. a. To climb
up any thing.

ASCENT, ás-sén'dánt. 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, ás-sén'dánt. a. Supe-
rior, predominant, overpowering; in an astro-
logical sense, above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, ás-sén'dén-sé. s. Influ-
ence, power.

ASCENSION, ás-sén'dfnú. s. (451). The
act of ascending or rising; the visible
elevation of our Saviour to Heaven; the
thing rising or mounting.
ASCENSION DAY, áf-sén’thun-dá’. s. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whit-Sunday.

ASCENSIVE, áf-sén’siv. a. (158). In a state of ascent.

ASCENT, áf-sent’ s. Rite, the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.

TO ASCERTAIN, áf-sér-tán’ v. a. To make certain, to fix, to establish; to make confident.

ASCERTAINER, áf-sér-tá’ná’r. s. The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT, áf-sér-tán’mént. s. A settled rule; a standard.

ASCETIC, áf-sé-tík. a. (509). Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCETICISM, áf-sé-tik’ism. s. He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

ASCITES, áf-sít’é-kál. (507). To bring down, to flatten.

ASCITIC, áf-sít’ik. a. Dropping, hydroplastic.

ASCITIOUS, áf-sé-tish’ús. a. Supplemental, additional.

ASCRIBEABLE, áf-skri’ba-ble. a. (405). That which may be ascribed.

TO ASCRIE, áf-skri’be. v. a. To attribute to as a cause; to attribute to as a pejorative.

ASCRIP'TION, áf-krip’tiún. s. The act of ascribing.

ASCRIP'TIOUS, áf-krip-tiish’ús. a. That which is ascribed.

ASH, áfh. s. A tree.


ASHMED, áfh-méd’l. a. (359) (362). Touched with flame.

ASHEN, áfh’hen. a. (103) (359). Made of ash wood.

ASHES, áfh’iz. s. (99). The remains of anything burnt; the remains of the body.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, áfh-wén’z-dá’. s. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASHLAR, ál’ár. s. Free stones as they come out of the quarry.

ASHLEING, ál’slir-ing. s. (555). Quartering in garrets. A term in building.

ASHORE, áfh’óre’. ad. On shore, on the land; to the shore, to the land.

ASHWREED, áfh’wééd. s. An herb.

ASHY, áfh’é. a. Ash-coloured, pale, inclined to a whitish grey.

ASE, ásé. ad. To one side; to another part; from the company.

ASINARY, ás’sé-ná-rí. a. Belonging to an as.

ASINE, ás’sé-níne. a. (149). Belonging to an as.

ASHWEDNESDAY, áfh-wén’z-dá’. s. (79). To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to enquire, to question; to require.


ASKAUNT, ásk’-ánt. ad. (214). Obliquely, on one side.

ASKER, ásk’är. s. (98). Petitioner; enquirer.

ASKER, ásk’är. s. A water newt.


ASK, ásk. a. (79). To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to enquire, to question; to require.


ASKAUNT, ásk’-ánt. ad. (214). Obliquely, on one side.

ASKER, ásk’är. s. (98). Petitioner; enquirer.

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ASK, ásk. a. (79). To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to enquire, to question; to require.


ASKAUNT, ásk’-ánt. ad. (214). Obliquely, on one side.

ASKER, ásk’är. s. (98). Petitioner; enquirer.

ASKER, ásk’är. s. A water newt.
Aspect, áspékt. 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 fold 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 decides a forgery. You may remember a play called the Double Falsehood, which Mr. Theocritus bald was defirous of publishing upon the world for a pothumous 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 firudies 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 fame Henriquez, bleeding in me new, From each good aspect takes away my truth."

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 Ecphon.

"Some of the professed imitators of our old poets have not attended to this and many other minutiae: 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 conduced."

"This very accent hath troubled the annotators on Milton. Dr. Bentley observes it to be a tone different from the present use."

"Mr. Manwaring, in his Treatise of Harmony, mony 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, sares be, a syllable is cutted and long, whereas it should be short and graved."

"And a full more extraordinary gentleman, one Green, who published a specimen of rough;—odd—pound;—thin, this.

"as 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 fun "Slowly defended, and with right aspect—Levell'd his evening rays."

"Nor fo in the new version:"

"Meanwhile the setting sun defending flow—Levell'd with aspect right his evening rays."

"Enough of such commentators."
ASS (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pln;—

ASPHALTICK, áf-fâlték. a. (94).
Gummy, bituminous.

ASPHALTOS, áf-fâltôs. s. A bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Lacus Asphalmites, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, ilf-fâltëm. s.

ASPIRATE, as'pîrât. v. a. To aspire, or to apply to, to pant after, something high; the bringing together into one place.

ASSEMBLATION, af-sen-ta'shûn. s. A gathering together.

ASSESS, M-ses'. v. a. To charge with any certain sum.

ASSAILANT, M-sa'lllônt. s. A man that attacks another.

ASSAILER, af-sâl'ër. s. (98). One who attacks another.

ASSAILED, af-sâl'id. a. (405). The flying squirrel.

ASSASSIN, af-sâs'sëm. s. A murderer, one that kills by sudden violence.

ASSASSINATE, af-sâs'së-ná'te. v. a. (91). To murder by violence; to waylay, to take by treachery.

ASSASSINATION, af-sâs'së-ná'fûn. s. The act of assassinating.

ASSASSINATOR, af-sâs'së-ná-tôr. s. Murderer, man-killer.

ASSAULT, af-sâl'tûr. s. Storm, opposed to lap or fierce; violence; invasion, hostility; attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's person.

ASSAULTER, af-sâl'tër. s. One who violently assaul ts another.

ASSAY, af-sâ'. 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, af-sâ'. v. a. To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchstone in asaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

ASSAYER, af-sâ'tôr. s. (98). An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver.

ASSOCIATION, af-sek-ta'shûn. s. Attendance.

ASSOCIATION, af-sek-ta'shûn. s.

ASSOCIATION, af-sek-ta'shûn. s.

ASSOCIATION, af-sek-ta'shûn. s.

ASSOCIATION, af-sek-ta'shûn. s.

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ASSOCIATION, af-sek-ta'shûn. s.

ASSOCIATION, af-sek-ta'shûn. s.
ASS

 ASSIMILATION, af-sim-m'el-lä'fhu:n. 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, af-sist'. v. a. To help.

ASSISTANCE, af-sis'tänse. Help, furtherance.

ASSISTANT, af-sis'tant. a. Helping, lending aid.

ASSIZE, af-size'. 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, af-size'. v. a. To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, af-siz'ær. s. An officer that has the care of weights and measures.

ASSOCIABLE, af-so'fhe-a-bl. s. That which may be joined to another.

ASSOCIATE, af-so'fhe-ate. a. Refembling another; or appearing.

ASSOCIATION, af-so'fhe-a't(m. s. Union, conjunction, society; confederacy; partnership; connection.—See Pronunciation.

ASSONANCE, af-so'nänse. s. Reference of one found to another reminiscing it.

ASSOZIATION, af-so'nänse. a. Refembling another found.

To ASSORT, af-sor't. v. a. To range in classes.

To ASSORT, af-sor't. v. a. To infatuatate.

To ASSUAGE, af-siv'årj. v. a. (331). To mitigate, to soften; to appease, to pacify; to ease.

ASSUAGEMENT, af-siv'årj'ment. s. What mitigates or softens.

ASSUJA, af-siv'årj. s. (98). One who pacifies or appeases.


To ASSUJUJATE, af-siv'årj-gá'te. v. a. To infatuatate; to pacify, to appease.

ASSUJUJATION, af-siv'årj-a't(m. s. The state of being accustomed.

ASSUJUJUD, af-siv'årj-td. s. (334). Accustomance, custom.
To **Assume**, af-tröölm‘. 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.

To **Assure**, af-h-fhr‘re‘. 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.

To **Assured**, af-h-flh‘r‘d, or af-h-flhor‘. particip. a. (359). Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; immodest, viciously confident.


To **Assuredness**, af-h-flh‘r‘d-nés. s. (365). The state of being assured, certainty.

To **Assurer**, af-h-flh‘rōr. s. He that gives assurance; he that gives security to make good any loss.

To **Asterisk**, as·te·rik. s. A mark in printing, "*".

To **Asterism**, as·te·rísm. s. A constellation.

To **Asthma**, af-m‘h‘m‘. s. (471). A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing found and a cough.

To **Asthmatical**, af-m‘h‘m‘-tik. ad. Troubled with an asthma.

To **Asthern**, af-stérm¨. ad. In the hinder part of the ship, behind the ship.
Astrologically, astro-t-lód'jé-kál-lé.

Ad. In an astrological manner.

To Astrologize, astro't-rói'jíze. v. n.

To practice astrology.

Astrology, astro't-rói-jé. s. The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

Astronomer, astro't-rón'nó-mür. s. He who studies the celestial motions.

Astronomical, astro'nóm'é-kál. (509). 

Astronomick, astro'nóm'ik. 

Belonging to astronomy.

Astronomically, astro't-rón'nó-m'é-kál-lé. a. In an astronomical manner.

Astronomy, astro't-rón'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, astro'thó-thé-ô'ló-jé. s. Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

Asunder, às'un'dür. ad. (98). A part, separately, not together.

Asylum, á's-lí'tüm. s. A sanctuary, a refuge.

Nothing can show 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 inflicts on preferring the accent of the original whenever we adopt a Latin word into our own language without alteration.—See Principles, No. 503.

Asymmetry, à's-sym'mé-tré. s. Contrariety to symmetry, disproportion.

Asymptote, às'sim'tó-té. 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. Aik's on the second.

Asyndeton, às'sin'dé-tón. s. A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

At, àt. 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, 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, àt'a-bál. s. A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

Ataraxy, às'tá-rák-se. s. (517). Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.

Athanor, às'thän-nór. s. (166). A digestive furnace to keep heat for some time.

Atheism, às'thé-ism. s. (505). The disbelief of a God.

Atheist, às'thé-istik. s. One that denies the existence of God.

Atheistical, às'thé-istik. s. Given to atheism, impious.

Atheistically, às'thé-istik-lé. ad. In an atheistical manner.

Atheisticalness, às'thé-istik-nés. s. The quality of being atheistical.

Atheistic, às'thé-istik. a. Given to atheism.

Atheous, às'thé-ös. a. (505). Atheistic, godless.

Atheroma, áth-e-ró'ma. s. A species of wen.

Atheromatous, à'thér-ó'mátüs. a. Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.


Athletic, às'thút'lık. a. (500). Belonging to wrestling; strong of body, vigorous, lusty, robust.

Athwart, à'thwat'. prep. Across, transfer to any thing; through.

Atilt, àt'il. ad. With the action of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.

Atlás, át'lás. s. A collection of maps; a large square folio; sometimes the support of a building; a rich kind of silk.

Atmosphere, às'thém-fi're. s. The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.

Atmospherical, às'thém'shúl're. s. Confining of atoms; relating to atoms.

Atomist, às'tómist. s. One that holds the atomical philosophy.

Atomy, às'tómé. s. An atom.

To Atone, á'tó-né. v. n. To agree,
ATT (559).—Fate, far, fall, fát;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;
to accord; to stand as an equivalent for something; to answer for.
To ATTAIN, att-tánt'. s. To expiate.
ATTAINMENT, att-tán'ment. s. Agreement, concord; expiation, expiatory, equivalent.

To ATTACH, at-tach'. y. To fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be present with, upon a summons; to be appendant to; to be confquant to; to stay for.
ATTACHMENT, at-tat'h'ment. s. Adherence, regard.
To ATTACK, att-ták'. v. a. To assault an enemy; to begin a contest.
ATTACK, at-ták'. S. An assault.
ATTAACKER, att-ták'ær. s. (98). The person that attacks.
To ATTAIN, att-tán'. v. a. To gain, to procure; to overtake; to come to; to reach; to equal.
To ATTAIN, at-tán'. v. n. To come to a certain state; to arrive at.
ATTAINABLE, at-tán'e-æ-bl. a. That which may be obtained, procurable.
ATTAINABILITY, at-tán'e-æ-bil-nés. s. The quality of being attainable.
ATTAINDER, at-tán'dür. s. (98). The act of attaining in law; taint.
ATTAINMENT, at-tán'ment. s. That which is attained, acquisition; the act or power of attaining.
To ATTAIN, at-tán'. v. a. To attain is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence; to taint, to corrupt.
ATTAINMENT, at-tán'ment. s. (461). Reproach, imputation.
To ATTAMINATE, at-tâm'i-nät. v. a. To corrupt. Not used.
To ATTEMPT, at-tém'p't. 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 ATTEMPT, at-tém'p'te. v. a. To proportion to something. (555).
To ATTEMPT, at-tém't. v. a. (412). To attack, to venture upon; to try, to endeavour.
ATTEMPT, at-tém't. s. (412). An attack, an essay, an endeavour.
ATTEMPTABLE, at-tém'ta'bl. s. LIABLE to attempts or attacks.
ATTEMPTER, at-tém'tær. s. The person that attempts; an endeavouri.
To ATTEND, at-tend', v. n. 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 confquant to; to stay for.
To ATTEND, at-tend'. v. n. To yield attention; to stay, to delay.
ATTENDANCE, at-tén'dæns. s. The act of waiting on another; service; the persons waiting, a train; attention, regard.
ATTENDANT, at-tén'dænt. s. One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a suitor or agent; one that is present at anything; a concomitant, a conquent.
ATTENDER, at-tén'dænr. s. (98). Companion, associate.
ATTEND, at-tén't. a. Intent, attentive.
ATTENDATES, at-tén'tætes. s. Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.
ATTENTION, at-tén'shun. s. The act of attending or heeding.
ATTENTIVENESS, at-tén'tiv-nés. s. Heedfulness, attention.
ATTENUANT, at-tén'n'dænt. a. Endued with the power of making thin or flender.
ATTENUATE, at-tén'n'ät. a. (91). Made thin, or flender.
ATTENUATION, at-tén'n'æ-shun. s. The act of making anything thin or flender.
ATTER, at'tær. s. (98). Corrupt matter.
AD T

To ATTIRE, ärt-tir', v. a. To dress, to habilis, to array.

ATTIRE, ÄRT-tir', s. Clothes, dres; 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, ärt-tir', v. a. To attire another, a drefler.

ATTITUDE, ärt'tüd', s. A posture, the posture or action in which a figure or painted figure is placed.

ATTOLLENT, ärt-töl'lent, a. That which raifes or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, ärt-tör'ne, s. The office of an attorney. A person as by consent, commandment, yielding witnefs of; to witnefs; to testify; to give evidence. The thing and tires to three parts, the habitude, the array. ATTITUTE, ärt'tüt', v. a. To bear witness of, to witnefs; to call to witnefs.

ATTENTION, ärt-tësh'ün, s. Testimony, evidence.

ATTIGUOUS, ärt-tig'yüs, a. Hard by.

ATTINGE, ärt-tiinge', v. a. To touch lightly.

ATTIRE, ärt-tir', v. a. To dress, to habit, to array.

ATTORNEY, ärt-tör'n, s. A lawyer. AVAIL, a-väl', s. Advantageous; powerful, having force.

ATTORNMENT, ärt-tör'n'ment, s. A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

ATTUNE, ärt tünn', v. a. To draw to something; to allure, to invite.

A T T R I C T, ärt-ak't', v. a. To attract, alluring or enticing. To attract, which draws, or incites. Outnefs, infatiable desire.

AVARICIOUSNESS, äv-a'rish'üs-nès, s. The quality of being avaricious.

AVARICIOUSLY, äv-a'rich'üs lé, ad. Covetously.

AVARICE, äv-a'ris, s. (142). Covetousness, inflatable desire.

AVARICIOUS, äv-a'rich'üs, a. (292). Covetous.

AVARITIOUSLY, äv-a'-rich'üs lé, ad. Covetously.

AVAUNT, ä-vont', interj. (216). A word of abhorrence, by which anyone is driven away.

AUBURN, aw'bûrn, a. Brown, of a tan colour.

AUCTION, äw'kshûn, s. A manner of fare in which one perfon bids after another; the thing sold by auction.

Also included:

ATTRIBUTABLE, ätr-trib'y-tbl, a. That which may be ascribed or attributed.

ATTRIBUTION, ätr-trib'y-shun, s. Commendation.

ATTRITION, ätr-träk'shun, s. The quality of being attrited.

ATTRITENESS, ätr-träk'ten'-nes. The quality of being attrited.

ATTRITEN', ätr-träk'ten', v. a. To attrit, attrit one another. —See TUNE.

ATTUNE, ä't un', v. a. To make anything musical; to tune one thing to another. —See TUNE.

AVAIL, a-väl', s. Profit, advantage, benefit.

AVAILABLE, a-väl'b'l bl, a. Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.

AVAILABILITY, a-väl'b'l-dis, s. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

AVAILABLY, a-väl'b'l-bl, ad. Powerfully, profitably.

AVAILMENT, a-väl'ment, ad. Usefulness, advantage.

AVAIL, a-väl', v. a. To profit, to turn to profit, to promote, to prosper, to assist.

AVANT-GUARD, a-vánt'gârd, s. The van.

AVARICE, a-vár'ris, s. (142). Covetousness, inflatable desire.

AVARICIOUS, a-vár'rich'üs, a. (292). Covetous.

AVARICIOUSLY, a-vár'rich'üs lé, ad. Covetously.

AVARICIOUSNESS, a-vár'rich'üs-nès, s. The quality of being avaricious.

AVAUNT, a-vánt', interj. (216). A word of abhorrence, by which anyone is driven away.

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AUCTION, aw'kshûn, s. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another; the thing sold by auction.

Digitized from Best Copy Available
Auedacity, aw'das'ë·të.  a. Boldness.
AUDACIOUSNESS, aw-da'fhus-nes.  s. Boldness.
AUDIENCE, aw'je.enfe.  s. A hearing.
AUDACIOUS, aw-dA'{hiis.  a. Bold.
AUDITIVE, awk'tiy.  a. Pertinent.
AUDIT, aw'dit.  v. a. To take an account finally.
AUDIT, aw'dit.  s. A final account.
AUDIT, aw'dit.  v. a. To take an account finally.
AUDITION, aw-diih'ën.  s. Hearing.
AUDITOR, aw'dë-tôr.  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, aw'dë-tôr-re.  s. (507). That which has the power of hearing.
AUDITORY, aw'dë-tôr-re.  s. An audience, a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.
AUDITRES, aw'dë-tôs.  s. The woman that hears.
To Avel, a-vel'.  v. a. To pull away.
AVENARY, aw-ve-nârë.  s. A form of worship in honour of the Virgin Mary.
AVENAGE, aw-vën-idje.  s. (91). A certain quality of oats paid to a landlord.
To AVENG, a-ven'je'.  v. a. To revenge; to punish.
AVENGEANCE, a-ven'jânse.  s. (244). Punishment.
AVENEMENT, a-ven'eına'ment.  s. Vengeance, revenge.
AVENGER, a-ven'jür.  s. Punisher; revenger, taker of vengeance.
AVENS, aw'vens.  s. Herb Bennet.
AVERT, a-vërt'.  v. a. To declare positively.
AVENGE, aw'vër', a-venj.  s. (90) (555). That duty or service which the tenant is to perform for the king; a medium, a mean proportion.
AVERMENT, a-vert'ment.  s. Establishment of any thing by evidence.
AVERNAT, a-verb'nät.  s. A sort of grape.
To AVERUNATE, aw-ë-rûn'ght'kâte.  v. a. To root up. (91) (408).
AVERSION, aw-ser-sây'ëhôn.  s. Hatred, abhorrence.
AVERSE, a-ver'.  a. Malign, not favourable; not pleased with, unwilling to.
AVERSELY, a-ver'fëy'ë.  ad. Unwillingly; backwardly.
AVERSENESS, a-verse'nes.  s. Unwillingness, backwardness.
AVERSION, a-ver'ëhôn.  s. Hatred, dislike, detestation; the cause of aversion.
To Avert, a-ver'.  v. a. To turn aside, to turn off, to put by.
AUGER, aw'gär.  s. (98) (166). A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.
AUGHT, a-ver'.  pronoun. (393). Any thing.
AUGMENT, awg'mënt.  v. a. To increase, to make bigger or more.
AUGMENT, awg'mënt.  s. (492). Increase; state of increase.
AUGMENTATION, awg-mënta'shôn.  s. The act of increasing or making bigger; the state of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.
AUGUR, aw'gúr.  s. (98) (166). One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.
To AUGUR, aw'gúr.  v. n. To guefs, to conjecture by signs.
To AUGURATE, awgùr'ätê.  v. n. (91). To judge by augury.
AUGURATION, aw-gù-ra'ëhôn.  s. The practice of augury.
AVOUR, AVOURTH. v. a. To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to justify.

AVOUCH, AVOUCH'TH'. s. (313). Declaration, evidence.

AVOUCHABLE, AVOUCH'A-BL. a. That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER, AVOUCH'NER. s. He that avouches.

To AVOW, AVOW'TH'. v. a. To justify, to declare openly.

AVOWABLE, AVOW'A-BL. a. That which may be openly declared.

AVOWAL, AVOW'AL. s. Juftificatory declaration.

AVOWEDLY, AVOW'ED-LY. ad. (364). In an avowed manner.

AVOWEE, AVOW'E. s. He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.

AVOWER, AVOW'ER. s. (98). He that avows or suffizes.

AVOWRY, AVOW'RY. s. Where one takes a diRerent, the taker shall justify for what cause he took it; which is called his avowry.

AVOLSAL, AVOL'SAL. s. (442). A confession.

AVOWTRY, AVOW'TRY. s. Adultery.

AURATE, AURATE. s. A fort of pear. AURELIA, AUR'ELIA. A. A term used for the first apparent change of the crupa, or maggot of any species of insects, the chrysalis.

AURICLE, AURICLE. s. (405). The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.

AURICULA, AURICULA. s. Bear's ear, a flower.

AURICULAR, AURICULAR. a. Within the fenfe or reach of hearing; secret, told in the ear.

AURICULARLY, AURICULAR'LY. ad. In a secret manner.

AURIFEROUS, AURIFEROUS. a. That which produces gold.

AURIGATION, AURIGATION. s. (545). A species of crowfoot; the goddes that opens the gate of day, poetically the morning.

AUSCULTATION, AUSCULTATION. s. (314). The hearing or listening to.

AUSPICE, AUSPICE. s. (142). The omens of any future undertaking drawn.
AUTHORITATIVELY, aw-thör'ít-é-tiv-lé. ad. In an authoritative manner, with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, aw-thör'ít-é-tiv-néss. s. Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, aw-thör'ít-é-té. s. Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; support, countenance; testimony, credibility.

AUTHENTICATE, aw-thökt:it. v. To establish anything by authority.

AUTHENTICATE, aw-thökt:it. v. To give due authority to any person or thing.

AUTHENTICATOR, aw-thökt:it-ér. a. One who authenticates.

AUTHENTICATOR, aw-thökt:it-ér. a. A person who gives authority to any thing.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-thökt:it-sé-té. s. The quality of being authentic, genuine.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-thökt:it-sé-té. s. The quality of being genuine.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-thökt:it-sé-té. s. The quality of being perfect, genuine.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-thökt:it-sé-té. s. The quality of being true, genuine.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-thökt:it-sé-té. s. The quality of being genuine, true.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-thökt:it-sé-té. s. The quality of being genuine and true.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-thökt:it-sé-té. s. The quality of being genuine, true, and perfect.

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AUTHENTICITY, aw-thökt:it-sé-té. s. The quality of being genuine, true, and perfect.
—no, mōve, nor, nōt;—tūbe, tōb,  
AUTOMATOUS, aw-tōm-ā-tūs. a. Having in itself the power of motion.
AUTONOMY, aw-tōn′nō-mē. s. (518). The living according to one's own mind and prescription. Not in use.
AUTOPSY, aw′tōp-se. Ocular demonstration.
AUTOPSY, aw′tōp-se. a. Perceived by one's own eyes.
AUTOPSY, aw′tōp′se. ad. By means of one's own eyes.
AUTUMN, aw′tum. s. (411). The season of the year between summer and winter.
AUTUMNAL, aw′tum′nal. s. (421). The handy, clumsy; perverse, untoward.
AUXILIARY, aw-g-zil′yar. s. (478). Amplification.
AUXILIARY, aw-g-zil′yar. s. and a. Helper, assistant; helping, assisting.
AUXILIATION, aw-g-zil′e-ā-thūn. s. Help, aid.
To AWAIT, ā-wāte. v. a. To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in store for.
To AWAIT, ā-wāte. s. Ambushing.
To AWAKE, ā-wāke. v. a. To roule out of sleep; to raise from any state resembling sleep; to put into new action.
To AWAKE, ā-wāke. v. n. To break from sleep, to cease to sleep.
AWARE, ā-wāre. a. Without sleep, not sleeping.
To AWAKE, ā-wāke. v. n. See AWAKE.
To AWARD, ā-wārd. v. a. To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial sentence; to judge, to determine.
AWARD, ā-wārd. s. Judgment, sentence, determination.
AWARE, ā-wāre. a. Vigilant, attentive.
To AWARE, ā-wāre. v. n. To beware, to be cautious.
AWAY, ā-wāy. ad. Absent, from any place or person; let us go; begone; out of one's own power.
AWE, āw. s. Reverential fear, reverence.
To AWE, āw. v. a. To strike with reverence, or fear.
AWBAND, aw′bānd. s. A check.
AWFUL, aw′ful. a. (173) (406). That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence; worshipful, invested with dignity; struck with awe, timorous.
AWFULLY, aw′ful-le. ad. In a reverential manner.
AWFULNESS, aw′ful-nēs. s. The quality of striking with awe, solemnity; the state of being struck with awe.
AWHILE, ā′hwile. ad. (397). Some time.
AWKWARD, aw′k′wūrd. a. (475). Inelegant, unpolite, uncouth; unready, unhandy, clumsy; perverse, untoward.
AWKWARDLY, aw′k′wūrd-le. ad. Clumsily, unready, inelegantly.
AWKWARDNESS, aw′k′wūrd-nēs. s. Inelegance, want of gentility, clumsiness.
AWL, āwl. s. A pointed instrument to bore holes.
AWLESS, aw′les. a. Without reverence; without the power of causing reverence.
AWARE, ā-wāre. The preterite of AwaKE.
AWORK, ā′wūrk. ad. (165). On work, in a state of labour.
AWORKING, ā′wūrk′ing. ad. In the state of working.
AWRY, ā′ri. ad. (474). Not in a straight direction, obliquely; at right angles, with oblique vision; not level, unequally; not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.
AXE, āks. s. An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.
Axe, āks. s. An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.
AXILLAR, āks′zil′lār. (478). a. 
AXILLARY, āks′zil′lār. 
AXILLARY, āks′zil′lār. s. 
Belonging to the armpit.—See MAXILLARY.
AXIOM, āk′fhum. s. (479). A proposition evident at first sight.
AXIS, āk′sis. s. The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.
AXLE, āks′l. (1405). 
AXLE TREE, āks′l-trē. 
The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.
AY, ā. ad. (103). Yes. 
See Directions to Foreigners prefixed to this Dictionary, page xvi.
BAC

Ave, â€. ad. Always, to eternity, for ever
AvGreen, â€’gr€én. s. The fame with houseleek.
Avry, â€’ê. a. See Airy.
Azimuth, â€’z’e-mûth. s. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetic azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetic meridian; azimuth compass, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun’s magnetic azimuth.

Azure, â€’zô’â. (484) (461).
Blue, faint blue.

BAA, bâ. s. (77). The cry of a sheep.
To BAA, bâ. v. n. To cry like a sheep.
To Babble, bâ’bl. v. n. (405). To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell secrets; to talk much.
Babble, bâ’bl. s. Idle talk, senseless prattle.
Babblemont, bâ’bl-mént. s. Senseless prate.
Babble, bâ’blur. s. (98). An idle talker; a teller of secrets.
Babe, bâbe. s. An infant.
Babery, bâ’bûr-re. s. (555). Finery to please a babe or child.
Babish, bâ’blth. a. Childish.
Baboon, bâ-bôn’. s. A monkey of the largest kind.
Baby, bâ’bë. s. vulgarly bâb’bë. A child, an infant; a small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.
Bacchanalian, bâk’kâ-nâ’lé-án. s. A drunkard.
Bacchanals, bâk’kâ-nâl’z. s. The drunken feasts of Bacchus.
Bacchus Bole, bâk’kâs-bole. s. A flower, not tall, but very full and broad leaved.
Bachelor, bâtsh’ê-lir. s. A man unmarried; a man who takes his first degrees; a knight of the lowest order.
Bachelors Button, bâtsh’ê-lûr-zô’t’n. s. (170). Campion, an herb.
Bachelorship, bâtsh’ê-lûr-ship. s. The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bâk. 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, bâk. 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, bâk. 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, bâk’bîte. v. a. To cen­sure or reproach the absent.
Backbiter, bâk’bî-ter. s. A privy illuminator, cen­surer of the absent.
Backdoor, bâk’dôrë. s. The door behind the house.
Backed, bâk’t. a. (359). Having a back.
Backfriend, bâk’frend. s. An enemy in secret.
Backgamon, bâk-gâm’mûn. s. A play or game with dice and tables. (166).
Backhouse, bâk’hu’së. s. The buildings behind the chief part of the house.
Backpiece, bâk’pi’se. s. The piece of armour which covers the back.
Backroom, bâk’ro’m. s. A room behind.
Backside, bâk’sîde. s. The hinder part of anything; the hind part of an animal; the yard or ground behind a house.
To Backslide, bâk’slîde’. 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 set down in the number marked. Dr. Ash, Entick, Scott, and Perry, are on
BAF

—nö, möve, nör, nöt;—töbe, töb.

the side of Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Johnston 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, bök-flirdar. s. (98). An apostate.

Backstaff, bök-flíst. s. An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.

Backstairs, bök'stirz. s. The private stairs in the house.

Backstays, bök'stase. s. Ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.

Backword, bök'sord. s. A sword with one sharp edge.

Backwards, bök'wérdz. ad. (88).

With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place behind; regrettively; towards something past; out of the progressive state; past, in time past.

Backward, bök'wér. a. Unwilling, averse; heftitating, flaggish, dilatory; dull, not quick, or apprehensive.

Backward, bök'wér. ad. The things past.

Backwardly, bök'wérd-ly. ad. Unwillingly, averely.

Backwardness, bök'wér nés. s. Dullness, flagginess.

Bacon, bök'kn. s. (170). The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

Bad, béd. a. Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholesome; sick.

Bade, béd. (75). The preterite of Bid.

Bade, bédje. s. (74). A mark or cognization worn; a token by which one is known; the mark of any thing.

To Bade, bédje. v. a. To mark.

Badger, bäd'jür. s. (98). A brock, an animal.

Badger, bäd'jür. s. One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.

Badly, bäd'ly ad. Not well.

Badness, bäd'nés. s. Want of good qualities.

To Baffle, bäßfl. v. a. (405). To confude; to confound; to crush.

BAK

—bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

Baffler, bäßflér. s. (98). He that baffles.

Bag, bág. s. A fack, or pouch; that part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poifons of vipers; an ornamental purse of filk tied to men's hair; a term used to signify quantities, as a bag of pepper.

To Bag, bág. v. a. To put into a bag; to load with a bag.

To Bag, bág. v. n. To swell like a full bag.


Baggage, bóg'glidje. s. (90). The furniture of an army; a worthless woman.

Bagno, bán'yo. s. (388). A house for bathing and sweating.

Bagpipe, bág pipe. s. A musical instrument, confiUing of a leathern bag, and pipes.

Bagpiper, bág-pl-pér. s. (98). One that plays on a bagpipe.

Bail, bál. 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, bál. v. a. To give bail for another; to admit to bail.

Bailable, bál'bl. a. (405). That may be set at liberty by bail.

Bailiff, bál'if. s. A subordinate officer, an officer whose business it is to execute arrears; an under-steward of a manor.

Bailiwick, bál'wik. s. The place of the jurifidiction of a bailiff.

To Bait, bátte. v. a. To put meat to tempt animals.

To Bait, bátte. v. a. To fet dogs up-on.

To Bait, bátte. v. n. To stop at any place for refreshment; to clap the wings, to flutter.

Bait, bátte. s. Meat fet to allure animals to a snare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreshment on a journey.

Bagize, bázé. s. A kind of coarse open cloth.

To Bake, bák. v. a. To heat any thing in a clofe place; to drefi in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

To Bake, bák. v. n. To do the work of baking.

Bakehouse, bák'hóuse. s. A place for baking bread.

Baker, bák'kür. s. (98). He whose trade is to bake.
One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady.

A dance.

A large round short-necked vessel used in chemistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of pasteboard,uffed 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.

To choose by ballot.

The act of voting by ballot.

The sap of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

The name of a plant.

The juice drawn from the balsam tree; a plant having a strong balsamic scent.

Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, salutary.

A bathing-room.

The act of bathing.

Belonging to a bath. (572) (557).

Ointment, unguent.

An Indian plant.

Balsamic, bál-sá'mik. (84).

Unctuous, mitigating.

A row of little pillars called balusters.

This word is often corrupted into bamisters, as the balusters of a stair-case.

The row of small pillars supporting the guard of a stair-case, taken collectively; as a colonnade means a collection of columns in regular order; but, besides this collective term, there is the distributive Baluster; 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.
BAN

—to, move, nor, not;—tide, tub, full;—oil;—round;—this.

Bamboo, bám-bóó'. s. An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To Bambooze, bám-bóó'z. v. a. To receive, to impose upon. A low word.

Bamboozler, bám-bóó'zür. s. A cheat.

Ban, bán. s. Public notice given of any thing; a curb; excommunication; interdiction; Ban of the Empire, a public confiture by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

Banana Tree, bán'na-ná-trée. s. Plantain.

Bandy, bán'dé. s. A yoke, 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 Bandy, bán'dé. v. a. To unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.

Bandage, bán'dídje. s. (90). Something bound ever another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

Bandbox, bán'boks. s. A flight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

Band-elet, bán'dé-lét. s. Any flat moulding or fillet.

Bandit, bán'dít. Banditto, bán'dít'tó. } s. An outlawed robber.

Banditti, bán'dít'té. s. A company of outlawed robbers.

Bandoog, bán'dóg. s. A maliff.

Bandooleers, bán-dóó-lérz'. s. Small wooden casks covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

Bandrol, bán'dróll. s. A little flag or streamer.

Band, bán'dé. s. A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.

To Band, bán'dé. v. a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to tos about.

Bandyleg, bán'dé-lég'. s. A crooked leg.


Ban, bán. s. Poison; mischief, ruin.

To Ban, bán. v. a. To poison.

Baneful, bán'ful. a. Poisonous; destructive.

Banefulness, bán'ful-nés. s. Poisonousness, destructive.

Banewort, bán'wört. s. (88). Daily nightshade.

To Bang, báng. v. a. (409). To beat, to thump; to handle roughly.

Bang, bàng. s. A blow, a thump.

To Banish, bán'nísh. v. a. To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

Banisher, bán'nísh-úr. s. He that forces another from his own country.

Banishment, bán'nísh-ment. s. The act of banishing another; the state of being banished, exile.

Bank, bánk. 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, bánk. v. a. To lay up money in a bank; to inclose with banks.

Bank-bill, bánk'bill. s. A note for money laid up in a bank; at the sight of which the money is paid.

Banker, bánk'úr. s. (98). One that trafficks in money.

Bankruptcy, bánk'túp-sé. s. (472). The state of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

Bankrupt, bánk'túpt. a. In debt beyond the power of payment.

Banner, bán'nír. s. (98). A flag, a standard; a streamer borne at the end of a lance.

Banneret, bán'nír ét. s. A knight made in the field.

Banneroll, bán'nír-roll. s. (555). A little flag or streamer.

Bannian, bán-yán'. s. A man's under-dress, or morning gown.

Bannock, bán'núk. s. (166). A kind of oatmeal or pea-meal cake.

Banquet, bánk'kwét. s. (408). A feast.

To Banquet, bánk'kwét. v. n. (409). To feast, to fare daintily.

Banqueter, bánk'kwét-úr. s. A feaster; one that lives deliciously; he that makes feasts.

Banquet-house, bánk'kwét-hóúte.

Banqueting-house, bánk'kwét-ing-hóúte. s. A house where banquets are kept.
BANQUETTE, bänk-kêt'. s. A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICKLE, bän'stik kl. s. (405): A small fish, aickleback.

BAR, bär. s. (77). A piece of wood laid cross a passageway 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 town where the housekeeper fits in law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea; any thing by which the structure is held together; bars in mufic, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of mufic, used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

BARBED, bär-bēd, or bär'b'd. (362). Furnished with armours; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BARREL, bär'bl. s. (102) (405). A kind of fish found in rivers.

BARE, bär. v. a. To faffen or flutt any thing with a bolt, or bar; to hinder, to obscur; to prevent; to shut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a flux.

Bare, bärb. s. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard; the points that stand backward in an arrow; the armours for horses.

Bare, bärb. s. A Barbary horse.

To Bare, bärb. v. a. To faffen, to drive out the beard, to furnish the horfe with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARRAGAN, bär'ra-gan. s. A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOS CHERRY, bär-ba'dōz ts'hēr'tē. s. (166). A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBARIAN, bär'bär-ē-an. a. Man uncivilized, a savage; a foreigner; a man without pity.

Barbaric, bär'bär'-ik. a. Foreign, far-fetched.

Barbarism, bär'bär'-izm. s. A form of speech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, savageness of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardneps of heart.

Barbarity, bär-bär'-ē-tē. s. Savageness, incivility; cruelty inhumanity, impurity of speech.

Barbarous, bär'bär'-ūs. a. (314). Stranger to civility, savage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

Barbarously, bär'bär'-ōs-ē. a. Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech; cruelly, inhumanly.

Barbarousness, bär'bär'-ūn-sē. s. Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

To Barbecue, bär'bē-kē. v. a. A term for dressing a hog whole.

Barbecue, bär'-bē-kē. s. A hog dressed whole.

Barbed, bär-bēd, or bär'b'd. (362). Furnished with armours; bearded, jagged with hooks.

Barbel, bär'bl. s. (102) (405). A kind of fish found in rivers.

Barber, bär'bar. s. (98). A man who shaves the beard.

Barberry, bär'bar'-ē. s. Ripperidge bush.

Bard, bär. s. (77). A poet.

Bare, bär. 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, bär. v. a. To flrip.

Bare, bär. preterite of To Bear. Almost obsolete.

Barebone, bär'bōn. s. A very lean person.

Barefaced, bär'-fās'k. a. (359). With the face naked, not masked, shamelessly, unreserved.

Barefacedly, bär'-fās'k-lē. a. Openly, shamelessly, without disguise.
BAR

—no, move, bar, not;—tube, tub, bull;—oil;—sound;—thin, this.


BARFOOT, bär-fōt. a. Without shoes.

BARFOOTED, bär-fōt-ēd. a. Without shoes.

BAREHEADED, bär-hēd-dēd. a. Uncovered in respect.

BARELY, bär'il. adv. Nakedly, merely, only.

BARENESS, bär-nēs. s. Nakedness; leanness; poverty; meanness of clothes.

BARGAIN, bär'gin. n. A contract or agreement concerning sale; the thing bought or sold; stipulation.

To BARGAIN, bär'gin. v. n. To make a contract for sale.

BARGAINEER, bär'gin-ēr. s. He or she that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, bär'gin-nēr. s. (98). The person who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bärj. s. A boat for pleasure; a boat for burden.

BARGER, bär'jar. s. (98). The manager of a barge.

BARK, bärk. s. The rind or covering of a tree; a small ship.

To BARK, bärk. v. a. To strip trees of their bark.

To BARK, bärk. v. n. To make the noise which a dog makes; to clamour at.

BARKER, bär'kär. s. (98). One that barks or clamours; one employed in stripping trees.

BARKY, bär'ki. a. Conflicting of bark.

BARLEY, bär'le. s. (270). A grain, of which malt is made.

BARLEYBRAKE, bär'le-brāk. s. A kind of rural play.

BARLEYCORN, bär'le-kōrn. s. A grain of barley.

BARM, bärm. s. Yeast, the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMY, bär'mi. a. Containing barm.

BARN, bärn. s. A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

BARNACLE, bär'nak'l. s. (405). A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees; a species of shell fish.

BAROMETTER, bär'ō-mēt'ter. s. (518). A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.


BARON, bär'ōn. 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 five ports, that have places in the lower house of parliament; baron is used in law for the husband in relation to his wife.

BARONAGE, bär'ōn-āg. s. (90). The dignity of a baron.

BARONET, bär'ōn-ēt. s. (557). The lowest degree of honor that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BARONY, bär'ōn-ē. s. (557). That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.

BAROSCOPE, bär'ō-skōp. s. An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.

BARRACAN, bär'-rē-kān. s. A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK, bär'rāk. s. Building to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR, bär'rā-tōr. s. A wrangler, and encourager of lawsuits.

BARRATRY, bär'rā-trē. s. Fool practice in law.

BARREL, bär'ēl. 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, bär'ēl. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel.

BARK, bär'kān. a. Not prolific; unfruitful, not fertile, sterile; not copious; scanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.

BARRENLY, bär'rnē-lē. adv. Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bär'rnē-nēs. s. Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulness, sterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of fertility.

BARKWORT, bär'wōrt. s. A plant.

BARFUL, bär'fūl. a. Full of obstructions—properly Barful.

BARRICADE, bär'-rē-kād. s. A fortification made to keep off an attack; any stop, bar, obstruction.

To BARRICADE, bär'-rē-kād. v. a. To stop up a passage.

BARRICADO, bär'-rē-kā'dō. s. A fortification, a bar.—See LIMBADO.

To BARRICADO, bär'-rē-kā'dō. v. a. To fortify, to bar.

BARRIER, bär'-rē-ēr. s. (98). A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or strong place; a stop, an obstruction; a bar
(559).—Fate, far, fall, fät;—mêt, mét;—pine, pin;—

found, 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 60. 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, bāf.e. a. Mean, vile, worthless; ingenious, illiberal, ungenerous; of low station, of mean account; base-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals, without value; applied to sounds, deep, grave.

Bāsely, bāf.e.lé. a. Born out of wedlock.

Bāscourt, bāf.e.kört. s. Lower court.

Bāseminded, bāf.e-mind'éd. a. Mean spirited.

Base-viol, bāf.e.viol'. s. (166). An instrument used in concerts for the base found.

Base, bāf.e. s. The bottom of any thing; the pedastal 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 ruffick play.

Basely, bāf.e.lé. ad. Meanly, dishonestly; basely born.

Baseness, bāf.e.'nés. s. Meanness, vileness, vileness of metal; basely; deep, not of sound.

Basheaw, bāf.āw'. s. Among the Turks, the vicerey of a province.

Bāsful, bāf.fül. a. Modeft, shame-faced, shy.

Bāsfullly, bāf.fül-lé. ad. Timorously, modedly.

Bāsfullness, bāf.fül-lés. s. Modesty, foolish or ruffick shame.

Basil, bāz'il. s. The name of a plant.

Bāsilica, bā.z'il'é kā. s. The middle vein of the arm.

Bāsilica, bā.z'il'é-kā. s. The basilick vein.

Bāsilick, bā.z'il'lik. a. Belonging to the basilica.

Bāsilick, bā.z'il'lik. s. The basilick vein; a large hall.

Bāsilikon, bā.z'il'é-kōn. s. An ointment called also tetrapharmacon.

Bāsish, bā.z'il'é-shik. s. A kind of serpent, a cockatrice, said to kill by looking. He is called Basilik, or little king, from a comb or crest on his head; a species of cannon.

Bāsin, bās.in. s. (405). A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses; a small pond; a part of the sea included in

Barrister, bā'rīs-tūr. s. A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

Barrow, bā'rōw. s. Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

Barshot, bār'hot. 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, bā'tūr. v. n. (98). To traffic by exchanging one commodity for another.

To Barter, bā'tūr. v. a. To give any thing in exchange.

Barter, bā'tur. s. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

Barterer, bā'tur-ēr. s. He that trafficks by exchange.


Bartram, bā'trām. s. A plant, pelitory.

Bartone, bār'tōn. 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 one syllable acuted in that language, the rest must necessarily be grave. What these accents are has puzzled the learned so much that they fear 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
B A S

—nó, mòve, nór, nót;—tùbe, túb, rocks; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a dock for repairing and building ships; Båsins of a Balance, the same with the scales. Båsis, båsís. 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 Båsk, båsk. v. a. (79). To warm by laying out in the heat.

Båsk, båsk. v. n. To lie in a place to receive heat.


Båsket-woman, båskít-wúm-un. s. (166). A woman that plies at market with a basket.

Båss, båsf. a. properly Båse. In music, grave, deep.

Båss-viol, båsf-víul. s. (166). See Båse-viol.

Båss, bås, s. A mat used in churches.

Båss-relief, bås-re-léf’. s. Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

Båsett, båsút. s. (99). A game at cards.

Båsoon, bås-soôn’. s. A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

Båstard, båstárdd. s. (88). A person born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing spurious.

Båstard, båstárdd. a. Begotten out of wedlock; spurious, supposititious, adulterate.

To Båstardize, båstár-díze. v. a. To convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.

Båstardly, båstár-lé. ad. In the manner of a bastard.

Båstardy, båstár-dé. An unlawful state of birth, which disables a child from succeeding to an inheritance.

To Båste, båsté. v. a. To beat with a stick; to drip butter upon meat on the spit; to few lightly.

Båstinate, båst-tin’. s.

Båstindó, båst-pin’do. s.

The act of beating with a cudgel; a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.

To Båstinate, båst-tin’. s. v. a.

To Båstindó, båst-pin’do. s. v. a.

To beat.—See Lumbago.

B A T

bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

Båstion, båstfión. s. (291). A huge mass of earth, usually faced with fods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.

Båt, båt. s. A heavy fick.

Båt, båt. s. An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a fort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and fuckles them.

Båt-fowling, båt-fou’ling. s. Bird-catching in the night-time.

Båtáble, båtá-bl. a. (405). Disputable. Batable ground seems to be the ground hercetofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

Båtch, båth. s. The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.

Båte, båte. s. Strife, contention.

To Båte, båte. v. a. To lessen any thing, to retrace; to fink the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off.

Båte’ful, båte’fúl. a. Contentious.

Båtement, båt’mént. s. Diminution.

Båth, båth. s. (78). A Bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a vessel of hot water, in which another plies; it does not stand, as a cup, but has a foot; it is used in the church, and in private houses; it supplies heat and danger; it is a foundation of work.

To Båth, båth. v. a. (467). To walk in a bath; to supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors; to walk with any thing.

To Båth, båth. v. n. To be in the water.

Båting, båt’ing. prep. (410). Except.

Båtlet, båt’lé. s. A square piece of wood used in beating linen.

Båtoon, bå-tôn’. s. A stuff or club; a truncheon or marshal’s staff.

Båttailous, båt-tálu’s. a. Warlike, with military appearance.

Båttalia, båt-táli’ya. s. (272). The order of battle.

Båttalion, båt-tál’yún. s. (272) (507). A division of an army; a troop, a body of forces; an army.

To Båttén, båt’én. v. a. (103). To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.

To Båttén, båt’én. v. n. (103). To grow fat.

To Båttér, båt’tér. v. a. (68). To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.

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BATTER, bät’tür. s. A mixture of several ingredients beaten together. Batterer, bät’tür-rér. s. He that batters. Batterie, bät’tür-ré. 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, bät’tl. s. (405). A fight; an encounter between opposite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army. To Battle, bät’tl. v. n. To contend. Batter; bat’tér. s. A mingled or mixed mass of ingredients. Battery; bat’té-rén; -n. 1. A body of forces; the main body of an army. Bawd, bawd. s. (410). A woman. Bawdling, baw’dling. a. (410). Trifling, contemptible. Bawdry, baw’dré. a. Obscenely. Bawdiness, baw’dé-nézs. s. Obsceneness. Bawdric, baw’drik. s. A belt. Bawdry, baw’dré. s. A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obscenity. Bawdy, baw’dé. a. Obscene, unchaste. Bawdy-house, baw’dé-hóuse. s. A house where traffic is made by wickedness and debauchery. To Bawl, bawl. v. n. To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a forward child. To Bawl, bawl. v. a. To proclaim as a crier. Bawrel, baw’ril. s. (99). A kind of hawk. BAWSIN, baw’sin. s. A badger. Bay, bá. a. (220). A colour. Bay, bá. s. An opening into the land. Battle, bá. s. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies. Bays, bá. 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, bá. s. A tree. Bay, bá. s. An honorary crown or garland. To Bay, bá. v. n. To bark as a dog at a thief; to shoot in. Bay Salt, bá’salt. s. Salt made of sea water, which receives its confidence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. Bay Window, bá’win’dé. s. A window jutting outward.—See Bow Window. Bayard, bá’yard. s. A bay horse. Bayonet, bá’yun-nét. s. A short sword fixed at the end of a musket. Bay, bá. s. A dark blue, which belongs to the Levant. See Pneumatik. To Be, bé. 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, béeth. s. (227). The shore, the strand. Beached, béeth’téd. a. Exposed to the waves. Beachy, béeth’ée. a. Having beaches. Beacon, bé’k’n. s. (170). Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators. Bead, béde. s. (227). Small globes or balls fringed 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, béde’tréé. s. The nut of this tree is, by religious persons, bored through, and fringed as beads, whence it takes its name. Beadle, bé’bl. s. (227) (405). A messenger or servant belonging to a court; a petty officer in parishes. Bellow, béd’oll. s. A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.
B E A

-no, mőve, nòr, nòt.;-túbe, túb,

Bead'sman, bédz'mân. s. A man em-

ployed in praying for another.

Beagle, bég'l s. (227) (405). A

small hound with which hares are hunted.

Beak, bêk. s. (227). The bill or

horney mouth of a bird; a piece of brafs

like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient

gallies; any thing ending in a point like a

beak.

Beaked, bêk'êd, or bêkt. a. (362).

Having a beak.

Bearer, békâr. s. (98). A cup with

a spout in the form of a bird's beak;

Beal, bêl. s. (227). A whelk or

pimple.

Beam, bême. s. (227). The main

tube 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 woven;

the ray of light emitted from some luminous

body.

Beam-tree, bêm'bréc. s. Wilder-

vice.

Beamy, bê'mé. a. Radiant, shining;

emitting beams; having horns or antlers.

Bean, bêne. s. (227). The common

garden bean; the horse bean.

Bean-caper, bêne'kâ-pér. s. A plant.

To Bear, bár. 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 fall-

ing; 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

puff; to press; to bear in hand, to amufe

with false pretences; to deceive; to bear off,

to carry away by force; to bear out, to sup-

port, to maintain.

To Bear, bár. v. n. (73). To suffer

pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or pro-

lific; to tend, to be directed to any point;

to behave; to be situated with respect to

other places; to bear up, to stand firm with-

out falling; to bear with, to endure an

unpleasing thing.

Bear, bár. 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, bár'bind. s. A species of

bind-weed.

Bear-fly, bár'flyl. s. An insect.

Bear-garden, bár'gar-dn. s. A place

in which bears are kept for sport, any place

of tumult or mifrule.

Bear's-breech, bár'z'brîch. s. The

name of a plant.

Bear's-ear, bár'z'êr. s. The name of

a plant. The Auricula.

Bear's-foot, bár'z'ât. s. A species of

hellebore.

Bear's-wort, bár'z'wârt. s. (165).

An herb.

Bear'd, bêr'd. s. (228). The hair

that grows on the lips and chin; sharp

prickles growing upon the ears of corn;

a barb on an arrow.

"Thy word, as Dr. Kenrick observes, is

frequently pronounced fo as to rhyme with

bear: but I am of his opinion that this pro-

nunciation is improper. Mr. Scott and Mr.

Perry give it both ways. Buchanan finds it

short, like Mr. Sheridan. W. Johnston

makes it rhyme with lard, a Scotch lord:

but Mr. Elphinston, who is the most ac-

curate observer of pronunciation I ever met

with, gives it as I have done. The stage has,
in my opinion, adopted the short found of

the diphong without good reason, and in

this instance ought not to be followed; as

the long found is not only more agreeable

to analogy, but to general ufage. 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.

"Roll'd at their covenant, and jeer'd

Their reverend persons to my beard."—

Hudibras.

"Some thin remains of chality appear'd

Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard."

Dryden.

The Impropiety of pronouncing this word as

it is heard on the stage, will perhaps appear

more perceptible by carrying this pronun-

ciation into the compounds, as the false found

of great may be detected by the phrase Alex-

ander the Great (241).

"Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,

When bearded men in floating cattles 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 bearded rout."—

Dryden.

To Beard, bêer'd. v. a. To take or

pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face.
B A R D, bêrd'ëd. a. Having a beard; having sharp prickles, as corn; barbed, or jagged.

BARLESS, bêrd'lës. a. Without a beard; youthful.

B A R, bâr'ûr. s. (98). A carrier of any thing; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears the body to the grave; one who supports the pale 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.

B A R R I E R, bâr'e'wârd. s. A keeper of bears.

B E A, bê. s. (227). An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal, opposed to man; a brutal savage man.

B E A S T I N E S S, bêst'-ë-s. s. Brutality. B E A S T L Y, bêst'-ë-lë. a. Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beasts.

B E A T, bê. 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 route 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 deprive; to deprive by violence; to move with guttering 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, prettirit and participle are exactly the same; while the Irish, more agreeably to analogy, as well as utility, pronounce the prettirit as the noun bê; a wager; and this pronunciation, thought contrary to English usage, is quite conformable to that general tendency still visible in the prettirits of irregular verbs, which is to shorten the vowel that is long in the present, as eat, are (often pronounced at); bear, beard; deal, dealt; man, meant; dream, dreams; &c.

B E A T, bê. v. n. To move in a pellatory manner; to dash, as a flood or storm; to knock at a door; to throw, 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.

B E A T E N, bê't'en. particip. (103). From B E A T.

B E A T E R, bê'tër. s. (98). An instrument with which any thing is beaten; a person much given to blows.


B E A T I F I C A L L Y, bê-tëf'ë-kël-lë. ad. In such a manner as to complete happiness.

B E A T I F I C A T I O N, bê-tëf'ë-f'-kël'-ën. s. Beatification is an acknowledgement made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed.

To B E A T I F Y, bê-tëf'-ë. v. a. (183). To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.


B E A T I T U D E, bê-të-tëdë. s. Blesseddness, felicity, happiness; a declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.


B E A V E R, bêv'ër. s. (227) (98). An animal, otherwise named the caflor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the beft kind; the part of a helmet that covers his face.


B E A U I S H, bô'ëth. a. (245). Besitting a beau, toffip.

B E A U T E O U S, bô'thë-ôs. a. (263). Fair, elegant in form.

B E A U T E O U S L Y, bô'thë-ôs-lë. ad. In a beautiful manner.

B E A U T E O U S H N E S S, bô'thë-ôs-nës. s. The state of being beautiful.

B E A U T I F U L, bô'të-fôl a. Fair.

B E A U T I F U L L Y, bô'të-fôl-lë. ad. In a beautiful manner.

B E A U T I F U L N E S S, bô'të-fôl-nës. s. The quality of being beautiful.

To B E A U T I F Y, bô'të-fi. v. a. (183). To adorn, to embellish.

B E A U T Y, bô'ë. s. That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful person.

B E A U T Y-S P O T, bô'të-spôt. s. A spot placed to heighten some beauty.
BED

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb,

BECAFICO, bēk-ā'fē-kō. s. (112). A
bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

To BECALM, bē-kām'. v. a. (403).
To fill the elements; to keep a ship from
motion; to quiet the mind.

BECAME, bē-kām'. The preterit of
Become.

BECAUSE, bē-kāwz'. conjunct. For this
reason; for; on this account.

To BECHANCE, bē thān'c. v. n. To
befal, to happen to

To BECK, bēk. v. a. To make a sign
with the head.

Beck, bēk. s. A sign with the head, a
nod; a nod of command.

To BECKON, bēk'kn. To

To BECOME, bē-kām'. v. a. To
appear the beds.

BECOMING, bē-kām'ing. part. a.
That which pleases by an elegant propriety,
graceful (410).

BECOMINGLY, bē-kām'ing-lé. ad.
After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bē-kām'ing-nēs. s.
Elegant concomitry, propriety.

Bed, bēd. 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, bēd. 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
frats.

To Bed, bēd. v. n. To cohabit.

To BEDABLY, bē-dāb'l. v. a. To
wet, to be sprinkled.

To BEDAGE, bē-dāg'gl. v. a. To
blemire.

To BEDASH, bē-dāsh'. v. a. To be-
spattered.

To BEDAW, bē-dāw'b. v. a. To be-
fineared.

To BEDAZZLE, bē dāz'kl. v. a. To
make the sight dim by too much luflre.

BEDCHAMBER, bēd'chām'ber. bār. s. The
chamber appropriated to rest.

BEDCOATHS, bēd'clothes. s. Coverlets
spread over a bed.

BEDDING, bēd'ding. s. (410). The
materials of a bed.

To BEDICK, bē-dek'. v. a. To deck,
to adorn.

To BED, bē dū'. v. a. To moisten
gently, as with fall of dew.

BEDFELLOW, bēd'fēl-ľö. s. One that
lies in the same bed.

To BEDIGHT, bē-dīt'. v. a. To adorn,
to dress.

To BEDIL, bē-dim'. v. a. To obscure,
to cloud, to darken.

To BDEL, bē-dīzn. v. a. (103).
To dress out. A low term.

BÉDLAM, bēd'łam. s. (88). A mad-
house; a madman.

BÉDLAMITE, bēd'lām-it. s. (155). A
madman.

BÉDMAKER, bē'dā-mā-kūr. s. A person
in the universities, whose office it is to make
the beds.

BÉDMALE, bē'dāmā-te. s. A bedfellow.

BÉDMOULDING, bēd'mōld-ing. s. A
particular moulding.

BÉDPOST, bēd'pōst. s. The pout at
the corner of the bed, which supports the
canopy.

BÉDPRESSER, bēd'prés-sūr. s. A heav-
ily lazy fellow.

To BEDRAGGLE, bē-dräg'gl. v. a. To
foil the clothes (405).

To BEDRENCH, bē-drēnch'. v. a.
To drench, to soak.

BÉDRI, bēd'ri. s. Confined to the
bed by age or sickness.

BÉDRITE, bēd'rit. s. The privilege
of the marriage bed.

To BEDROP, bē-drop'. v. a. To be-
sprinkled, to mark with drops.

BÉDSTEAD, bēd'stēd. s. The frame
on which the bed is placed.

BÉDSTRAW, bēd'straw. s. The straw
laid under a bed to make it soft.

BÉDSWERVER, bēd'swēr'vēr. s. One
that is false to the bed.

BÉDTIME, bēd'time. s. The hour of
rest.

To BEDUNG, bē-dūng'. v. a. To co-
ver with dung.

To BEDUST, bē-dušt'. v. a. To sprin-
kle with duff.

BÉDWARD, bēd'wārd. ad. Toward
bed.

To BEDWARF, bē-dwarf'. v. a. To
make little, to flunt.
BEE (559)—Fate, far, fall, fat;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;—

BEDWORK, béd‘wârk. s. Work performed without tool of the hands. BEE, bêt. s. The animal that makes honey; an industrious and careful person. BEE-EATER, bê‘et-ér. s. A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bê‘flo̓-úér. s. A species of fool-herbs.

BEE-GARDEN, bê‘gàrdn. s. (103). A place to set hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, bê‘hīv. s. The cañ or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, bê‘mâs-tér. s. One that keeps bees.

BEECH, bê‘t. A tree.

BEECHEN, bê‘ken. a. (103). Confinning of the wood of the beech.

BEEF, bêf. s. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural Beeses.

BEEF-EATER, bê‘f-e-tér. s. A yeoman of the guard.—Probably a corruption of the French word Beaufetier, one who attends at the sideboard, which was ancienly placed in a Beafet.

BEEN, bin. 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 rarely ever heard otherwise than as the noun bëen, 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, or, as those parts of bodic which are the most frequently handled grow the finest smooth by constant friction, so much 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 thin.

BEER, bêr. s. Liquor made of malt and hops.

BEE, bêt. s. The name of a plant.

BEEF, bêf-tl. s. (425). An insect distinguished by having hard cæs or pethes, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.


BEEFSTOCK, bê‘f-stôk. s. The handle of a beetle.

BEEFRAKE, bê‘frâk. s. Beet.


BEEVES, bêvz. s. Black cattle, oxen.

To BEFALL, bê‘fâll‘. v. n. To happen to; to come to pass.

To BEFIT, bê‘fit‘. v. a. To suit, to be suitable to.

To BEG, bê‘g. v. a. To beggar, to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust.

To BEGAR, bê‘gár. s. (418). One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who assumes what he does not prove.

To BEGAR, bê‘gár. v. a. To reduce to beggary, to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust.

BEEFARLINESS, bê‘gár-lin‘zés. s. The state of being beggarly.

BEGARLY, bê‘gár-le. a. Mean, poor, indigent.

BEGAR, bê‘gár. s. Indigence.

To BEGIN, bê‘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, bê‘gin‘. v. a. To do the first act of any thing; to trace from any
—no, move, nor, not—tube, tub, thing as the first ground; to begin with, to enter upon.

BEGINNER, be-gin'ner. s. (29). He that gives the first cause, or original, to anything; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, be-gin'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, be-gird'. v. a. (160). To bind with a girdle; to surround, to encircle; to flush in with a siege, to beleaguer.

BEGBEBG, be-gib'er-beg, s. The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

To BEGAW, be-gaw'. v. a. To bite, to eat away.

BEGONE, be-gön'. interj ect. Go away, hence, away.

BEGOT, be got'.

BEGOTTEN, be-göt'ten. (103). The past. passive of the verb Beget.

To BEGREASE, be grisez'. v. a. To oil or dawb with fat matter.

To BEGRIME, be grime'. v. a. To oil with dirt deep impressed.

To BEGUILE, be-guile'. v. a. (160). To impose upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

BEGUN, be-gün'. The part. passive of Begin.

BEHALF, be-hâf'. s. (78) (403). Favour, cause; vindication, support.

To BEHAVE, be-hâve'. v. a. To carry, to conduct.

To Behave, be-hâve'. v. n. To act, to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, be-häv'ë-yor. 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 BEHOLD, be-hold'. v. a. To kill by cutting off the head.

BEHELD, be-held'. Particip. passive from Behold.

BEHMOTH, be-hë-moth, s. The hippopotamus, or river-horse.

BEHEST, be-heést'. Command.

BEHIND, be-hînd'. 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

—ball; —oil; —pound; —thin, this, whom it belonged; at a distance from something going before; inferior to another.

BEHIND, be hind'. ad. Backward.

BEHINDHAND, be-hînd'hînd'. ad. In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness.

To BEHOLD, be hold'. v. a. To view, to see.

BEHOLD, be-hold'. interj ect. See, lo.

BEHOLDEN, be hîld'en. part. a. (103). Bound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, be-hëld'er. s. Spectator.

BEHOLDING, be-hëld'ing. a. (410). Beholden.

BEHOLDING, be-hîld'ing. Part. from the word behold. Seeing, looking upon.

BEHOOF, be-hëof'. s. Profit, advantage.

To BEHOOFE, be hîf'. v. n. To be fit, to be meet. Used only imperfectly 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 prefer the same found of the vowel, both in the noun and verb; as proof, prove; wife, wise; thief, thieve, &c.

BEHOOFEFUL, be-hëôve'ful. a. Useful, profitable.

BEHOOFEFULLY, be-hëôvé'ful-ly. ad. Profitably, usefully.

To BEHOWL, be hîôl'. v. a. To howl at.

BEING, be-ing. s. (410). Existence, opposed to non-entity; a particular state or condition; the person existing.

BEING, be-ing. conjunct. Since.

BE IT so, be'it-so. A phrase, suppose it to be so; let it be so.

To BELABOUR, be-läbôr'. v. a. To beat, to thump.

BELAMIE, be-lë-më. s. A friend, an intimate.

BELAMOUR, be-lä-môör. s. A gallant, confort.

BELATED, be-lä'tëd, a. Benighted.

To BELAY, be-lä'. v. a. To block up, to stop the passag e; to place in ambush.

To BELCH, be-lîth. v. n. To eject the wind from the stomack; to issue out by erucation.

BELCH, be-lîth. s. (352). The action of erucation; a cant term for liquor.

BELDAM, be-l'däm. s. (38). An old woman; a hag.
BELMETAL, hel'met-tl.

BELIEVINGLY, be-lé'e-vlng-le.

BELIZE, bell. s.

BELLE, bell. s.

BELLE, bell.

BELIEVER, be-le'r·yer. v. n. To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.

BELIEVE, be-lé'v. v. a. To credit the property of; to be the province or busineff of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of.

BELIEFS, be-lé'vvz. s. The articles of faith.

BELONG, be-long'. y. When an adjective, is usuallly pronounced in three syllables, as a belonng; and when a participle in two, as he was much belonng. — See Principles, No. 562.

BELOW, be-la'. ad. Inferior in place, not to high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unbecoming.

BELOW, be-ló'. prep. Under in place; on earth, in opposition to heaven; in hell, in the regions of the dead.

BELMOUTH, be-mowth'. s. A girdle, a cinature. BELWITHER, be-wit'her. s. A sheaf which leads the flock with a bell on his neck; hence, To bear the bell.

BELMOUTH, be-moi'. v. a. To make mad.

BELMOUTH, be-moi'. v. a. To drag, or incumber in the mire.

BELMOANER, be-mo'n·ar. s. A lament, to bewail.

BELMOANER, be-mo'n·ar. s. A lament.

BELMOIT, be-moit'. v. a. To be-dazzle, to bemire.
To BENMONSTER, ben'mon'stər. v. a. To make monstrous.

BENUSED, ben'məzd. a. (359). Overcome with musings.

Bench, bench. v. n. A seat; a seat of justice; the perons sitting upon a bench.

BENCHED, ben'chrd. a. (98). The senior members of the society of the inns of court.

Bend, bend. v. a. To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to subdue, to make submissive.

To BEND, bend. v. n. To be incarcerated; to lean or jut over; to be submissive, to bow.

Bend, bend. s. Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or fides of a ship.

Bendable, bend'a-bəl. a. (405). That may be bent.

Bender, ben'dər. s. (98). The person who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent.

Bendwith, bend'wif. a. An herb.

Beneaped, ben'ě-nępt. a. (352). A ship is said to be bendwed, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

Beneath, ben'é-ňthe. prep. Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.

Beneath, ben'é-ňthe. a. (467). In a lower place, under; below, as opposed to heaven.

Benedict, ben'é-dikt. a. Having mild and salubrious qualities.

Benediction, ben'é-dik'shən. s. Blessing, a decreeutory pronunciation of happiness; the advantage conferred by blessing; acknowledgments for blessings received; the form of instituting an abbot.

Benefaction, ben'é-fæk'ʃən. s. The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.

Benefactor, ben'é-fæk'tər. s. (166). He that confers a benefit.

Benefactress, ben'é-fæk'rəs. s. A woman who confers a benefit.

Benefic, ben'-fic. s. (142). Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally used for all ecclesiastical livings.


Beneficence, ben'é-fik'əns. s. Active goodness.

Beneficent, ben'é-fik'tənt. a. Kind, doing good.

Beneficial, ben'é-fik'əl. a. Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal.

Beneficially, ben'é-fik'əl-i. a. Advantageously, helpfully.

Beneficialness, ben'é-fik'əl-nes. s. Utefulness, profit.

Beneficiary, ben'é-fik'ə-rē. a. (113). Holding something in subordination to another.

Beneficiary, ben'é-fik'ə-rē. s. (113). He that is in possession of a benefice.

Benefit, ben'é-fit. a. A kindliness, 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 Lcgis ut Clerici, i.e. he reads like a clerk, he was only burnt in the hand and fet free, otherwise he suffered death for his crime.—Bailey.

To Benefit, ben'é-fit. v. a. To do good to.

To Benefit, ben'é-fit. v. n. To gain advantage.

To BENET, ben'é-t. v. a. To earn.

Benevolence, ben'é-vələns. s. Disposition to do good, kindliness; the good done, the charity given; a kind of tax.

Benevolent, ben'é-vələnt. a. Kind, having good-will.

Benevolence, ben'é-vələns. s. The same as benevolence.

Bengal, ben-gəl. a. A sort of thin flight stuff.

Benjamin, ben'ı-mən. s. The name of a tree.

To BENIGHT, ben'é-nit. v. a. To sur- prise with the coming on of night; to involve in darkness, to embarrass by want of light.

Benign, ben'é-niln. a. (85). Kind, generous, liberal; wholesome, not malignant.

Bignity, ben'é-nit. s. Gracioufness, actual kindliness; salubrity, wholesome quality.

Benignly, ben'é-niln-le. a. Favorably, kindly.

Benison, ben'é-zən. s. (170) (443). Blessing, benediction.


Bent, bent. s. The state of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; inclination, disposition towards something; determina-
To Beshire, bē-shō'v. a. To with a curse to; to happen ill to.

Bésde, bē-sl'de'. 

Bésdes, bē-sldes'. prep. At the side of another, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a state of deviation from.

Bésde, bē-side'. ad. Over and above; not in this number, beyond this class.

To besiege, bē-se'je'. v. a. To besieger, to lay siege to, to beset with armed forces.

Bésger, bē-sē'jor. s. (98). One employed in a siege.

To beslubber, bē-sł'bür'v. a. To awe, to fear.

To besmeer, bē-smē'hr'. v. a. To be-bewd; to foal, to foul.

To besmire, bē-smīr'hr'. v. a. To be-bewd; to foal, to foul.

To besmoke, bē-smō'k. v. a. To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.

To besmut, bē-smōt'. v. a. To blacken with smoke or foot.

Besom, bē'sōm. s. An instrument to sweep with.

ToBesort, bē-sort'. v. a. To suit, to fit.

Bésort, bē sōt'. s. Company, attendance, train.

To besot, bē-sōt'. v. a. To infatuate, to stupefy; to make to do.

Besought, bē-sō'kt'. Part. pss. of Beseech: which see.

To bespangle, bē-späng'gl. v. a To adorn with spangles, to besprinkle with something shining.

To bespatter, bē-spät'tar. v. a. To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

To bespawl, bē-späw'l. v. a. To dawb with spittle.

To bespeak, bē-spē'k. v. a To order or entreat any thing beforehand; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to foak to; to address; to betoken, to show.

Bespeaker, bē-spē'kär. s. He that bespeaks any thing.

To bespackle, bē-späkl. v. a. To mark with speckles or spots.

To bespew, bē-spō'v. a. To dawb with spew or vomit.

To bespice, bē-spīs'. v. a. To season with spices.

To bespit, bē-spit'. v. a. To dawb with spittle.
BIB (559).—Fate, fär, fall, fät;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;

To Bewet, bè-wë't. v. a. To wet, to moisten.
To Bewilder, bè-nil'dër. v. a. To lose in labyrinth places, to puzzle. (515)
To Béwitch, bè-wëth'. v. a. To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to please.
Béwitchery, bè-wëth'ë-rë. s. Fascination, charm (555)
Béwitchment, bè-wëth'mënt. s. Fascination.
To Béwray, bè-rë'. v. a. (427). To betray, to discover perfidiously; to shew, to make visible.
Béwraer, bè-rë'-ër. s. Betrayer, discoverer.
Beyond, bè-yënd'. 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 to deserve notice; and that is founding the ë like æ, as if the word were written beyond. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it.

Bézoar, bè'-zôr. s. A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.
Bézoardick, bèz'-ôrd'ik. a. Compound with bezoar.
Bìangulated, bi-ăng'-gë-lâ-tëd. } Bìangulated, bi-ăng'-gë-lûs. (116). } a. Having two corners or angles.
Bìas, bi'-äs. 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; inclination.
To Bìas, bi'-äs. v. a. To incline to some side.

Bìb bib. s. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their clothes.
Bìbacìous, bi'-ba'kûs. a. (118). Much addicted to drinking.

Perhaps the first syllable of this word may be considered an exception to the general rule 'ë:ë:'.

Bìbèr, bib'-ër. s. (98). A tippler.
Bìbës, bìbës. s. (405). The sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.
Bìbìographer, bib-lë'-ögg'ë-rë. s. A transcriber.

Bìbibthëcal, bib-lë'-ëb'-ë-kël. a. Belonging to a library.
Bìbì louis, bib'-ëlûs. a. (314). That which has the quality of drinking moisture.
Bìcapsùlar, bi-kräp'ë-lâr. a. (118) (552). A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.
Bìce, bi'-cë. s. A colour for painting.
Bìcìpital, bi-sip'-ë-tâl. (118). }
Bìcìpitous, bi-sip'-ë-tüs. Having two heads; it is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.
To Bìcker, bik'-ër. v. n. (98). To skirmish, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.
Bìckerer, bik'-ë-rë'. s. (555). A skirmisher.
Bìckërn, bik'-ërn. s. (98) (418). An iron ending in a point.
Bìcorë, bi'-kôrn. (118) }
Bìcornëus, bi-kôr'-ë-us. a. Having two horns.
Bìcorporál, bi-kôr'po-tâl. a. (118). Having two bodies.
To Bìd, bid. v. a. To desire, to ask; to command, to order; to offer, to propose; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.
Bìdden, bid'-ën. part. pass. (103). Invited; commanded.
Bidder, bid'-ër. s. (98). One who offers or proposes a price.
Bìdìng, bid'-ën. s. (410). Command, order.
To Bìde, bìde. v. a. To endure, to suffer.
To Bìde, bìde. v. n. To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.
Bìdentâl, bi-dënt'-âl. a. (118). Having two teeth.
Bìding, bìd'ën. s. (410). Residence, habitation.
Bìnnenal, bi'-ën'-ë-në-al. a. (116). Of the continuation of two years.
Bìfr, bèfr. s. (275). A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.
Bìestings, bèes'-ëstëngëz. s. (275). The first milk given by a cow after calving.
Bìfarìous, bi-fä'-ë-tüs. a. Twofold.
Bìferous, bi'-fä-rës. 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).
Big, big. a. Great in bulk, large; teeming, pregnant; full of something; distended, swollen; great in air and mien; proud; great in spirit, brave.

Bigamist, big'ga-mist. s. One that has committed bigamy.

Bigamy, big'ga-mi. s. The crime of having two wives at once.

Bird, bîr'd. s.

Bird-book, bîr'bök. s.

Birdless, bîr'boz. a. A man devoid of a certain party.

Bird-like, bîr'lîk. s. A kind of play.

Bird-like, bîr'lîk. s. A child's cap.

Birdly, bîr'lî. ad. Tumidly, haughtily.

Birdness, bîr'nes. s. Greatness of quantity; size, whether greater or smaller.

Bigot, big'gôt. s. (166). A man devoted to a certain party.

Bigoted, big'gôt-éd. a. Blindly possessed in favour of something.

Bill, bill, bîl. v. a. To publish by an advertisement.

Bill, bill, bîl. v. a. To lodge; to quarter soldiers.

Billiards, bil'yi1rdz. s.

Billiards, bil'yi1rdz. s. A game of playing balls with cards. With hustles, with billiards far unfit, with shuttle-cocks, unseemly and unladylike.

Billiard, bil'yi1rd. s.

Billiard-dweller, bil'yi1rd-dweller. s.

Billow, bil'yo. s. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged by the common duct.

Bills, bîl. s. (99). A sort of flocks.

Bills, bîl. s. A fore angry swelling. Improperly boil.

Bill, bill, bîl. v. n. To spring a leak.

Bill, bill, bîl. s. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

Bill, bill, bîl. s. A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription; an advertisement.

Bill, bill, bîl. v. a. To care for; to lodge.

Bill, bill, bîl. v. a. To publish by an advertisement.

Bill, bill, bîl. s. (99). A small log of wood for the chimney.

Bill, bill, bîl. v. a. To direct a soldier where he is to lodge; to quarter soldiers.

Billiards, bil'yârdz. s. (113). A kind of play.

Billet, bil'let. s. (113). A love letter; a frock, or a soft billet, a love letter.

Billet, bil'let, billet. s. (99). A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription; an advertisement.

Bill, bill, bîl. s. A fore angry swelling. Improperly boil.

Bill, bill, bîl. v. a. To publish by an advertisement.

Bill, bill, bîl. v. a. To lodge; to quarter soldiers.

Billiards, bil'yi1rdz. s. (113). A kind of play.

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Bill, bill, bîl. v. a. To direct a soldier where he is to lodge; to quarter soldiers.

Billiards, bil'yârdz. s. (113). A kind of play.
B

I(P).

(559).—Faté, fär, fall, fâz;
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 bill, the term for the ball used in
playing.

Billow, bill’lo. s. A wave swollen.

Billowy, bill’lo-e. a. Swelling, turgid.

BIN, bin. s. A place where bread or
wine is repository.

BINACLE, bin’akl. A sea term, meaning
the compass box.

BINARY, bi-nâ-ré. (118). Two double.

To Bind, bind. v. a. To confine with
bonds, to enchain; to gird, to embrace; to
fasten to any thing; to fasten together; to
cover a wound with dressing; to compel,
to confine, to hinder; to make captive; to re-
strain; To bind to, to oblige to serve some
one; To bind over, to oblige to make appear-
ance.

To Bind, bind. v. n. To contrac,
to grow thin; to be obligatory.

Binder, bind’ér. s. (98). A man
whose trade is to bind books; a man that
binds heaves; a fillet, a shred cut to bind
with.

BINDING, bind’ing. s. (410). A
bandage.

BINDWEED, bind’weéd. s. A plant.

BINOCLE, bin’ó-kél. 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 in the first syllable of this word short
as in Bigamy. (535).

BINOCULAR, bi-nók’ü-lár. a. (118).
Having two eyes (88) (98).

Biographer, bi-óg’grá-fúr. s. (116).
A writer of lives.

Biography, bi-óg’grá-fe. s. (116).
An historical account of the lives of particu-
lar men (518).

BIPAROUS, bip’pá-rús. a. (503).
Bringing forth two at a birth.

This word and Bipedal have the i long in
Dr. All 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 tenden-
cy 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, bip’pár-tít. a. (155).
Having two correspondent parts.

Every orthoepist 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 short, Perry both
short, and Buchanen and W. Johnson as I
have done. 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 pro-
nunciation of one word ought to have led
them to the same pronunciation of the other,
to perfectly similar. The shortening power
of the antepenultimate accent is evident in
both (503).

BIPARTITION, bi-pár-tish’un. s. The
act of dividing into two.

Biped, bip’é-d. s. (118). An animal
with two feet.

Bipedal, bip’é-dál. a. (503).
Two feet in length.—See Biparous.

BIENNED, bi-pén’néd-téd. a. (118).
Having two wings.

BIPELATOUS, bi-pé’là-tás. a. (118).
Confusing of two flower-leaves.

BIQUADRATE, bi-kwá’drit. (91). s.

Biquadratic, bi-kwá-drít’ik. The fourth power arising from the mul-
tiplication of a square by itself.


Birchen, bûr’thén. a. (103) (405).
Made of birch.

An Englishman may bluff 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 Prin-
ciples, No. 103, 405.

Bird, bûrd. s. (108). A general
term for the feather kind, a fowl.

To Bird, bûrd. v. n. To catch birds.

Birdbolt, bûrd’ból. s. A small arrow.

Birdcatcher, bûrd’kât’hr. s. (89).
One that makes it his employment to take
birds.

Birders, bûrd’ér. s. (98). A bird-
catcher.

Birdingpiece, bûrd’ing-pe’f. s. A
gun to shoot birds with.

Birdlime, bûrd’lîm. s. A glutinous
substance spread upon twigs, by which
the birds that light upon them are entangled.
BIT

-nó, móvé, nór, nó't:—túb, túb.

Birdman, bőrd'mán. s. (88). A birdcather.

Birdseye, bůrdź' já. s. A plant.

Birdsfoot, bůrdź'ftú. s. A plant.

Birdsnest, bůrdź'něť. s. An herb.

Birdsnest, bůrdź'něť. s. The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

Birdstongue, bůrdź'túng. s. An herb.

Birgander, bůrdg'an-dár. s. A fowl of the goose kind.

Birth, běrbh. 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, běrbh'dá. s. The day on which any one is born.

Birthdom, běrbh'düm. s. Privilege of birth.

Birthnight, běrbh'nîte. s. The night in which any one is born.

Birthplace, běrbh'pláse. s. Place where any one is born.

Birthright, běrbh'rite. s. The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.

Birthstrangled, běrbh'stráng-gld. a. Strangled in being born (359).

To see Birden.

Birthwort, běrbh'wârt. s. (166). The name of a plant.

Biscuit, bis'kit. s. (341). A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

To bisect, bi-sekt'. v. a. (118) (119). To divide into two parts.

Bisection, bi-sek'shún. s. (118). A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

Bishop, běrbh'ôp. s. (466). One of the head order of the clergy.

Bishop, běrbh'ôp. s. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Bishoprick, běrbh'ôp-ríc. s. The diocefe of a bishop.

Bishopwood, běrbh'ôp-wood. s. A plant.

Bisk, bİk. s. Soup, broth.

Bismuth, bůrm' th'. s. Marceflite, a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metallic nature, found at Mühlau.

Bissextile, bis'séks'tål. s. (140). Leap year.

Mr. Scott places the accent on the first syllable of this word; Dr. Kenrick on the first and last.


Bistor, bis'tôr. s. A plant called snaker-weed.

Bistoury, bis'tôr-é. s. (314). A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

Bit, bit. s. The iron part of the bridge which is put into the horse's mouth.

Bit, bit. 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, sterlingle.

To bit, bit. v. a. To put the bridle upon a horse.

Bitch, bitfh. s. The female of the dog kind; a vulgar name of reproach for a woman.

To bite, bite. 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 acid taste; to cheat, to trick.

Bite, bite. s. The seizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a sharper.

Bitter, bit'ôr. s. (98). He that bites; a fish apt to take a bait; a trickster, a deceiver.

Bittacle, bit'ta-kál. s. (405). A frame of timber in the feerage, where the compafs is placed. More commonly Biscacle.

Bitter, bit'tôr. a. (98). Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood; sharp, cruel, feverè, calamitous, miserable; reproachful, satirical, unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitterground, bit'tôr-ground. s. A plant.

Bittishly, bit'tôr-li. ad. With a bitter taste; in a biting manner, sorrowfully, calamitously; sharply, severely.

Bittern, bit'tôrn. s. (98). A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fish.

Bitterness, bit'tôr-nés. s. A bitter taste; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; sharpness, severity of temper; satire, piquancy, keenness of reproach; sorrow, vexation, allusion.

Bittersweet, bit'tôr-swéct. s. An apple which has a compounded taste.
Bitumen, bē-tū'men. s. (118) (503).
A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or crummed off lakes.

This word, from the propensity of our language to the antepenultimate accent, is often pronounced with the firens on the first syllable, as if written bi'tu-men; and this last mode ofounding the word may be considered as the most common, though not the most learned pronunciation. For Dr. Alexander is the only orthoepist 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 thender, as in the second syllable of office, terrible, &c. (117) (551).

Bituminous, bē-tū'min-ous. a. (118).
Compounded of bitumen.

Bivalve, bī-val'v. a. (118). Having two valves or shutters, used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters.

Bivalvular, bī-val'v-u-lār. a. Having two valves.

Bivort, bī's-wārt. s. An herb.

Bizantine, bīz'ā-tīn. s. (149). A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offers upon high festival days.

This word is the only orthoepist who pronounces the last i in this word short: and Dr. Johnson remarks, that the first syllable ought to be spelt with y, as the word arises from the cult that was established among the Emperors of Constantinople, anciently called Byzantium.

To Blab, blāb. v. a. To tell what ought to be kept secret.

To Blab, blāb. v. n. To tell tales.

Blad, blād. s. A telltale.

Bladder, blā'der. s. A tatterer.

Black, blāk. a. Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance; full of horror, wicked; distasteful, mournful.

Blackberry, blāk'ber'-rē. s. A species of bramble; the fruit of it.

Blackbird, blāk'bird. s. The name of a bird.

To Blacken, blāk'kn. v. a. (103). To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To Blacken, blāk'kn. v. n. To grow black.

Blackish, blāk'ish. a. Somewhat black.

Blackmoon, blāk'mōn. s. A negro.

Blackness, blāk'nēs. s. Black colour; darkness.

Blacksmith, blāk'smith. s. The name of a workman who works in iron, so called from being very smutty.

Blacktail, blāk'tāl. s. The ruff or pope. A small fish.

Blackthorn, blāk'thōrn. s. The flue.

Bladder, blād'dür. s. (98). That vesel in the body which contains the urine; a blister, a putule.

Bladder-nut, blād'dür-nūt. s. A plant.

Bladder-sea, blād'dür-sēn'ā. s. A plant.

Blade, blād. s. The spire of grass, the green shoots of corn.

Blade, blād. s. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument; a brisk man, either fierce or gay.

Bladestone, blād'ē-stōn. s. The scapula, or scapular bone.

Bladed, blād'ēd. a. Having blades or spires.

Blain, blāin. s. A putule, a blister.

Blameable, blām'ā-b'l. a. (405). Culpable, faulty.

Blameableness, blām'ā-b'l-ēn's. s. Fault.

Blameably, blām'ā-b'l-ē. ad. Culpably.

To Blame, blām. v. a. To cenfure, to charge with a fault.

Blame, blām. s. Imputation of a fault; crime, hurt.
BLAMEFUL, blame'ful. a. Criminal; guilty.
BLAMELESS, blame'less. s. Guiltless; innocent.
BLAMELESSLY, blame'less-lé. ad. Innocently.
BLAMELESSNESS, blame'less-nés. s. Innocence.
BLAMÉ,Gblam'már. s. (98). A cen-
furer.
BLAMEWORTHY, blame'wér-thé. a. Culpable, blameable.
TO BLANCH, blánch. v. a. To whiten; to strip or peel such things as have hues; to obliterate, to pass over.
BLANCHER, blánch'ér. s. (98). A whiten.
BLAND, bländ. a. Soft, mild, gentle.
TO BLANDISH, blánd'ish. v. a. To smooth, to soften.
BLANDISHMENT, blánd'ish-mént. s. Aét of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture; soot words, kind speeches; kind treatment.
BLANK, blank. a. White; unwritten; confused; without rhyme.
BLANK, blank. s. A void space; a lot, by which nothing is gained; a paper un-
written; the point to which an arrow or shot is directed.
BLANKET, blank'it. s. (99). A wool-
len cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of pear.
TO BLANKET, blank'it. v. a. To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.
BLANKLY, blank'lé. a. In a blank manner, with paleness, with confusion.
TO BLASPHEME, blás'fé-mé. v. a. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of
God; to speak evil of.
TO BLASPHEME, blás'fé-mé. v. n. To speak blasphemy.
BLASPHEMER, blás'fé-mér. s. A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irrever-
terms.
BLASPHEMOUS, blás'fé-mús. a. Impi-
ously irreverent with regard to God.

We oftentimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable like blasphe- me; and as the word blasphe- meus 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 BONORUS, BITTER, ACUMEN, EC-c.; but placing the accent on the first syllable of blasphe- meus is by much the most polite; as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, though the learned one, it has been adopted by the vulgar. (303.)

BLEE, b1é. s. A blister.
TO BLEED, bleed. v. n. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop as blood.
TO BLEED, bleed. v. a. To let blood.
TO BLEMISH, blém'ish. v. a. To mar
with any deformity; to deface; to taint, with respect to reputation.

BLEEP, bleed. v. a. To injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.
BLEAT, blé. v. a. To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.
BLEAT, blé. v. n. To flame; to be conspicuous.
TO BLEATER, blé-tør. v. n. To roar.
BLAY, blá. s. A small whitish river
fish; a bleak.
BLAZE, bláze. s. A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark up
on a horse.
TO BLAZE, bláze. v. n. To flame; to
be conspicuous.
TO BLAZER, blá'zér. v. a. To publish, to make known; to blazon; to inflame; to fire.
BLAZER, blá'zér. s. (98). One that 
spreads reports.
TO BLAZON, blá'zon. v. a. (170). To
explain, in proper terms, the figures on
en-signs armorial; to deck, to embellish; to di-
play, to set to flame; to celebrate, to set out; to blaze about, to make public.
BLAZONRY, blá'zon'ý. s. The art of
blazoning.
TO BLEACH, blééth. v. a. To whi-
ten.
BLEAK, bléék. a. Pale; cold, chill.
BLEAK, bléék. s. A small river fish.
BLAKENESS, blék'enés. s. Coldne:s,
chillness.
BLEAKY, blék'y. a. Bleak, cold, chill.
BLEAK; bleér. a. Dim with rheum or water; dim, obscure in general.
BLEAREDNESS, bleér'red-nés. s. (355). The state of being dimmed with rheum.
TO BLEAT, blét. v. n. To cry as a
sheep.
BLEAT, blét. s. The cry of a sheep or
lamb.
BLEB, blé'b. s. A blister.
TO BLEED, bleed. v. n. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop as blood.
TO BLEED, bleed. v. a. To let blood.
Blemish, blém’ižh. s. A mark of deformity, a scar; reproach, disgrace.
To Blanch, bléNSh. v.n. (352). To shrink, to start back.
To Blind, bléND. v. a. To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to spoil.
Blent, blént. s. Theobsolete participle of Blind.
To Bless, bléS. v. a. To make happy, to prosper, to wish happiness to another; to praise; to glorify for benefits received.
Blessed, bléS’séd, particip. a. (361). Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.
Blessedly, bléS’sédlé. ad. Happily.
Blessedness, bléS’sédl-néS.s. Happiness, felicity, sanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.
Blesser, bléS’sér. s. (98). He that blesses.
Blessing, bléS’sing. s. (410). Benediction; the means of happiness; Divine favour.
Blest, bléSt. part. a. (361). Happy.
Blew, blé. The pretent of Blow.
Blight, bléIt. s. (393). Mildew; any thing nipping, or blighting.
To Blight, bléIt. v.a. To blast, to hinder from fertility.
Blind, blind. a. Without sight, dark; intellectually dark; unseen, private; dark, obscure.
To Blind, blind. v.a. To make blind; to darken; to obscure to the eye; to obscure to the understanding.
Blind, blind. s. Something to hinder the sight; something to mislead.
To Blindfold, blind’fold. v.a. To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes.
Blindfold, blind’fold. a. Having the eyes covered.
Blindly, blind’ly. ad. Without sight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.
Blindman’s-buff, blind-mánz-búf’. s. A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.
Blindness, blind’néS.s. Want of sight; ignorance, intellectual darknes.
Blindsides, blind’sid’es. Weakness, foible.
Blindworm, blind’wúrm. s. A small viper, venomous.
To Blink, blink. v. n. To wink; to see obscurely.
BLINK. 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 handomely or so comprehensively expressed by any other word, this word, in this sense, ought to be received.
Blindard, blind’ard. s. (98). One that has bad eyes; something twinking.
Bliss, blís. s. The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls; felicity in general.
Blissful, blís’fúl. a. Happy in the highest degree.
Blissfully, blís’fúl-lé. ad. Happily.
Blissfulness, blís’fúl-néS. s. Happiness.
Blister, blís’tér. s. (98). A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cuts; any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.
To Blister, blís’tér. v.n. To rise in blisters.
To Blister, blís’tér. v. a. To raise blisters by some hurt.
Blithely, blíth’lé. ad. In a blithe manner.

These compounds of the word blíth- ought to be written with the final é, as blítthéy, blítthéme, &c. for as they stand in Johnson, the é might be pronounced short. —See Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Ortho- graphical Apotheosis the 8th.
Blitheness, blíth’enes.
Blithsomeness, blíth’sóm-néS. The quality of being blithe.
Blithsome, blíth’soM. a. Gay, cheerful.
To Bloat, blót. v.a. To swell.
To Bloat, blót. v. n. To grow tur- gid.
Bloatenedness, blót’énd-néS. s. Tur- gidity; swelling.
Blobberlip, blób’br-líp. s. A thick lip.
Blobberlipped, blób’br-líp’pt. s. Having swelled or thick lips.
Block, blók. s. "A short heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the
BLO

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tube, tub,
wood on which harts are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an ob-
struction, a fop; a sea term for a pully; a blockhead.
To Block, blôk. v. a. To shut up, to
enclose.
Block-house, blôk-hôfse. s. A for-
tress built to obstruct or block up a pass.
Block-tin, blôk-thîn. s. Tin pure or
unmixed.
Blockade, blôk-kâ'de. s. A siege car-
ried on by shutting up the place.
To Blockade, blôk-kâ'de. v. a. To
shut up.
Blockhead, blôk-hêd. s. A stupid fel-
low, a fool, a man without parts.
Block-headed, blôk-hêd'-êd. a. Stu-
pid, dull.
Blockish, blôk'ish. a. Stupid, dull.
Blockishly, blôk'ish-lî. ad. In a stu-
pid manner.
Blockishness, blôk'ish-nîs. s. Stupi-
dity.
Blood, blûd. s. (308). The red li-
quor that circulates in the bodies of ani-
mals; child; progeny; family, kindred;
defect, lineage; birth, high extraction;
murder, violent death; temper of mind;
state of the passions; hot; spark; man of
fire.
To Blood, blûd. v. a. To stain with
blood; to enure to blood, as a hound; to
heat, to exasperate.
Blood-boltered, blûd'-bôl-tûrd. a.
Blood sprinkled.
Bloodstone, blûd-stône. s. The blood-
stone is green, spotted with a bright blood-
red.
Blood-thirsty, blûd'-thîr-stî. a. De-
sirous to shed blood.
Blood-flower, blûd'-flôâr. s. A
plant.
Bloodguiltiness, blûd'gîlt'-ê-nês. s.
Murder.
Blood-hound, blûd'-hôûnd. s. A
hound that follows by the scent.
Bloodily, blûd'-î-lî. a. Cruelly.
Bloodiness, blûd'-ê-nîs. s. The state
of being bloody.
Bloodless, blûd'-lês. a. Without
blood, dead; without slaughter.
Bloodshed, blûd'-shêd. s. The crime
of blood, or murder; slaughter.
Bloodsheden, blûd'-shêd-dûr. s.
Murderer.
Bloodshot, blûd'-shôt. Bloodshotten,
blûd'-shôt tîn. { a.

BLU

bull;—oll;—pôund;—thin, this.
filled with blood burbling from its proper
vessels (103).
B宋体cker, blôd'sôk-ûr. s. A leech,
a fly, any thing that sucks blood; a mur-
derer.
Bloody, blôd'-ê. a. Stained with
blood; cruel, murderous.
Bloom, blôm. s. A bloom; the
state of immaturity.
To Bloom, blôm. v. n. To bring or
yield blossoms; to produce, as blossoms; to
be in a state of youth.
Bloomy, blôm'-mî. a. Full of blooms,
flowerly.
Blossom, blôs'sôm. s. (166). The
flower that grows on any plant.
To Blossom, blôs'sôm. v. n. To put
forth blossoms.
To Blot, blôt. v. a. To obliterate,
to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase;
to blur; to disgrace, to disfigure; to darken.
Blot, blôt. s. An obliteration of some-
thing written; a blur, a spot; a spot in re-
putation.
Blotch, blôtb. s. A spot or pufulte
upon the skin.
To Blote, blôttî. v. a. To smoke, or
dry by the smoke.
Blow, blô. s. (324). A stroke; the
fatal stroke; a single action, a sudden event;
the act of a fly, by which the ledge eggs in
fleth.
To Blow, blô. v. n. To move with
a current of air: This word is used someti-
mes imperfonally with it; to pant, to puff;
to breathe hard; to be blown; to play
musically by wind; to blow; to blo-
form; To blow over, to pass away without
effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by
the force of gunpowder.
To Blow, blô. v. a. To drive by the
force of the wind; to inflame with wind;
to swell, to puff into size; to found an
infrumment of wind musick; to warm with
the breath; to spread by report; to infect
with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to
extingulf by wind; To blow up, to raise
or swell with breath; To blow up, to de-
stroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to
make stale.
Blowze, blôzû. s. (323). A ruddy
fat-faced wench; a female whose hair is in
differder.
Blowzy, blôzû. s. Sun-burnt, high-
coloured.
Blubber, blôb'bêr. s. The part of a
whale that contains the oil.
To Blubber, blôb'bêr. v. n. To veep
in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.
BLUDGEON, blud'g'n, s. (259). A short stick, with one end loaded.

BLUE, blü. a. (335). One of the seven original colours.

BLUEBOTTLE, blü'bo-tl. s. A flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUELY, blü'l. ad. With a blue colour.

BLUENESS, blü'nès. s. The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, blüf. a. Big, surly, blustering.

BLUSH, blüs'h. a. Having the colour of a blush.

BLUSHY, blüs'h'è. a. Having the colour of a blush.

BOATMAN, bo'ët'ëm. s. An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

BOATSWAIN, bo'ët's. An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

BOAST, boást. To brag of; to make false show; to extol; to magnify, to exalt.

BOASTINGLY, bo'ëst'lnlg. ad. Excessively.

BOAT, bo ät. s. (295). A vessel to pass the water in.

BOATING, bo'ët'ëng. s. A boatman.

BOATMAN, bo'ët'man. s. (83). He that manages a boat.

Bl|e|sh, blüs'h. s. The colour in the cheeks; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance.

To BLUNDER, blüs'tér. v. n. To roar, as a horn; to bully, to puff.

BLUSTER, blüs'tür. s. Roar, noise, tumult; boat, boisterousness.

BLUSTERER, blüs'tür-är. s. A swaggerer, a bully.

BLUSTROUS, blüs'trús. s. Tumultuous, noisy.

BOA, boô. interj. A word of terror.

BOARD, bôrd. s. (295). The male swine.

BOARD, bôrd v. n. To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

BOARD-WAGES, bôrd-wâ'jiz. s. (99). Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victualls.

BOARDER, bor'dër. s. One who diets with another at a certain rate.

BOARISH, bôr'ëish. a. Swinish, brutal, cruel.

TO BOAST, bôst. v. n. To display one's own worth or actions.

TO BOAST, bôst. v. a. To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.

BOAST, bôst. a. A proud speech; cause of boasting.

BOASTER, bôst'ær. s. A bragger.

BOASTFUL, bôst'fûl. a. Offensiveness.

BOASTINGLY, bôst'ëng-lë. ad. Offensively.

BOAT, bôt. s. (295). A vessel to pass the water in.

BOATION, bô-të'ën. s. Roar, noise.

BOATMAN, bôt'ëmân. s. (88).
To Bob, bób. v. a. To heat, to drub; to chest, to gain by fraud.

To Bob, bób. v. n. To play backward and forward.

Bob, bób. s. Something that hangs so as to play loose; the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a blow; a short wig.

Bobbin, bób'bin. s. A small pin of wood, with a notch.

Bobcherry, bób'tha-ré. s. A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bortaile, bób'taile. s. Cut tail.

Botailed, bób'taI'd. a. (359). Having a tail cut.

Bobwig, bób'wig'. s. A short wig.

To Bode, bódé. v. a. To portend, to be the omen of.

Bodement, bódé'ment. s. Portent.

To Bodege, bódje. v. n. To boggle.

Bodice, bód'dis. s. (142). Stays, a waistcoat quilted with whalebone.

Boddless, bód'de-lés. a. Incorporeal, without a body.

Bodily, bód'dé-lé. a. Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.

Bodily, bód'dé-lé. ad. Corporeally.

Bodkin, bód'khün. 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, bód'de. 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 pandemic, a general collection; strength, as wine of a good body.

Body-coaths, bód'dé-clóze. s. Cloathing for horses that are diected.

Bog, bóg. s. A marsh, a fen, a moor.

Bog-trotter, bóg'trot-tür. s. One that lives in a boggy country.

To Boggle, bóg'glü. v. n. (405). To start, to fly back; to heftate.

Boggler, bóg'glür. a. A doubter, a timorous man.


Boghouse, bóg'hóúze. s. A house of office.

Bomea, bó'he. s. A species of tea.

To Bol, bol. 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 Boll, ból. v. a. To teetli; to heat by putting into boiling water; to dref in boiling water.

Boiler, ból-úr. s. The person that boils any thing; the vessel in which any thing is boiled.

Boisterous, bols'tér-úís. a. Violent, loud, roaring, stormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.

Boisterously, bols'tér-úf.-lé. ad. Violently, tumultuously.

Boisterousness, bols'tér-úf-nés. s. Turbulence.

Bolary, bol'-ár. a. Partaking of the nature of boiling.

Bold, ból'd. a. Daring, brave, stout; executed with spirit; confident, not scrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; flandering out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.

To Bolden, ból'dén. v. n. (103). To make bold.

Boldface, ból'dfás. s. Impudence; tunic.

Boldfaced, ból'dfás. s. Impudent.

Boldly, ból'dlé. ad. In a bold manner.

Boldness, ból'dnéz. s. Courage, bravery; exemption from caution; assurance, impudence.

Bolé, bolé. s. The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a measure of corn containing fix bushels.

Bolís, bolís. s. Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

Boll, ból'é. s. 1406. A round stalk or stem.

Bolster, ból'står. s. Something laid in the bed, to support the head; a pad, or quilt; compref for a wound.

To Bolster, ból'står. v. a. To support the head with a bolster; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compref; to support, to maintain.

Bolt, ból't. 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, ból't. v. a. To flout or fliten with a bolt; to blurt out; to fetter, to shackle; to flit, or separate with a fiefe; to examine, to try out; to purify, or purge.

To Bolt, ból't. v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness.
BOM:

Bolt, bolt't. s. A sieve to separate meal from bran.

Bolt-head, bolt'héd. s. A long straight-necked glass vessel; a mattras, or receiver.

Bolting-house, bolt'ing-hous. s. The place where meal is fitted.

Boltsprit, or Bowsprit, bótsprít. s. A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aloof.

Bolus, bó'lús. A medicine made up into a soft mass, larger than pills.

Bomb, bóm. bomb' (167). A loud noise; a hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fuse, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar.

I do not hesitate to follow Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Nares in this word, and all its compounds, in giving the e 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 bomb, from the same origin as bomb, makes the pronunciation I have given more agreeable to analogy.

Bomb-chest, bomb'chést. s. A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed underground, to blow up in the air.

Bomb-ketch, bomb'ketch. s. A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar.

Bombard, bomb'ard. s. A great gun; a barrel for wine.

To Bombard, bomb'ard'. v. a. To attack with bombs.

Bombardier, bomb'ár-déér. s. (275). The engineer, whose employment it is to adjust bombs.

Bombardment, bomb'ár-d'ment. s. An attack made by throwing bombs.

Bombašín, bomb'á-zéén'. s. A flight of fallen ships.

Bombast, bomb'ást. s. Tuffian, big words.

Bombast, bomb'ást'. a. High-sounding, pompous.

Bomastick, bom'ást'ik. a. High-sounding, pompous.

Dr. Ash is the only lexicographer who has infected 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 subjected, that of having the substantive and adjective of the same form; and though, as bombast

BON:

Hands 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, bóm-bú'lä'shún. s. Sound, noise.

Bonaroba, bon'ár-ó'bá. s. A whore.

Bonasus, bon'ás'sús. s. A kind of buffalo.

Bonchretian, bon-kré'thē'n. s. A species of pear.

Bond, bond. s. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; imprisonment, captivity; cement of union; a writing of cause of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.

Bondage, bond'ag. (90). Captivity, imprisonment.

Bondmaid, bond'máéd. s. A woman slave.


Bondservant, bond'sér-vánt. s. A slave.

Bondservice, bond'sér-vís. s. Slavery.

Bondslave, bond'slave. s. A man in slavery.

Bondsmen, bond'z'mán. s. (38). One bound for another.

Bondwoman, bond'wúm-ún. s. A woman slave.

Bone, bone. 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; To Bone, bone. v. a. To take out the bones from the flesh.

Bone-lace, bone-lá'c. s. Flaxen lace.

Boneless, bone'lé's. a. Without bones.

To Boneset, bone'sét. v. n. To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

Bonesetter, bone'sét-túr. s. One who makes a practice of setting bones.

Bonfire, bon'fire. s. A fire made for triumph.

Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word bonfire; Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnson, make the first syllable rhyme with don; and though in the first edition of this Dictionary I made it rhyme with ton, I now prefer the sound rhyming with don.
Bonnet, bôn’nit. s. A covering for the forehead.

Bonnet, bôn’nit. s. (99). A hat, a cap.

Bonnets, bôn’nilts. s. Small fails set on the courses of the mizzen, mainail, and foreail.

Bonily, bôn’ne-lé. ad. Gaily, handsonely.

Bonliness, bôn’nè-nés. s. Gaiety, handsoneness.

Bonny, bôn’ne. a. Handsome, beautiful; gay, merry.

Bonny-klabber, bôn’ne-klab’ber. s. Sour buttermilk. Above; booty, or plunder.

Bonne, bône. s. A hat, a cap.

Bonne-klabber, bôn’ne-klab’ber. s. Sour buttermilk. Above; booty, or plunder.

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Bonne, bône. s. A hat, a cap.

Bonne-klabber, bôn’ne-klab’ber. s. Sour buttermilk. Above; booty, or plunder.
BOS (559).—Fate, far, fall, felt; mé, mét; pine, pin;—

To Bore, bôr. v. a. To pierce in a hole.

To Bore, bôr. v.n. To make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point.

Bore, bôr. s. The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of any hole.

Bors, bôr. s. The pretit of Bear.

Boreal, bôr-i-âl. a. Northern.

Boreas, bôr-e-âs. s. The north wind.

Borek, bôr-ê-kâ. s. A leep in dancing.

Bored, bôrd. v. a. To borrow, to rob.

Borough, bôr'-ô. s. (318) (390). A town with a corporation.

To Borrow, bôr'-ô. 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'-ô-ôr. s. He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

Bosage, bôs'-ôj. s. (90). Wood, or woodlands.

Bosky, bôs'-ê. a. Woody.

Bosom, bôs'-ôm. s. The breast, the heart; the interior part of an inclosure; the folds of the cloth 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, Bôsón, Bôzun, and Bôsom, the 0 like u in bulb, and Bôson, as ou in bank. 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. Gilpin, a nice observer, as well as a deep investigator, announces the second, but tells us that the third was the original pronunciation.

To Bosom, bôs'-ôm. v. a. To include in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.

Boston, bôs'-ôn. s. (170) (103). Corrupted from Bosto-kein, which see.

Bose, bôs. s. A find; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

Bossage, bôs'-ôj. s. (90). Any floc that has a projecture.

Bossel, bôs'-ôl. s. (443). A species of crowelast.
BOUND

n, move, nor, not;—tube, tōb.

To Bounce, bōunci, v. n. To fall or fly against any thing with great force; to make a sudden leap; to boast, to bully.

Bounce, bōunci, s. A strong sudden blow; a sudden crack or noise; a boast, a threat.

Bouncer, bōn'scr, s. A boaster, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

Bound, bōund, s. (313). A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap, a jump, a spring; a rebound.

To Bound, bōund, v. a. To limit, to terminate; to refrain, to confine; to make to bound.

To Bound, bōund, v. n. To jump, to spring; to rebound, to fly back.

Bound, bōund. Participle passive of Bind.

Bound, bōund. a. Defined, intending to come to any place.

Boundary, bōund'daré, s. Limit, bound.

Bounden, bōund'en. Participle passive of Bind.

Bounding-stone, bōund'ding-stōne, s. A stone to play with.

Boundlessness, bōund'dlès-nēs, s. Exemption from limits.

Boundless, bōund'lès, a. Unlimited, unconfined.

Bounteous, bōun'tchē-ēs, a. (263). Liberal, kind, generous.

Bounteously, bōun'tchē-ēs-lē, adj. Liberally, generously.

Bounteousness, bōun'tchē-ēs-nēs, s. Munificence, liberality.

Bountiful, bōun-tē-fül, a. Liberal, generous, munificent.

Bountifully, bōun-tē-fül-lē, ad. Liberally.

Bountifulness, bōun-tē-fül-nēs, s. The quality of being bountiful, generosity.

Bountifully, bōun-tē-fül-lē, a. Liberally, generously.

Bountifulness, bōun-tē-fül-nēs, s. Generosity, liberality, munificence.

To Bourchon, bōr'chōn, v. n. (313) (259). To sprout, to shoot into branches.

Bourn, bōrn, 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 born; but if my memory fail me not, it is sound, bōrn.
spell the word bow (to shoot with), and the verb to bow (to bend sidways), with the final e; this flight 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 one like a 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 " found of eu, (that is rhyming with cow.) " But of the 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. I."

A want of attending to the different ideas the word bow conveys, as it is differently founded, has occasioned the inconsistent spellings; the bow of a ship, rhyming with cow; and an anchor, called the bell bow, rhyming with bow; and bow, in the word bowlsprit, rhyming with go, no, &c.

Bow-bent, bôv' bent. a. Crooked.
Bow-hand, bôv' hand. s. The hand that draws the bow.
Bowels, bôv' els. s. Intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderness, compassion.
Bower, bôv' ur. s. (98). An arbour: it seems to signify, in Spenser, a blow, a stroke.
Bower, bôv' ur. s. Anchor so called.
Bowery, bôv' er-re. a. Full of bowers.
Bowl, bôl. s. A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin, a fountain.—See the next word.
Bowl, bôl. s. Round mass rolled along the ground.

Many respectable speakers pronounce this word to as to rhyme with bowl, the mode 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 bolder. I remember having been corrected by Mr. Garrick for pronouncing it like bowls; and am upon the whole of opinion, that pronouncing it as I have marked it is the preferable mode, though the last analogous. But as the vessel has indubitably this sound, it is rendering the language full more irregular to give the ball a different one. The inconvenience of this irregularity is often perceived in the word bow: to have the fame 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 fattening 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 legs signified either to read or to read, 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, bôl. v. a. To play at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.
Bowler, bôl' ur. s. He that plays at bowls.
Bowl-line, bôl' lin. s. A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.
Bowl-line-green, bôl' lin' green. s. A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.
Bowerman, bôm' ur. s. (38). An archer.
Bowsprit, bôs' prit. s. Bolt-sprit; which see.
Bow-string, bô' string. s. The string by which the bow is kept bent.
Bow-window, bô' win' do. Dr. Johnson derives this word, and, perhaps, justly, from Bow-windowe, or a window forming a key in the internal part of the room; but present custom has universally
—nô, mîve, nôr, nôt; —tûb, tûb,
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 etymo-
logy, both for senfe and sound, to support
the present practice.—See To Bow.

Bowler, bô'ýr. s. (98). An archer;
one whose trade is to make bows.

Box, bóks. a. A tree; the wood of it.
Box, bóks. s. A case made of wood, or
other matter, to hold any thing; the case
of the mariner's compafs; the chest into
which money is put; seat in the play-
house.

To Box, bóks. v. a. To inclose in a
box.

Box, bóks. s. A blow on the head giv-
en with the hand.

To Box, bóks. v. n. To fight with the
fist.

Boxen, bô'k'n. a. (103). Made of box,
refumbling box.

Boxer, bóks'ûr. s. A man who fights
with his fists.

Boy, bô. 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, bô'hûd. s. The state of a
boy.

Boyish, bô'îsh. a. Belonging to a
boy; childish, trifling.

Boyishly, bô'îsh-lî. ad. Childishly,
triflingly.

Boyishness, bô'îsh-nês. s. Childish-
ness, triflingness.

Boyism, bô'îz'm. s. Puerility, childish-
ness.

Brâble, brâ'bl. s. (405). A clam-
orous conteff.

To Brâble, brâ'bl. v. n. To con-
test noisily.

Brâbler, brâ'blûr. s. A clamorous
noisy fellow.

To Brâce, brâf. v. a. To bind, to tie
dice with bandages; to strain up.

Brâce, brâf. s. Cinature, bandage;
that which holds any thing tige; Braces of
a coach, thick straps of leather on which it
hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line in-
cluding a passage, as in a triplet; tension,
tightness.

Brâce, brâf. s. A pair, a couple.

Bracelâr, brâf'ût. s. An ornament
for the arm.

boll; —oil; —ound; —thin, this.

If 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
brâf, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; and
which, I believe, is the prevailing pronun-
ciation in Ireland: for though many com-
ounds shorten the vowel in the simple, as
is shown at large in the Principles of Pro-
nunciation, (308) (315); yet I think such
words are exceptions as are only diminutives,
plurals and feminines.—See Pate:NESS.

Brâcer, brâ'sûr. s. (98). A cinature,
a bandage.

Brâch, brâ'f. s. (252). A bitch
hound.

Brâchial, brâ'jûl. a. (353). Be-
longing to the arm.

Brâchigraphy, brâ-klîg'gàf. s.
The art or practice of writing in a short
compafs (353).

Brâck, brâ. s. A breach.

Brâcket, brâ'k'ût. s. (99). A piece
of wood fixed for the support of something.

Brâckish, brâ'k'îth. a. Salt, something
salt.

Brâckishness, brâ'k'îth-nês. s. Salt-
ness.

Brâd, brâd. s. A sort of nail to floor
rooms with.

To Brâg, brâg. v. n. To boast, to
display ostentatiously.

Brâg, brâg. s. A boast, a proud ex-
pression; the thing boasted.

Brâggadocio, brâg-gà'dô'thê-ô. s. A
puffing, boasting fellow.

Brâggart, brâg'gârt. a. (88). Boast-
ful, vainly ostentatious.

Brâggart, brâg'gârt. s. A boastful.

Brâgger, brâg'ûr. s. (98). A
boaster.

Brâgless, brâg'îs. a. Without a
boast.

Brâgly, brâg'î. ad. Finely.

To Brâid, brâdé. v. a. To weave to-
gether.

Brâid, brâde. s. A texture, a knot.

Brâils, brâlz. s. Small ropes receiv-
through blocks.

Brâin, brân. s. That collection of
vessels and organs in the head, from which
sense and motion arise; the understanding.

To Brâin, brân. v. n. To kill by
beating out the brain.

Brâinish, brâ'nîsh. a. Hot-headed
furious.

Brânless, brâ'nîlês. a. Silly.

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To BUNGLE, brang'gl. s. The skull containing the brains.

Brainpan, brâne'pân. s. Addehead-
ed, giddy.

Brainsick, brâne'sik. a. Addlehead-
edly, headily.

Brainsickly, brâne'sik-lé. ad. Weak-
ly.

Brainsickness, brâne'sik-nés. s. In-
duecretion, giddiness.

Brake, brâke. The preterit of Break.

Brake, brâke. s. Fern, brambles.

Brake, brâke. s. An instrument for dress ing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading-trough.

Braky, brâ'ke. a. Thorny, prickly, rough.

Bramble, brâm'bl. s. (405). Black-
berry bush, dewberry bush, raspberry bush; any rough prickly shrub.

Brambling, brâm'bling. s. A bird; called also a mountain chaffinch.

Bran, brân. s. The husks of corn ground.

Branch, brântfh. s. (352) (78). The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any dilatid article; any part that shoots out from the reft; a smaller river running into a larger; any part of a family defending in a collateral line; the offspring, the defendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

To Branch, brântfh. v. n. To spread in branches; to spread into separate parts; to speak diffusively; to have horns shooting out.

To Branch, brântfh. v. a. To divide as into branches; to adorn with needle-work.

Brancher, brân'thér. s. One that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.

Branchiness, brân'thé-nés. s. Ful-
ness of branches.

Branchless, brân'thé-lés. a. Without
shoots or boughs; naked.

Branchy, brân'thé. a. Full of branches spreading.

Brand, brând. s. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

To Brand, brând. v. a. To mark with a note of infamy.

Brandgoose, brând'gós. s. A kind of wild fowl.

To Brandish, brând'fh. v. a. To wave or shake; to play with, to flourish.

Brandling, brând'ling. s. A particu-
lar worm.

Brandy, brân'dé. s. A strong liquor distilled from wine.

Brangle, brâng'gl. s. (405). Squab-
ble, wrangle.

To Brangle, brâng'gl. v. n. (405). To wrangle, to squabble.

Brank, brânk. s. Buckwheat.

Branny, brâ'né. a. Having the appearance of bran.

Brasier, brâ'zer. s. (283). A man
ufacturer that works in brasses; a pan to hold coals.

Brasil, or Brazil, brâ'l'sél. s. An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.

Brass, brâss. s. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.

Brassiness, brâ'sé-nés. s. An appearance like brass.

Brassy, brâ'sé. a. Partaking of brasses; hard as brass; impudent.

Brat, brâ't. s. A child, so called in contempt; the progeny, the offspring.

Bravado, brâv'á-dó. s. A boast, a brag.—See Lumbago.

Brave, brâ've. a. Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mein; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.

Brave, brâ've. s. A hec tor, a man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.

To Brave, brâ've. v. a. To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance.

Bravely, brâ've-lé. ad. In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly.

Bravery, brâ've-ré. s. (555). Cou-
rage, magnanimity; splendour, magnifi-
cence; show, ostentation; bravado, boast.

Bravo, brâ've. s. Spanjsh. A man who murders for hire.

To Brawl, brâw'ál. v. n. To quarrel noisily and indecently; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.

Brawl, brâ'wál. s. Quarrel, nois e, scur-
ritv.

Brawler, brâ'wál. s. A wrangler.

Brawn, brâwn. s. The fleshy or muscu lous part of the body; the arm, so called from its being fleshy; bulk, muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar.

Brawnner, brâwn'-nr. s. A boar killed for the table.

Brawniness, brâ'wén-nés. s. Strength, hardness.

Brawny, brâwné. s. Muscular, 'fleshy, bulky.

To Bray, brâ. v. a. To pound, or grind small.
To break, brák. v. n. To make a noise as an afs; to make an offensive noise.

Bray, brá. v. s. Noise, found.

Brayer, brá'är. s. One that brays like an afs; with printers, an instrument to temper the ink.

To break, bréak. v. a. To folder with bras; to harden to impudence.

BRAZEN, brá'zn. Made of bras; proceeding from bras; impudent. Proceeding from bas; impudence.

To break off, to put a sudden forepart of the body; to break the neck, to lux, or put a sudden fracture of the centain the neck joints; To break the heart, to lux, or put a sudden fracture of the heart.

To break the heart, to kill, or put a sudden fracture of the heart; To break the heart, to break the moment 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 defeat 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 diffolute; 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.

BREASTKNOT, brést'kót. s. A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by the women on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, brést'plát. s. Armour for the breast.

BREASTFLUGH, brést'flugh. s. The measure of that makes a gap.
BRE (559).—Fête, far, fall, fat.

Breastwork, brést'wark. s. Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants.

Breath, bréth. s. (427). The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respiration; repitie, pause, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a single act, an instant.

To breathe, bréthe. v. n. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to rest; to take breath; to eject by breathing; to exercise; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

Breather, bréth'thr. s. One that breathes, or lives.

Breathing, bréth'ing. s. Aspiration, secret prayer; breathing place, vent.

Breathless, bréth'less. a. Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.

Bred, bréd. Particip. pass. from To breed.

Bred, bréd. s.—See Braid.

Breech, bréth. s. (247). The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To breech, bréth. v. a. (247). To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as to breech a gun.

Breeches, bréth'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, bréed. 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, bréed. v. n. To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed.

Breed, bréed. s. A calf, a kind, a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

Breedmate, bréed'mate. s. One that breeds quarrels.

Breeder, bréed'er. s. (98). That which produces any thing; the person which brings up another; a female that is prolific; one that takes care to raise a breed.

Breeding, bréed'ing. s. Education, instruction; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.

Breeze, bréez. s. A lingering fly.

Breeze, bréez. s. A gentle gale.

Breezy, bréé'zé. a. Fanned with gales.

Bret, brét. s. A fish of the turboc kind.

Brethren, bréth'ren. s. The plural of brother.

Brevisary, brévé'yár-ré. s. (507). An abridgment, an epitome; the book containing the daily service of the Church of Rome.

All our orttööpiits 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, brévé'yé't. s. (115). A short compendium.

Breviature, brévé'yár'thure. s. An abbreviation (465) (113).

Brevity, brévé'ty. s. Conciences, shortness.

To brew, bróó. v. a. (339). To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive, to plot.

To brew, bróó, v. n. To perform the office of a brewer.

Brewage, bróó'dj. s. (90). Mixture of various things.

Brewer, bróó'dr. s. A man whose profession it is to make beer.

Brew's use, bróó'boüs. s. A house appropriated to brewing.

Brewing, bróó'ing. s. (410). Quantity of liquor brewed.

Bures, bróó'is. s. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

Bribe, bribe. s. A reward given to pervert the judgment.

To bribe, bribs. v. a. To give bribes.

Briber, bri'burr. s. (98). One that pays for corrupt practices.

Bribery, bri'burr-ré. s. (555). The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

Brick, brick. s. A mafs of burnt clay; a leaf shaped like a brick.

To brick, brick. v. a. To lay with bricks.

Brickbat, brick'bat. s. A piece of brick.

Brickclay, brick'klay. s. Clay used for making bricks.

Brickdust, brick'doust. s. Dust made by pounding bricks.

Brick-kiln, brick'kiln. s. A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.

Bricklayer, brick'lay'r. s. A brick mason.
To BRIGANTINE, bri's'an-dine. (150). 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 flage does not pronounce it short; a pro-

nunciation to which the flage is very prone, as Valentine, Cynthia, &c. &c. are heard on the flage as if written Valentin, Cynthia, &c.

You may remember, scarce three years are

pall.

"When in your brigantine you fail'd to see

"The Adriatic wedded by our Duke,

"And I was with you." — Venice Preserved.

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, bri'tl. ad. Splendidly, with lustre.

BRIGHTNESS, bri'tn's. s. Lustre, splendour; acute:

BRILLIANCE, bri'll'i-nss. s. Splendour; acute.

To BRILLIANT, bri'll'i-ant. a. (113). Shining, sparkling.

To BRILLIANT, bri'll'i-ant. a. A diamond of the finest cut.

BRILLIANTNESS, bri'll'i-ant-ness. 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'ful. a. Full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brim'ful-ness. s. Fullness to the top.

BRIMMER, brim'mer. s. A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, brim'stone. s. Sulphur.

BRIMSTONE, brim'ston-e. a. Full of brimstone.

BRINDED, brin'did. a. Streaked, tabby.

BRINDLE, brin'dl. s. (405) (359). The face of being brindled.

BRINDLED, brin'dled. a. (405). Brindled. streaked.

BRINE, brine. s. Water impregnated with salt, the flage; tears.
ROADNES, BROCCOLI, BROKE.

To BRING, bring. 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 flate; 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 flow; To bring under, to subdue, to repress; To bring up, to educate, to instruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINGER, bringing. v. a. (409).

BRISK, brisk. a. Lively, vivacious; gay, spirited, spirited; vivid, bright.

BRISKNESS, briskness. s. (409). The state of being brisk.

BRING, bring. v. a. (409). To carry, to bear, to transport; to carry, to convey; to bring, to carry; to bring home, to carry home; to bring in, to carry in; to bring off, to carry off; to bring on, to engage in; to bring out, to show; to bring up, to bring from the body; to bring up, to educate, to instruct; to bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINEPIT, brinepit. s. Pit of salt water.

BROACH, brooth. v. a. (295).
A split; to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to open any flore; to give out, to utter any thing.

BROADER, brooth'ur. s. A spit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.
BROUGHT, bráwt. (393). Part. pa-

brooch, bróosh.  

broon, brown. s. Brafs; a medal.  

brood, bróod. v. a. To cherish by care.  

broom, broom. s. A shrub, a befom.  

broomland, broom'land.  

broth, broth. A liquor in which to eat flesh; to fly over, to skim lightly.  

brother, bróth'ér. a. Natural to brothers, such as becomes or befits a brother.  

brotli'ly, bróth'ér-ly. a. Natural to brothers, such as becomes or befits a brother.  

brotlihood, bróth'ér-húd. s. The estate or quality of being a brother; an affo-

ciation of men for any purpose, a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.  

brown, brown. a. Crowned.  

Brown, bróun a. The name of a colour.  

brownbill, bróun'bill. s. The ancient weapon of the English foot.  

brownish, bróun'ish. a. A brown colour.  

brownstudy, bróun-stúd'dé. s. Gloomy meditations.  

brownstocking, bróun-stók'ing. s. The third degree of literary and professional rank.  

brushwood, brósh'wood. s. Rough, shrubby thickets.  

brushy, brósh'ú. a. Rough or raggy, like a brunt.  

brushwood, brósh'wood. s. Rough, shrubby thickets.
To Buckhorn-plantain, bt 'lks'h6rn-
13uckbasket, bi'tk'bM-k6t.
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BULLION, bull'I0L, s. (405). The same with buffalo.

BUFFELED, buelf-hed'ed. a. Dull, stupid.

BUFFOON, bufo'on'. s. A man whose profession is to make sport by low jests and wanton postures, a jack-pudding; a man that practices indecent railing.

BUFFOONERY, bufo'on-er-ry. s. The practice of a buffoon; low jests, farcile mirth.

Bug, bug. s. A stinking insect, bred in old household stuff.

BUGBEAR, bug'bear. s. A frightful object, a false terror.

BUGGINESS, bug'ge:n-s. s. The state of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY, bug'gi. a. (283). Abounding with bugs.

Bugle, bug'le. s. A hunting horn.

Bugle, bug'le. s. A shining head of black glass.

Bugloss, bug'loss. s. The herb ox-tongue.

To Build,bild. v 'a. (341). To make a fabric, or an edifice; to raise anything on a support or foundation.

To Build, bild. v. n. To depend on, to resort to.

Builder, build'er. s. (98). He that builds, an architect.

Building, build'ing. s. (410). A fabric, an edifice.

Built, built. s. The form, the structure.

Bulb, bulb. s. A round body, or root.

Bulbaceous, bulb-ae'cas. s. The same with Bulbous.

Bulbous, bulb'ous. a. (314). Containing bulbs.

To Bulge, bul'ge v. n. To take in water, to founder, to jut out.

Bulk, bulk. s. Magnitude, size, quantity; the gross, the majority; main fabric.

Bulld, bull s. A part of a building jutting out.

Bulrhead, bulk'head'. s. A partition made across a ship with boards.

Bulkiness, bulb'ke:n-s. s. Greatness of stature, or size.

Bukey, buck'ke. a. Of great size or stature.

Bull, bulb. s. (173). The male of black cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy, powerful, and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a letter published by the Pope; a blunder.

Bulling, bul'ling. s. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

Bull-beggar, bulb'beg-ger. s. Something terrible to fright children with.

Bull-dog, bulb'dog. s. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.

Bull-head, bulb'head. s. A stupid fellow; the name of a fish.

Bull-weed, bulb'weed. s. Knapweed.


Bullace, bulb'lis. s. (98). A wild four plum.

Bulet, bulb'lit. s. (99). A round ball of metal.

Bullion, bulb'yon. s. (113). Gold or silver in the lump unwrought.

Bullition, bulb-li'ton s. (177). The act or state of boiling.

Bullock, bulb'lock. s. (166). A young bull.

Bully, bulb'li. s. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.

Bullrush, bulb'resh. s. A large rush.

Bulwark, bulb'werk. s. A fortification, a citadel; a security.

Bum, bum. s. The part on which we fit; it is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bum-bailiff.

Bumbailiff, bumper. s. A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests.

Bumbard, bumb'bard. s. See Bombard.

Bumbast, bumb'ast. s. A cloth made of patches; patchwork; more properly written Bombast, as derived by Mr. Stevens from Bombastura, made of flax.

Bump, bump. s. A swelling, a protuberance.

To Bump, bump. v. a.—See Bomb.

To make a loud noise.

Bumper, buf'pur. s. (98). A cup filled.

There is a plausible derivation of this word from the French Bon Père, which, say the anti-critical 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 went 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, O
BURDEN, bär'dn. a. Which will not sink.
BURG, bûr. s. A rough head of a plant.
BURBOT, bör'bot. s. (166). A fish full of prickers.
BURDELAFIS, bör-đel-lâ's. s. A sort of grape.
BURDEN, bör'dn. s. (102). A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.
To BURDEN, bör'dn. v. a. To load, to incumber.
BURDENER, bör'dn-dr. s. (98). A loader, an oppressor.
BURDENOUS, bör'dn-ûs. a. Grievous, oppressive; troublesome.
BURDENSOME, bör'dn-sûm. a. Grievous, troublesome.
BURDENSOMENESS, bör'dn-sûm-nèss. s. Weight, uneasiness.
BURDOCK, bör'dök. s. See Dock.
BURG, bör. s. See Burrow.
BURGAGE, bör'gàj. s. Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.
BURGAMOT, bör-gà-môt. s. A species of pear.
BURGANET, or BURGONET, bör'gô-net. s. A kind of helmet.
BURGESS, bör'jes. s. A citizen, a Freeman of a city; a representative of a town corporate.
BURGH, bör. s. (392). A corporate town or borough.
BURGHER, bör'gher. s. One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.
BURGERSHIP, bör'gher-ship. s. The privilege of a burgher.
BURGLARY, bör'glà-rey. s. Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.
BURGOMASTER, bör-gô-mâst-tür. s. One employed in the government of a city.
BURIAL, bör'-ëal. s. (178). The act of burying, sepulture, interment; the act of placing any thing under earth; the church service for funerals.
BURIER, bör'-ër. s. He that buries.
BURINE, bör'în. s. A grafting tool.
BURILACE, bör'ilâch. s. A sort of grape.
To BURL, bör'l. v. a. To dress cloth as fullers do.
BURLESQUE, bör-lësk. a. (415). Eccentric, tending to rude laughter.
BUR

—nô, móve, nôr, nôt; —dübe, tüd.
BURLESQUE, bûr-lëfs'. s. Ludicrous language.
To BURLESQUE, bûr-lëfs'. v. a. To turn to ridicule.
BURLINESS, bûr-lën'ës. s. Bulk, bluffer.
BURLY, bûr'lë. a. Big of stature.
To BURN, bûrn. v. a. To consume with fire; to wound with fire.
To BURN, bûrn. v. n. To be on fire; to be inflamed with passion; to act as fire.
BURNT, bûrn't. A hurt caused by fire.
BURNER, bûrn'ër. A person that burns anything.
BURNET, bûrn'ët. A plant.
BURNT, bûrn't. Part. pass. of Burn.
BURR, bûr. s. The lobe or lap of the ear.
BURREL, bûr'ël. s. (99). A sort of pear.
BURROW, bûr'ë. s. A corporate town, that is, not a city, but such as lends bur- gesses to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the holes made in the ground by conies.
To BURROW, bûr'ë. v. n. To mine as conies or rabbits.
BURSAR, bûr'sër. s. (88). The treasurer of a college.
BURSE, bûr'së. s. An exchange where merchants meet.
To BURST, bûrst. 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, bûrst. v. a. To break sud- denly, to make a quick and violent disrup- tion.
BURST, bûrst. s. A sudden disposition.
BURST, bûrst. v. a. To burst.
BURSTEN, bûrst'n. (472). Part. a.
Diseased with a hernia or rupture (402).
BURSTNESS, bûrst'nës. s. A rupture.

BUS

bûl; —oil; —pùnd; —thin, this.
BURSTWORT, bûrst'wôrt. s. An herb good against rupatures.
BURT, bûrt. s. A flat fish of the tur- bot kind.
BURTHEN, bûr'thûn. s. (468). See BURDEN.
To BURY, bûr'të.v. a. (178). To inter, to put into a grave; to inter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.
BUSH, bûth. s. (173). A thick shrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquors are fold there.
BUSHEL, bûth'ël. s. (173). A measure containing eight gallons, a strike.
BUSHINESS, bûth'é-nes. s. The quality of being busy.
BUSINESS, bûth'é-nes.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, bûsk. s. A piece of steel, or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their flays.
BUSKIN, bûsk'ën. 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, bûsk'in'd. a. (359). Dressed in buskins.
BUSKY, bûsk'ë. a. Woody.
BUSS, bûs. s. A kiss, a salute with lips; a boat for fishing.
To BUSS, bûs. v. a. To kiss. A low word.
BUST, bûst. s. A statue representing a man to his breast.
BUSTARD, bûst'ûrd. s. (88). A wild turkey.
To BUSTLE, bûst'l. v. n. (472). To be busies, to stir.
BUSTLE, bûst'l. s. A tumult, a hurry.
BUSTLER, bûst'lër. s. (98). An active fluttering man.
BUSY, bûz'é. a. (178). Employed with earnestness; bustling, active, meddling.
To BUSY, bûz'é. v. a. To employ, to engage.
BUSYBODY, bûz'é-bôd'dë. s. A vain, meddling, fantastical person.
But, bút. 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; 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, bút-end'. s. The blunt end of any thing. 

Butcher, bút'thur. s. (175). One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that is delighted with blood. 

To Butcher, bút'thur. v. a. To kill, to murder. 

Butcherliness, bút'thur-lé-né's. s. A butchery manner. 


Butter, bút'thur-re. s. The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is shed. 

Butler, bút'tler. s. (98). A servant employed in furnishing the table. 

Butment, bút'mént. s. That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier. 

Butt, bút. 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 efforts. 

Butt, bút. s. A vessel, a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine. 

To Butt, bút. v. a. To strike with the head. 

Butter, bút'tür. s. (98). An unctuous substance, made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey. 

To Butter, bút'tür. v. a. To linear, or oil with butter; to increase the flakes every throw. 

Butterbump, bút'tür-bump. s. A fowl, the bittern. 

Butterbur, bút'tür-bür. s. A plant. 

Butterflower, bút'tür-fló'tür. s. A yellow flower of May. 

Butterfly, bút'tür-flī. s. A beautiful insect. 

Butteris, bút'tür-ris. s. An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse. 

Buttermilk, bút'tür-milk. s. The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made. 

Butterprint, bút'tür-print. s. A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. 

Buy, brv. 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; before, noting paffage; near to, in presence, noting proximity; before Himself, it notes the absence of all others; it is the f Clemm form of swearing; at hand; it is used in forms of obteting; by proxy of, noting substitution.
The general found of this word is like the verb to buy; but we not unfrequently hear it pronounced like the verb to be. This latter found, 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 found of the verb to buy; so that pronouncing this like be, is, if the word will be pardoned me, a colloquium.

By, bi. ad. Near, at a small distance; beside, passing; in presence.

By and by, bl'and-bli'. ad. In a short time.

By, bi. s. Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.

By-concernment, bl'kôn-sérn'mént. s. Not the main business.

By-end, bl'end'. s. Private interest, secret advantage.

By-gone, bi'gôn'. a. Past.

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CABBAGE, káb'bidje, s. (92). A plant.
To CABBAGE, káb'bidje. v. a. To steal in cutting clothes.

CABBAGE-tree, káb'bidje-trée. s. A species of palm-tree.

CABBAGE-worm, káb'bidje-würm. s. An insect.

CABIN, káb'bin. s. A small room, a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, or small house.
To CABIN, káb'bin. v. n. To live in a cabin.

To CABIN, káb'bin. v. a. To confine in a cabin.

CABINED, káb'bind. a. (362). Belonging to a cabin.

CABINET, káb'in-ët. 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, káb'in-ët-kôn'sil. s. A council held in a private manner.
C A C

(CAD) (559).—Fate, far, fall, fät;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;—

Cabinet-maker, kâb'bin-é-kâ'kâr. s. One that makes small nice work in wood.

Cable, kâ'bl. s. (405). The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

Cachectical, kâ-kêk'ték-käl. a. Having an ill habit of body.

Cachexy, kâk'kêk'sè. s. (517). Such a distemper of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoepist who acccents this word on the first syllable as I have done; and yet every other lexicographer, who has the word, acccents Anorexy, Astasy, and Artaraxy, on the first syllable, except Mr. Sheridan, who acccents Anorexy, and Bailey Astasy on the penultimate.—Whence this variety and inconsistency should arise, it is not easy to determine. Orthodox and Appleyx had sufficiently elucidated the analogy of accentuation in these words. The terminations in ask and asy do not form a species of words which may be called enclithical, like layy and graphy (517), but seem to be exactly on 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 Acad. 

Cachinnation, kâk-im-nâk'shun. s. A loud laughter (555).

Cackerel, kâk'er-il. s. (555) (99). A fš. 

To Cackle, kâk'k'l. 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, kâk'k'l. s. The voice of a goose or fowl. 

Cackler, kâk'k'lér. s. (98). A fowl that cackles; a talker, a tattler. 

Cacochymical, kâk-kó-kim'kâl. a. 

Cacochymick, kâk-kó-kim'mk. s. (555) (509). Hurting the humours corrupted.

Cacochy whole, kâk-kó-kim'mk. s. A deprivation of the humours from a sound state. 

Johnson and Bailey accent this word Cacochymick, Sheridan and Buchanan Cacochym, and Dr. All Cacophony; and this last accentuation I have adopted for reasons given under the word Cacophony—which see.

Cacophony, kâk-kó-fôn'é. s. (518). A bad found of words. 

To Cacuminate, kâ-kû'mî-nâ'te. v. n. To make sharp or pyramidal.

C A L

Cadaverous, kâ-dâv'vè-rûs. a. Having the appearance of a dead carcass.

Caddish, kâ'dîsh. s. A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

Cade, kâ'dé. a. Tame, soft; as a cade lamb.

Cade, kâ'dé. s. A barrel.

Cadence, kâ'-dên'she. a. Fall, state of finking, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verses, or periods; the tone or sound.

Cadent, kâ-dên't. a. Falling down.

Cadet, kâ-del't. s. The younger brother; the youngest brother; a volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

Cadger, kâ'djér. 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 Cegar.

Cadi, kâ-de's. A magistrate among the Turks.

Cadillack, kâ-dil'lk. s. A sort of peer.

Casura, fê-zûrâ. s. (479) (480). A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long; a pen in verse.

Captive, kâp'tîn. s. A Persian vell or garment.

Cag, kâg. s. A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

Cage, kâj. s. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts; a prison for petty malefactors.

To Cage, kâj. v. n. To inclose in a cage.

Caiman, kâ'mâ-n. s. (88). The American name of a crocodile.

To Caijole, kâ-jôl'é. v. a. To flatter, to soothe.

Cajoler, kâ'jôl'kér. s. A flatterer, a wheeler.

Cajolery, kâ-jôl'er-e. s. (555). Flattery.

Cajole, kâjôl. s. A mean villain, a despicable knave.

Cake, kâké. s. A kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high.

To Cake, kâké. v. n. To harden as dough in the oven.

Calabash, kâl'â-bâsh. s. A species of a large gourd.
CALABASH TREE, kálb-a-básh-tré.  s. A tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of music.

CALAMANCO, kál-a-mán'kó.  s. A kind of woolen stuff.

CALAMINE, kál-a-min.  s. (149). A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which being mixed with copper, changes it into braze.

CALAMINT, s. A sort of reed or sweet scented wood, mentioned in Scripture.

CALASH, kál-la'h.  s. A small carriage.

CALCARIous, kál-ká'ri-us.  a. Miferable, involved in difficulties, unhappy, wretched.

CALCITOUSNESS, kál-lam'é-túsh-nés.  s. Miserable, difficult.

CALAMITY, kál-a-má-ti.  s. Misfortune, calamity.

CALAMENCE, kál-a-mén's.  s. A medicine made by mixing residue of any sort of reed or sweet scented wood, and balsam.

CALAMITY, kál-a-má-ti.  s. Misfortune, calamity.

CALAMITOUS, kál-lam'ítús.  a. Miserable, involved in difficulties, unhappy, wretched.

CALCULATION, kál-kú-lá'shún.  v. n. To compute, to reckon; to adjudge, to project for any certain end.


CALCULUS, kál-kú-lús.  s. The stone in the bladder.

CALID, kál'id.  a. Hot, burning.

CALIDITY, kál-id'é-ti.  s. (511). Heat.

CALIF, kál'f.  s. (401) (78). The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CALIBER, kál'e-bi'ér.  s. The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CALICE, kál'ís.  s. A cup, a chalice.

CALICO, kál'ko.  s. An Indian stuff made of cotton.

CALIF, kál'f.  s. (401) (78). The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CALIGINOUS, kál'jín-ús.  a. Obscure, dim.
CALIGNOUSNESS, kälidy'ë-nös. s. Darkness.
CALIVER, käl'ë-vûr. s. A handgวน, a harquebus, an old musket.
To CALL, kähk. v. a. To flop the leaks of a ship.
CALKER, kähk'är. s. The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.
To CALL, kähk. v. a. (77). To name; to summon or invite; to converse; to summon judicially; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; to entreat; to appeal to; to proclaim, to publish; to make a short visit; to excite, to put in action; to bring into view; to dignify with some opulent and exquisite denomination; to call back, to revoke; To call in, to refuse money at interest; To call over, to read aloud a list or muster-roll; To call out, to challenge.
CALL, kähk. 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, kähk'ät. s. A trull.
CALLET, kähk'ät. s. A trull.
CALLING, kähk'ling. s. Vocation, profession; trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same profession or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.
CALLIPERS, kähk'përz. s. (98). Compases with bowed thanks.
CALLOUS, kähk'lös. s. A kind of swelling without pain.
CALLOUSNESS, kähk'lös-nös. s. Induration of the fibres; insensibility.
CALLOW, kähk'ö. a. Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.
CALLUS, kähk'üs. s. An induration of the fibres; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.
CALM, kähm. a. (80). Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled.
CALM, kähm. s. Serenity, stillness; quiet, repose.
To CALM, kähm. v. a. To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.
CALMER, kähm'är. s. (403). The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.
CALMLY, kähm'äd. ad. Without storms, or violence; without passions, quietly.
CALMNESS, kähm'nös. s. Tranquillity, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.
CALM, kähm. s. Tranquility; to pacify, to appease.
CALM, kähm. v. a. To calm.
CALL, kähk. v. a. To call out, to call.
CAMILLE, kähk'ël. s. (99). A beast of burden.
CAMMEL, kähk'el. s. (99). A beast of burden.
CAMELOT, kähk'el. s. (99). A beast of burden.
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—nô, move, nôr, nôr;—tube, tub.

Camisâno, kâm-é-fâ’dô. s. (77). An attack made in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outward.

Camisated, kâm’é-fâ-téd. a. Dressed with the shirt outward.

Camlet, kâm’lêt. s. See Camelot.

Cammock, kâm’mûk. s. (166). An herb, petty whin, or redtharrow.

Camp, kâmp. s. The order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field.

To Camp, kâmp. v. n. To lodge in tents.

Campaign, kâm-pân’c. s. (385). A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

Campaniform, kâm-pân-né-fôrm. a. A term used of flowers which are in the shape of a bell.


Campeslral, kâm-pê-strâl. a. Growing in fields.

Campfire, kâm’fîr. s. (140). A kind of refin produced from the camphire tree.

Campfire-tree, kâm’fîr tré’d. s. The tree from which camphire is extracted.

Campgrade, kâm’grâ’té. s. (91). Impregnated with camphire.

Campion, kâm’pê-dûn. s. (166). A plant.

Can, kân. s. A cup.

To Can, kân. v. n. To be able, to have power; it expresses the potential mood, as I can do it.

Canaillé, kà-nâıl’-l. s. The lowest people.

Canal, kân’ôl’. 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 kên’nil-kôl’e. s. A fine kind of coal.

Canalculated, kân’âl-lik’û-lâ-tê’d. a. Made like a pipe or gutter.

Canary, kân’âr’é. s. Wine brought from the Canaries, fæck.

Canary-bird, kân’âr’é-bûrd. s. An excellent singing bird.

To Cancel, kân’sîl. v. a. (99). To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.

Cancellated, kân’sêl-lâ-tê’d. a. Cross-barrel.

Cancellation, kân sêl’â-thên. s. An expunging or wiping out of an instrument.

—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

Cancer, kân’sûr. s. (98). A crab-fish; the sign of theummer follicie; a virulent swelling, or sore.

To Cancerate, kân’sûr-râ’tê. v. n. (91). To become a cancer.

Canceration, kân’sûr-râ’thûn. s. A growing cancerous.

Cancerous, kân’sûr-rûs. a. Having the virulence of a cancer.

Cancerousness, kân’sûr-rûs-nês. s. The state of being cancerous.

Cancrize, kân’krîz. a. (140). Having the qualities of a crab (408).

Candent, kân’dént. a. Hot.

Candidant, kân’dé-kânt. a. Growing white.

Candidate, kân’dé-dâ’tê. a. A competitor, one that solicits advancement.

Candidly, kân’dîl-dî. ad. Fairly, ingenuously.

Candidness, kân’dîl-nês. s. Ingenuousness, openness of temper.

To Candidly, kân’dé-fl. v. a. To make white.

Candle, kân’dl. s. (405). A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Candleberry-tree, kân’dl-bêr-rê-ti’d. s. Sweet-willow.

Candleholder, kân’dl-hôl’dûr. s. He that holds the candle.

Candlelight, kân’dl-lît’û. s. The light of a candle.

Candlemas, kân’dl-mâ’s. s. (88). The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

Candlestick, kân’dl-fîk. s. The instrument that holds candles.

Candlestuff, kân’dl-stûf. s. Grease, tallow.

Candlewaster, kân’dl-wâst’ûr. s. A spendthrift.

Candox, kân’dôk. s. A weed that grows in rivers.

Candour, kân’dûr. s. (314). Sweetness of temper, purity of mind, ingenuousness.

To Candy, kân’dé. v. a. To conserve with sugar; to form into congelations.

To Candy, kân’dé. v. n. To grow congealed.

Cané, kâné. s. A kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a reed.
C A N

To CANE, kä-ne. v. a. To beat with a cane or stick.

CANNIBAL, kán-ni-bál. a. Belonging to the dog-star.

CANNON, kä-nún. a. Having the properties of a dog.

CANNON-BALL, kä-nún-bál. s. (409). A small basket; a small vessel in which any thing is laid up.

CANNONIER, kä-nún-ner. s. (275). A man, body of men; a particular profession.

CANNON-SHOT, kä-nún-shót. s. The balls which are shot from great guns.

CANNONADE, kä-nún-ná' dé. v. n. To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.

CANNONIER, kä-nún-niér. s. The engineer that manages the cannon (275).

CANNOT, kä-nót. v. n. Of Can and Not. To be unable.

CANOE, kä-no. s. A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

CANON, kä-nún. s. (166). A rule, a 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, kä-nún-nés. s. In Catholic countries, women living after the example of secular canons.

CANONICAL, kä-nún-e-kál. a. According to the canon; constituting the canon; regular, flated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws, spiritual, ecclesiastical.

CANONICALLY, kä-nún-e-kál-lee. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canon.
C A P

—nō, mōve, nōt, nōt;—tūb, tūb.
Canto, kāntō. s. A book or section of a poem.
Canton, kāntōn. s. (166). A small parcel or division of land; a small community, or clan.
To Canton, kāntōn. v. a. To divide into little parts.
To Cantonize, kāntōn-izē. v. a. To parcel out into small divisions.
Canvas, kān'vās. s. A kind of cloth woven for several uses; solicitation upon an election.
To Canvas, kān'vās. v. a. To sift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.
To Canvass, kan-vas. v. a. To debate, to contradict. The same with capillary.

CAPER, kā'pōr. s. (98). A leap, or jump.
Caper, kā'pōr. s. An acid pickle.
Caper-Bush, kā'pōr-būsh. s. This plant grows in the South of France, the buds are pickled for eating.
To Caper, kā'pōr. v. n. To dance frolicksomely; to skip for merriment.
Caperer, kā'pōr-tūr. s. (555). A dancer.
Capias, kā'pē-ūś. s. (88). A writ of execution.
Capillaeous, kāp'il-lā'ūs. a. The same with capillary.
Capillaire, kāp'il-lā'rē. s. Syrup of maidenhair.
Capillament, kā-pē-lā'ment. s. Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.
Capillary, kā-pē-lā'rē. a. Refracting hairs, small, minute.
Capillation, kā-pē-lā'lıūn. s. A small ramification of vessels.
Capital, kāp'ē-tāl. 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, kāp'ē-tāl. s. The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.
Capitally, kāp'ē-tāl-ly. ad. In a capital manner, so as to affect life, as capitably convicted.
Capitation, kāp'ē-tā'lıūn. s. Numeration by heads.
Capitular, kā pit'hū-lūr. s. (88). The body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter (463).
To Capitulate, kā pit'hū-lā'tē. (91) v. n. To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.
Capitulation, kā-pit'hū-lā'lıūn. s. Stipulation, terms, conditions.
Capivi Tree, kā-pē'vē-trē. s. A balphum tree.
Capon, kā'pōn. s. (405) (170). A cafrated cock.
Caponiere, kā-pōn-nēer. s. A covered lodging, encompassed with a little parapet.
Capot, kā-pōt. s. Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of Piquet.
Caprice, kā-prē'ē. or kā-prē'ē. s. A "fancy, whim."

CAP
CAPRICIOUS, ká-prísh'ús. a. Whimsical.

CAPRIOLE; kláp-re-ole'.

CAPRIOUS-LARV, kap'lhu-Hl.-le. •

CAPTAIN.

CAPTAINLY, ká-prísh'ús-lé. ad. Whimsically.

CAPTAINS, ká-prísh'ús-nés. s. Humour, whimsicalness.

CARABINE, or CARBINE, kár-bíne'. s. A small fort of fire-arms.

Captive, káp'tiv. a. Made prisoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, káp-tív'e-té. s. Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

CAPTOR, káp'tür. s. (166). He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAR, ká. s. (78). A small carriage of burden; chariot of war.

CARABINE, or CARBINE, kár-bíne'. s. A small fort of fire-arms.

CARAVAN, kár-i-ván/si-ván/. A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANARY, kár-i-ván'ár-i-re. s. A house built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kár'á-wá. s. A plant.

CARBONADO, kár-bó-ná'dó. s. (92). Meat cut across to be broiled (77).

CARBUNCULAR, kár-búng'ku-lár. a. Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kár-búng'ku-lá' shún. s. The blushing of young buds by heat or cold.
CAELES, kär'käl·net. s. A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, kär'käs. s. (92). A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of anything; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kär'sél·ldje. s. (90). Prison fees.

CARD, kär'd. 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 CARE, kär't. v. a. To comb wool.

CARDAMOMOM. This word is commonly pronounced kär'da·müm. s. A medicinal feed.

CARDER, kär'der. s. (98). One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kär'di·ak·lä. a. Cordial, having the quality of invigorating.

CARDINAL, kär'de·nä.l. a. (88). Principal, chief.

CARDINALATE, kär'de·näl·ät. s. The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDINALSHIP, kär'de·näl·ship. s. The office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, kär'd'mäth. s. A match made by dipping a piece of a card in melted sulphur; a party at cards.

TO CARE, kär't. v. n. To be anxious or solicitous; to be inclined, to be disposed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, kär'kärzd. a. (359). Broken with care and solicitude.

TO CAREEN, kär·reen'. v. a. To caulk, to stop up leaks.

CARER, kär'ær. s. The ground on which a race is run; a course, a race; full speed, swift motion; course of action.

TO CAREER, kär·ær'. v. n. To run with swift motion.

CAREFUL, kär'fjual a. Anxious, solicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious, watchful.

CAREFULLY, kär'fjual·le. ad. In a manner that shows care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, kär'fjual-nüs. s. Vigilance, caution.

CARELESSLY, kär'lel·le. ad. Negligently, heedlessly.

CARELESSNESS, kär'lel·le·nüs. s. Heedlessness, inattention.

CARELESSLY, kär'lel·le. a. Without care, without solicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedless, unmindful, cheerful, undisturbed; unmoved by, unconcerned at.

TO CARELESSLY, kär'less·v. a. To endear, to fondle.

CARESS, kär'ess. s. An act of endearment.

CARET, kär'ät. s. A note which shows where something interlined should be read, as a.

CARGO, kär'gö. s. The lading of a ship.

CARICATURE, kär·ik·ä·türe'. (461). This word, though not in Johnson, have not scrupled to insert, from its frequent and legitimate usage. Baretti tells us, that the literal sense of this word is certa quantitate dichiavata e fit mettere nell' architettura u altro, which, in English, signifies the charge of a gun: but its metaphorical significations, and the only one in which the English use it, is, as he tells us, della anche di ritarre ridicolo in cui fini grandemente acceseiti e difetti, 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, kär·i·iz. s. (99). Rottenness.

CARIOITY, kär·i·ö·të. Rottenness.

CARIOUS, kär·i·üs. a. (314). Rotten.

CARK, kärk. s. Care, anxiety.

TO CARK, kärk. v. n. To be careful, to be anxious.

CARE, kär. s. A rude, brutal man, churl.

CARLINE THISTLE, kär·lin·thüs·til. s. A plant.

CARLING, kär'lin·g. s. In a ship, timbers lying fore and aft.

CARMAN, kär·män. s. (88). A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

CARMELITE, kär·mé·lit. s. (156). A sort of pear; one of the order of White Friars.

CARMINATIVE, kär·min·ä·tiv. s. Carminatives are such things as dilate wind and promote intemible perspiration.

CARMINATIVE, kär·min·ä·tiv. a. Belonging to carminatives. (157).
C A R

C A R

CAR, ka'rt. 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, ka'r'pıt. v. a. To spread with carpets.

CARPING, ka'r'ping. part. a (410). Captious, cenfurious.

CARPINGLY, ka'r'ping lě. ad. Captiously.

CARRIAGE, ka'r'idje. s. (90). The act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; management.

CARRIER, ka'r'tere. s. One who carries something; one whole trade is to carry pigeons; a messenger; a species of pigeons.

CARRION, ka'r're-em. The carcass of something not fit to eat; any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CARRION, ka'r're-em. a. Relating to carrasses.

CARRIOT, ka'r'rút. s. (166). Garden root.

CARRONNIES, ka'r'rút-ë-ně-s. s. Redness of hair.

CARRUTHE, ka'r'rút-ë. a. Spoken of red hair.

To CARRY, ka'r'te. 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, ka'r'te. v. n. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

CART, kārt. s. (92). A wheel carriage, used commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

To CART, kārt. v. a. To expel in a cart.

To CART, kārt. v. n. To use carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE, kārt'hőrfe. s. A coarse unwieldy horse.

CART-LOAD, kārtló'dě. s. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY, kārt'wá. s. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CART-BLANCHE, kārt-blán'k. s. A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the perfon to whom it is sent thinks proper.
—nôr, möve, nôr, nôt;—tûeb, tüb,

Cartel, kâr-têl. s. A writing containing figurations.

Carter, kâr-tûr. s. (98). The man who drives a cart.

Cartilage, kâr-tê-lidje. s. (90). A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

Cartilaginous, kâr-tê-lâ-djin. yús. (113).

Cartilagineous, kâr-tê-lâ-dje’-e. nòus. (314).

Cartoon, hârtm’n. s.

Cartvage, kar’tâidge. s. A case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Cartruge, kar’tûrû. s. The track made by a cart-wheel.

Cartulary, karthîw-lâ-ré. s. (461).

A place where papers are kept.

Cartwright, kar’trite. s. A maker of carts.

To Carve, kárv. v. a. To cut wood, or stone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to choose one’s own part.

To Carve, kárv. v. n. To exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company.

Carver, kâr-vûr. s. (98). A sculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooses for himself.

Carving, kar’ving. s. (410). Sculpture, figures carved.

Caruncle, kâr’ènk-kl. s. (405). A small protrusion of flesh (81).

Cascade, kâs-kâde’. s. A cataract, a water-fall.

Case, káfè. s. A covering, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a house; a building unfurnished.

Case knife, kâfè’ñife. s. A large kitchen knife.

Case-shot, káfè’ñhot. s. Bullets enclosed in a case.

Case, káfè. s. Condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; in physeke, state of the body; condition with regard to leanens, or health; contingency; 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, káfè. v. a. To put in a case or cover; to cover as a case; to strip off the covering.

To Caseharden, káfè’hâr-dn. v. a. To harden on the outside.

Casemate, káfè’mâte. s. A kind of vault or arch of stone-work.

Cassement, kâs’ment. s. A window opening upon hinges.

Caseworm, kásf’wûrm. s. A grub that makes itself a case.

Cash, kâfsh. s. Money, ready money.

Cash-keeper, kâfsh’kêp–ûr. s. A man entrusted with the money.

Cashewnut, kâsh’è-nut. s. A tree.

Cashier, kâ-shè’r. s. (275). He that has charge of the money.

To Cashier, kâ-shè’r. v. a. To discharge, to dismiss from a post.

Cashk, kâfshk. s. A barrel.

Casque, kâsk. s. (415). A helmet, armour for the head.

Casket, kâs’kit. s. (99). A small box or chest for jewels.

To Cассate, kâs’sâtè. v. a. (91). To vacate, to invalidate.

Cassation, kâs-sâ’thûn. s. A making null or void.

Cassav, kâs’sav-è. s. An American plant.

Cassia, kâsh’è-à. s. A sweet spice mentioned by Mofes.

Cassiowary, kâsh’è-o-wà-ré. s. A large bird of prey.

Cassock, kâs’sûk. s. (166). A close garment.

Cassweed, kâs’wèd. s. Shepherd’s pouch.

To Cast, kâft. v. a. (79). To throw with the hand; to throw away, as useless or noxious; to throw dice, or lot; 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 moulde; 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 profu- sion; to ruin; To cast down, to deport the mind; To cast off, to discard, to disburden one’s self; to have behind; To
CAST, kást. 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, ka's-ta-net. s. A kind of soap.

CASTING-NET, ka's-ti'ng-net. s. A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.

CASTLE, kást. s. A house fortified; Castles in the air, projects without reality.

CASTLED, kást'ld. a. (405) (472). Furnished with caskets.

CASTLING, kást'ling. s. An abortive.

CASTOR, kást'or. s. (98). A beaver.

CASTOREUM, kást'or-e-úm. s. In pharmacy, a liquid matter included in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, safely taken for its tinctures.

CASTRATION, kást'rá-shun. s. The art or practice of emasculating.

CASTRATED, kást'rá-té. v. a. To geld; to take away the feminine parts of a writing.

CASTRATION, kást'rá-shun. s. The act of gelding.

CASTER, kást'ár. s. A thrower, he that casts; a calculator, a man calculating or measuring; to warp, to cast.

CAST T, kást. v. n. (92). To contrive, to turn the thought to; to admit of a form by casting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

CASTING, kást'ling. s. A kind of soap.
CATARRHAL, kát-tár’thål. } a. Regarding to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.

CATARRHOUS, kát-tár’ths. s. Relating to the catarrh, producing from a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE, kát-tás’tro-fè. s. The change or revolution which produces the CA

CATCAL, kát’thål. (406). A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

This word ought undoubtedly to be written with double t. See Principles of Pronunciation, letter T, and Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism XII.

To CATCH, káth. v. a. (89). To lay hold on with the hand; to flop any thing flying; to seize any thing by pursuit; to flop, to interrupt falling; to enframe, to entangle in a snare; to receive suddenly; to fallen suddenly upon; to seize; to please, 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, káth. v. n. To be contagious, to spread infection.

CATCH, káth. s. Seizure, the act of seizing; the act of taking quickly; a fong or sock in succession; watch, the posture of seizing; an advantage taken, held laid on; the thing caught, profit; a short interval of action; a taint, a flight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a small swift-falling ship.

CATCHER, káth’ér. s. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, káth’fl. s. A plant, Campan.

CATCHFOWL, káth’föl. s. A feuerant, a bumballiff.

CATCHWORD, káth’wörd. s. The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATCHEDICAL, kát-é-két’i-kál. a. Confirming of questions and answers.

CATCHICALLY, kát-é-két’i-kál-é-ly. ad. In the way of question and answer.

To CATCHISE, káth’-is. v. a. To instruct by asking questions; to question; to interrogate, to examine (160).

CAUGHTER, káth’-ér-zür. s. (160). One who catechizes.

CATECHISM, kát’-é-kizm. s. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kát’-é-kist. s. One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

CATECHUMEN, kát-é-kú’mén. s. One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity (503).

CATECHUMENICAL, kát-é-kú’mén-il’-kal. a. Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kát-é-gór’é-kál. a. Absolute, adequate, positive.


CATEGORY, kát-é-gór’é. s. A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENATE, kát’é-nà’t. s. To adhere to a chain.

CATENATE, kát’é-nà’t. v. a. To chain.

CATEGORIZATION, kát-é-nà’-fi-ð. s. Link, regular connexion.

TO CATER, kát’tár. v. n. (98). To provide food, to buy in viuitals.

CATER, kát’tár. s. The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN, ká-tè-r-kuz’n. s. A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, kát’tér-ür. s. A purveyor.

CATERESS, kát’tér-rès. s. A woman employed to provide viuitals.

CATERPILLAR, ká-tèr-pil’l är. s. A worm hurtained by leaves and fruits; a plant.

TO CATERWaul, kát’tér-wal. v. n. To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make any offensive or odious noise.

CATER, kátes. s. Viands, food, dill of meat.

CATHFISH, kát’fi-fish. s. A fea-fish in the West-Indies.

CATHARTICAL, ká-thárt’i-kal. s. Purging.

CATHARTIC, ká-thárt’ik. s. Purging.

CATHARTIC, ká-thárt’ik. s. (509). A medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, ká-thárt’é-kál-nés. s. Purging quality.

CATHEDRAL, ká-thé’drål. a. (88). Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church.

CATHEDRAL, ká-thé’drål. s. (88). The head church of a diocece.
CAV

CATHETER, kā-thē-ter. s. (98). A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument to thrust into the bladder, to afflict in bringing away the urine when the passage is stopped.

CATHOLIC, kā-thō-līk. adj. Adherence to the Catholic Church.

CATHOLICISM, kā-thō-līz-īz-əm. n. Adherence to the Catholic Church.

CATHOLICON, kā-thō-lī-kən. n. An universal medicine.

CAVITY, kā-və'tē. n. A hollow; any hollow place.

CAVEAT, kā'ye-tət. n. A caution or warning, to give notice of danger.

CAVEAT EMPTOR, kā'vē-ət-empt-o'r. n. Caveat emptor is an old Latin phrase meaning “let the buyer beware,” often used to indicate that the seller is not responsible for defects or faults.

CAVILL, kā'vəl. v. a. To find fault; to criticize in a harsh or unfair manner.

CAVILLINGLY, kā'vəl-ling-ə-lī. adv. In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLER, kā'vəl-ər. n. A person who cavils; one given to finding fault or criticizing.

CAVIAR, kā'veər. n. A roe or caviar; a kind of fish roe, especially of the Beluga.

CAVITY, kā-və'tē. n. A hollow place in the ground.

CAVERNED, kā'vern'd. adj. Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting a cavern.

CAVERNOUS. kā'ver-nəs. adj. Pertaining to caverns; having many caverns.

CAVITIES. kā'ver-nez. n. A cavern, a hollow place.

CAVIL, kā'vəl. v. a. To make captious criticisms; to find fault.

CAVILATE, kā'vəl-ət. v. a. To apprehend or consider as he had been.

CAVILLER, kā'vəl-ər. n. A person who cavils; one given to finding fault or criticizing.

CAY, kā'ě. n. A kind of fish.
nô, móve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb,
Cauliferous, kwâ-lif'ë-rûs. a. A
term for such plants as have a true stalk.
Cauliflower, kwôl'-ë-fû-rûs. s. A
species of cabbage.
Causable, kwâ-zâbl. a. (405). That
which may be caused.
Causal, kwâz'al. a. Relating to
causes.
Causality, kwâ'-zal't-te. s. The
agency of a cause, the quality of causing.
Causation, kwâ-zâ'shûn. s. The
act or power of causing.
Causative, kwâz'â-tiv. a. (157).
That expresses a cause or reason.
Causator, kwâz'-â-tôr. s. (521). A
caufer; an author (98).
Cause, kwâz. s. That which produces
or effects any thing, the efficient; the
reason, motive to any thing; subject of litiga-
tion; party.
To Cause, kwâz. v. a. To effect as an
agent.
Causelcssly, kwâz'-ël-kës. ad. With-
out cause, without reason.
Causelcss, kwâz'-lès. a. Original to
itself; without just ground or motive.
Causer, kwâz'-ûr. s. (98). He that
causes, the agent by which an effect is pro-
duced.
Causcy, kwâz. s. Cause.
Causeway, kwâz'-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 causfway. It is derived from the
French chausèe. In the Scripture we find
it written caufey.
To Shuffin the lot came forth westward
by the caufey.—1 Chron. xxi. 16.
But Milton, Dryden, and Pope, write it cau-
feway; and these authorities seem to have
fixed the pronunciation. This word, from
its mistaken etymology, may rank with Lan-
torn, which see.
Causalcal, kwâs'-tè-këll. a. Belong-
ing 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.
Causick, kwâs'-tik. s. A caustick or
burning application.
Cautecl, kwôt'ël. s. Caution, scruple.
Cautelous, kwôt'-ë-lûs. a. Cautious.
Cautious, kwôt'-ës. a. Cautious.
Cauteously, kwôt'-ë-lûs. ad. Cun-
ningly, slyly, cautiously, warily.

boll;—ril;—plând;—thin, this.
Cauterization, kwô-tûr'-ë-zâl-hûn.
. The act of burning with hot irons.
To Cauterize, kwô-tûr'-izë. v. a. To
burn with the cautery.
Cautery, kwô-tûr'-ë. s. (555). Cau-
tery is either actual or potential; the first
is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with
caulick medicines.
Caution, kwô-l'hûn. s. Prudence, fore-
fight, wariness; provisional precept; warn-
ing.
To Caution, kwôk'ën. v. a. To
warn, to give notice of a danger.
Cautionary, kwô-l'hûn'-ô-rë. a. Given
as a pledge, or in security.
Cautionous, kwô-l'hûz. a. (292). Wary,
watchful.
Cautionously, kwô-l'hûz'-ô. ad. In a
wary manner.
Cautionlessness, kwô-l'hûz'-ës. s.
Watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection.
To Caw, kwô. v. n. To cry as the rook,
or crow.
Cayman, kà-yàm. s. (88). American
alligator or crocodile.
To Cease, séz. v. n. To leave off, to
stop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to
be at an end.
To Cease, séz. a. To put a stop to.
Cease, séz. s. Extinction, failure.
Obsolete.
Ceseless, séz'-ës. a. Incessant, per-
petual, continual.
Ceeity, séz'-ë té. s. (503). Blindness,
privation of sight.
I have given the s in the first syllable of
this word the short sound, notwithstanding the
diphthong in the original caecitas; being
convinced of the shortening power of the
antepenultimate accent of these words (124)
(331), and of the pre-antepenultimate ac-
cent of Generality and Prefatory.
Cecutiensy, sé kô-thë-ên-së. s. Cloud-
dinefs of sight.
Cedar, sédûr. s. (88). A tree; the
wood of the cedar tree.
To Cede, séd. v. a. To yield; to re-
fuse; to give up to another.
Cedrine, sé-drin. n. (140). Of or be-
longing to the cedar tree.
To Celi, sél. v. a. To cover the in-
er roof of a building.
Ceiling, sé'lîng. s. The inner roof.
Celantine, sél'-an-dinë. s. (149). A
plant.
Cellature, sél'-a-tûrë. s. (461). The
art of engraving.
To Celebrate, sél'-ë-brâtë. v. a. To
CEMENTATION, sê-lê-brât-hûn. s. Where the dead are repofited.

CELEBRATION, sê-lê-brât-hûn. s. Solemn performance, solemn remembrance; prai're, renown, memorial.


CELEBRIOUSLY, sê-lê-brô-ûl-le. ad. In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, sê-lê-brô-ûs-nês. s. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sê-lê-brê-ty. s. (511). Celebration, fame.

CELERIACK, sê-lê-ri-ak. a. Turnip-rooted celery.

CELERITY, sê-lêr'ê-ty. s. Swiftness, speed, velocity.

CELERY, sê-lê-re. s. A species of parsley; corruptly pronounced SALARY.

CELESTIAL, sê-lê'stil-f. a. (272). Heavenly, relating to the superior regions; heavenly, related to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.

CELESTIALLY, sê-lê'stil-le. ad. In a heavenly manner.

CELESTIAL, sê-lê'stil-hal. s. (464). An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, sê-lê'stil-hal-le. ad. In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY, sê-lê'stil-eff. To give something of a heavenly nature to any thing.

CELIACK, sê-lê-ak. a. Single life.

CELIBATE, sê-lê-bar. s. Single life.

CELFAR, sê-lê-far. s. A place under ground, where stores are repofited, where liquors are kept.

CELLARAGE, sê-lêr-idje. s. (506). The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CELLARIST, sê-lêr-id-jist. s. (555). The butter in a religious house.

CELLULAR, sê-lê-lûr-lôr. a. Confiding of little cells or cavities.

CELSITUDE, sê-lês-tûd. s. Height.

CEMENT, sê-mên-tû. s. (402). The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.

To CEMENT, sê-mên't. v. a. To unite by means of something interposed.

CEMETERY, sê-mên'ter-e. s. A place where the dead are repofited.

CENATORY, sê-nâ'tôr-e. s. (505). Relating to supper.—See CECITY (512).

CENOBITICAL, sênô-bit'ê-kal. a. Living in community (503).

CENOTAPH, sê'nô-täf. s. A monument for one elsewhere buried.

CENSE, sên's. s. Publick rates.

To CENSE, sênfe. v. a. To perfume with odours.

CENSER, sên'sôr. s. (98). The pan in which incenfe is burned.

CENSOR, sên'sôr. s. (166). An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to cenfure.

CENSORIAN, sên'sôr'ë-an. a. Relating to the cenfor.

CENSORIOUS, sên'ôr'ë-ûs. a. Addicted to censure, severe.

CENSORIOUSLY, sên'ôr'ë-ûs-le. ad. In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sên'ôr'ë-ûs-nês. s. Disposition to reproach.

CENSORSHIP, sên'sôr-shîp. s. (166). The office of a cenfor.

CENSURABLE, sên'sôr'ë-bl. a. Worthy of censure, culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, sên'sôr'ë-bl-nês. s. Blameableness.

CENSURE, sên'sôr'ë. s. (452). Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial sentence; spiritual punishment.

To CENSURE, sên'ôr-e. v. a. To blame, to brand publickly; to condemn.

CENSURER, sên'sôr-ër. s. He that blames.

CENT, sênt. s. A hundred, as five per cent.; that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR, sênt'awr. s. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horfe; the archer in the zodiack.

CENTAURY, sênt'aw-têr. s. A plant.

CENTENARY, sênt'ë-nêr-e. s. The number of a hundred.

CENTESIMAL, sênt'ë-sî-môl. s. Hundredth (88).

CENTIFOLIOUS, sênt'ë-fôl-'ë-ûs. a. Having an hundred leaves.

CENTIFOLY, sênt'ë-fôl-i. s. A poifon-ed infêct.—See MILLEPEDES.

CENTO, sêntô. s. A composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.
—nö, mòve, nör, nöt;—tübè, tüb,

Central, sënˈtral. a. (88). Relating to the centre.

Centre, sënˈtûr. s. (416). The middle.

To Centre, sënˈtûr. v. a. To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

To Centre, sënˈtûr. v. n. To rest on, to repose on; to be placed in the midst or centre.

Central, sënˈtrik-əl. Placed in the centre.

Central, sënˈtrik-əl. Placed in the centre.

This word, though in constant usage, is not in any of our Dictionaries. It seems to be perfectly equivalent to Centric; but custom, in time, generally either finds or makes a different shade of meaning where no such difference was perceived at first.

Centrifugal, sënˈtrif-gəl. a. Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

Centripetal, sënˈtrip-e-təl. a. Having a tendency to the centre.

Entry, sënˈtrî. s. See Sentinel.


To Centuplicate, sënˈtûp-lē-ˈkät. v. a. To make a hundredfold.

To Centuriate, sënˈtûr-ə-tē. v. a. To divide into hundreds.

Centurio, sënˈtûr-ē-ət. a. A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

Century, sënˈtûr-ē-ə. (461). An hundred, usually employed to specify time, as the second century.

Cephalalgia, sëfˈə-lal-ˌjē. a. The headache.

Cephalick, sëfˈə-lík. a. (509). That which is medicinal to the head.

Cerastes, sërˈæstz-əs. A serpent having horns.

Cerate, sërˈət. (91). A medicine made of wax.

Cerated, sërˈə-təd. a. Waxed.

To Cere, sërˈə. v. a. To wax.


Cereclotch, sërˈə-kloth. s. Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

Cerement, sërˈə-mənt. s. Clothes dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

bül; —öl; —pōnd; —tōn, this.

Ceremonial, sërˈə-môˈnē-əl. a. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal, observant of old forms.

Ceremonial, sërˈə-môˈnē-əl. s. Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

Ceremonialness, sërˈə-môˈnē-əns. s. The quality of being ceremonial.

Ceremonious, sërˈə-môˈnē-əs. a. Conferring of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.

Ceremoniously, sërˈə-môˈnē-əs-ˈli. ad. In a ceremonious manner, formally.

Ceremoniousness, sërˈə-môˈnē-əns. s. Fondness of ceremony.

Ceremony, sërˈə-môˈnē-ə. (489). Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.

Certain, sërˈtîn. a. (208). Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite sense, same, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put past doubt.

Certainty, sërˈtîn-ˈli. s. Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

Certes, sërˈtēz. ad. Certainly, in truth.

Certificate, sërˈtīf-kət. s. (91). A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any testimony.

To Certify, sərˈtī-fl. v. a. To give certain information of; to give certain assurance.

Certiiorari, sərˈtī-ˈô-rərī. s. A writ infusing out of the Chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.

Certitude, sərˈtīd-ət-ə. s. Certainty, freedom from doubt.

Cervical, sərˈvē-kəl. a. Belonging to the neck.

Cerulean, sərˈrōl-ən. a. Blue, sky-coloured.—See European.

Cerulipick, sərˈlē-ˈlīp-ək. a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

Cerumen, sərˈrō-mən. s. The wax of the ear.—See Bitumen.

Ceruse, səˈrūs. s. White lead.

I prefer Dr. Kenrick's, Mr. Perry's, and, as far as I can guess by their accentuation, Dr. Ath'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, səˈzər-ən. a. The Cesari-
CHAFFINGDISH, thô'd'ëng-dish. n. A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, thô-grû'n. v. a. Ill humour, vexation.

To CHAGRIN, thô-grû'n. v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, thô'n. s. A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together.

To CHAIN, thô'n. v. a To fasten or link with a chain; to bring into slavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, thô'n'pump. s. A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAINSLOT, thô'n'lo't. s. Two bullets or half bullets fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, thô'n'wûrk. s. Work with open spaces.

CHAIR, thôr. s. (52). A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle borne by men; a sedan.

CHAIRMAN, thô'r'mân'. s. (88). The president of an assembly; one whose trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, thôz. 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 chaise; 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 chaïses.


CHALCOGRAPHY, kôl-kôgrû'grô-fi. s. Engraving in brass.

CHALDRON, thô'd'rôn. s. (417). A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALDERS, thôl'd'ers. s. (142). A cup, a bowl, the communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.

CHALICEs, thôl'id. a. (359). Having a cell or cup.

CHAKE, thôk. s. (402). A white Sheffield, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles.

To CHARK, thôk. v. a. To rub with
To CHALK-CUTTER, that chisels chalk; to make a mark with chalk; to trace out, as with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, that challenges. A man that challenges. A contending of chalk; white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, that challenges. To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to account; to accuse; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

A CHALLENGER, that challenges. One that defies or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

A CHALLET, that claims superiority. Impregnated with iron or steel. A man who has the care of a chamber.

To CHAMBER, that chamber. One that lies in the same chamber. A chamberlain of a chamber. A maid whose business is to dress a lady.

A CHAMBERLAIN, that chamberlain. One that chamberlain. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

A CHAMBERMAID, that chambermaid. A maid whose business is to dress a lady.

A CHAMPION, that champion. To be wanting, to intrigue; to reside as in a chamber. A man of intrigue.
CHA

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mé, mét;—pîne, prin;—
Cer of the highest power and dignity in the
court where he preides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, òhan'sél-lâr-ship. s.
The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, òhan'sâr-é. s. The court
of equity and confidence.

CHANCE, òhan'âr. v. a. To
put any thing in the place of another; to re-
sign any thing for the sake of another; to
discount a larger piece of money into feve-
ral 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 name 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 bell usage, which forms
the only rule, is more analogical than pro-
nouncing them as if written change, strange,
sainge, sinset, singel, &c.; for we find every other
vowel in this situation short, as revenge, binge,
singe, &c.

To CHANG, òhanjè. v. a. (74). To
put one thing in the place of another; to re-
sign any thing for the sake of another; to
discount a larger piece of money into feve-
ral 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 name 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 bell usage, which forms
the only rule, is more analogical than pro-
nouncing them as if written change, strange,
sainge, sinset, singel, &c.; for we find every other
vowel in this situation short, as revenge, binge,
singe, &c.

To CHANGE, òhanjè. v. n. To under-
go change, to suffer alteration.

CHANGE, òhanjè. 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
found of another; the time of will not permit us to pronounce it

CHANGEABLE, òhanjè'-bl. a. Subject
to change, fickle, inconsistent; possible to be
changed; having the quality of exhibiting
different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, òhanjè'-bl-nèz. s.
Susceptibility of change; inconsistency, fickle-
ness.

CHANGEABLY, òhanjè'-blè. ad. In-
consequently.

CHANGEFUL, òhanjè'-fól. a. Incon-
stant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, òhanjè'-ling. a. Child
left or taken in the place of another; an
idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, òhanjè'-jèr. s. One that
is employed in changing or discounting
money.

CHANNEL, òhanjè'-nèl. s. (99). The
hollow bed of running waters; any cavity
drawn longways; a friz or narrow sea;
a gut or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, òhanjè'-nèl. v. a. To
cut any thing in channels.

To CHANT, òhan'tè. v. a. To sing;
to celebrate, by song; to sing in the cated-
ral service.

To CHANT, òhan'tè. v. n. (78). To
sing.

CHANT, òhan'tè. s. (79). Song,
melody.

CHANTER, òhan'tèr. s. A singer, a
fonger.

CHANTICLEER, òhan'tè-klèr. s. The
cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, òhan'trèss. s. A woman
finger.

CHANTRY, òhan'trè. s. Chantrty is a
church endowed with revenue for priests,
to sing masses for the souls of the donors.

CHAOS, kà'-ús. s. (553). The mafs
of matter supposed to be in confusion be-
fore it was divided by the creation into its
proper classes and elements; confusion,
irregular mixture; anything where the parts
are undistinguised.

CHAOTICK, kà'-ótîk. a. Resembling
chaos, confused.

To CHAP, òhop. v. a. To divide the
surface of the ground by excessive heat; to
divide the skin of the face or hands
by excessive cold.

To CHAP, òhop. s. A cleft, a gapping,
a chink.

CHAP, òhop. s. The upper or under
part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, òhp. s. The catch of any
thing by which it is held in its place.

CHAPEL, òhp'èl. s. A chapel is either
adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the
same, or separate, called a Chapel of Eafe.

CHAPELESS, òhp'èl'es. a. Without a
chapel.

CHAPPELLANY, òhp'èl'-lèn-nè. s. A
chapellany is found within some other church.

CHAPELLERY, òhp'èl'-ré. s. The jurid-
diction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPFAI, òhop'fàm. a. Having
the mouth thrunk.—See CATCAl.

CHAP
CHA

CHAPLAIN, thápˈlɪn. s. (208). He that attends the king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

CHAPLAINSHIP, thápˈlɪn-ʃɪp. s. The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, thɒpˈlɛs. a. Without any flesh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, thapˈlɛt. 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 heads.

CHAPMAN, thapˈmæn. s. (88). A cheapener, one that offers as a purchaser.

CHASE, thɔp. s. The mouth of a beast of prey; the entrance into a channel.

CHASED, thɔpt. part, pass.

Cracked, clave.

CHAPTER, thapˈtʃər. s. A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of the cathedral; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPTERL, thapˈtʃɪrl. s. The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.

CHAR, thɑr. s. A fish found only in Winander-meer, in Lancashire.

TO CHAR, thɑr. v. a. To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, thɑr. s. Work done by the day.

TO CHAR, thɑr. v. n. To work at other house by the day.

"As the maid that milks, "And does the meanest charm."—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 chãr to sit en, and its compound charwoman, like chãr-woman. Skinner, I know, admits that the word may be derived from the Dutch keer, to sweep; and Junius spells the word chãrre, and tells us the Saxons have the same word spelled cyppe, signifying businesse 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, thɑrˈwʊm-ən. s. A woman hired accidently for odd work.

CHARACTER, kɑrˈæk-tər. 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
CHASTE, that is, that is, that which is not yoked in carnal things. A Charnel, that is, a place where chariots were driven for the pleasure.

CHARLOT, a black cinder. To Chark, to charm, to please.

CHARLATE, that is, deceit.

CHARLATANICAL, a quack, a mountebank.

CHARY, careful, cautious.

CHARRY, that is, care.

CHASER, that is, a person who pursues.

CHASE, that is, a hunt.

CHASE-GUN, that is, a gun used in a chase.

CHASEMENT, that is, a punishment. To Chastise, to punish, to correct by punishment; to reduce to order or obedience.
CorreCtion, er, freedom from bad mixture of any kind. To CHEC
C various or diversify, in the manner of a chefs-board, with alternate colours.
CHEEK, theek. s. The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanics for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.
CHEEK-TOOTH, theek'tóoth. s. The hinder tooth or tusk.
CHEERER, thee're. s. The giver of gayety, giver of gayety.
CHEERFULL, thee'ri-fol, or, thee'ri-fol. a. Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.
CHEER, thee'er. v. n. To grow gay or gladstone.
CHEER, thee'er. v. n. To incite, to encourage, to inspire; to comfort, to console, to gladden.
CHEER, thee'er. v. n. To cheer, to inspire, to infpirit; to encourage, to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reckoning.
CHEER, thee'er. v. n. To make a stop; to clap, to interfere.
CHEER, thee'er. v. a. To reprove, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to control by a counter reckoning.
CHEAT, thee's. v. n. To defraud, to impose upon, to trick.
CHEAT, thee's. v. a. To cheat, to defraud, to impose upon, to trick.
CHEAT, thee's. v. a. To cheat, to defraud, to impose upon, to trick.
CHEAT, thee's. A fraud, a trick, an impollure; a perfom guilty of fraud.
CHEATER, thee'tar. s. (95). One that practises fraud.
CHECK, thee'k. s. Reprefure, flop, rebuff; reproof, curb, government; reproof, a flight; in falconry, when a hawk forfakes the proper game to follow other birds; the cause of reproof, a stop.
CHECK, thee'k. v. n. To flop, to make a flop; to clap, to interfere.
CHECK, thee'k. v. a. To reprove, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to control by a counter reckoning.
CHECK, thee'k. v. n. To flop, to make a flop; to clap, to interfere.
CHECKER, thee'ker. s. To various or diversify, in the manner of a chefs-board, with alternate colours.
CHECKER-WORK, thee'ker'wurk. s. Work varied alternately.
CHECK-MATE, thee'km'at. s. The movement on the chefs-board, that puts an end to the game.
CHECK, thee'k. s. The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanics for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.
CHECK, thee'k. v. n. To grow gay or gladstone.
CHECK, thee'k. v. n. To incite, to encourage, to inspire; to comfort, to console, to gladden.
CHECK, thee'k. v. a. To incite, to encourage, to inspire; to comfort, to console, to gladden.
CHECK, thee'k. v. a. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird; to make a noise by collision of the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly.
CHECK, thee'k. s. The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanics for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.
CHECK, thee'k. v. n. To grow gay or gladstone.
CHECK, thee'k. v. a. To reprove, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to control by a counter reckoning.

This word, like fear'ful, has contrasted an irregular pronunciation that seems more expressive of the turn of mind it indicates than the long open a, which languages 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
Orthoepists 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, theér'fål-lé. ad. Without dejection, with gaiety.

Cheerfulness, theér'fål-nés. s. Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.

Cheerless, theér'lés. a. Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.

Cheerly, theér'lé. a. Gay, cheerful, not gloomy.

Cherry, theér're. a. Gay, sprightly.

Cheese, thees'eeze. s. A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

Cheesecake, thees'káke. s. (247).
A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

Cheesemonster, thees'mon-gér. s. One who deals in cheese.

Cheesevat, thees'veát. s. The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

Cheesy, thees'ézé. a. Having the nature or form of cheese.

Cheely, ké'lé. (353). The claw of a shell fish.

To Cheerish, theér'rifh. v. a. To support, to shelter, to nourish up.

Cheerisher, theér'rifh'irr. s. An encourager, a supporter.

Cheerishment, theér'rifh-men's. s. Encouragement, support, comfort.

Cherry, theér're.

Cherry-tree, theér're-trée. s. A tree and fruit.

Cherry, theér're. a. Refembling a cherry in colour.

Cherry-bay, theér'ba-ba. s. Laurel.

Cherrycheek, theér're-thékéd. a. Having ruddy cheeks.

Cherrypit, theér're-pit. s. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

Cherisonese, kérró'néz. s. (353). A peninsula.

Cherub, theér'ub. s. A celestial spirit, which in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the Seraphim.

Cherubic, theér'úbik. a. Angelick, relating to the Cherubim.

Cherubim, thér'u-bim. 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 Cherubim. 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 Cherubimial, instead of Cherubitic. 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, thér'ú-bin. a. Angelical.

Cherub, theér'úb. a. A child's leather.

Cherubick, theér'u'bik. s. Angelick, or ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taste without swallowing.

The latter pronunciation is grown vulgar.
To child, child. v. n. To bring children. Little used.

Childbearing, childbed. ring. partic. The act of bearing children.

Childbed, childbed. s. The state of a woman bringing a child.

Childbirth, childbirth. s. Travail, labour.

Childed, child'ded. a. Furnished with a child. Little used.

Childer-mass-day, child'ermas-day . s. The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized.

Childhood, child'hood. 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, child'ish. a. Trifling; becoming only children, trivial, puerile.

Childishly, child'ish-ly. ad. In a childish trifling way.

Childliness, child'lish-ness. s. Triviality, triflingness; harmlessness.

Childless, child'less. a. Without children.

Childlike, child'like. a. Becoming or becom- ing a child.

Childredon, kil-ée-é'dron. s. (553). A figure of a thousand sides.

Child's ear, kil'ees. This word ought to have the accent of warmth.

Child's ear, kil'ees. Not on account of the quantity in the Greek word, but because, where no rule fords, we ought to make the vowel accent- ed on the penultimate, long (542). See Chylificatory.


Chylification, kil'ee-kah-thuh. s. The act of making Chyle.—See Chylification.

Chill, chill. a. Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the sensation of cold; depressed, dejected, discouraged.

Chill, chill. v. a. Chilness, cold.

To Chill, chill. v. a. To make cold; to depress; to deject; to blast with cold.

Chillness, chill'ness. s. A sensation of chilling cold.

Chilly, chill'ly. a. Somewhat cold.

Chilness, chill'ness. s. Coldness, want of warmth.

Chime, thime. s. The consonant or harmonick found of many correspondent instrumen ts; the correspondence of found; the sound of bells strick with hammers; the correspondence of proportion or relation.
To CHIME, thîm'-n. The found in harmony; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.

To CHIME, thîm'-v. a. To make to move, or strike, or found harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, kî-mâ-râ. s. (353) (120). A vain and wild fancy.

CHIMNEY, thîm'-n. The part of the face that foretells future events by means of the French and, that is, of a species of medicinal root brought originally from China, dimly transparent. of life, by means of writing.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, thîm'-nîr'-nûr. s. The fireplace, the place of idlers.

CHIMNEYPiece, thîm'-pê-të. s. The ornamental piece round the fireplace.

CHIMNEYSWEeper, thîm'-sîp-wâr. s. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of foot.

CHIN, thî'n. s. The part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHINA, thû'nâ, or thî'nâ. 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 s, and diffused of preserving the French sound of s, we awkwardly transposed these sounds, and turned China into Chinees. This absurd pronunciation seems only tolerable when we apply it to the porcelain of China, or to 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, thû'nâ-or'înje. s. The sweet orange.

CHINA-ROOT, thî'nâ-rôôt. s. A medicinal root brought originally from China.

CHINCOUTH, thîn'-kûl. s. A violent and convulsive cough.

CHINE, thî'në. s. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

To CHINE, thîln'-v. a. To cut into chine.

CHINK, thînk. s. A small aperture longwise.

To CHINK, thînk. v. a. To shake so as to make a sound.
CHO

—no, mőve, nór, nót;—tőbe, tőb, ből;—öll;—pőund;—thin, this.

Chitty, tshit’te. a. Childish, like a baby.


Chivalry, tshiv’al-re. s. Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valor; the general system of knighthood.

Chives, tshivz. s. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end; a species of small onion.

Chlorosis, klō-tō’sis. s. (353). The green sickness.

To Choke, tshōke. v. a. See Choke.

Chocolate, tshōk’ō-lāte, 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, tshōk’ō-lāte hōufe, s. A house for drinking chocolate.

Chode, tshōde. The old preterit from Chode. Obsolite.

Choice, tshōfi. 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, tshōf. a. Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

Choiceless, tshōfi’lēs. a. Without the power of choosing.

Choose, tshōz. v. a. See Choose.

Choiceless, tshōfi’lē. a. Curiously, with exact choice; valuable, excellently.

Choiceness, tshōfi’nēs. s. Nicety, particular value.

Choir, kwir. s. (300) (356). An assembly or band of fingers; the fingers in divine worship; the part of the church where the fingers are placed.

To Choke, tshōke. v. a. To suffocate; to stop up, to block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.

Choke, tshōke. s. The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

Choke-pear, tshōke’pāre. s. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any farceam that stops the mouth.

Choker, tshōk’ur. s. One that chokes.

Choky, tshōk’ē. a. That which has the power of suffocation.

Cholagogue, kōl’agōg. s. Medicines having the power of purging bile.

Cholera, kōl’ēr. s. The bile; the humour suppressed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.

Choleric, kōl’ēr-rik. a. Abounding with cholera; angry, irascible.
To Chord, kōrd. v. a. (355). To furnish with strings.

Chordé, kōr-dé. s. A contraction of the French.

Chorion, kōr'e-ón. s. The outward membrane that enwraps the foetus.

Chorister, kōr'ir-is-tür. s. (300). A finger in the cathedrals, a singing boy; a finger in a concert (336).

Chorographer, kō-rō-graf'-fūr. s. He that describes particular regions of countries.

Chorographical, kōr-ro-graf'-t. a. Descriptive of particular regions.

Chorographically, kōr-ro-graf'-t. ad. In a chorographical manner.

Chorography, kō-rō-graf'-fē. s. The art of describing particular regions.

Chorus, kōr'i-ūs. s. (353). A number of fingers, 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 finger.

Chose, tli'ō-fe. The proper tense, from To choose.

Chosen, tli'ō-zn. (103). The participle passive, from To choose.

Chough, tli'ōf. s. (301). A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea.

To Choose, tli'ō-fe. v. a. To cheat, to trick.

Choose, tli'ō-fe. s. A bubble; a tool; a trick or sham.

Christ, kris. s. (353). Unguent, or unction.

To Christen, kris'ten. v. a. (472). To baptize, to initiate into Christianity by water; to name, to denominate.

Christendom, kris'tend. s. The collective body of Christianity.

Christening, kris'ten-ing. s. The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.


Christian-Name, kris'thēn-nām. s. The name given at the font, distinct from the surname.

Christianism, kris'thēn-ism. s. The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.

Christianity, kris'thēn-i-tē. s. The religion of Christians.

To Christianize, kris'thēn-iz. v. a. To make Christian.

Christianly, kris'thēn-li. ad. Like a Christian.

Christmas, kris'mēz. s. (88) (472). The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

Christmas-box, kris'mâte-būks. s. A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. The money so collected.

Chromatic, kro-mā-t'ik. a. Relating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient music.

Chronical, kro-nē-kāl. s. (509). Relating to time; a chronological diarist is of long duration.

Chronicle, kro-nē-kl. s. (353). A register or account of events in order of time; a history (405).

To Chronicle, kro-nē-kl. v. a. (405). To record in chronicle, or history; to register, to record.

Chronicler, kro-nē-klūr. s. (98). A writer of chronicles; an historian.

Chronogram, kro-nō-grām. s. An inscription including the date of any action.

Chronogrammatical, kro-nō-grām-māt'-t. a. Belonging to a chronogram.

Chronogrammatist, kro-nō-grām' ma-tist. s. A writer of chronograms.

Chronologer, kro-nō-lō-jūr. s. He that studies or explains the science of computing past time.

Chronological, kro-nō-lōj'ē-kāl. a. Relating to the doctrine of time.

Chronologically, kro-nō-lōj'ē-kāl-lē. ad. In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.

Chronologist, kro-nō-lō-jist. s. One that studies or explains time.

Chronology, kro-nō-lō-jē. s. The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

Chronometer, kro-nō'mē-tür. s. An instrument for the exact menuration of time.

Chrysallis, kris'sal-lis. s. (503). Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

Chrysolite, kris'sō-līt. s. (155). A precious stone of a ducey green, with a cast of yellow.

Chub, tli'ūb. s. A river fish. The chevin.
CHURLISHLY, thür'lish-le. ad. Rude, brutally.
CHURLISHNESS, thür'lish-nēs. Brutality, ruggedness of manner.
CHURM, thür'm. s. A confused sound, a noise. Obsolete.
CHURN, thür'n. s. The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.
To CHURN, thür'n. v. a. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.
CHURROWM, thür'wūrm. s. An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fancicritter.
CHYLACEOUS, klā'ths'ūs. a. (186). Belonging to chyle.
CHYLY, kil. s. (353). The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.
CHYLIFICATION, kil ē'fē-kē'θān. s. The act or process of making chyle in the body.
CHYLIFICATION, kil ē'fē-kē'tīv. a. Having the power of making chyle.
CHYLIFICATIONARY, kil ē'fē-kā'tō-rē. adj. Making chyle.
CHYLOUS, ki'lūs. a. (160). Confusing of chyle.
CHYMICAL, kim'ē-kīl. j a. Made by chymistry; relating to chymistry.
CHYMICALLY, kim'me-kāl-ly. ad. In a chymical manner.
CHYMIST, kim'mīst. 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 i; that is, Chymist instead of Chemist; and if we crave their reasons, they very gravely tell us, that instead of deriving the word from ἱερά, juice, or from Χυλός, χῦλος, or χῦλο, to melt, it is more justly derived from the Arabic kēna, 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 affection 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 Lingualdié, (if the word will be pardoned me,) the Latin and French, S...
CIDERKIN, sī'dūr-kīn. s. The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.

CILARIY, sīl'a-rē. a. (113). Belonging to the eyelids.

CILICIOUS, sē-līsh'ūs. a. (314). Made of hair.


CINCUR. sīn'kūr. s. (98). A mass of anything burnt in the fire, but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, sīn'dūr-wūm-ūn. s. (98). A woman who trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

CINERATION, sīn-ē-rā'shān. s. The reduction of any thing by fire or ashes.

CINERITIOUS, sīn-ē-ri'tē-ūs. a. Having the form or figure of ashes.

CINERULENT, sē-nē'rū-lēnt. a. (121). Full of ashes.

CINGLE, sing'gl. s. (405). A girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, sīn'nā-bār. s. (166). Vermilion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.

CINNAMON, sīn'nā-mūn. s. (166). The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, sink. s. (415). A five.

CINQUE-FOIL, sink'foil. s. A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sink'pās. s. A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, sink'ports. s. Those havens that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sink'spōt-tēd. a. Having five spots.

CION, sīn'ōn. s. (166). A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engraved on a flock.

CIPHER, sīf'fər. 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.

CIPHER, sīf'fər. v. a. To write in occult characters.
CIRCUMAMBIECY, sér-küm-äm'bi-sé. s. The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBENT, sér-küm-äm'bi-ént. a. Surrounding, encompassing.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, sér-küm-äm'bô-láte. v. n. (91). To walk round about.

CIRCUMCISE, sér-küm-size. v. a. To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, sér-küm-sizh'ón. s. The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To CIRCUMDUCT, sér-küm-diikt'. v. a. To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sér-küm-diék'fung. s. Nullification; cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, sér-küm-fê-rén'se. s. The periphery, the line including and surrounding any thing; the space included in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sér-küm-fê-'ren'tôr. a. (166). An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, sér-küm-flëks. s. An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

All our proficients 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 defir'd 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, sér-küm-floo-'ënse. s. An enclofure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sér-küm-floo-'ént. a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, sér-küm-floo-'ús. a. Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANKOUS, sér-küm-fôr-'kô-nôús. a. (314). Wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFUSE, sér-küm-fûze', v. a. To pour round.
CIRCUMFUSILE, sér-küm-fú'sil. a. (427). That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, sér-küm-fú'zhún. s. The act of spreading round.

To CIRCUMGIRATE, sér-küm'jé-ráte. v. n. To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, sér-küm-jé-rá'fün. s. The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, sér-küm-já'sént. a. Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMCISION, sér-küm-ih'shún. s. The act of going round.

CIRCUMLEGATION, sér-küm-lé-gá'tshún. s. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCATION, sér-küm-ló-kú'-fün. s. A circuit or compas of words, peripherias; the use of indirect expressions.

CIRCUMMURED, sér küm-múrd'. a. Walled round (359).

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, sér-küm-náv'é-gá-bl. a. That which may be failed round.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, sér-küm-náv'é-gá'te. v. a. To fail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sér-küm-náv'é-gá'fün. s. The act of failing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, sér-küm-plé-ká'-fün. s. The act of enwrapping on every side; the state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, sér-küm-pol'lar. a. (418). Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, sér-küm-po-zish'ún. s. The act of placing anything circularly.

CIRCUMRATION, sér-küm-rá'zhún. s. The act of having or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, sér-küm-ró-tá'-fün. s. The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, sér-küm-skríb'. v. a. To incline in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sér-küm-skrip'-fün. s. Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sér-küm-skrip'tív. a. Enclosing the superficies.


CIRCUMSPECTION, sér-küm-spék'fün. a. Watchfulness on every side, caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECtIVE, sér-küm-spék'tív. a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTELY, sér-küm-spék't-lé. ad. Cautionfully, vigilanty.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sér-küm-spék't-lé. ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sér-küm-spék't-nés. s. Caution, vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sér-küm-flánse. s. Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitious; incident, event; condition, state of affairs.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, sér-küm-flánse. v. a. To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

CIRCUMSTANT, sér-küm-flánt. a. Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sér-küm-flánt'hal. a. Accidental, not essential; incidental, casual; full of small events, detailed, minute.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sér-küm-flán't-flé'dé'té. s. The state of any thing as modified by its several circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIAIY, sér-küm-flánt'flé'dé-até. v. a. (91). To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, sér-küm-vál'laté. v. a. (91). To inclode round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, sér-küm-vál'lá'tshún. s. The art or act of castling up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place besieged.

CIRCUMVISION, sér-küm-vék'fün. s. The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT, sér-küm-vént'. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.

CIRCUMVENTION, sér-küm-vént'fün. s. Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.

To CIRCUMVest, sér-küm-vélt'. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to surround.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sér-küm-vó-lá'fün. s. The act of flying round.

CIRCUMVOLVE, sér-küm-vól'. v. a. To roll round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sér-küm-vó-ló'fün. s. The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, sér-kús.

CIRQUE, sérk. (337). s. (415). An open space or area for sports.

CIST, siti. s. A cafe, a tégument, commonly the enclosure of a tumour.
CIVIL, siv'il. a. Having the power or form of citation, or a claim from savageness and brutality.

CIVILLY, slv'il-le. ad. In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.

CLACK, klák. s. Anything that makes a laiting and importunate noise; the Clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

CLOTHED, klud. a. Clothed, invested, garbed.

CLAIM, klám. v. a. To demand of right, to make a claiming; to let the tongue run.

CLAIMABLE, klám'bl. a. That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, klám'ant. s. He that demands anything as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER, klám'mar. s. (98). He that makes a demand.

To CLAMBER, klám'bür. v. n. To climb with difficulty.

To CLAMM, klám. 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 r. The full-fledged Butt, and the verb to Buzz, seem the only exceptions.

CLAMMINESS, klám'mén-s. s. Vic- cosity, viscosity.

CLAMMY, klám'mé. a. Viscous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klám'már-ús. a. Vociferous, noisy (553).

To CLAMOUR, klám'már. v. n. To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.
CLAMP, kläsent. 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, klämp. v.a. To strengthen by means of a clamp.

CLEAN, klän. s. A family, a race; a body or fact of persons.

CLANCULAR, kläng'klo-lär. a. (88). Clandestine, secret.


CLANG, kläng. s. A sharp, shrill noise. To CLANG, kläng. v.n. To clatter, make a loud, shrill noise.

CLANGOUR, klæng'gær. s. (314). A loud shrill found:

CLANGOUS, klæng'gäs. a. Making a clang.

CLANK, klänk. s. A loud, shrill noise.

To CLAP, kläp. 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, kläp. v.n. To move nimbly, with a noise; to enter with acclamations and brilliances upon any thing; to strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, kläp. 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 latter part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, kläp'pär. s. (98). One who claps his hands; the tongue of a bell.

To CLAPPERCLAW, kläp'pär-kläw. v.a. To tongue-beat, to scold. A low word.

CLARECCEX, or CLARENCEUX, klär'en-shë. s. The second king at arms; so named from the duchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSURE, kläre-ob-kloör. s. Light and shade in painting.

CLARET, klär'ët. s. French wine.

CLARICORD, klär'ë kör'd. s. A musical instrument in form of a spinet.

CLARIFICATION, klär-ëf'kä-thën. s. The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To CLARIFY, klär'ë-fi. v.a. (511). To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.

CLARIOn, klärë'yün. s. (113) (534). A trumpet.

CLARITY, klär'é-të. s. (511). Brightness, splendour.

CLARY, klärë. s. An herb.

To CLASH, kläf. v.n. To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppose.

To CLASH, kläf. v.a. To strike one thing against another.

CLASH, kläf. s. A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition, contradiction.

CLASP, kläf. s. A hook to hold any thing close; an embrace.

To CLASP, kläf. v.a. To shut with a clasp; to catch hold by twining; to inclose between the hands; to embrace; to inclose.

CLASPER, kläs'pür. s. The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.

CLASPINIFE, kläp'ni-fë. s. A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, kläs. s. A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.

To CLASS, kläs. v.a. To range according to some stated method of distribution.

CLASSICAL, kläs'sé-kál. a. Relating to antique authors; of the first order or rank.

CLASSICK, kläs'sik. a. An author of the first rank.

CLASSIS, kläs'sis. s. Order, sort, body.

To CLATTER, klät'ter. v.n. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by striking together; to talk fast and idly.

To CLATTER, klät'ter. v.a. To strike any thing so as to make it found; to dispute, jar, or clamour.

CLATTER, klät'ter. s. A railing noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise.

CLAVATED, kläv'-ä-tëd. a. Knobbed.

CLAUSENT, kläv'dënt. a. Shutting, inclosing.

To CLAUDICATE, kläv'dë-kä-te. v.n. To hait.

CLAUDICATION, kläv-dë-kä-thën. s. The habit of halting.

CLAVE, kläve. The preterit of Cleave.
---no, move, nör, not; tube, táb.


Clavicle, kláv’ék-l. s. (405). The collar-bone.

Clause, kláwz. s. A sentence, a fingle part of discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article, or particular figulation.

Claustral, kláwstrál. a. Relating to a cloyster.

Clasure, kláwzhúré. s. (452). Confinement.

Claw, kláw. s. The foot of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails; a hand, in contempt.

To claw, kláw. v. a. To tear with nails or claws; to tear or scratch in general; To claw off, to seold.

Clawback, kláw’bák. s. A flatterer, a wheedler.

Clawed, klá’ved. a. Furnished or armed with claws.

Clay, klá. s. Unctuous and tenacious earth.

To clay, klá. v. a. To cover with clay.

Clay-cold, klá’köl. Cold as the unanimated earth.

Clay-pit, klá’pit. s. A pit where clay is dug.

Clavey, klá’è. a. Consisting of clay.

Claymarl, klá’márł. s. A chalky clay.

Clean, klé. a. (227). Free from dirt or filth; chaste, innocent, guileless; elegant, neat, not incumbered; not leprous.

Clean, klé. ad. Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.

To clean, klé. v. a. To free from dirt.

Cleanly, klén’lél. ad. (234). In a cleanly manner.

Cleanliness, klén’lél-nés. s. Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dres; purity.

Cleanly, klén’lél. a. (234). Free from dirtiness, pure in the person; that which makes cleanliness; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.


Cleanness, klén’lél-nés. s. Neatness; freedom from filth; clear exactness, justness; natural, unlaboured correctness; purity, innocency.

To cleanse, klé’nc. 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, klén’zur. s. (98). That which has the quality of evacuating.

Clear, klè. a. (227). Bright, lucid, transparent; serene; pernicious, not obscure, not ambiguous; indisputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifest, not hid; unspotted, guiltless, irreproachable; free from profession, or imputed guilt, guiltless; free from deductions or encumbrances; out of debt; untangled; at a safe distance from danger; canorous, sounding distinctly.

Clear, klè. ad. Clean, quite, completely.

To clear, klè. 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, klè. v. n. To grow bright, to recover transparency; to be disengaged from incumbrances or entanglements.

Clearance, klè’ranse. s. A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

Clearer, klè’or. s. Brightener, purifier, enlightener.

Clearly, klè’är-l. ad. Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with distinctness, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without fable or fudge.

Clearness, klé’nerl-nés. s. Transparency, brightness; splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity.

Clearsighted, klè’rs-téd. a. Discriminating, judicious.

To clearstarch, klè’rs-tärth. v. a. To stiffen with starch.

Clearstarcher, klè’rs-tärth-ør. s. One who makes fine linen.

To cleave, klè. v. n. (227). To adhere, to stick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord, to be consonant.

To cleave, klè. v. a. To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

To cleave, klè. v. n. To part saunder; to fuller division.

Cleaver, klè’vør. s. (98). A butcher’s instrument to cut animals into joints.

Cléf, kléf. s. A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is begin.
CLO

-nă, mőve, nör, nôt;—tőbe, tőb, diminish coin; to curtail, to cut short; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klip'pär. s. One that deba- fes coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klip'ping. s. The part cut or clipped off.

CLOSED, klōz'd. The outer garment; a concealment.

TO CLOSE, klōz. v. a. To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOSEBAG, klōz'bag. s. A portman- teau, a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOSED, klōz'd. The instrument which tells the hour; the clock of a stocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a fort of beehive.

CLOCKMAKER, klōk'māk'är. s. An arti- fier whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klōk'wörk. s. Move- ments by weight or springs.

CLOD, klōd. s. A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, baš', and earthy; a dull fellow, a dolt.

TO CLOD, klōd. v. n. To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

CLODS, klōd's. A thick skull, a dolt, or outlet; without much thought; a thoughtless, stupid beetle.

CLODDE, klōd'd. a. Conflicting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klōd'pāt. s. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a thick skull.

CLODPATED, klōd'pā-téd. a. Doltish, thoughtless.

CLODPOLL, klōd'pōl. s. A thick skull, a dolt.

TO CLOG, klōg. v. a. To load with something that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obtrude; to load, to burthen.

TO CLOG, klōg. v. n. To coalesce, to adhere; to be encumbered or impeded.

CLOGG, klōg'g. s. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hindrance, an ob- furation; a kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe.

CLOGGINGNESS, klōg'gën-sēs. s. The flate of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klōg'gē. a. (283). That which has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, klōs'tār. s. A religious re- tirement; a perfillery, a piazza.

TO CLOISTER, klōs'tār. v. a. To shut up in a religious house; to immune from the world.

CLOISTERAL, klōs'tār-əl. a. (88). So- litary, retired.

CLOISTERED, klōs'tārd. pär. a. Soli- tary, inhabiting cloisters; built with peri- files or piazzas.

CLOISTERS, klō'stər-s. A nun.

CŁOMBA, klōm. Pret. Of To climb.

TO CŁOM, klōm. v. a. To shut, with vicious matter.

TO CLOSE, klōz. v. a. (437). To shut, to lay together; to conclude, to finish; to enclose, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

TO CLOSE, klōz. 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, klōz. s. A small field inclo- ded.

CLOS, klōz. s. The time of fluttering up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or ce- fation; a conclusion or end.

CLOSE, klōz. 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 distances; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, truthty; referred, covertous; cloudy, without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; excluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED, klōb bō'did. a. (99). Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSEHANDED, klō hān'did. a. Co- vetous; more commonly CLOSEDFISTED.

CLOSELY, klōsil'ē. ad. Without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly; secretly, slyly; without deviation.

CLOSENN, klōs'ēn-s. s. The flate of being shut; narrowness, straitness; want of air, or ventilation; compactness, solidity; reclusiveness, solitude, retirement; secrecy, privacy; covertness, fly avarence; connec- tion, dependance.

CLOSES, klōz's. a. A finisher, a con- cluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klōs'stōl. s. A cham- ber implement.

CLOSE, klōz'it. s. (99). A small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities.

TO CLOSE, klōz'it. v. a. To shut up, or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSURE, klōz'ür. s. (452). The act of shutting up; that by which any thing is closed or shut; the parts including, inclo- sure; conclusion, end.

CLOT, klōt. s. Concretion, grume.
To Clót, kló't. v. n. To form clots, to hang together; to concrete, to coagulate.

Cloth, klóth. 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, dresses, habit, garment, vesture. Pronounced Koze.

To Clothe, klóth'e. v. a. (467). To invest with garments, to cover with dresses; to adorn with dresses; to furnish or provide with clothes.

Clothes, klóz. s. Garment, raiment; those coverings of the body that are made of cloth.

Cloud, klóod. v. a. To cloud; to make gloomy of look, not open; not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

Cloudy, klóod'dé. a. Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

Cloth, klóth. s. A valuable spice brought from Ternate; the fruit or feed of a very large tree; some of the parts into which garlic separates.

Cloth-flower, klóth-jillé-flóour. s. A flower smelling like cloves.

Cloven, klóvn. (103). Part. pret. from Cleave.

Cloven-footed, klóvn-fút-éid. Having the foot divided into two parts.

Cloverleaf, klóv'etríd. a. A species of trefoil.

Clovered, kló'vird. a. (359). Covered with clover.

Clove, klóv. s. A cloth or garments, to cover with dress; to furnish or provide with cloth; to join awkwardly together.

Clovefed, klóvd-hóidt. To patch, to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

Clovered, klóvird. a. (359). Covered with clover.

Cloth, klóth. 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 Clooth, klóôt. v. a. To patch, to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

Clove-ted. part. a. Congealed, coagulated.

Clove-ly, kló'tul-ré. a. Congealed, coagulated.

Clove, klóu. s. A rough, a churl; a coarse ill-bred man.

Clove-nery, klóvn'eré. s. Ill breeding, churlishness.

Clove-nish, klóvn'ish. a. Comituting of roughnesses, or cloven; uncivil, ill-bred; clumsy, ungraciously.

Clove-nishly, klóvn'ish-lé. a. Congealed, coagulated.

Clove-nishness, klóvn'ish-núss. s. Rudeness, coarseness; uncivility, brutality.

Clove-n's Mustard, klóvn-mús'túrd. s. An herb.

To Cloy, kló. v. a. To satiate, to sate, to forfeit; to nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

Cloyless, kló'lé. s. That which cannot cause obesity. d

Cloudiness, klóud'é-néss. s. The state of being covered with clouds, darkness; want of brightness.

Cloudless, klóud'dlé. s. Clear, unclouded, luminous.

Cloudy, klóod'dé. a. Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.
CLOMMENT, klö’ment. s. Satiety, repletion.

CLUB, klüb. 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, klüb. v. n. To contribute to common expense; to join to one effect.

To CLUB, klüb. v. a. To pay a common reckoning.

CLUBHEADED, klüb’hëd-ëd. a. Having a thick head.

CLUBLAW, klëb’lëw. s. The law of arms.

CLUBROOM, klëb’roöm. s. The room in which a club or company assembles.

To CLUCK, klük. v. n. To call chickens, as a hen.

CLUMP, klömp. s. A shapeless piece of wood; a small cluster of trees.

CLUMPS, klömps. s. A numbselfull.

CLUMSY, klüm’zi. s. A. Awkward, unhandy.

CLUMSILY, klüm’zi-lë. a. Awkwardly.

CLOYMENT, klöy’ment. s. The disturbance; the paws, the talons. The small clump, or trees.

COACTION, ko-a.uk’tion. s. Also. Help., concurrence. The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

COAGULATIVE, ko-ag’u-lät-iv. a. That which is derived from, or divises to the body formed.

COAGULABLE, ko-ag’u-lät-bl. s. (98). The power of causing coagulation.

COAGULATION, ko-ag’u-lä-shun. s. Concretion, conglutination; the body formed by coagulation.

COAGULATOR, ko-ag’u-lä-tor. s. (521). That which causes coagulation.

COAL, köl. s. (295). The common
To COAL, kól. v. n. To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.

Coal-black, kól·bák. a. Black in the highest degree.

Coal-mine, kól·mine. s. A mine in which coals are dug.

Coal-pit, kól·pit. s. A pit for digging coals.

Coal-stone, kól·stone. A sort of coal.

To COARSE, kórz. a. Like a hat; the coating of a garment; to cover, to in.

Coarsely, kórz·le. ad. Without finesse, meanly, not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.

Coarseness, kórz·nes·s. s. Impurity, unrefined state; roughness, want of finesse; groanness, want of delicacy; rudeness of manner; meanenes, want of nicety.

Coast, kól. s. The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the shore; The coal is clear; the danger is over.

To Coast, kól·te. v. n. To fail by the coast.

To Coast, kól·te. v. a. To fail by, or near a place.

Coaster, kól·tär. s. He that fails thence near the shore.

Coat, kól. 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, kól·te. v. a. To cover, to in.

To COAX, kólks. v. a. To wheedle, to flatter.

Coaxer, kólks· tér. s. A wheedler, a flatterer.

Cob, kób. s. The head of a top.

Cob, kób. s. A sort of sea-fowl.

Cobalt, kób·ált. s. A marlscite plentifully impregnated with arsenic.

To COBBLE, kób·bl. v. a. (405). To mend any thing coarsely; to do or make any thing clumsily.

Cobbler, kób·blér. s. (98). A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.

Cobweb, kób·web. s. A coadjutant bishop.

Cobweb, kób·web·b. s. The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.

Cocculus, kók·sifer-rés. a. Plants are so called that have berries.

Cochineal, kók·she·nél. s. (165). An insect from which a red colour is extracted.

Cochlear, kók·léár. a. Screwform.

Cochleated, kók·lé·á·ted. a. Of a coiled or turbinated form.

Cock, kók. s. The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; the weather-cock 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 toebot, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dul; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-hoop, triumphant, exulting.

To Cock, kók·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, kók. v. n. To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.

Cockade, kók·ká·de. s. A ribband worn in the hat.

Cockatrice, kók·trí·tr. s. (142). A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

Cockboat, kók·bó·te. s. A small boat belonging to a ship.

Cockbroth, kók·bróth. s. Broth made by boiling a cock.
C O C

- nó, móve, nóir, nóêt; - túbè, tūb; bāll; - ùl; - pōund; - hīn, tīn.

Cockcrowing, kōk'krō-ing. s. The time at which cocks crow.

To Cock, kōk'kér. v. A. To fonde, to indulge.

Cocker, kōk'kér. s. (98). One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

Cockerel, kōk'kér-il. s. (555). A young cock.

Cocket, kōk'kít. s. (99). A fowl belonging to the king's custom-house; likewise a wife in coronet.

Cocks'-stairs, kōk'kl-s'tārs. s. Winding or spiral stairs.

Cockle, kōk'kl. s. (85). A weed that grows in corn, corn-rofe.

To Cockle, kōk'kl. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

Cocked, kōk'kléd. a. (359) Shelled, or turbinated.

Cockloft, kōk'kłöft. s. The room over the garret.

Cockmaster, kōk'mās-tūr. s. One that breeds game cocks.

Cockmatch, kōk'mātch. s. Cockfight for a prize.

Cockney, kōk'nē. s. (270). A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.

Cockpit, kōk'pît. s. The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.

Cock's-comb, kōk's'kōm. s. A plant; thouftwort.

Cock's-head, kōk's'hēd. s. A plant; fainftnow.

Cocks-pars, kōk's'pār. s. Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.

Cocks-purse, kōk's'hör. a. Confidently certain.

Cockswain, kōk's'wān. s. The officer that has the command of the cockpit. Corruptly Common—See Boatswain.

Cockwed, kōk'wēd. s. A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

Cocoa, kōkō. s. A species of palm-tree.

Cocktail, kōk'til. a. (140). Made by baking.

Cocktail, kōk'til. s. The art of boiling.

C OD

Cod, kōd. s. A sea-fish.

Codfish, kōd'fish. s. A sea-fish.

Cod, kōd. s. Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

To Cod, kōd. v. a. To include in a cod.


Codicle, kōd'ikl. s. An appendage to a will.

Codille, kōd'il. s. A term at om-bre and quadrille.

To Codile, kōd'il. 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 venerative 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 fame veneration induced Mr. Sheridan to let this word stand as he found it in Johnson. Dr. Kenrick has ventured to infer another d in the verb; but in the substantive, derived from the present participle Codling, it stands 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 thebufins 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 Cod-limg, a kind of apple, ought to be written with double d, both because it determines the sound of the a, 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 a, would confound it with another word. To write Stubb'ing, 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 found. The word Stubbing and Stubber, for frailer-keeper in Scotland, with the word Fabled in Milton, all present their
true found to the eye without knowing their primitives; and this efficient rule has generated the double consonant in the participles and verbal nouns, beginning, regressed, computer, &c. But this rule, rational and useful as it is, is a thousand times violated by an affection of a knowledge of the learned languages, and an ignorant prejudice against clusters of consonants, as they are called. Thus couple, trouble, double, triple, 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, kod'ling. s. An apple generally coddled; a small codlin.

COEFFICACY, ko-eff'i-kay-sé. s. The power of several things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, ko-eff'i-sén'té-sé. s. Co-operation, the state of acting together to some tingle end.

COEFFICIENT, ko-eff'i-sén'té. s. That which unites its action with the action of another.—see EFFACE.

COEMOTION, ko-em'o-shen. s. (412). The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.


COEQUALITY, ko-e-kwaal-i-té. s. The state of being equal.

To COERC, ko-ør'sé'. v. a. To restrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, ko-ør'sé-bl. a. That may be restrained; that ought to be restrained.

COERCION, ko-ør'si-shen. s. Penal restraint, check.

COERCIVE, ko-ør'siv. a. That which has the power of laying restraint; that which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

COESSENTIAL, ko-es-sén'thal. a. Participating of the same efficacy.

COESSENTIALITY, ko-es-sén-sén-thè-al'i-té. s. Participation of the same efficacy.

COETANEOUS, ko-e-tan'e-ús. a. Of the same age with another.

COETERNAL, ko-e-tér'nal. a. Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, ko-e-tér'nal-á. ad. In a state of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, ko-e-tér'né-té. s. Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COEVAL, ko-ev'al. a. Of the same age.

COEVAL, ko-ev'al. s. A contemporary.

COEVOUS, ko-ev'vis. a. Of the same age.

To COEXIST, ko-eg-zist'. v. n. (478). At the same time with another.

COEXISTENCE, ko-eg-zist'en'se. s. Existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTENT, ko-eg-zist'en-tent. a. Having existence at the same time with another.

To COEXIST, ko-eg-zist'. v. a. (477). To extend to the same space or duration with another.

COEXISTENCE, ko-eg-zist'en'se. s. The state of extending to the same space with another.

COFFEE. kóf'fè. s. The coffee tree; the berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infusion of those berries in hot water.

COFFEE-HOUSE, kóf'fè-hòus. s. A house where coffee is sold.

COFFEE-MAN, kóf'fè-mán. s. (88). One that keeps a coffee-house.

COFFEE-POT, kóf'fè-pòt. s. The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kóf'fèr. s. A chest generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgement across a dry moat.

COFFERER, kóf'fèr-ér. s. (555). A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller.

COFFIN, kóf'fin. 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, kóf'fin. v. a. To incose in a coffin.

To COG, kóg. v. a. To flatten, to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; To cog a die, to secure it, so as to direct its fall.

To COG, kóg. v. n. To lie, to wheedle.

COG, kóg. s. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

COCENCY, kó-jén'sé. s. Strength, force.

COGENT, kó-jent. a. Forcible, refifiable, convincing.

COGENTLY, kó-jent-lé. ad. With refillets force, forcibly.
—nō, mōvē, nōr, nōt;—tōb, tūb.

Coggīr, kō'g'ūr. s. A flatterer, a wheedler.

Coggīstōne, kō'g'gl-stōne, s. A little stone.

Coggitable, kō'dje-e-tā-la-bl. a. (405). What may be the subject of thought.

To Coggitate, kō'dje-e-tā-tāte. v. n. (91). To think.

Cognition, kō'dje-e-tā-thūn. s. Thought, the act of thinking; purpose, reflection previous to action; meditation.

Coggitative, kō'dje-e-tā-tātiv. a. Having the power of thought; given to meditation.

Cognizance, kō'nig-zan'cē. s. Kindred, relation, participation of the same nature.

Cognisihe, kō'nig-nee'zē, or kōn-e-zē'. s.—See Cognizance. He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

Cognisour, kō'nig-nee-zōr', or kōn-e-zōr'. s. (314). Is he that paffeth or acknowledges a fine.

Cognition, kō'nig-nīthūn. s. Knowledge, complete conviction.

Cognitive, kō'nig-ne-tīv. a. Having the power of knowing.

Cognizable, kō'nig-ne-zā-bl, or kōn-e-zā-bl. a. (405). That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Cognizance, kō'nig-ne-zān'fē, or kōn-e-zān'fē. 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 grofs a departure from the most obvious rules of the language, that it is highly incumbent on the gentle men of the law to renounce it, and reinstate the excluded g in its undisputed rights.—See Authority and Class.

Cognominal, kō'nig-nōm'ē-nāl, a. Having the same name.

Cognomination, kō'nig-nōm-ē-nāl-thūn. s. A surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.

Cognoscence, kō'nig-nōs'sēnse. s. Knowledge.

Cognoscible, kō'nig-nōs'sē bl, a. That may be known.

To Cognize, kō-hē'kē-it. v. a. To know, to be well acquainted; the state of union; the state of being cohesive.

To Cognize, kō-hē'ren-se. (428). That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resit separation; connexion, dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a difficult; consistency in reasoning, or relating.

Cohere, kō-hē'rent, a. Sticking together; suitable to something else, regularly adopted; consistent, not contradictory.

Cohesion, kō-hē'zēn. s. The act of sticking together; the state of conglutination; connexion, dependence.

Cohesiveness, kō-hē'sēv-nēss. s. The quality of being cohesive.

To Cohabit, kō-hē'bē-it. v. a. To refrain, to hinder.

To Cohabite, kō-hē-bāte. v. n. (91). To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

To Cohabitation, kō-hē-bāthūn. s. A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.

To Cohort, kō-hōrt. s. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

To Cohortation, kō-hōrt-thūn. s. Incitement.

To Coin, kō'f. s. (344) (415). The head-dress; a cap.—See Quito.

To Coi, kō'f. s. (359). Wearing a coin.

To Coin, kō-l. v. a. To gather into a narrow compass.

To Coin, kō-l. s. Turnul, turmoil, baffle; a rope wound into a ring.

To Coin, kō-l. s. A corner, called often quoine.

To Coin, kō-l. s. Money stampted with a legal impress; payment of any kind.

To Coin, kō-l. v. a. To mint or stamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill sense.

To Coins, kōl'āje, s. (91). The act or practice of coined money; coin, money.
COL (559)—Fête, far, fall, fait;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.

To Coïncide, kō-in-sid'. v. n. To fall upon the same point; to concur.

Coïncidence, kō-in'sid-ên'. s. The state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence, tendency of things to the same end.

Coïncidence, kō-in-sid-ên'. a. Falling upon the same point; concurrent, consistent, equivalent.

Coïncidence, kō-in-sid-ên'. s. Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

Coiner, kō-ner'. s. (48). A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the legal stamp; an inventor.

To Cojoin, kō-join'. v. n. To join with another.

Coistrel, kōist'ril. s. A coward hawk.

Coit, kōt'. s. (343) (415). Any thing thrown at a certain mark.—See Quiot.

Coition, kō-īt'ən. s. Copulation. the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

Core, kōkè. s. Fèvel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

Colander, kōl-lən-dər. s. (165). A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Colation, kōlā-'thən'. s. The art of filtering or straining.

Collature, kōlā-'trər'. s. (461). The art of straining, filtration; the matter strained.

Colbertine, kōl-ber'tən'. s. (112). A kind of lace worn by women.

Cold, kōld. a. Chill, having the fènè of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without passion; unaffected, unable to move the passions; referred, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaste; not welcome.

Cold, kōld. s. The cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the sensation of cold, chills, a disease caused by cold, the obstruction of perpiration.

Coldly, kōld'. ad. Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

Coldness, kōld'nəs. s. Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; coy, want of kindness; chastity.

Cole, kōl. s. Cabbage.

Coldewort, kōld'wört. s. (165). Cabbage.

Colick, kōl'ik'. s. It flarily is a dis-

order of the colon; but loofely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

Collick, kōl'ik. a. Affecting the bowels.

To Collapse, kōl-ləps'. v. n. To close so as that one side touches the other; to fall together.

Collapsion, kōl-ləps'ən'. s. The state of vessels closed; the act of closing or collapsing.

Collar, kōl-lər. s. (148) (88). A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness fastened about the horse's neck; To flip the collar, to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty; A collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

Collar-bone, kōl-lər-bən'. s. The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.

To Collar, kōl-lər. 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 Collect, kōl-ləkt'. 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, kōl-lətər-əl. 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, kōl-lə-tər-əl-. ad. Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.

Collation, kōl-lə′nən. s. The act of conforming or believing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the making of a benefice; a repart.

Collatitious, kōl-lə-tish'əs. a. Done by the contribution of many.

Collator, kōl-lətər. s. (166). One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Collaud, kōl-ləwd'. v. a. To join in praising.

Colleague, kōl-lēg'. s. (492). a partner in office or employment.

To Colleague, kōl-lēg'. v. a. To unite with.

To Collect, kōl-ləkt'. v. a. To gather together; to draw many units into one fund; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To collect himself, to recover from surprize.

1 In scarcely any part of the language does the influence of accent on the sound of the
vowels appear more perceptibly than in the
propositional syllables, Col, Com, Con, and
Conn. When the accent is on these syllables,
in College, Commissary, Command, Corrigible, &c. 
then 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 (323);
as in Columnade, Commination, Consecration,
Correspondent, &c. &c. in this case there is
a secondary accent on the first syllable,
which preserves the o in its true sound
(322); 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 Converse, To Correct, &c. &c. are heard
as if written Collect, Convene, Converse,
Correct, &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 Combat, Commit,
Complete, &c. &c. give the sound of short o
in from; and in Command, Commit, Commence,
&c. &c. give 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 calumni 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 calumni ever fell
under my observation; I have always heard
the first syllable of compare and compel, of
commerce and compels, pronounced alike; and therefore
made no distinction between them
in this Dictionary. I have given them all
the sound of the o in Comm of commerce; though I am
able to maintain, that in colloquial pronunciation,
they all approach nearer to the short u, and
the same to the same syllables in Commerce,
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 unknown
alveolar consonants, may, in familiar con-
versations, be pronounced like the same
letter in vomit, done," &c.
Collection, kól-lék’thŭn. s. The act
of gathering together; the things gathered
together; a concordat, deduced from premises.
Collectitious, kól-lék-tĭsh’ŭs. a.
Gathered together.
Collective, kól-lék-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, kól-lék-tĭv-ĕ. ad.
In a general mass, in a body, not ignably.
Collector, kól-lék’tur. s. (166). A
gatherer; a tax-gatherer.
Collegatary, kól-lék-ă-tār’y. s. A
person to whom is left a legacy in common
with one, or more.
College; kól-lék’dj. s. (91). A community;
a society of men set apart for learning
or religion; the house in which the college
is built.—See To Collect.
Collegial, kól-lék’jĭl. a. Relating
to a college.
Collie, kól-lék’jĭn. a. An inhabitant
of a college.
Collegiate, kól-lék’jĭ-tē. s. (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 Prebendaries lived
together.
Collegiate, kól-lék’jĭ-tē. a. A member
of a college, an university man.
Collet, kól’lit. s. (99). Something
that went about the neck; that part of a
ring in which the stone is set.
To Collect, kól-lĭd’v. a. To beat,
dash, to knock together.
Collies, kól’lĭs. s. (113). A digger
of coal; a dealer in coal; a ship that carries
coals.
Collery, kól’lĕr. s. (113). The
place where coals are dug; the coal trade.
Colliflower, kól-lĭ-fo’ŭr. s. A kind
of cabbage.
Colligation, kól-lĭ-ga’thŭn. s. A
binding together.
Collimation, kól-lĭ-ma’thŭn. s. Aim.
Collination, kól-lĭn’ĕ-a’thŭn. s.
The act of aiming.
Colligable, kól-lĭ-gă-bl. a. Easily
dissolved.
Colliquament, kól-lĭ-kă-mĕnt. s.
The substance to which any thing is reduced
by being melted.
Colliquant, kól-lĭ-kwănt. s. That
which has the power of melting.
COL (559).—Fate, far, fall, fait;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;—
dispersed in a circle; any series or range of
pillars.—See To Collect.

Colony, kol'-ô-ny. s. A body of people
drawn from the mother country to inhabit
some distant place; the country planted,
a plantation.

Coloquinteda, kol-lô-kwînt'-ê-dâ. s.
The fruit of a plant of the same name,
called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.

Colorate, kol'-ô-râ-te. a. (91). Coloured,
dyed.

Coloration, kol-ô-râ-shûn. s. The
art or practice of colouring; the state of
being coloured.

Colorific, kol-lô-rîf'îk. a. That has
the power of producing colours.

Colosse, kol-lôs'. s. A state of
eormous magnitude.

Colossean, kol-lôs'-sê'an. a. Giant-
like.—See European.

Colour, kol-lûr. 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; ap-
pearance, false show; in the plural, a stan-
ard, an ensign of war.

To Colour, kol-lûr. v. a. To mark
with some hue or dye; to palliate, to ex-
cuse; to make plausible.

Colourable, kul-lûr'-e-ble. a. Specious,
plausible.

Colourably, kol-lûr'-a-bly. ad. Speci-
sously, plausibly.

Coloured, kol-lûrd. part. a. (359).
Streaked, diversified with hues.

Colouring, kol-lûr'-îng. s. (410). The
part of the painter's art that teaches to lay
on his colours.

Colourist, kul-lûr'-îst. a. A painter
who excels in giving the proper colours to
his designs.

Colourless, kul-lûr'-lês. a. Without
colour, transparent.

Colt, kolt. s. A young horse; a young
foal's fellow.

To Colt, kol- v. a. To befool. Ob-
solete.

Colt's-foot, kolts''fût. s. A plant.

Colts-tooth, kolts'-tôth'. s. An im-
perfect tooth in young horses; a love of
youthful pleasure.

Colter, kol-tûr. s. The sharp iron of
a plough.

Coltish, kol'tîsh. a. Wanton.

Columbar, kol-ûm'bar. s. A dovecot,
pigeonhouse.
COMBINE, kələm-bən. A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

COLUMN, kələm. A round pillar; any body rising 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.

COMB, kəm. To make combs.

COMBAT, kəm-bət. 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 modiﬁed; 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 forsake; 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 public, to appear upon trial, to be divulged; To come out with, to give vent to; To come to, to content or yield; to amount to; To come to off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to escape; 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, in futurity.

COME, kəm. interj. Be quick, make no delay.

COMET, kəm-it. A particle of reconnec-
tion. "Come, come, at all I laugh he
laughs no doubt."—Pope.

COMEDY, kəm-end-ə. s. (293). A player or actor of comic parts; a player in general, an actress or actor.

COMEDY, kəm-mé-dé. s. A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of man-kind.

COMELINESS, kəm-le-nēz. s. Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kəm-lē. a (165). Graceful, decent.

COMER, kəm-mər. s. (98). One that comes.

COMET, kəm-ik. s (99). A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing sud-
denly, and again disappearing.

COMITATIVE, kó'mít-ə-tiv. s. (165). A kind of sweetmeat.
COMITURE, kó'mít-ə-rūr. s. (461). Sweetmeat.

To COMFORT, kó'mfərt. v. a. (165). To strengthen, to enliven, to invigorate; to console, to strengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kó'mfərt. s. (98). Support, assistance; countenance; consolation, support under calamity, that which gives consolation or support. See To Collect.

COMFORTABLE, kó'mfər-tə-b'l. a. Receiving comfort, susceptible of comfort, deserving comfort.
COMFORTABLY, kó'mfər-tə-b'l. y. a. With comfort, without discomfort.

COMFORTER, kó'mfər-tər. s. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; the title of the third person of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kó'mfər-təs. a. Without comfort.

COMICAL, kó'mi-kəl. a. Raising mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kó'mi-kə-lē. ad. In such a manner as raises mirth; in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kó'mi-kəl-nēs. s. The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kó'mi-k. a. Relating to comedy; raising mirth.

COMING, kó'ming. s. (410). The act of coming, approach; state of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kó'ming-in. s. Revenue, income.

COMING, kó'ming. a. Forward, ready to come; future, to come.

COMING, kó'ming. part. a. Moving from some other to this place; ready to come.

COMITAL, kó-mi-təl. a. Relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITY, kó-mi-tē. s. Courtesy, civility.

COMMA, kó-mə. s. (92). The point which denotes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [;].

To COMMAND, kó-mən-mənd. v. a. (79). To govern, to give orders to; to order, to direct to be done; to overlook; to have so subjected as that it may be seen.

To COMMAND, kó-mən-mənd. v. n. To have the supreme authority.

COMMAND, kó-mən-mənd. s. The right of commanding, power, supreme authority; cogent authority, depositum; the act of commanding, order.—See To Collect.

The propriety of the unaccented ə to fall into the sound of short ə 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 ə in to collect and college; in command and comment; in commit and confound; in correct and corner, cannot be considered as exactly the same in all: the ə 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 ə. I have not however ventured to substitute this ə, not that I think it incompatible with the most correct and solemn pronunciation, but because 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 ə instead of ə; this will secure them from the smallest impropriety, for natives only can feel such nice distinctions as sometimes divide even judges themselves. Mr. Sheridan was certainly of opinion that this unaccented ə might be pronounced like ə, as he has so marked it in command, commence, commission, and command; though not in commander; and in compare, though not in comparative; but in almost every other word where this ə occurs, he has given it the sound it has in conjunction. Mr. Scott has exactly followed Mr. Sheridan in these words, and Dr. Kenrick has uniformly marked them all with the short sound of ə. 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, kó-mən-mən-dər. s. He that has the supreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kó-mən-mən-rē. s. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT, kó-mən-mən-mənt. s. Mandate, command, order, precept; autho-
COM

nô, móve, nó, nó,-tûbe, tûb, rity, power; by way of eminence, the pre-
cepts of the Decalogue given by God to
Moles.

COMMANDEER, kóm-mên’dâr-s. A
woman vested with supreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kóm-mâ-ték’ér-âl. a.
Conferring of the same matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kóm-mât-ék’ér-al’-
ete. s. Resemblance to something in its
matter.

COMMEmorable, kóm-mêm’ôr-â-bl.
a. Deferring to be mentioned with honour.

To Commemorate, kóm-mêm’môr-
â-tâ. v. a. (91). To preferre the
memory by some publick act.

CommEmoration, kóm-mêm-môr’
shûn. s. An act of publick celebra-
CommEmorative, kóm-mêm’ôr-râ
tlv. a. (157). Tending to preferre
memory of any thing.

To Commence, kóm-mêm’ô. v. n.
To begin, to make a beginning; to take a new
character.—See To Collect.

To Commence, kóm-mêm’s. v. a.
To begin, to make a beginning of, as to com-
mence a fuit.

CommEmenceMent, kóm-mêm-môn’
ment. s. Beginning, date; the time when degrees are
taken in a university.

To Commend, kóm-mên’d. v. a.
To reftitute as worthy of notice, to recom-
mend; to mention with approbation; to re-
commend to remembrance.

Commenda-
ble, { kóm-mên-dâ-bl. } { kóm-mên-dâ-bl. } a.
Laudable, worthy of praise.

This word, like Acceptable, has, since John-
son wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent
from the second to the firft syllable. The
found of the language certainly suffers by
thee transitions of accent. However, when
custom has once decided, we may complain,
but muft 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, kóm-mên-dâ-blé. ad.
Laudably, in a manner worthy of commenda-
tion.

Commendam, kóm-mên’dâm. s. Com-
mendam is a benefice, which being void,
is commended to the charge of some suffi-
cient clerk to be supplied.

Commendatory, kóm-mên’dâ-tár-ô. s.
(512). One who holds a living in commen-
dam.

Commendation, kóm-mên-dâ’thûn. s.

bûll; —ôil; —pûnd; —thûn, THIS.

Recommendation, favourable representation;
praise, declaration of esteem.—See To Col-
clect.

Commendatory, kóm-mên’dâ-tár-ô. a.
(512). Favourably representative; contain-
ing praise.

Commender, kóm-mên’dâr. s. Praifer.

Commensality, kóm-mên-sâl’ô-te. s.
Fellowship of table.

Commensurability, kóm-mên-flû-râ-
blé-te. s. Capacity of being compared with
another as to the measure, or of being measured by another.

Commensurable, kóm-mên’ôr-flû-
â-bl. a. (452). Reducible to some common mea-
ure, as a yard and foot are measured by an
inch.

Commensurableness, kóm-mên’ôr-
flû-nûs. s. Commensurability, pro-
portion.

To Commensurate, kóm-mên’ôr-
flû-râ-tê. v. a. (91). To reduce to some
common measure.

Commensurate, kóm-mên’ôr-flû-râ-
tê. a. (91). Reducible to some common measure;
equal, proportionable to each other.

Commensurately, kóm-mên’ôr-
flû-râ-te-ô. ad. With the capacity of meas-
uring, or being measured by some other
thing.

Commensuration, kóm-mên’ôr-flû-râ’
shûn. s. Reduction of some things to
some common measure.

To Comment, kóm-mên’t. v. n. To an-
notate, to write notes, to expound.

Comment, kóm-mên’t. s. (498). An-
notations on an author, notes, expofition.

Commentary, kóm-mên-ték-ô-re. s. An
expofition, annotation, remark; a memoir;
narrative in familiar manner.

Commentator, kóm-mên-tår’ô. s. (521).
Expofitor, annotator.

Commenfer, kóm-mên’tår. s. An ex-
plainer, an annotator.

Commentitious, kóm-mên-tîch’tis. a.
Invented, imaginary.

Commerce, kóm-môr’ô. s. Exchange
of one thing for another, trade, traflîck.

To Commerce, kóm-môr’ô. v. n. To
hold intercourse.

Milton has, by the licence of his art, ac-
cented this verb according to the analogy of
diffyllable nouns and verbs of the fame form.

"And looks commerîcing with the skies,
"Thy rapt soul fitting in thy eyes.—Pretrofe.
But this verb, like To Comment, would, in
profe, require the accent on the fift syllable.
COMMISSION, kom-mīsh’ūn. v. a.
To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kom-mīsh’ūr. s. (98). One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, kom-mīsh’ūre. s. Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMIT, kom-mīt’. 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 expel, to confine, to banzard. This sense is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by subsequent writers.

To COMMITMENT, kom-mīt’měnt. s. Act of sending to prison, an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE, kom-mīt’ē. 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, kom-mīt’ēr. s. Perpetrator, he that commits.

COMMITABLE, kom-mīt’a-bl. a.
Liable to be committed.

To COMMISSARY, kom-mīs’ārē. s. An officer who commands a squadron of ships.

COMMODIOUS, kom-mōd’ē-ūs, or kom-mōd’é-ūs. a. (293) (294) (376). Convenient, suitable, accommodate; useful; suited to wants or necessities.

Commodiously, kom-mōd’ē-ūs-lē. ad. Conveniently; without difficulty; suitably to a certain purpose.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kom-mōd’ē-ūs-nēs. s. Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kom-mōd’ē-tē. s. Interest, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandise.

COMMODOR, kom-mōd’ōr. 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
—nô, móve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb,
“made by Commodore Anson; for though he
was made an admiral afterwards, he went
“out as Commodore” (164) (528).

Common, kôm’mûn. 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 defect; frequent, useful, ordinary; profiteer.

Common, kôm’mûn. s. An open ground equally used by many persons.

To Common, kôm’mûn. v. n. To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

Common Law, kôm’mûn-la’w. 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, kôm’mûn-pléês’. s. The king’s court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently movable.

Commonable, kôm’mûn-ä’b. a. What is held in common.

Commonage, kôm’mûn-ä’jë. s. (90). The right of feeding on a common.

Commonalty, kôm’mûn-äl-të. s. The common people; the bulk of mankind.

Commoner, kôm’mûn-ûr. 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 profiteer.

Commonion, kôm-mo-nil’hûn. s. Advice, warning.

Commonly, kôm’mûn-lë. ad. Frequently, usually.

Commonness, kôm’mûn-nës. s. Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

To Commonplace, kôm’mûn-pläf’. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

Commonplace Book, kôm’mûn-pläf’-bûk. s. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

Commons, kôm’mûn-z. s. (166). The vulgar, the lower people; the lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented; food, fare, diet.

Commonweal, kôm-mûn-wël’. (528).

Commonwealth, kôm’mûn-wel’. 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 republic.
COMMUTABLE, kom-mût'ä-bl. a. That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTATION, kom-mût-ä'tä-shun. s. Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ransom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.


To COMMUTE, kom-mü-te', 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, kom-mü-te'. v. n. To atone, to bargain for exemption.


COMPACT, kom-päkt. s. (492). A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kom-päkt'. 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, kom-päkt'. a. (494). Firm, solid, close, dense, brief, as a compact discourse.

COMPACTEDNESS, kom-päkt'äs-nés. s. Firmness, density.

COMPACTLY, kom-päkt'lä. ad. Closely, densely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kom-päkt'näs. s. Firmness, closeness.

COMPACTURE, kom-päkt'ür. s. (461). Structure, compaginization.

COMPAGES, kom-päj'äs. s. A system of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kom-päd-jé-näs'-ün. s. Union, structure.

COMPANION, kom-pän'yün. s. (113). One with whom a man frequently converses, a partner, an associate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kom-pän'yün-ä-bl. a. Fit for good fellowship, social.

COMPANIONABLY, kom-pän'yün-ä-bl. ad. In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kom pän'yün-ship. s. Company, train, fellowship, association.

COMPANY, kom-pä-ne. 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.
COMPATIBLENESS, kom-pet'ə-bli-nəs.

COMPATIBLE, kom-pet'ə-bal.

COMPATIBILITY, kom-pat-e-bli-te.

COMPATIBLELY, kom-pat'e-bli-le.

COMPATIBLE, kom-pet'ə-bal.

COMPATIBLELY, kom-pat'e-bli-le.

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COMPATIBLELY, kom-pat'e-bli-le.
COMPLAINT, kəm-plān't. n. One who urges his own or another.
COMPLAINER, kəm-plā'nər. s. One who complains, a lamentor.
COMPLAINT, kəm-plān't. s. Reprefentation of pain or injury; the cause or subject of complaint; a malady, a disease; remonstrance against.
COMPLAISANCE, kəm-plāz'əns. s. Civility, desire of pleasing, act of adulation.
COMPLAISANT, kəm-plāz'nt. a. Civil, desirous to please.
COMPLAISANTLY, kəm-plāz'ntli. ad. Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.
COMPLAISANTNESS, kəm-plāz'ntnəs. s. Civility.
To COMPLAIN, kəm-plān'. v. a. To complain of or against.
To COMPLAIN, kəm-plān'. v. a. To level, to reduce completely, perfectly.
COMPLETION, kəm-plē'tshən. s. The act of completing.
COMPLETENESS, kəm-plē'tənəs. s. Perfection.
COMPLETION, kəm-plē'ti. v. a. Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.—See To COLLECT.
To COMPLETE, kəm-plēt'. v. a. To perfect, to finish.
COMPLETELY, kəm-plēt'li. ad. Fully, perfectly.
COMPLETEMENT, kəm-plēt'mənt. s. The act of completing.
COMPLETENESS, kəm-plēt'nəs. s. Perfection.
COMPLETION, kəm-plē'ti. v. a. Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.—See To COLLECT.
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COMPLETEMENT, kəm-plēt'mənt. s. The act of completing.
COMPLETENESS, kəm-plēt'nəs. s. Perfection.
pounded, or having the power of compounding.

**Compositor**, kəmˈpər-zəˈtər, s. He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

**Compost**, kəmˈpər.t. s. Manure.


**Composurer**, kəmˈpər-zhər. s. (452). The act of composing or inditing: 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**, kəmˈpər-ˈtən. s. The act of drinking together.

**Compositor**, kəmˈpər-təˈtər. s. One that drinks with another.

**Comport**, kəmˈpər-t. v. a. To comport, kəmˈpər-t. s. One that drinks with another.

**Compostor**, kəmˈpər-təˈr. s. One that drinks with another.

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- No, mőv, nőr, nőt; tőbc, tűb,
- Complotter, kəmˈplətˈtər. s. A conspirator, one joined in a plot.
- To Comply, kəmˈpləˈli. v. n. To yield to, to be obsequious to.
- Component, kəmˈpər-nənt. a. That which constitutes the compound body.
- To Comfort, kəmˈpər-t. v. a. To agree to, to suit.
- To Comfort, kəmˈpər-t. v. a. To bear, to endure.
- Comport, kəmˈpər.t. s. (492). Behaviour, conduct.
- Comportable, kəmˈpər-təˈbəl. a. Capable of being compounded.
- Comportation, kəmˈpər-ˈtən. s. The act of comporting, kəmˈpər-t. v. a. To comport, kəmˈpər-t. s. One that drinks with another.
-Composer, kəmˈpər-tər. s. An author, a writer; he that adapts the music to words.
- Composite, kəmˈpər-təˈt. 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 Italian order.
- Composition, kəmˈpər-ˈzifrən. 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 mathematics, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.
- Composite, kəmˈpər-təˈtiv. a. Composed, or having the power of compounding.
The act or quality of comprizing or containing; summation, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

**Comprehensive**, kóm-prē-hēn'siv. a. Having the power to comprehend or understand; having the quality of comprizing much.

**Comprehensively**, kóm-prē-hēn'siv-lē. ad. In a comprehensive manner.

**Comprehensiveness**, kóm-prē-hēn'siv-nēs. s. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

**Compress**, kōm-pres. s. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

**Compressible**, kōm-pres/sē-bl. a. Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

**Compressibility**, kōm-pres-bīl'li-tē. s. The quality of admitting to being brought by force into a narrower compass.

**Compressor**, kōm-pres'sor. s. A compressor or force of one body pressing against another.

**Compression**, kōm-prēsh'ūn. s. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

**Compressing**, kōm-pres'ing. v. a. To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.

**Compressible**, kōm-pres/sē-bl. a. Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

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**Compress**, kōm-pres. s. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

**Compressible**, kōm-pres/sē-bl. a. Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

**Compressibility**, kōm-pres-bīl'li-tē. s. The quality of admitting to being brought by force into a narrower compass.
CONCERNEDLY, kon-sé'td-le. ad. Fancifully, whimsically.

CONCERNEDNESS, kon-sé'td-nés. s. Pride, fondness of himself.

CONCETLESS, kon-sé'te'ls. s. Stupid, without thought.

CONCEIVABLE, kon-sé'vbl-le. a. That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.

CONCEIVABILITY, kon-sé'vbl-li. The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kon-sé'vbl-le. ad. In a conceivable manner.

To CONCEIVE, kon-sé've. v. a. To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to understand; to think, to be of opinion.

To CONCEIVE, kon-sé've. v. n. To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, kon-sé'ver. s. One that understands or apprehends.

CONCENT, kon-sé'n. s. Concert of voices, harmony; confidence.

To CONCENTRATE, kon-sen'trat. v. a. (91) To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.

CONCENTRATION, kon-sén-trä'shun. s. Collection into a narrower space round the centre.

To CONCENTRE, kon-sén'tur. v. n. (416). To tend to one common centre.

To CONCENTRE, kon-sén'tur. v. a. To emit towards one centre.

CONCENTRICAL, kon-sen'träl-käl. s. Having one common centre.

CONCENTRATED, kon-sén'strä-tid. s. That in which any thing is contained, a vessel.

CONCEPTIBLE, kon-SEP'te-bl. a. Intelligible, capable to be understood.

CONCEPTION, kon-sep'fhdn. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceivable; notion; idea; sentiment, purpose; apprehension, knowledge; conceit, sentiment, pointed thought.

CONCEPTIOUS, kon-sep'thhs. a. Apt to conceive, pregnant.

CONCEPTIVE, kon-sep'tiv. a. Capable to conceive.

To CONCERN, kon-sérn'. v. a. To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to interest; to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy.

CONCERN, kon-sérn'. s. Business,
Concerning, kön sêr'ning. prep. Relating to, with relation to.

Concernment, kön-sêrm'mânt. s. The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importance; interpolation, meddling; passion, emotion of mind.

To Concert, kön sêr't. v. a. To settle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust.

Concertation, kön-sêr-ta'thun. s. Strife, contention.

Concertative, kön sêr'ta-tiv. a. Contentious.

Concession, kön sês'fhun. s. The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

Concessionary, kön sês'fhun-ár-e. a. Given by indulgence.

Concessively, kön sês'siv-le. ad. By way of concession.

Conch, kön k. s. (408). A shell, a sea shell.

Conchoïd, kön kô'id. 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 Concuriate, kön-sîl'yâte. v. a. (91) (173). To gain over, to reconcile.

Conciation, kön-sîl-è-ô'fthun. s. The act of gaining or reconciling.

Conciliator, kön sîl-è-ô'tur. s. One that makes peace between others.

Conciliatory, kön sîl-è-ô'të-re. a. Relating to reconciliation.—See Domestic.

To Concur, kön-kôkt'. v. a. To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.

To Concoct, kön-kök't. v. a. To concoct; to mix; to compend; to offer; to offer the other orthoepists place it more properly upon the second syllable (512).

Concinnity, kön sin'né-te. s. Decency, fitness.

Concinnous, kön sin'nüs. a. Becoming, pleasant.

Concise, kön sîs'cë. a. Brief, short.

Concisely, kön sîs'cë-le. ad. Briefly, shortly.

Conciseness, kön sîs'cë-nës. s. Briefness, succinctness.

Concision, kön sîs'hzh'un. s. Cutting off, excision.

Conciliation, kön-sê-tâ'fthun. s. The act of flattering up.

Conclamation, kön klâ-mâ'fthun. s. (408). An outcry.

Conclave, kön klâv. 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, kön klû'de'. v. a. To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finish.

To Conclude, kön klû'de'. v. n. To perform the last act of ratiocination, to determine; to settle opinion; finally to determine; to end.

Concluency, kön klû'dên-së. s. Consequence, regular proof.

Concludent, kön klû'dënt. a. Decisive.

Conclusible, kön klû'zë-bl. a. Determinable.

Conclusion, kön klû'zhun. s. Determination, final decision; collection from propositions premised, consequence; the close; the event of experiment; the end, the upshot.

Conclusively, kön klû'siv-le. ad. Decisively.

Conclusiveness, kön klû'siv-nës. s. Power of determining the opinion.

To Concoagulate, kön kô-g'gû-lâte. v. a. (408). To congeal one thing with another.

Concoagulation, kön kô-g'gû-lâ'fthun. s. A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To Concoct, kön kôkt'. v. a. To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.

Concoction, kön kôk'thun. s. Digestion in the stomach, maturation by heat.

Concolour, kön kûl'fär. a. Of one colour.

Concomitance, kön kôm'ë-tânse. a. Concomitancy, kön kôm'ë-tân-se. a. Subsistence together with another thing.

Concomitant, kön kôm'ë-tân't. a. Conjoined with, concurrent with.

Concomitant, kön kôm'ë-tân't. s. Companion, person or thing collaterally connected.

Concomitantly, kön kôm'ë-tân't-le. ad. in company with others.

To Concomitate, kön kôm'ë-tât. v. a. To be connected with any thing.

Concord, kön kôrd. s. (408). Agreement between persons and things, peace, union, harmony, concent of sounds; prin-
CONCUPISCENCE, kon-k6.'pt:-sfnfe. Palling
To;

CONCUPISCENT, kon.klt'pe-stnt.:

CONCORDANCE, kOti-kor'danfe. S'. CONCUBINE,

CONCORDATE, kon·kor'date.

CONCORP, kon.k6r'po-ra.1.

CONCOURSE, kong'korfe.

CONCOURSE, kong'korfe.

CONCORP, kon.k6r'po-tá1. a. Of the same body.

To CONCOURSE, k6n-kor'pó-ráte. v. a. (91). To unite in one mafs or substance.

CONCURRENCE, kon-kQr'renfe. s. Union in one mafs.

CONCURRENCE, kon-kQr'renfe. s. (408). Agreement; a book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

Sheferson, Sheridan, Aht, Scott, Nares, Perry, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Buchana, 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 trilling against all these authorities, and the discordance of the accent on the first syllable.—See To Bowl.

CONCORDANT, kon-kQr'dánt. a. Agreeable, agreeing.

CONCORDATE, kon-kQr'dáte. s. (91). A compact, a convention.

CONCORP, kon.k6r'po-tá1. a. Of the same body.

To CONCOURSE, k6n-kor'pó-ráte. v. a. (91). To unite in one mafs or substance.

CONCORP, kon.k6r'po-rá1. a. Of the same body.

To CONCOURSE, k6n-kor'pó-ráte. v. a. (91). To unite in one mafs or substance.

CONCURRENCE, kon-kQr'renfe. s. Union in one mafs.

CONCURRENCE, kon-kQr'renfe. s. (408). The confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled; the point of junction or interection of two bodies.

CONCRIMATION, k6n-kQ'rm-áfhun. s. The act of burning together.

CONCREMEMENT, kon-kQ'rm-áment. s. (408). The mafs formed by concremation.

CONCRESCENCE, kon-kQ'rm'-sénse. s. The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

To CONCRETE, kon-kQ'tée'. v. n. To coalesce into one mafs.

To CONCRETE, kon-kQ'tée'. v. a. To form by concremation.

CONCRETE, kon-kQ'tée'. a. (408). Formed by concremation; in logic, not abstraf, applied to a subjéct.—See DISCRETE.

CONCRETE, kon-kQ'tée'. s. (408). A mafs formed by concremation.

CONCRETELY, kon-kQ'rm-té-ly. ad. In a manner including the subjéct with the predicate.

CONCRETENESS, kon-kQ'rm-énés. s. Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mafs.

CONCRETE, kon-kQ'rm-hun. s. The act of concremating; coalition; the mafs formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CONCRETE, kon-kQ'rm-tiv. a. Coagulative.

CONCRETE, kon-kQ'rm-thure. s. (461). A mafs formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE, kon-kQ'mbé-náje. s. (91).

The act of living with a woman not married.

CONCUBINE, k6n'kú-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 CONCULATE, kon-kú'kute. v. a. To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULATION, k6n-kú'khulun. s. (408). Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kon-kú'pé-sénse. s. (510). Irregular desire, libidinous wish.

CONCUPISCENT, kon-kú'pé-sent. a. Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kon-kú'pé-sen'hal. a. Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISIBLE, kon-kú'pé-sé-bl. a. Impressing desire.

To CONCURE, kon-kúr' 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, kon-kú'rn'tén. s. Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT, kon-kú'rn-rént. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kon kú'rn-rént. s. That which concurs.

CONCussion, kon-kú'shün. s. The act of shaking, tremesation.

CONCussive, kon-kú'siv. a. Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN, kon-dém'. v. a. To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to confine, to blame.

CONDEMNABLE, kon-dém'né-bl. a. Blameable, culpable.

CONDEMNATION, kon-dém-ná'fhun. s. The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.

CONDEMNATORY, kon-dém'né-tár-é. a. Passing a sentence of condemnation.—See DOMESTIC (512).

CONDEMMER, kon-dém'mér. s. (411). A blamer, a cenfurer.

CONDENSABLE, kon dén'sá-bl. a. That which is capable of condensation.

To CONDENSATE, kon-dén'sáte. v. a. (91). To make thicker.

To CONDENSATE, kon dén'sáte. v. n. To grow thick.

CONDENSATE, kon-dén'sáte. a. (91). Made thick, compressed into less space.

CONDENSATION, kon-dén-sá'fhun. s.
To Condole, kón-dólé'. v. a. To be well with another.

Condolence, kón-dól'yen$. s. Griefs for the forrows of another.

Conductor, kón-dúk'tór. 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 ftoke.

Conductress, kón-dúk'tres. s. A woman that directs.

Conduit, kón'dúk't. 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, kón-dúk-tiš'ús. a. Hired.

Conductor, kón-dúk'tór. 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 ftoke.

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Conductitious, kón-dúk-tiš'ús. a. Hired.

Condescension, kón-de-sén'shun. s. Voluntary humiliation, descent from privileges of superiority; the power of concluding.

Condescending, kón-de-send'ing. a. Having the power of concluding.

Conduct, kón-dúk't. 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.

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Conductitious, kón-dúk-tiš'ús. a. Hired.
CON

—nō, móve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb,
Confect, kōn-fēkt. s (492). A sweet-
meat.

Confection, kōn-fēk-thon. s. A pre-
paration of fruit with sugar, sweetmeat; a
composition, a mixture.

Confectionary, kōn-fēk-thon-n-ārē. s.
The place where sweetmeats are made or
fold.

Confectioner, kōn-fēk-thon-ur. s.
One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Confederacy, kōn-fēd-ēr-ā-ā. s.
League, union, engagement.
To Confererate, kōn-fēd-ēr-ātē. v. a.
(91). To join in a league, to unite, to ally.

To Confererate, kōn-fēd-ēr-ātē. v. n.
To league, to unite in a league.

Confederate, kōn-fēd-ēr-ātē. s. One
who engages to support another, an ally.

Confederation, kōn-fēd-ēr-thon. s.
League, alliance.
To Confer, kōn-fēr. v. n. To dis-
course with another upon a stated subject,
to converse.

To Confer, kōn-fēr. v. a. To com-
pare; to give, to bellow.

Conference, kōn-fēr-ēnss. s. (503).
Formal discourse, oral discussion of any
question; an appointed meeting for discuss-
ing some point; comparison. This last sense
little used.

Conferrer, kōn-fēr-ur. s. He that
confers; he that bellow.

To Confess, kōn-fēss. v. a. To ac-
knowledge a crime; to disclose the state of
the conscience to the priest; to hear the con-
fession of a penitent, as a priest; to own, to
avow; to grant.

To Confess, kōn-fēss. v. n. To make
confession, as he is gone to the priest to con-
fect.

Confessedly, kōn-fēs-sād-ī. ad. (364).
Avowedly, indisputably.

Confession, kōn-fēsh-ān. s. The ac-
knowledgment of a crime; the act of dis-
burdening the conscience to a priest; a for-
mulary in which the articles of faith are com-
prised.

Confessional, kōn-fēsh-ān-āl. s. The
feat in which the confessor sits.

Confessionary, kōn-fēsh-ān-n-ā-rē. s.
The seat where the priest sits to hear con-
fession.

Confessor, kōn-fēs-sār. s. One who
makes profession of his faith in the face of
cruelty; he that hears confessions, and pre-
fers punishment; he who confesses his crimes.

bull;—ill;—plourd;—thin, this.

Dr. Kenrick says, this word is sometimes,
but improperly accented on the first syllable;
but it may be observed, that this im-
propriety is become so universal, that not
one who has the least pretension to polite-
cness 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 ac-
cent on the second syllable, only when it
means one who confesses his crimes: a sen-
se in which it is scarcely ever used. Mr. Sheri-
dan and Entick have the accent on the first
 syllable of this word, Mr. Scott on the first
and second; Dr. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Bucha-
nan, W. Johnston, Ath. Bailey, and Smith,
in the second: but notwithstanding this
weight of authority, the best usage is cer-
tainly on the other side.

Confest, kōn-fešt. a. Open, known,
not concealed.

Dr. Kenrick tells us, that this is a poetical
word for Confessed; and, indeed, we fre-
cently find it so written by Pope and oth-
ers:

"This clue thus found unravels all the re-
"The prospect clears, and Clodio stands
"confessed."

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, kōn-fešt-ly. ad. Indisputa-
bly, properly Confidentially (364).

Confiant, kōn-fešt-dānt. 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 core, as it is
marked in the first edition of Mr. Sherdan'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
spoken like the adjective confidential; and it
is more than probable that its French pronun-
ciation is but of late date; but so universal
is its use at present, that a greater mark of
rufcility cannot be given than to place the
accent on the first syllable, and pronounce
the last demis instead of dant.

To Confide, kōn-fīdē. v. n. To
trust in.

Confidence, kōn-fīd-ēnss. s. Firm
belief of another; trust in his own abilities
or fortune; vicious boldness, opposed to Y
CONFIRMATORY, k6n-f6r-ma't6r. s. An attester, he that puts a matter past doubt.
CONFIRMATORY, k6n-f6r-ma't6-r-6. a. Giving additional testimony.—See Domestic (512).
CONFIRMEDNESS, kon-f6r-m6d-n6s. s. Confirmed state.
CONFIRMER, kon-f6r-m6r. s. One that confirms, an attester, an estabisher.
CONFISCABLE, kon-fis'k6-bl. a. LIABLE to forfeiture.
To CONFISCATE, kon-fis'kâ-te. v. a. To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.
CONFISCATE, kon-fis'kâ-te. 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 acccents 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 licence.

CONFISCATION, kon-fis'kâ-n6n. s. The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.
CONFIDENT, kon-f6dnt. s. One confiding.
CONFIDENCE, kon-f6dnt-n6s. s. Affirmation.
CONFIDENTLY, kon-f6dnt-ly. adv. In a confidential manner.
CONFIDENTLY, kon-f6dnt-l6. adv. Without doubt, without fear; with firm trust; positively, dogmatically.

The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoscope.
To CONFINE, kon-fiyn. To border upon, to touch on different territories.

To CONFINE, kon-fiyn. v. n. To border upon, to touch on different territories.
To CONFINE, kon-fiyn. v. a. To limit; to imprison; to restrain, to tie up to.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that the substantivé 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 ufe.—See Bowl.

To CONFINE, kon-fiyn. v. a. To limit; to imprisonment; to restrain, to tie up to.

CONFINELESS, kon-fiyn'les. s. Boundaryless, unlimited.
CONFINEMENT, kon-fiyn'men. s. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

CONFINER, kon-fiyn-n6r. s. A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one which touches upon two different regions.

To CONFIRM, kon-f6rm. v. a. (108). To put past doubt by new evidence; to settle, to establifli; to strengthen by new felicities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

CONFIRMABLE, kon-f6r-m6b-bl. a. That which is capable of incontrovertible evidence.
CONFIRMATION, kon-f6r-ma't6n. s. The act of establifliing any thing or person, evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.
CONFLUENT, kənˈfluj-ənt. a. Running one into another, meeting.

CONFLUENT, kənˈfljuː. s. The union of several currents; crowd, multitude collected.

CONFORM, kənˈfɔrm. a. Assumed the same form, resembling.

TO CONFORM, kənˈfɔrm. v. To reduce to the like appearance with something else.

TO CONFORM, kənˈfɔrm. v. n. To comply with.

CONFORMABLE, kənˌfɔrˈme-əb-l. a. Having the same form, similar; agreeable, suitable; compliant, obsequious.

CONFORMABLY, kənˌfɔrˈme-əb-l. ad. With conformity, suitably.

CONFORMATION, kənˌfɔr-məˈʃən. s. The form of things as relating to each other; The form of things as relating to each other; To compare one thing with another. CONGENITALNESS, kənˌjɛnˈe-təl. s. The quality of being congenital.

CONFUSION, kənˈfjuːzhn. s. Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow, destruction; astonishment, distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kənˈfuːtəb-l. a. Capable of being confuted, disproved.

CONFUTATION, kənˌfuːtəˈʃən. s. The act of confuting, disproving.

CONGEE, kənˈjɛ. v. a. To take leave.

CONGENIAL, kənˌjɛnˈe-əl. a. Suitable to another's mind.

CONGIETIBLE, kənˌjɛtəˈbl. a. That may be heaped up.
CONGLOMERATE, kon-glo-mer-ät. n. 1. A collection of matter into a round mass, different particles brought together; an assembly met to worship God in public. 2. A collection, a mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in public.


CONGRESS, kon-grés. s. (408). A meeting, a shock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations; an assembly of Delegates.

CONGRESSIVE, kon-gres'siv. a. Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kon-gru-en'se. s. (408). Agreement, suitableness of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kon-gru-ent. a. Agreeing, correspondent.

CONGRUITY, kon-gru-ë-të. s. (408). Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; suitableness, adaptation.

CONGRUMENT, kon-grüm'-ment. s. Fitnefs, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kon-gru'-ös. a. Agreeable to, conformable to; suitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kon-gru'-ös-ly. ad. Suitably, pertaining to.

CONICAL, kon'ik. a. (509). Having the form of a cone.

CONICALITY, kon'i-kal'-ë. ad. In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kon'i-kal'-néz. s. The state or quality of being conical.

CONICAL SECTIONS, kon'i-kal-sek'shünz. }
—nó, móve, nór, nót_;—țiibe, tiib, tiib, the cone, and the curves arising from its functions.

To Conject, kón-jékt'. v. n. To guess, to conjecture. Not used.

Conjector, kón-jéktór. s. (166). A guesser, a conjecturer.

Conjecturable, kón-jékt'/tabl. a. (461). Possible to be guessed.

Conjectural, kón-jékt'/rál. a. Depending on conjecture.

Conjecturality, kón-jékt'/rál-é'ty s. That which depends upon guesses.

Conjecturally, kón-jékt'/tabl'. ad. By guesses, by conjecture.

Conjecture, kón-jékt'/rúre. s. (461). Guesses, imperfect knowledge.

To Conjecture, kón-jékt'/rúre. v. a. To guess, to judge by guess.

Conjecturer, kón-jékt'/rúr-ür. s. A guesser.

Coniferous, kón-nif'-rús. 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, kón jón'. v. a. To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to associate, to connect.

To Conjoin, kón-jún'. v. n. To league, to unite.

Conjoint, kón-jónt'. a. United, connected.

Conjointly, kón-jónt'/l'ad. In union, together.

Conjugal, kón-jú-gál. a. Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.


To Conjugate, kón-jú-gát'. v. a. (91). To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.

Conjugation, kón jú-gát'/hún. s. The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.

Conjur, kón-júkt'. a. Conjoined, concurrent, united.

Conjunction, kón-júkt'/hún. s. Union, association, league, the congeries of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac; one of the parts of speech, whose use is to join words or sentences together.

Conjunctive, kón-júkt'/iv. a. Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.

Conjunctively, kón-júkt'/viv-l'. ad in union.

Conjunctiveness, kón-júkt'/viv-nés. s. The quality of joining or uniting.
awkward one, but, perhaps, as good a one as we have letters in our language to express it; for the French ev is not to be found among any of our English vowel or diphthongal sounds.

To Connotate, kon-nó-ta-té. v. a. To designate something besides itself.

Connotation, kon-nó-ta-tion. s. Implication of something besides itself.

To Connote, kon-note'. v. a. To imply, to betoken, to include.

Conclusional, kon-


Conoidical, kon-

Conquer, kon-ker'. v. a. To conquer, conquer, or kon'

Kinship, kon-j麟k'nt-a-bl. a. Possibility to be overcome.

Conqueror, konk'ur-+ur. s. (415). A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that subdues countries.

Conquest, kon-kwést. s. (5081) (415). The act of conquering, subjection; acquisition by victory, thing gained; victory, success in arms.

Consanguineous, kon-sang-gwin'né-

us. a. Neat of kin, related by birth, not united by marriage.

Consanguinity, kon-sang-gwin'

té. s. Relation by blood.

Consarcination, kon-sar-se-ná'fín. s. The act of patching together.

Conscience, kon-shén-sé. s. (357). The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice, the estimate of confidence; real sentiment, private thoughts; scruple, difficulty.

Conscientious, kon-thé-en'fíus. a. Scrupulous, exactly just.

From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the second syllable of this word founded ev, without the aspiration; but this is the same incorrectness we sometimes hear in the word Pronunciation, which see.

Conscientiously, kon-thé-en'fíus lé. ad. According to the direction of conscience.

Conscientiousness, kon-thé-en'fíus-né-

es. s. Exactness of justice.

Consonable, kon-thún-á-bl. a. Reasonable, just.

Consonableness, kon-thún á-bl-né-

es. s. Equity, reasonableness.

Consonably, kon-thún-á-blé. ad. Reasonably, justly.

Conscious, kon-thí-as. s. (357). Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.

Consciously, kon-thí-ak-lé. ad. With knowledge of one's own actions.

Consciousness, kon-thí-nís. a. The perceptions of what passes in a man's own mind; internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

Conscript, kon-skrip-t. a. Registered; a term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called Patres conscripti.

Conscription, kon-skrip'fín. s. An enrolling.

To Consecrate, kon'sé-krá-té. v. a. To make sacred, to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate inviably to some particular purpose; to canonize.


Consecrator, kon'sé-krá-tor. s. One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Consecration, kon-sé-krá'fín. s. A rite of dedicating to the service of God; the act of declaring one holy.

Consectary, kon'sék-tár-é. a. Consequent, confirmential.

Consecration, kon'sék-tár-é. s. (512). Deduction from premises, corollary.

Consecration, kon'sé-kér-thún. s. Train of consequences, chain of deductions; succedence; in astronomy, the month of consecration, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

Consecutive, kon'sé-kér-thí-tiv. a. Following in train; confirmential, regularly succeeding.

To Conseminate, kon-sém'é-ná-té. v. a. To few different seeds together.
Consensus, kón-sěnˈθənˌs. Agreement, accord.

Consent, kón-sěntˈ. The act of yielding or confenting; 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, kón-sěntˈ. To agree to; to co-operate with.

Consentaneous, kón-sěnˈtān-əs. Agreeable to, consistent with.


Consentaneousness, kón-sěnˈtān-əs-ˈnēz. S. Agreement, conformity, consistency.

Consequence, kónˈsēk-wənˈsē. That which follows from any cause or principle; deduction, conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; importance, moment.

Consequent, kónˈsēkwənt. a. Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause.

Consequent, kónˈsēkwəntˌ. s. Consequence, which follows from previous propositions; effect, that which follows an acting cause.

Consequential, kónˈsēkwənˈshəlˌ. a. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; conclusive.

Consequentially, kónˈsēkwənˈshəlˌ əd. With just deduction of consequences; by consequence, eventually; in a regular series.

Consequentialness, kónˈsēkwənˈshəlnˌnēz. s. Regular confection of discourse.

Consequently, kónˈsēkwəntˈlɐˌ. Ad. By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, puniturantly.

Consequentness, kónˈsēkwəntˈněs. s. Regular connexion.

Conservable, kónˈsərvəblˌ. a. Capable of being kept.

Conservancy, kónˈsərvənˈsē. s. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

Conservation, kónˈsərvəˈrāshənˌ. s. The act of preserving, continuance; protection; preservation from corruption.

Conservative, kónˈsərvəˈtivˌ. a. Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

Conservator, kónˈsərvəˌtərˌ. s. (418). Preparer.

Conservatory, kónˈsərvəˈtərˌ. s. (512). A place where anything is kept.

Conservatory, kónˈsərvəˈtərˌ ə. Having a preparative quality.

To Conserve, kónˈsərvəˌ v. a. To preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

Conservator, kónˈsərvəˌ s. (492). A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar.

Conservation, kónˈsərvəˈrāshənˌ. s. A layer up, a refiner; a preparer of conserves.

Consession, kónˈsəʃənˌ s. A fitting together.

Consensor, kónˈsənsərˌ s. (418). One that fits with others.

To Consider, kónˈsərˈvərˌ v. a. (418). To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to require, to reward one for his trouble.

To Consider, kónˈsərˈvərˌ v. n. To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

Considerable, kónˈsərˈvərəblˌ a. Worthy of consideration; respectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle sense between little and great.

Considerablenss, kónˈsərˈvərəblˌnəzˌ. s. (555). Importance, value, a claim to notice.

Considerably, kónˈsərˈvərəblˌədˌ. Ad. In a degree deserving notice; importantly.

Considerance, kónˈsərˈvərənsˌ. s. Consideration, reflection.

Considerate, kónˈsərˈvərətəˌ. a. (91). Serious, prudent; having respect to, regardful; moderate.

Considerately, kónˈsərˈvərətəˌləˌadˌ. Calmly, coolly.

Considerateness, kónˈsərˈvərətəˌnəzˌ. s. (555). Prudence.

Consideration, kónˈsərˈvərəshənˌ. 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.


To Consign, kónˈsənjˌ v. a. (385). To give to another any thing; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit, to entrust.

To Consign, kónˈsənjˌ v. n. To yield, to sign, to content to. Oblolete.
CONSIGNATION, kon-sig-ná'thún. s.
The act of configning.
CONSIGNMENT, kon-sin'mént. s. The act of configning; the writing by which any thing is configned.
CONSOLAR, kon-sí'mér. a. (88).
Having one common refemblance.
To CONSIST, kon-sist'. v. n.
To continue fixed, without diffipation; to be comprifed, to be contained in; to be composed of; to agree.
CONSISTENCE, kon-sist'é-nse.}
CONSISTENCY, kon-sist'é-n'se. s.
State with refpect to material existence; degree of definenees or rarity; fubftance, form; agreement with itself, or with any other thing.
CONSISTENT, kon-sist'ént. a. Not contradictory, not oppofed; firm, not fluid.
CONSISTENTLY, kon-sist'ént-ly. ad.
Without contradiction, agreeably.
CONSISTORIAL, kon-sis'tór-ial. a.
Relating to the ecclefiaftical court.
CONSISTENCY, kon-sis'tór-é. s. (512).
The place of juftice in the ecclefiaftical court; the afsemby of cardinals; any fo-lemn afsemby.
CONSOCIATE, kon-so'siÁ-té. s. An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.
To CONSOCIATE, kon-so'siÁ-té. v. a.
To unite, to join.
To CONSOCIATE, kon-so'siÁ-té. v. n.
To coalesce, to unite.
CONSOCIATION, kon-so'siÁ-shún. s.
Alliance; union, intimaey, companionship. See Pronunciation.
CONSOLABLE, kon-só-lá-bl. a. That which admits comfort.
To CONSOLATE, kon-só-lá'te. v. a. (91).
To comfort, to confole. Little ufed.
CONSOLATION, kon-só-laÁ'thún. s.
Comfort, alleviation of misery.
CONSOLATOR, kon-só-lá-tór. s. (521).
A conforter.
CONSOLATORY, kon-só-lá-tór-é. s. (512). A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

I have given the o in the second syllable of this word the fhort found, as heard in folid; as it seems more agreeable to the analogy of words in this termination than the long o which Mr. Sheridan has given: for by infpefting the Rhyming Dictionary we fhall fee that every vowel, but u in the preantequillmate fyllable in thofe words, is fhort. Dr. Kenrick and W. Johnston give the o the fame found as I have done.
CONSOLATORY, kon-só-lá-tór-é. a.
Tending to give comfort.

To CONSOLE, kon-soÁl'. v. a.
To comfort, to cheer.
CONSOLATION, kon-só-lá'shún. s. (492). In architechure, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.
CONSOLER, kon-só-lá'r. s. (98).
One that gives comfort.
CONSOLIDANT, kon-só-lá-dánt. a.
That which has the quality of单元 wounds.
To CONSOLIDATE, kon-só-lá-dát. v. a.
To form into a compact and folid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefits into one.

To CONSOLIDATE, kon-só-lá-dát. v. n.
To grow firm, hard, or folid.
CONSOLIDATION, kon-só-lá'd-áthún. s.
The act of uniting into a folid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefits in one.
CONSONANCE, kon-soÁ-nánse.}
CONSONANCY, kon-soÁ-nán-se. s.
A cord of found; confiency, congruence; agreement, concord.
CONSONANT, kon-soÁ-nánt. a. (563).
Agreeable, according, confident.
CONSONANT, kon-soÁ-nánt. s.
A letter which cannot be founded by int. f.
CONSONANTLY, kon-soÁ-nánt-ly. ad.
Confidently, agreeably.
CONSONANTNESS, kon-soÁ-nánt-nés. s.
Agresbleness, confiency.
CONSONOUS, kon-soÁ-nús. s. (503).
Agreeing in found, fymphonious.
CONSPIRATION, kon-só-priÁ-thún. s.
A compofed of anything is configned. manner of a bracket.

CONSPECTABLE, kon-soÁ-pékÁ-bl. a.
Easy to be feeen.
CONSPICUITY, kon-soÁ-pékÁ-tít. s.
Sense of feeing. Not ufed.
CONSPICUOUS, kon-soÁ-pékÁ-dús. a.
Brightnefs, obviounefs to the right.
Consistuous, kon-stis'chū-ent. s. The person or thing which consists or settles anything; that which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing; he that deputes another.

To constitute, kon-stis'tū-tū. v. a. To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.

Constitute, kon-stis'tū-tū-tūr. s. He that constitutes or appoints.

Constitution, kon-stis'tū-shen. 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; bylaws of laws and customs; particular law, establishment, institution.

Constitutional, kon-stis'tū-shen-āl. a. Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

Constitutive, kon-stis'tū-tiv. a. Elementary, essential, productive; having the power to enact or establish.

To constrain, kon-strān. v. a. To compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to confine, to profane.

Constraining, kon-strān'ing. s. The power to confine or establish.

Constrainer, kon-strān'ehr. s. He that confines.

Constraint, kon-strānt. s. Compulsion, violence, confinement.

To constric, kon-strīk't. v. a. To bind, to cramp; to contract, to confine or shrink.

Constriction, kon-strīk'shen. s. Contraction, compreession.

Constrictor, kon-strīk'tör. s. That which compresses or contracts.

To constringe, kon-strīnj'é. v. a. To compress, to contract, to bind.

Constringent, kon-strīn'jent. a. Having the quality of binding or compressing.

To construct, kon-strīk't. v. a. To build, to form.

Construction, kon-strīk'shen. 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.


To construct, kon-strīk't or kon-strīt. v. a. To interpret, to explain.
It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there. Those who ought to be the guardians of propriety are often the perversers of it. Hence Accidence, Prepositor for Propositor, and Conful for Consul; 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 found, as in the word true; this letter cannot be sunk or transposed like e in Centre, Sceptre, &c.

To Consultate, kon'stil-prate. v. a. To violating, to debauch, to defile.

Consultation, kon-sill-täh’thun. s. The act of consulting, secret deliberation; number of persons consulted together.

Consultor, kon-sill’tor. s. (98). One that consults or asks counsel.

Consumable, kon-söm’bl bl. a. Susceptible of destruction.

To Consume, kon-süm. v. a. (454). To waste, to spend, to destroy.

The reason why the / 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, kon-süm. v. n. To waste away, to be exhausted.

Consumer, kon-söm’mär. s. One that spends, wasters, or destroys anything.

To Consummate, kon-söm’máte. v. a. (91). To complete, to perfect.

Consummation, kon-süm-má’thun. s. Completion, perfection, end; the end of the present fyltem of things; death, end of life.

Consumption, kon-sóm’thun. s. (412). The act of consuming, waste, the state of wasting or perishing; a waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.

Consumptive, kon-söm’tiv. a. Destructive, wasting, exhausting; diseased with a consumption.

Consumptiveness, kon-söm’tiv-nés. s. Tendency to a consumption.

Consultile, kon-sël’til. a. (146). Sewed or stitched together.

To Contabulate, kon-táb’th-late. v. a. To floor with boards.

Contact, kon’ták’t. s. Touch, close union.

Contagiousness, kon-tä’jë-dün. s. (542). The emission from body to body by which distempers are communicated; infection, propagation of mischief; peffilence, venomous emanations.

Infected, caught by approach.

Contagiousness, kon-tä’jë-dün-nés. s. The quality of being contagious.
To Contain, kon-tān'. v. a. To hold, as a vessel; to comprife, as a writing; to refrain, to withhold.
To Contain, kon-tān'. v. n. To live in continuance.

To Contaminate, kon-tām'ē-nā-te. v. a. To defile, to corrupt by base mixture.
To Contaminate, kon-tām'ē-nā-te. a. (91). Polluted, defiled.

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 Contemplate with the accent on the first syllable is not of very difficult pronunciation, yet Contemplating and Contemplatively are almost unpronounceable.

To Contemplatively, kon-tām'plā-tiv-lē. a. Thoughtfully, attentively.

To Contemporaneous, kon-tām'po-rā-nes. a. Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

To Contemporaneous, kon-tām'po-rā-nes. s. (512). One who lives at the same time with another.

To Contemporize, kon-tām'po-rīz-e. v. a. (153). To make contemporary.

To Contempt, kon-tēm't. s. (412). The act of despising others, scorn; the state of being despised, vilified.

To Contemptible, kon-tēm'tē-bl. a. Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despised, scorned, neglected.

To Contemptible, kon-tēm'tē-bl. s. The state of being contemptible; vileness, cheapness.

To Contemptibly, kon-tēm'tē-bl. ad. Meanly, in a manner deserving contempt.

To Contemptuous, kon-tēm'tū-ās. a. (461). Scornful, apt to despise.

To Contemptuously, kon-tēm'tū-ās. ad. With scorn, with derision.

To Contemptuousness, kon-tēm'tū-ās. s. Disposition to contempt.

To Contend, kon-tēnd'. v. n. To strive, to struggle in opposition; to vie, to act in emulation.

To Contend, kon-tēnd'. v. a. To dispute any thing, to contest.

To Contend, kon-tēnd'. s. Antagonist, opponent.

To Contend, kon-tēnd'. s. Champion.

To Contend, kon-tēnd'. a. Satisfied so as not to repine, easy.

To Contend, kon-tēnd'. v. a. To satisfy, so as to stop complaint; to please, to gratify.

To Contend, kon-tēnd'. s. Moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; which is comprised in a writing; in this sense used only in the plural, and then it is sometimes ascribed to the first syllable: (493).

To Contend, kon-tēnd'. part. a. Satisfied, at quiet, not repining.

To Content, kon-tēnd'. s. Strife, debate, contest; emulation, endeavour to excel.

To Contentious, kon-tēn'shūs. a. Quarrelsome, given to debate, perverse.
CONTENTIOUSLY, kōn-ten'shūs-əl. ad. Perpetually, quarrelomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kōn-ten'shūs-nēs. s. Proneness to content.

CONTENTLESS, kōn-tent'les. a. Discontented, disaffiliated, uneasy.

CONTENTMENT, kōn-tent'ment. s. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction, gratification.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kōn-tēr'mē-nəs. a. Bordering upon.

CONTERRANIOUS, kōn-tēr-rā'nē-əs. a. Of the same country.

To Contest, kōn-test'. v. a. (492). To dispute, to controvert, to litigate.

To Contest, kōn-test'. v. n. To strive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.

To Contest, kōn-test'. s. (492). Dispute, difference, debate.

CONTENTABLE, kōn-tēst'ə bl. a. Disputable, controvertible.

CONTENTABLENESS, kōn-tēst'ə bl-nēs. s. Possibility of contest.

To Contest, kōn-test'. v. a. To weave together.

CONTENT, kōn-tēkt. s. The general series of a discourse.

CONTENT, kōn-tēkt. a. Knit together, firmly.

CONTEXTURE, kōn-tēkt'ə̆-thrə. s. (461). The disposition of parts one among another, the system, the constitution.

CONSIGNATION, kōn-sĭg-nā'shən. s. A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabric.

CONTIGUITY, kōn-tĭg'ə-tē. s. Actual contact, nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, kōn-tĭg'ə-əs. a. Meeting as to touch; bordering upon.

CONTINUOUSLY, kōn-tĭn'yə-lə. ad. Without any intervening space.

CONTINUOUSNESS, kōn-tĭn'yə-nəs. s. Close connexion.

CONTINENCE, kōn-tĭn'ə-nən̩s. s. Persistence in continence; command of one's self; chastity in general; forbearance of lawful pleasures; moderation in lawful pleasures.

CONTINENT, kōn-tĭn'ənt. a. Chaste, abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.

CONTINENT, kōn-tĭn'ənt. s. Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands; that which contains any thing.

CONTINENTAL, kōn-tĭn'əntəl. adj. Relating to the Continent.
CONTRACT, kon-trakt'. s. French. The
outline, the line by which any figure is
defined or terminated.
CONTRABAND, kon-trá-band'. a. (524).
Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.
TO CONTRACT, kon-trakt'. v. a. To
draw together; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to be-
traded, to affix, to get a habit of; to
abridge, to epitomize.
TO CONTRACT, kon-trakt' v. n. To
shrink up, to grow short; to contract, as to
contract for a quantity of provisions.
CONTRACT, kon-trakt'. 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 Orthoeopy, page
338, has very properly criticized Dr. John-
son’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
therefore be accented, and not with the
accent on the last, 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-
trakt,”
“Was fast belock’d in thine.”—Shakespeare.
“I did; and his contrat with Lady Lucy,
And hiscontrat by deputy in France.—Tbid.
But that the accent should now be placed on
the first syllable, needs no proof but the ge-
eral ear, and the general analogy of diffylla-
bles nouns and verbs of the same form (492).
CONTRACTEDNESS, kon-trakt’éd-nés. s.
The state of being contracted.
CONTRACTIBILITY, kon-trakt’-bil’-ti-
e. Possibility of being contracted.
CONTRACTIBILITY, kon-trakt’-bi-
nés. s. The quality of suffering con-
traction.
CONTRACTILE, kon-trakt’il. a. (145)
(140). Having the power of shortening it-
self.
CONTRACTION, kon-trakt’shon. 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
doubled s. abbreviations, as the writing
is full of contractions.
CONTRACTOR, kon-trakt’kor. s. One of
the parties to a contract or bargain.
TO CONTRADICT, kon-trá-dikt’. v. a.
To oppose verbally, to deny; to be contrary
to.
CONTRADICTER, kon-trá-dikt’er. s. One
that contradicts, an opposer.
CONTRADICATION, kon-trá-di-ká-shún. s.
Verbal opposition, controversial affir-
mation; opposition; inconsistency, incongruity; con-
trariety, in thought or effect.
CONTRADICTIOUS, kon-trá-dikt’i-
shún. a. Filled with contradictions, inconsistent; in-
clined to contradict.
CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, kon-trá-dikt’i-
shún-nés. s. Inconstancy.
CONTRADICTORILY, kon-trá-dikt’ör-
élé. ad. Inconstancy with himself; oppositely
to others.
CONTRADICTORY, kon-trá-dikt’or-
é. a. Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logic,
that which is in the fullest opposition.
CONTRADICTORY, kon-trá-dikt’or-
é. s. A proposition which opposes another in all
its terms, inconsistency.
CONTRADISTINCTION, kon-trá-dis-
ting’kshún. s. (458). Difference by op-
posite qualities.
TO CONTRADISTINGUISH, kon-trá-dis-
ting’kshun v. a. To distinguish by oppo-
site qualities.
CONTRAFISSION, kon-trá-fish’shún. s.
(450) (452). A crack of the skull, where
the blow was inflected, is called fissure; but
in the contrary part, contralfissure.
TO CONTRAINTE, kon-trá-in’dé-
káte. v. a. To point out some peculi-
ar symptom contrary to the general tenour of the malady.
CONTRAINDEC, kon-trá-in’dék’á-
shún. s. An indication, or symptom,
which forbids that to be done which the
main scope of a disease points out at first.
CONTRAMERE, kon-trá-múr. s. An
outer wall built about the main wall of a city.
CONTRARIETY, kon-trá-ré’-tén sé. s.
Re-action, a refutation against pre-
fure.
CONTRAPOSITION, kon-trá-pó-zish’un. s.
A placing over against.
CONTRAREGULARITY, kon-trá-rég-u-
lár’-tél. s. Contrariety to rule.
CONTRARY, kon-trá-ré’. s. (99). Things of opposite natures or qualities; in
logic, propositions which destroy each other.
Contrariety, kon-trä-ri'-é-té. s. Repugnance, opposition; inconformity, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

Contrarily, kon-trä-ri'-lé. ad. In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used.

CONTRARY, kon-tra-re'-I. n. The state, or quality of being contrary or opposite; difference; disparity; disagreement; contradiction; opposition. It may be sensibly equivalent to the Latin adversus.

CONTRARIETY, kon-tra-re'-ä-té. s. The condition of being contrary or opposite; disagreement; disparity; contradiction; opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, kon-tre'-rës. adj. Contrary; opposed; differing; not conforming; discordant; contradictory; unison; dissonant; discordant.

CONTRARIETY, kon-tra-re'-ä-té. s. The state, or quality of being contrary or opposite; difference; disparity; disagreement; contradiction; opposition.

CONTRARY, kon-trä'-ri. n. A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other; in opposition, on the other side; to a contrary purpose.

CONTRAST, kon-träst. s. Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another. To contrast, kon-träst'. v. a. To place in opposition; to show another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kon-trä-val-lä'-shun. s. The fortification thrown up, to hinder the fall of the garrison.

CONTRAVEN', kon-trä-vén'. v. a. To oppose, to obstruct, to battle.

CONTRAVENER, kon-trä-vén'ä-r. s. He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENITION, kon-trä-vén'ä-shun. s. Opposition.

CONTRACTIVE, kon-träk-tä'-shun. A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY, kon-trib'u-tä'-r. a. Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

To CONTRIBUTE, kon-trib'u-út. v. a. To give to some common stock.

To CONTRIBUTE, kon-trib'u-út. v. n. To bear a part, to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kon-trä-bu'-shun. s. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with another person; 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, kon-trib'u-тив. a. That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kon-trib'u-tör. (166). One that bears a part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTE, kon-trib'u-tät. v. a. Promoting the same end, bringing assistance to some joint design (112).

To CONTRIBUTE, kon-trib'u-üt. v. a. To fadden, to make sorrowful. Not used.

CONTRIBU'TATION, kon-trib'u-tä-shun. s. The act of making sad, the state of being made sad. Not used.

CONTRITE, kon'trët. 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. Elphinston, Dr. Aff, W. Johnston, Perry, Buchanan, and Enrick, place it on the first, with unquestionably the best usage on their side.

CONTRITELY, kon'trëtlé. ad. Penitently.
CON
—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt—tūbe, tūb, būll;—ōll;—pōndnd,—thin, this.

As the adjective contrive, though contrary to analogy, seems to prefer the accent on the first syllable; contrivably, and contrivments must necessarily have the accent on the same syllable.—See CONTRARILY.

CONTRIENESS, kōn-trī'nēs. s. Contraction, repentance.

CONTRITION, kōn-trī'shōn. s. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, sorrow for sin.

CONTRIVABLE, kōn-trī've-bl. a. Possible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kōn-tri'vens. s. The act of contriving; scheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

CONTRIVANCY, kōn-trī'vensē. a. Penitence, repentance.

CONTRIVER, kōn-trī'ver. s. A inventor.

CONTROL, kōn-tō'rl. s. (406). A register or account kept by another officer, that may each be examined by the other: check, restraint; power, authority, superintendence.

CONTROLMENT, kōn-tō'rl'mēnt. s. The office of a controller.

CONTROLLABLE, kōn-tō'rl'ā-bl. a. Subject to control, subject to be over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kōn-tō'rl'ūr. s. One that has the power of governing or refraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kōn-tō'rl'ūr-shēp. s. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kōn-tō'rl'mēnt. s. The power or act of superintending or refraining, restraint; opposition, contention.

CONTROVERSIAL, kōn-tō'rsē-vē'vl. a. Relating to disputes, disputation.

CONTROVERSY, kōn-tō'rvēr'sē. s. Dispute, debate; a suit in law; a quarrel.

TO CONTROVERT, kōn-tō'rvēr't. v. a. To debate, to dispute any thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kōn-tō'rvēr'tē-bl. a. Disputable.

CONTROVERTIST, kōn-tō'rvēr'tīst. s. Disputant, chiefly on religious subjects.

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, whole truth and falsehood lose their distinction.

CONTUMACIOUS, kōn-tō'māk'sē-us. a. Obstinate, perverse, stubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kōn-tō'māk'sē-lē. adj. Obstinate, inflexibly, perverfely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kōn-tō'māk'sē-nēs. s. Obstinacy, perverfencens.

CONTUMACY, kōn-tō'mā-sē. s. Obstination, perverfeness; in law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful fiunous or judicial order.

CONTUMELIously, kōn-tō'mē-lē-ūs. a. Reproachful, farcraclik inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, shameful.


CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kōn-tō'mē-lē-ūsēs. s. Rudeness, reproach.

CONTUMELY, kōn-tō'mē-lē. s. Contemptuousness, bitterness of language, reproach.

TO CONTUSE, kōn tō'zē. v. a. (437). To beat together, to bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

CONVAILENCE, kōn-vāl'ēnsē. (510).

CONVALESCENCY, kōn-vāl'ēs'ēn-sē. s. Renewal of health, recovery from a disease.

CONVALESCENT, kōn-vāl'ē-sēnt. a. Recovering.

TO CONVENE, kōn-vē'nē. v. n. To come together, to assemble.

TO CONVENE, kōn-vē'nē. v. a. To call together, to assemble, to convey; to summon judicially.

CONVENIENCE, kōn-vē'nē-ēnē. s. Fitness, commodiousness, cause of cale, accommodation; finmes of time or place.

CONVENIENT, kōn-vē'nē-ēnt. a. Fit, suitable, proper.

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CONVENIENTLY, kôn-vên-ˈnit-le. ad. Commodiously, fitly.

CONVENT, kôn-vênt. s. An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, a monastery, a nunnery.

To CONVENT, kôn-vênt. v. a. (492). To call before a judge or judicature. Not in use.

CONVENTICLE, kôn-vêntˈik-lə. 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 syllable; 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. Johnson, 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, kôn-vêntˈik-lər. s. One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, kôn-vêntˈshən. s. The act of coming together, union, coalition: an assembly; a contract, agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kôn-vêntˈshən-əl. a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, kôn-vêntˈə-ne-ə-rē. a. Acting upon contract.

CONVENTUAL, kôn-vêntˈwə-ləl. a. Belonging to a convent, monastic.

CONVENTUAL, kôn-vêntˈwə-ləl. s. A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.

To CONVERSE, kôn-vərˈvər. v. n. To tend to one point from different places.

CONVERGENT, kôn-vərˈvər-jənt. a.

CONVERGING, kôn-vərˈvər-jəŋ. a.

Tending to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE, kôn-vər-səˈbəl. a. Qualified for conversation, fit for company.

CONVERSABILITY, kôn-vər-səˈbəl-i-tē. s. The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVERSALLY, kôn-vərˈsəl-əl-ē. ad. In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, kôn-vərˈsənt. 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. Johnfon, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Baily, place the accent on the second syllable; and Mr. Johnfon, W. Johnfon, 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 converse (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 aggregations, amnesties, character, converser, ancestry, magistrates, &c.; and where there is but one consonant in the middle, nothing is more common than to find the accent of the disyllabic verb neglected, and the tri-syllabic noun adopting the antepenultimate accent.

Thus the words Confide, President, President, &c. are not accentted like the verbs Confer, Precide, &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, kôn-vərˈsən-ˈshən. 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, kôn-vərˈvər. 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, kôn-vərˈvər. s. (492). 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-
Nob, move, nör, nör;—tobe, tub, thing is now better established than the accent on the first. Even the line of Pope, "Generous convert; a soul exempt from pride," however rugged with the accent on the first syllable of this word, cannot with propriety be read otherwise.

Conversely, kon-vert'le. ad. With change of order, reciprocally.

Conversion, kon-vert'śhun. s. Change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reproduction to grace; change from one religion to another.

Conversive, kon-ver'siv. a. Convertible, fociable.

To convert, kon-vert'. v. a. To change into another subsistence, 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, kon-vert'. v. n. To undergo a change, to be transmuted.

Convert, kon-vert'. s. (492). A person converted from one opinion to another.

Converter, kon-vert'er. s. One that makes converts.

Convertibility, kon-vert'ey-bil'ē-tē. s. The quality of being possibly to be converted.

Convertible, kon-vert'ē-bl. a. Susceptible of change, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Convertibly, kon-vert'ē-blē. ad. Reciprocally.

Convertite, kon-vert'īte. s. (156).

Convex, kon-veks'. a. Rising in a circular form, opposite to concave.

Convex, kon-veks'. s. A convex body.


Convexedly, kon-veks'o-kong'kəd. In a convex form.

Convexity, kon-veks'o-tē. s. Protuberance in a circular form.

Convexo-concave, kon-veks'o-kōng'kəv. a. Having the hollow on the inside, correpsonding to the external protuberance.

To convex, kon-veks'. v. a. (269). To carry, to transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move secretly; to transport, to transfer, to deliver to another; to impart.
C O O P

(555).—Fațe, făr, făl, făt.; mē, mēt.; plīne, plīn—

COOLER, kōl'ār. s. That which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kōl'ālē. ad. Without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

COOLNESS, kōn'lēnēs. s. Gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOM, kōm. s. (306). Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOM, kōm. s. A measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP, kōp. s. A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To COOP, v. a. To shut up in a narrow compass, to cage.

COOPER, kōp'ār. s. A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kōp'ār. s. (98). One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kōp'ār-adže. s. The price paid for cooper's work.

COOPER, kōp. s. (306). One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, kōk'mēdē. s. A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-Room, kōk'rōom. s. A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK, kōk. v. n. a. To prepare victuals for the table.

COOKERY, kōk'ār-ē. s. (555). The art of dressing victuals.

COOL, kōl. a. (306). Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kōl. s. Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kōl. v. a. To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet passion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kōl. v. n. To grow less hot; to grow less warm with regard to passion.

COOPER, kōp. s. The head, the top of any thing.


COOPER, kōp. s. (98). One
COP

—nö, möve, nör, nöt;—töbe, tüb, büll;—öil;—pönd;—this.

that has a share in some common flock or affair.

copartnership, köp'pär-när'-ship. s.
The flatne of bearing an equal part, or poffeiling an equal shares.


copawva, köp-pá'-va. s. (92). A gum which difills from a tree in Brafil.

cope, köpe. s. Any thing with which the head is covered; a facedetal cloak, worn in sacred miniaturiation; any thing which is spread over the head.

to cope, köpe. v. a. To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppose.

to cope, köpe. v. n. To contend, to struggle, to strive.

copier, köp'pë-ür. s. One that copies, a tranfcriber; a plagiafy, an imitator.

coping, köp'pë-ing. s. The upper tire of maffenry which covers the wall.

copious, köp'-ë-us. a. Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

copiously, köp'-ë-us-ly. ad. Plentify, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffufely.

copiousness, köp'-ë-us-nëss. s. Plenty, abundance; exuberance of style.

coplant, köp-land. s. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

copped, köp'ped, or köpt. a. (366). Rising to a top or head.

copel, köp'pel. s. An instrument ufed inchemy. Its ufe is to try and purify gold and silver.

copper, köp'pë-r. s. 198). One of the fix primitive metals.

copér, köp'pë-r. s. A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

copper-nose, köp'për-nöse. s. A red nose.

copper-plate, köp'për-plätë'. s. A plate on which pictures are engraved.

copper-work, köp'për-wërk. s. A place where copper is manufactured.

copperas, köp'për-ås. s. A kind of vitriol.

coppersmith, köp'për-smith. s. One that manufactures copper.

copperworm, köp'për-wërm. s. A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.

coppery, köp'për-e. a. Containing copper.

coppice, köp'pës. s. (142). Low woods cut at flated times for fuel.
COR (559).—Fate, far, fall, fât; mè, met; pine, pin;

CORALLINE, kôr'ål-in. s. Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine.
CORALLOID, of CORALLOIDAL, kôr'ål-lôd, kôr'ål-lôd'âl. a. Resembling coral.
CORANT, kôr'ánt. a. A nimble sprightly dance.
CORAN, kôr'ân. s. An alms commonly called currant, which fee. 
CORANTHIAN, kôr'ân-thé-an. s. Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.
CORBEILS, k(r'bt:lz. s. Little baskets.
CORD, kôrd. s. A rope a string; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.
CORD maker, kôrd mâ-kôrd. s. One whose trade is to make ropes, a ropemaker.
CORD-WOOD, kôrd'wûd. s. Wood piled up for fuel.
To Cord, kôrd. v. a. To bind with ropes.
CORDAGE, kôrd'dijdj. s. (90). A quantity of cords.
CORDED, kôrd'ed. a. Made of ropes.
CORDELIER, kôrd'-dîlèr's. (275). A franciscan friar, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.
CORDIAL, kôrd'jeál 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.
CORDIALITY, kôrd'-jôl-ët. s. Relation to the heart; sincerity.
CORDIALLY, kôrd'-jô-lè, ad. Sincerely, heartily.
Core, kôr. 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, kôr'-ë-ås. a. Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.
CORIANDER, kôr'-je-ân'd'er. s. (98). A plant.
CORINTH, kôr'ënt. a. A small fruit commonly called currant, which fee.
CORINTHIAN, kôr'-ënthë-an. s. Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.
Cork, kôrk. 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, kôrk. v. a. To put corks into bottles.
Corking-pin, kôr'king-pin'. s. A pin of the largest size.
Corky, kôr'ke. a. Consisting of cork.
Cormorant, kôr'mô-ránt. s. A bird that prey on fish; a glutton.
Corn, kôrn. s. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreshed; an excellence on the foot, hard and painful.
To Corn, kôrn. v. a. To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.
Corn-field, kôrn'feild. s. A field where corn is growing.
CORN FLAG, kôrn'flag. s. A plant; the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.
Corn-floor, kôrn'floor. s. The floor where corn is stored.
CORN FLOWER, kôrn'flo'-ler. s. The blue bottle.
Corn-land, kôrn'land. s. Land appropriated to the production of grain.
CORN MILL, kôrn'mill. s. A mill to grind corn into meal.
Corn-pipe, kôrn'pipe. s. A pipe made by flitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.
CORN CHANDLER, kôrn'chánd'r. s. One that retails corn.
Corncutter, kôrn'kût-tûr. s. A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.
Cornel, kôrn'el.
Cornelian-tree, kôr'-në-lôn-trê. s. The Cornelian-tree, beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian cherry.
CONEOUS, kôrn'-ôs. a. Horned, of a substance resembling horn.
Cone, kôrn'tûr. s. (98). An angle;
—nö, möve, nöhr, nöt;—töbe, töb, a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

Corner-stone, kör'nur-stöne'. s. The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

Cornerwise, kör'nur-wize. ad. Diagonally.

Corneret, kör'nät. s. (168). 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; Corner of a horse, is the lowest part of his pattern that runs round the coffin.

Cornice, kör'nis. s. (142). The highest projection of a wall or column.

Cornicule, kor'nik-kli. s. (405). A little horn.

Cornigerous, kör-nidje'rous. a. Horned, having horns.

Cornucopia, kar-núk-kö pé-e. s. The horn of plenty.

To Cornute, kör'nü'te. v. a. To beflow horns, to cuckold.

Cornuted, kör'nü'ted. a. Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

Cornuto, kör'nü'to. s. Italian. A man horned, a cuckold.

Corny, kör'ni. a. Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

Corollary, kor'öl-a-ré. s. (168). The conclusion; an inference.

Dr. Johnfon, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Afn, 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, kör'ö-näl. s. (168). A crown, a garland.

Coronal, kör'ö-näl. a. Belonging to the top of the head.

Coronary, kör'ö-när-e. a. Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

Coronation, kör'ö-nä'flùn. s. The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

Coroner, kör'ö-nür. s. An officer whose duty it is to inquire how any violent death was occasioned.

Coronet, kör'ö-net. s. An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

Corpsal, kör-pö-räl. s. (168). The lowest officer of the infantry; a low rank officer.

Corporal, kör-pö-räl. a. Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.

Corporality, kör-pö-rä'lt-e. s. The quality of being embodied.

Corporally, kör-pö-räl-e. ad. Bodily.

Corporate, kör-pö-rät-e. s. (91). United in a body or community.

Corporation, kör-pö-rä'flùn. s. A body politic.

Corporal, kör-pö-räl. a. Having a body, not immaterial.

Corporality, kör-pö-rä'lt-e. s. Materiality, bodyliness.

Corps, kör'e. s. Plural, körz. A body of forces.

Corpses, korps. s. (168). A carcase, a dead body, a corpse.

Corpuscle, kör-püs'kli. s. (351) (405). A small body, an atom.

Corpuscular, kör-püs'kù-lär. s.

Corpuscularian, kör-püs'kù-lär. a. Lä're-än. Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

To Corrade, kör-rä'de. v. a. (168). To rub off, to scrape together.

Corradiation, kör-rädé tô-ä'flùn. s. A conjunction of rays in one point.

To Correct, kör-rëkt', v. a. To purify, to chastise; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

Correct, kör-rëkt'. a. Revised or finished with exactness.

Correction, kör-rëkt'flùn. s. Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is subsituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehension; abatement of noxious
CORROBORATING, kör-rō’bär-ē’-tēng. a. Having the power to give strength.

To CORROBORATE, kör-rō’bär-ē’-tāt. v. a. To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBoration, kör-rōb’ō-rāsh’un. s. The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROSIVE, kör-rō’bō-siv. a. Having the power of increasing strength.

To CORRODE, kör-rōd’ē. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kör-rō’dent. a. Having the power of corroding or wearing away.

CORROSION, kör-ro’zhən. s. The quality of corroding or eating away.

CORROSIBLE, kör-rō’sibl. s. Having the power to be corroded.

CORROSIBILITY, kör-ro’se-bll’ə-te. s. Possibility to be corroded.

CORRUGATE, kör’ru-gät. v. a. To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATION, kör-ru-ga’ibun. s. Wrinkling, chiding, reproach, reproof.

To CORROSE, kör-ro’s. v. a. To degrade, to deprave, to deprive; to deprave, to deprive.

CORROSION, kör-ro’zhən. s. The rate of being corroded, which has the quality of corroding any thing.

CORRODER, kör-rō’dər. s. A putrefying, a putrefying.

CORRODING, kör-rō’ding. s. The act of corroding.

CORROSIVE, kör-rō’bō-siv. a. Having the power of corroding or eating away.

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CORRODENT, kör-rō’dent. a. Having the power of corroding or wearing away.
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 refit 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 found 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.

COSMETIC, kos-met'ik. a. Beautifying.

COSMICALLY, kos'me-kaI-y. ad. In a manner relating to the structure of the world.

COSMOPOLITAN, kos-mo-pol'e-tin. a. (509). Relating to a general description of the world.

COT, kot. s. A small house, a hut, a mean habitation.

COTTAGE, kot'tage. s. (50). A hut, a mean habitation.
COTTER, kot'ter. s. One, who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.

COTTIER, kot'yer. s. (113). One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kot'tn. s. 170). The down of the cotton-tree; a plant.

COTTON, kot'tn. s. Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

TO COTTON, kot'tn. v. n. To ride with a nap; to cement, to unite with.

COTTON, kot'tn. s. The common, without paying rent.

COVENANT, b've-n1nt. a. A contract, containing the terms for a marriage woman.

To COVENANT, b've-n1nt. s. A party to a covenant, or depreffes a concealment.

COVENANTEE, kuv;e-nitn-tet':. s. Who takes a covenant．

To COVENANT, kuv;e-nitn. v. n. To bargain, to stipulate.

COVENANTEE, kuv;e-nan-tée'. s. A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kuv;e-nanÁr. s. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To COVER, kuv'art. 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, kuv'art. s. (98). Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a screen, a veil; shelter, defence.

COVERING, kuv'an-ing. s. Dres, veiling.
COUNCIL, kōn'sil. s. (313). An assembly of persons met together in consultation; persons called together to be consulted; the body of privy councilors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kōn'sil-bord. s. Council-table, table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kōn'sel. s. (99). Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting; scheme, purpose, design; those that plead a cause, the councilors.

COUNSELABLE, kōn'sel-ā-bl. a. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kōn'sel-lər. s. One that gives advice; confidant, bosom friend; one whose province is to deliberate and advise upon public affairs; one that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kōn'sel-lər-ship. s. The office or place of a privy councilor.

To Count, kōn't. v. a. (313). To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to consider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To Count, kōn't. v. n. (313). To lay a scheme; to depend on.

Count, kōn't. s. Number; reckoning.

Count, kōn't. s. A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

Countable, kōn'tə-bl. a. That which may be numbered.

Countenance, kōn'tə-nənς. s. The form of the face, the system of the features, air, look; confidence of mind, aspect of assurance; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, support.

Countenance, kōn'tə-nənς v. a. To support, to patronize, to make a show of; to encourage.

Countenancer, kōn'tə-nən-sər. s. One that countenances or supports another.

Counter, kōn'tər. 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, kōn'tər. ad. Counter to, in opposition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To Counteract, kōn'tər-ək-tər. v. a. To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To Counterbalance, kōn'tər-bal-lənς. 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 diffyllables. 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 (493).

Counterbalance, kōn'tər-bal-lənς. s. Opposite weight.

To Counterbuff, kōn'tər-bəf. v. a. To impel; to strike back.

Counterbuff, kōn'tər-bəf. s. A stroke that produces a recoil.

Countercaster, kōn'tər-kəstər. s. A book-keeper, a cashier of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.

Counterchange, kōn'tər-chən. s. Exchange, reciprocation.

To Counterchange, kōn'tər-chən. v. a. To give and receive.

Countercharm, kōn'tər-kərm. s. That by which a charm is dissolved.

To Countercharm, kōn'tər-kərm. v. a. To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

To Countercheck, kōn'tər-čək. v. a. To oppose.

Countercheck, kōn'tər-čək. s. Stop, rebuke.

To Counterdraw, kōn'tər-draw. v. a. To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

Counterevidence, kōn'tər-évə-dənς. s. Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To Counterfeit, kōn'tər-fət. v. a. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.
COUNTERFEIT, k6tm't:l'r-fit. s. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, k6tm'tl'r-fit. s. One who perforates another, an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, k6rn'tur-fit'or. s. A forger.

COUNTERFEITLY, k6tm'tl'r-fit-l'l. ad. Fallacy, with forgery.

COUNTERFEITMENT, k6tm'tl'r-fer'ment. s. Ferment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERPORT, k6tm'tl'r-f0rt. s. Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, k6tm'tl'r-gaje. s. A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGUARD, k6tm'tl'r-giird. s. (92). A small rampart with parapet and ditch.

To COUNTERMAND, k6tm'tl'r-mand'. v. a. (79). To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMARCH, k6tm'tl'r-milrtfh'. s. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; The mark of the Goldsmith's Company.

COUNTERMARK, k6tm'tl'r-märk. 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 COUNTERMARCH, k6tm'tl'r-mart'fh'. v. n.—See COUNTERBALANCE. To march backwards.

COUNTERMARCH, k6tm'tl'r-mart'fh. s. Retrocession, march backward; a change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMARK, k6tm'tl'r-märk. s. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; The mark of the Goldsmith's Company.

COUNTERMINE, k6tm'tl'r-mine. 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, k6tm'tl'r-mine'. v. a. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMOTION, k6tm'tl'r-mo'fsh'n. s. Contrary motion.

COUNTERMURE, k6tm'tl'r-môr. s. A wall built up behind another wall.

COUNTERNATURAL, k6tm'tl'r-nath'ü-rål. a. Contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE, k6tm'tl'r-nôize. s. A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

COUNTEROPENING, k6tm'tl'r-op'ning-. s. An aperture on the contrary side.

COUNTERPACE, k6tm'tl'r-pâf. s. Contrary measure.

COUNTERPANE, k6tm'tl'r-pân. s. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares.

COUNTERPART, k6m'tl'r-part. s. The correspondent part.

COUNTERPLAID, k6tm'tl'r-plâd. s. In law, a replication.

To COUNTERPLAID, k6tm'tl'r-plâdt'. v. a. To oppose one machine by another.

COUNTERPLAID, k6tm'tl'r-plôt. s. An artifice opposed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, k6tm'tl'r-point. s. A coverlet woven in squares. A species of music.

To COUNTERPOINT, k6tm'tl'r-point. 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.

COUNTERPOSE, k6tm'tl'r-pôze. s. Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipoise, equivalence of power.

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To COUNTERwork, kōrn-tôr-wôrk'. v. a. To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

Countess, kōrn'tês. s. The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kōrn'tîng-HÔUSE. s. The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kōrn'tîl's. a. Innumerable, without number.

Country, kōn'tré. s. A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.

Countr Yman, kōn'trí·mán. s. (88). One born in the same country; a rustick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a husbandman.

County, kōn'té. s. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord, where the prince resides, the portion of land assigned to that sovereign, which he holds as a fief from the crown; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTY-HOUSE, kōrn'tî-hÔUSE. s. A small open house; a hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening inclosed with houfes and paved with broad stones; persons who compose the revenue 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 inflating.

To COURSE, kōr's. v. a. To hunt, to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

To COURSE, kōr's. v. n. To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kōr'sèr. s. A swift horse; a war horse; one who pursues the sport of courting hares.

COURT, kôrt. s. (318). The place or house where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones; persons who compose the revenue 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 inflating.

To COURT, kôrt.' v. a. To woo, to solicit a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kôrt-thâp'lin. s. One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kôrt-da'. s. Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT-FAVOUR, kôrt-fâ'vûr. s. Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kôrt'hând. s. The hand or manner of writings used in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kôrt-lâ'dé. s. A lady conversant in court.

COURTLESS, kôrt'le'ss. a. (314). Elegant of manners, well bred.

COURTLY, kôr'tîl's. a. (314). Elegant of manners, well bred.

COURTLYNESS, kôr'tîl's-nès. s. Civility, complaisance.
COW

(559) - Fate, far, fall, fát; - mé, mét; - pín, pin; — n —

(523). A woman of the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTESY, kúr'té-sé. s. Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect; a tenure not of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTIER, kórt'sé-r. 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 ché or tíše, as if written curt-še; 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 found.

To COURTESY, kúrt'sé. v. n. To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kórt'sé-r. s. (113). One that frequents, or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or solicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kórt'li-ke. a. Elegant, polite.

COURTINESS, kórt'té-nés. s. Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility.

COURTLY, kórt'lé. a. Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.

COURTSHIP, kórt'ship. s. The act of soliciting favour; the solicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kúz'zn. s. (314) (159). Any one collateral or 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, kód. s. (323). The female of the bull.

To COW, kód. v. a. To deprive with fear.

COW-HERD, kóò'hérd. s. One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kóò'hóusé. s. The house in which kine are kept.

COW-LICK, kóò'li-kh. s. One who proffesses to cure diseased cows.

COW-WHEAT, kóò'hwe'te. s. A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kóò'hwé'te. s. A plant.

COWARD, kóò'úrd. s. (88) (323). A poltron, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear; it is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kóò'úrd-dis. s. (142). Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDINESS, kóò'úrd-lé-nés. s. Timidity, cowardice.

COWARDLY, kóò'úrd-lé. s. Fearful, timorous, pusillanimous; mean, befitting a coward.

COWARDLY, kóò'úrd-lé. ad. In the manner of a coward.

To COWER, kóò'dur. v. n. (223). To sink by bending the knees, to stoop, to shrink.

COWISH, kóò'ísh. a. Timorous, fearful. Not used.

COW-KEEPER, kóò'ké-pur. s. One whose bufines is to keep cows.

COWL, kóal. s. (323). A monk's hood; a veil in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kóal-itaf. s. The staff on which a veil is supported between two men.

COWSLIP, kóal'slep. s. Cowl-slip is also called pagli, and is a species of primro.

COXCOMB, kóks'kóm-b. s. Coxcomb is also called coxcombic, of coxcombish. A silly, peevifh, morofe perfon; a wooden engine given to the head; the com emb refembling that of a cock, which licensed fools were formerly in their caps; a flower; a pop, a superficial pretender.

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COXCOMBRY, kóks'kóm-bré. s. Coxcombr is a cant or familiar word for coxcomb.

COZENAGE, kóz'zn-aje. s. A trick, to defraud, to cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZY, kóz. a. A word to denote the female of the bull.

To COZY, kóz. v. n. (329). To behave with referve, to reject familiarity; not to condone willingilly.

COZLY, kóz-lé. ad. With referve.

COYNESS, kóz'néz. s. Referve, unwillingness to become familiar.

COZ, kóz. s. A cant or familiar word, contracted from cozin.

To COZEN, kóz'n. v. a. (159) (314). To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZENAGE, kóz'n-aje. s. (90). Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

COZENER, kóz'n-ur. s. (98). A cheat, a defrauder.

CRAB, kráb. s. A shell fish; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peevifh, morofe perfon; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships; a sign of the zodiac.

CRABBED, kráb'béd. a. (366). Peevifh, morofe; harf, unpleaing; difficult, perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, kráb'béd-lé. ad. Peevifhly.

CRABBEDNESS, kráb'béd-nés. s. Sourness of tafte; sourness of countenance, aspe-

rity of manners; difficulty.

CRABER, krá'bér. s. The water-rat.
CRAGGY, kräg'gē. a. (383). Rugged, full of prominences, rough.

To CRAM, kräm. 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, kräm. v. a. To eat beyond satiety.


To CRAMP, kramp. v. a. To pain with cramps or switches; to endanger, to confine; to bind with crampions.

CRAMP-FISH, kramp'fīsh. s. The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPION, kramp'ē-ōn. s. See CRAMP.

CRANAGE, krā'ndje. s. (90). A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.

CRANE, krān. s. A bird with a long beak; an instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES BILL, krānz'bil. s. An hérb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM, krā'nē-ōn. s. (507). The skull.

CRANK, krangk. 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 twifling or changing a word.

CRANK, krangk. a. Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overet.

To CRANKLE, krang'kl. v. n. (408). To run in and out.

To CRANKLE, krang'kl. v. a. To break into unequal surfaces.

CRANKNESS, krangk'ēs. s. Health, vigour; disposition to overet.

CRANNIES, krān'ēz. s. A chink, a cleat.
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, kras. s. Grofs, coarse, not subtle.

CRASSITUDE, krās-sē-tūde. s. Grofness, coarseness.

CRATINATION, krās-tē-nā'thūn. s. Delay.

CRAUNCH, krānch. v. n. To creep, to that which gives a claim to credit.

CREATION, kre-a'i1},un. s. The act of creating or conferring existence: the act of infusing with new character; the things created, the universe; any thing produced, or caused.

CREATIVE, krē-a'tiv. a. (157) Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATOR, krē-a'tūr. s. (166). The Being that beflows existence.

CREATURE, krē-a'chūr. 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 life or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, krē-a'tūr-lē. a. Having the qualities of a creature.

CREDENCE, krē'den'se. s. Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krē-dē'n'dā. s. Latin. (92). Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krē'dent. a. Believing, easy of belief; having credit, not to be questioned.

CREDENTIAL, krē-dēn'shūl. s. That which gives a title to credit.
CREDIBILITY, kré'd-é-bil'li-té. s. Claim to credit, possibility of obtaining belief, probability.

CREDIBLE, kré'dé-bl. a. (405). Worthy of credit, having a just claim to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, kré'dé-bl-néss. s. Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, kré'dé-blé. ad. In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, kré'dit. s. Belief; honour, reputation, good opinion; faith, testimony; trust, reposed; promise given; influence, power not compulsory.

To CREDIT, kré'dit. v. a. To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, kré'dit-é-blé. s. Reputable, without disgrace.

CREDITABLENESS, kré'dit-é-bl-néss. s. Reputation, estimation.

CREDITABLY, kré'dit-a-ble. s. In a manner of credit.

CREDITOR, kréd'ít-r. s. A person to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDULITY, kré'dú-lí-té. s. Easiness of belief.

CREDULOUS, kré'dú-lús. s. (367). Apt to believe, unfepecting, easily deceived.

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CREDIBLY, kré'dé-blé. ad. In a manner that claims belief.
CRICK, krīk. s. The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, krīk'kēt. s. (99). An insect that speaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a low fear or fole.

CRIER, krīr. s. (98). The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, krīm. s. An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, krīm'fl. a. Wicked, criminal.

CRIMINAL, krīm'i-nāl. a. Innocent, without crime.

CRIMINALITY, krīm'i-nāl-i-tē. n. Relating to accusation, accusing.

CRINIGEROUS, krīn'i-gē-rōs. a. Very nicely judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

CRINGLE, krīng'gāl. s. Bow, servile civility.

To CRINGLE, krīng'gāl. v. a. To draw together, to contraef, Little used.

To CRINGLE, krīng'gāl. v. n. To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.

CRINGER, krīng'gār. a. (123). Hairy, overgrown with hair.

To CRINKLE, krīng'kāl. v. n. To go in and out, to run in fluxures. Obsolete.

CRINOSE, krīnō'sē. Hairy, full of hair.

CRIPPLE, krīp'pl. s. (405). A lame man.

To CRIPPLE, krīp'pl. v. a. To lame, to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, krīp'pl-nēs. n. Lameness.

CRISIS, krīs'ēs. 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, krīsp. a. Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To CRISP, krīsp. v. a. To curl, to contract into knots; to twist; to indent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, krīs-pā'shān. s. The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPING PIN, krīsp'ing-pin. s. A curling-iron.

CRISPNESS, krīsp'nēs. s. Curledness.

CRISPY, krīsp'e. a. Curled.

CRITIC, krīt'ik. s. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censor, a man apt to find fault.

CRITICISM, krīt'i-kīzm. s. Critical, relating to criticism.

CRITICAL, krīt'i-kīl. s. A critical examination, critical remarks; science of criticism.

CRITICALLY, krīt'i-kīl. ad. In a critical manner, exactly, curiously.

CRITICALNESS, krīt'i-kīl-nēs. s. Exactness, accuracy.

To CRITICISE, krīt'i-kīz. v. n. (153). To play the critic, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRITICISE, krīt'i-kīz. v. a. To censure, to pass judgment upon.
—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb,

vexatior, oppofition, mifadventure,

CROS, kros. prep.

perverfe,
fign with the crofs; to mark out, to cancel,
Not in

CRoAK, krōke. s. To a house that is ufed

CROCODILE, krōk'o-dil. s. (145). An amphibious voracious animal, in shape re-sembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

Writ Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnson, and Perry, make the i in the last syllable short, as I have done; and Buchanan is the only one who makes it long.

CROCEUS, krōk'e-us. a. (357). Con-fiting of faffon, like faffron.

CROCK, krōk. s. A cup, any veffel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krōk'ér-é. s. (553). Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krōk'o-dil. s. (145). An amphibious voracious animal, in shape re-sembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

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CROCODILE, krōk'o-dil. s. (145). An amphibious voracious animal, in shape re-sembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.
CRU (559).—Faite, far, fall, fät:—mé, mét:—pine, pin:—

honour, ornament, decoration; completion accomplishment.
CROWN-IMPEiRiAL, króun-im-pé're-ál. s. A plant.
To CROWN, króun. v. a. To invest with the crown or regal ornament; to cover as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn; to make illustrious; to reward, to recompense; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finish.
CROWNGLA$s, króun'glás. s. The finest fort of window glass.
CrownpOST, króun'póst. s. A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
CROWSCAB, krów'skab. s. A thinning filthy scab round a horse's hoof.
CROWNWHEEL, króun'hweel. s. The upper wheel of a watch.
CROWNWORKS, króun'würks. s. In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.
CROWNET, króun'èt. s. The same with crown; chief end, last purpose.
CROYLSTONE, króil'stone. s. Crystalized cak.

CRUCIAL, króotch, króöth. v. n. (313). To fawn; to bend servilely.
CROUCH, króöth. s. A hook.
CROUCHET, króöth'ët. s. (99). In muffik, 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, króöth. v. n. To fap low, to lie close to the ground; to fawn, to bend servilely.
CROUP, króöp. s. (315). The rump of a fellow; the buttocks of a horse.
CROUPADES, króö-pá'dz'. s. Are higher leaps than those of corvets.
CRUCIFIX, króö'fiks. s. A cross, or preparation; carth, unripe; unconcealed.
CRUCIFIER, króö'fiks-ër. s. (323). A multitude confudly pressed together; a promiscuous medley; the vulgar, the populace; a fiddle.
To Croud, króöd. v. a. To fill with confudly multitudes; to press close together; to incumber by multitudes; To crowd fail, a phrase, to spread wide the fails upon the yards.
To Crourd, króöd. v. n. To swarm, to be numerous and confudly; to thrut among a multitude.
CRUSER, króöd'dür. s. A fiddler.
CROWKEEPER, króö'ké-pür. s. A fearful
CROWN, króö'n. 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;
CRU

—ív, móve, nó́r, nó́t; —túb, tú́b,
Cruel, króö'o'il. a. (339) (99). Plea-
ed with hurting others, inhuman, hard-
hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, mul-
chivous, destructive.
Cruely, króö'o'il-lé. ad. In a cruel
manner, inhumanly, barbarously.
Cruelness, króö'o'il-nés. s. Inhuman-
ity, cruelty.
Cruelty, króö'o'il-té. s. Inhumanity,
vulgarity, barbarity.
Cruelty, króö'o'il-té. a. Cruelty.
Cruelty, króö'o'il-té. s. Cruelty.

CRU

Cruel, króö'o'il. a. To cause to be-
injured, to injure; to hurt, to wound, to
injure, to wound, to wound.
Cruel, króö'o'il. s. Cruelty.
Cruelness, króö'o'il-nés. s. Cruelty.
Cruelty, króö'o'il-té. s. Cruelty.
Cruelty, króö'o'il-té. a. Cruelty.
Cruelty, króö'o'il-té. s. Cruelty.

C U S

To Cruel, króö'o'il. v. a. To injure;
to wound; to hurt.
To Cruel, króö'o'il. v. n. To be in-
jured, to wound, to hurt.

C R Y

Cry, króö'o'il. v. n. To speak with
vehemence and loudness; to call impor-
tunately; to proclaim, to make public;
to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to squall,
as an infant; to weep, to cry, to lament;
to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal;
to yelp, as a hound on a scent.

To Cry, króö'o'il. v. n. To proclaim
publicly something lost or found.
To Cry Down, króö'o'il-lé. v. a. To
blame, to depreciate, to deny; to prohibit;
to overbear.

To Cry Out, króö'o'il-lé. v. n. To ex-
claim, to scream, to clamour; to complain
loudly; to blame, to censure; to declare
loud; to be in labour.

To Cry Up, króö'o'il-lé. v. a. To ap-
plead, to exalt, to praise; to raise the price
by proclamation.

Cry, króö'o'il. s. Lamenting, shriek,
scream, weeping, mourning; clamour, out-
cry; 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; yelp-
ing of dogs; yell, inarticulate noise; a pack
of dogs.

Cry, króö'o'il. a. Hidden, secret, occult.
Cry, króö'o'il. s. The heron.
Cry, króö'o'il. a. Hidden, secret, occult.
Cry, króö'o'il. a. Hidden, secret, occult.

Cry, króö'o'il. s. The heron.
CUCULLATE, ku-k'kl'l'tte: (91). —The act of writing secret characters; secret characters, cyphers.


CRYSTAL, krés'dal. 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 chemistry, express faults or other matters shot or concealed in manner of crystal.

CRYSTALLINE, krés-tal-lín. a. Conforming of crystal; bright, clear, transparent; lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, krés-tal-lín. v. a. To bring forth.

CRYSTALLIZATION, krés-tal-liz. n. —The name of crystal; bright, clear, transparent; lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLIZE, krés'tiUl·lize. v. a. The act of congealing or concretion. CRYSTAL GLASS, krés'tal-glass. —Crystal glass, which was originally intended to be hatchet in their place; the ancients, which was originally intended, as to the making of the rather, near, to the mob, the hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CUCURBIT, k'kūr-bi't. s. The name of a flower.

CUCURBIT, k'kūr-bi't. —A bird which appears in the foraging, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own in the place; a name of contempt.

CUCURBIT, k'kūr-bi't. —One that is married to an adultress.

CUCURBIT, k'kūr-bi't. —To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unfaithfulness.

CUCURBIT, k'kūr-bi't. a. Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

CUCURBIT, k'kūr-bi't. —One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCURBIT, k'kūr-bi't. s. The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCURBIT, k'kūr-bi't. —A bird which appears in the foraging, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own in their place; a name of contempt.

CUCUMBER, kō'o-biit. a. The origin of a cubic 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.

CUCUMBER, kō'o-biit. —A plant of a name, and fruit of that plant.

CUCUMBER, kō'o-biit. —In some counties of England, especially in the Weald, this word is pronounced as if written Cucumber: this, though rather nearer to the orthography than Cucumber, is yet faulty, in adopting the obsolete u heard in bull, rather than the open o heard in Comox, 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 found of Cucumber to be altered, and must be chaffed with its irregular fellow efculent Asparagus, which is.
CULTIVATOR, kul'te-v4-tor.s. (340). A man or ploughman who improveS, promotes or forwardS the qualityS of vegetables.;. A man arraigned to the judgment for the violation of the laws; a soldier in armour.

CULTIVATION, kul'te-v4'thün. s. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general; melioration.

CULTIVATOR, kul'te-v4-tur. s. (521). One who improves, promotes or meliorates.

CULTURE, kul'thüre. s. (461). The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.

To CULTURE, kul'thüre. v. a. To cultivate, to till. Not used.

CULL, kul. v. a. To select from others.

CULLER, kul'ler. s. (98). One who picks or chooses.
CUN

CUR

07 (559).—Fate, far, fall, fát;—mé, mét;—pine, pln;—man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kén'ning-nés. s. Deceitfulness, fleynefs.

CUP, kúp. s. A small vefsel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; selframe entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the hulk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familar companions.

To CUP, kúp. v. a. To supply with cups—obfolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glafes.

CUPBEARER, kúp'ba-rér. s. An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

CUPBOARD, kúb'ba-rd. s. (412). A cafe with shelves, in which viéuals or earthen ware is placed.

CUPIDITY, ku-pid'e-té. s. (511). Concupifcence, unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, ku'po-la. s. (92). A dome, the hemispherical fummit of a building.

CUPPER, kúp'pfér. s. One who applies cupping-glafes, a fcarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kúp'ping-glás. s. A glaf used by fcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CUPREOUS, kú'pré-ús. a. Coppery, containing copper.

CUR, kúr. s. A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kú'rá-bl. a. (405). That admits of a remedy.

CURABLENESS, kú'rá-bl-nés. s. Possibility to be healed.

CURACY, kú'rá-sé. s. Employment of a curate, employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficary.

CURATE, kú'rá-te. s. (91). A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parifh priest.

CURATESHIP, kú'rá-teh'-hip. s. The fame with curacy.

CURATIVE, kú'ra-tiv. a. (157). Relating to the care of diseases, not prefervative.

CURATOR, kú'rá-tór. s. (521). One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

CURB, kúrb. s. A curb is an iron chain, made fad to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horfe; reftraint, inhibition, opposition.

To CURB, kúrb. v. a. To guide a horfe with a curb; to reftrain, to inhibit, to check.
Curd, kūr'd. s. The coagulation of milk.

To Curd, kūr'd. v. a. To turn to curds, to coagulate.

To Curdle, kūrd'dl. v. n. (405). To coagulate, to concrete.

To Curdle, kūrd'dl. v. a. To cause to coagulate.

Curdly, kūr'dē. a. Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, curdled.

Cure, kū're. s. Remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefit or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To Cure, kū're. v. a. To heal, to restore to health, to remedy; to prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

Cureless, kū'relēs. a. Without cure, without remedy.

Curer, kū'rēr. s. (98). A healer, a physician.

Cursesh, kū'r'fē. 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, ku-re-alē-te.s. The privileges or retinue of a court.

Cursiveness, ku'rent-nēs. s. The power of 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, kū'rent. 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.

Curious, kū'r'ēs. a. Having the quality of a degenerate dog, brutal, four, quarrelsome.

To Curse, kūr[ē]. v. a. To dress leather, to dress to, to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat; to curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, flight kindliness, or flattery.

Currycomb, kū'r'ē-kōmē. s. An iron instrument used for currying horses.

To Curse, kūrē. v. a. To whiff evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.

To Cure, kūrē. v. n. To imprecate.

Cursè, kūrē. s. Malefaction, with of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.

Cursed, kūr'ēd. part. a. (362). Under a curse, hateful, detestable; unholy, uncleanly; vexations, troublesome.

Cursedly, kūr'ēd-lē. ad. (364). Miserably, shamefully.

Cursedness, kūr'ēd-nēs. s. The state of being under a curse.

Cursish, kū'r'ēsh. a. Avaricious, covetous, churlish, nigardly.
CURSITER, kür'sé-tür. s. An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.

CURSORILY, kür'só-ré-lé. ad. Haftily, without care.

CURSORINESS, kür'so-nes. s. Slight attention.

CURSORY, kür'só-ré. a. Hafty, quick, inattentive, careless.

CURT, kurt. a. Froward, peevish, malignant, malicious, snarling.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kür'tin-lek'ture.

CURTAIN, kür'tin. s. 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, kür'tin-lék'thùre.

CURTATE DISTANCE, kür'táte díst-tánse. s. In astronomy, the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION, kür'tá'thùn. s. The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTATELY, kür'tá-tel-le. ad. Haftily, with care.

CUSTODY, kür'só-tí dé. s. The interment, burial, keeping, the act of providing a safe place for goods; the thing so kept, or the keeping itself.

CUSTODE, kür'só-tód. m. A keeper, a steward, or officer charged with the keeping of a thing.

CUSTODIAL, kür'só-dé-ál. a. Of or pertaining to the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTODIALLY, kür'só-dé-ál-le. ad. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTODIALIZED, kür'só-dé-ál-íázéd. a. Haftily, having been, or having the power of, being, or deriving the nature or qualities of, being, or sitting in, a custodial manner.

CUSTODIALIZE, kür'só-dé-ál-íáz. v. a. To make custodial, to put or place in a custodial manner, to drive or cause to behave in a custodial manner.

CUSTODIER, kür'só-di'ér. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTODIOUSLY, kür'só-dé-ús-le. ad. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTODIOUSLY, kür'só-dé-ús-le. ad. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTODY, kür'só-tí dé. s. The act of providing a safe place for goods; the thing so kept, or the keeping itself.

CUSTODY-LECTURE, kür'só-tí dé-lek'thùre.

CUSTODY-Lecture, kür'só-tí dé-lék'thùre.

CUSTODIOUS, kür'só-dé-ús. a. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTODIOUSNESS, kür'só-dé-ús-nés. s. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTOHER, kür'só-thér. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS, kür'só-thós. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-LECTURE, kür'só-thós-lek'thùre.

CUSTOS-Lecture, kür'só-thós-lek'thùre.

CUSTOS-PHORER, kür'só-thós-für'ér. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorer, kür'só-thós-für'ér. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorery, kür'só-thós-für'ér-le. ad. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTOS-Phorery, kür'só-thós-für'ér-le. ad. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTOS-Phorio, kür'só-thós-für'ión. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorio, kür'só-thós-für'ión. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorillustr, kür'só-thós-für'il-stril. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorillustr, kür'só-thós-für'il-stril. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorillustr, kür'só-thós-für'il-lustr. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorillustr, kür'só-thós-für'il-lustr. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorillustrious, kür'só-thós-für'il-lu'trús. a. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTOS-Phorillustrious, kür'só-thós-für'il-lu'trús. a. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTOS-Phorillustriousness, kür'só-thós-für'il-lu'trús-nés. s. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTOS-Phorillustriousness, kür'só-thós-für'il-lu'trús-nés. s. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTOS-Phoriness, kür'só-thós-für'in. s. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTOS-Phoriness, kür'só-thós-für'in. s. Haftily, in a custodial manner.

CUSTOS-Phorine, kür'só-thós-für'ín. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorine, kür'só-thós-für'ín. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorine, kür'só-thós-für'ín. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorine, kür'só-thós-für'ín. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorine, kür'só-thós-für'ín. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.

CUSTOS-Phorine, kür'só-thós-für'ín. m. A custodian, a keeper, a steward, an officer charged with the keeping, custody, care, preservation, security.
CUT

—n., mōve, mūr, nēt;—tūbē, tūb, Customēd, kūst′ōmēd. a. (359). Ufual, common.

Customēr, kūst′ōm-ēr. s. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

Custrel, kūst′rēl. s. A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To Cut, kūt, pret. Cut, part. pass. Cut. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to hew; to carve, to make by sculpture; to form any thing; to pierce with any uneven puncture; 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 extricate, to put to death untimely; To cut short, to hinder from union, to put an end to, to take away, to withhold, to prick, to interrupt, to silence, to apophasie, to abbreviate; To cut out, to shape, to form, to scheme, to contrive, to adapt, to debauch, to excel, to exceed; To cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, to abridge, as the folders were cut short of their pay; To cut up, to divide an animal into convenient pieces, to eradicate.

To Cut, kūt, v. n. To make its way by dividing obstructions; to perform the operation of cutting for the flute.

Cut, kūt, part. a. Prepared for use.

Cut, kūt. 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 jet cut off a stick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a flamp of wood or copper, and impregnated from it; the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards; fashion, form, shape, manner of cutting into shape; a fool or cull; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

Cutaneous, kūt′ā-nē-ās. s. Relating to the skin.

Cuticle, kūt′ik-ē-lē. s. (405). The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the fear- skin; thin skin formed upon the surface of any liquor.

Cuticular, kū tik′ū-lār. a. Belonging to the skin.

Cutlass, kūt′lās. s. A broad cutting sword.

Cutler, kūt′lār. s. (98). One who makes or sells knives.

Cutpurse, kūt′purfē. s. One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief, a robber.
To dab, dāb. v. a. To strike gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, dāb. s. A small lump of anything; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one; in low language, an artifl; a kind of small flat fish.

DAB-chick, dāb'thik. s. A waterfowl.

To DABBLE, dāb’bl. v. a. (405). To smear, to daub, to wet.

To DABBLE, dāb’bl. v. n. To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a flight manner, to tamper.

DABBLE, dāb’lār. s. One that plays in water; one that meddles without matter, a superficial meddler.

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. I am not certain, however, that the short usage is not against me. Scott has the first found, 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, sé-prés-tré. 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.

CYPRIUS, sé-prús. s. A thin transparence.

Cyst, sīft. Cystis, sīft’s. s. A bag containing some morbid matter.

Cystick, sīft’k. a. Containing in a bag.

Cystotomy, sīst-tôt’to-mé. s. (518). The art or practice of opening incised tumours.

Czar, zār. s. The title of the Emperor of Russia.

Czarina, zā-rē’nà. s. The Empress of Russia.

D.

DACE, dāse. s. A small river fish, resembling a roach.

DACTYL, dāk’ti’ll. s. (145). A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

DAD, dād. s. The child’s way of expressing father.

DADDY, dād’dé. s. DADDYL, dāf’lo-dill. DADDY-DILLY, dāf’lo-dis’n-dill.’ DADDY-DO-N-DILL. This plant hath a little-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.

To DAFF, dāft’ v. a. To toss aside, to throw away slightly. Obsolete.
DAMES-VIOLET, dam-z-vi'o-lit. s.

DAGGER, dag'g3r. s. (98) (381). A short sword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelus, as [†].

DAGGERSDRAWING, dag'g3r-dräw-ing. s. The act of drawing DAGGERS, approach to open violence.

To DAGGLE, dag'g3l. v. a. (405). To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DAGGLE, dag'g3l. v. n. To be in the mire.

DAGGLETAIL, dag'g3l-tale. a. Blemished, befattered.

DAILY, dal'le. a. Happening every day,quotidian.

DAILY, dal'le. a. Every day, very often.

Daintily, dan'ételé. ad. Elegant-ly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.

Daintiness, dan'ételés. s. Delica-cy, softness; elegance, nicety; fqueamish-nesses, fastidiousness.

Dainty, dan'étel. a. Pleading to the palate; delicate, nice, fqueamish; scrupu-lous; elegant; nice.

Dainty, dan'étel. s. Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondnefs.

Daire, da're. s. The place where milk is manufactured.

Dairymaid, da're-maid. s. The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

Daisy, da'ze. s. (438). A spring flower.

Dale, däl. s. A vale, a valley.

Dalliance, dal'lé-an'se. s. Inter-change of caresses, acts of fondnefs; conjugal conversation; delay, procrastination.

Daller, dal'lé-dr. s. A trifler, a fondler.

To Dally, dal'lé. v. n. To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport, to play, to frolick; to delay.

Dam, dám. s. The mother.

Dam, dám. s. A mole or bank to confine water.

To Dam, dám. v. a. To confine, to shut up water by moles or dams.

Damage, dám'idje. s. (90). Mis-chief, detriment; 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, dám'idje. v. a. (90). To mischief, to injure, to impair.
DANGEROUS; dān'gər-ə-s. a. (543). Hazardous, perilous. 
DANGEROUSLY, dān'gər-lē, ad. Hazardoously, perilously, with danger. 
DANGEROUSNESS, dān'gər-nēs, s. Danger, hazard, peril. 
To DANGLE, dāng'gəl. v. n. (405). To hang loose and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower. 
DANGLED, dāng'gəld, s. A man that hangs about women. 
DANK, dānk, a. (408). Damp, moist. 
DANKISH-NESS, dānk'kīs-nes, s. Somewhat dank. 
DAPPER, dāp'pər, a. Somewhat dapper. 
DAPPLE, dāp'pl. v. a. To make to part. 
DAPPLED, dāp'pləd, a. Somewhat dappled. 
DAPPLED, dāp'pləd, a. Somewhat dappled. 
DAPPLEGON, dāp'plə-gən, n. A young buck. 
DAPPLEGUN, dāp'plə-gən, n. A young buck. 
DAPPLEGUNNER, dāp'plə-gən-ər, n. A small buck. 
DANCE, dāns. v. n. (78) (79). To move in measure. 
To DANCE, dāns. v. a. To dance, to put into a lively motion. 
DANCER, dān'sər. s. One that practices the art of dancing. 
DANCINGMasters, dān'səng-mås-tər, s. One who teaches the art of dancing. 
DANCINGSchool, dān'səng-skoöl, s. The school where the art of dancing is taught. 
DANDY, dāndi. s. A name given to a plant, so called from its likeness to the tooth of a lion. 
To DANDY, dāndi. v. a. (408). To shake a child on the knee, to fondle, to treat like a child. 
DANDLER, dānd'lər, s. He that dandles, or fiddles children. 
DANDRUFF, dānd'ruf, s. Scurf in the head. 
DANSK, dānsk, a. A species of elder, called also dwarf-elder, or wall-wort. 
DANGER, dān'gər, s. (98). Risk, hazard, peril. 
To DANGER, dān'gər, v. a. To put in hazard; to endanger. Not in use. 
DANGERLESS, dān'gər-lēs, a. Without hazard, without risk.
DAT

—nò, móve, nór, nót;—tòbe, tòb;
bull;—òil;—pònd;—òbin, this.

To Dark, dárk: v. a. To darken, to
obscure.
To Darken, dár'kn. v. a. (405). To
make dark; to perplex; to fully.
To Darken, dár'kn. v. n. To grow
dark.
Darkling, dárk'ling. part. a. Being
in the dark.
Darkly, dárk'le. ad. In a situation
void of light, obscurely, blindly.
Darkness, dárk'nes. s. Absence of
light; obscurity; wickedness; the
empire of Satan.
Darksome, dárk'sóm. a. Gloomy, ob-
scure.
Darling, dár'ling. a. Favourite, dear,
beloved. A contraction of darling, or little
dear (315).
Darling, dár'ling. s. A favourite, one
much beloved.
To Darn, dårn. v. a. To mend holes
by imitating the texture of the stuff.
Darnel, dår'nél. s. (59). A weed
growing in the fields.
Dart, dår. s. A middle weapon
thrown by the hand.
To Dart, dår. v. a. To throw offen-
vively; to throw, to emit.
To Dart, dår. v. n. To fly as a dart.
To Dash, dåsh. 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, dåsh. 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, dåsh. s. Collision; infraction; a
mark in writing, a line ———; stroke, blow.
Dash, dåsh. ad. An expression of the
found of water dathful.
Dastard, dåstârd. s. (68). A coward,
a poltroon.
To Dastardise, dåstârd-idize. v. a. To
intimidate; to defile with cowardice.
Dastardly, dåstârd-ly. a. Cowardly,
mean, timorous.
Dastardly, dåstârd-ly. s. Cowardli-
ness.
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; du-
ration, continuance; the fruit of the date-
tree.

DAY

Datetree, dâte'tree. 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'les. a. Without any
fixed term.
Datifive, dâtîv. a. (157). In gram-
mar, the case that signifies the person to
whom any thing is given.
To Dawn, dâw'b. v. a. (213). To
smear with something adhesive; to paint
carelessly; to lay on any thing gaudily or of-
tentatiously; to flatter grossly.
Dawber, dâw'bâr. s. (98). A coarse
low painter.
Dawry, dâw'be. a. Viscous, glutinous,
adhesive.
Daughter, daw'tUr. s. (218). The
date, 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'les. a. Fearless, not
defeated.
Dauntlessness, dânt'les-nês. s. Fear-
lessness.
Daw, dâw. s. The name of a bird.
To Dawn, dâw'n. v. n. To begin to
grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to be-
gin, yet faintly, to give some promises of
lustre.
Dawn, dâw'n. s. The time between the
first appearance of light and the sun's rife;
beginning, first rife.
Day, dâ. s. (220). The time between
the rising and setting of the sun; the time
from noon to noon; light, sunlight; the day
of content, the battle; an appointed or fixed
time; a day appointed for some commemora-
tion; from day to day, without a certainty
or continuance.
Daybed, dâ'béd. s. A bed used for
idleness.
Daybreak, dâ breek. s. A trade-
man's journal.
Daybreak, dâ breeke. s. The dawn,
the first appearance of light.
Daylabour, dâ-lâ'bür. s. Labour by
the day.
Daylabourer, dâ-lâ'bür-ur. s. One
that works by the day.
Daylight, dâ'ligt. s. The light of
the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or
a taper.
Daylily, dâl'li. s. The same with
aphodel.
DEAL, déle. s. (227). Great part; quantity, degree of more or less; the art or practice of dealing cards; firwood, the wood of pines.

To Deal, déle. v. a. To dispose to different persons; to distribute cards; to scatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.

To Deal, déle. v. n. To traffic, to transport busses; 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 practice; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to use well or ill, to contend with.

To Dealbate, dé-á-lá-báté. v. a. To whiten, to bleach.

To Dealbation, dé-á-lá-bátión. s. The act of bleaching.

To Dealer, dé-lá-r. s. (98). One that has to do with any thing; a trader or trafficker; a person who deals the cards.

Dealing, déll-ing. s. Practice, action; intercourse; measures of treatment; traffic, business.

Deambulation, dé-á-m-bú-lá-tión. s. The act of walking abroad.

Deambulatory, dé-á-m-bú-látó-ri. a. Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

Dean, déné. s. (227). The second dignity of a diocese.

Deanery, dé nó-ri. ré. s. (98). The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.

Deanship, dé-né-ship. s. The office and rank of a dean.

Dear, dére. a. (227). Beloved, darling; valuable, costly; scarce; sad, hateful, grievous. In this last sense obsolete.

Dear, dére. s. A word of endearment.

Dearbought, dére-bát. v. a. Purchased at a high price.

Dearly, dére-le. ad. With great fondness; at a high price.

To Dearn, dárn. v. a. To mend clothes.—See Darn.

Dearness, dére-nés. s. Fondness, kindnens, love; scarcity, high price.

Dearth, dérth. s. (234). Scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine, barrenness.

To Dearticulate, dé-á-r-tik-ulá-té. v. a. To disjoint, to dismember.

Death, déth. s. (234). "The extinction of life; mortality; the state of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of morta-
To conquer,
Ten commandments given by
make faint, to enfeeble.
... Having
DEBILITY,
DEATHFUL,
DEATH-LIKE,
DEATHBED,
DEATH'S MAN,
DEATH'S NOE,
DEATHWATCH,
delihwo.
To DEBARK,
DEBATABLE, de-bate'a-bi.
To DEBASE, de-base'.
To DEBATE,
To DEBAUCH, de-bauch'.
DEBAUCHER, de-bauh'ter. a. Elegant,
civil, well bred.
DEBAUNAIRLY, de-bauh'nare'le. a. Elegant.
de-bauh, et. s. (145).
DEBT, dët. s. (347). That which one
man owes to another
or which one is
obliged to do or suffer.
DEBETED, dët'ed. part. a. Indebted,
obliged to.
DEBTOR, dët'tor. s. (98). He that
owes something to another; one that owes
money: one side of an account book.
DEACUMINATED, de-kâ'ku'me-në-të. a. Having the top cut off.
Decade, dëk'ad. s. (529). The sum
of ten.
DECADENCY, de-kâ'dën-sc. s. Decay, fall.
DECAgon, dëk'a-gon. s. (503). A
plain figure in geometry.
DECALOGUE, dëk'a-log. s. (338). The
ten commandments given by God to Moses.
To DECAMP, de-kâmp'. v. a. To
shift the camp; to move off.
DECAMPMENT, de-kâmp'mënt. s. The
act of shifting the camp.
To DECANT, de-kant'. v. a. To pour
off gently, so as to leave the sediment
behind.
DECANTATION, de-kânta'ël'hûn. s. The
act of decanting.
DECANTER, dëk'a-ntë-r. s. (98). A
glass vessel that contains the liquor after it
has been poured off clear.
To DECAPITATE, de-kâp'ë-të. v. a,
To behead.
To DECAY, de-kâ'. v. n. (220). To
lose excellence, to decline.
DECAY, de-kâ'. s. Decline from the
flame of perfection; declension from
promethean pro-
perity; consumption.
Decayer, de-ká'úr. s. (98). That which causes decay.

Decay, dé-sey'. s. (227). Death, departure from life.

To Decay, dé-sey'. v. n. To die, to depart from life.

Decent, dé-seyent. a. Having the power of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the ficate of being deceived.

Decency, dé-sén-sé. s. Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; suitableness of character, propriety; modesty.

Decennial, dé-sén-nil. a. (113). What continues for the space of ten years.

Decent, dé-sént. a. Becoming, fit, suitable.

Decently, dé-sént-le. ad. In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.

Decedibility, dé-sep-té-bil'-té. s. Suitableness to be deceived.

Decedible, dé-sep-te-bl. a. (405). Liable to be deceived.

Decension, dé-sésh'-ún. s. A departure.

To Decess, dé-thsh'm'. v. a. To counteract a charm, to disenchant.

To Decide, dé-side'. v. a. To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a question or dispute.

Deciduous, dé-sid'-ús, or dé-sid'd'-ú-s. a. (293). Falling, not perennial.

Decidable, dé-sé-že'-bl. a. Subject to fraud, exposed to imposture.

Decivableness, dé-sev'-va-bles. s.

Decipher, dé-si'fér. v. a. One who explains writings in cypher.

Decipherer, dé si'fér-er. a. One who explains writings in cypher.

Decipheration, dé-si'fér-ay-shún. s. A tithing, a selection of every tenth; a selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.

To Decipher, dé-si'för. v. a. To explain that which is written in epithe, to mark down in characters; to stamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.

Decisive, dé-si'ziv. a. (158) (428). Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of settling any event.

Decisively, dé-si slv-lé. ad. In a conclusive manner.

Decisiveness, dé-si'siv-nés. s. The power of terminating any difference, as settling an event.

Decisory, dé si'so'-r'é. a. (429) (557). Able to determine or decide.

To Deck, dék. v. a. To overspread; to dress; to adorn.

Deck, dék. s. The floor of a ship; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Decker, dék'kär. a. A dresser.

To Declaim, dé klá'm. v. n. To harangue, to speak for orations.

Declaimer, dé klá'már. a. One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

Declaration, dé klá-mä'thün. s. (529). A discourse addressed to the passions, an harangue.
DECLAMATOR, dék klé-má'tür. s. (521). A declamer, an orator.

DECLAMATORY, dék klé-má'tür-é. a. Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions (512).

DECLARABLE, dék klá'rd-ble. a. Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, dék klé-ra'shún. s. (530). A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, declaration is the flowing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, dék klá'rd-tiv. a. Making a declaration, explanatory; making proclamation (157).

DECLARATORILY, dék klá'rd-tér-él. ad. In the form of a declaration, not promissively.

DECLARATORY, dék klá'rd-tér-é. a. Affirmative, expressive (512).

To DECLARE, dék klá'rd-e. v. a. To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim, to show in open view.

To DECLARE, dék klá'rd-e. v. n. To make a declaration.

DECLARÉMENT, dék klá'rd-ment. s. Discovery, declaration, testimony.

DECLARER, dék klá'rd-r. s. (98). One that makes anything known.

DECLENSION, dék klé'nshún. s. Tendency from a greater to a lesser degree of excellence; declination, defect; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, dék klé'ná-bl. a. (405). Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dék klé'náshún. s. Defection, 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 shorted distance from the equator.


To DECLINE, dék klé'ne. v. n. To lean downwards; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to flun, to refuse, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

To DECLINE, dék klé'ne. v. a. To bend downwards, to bring down; to flun, to refuse, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

Decline, dék klé'ne. s. The state of tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dék klé'víté. s. (511). Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent.

DECLIVOUS, dék klé'vús. a. (503). Gradually descending, not precipitous.

To DECOCT, dék kóktʾe. v. a. To prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water; to digest by the heat of the furnace; to boil up to a confidence.

DECOCrIBLE, dék kók'té-bl. a. That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.


DECOUPLATION, dék kól-lá'whún. s. The act of beheading.

To DECOMPOSE, dék kómp-pó'zit. 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 Decompose is frequently used in this sense, but improperly; for that word signifies to mix compounded things together, while to Decompose means to unmix or analyze things.

DECOMPOSÉ, dék kómp-pó'zét. a. (154). Compounded a second time.

DECOMPOSITION, dék kómp-pó-zish'ún. s. The act of compounding things already compounded.

To DECOMPOUND, dék kómp-pó'nd. v. a. To compose of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, dék kómp-pó'nd. a. Composed of things or words already compounded.

To DECORATE, dék kó'ráte. v. a. (91). To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, dék kó-rá'whún. s. Ornament, added beauty.

DECORATOR, dék kó-rá-tür. s. (521). An adorer.

DECOROUS, dék kó'rús. 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 cancerous (512). When once the mere English scholar is fix right in this word, he will be sure to pronounce: Deco-
To DECORTICATE, dé-k6r'te-kate. v. a. To divest of the bark or hulk.

DECORATION, dé-kér-té-keth'un. s. The act of stripping the bark or hulk.

DECORUM, dek6'n'lm, s. Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiousness, seamliness.

To DECAY, dé-k6's'. v. a. Grow to decrepitude.

DECREPIT, de-krep'it. s. Avert, demit.

DECULPTURE, dé-kul'p'ture. s. Decency, the accent on the first syllable.

DECREASE, de-krefe'. v. n. (227). To grow less, to be diminished.

Decrement, Interval, Decency, the accent on the first syllable.

DECRETAL, dé-kér'tal. a. Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECENT, dé-ként. s. A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.

Decreepit, dé-krep'it. a.health contrary to licentiousness, seamliness.

DECR.EDENTION, ded-dén'th'un. s. (530). Loss or shedding of the teeth.

To DECIDATE, dé-kid'e-te. v. a. To devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to enjoin to a patron.

DEED, déd. s. An act, deed, act.

DEFEND, dé-fend. v. a. To defend, to protect, to secure.

DEFERRED, dé-fér'ed. a. Deferred.

DEGREE, dé-kré'. s. The state of being decreed.

DECREPIT, dé-krep'it. a. Grow to decrepitude.

DECREPITATE, dé-krep'it-a-tate. v. a. To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

DECR.EDENT, déd-dén'th'un. s. (530). Loss or shedding of the teeth.

DECR.EDENTATION, ded-dén'th'un. s. (530). Loss or shedding of the teeth.

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DEFAULT, de-H, wlt'.

DEEP, deep.

To DEPLY, dMp'le.

DEEPSESS, deep'nes. s. Entrance far below the surface, profundity; depth.

DEER, décr. s. That class of animals which is hunted for venison.

To DEFACE, dé-face'. v. a. To destroy, to raze, to disfigure.

DEFACTMENT, dé-fac'tment. s. Violation, injury;raiment.

DEFACE, dé-fa'skur. s. (98). Destroyer, abolisher, violater.

DEFAINANCE, dé-fa'lanse. s. Failure.

To DEFLATE, dé-fal'kate. 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 a in fulminate preserves the short sound of that letter, and is not pronounced like the same vowel in fall (84) (177).

DEFAZGATION, dé-fât'é-gate. v. a. To weary.

DEFAUSE, dé-fawlt'. s. Abomination, 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, dé-fawlt'ér. s. One who is deficient in duty. A peculator.

DEFEASANCE, dé-fé'zance. s. The act of annulling or abolagating any contract; the writing in which a defeasance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, dé-fé'zé-bl. a. That which may be annulled.

DEFEAT, dé-féte'. s. The overthrow of an army; act of destruction, deprivation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEF</th>
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<tr>
<td>To <strong>Defeat</strong>, dé-fé-t'. v. a. To over-throw; to frustrate.</td>
<td><strong>Defensive</strong>, dé-fé'n'siv. s. (158). Safeguard; state of defence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in use.</td>
<td>To <strong>Defecate</strong>, dé-fék'shun. v. a. To purge, to cleanse; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture (503).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Defecate</strong>, dé-fék'shun. a. Purged from lees or foulness.</td>
<td>To <strong>Defend</strong>, dé-fend'. y. To stand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Defectibility</strong>, dé-fék-té-bil'ë-té. s. The state of failing, imperfection.</td>
<td><strong>Defendant</strong>, dé-fën'dant. a. He that defends against assailants; in law, the person accused or sued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Defect</strong>, dé-fekt'. s. Imperfect, deficient.</td>
<td><strong>Defender</strong>, dé-fen'dur. s. (98). One that defends, a champion; an asserter, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Defection</strong>, dé-fek'shún. a. Imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blameable.</td>
<td><strong>Defensative</strong>, dé-fén'sá-tiv. 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.</td>
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<td><strong>Defendable</strong>, dé-fén'də bl. a. That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.</td>
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DEF

-nô, môve, nôr, nôt; -túbe, túb.

To Define, dé-fín'. v. a. To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumcribe, to mark the limit.

To Define, dé-fín'. v. n. To determine, to decide.

Definer, dé-fîn'âr. s. One that describes a thing by its qualities.

Definite, dé-fîn'ê-nt. a. Certain, limited; exact, precise.

Definite, dé-fîn'ê-nt. s. (156). Thing explained or defined.

Definiteness, dé-fîn'i-nèss. s. Certainty, limitedness.

Definition, dé-fîn'i-ðh'n. 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, dé-fîn'i-tiv. a. Determinate, positive, express.

Definitively, dé-fîn'i-tiv-l. ad. Positively, decisively, expressly.

Definitiveness, dé-fîn'i-tiv-nèss. s. Decisiveness.

Deflagrability, dé-flå-grå-bîl'ë-tè. s. Combustibility.

Deflagrable, dé-flå'grå-bl. a. Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.

Deflagration, dé-flå-grå'kh'n. s. Setting fire to several things in their preparation.

To Deflect, dé-flèkt'. v. n. To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.

Deflection, dé-flèk'th'n. s. Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.

Deflexure, dé-flèk'thïre. s. (479). A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.

Defloration, dé-flô-rå'kh'n. s. (530). The act of deflowering; the selection of that which is most valuable.

To Deflour, dé-flôr'. v. a. To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of anything.

Deflourer, dé-flô'rûr. s. (98). A ravisher.

Defluous, dé-flú'dus. a. That flows down; that falls off.

Defluxion, dé-flåk'kh'n. s. The flowing down of humours.


Defoedation, dé-fô-då'kh'n. s. The act of making filthy, pollution.

Deforcement, dé-fôr'mënt. s. A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

DEG

bull; —oil; —pōund; —thin, this.

To Deform, dé-fôrm'. v. a. To disfigure, to make ugly; to disfigure, to make ungraceful.

Deform, dé-fôrm'. a. Ugly, disfigured.

Deformation, dé-fôr-må'kh'n. s. (530). A defacing.

Deformedly, dé-fôr-mëd-le. ad. In an ugly manner.

Deformendness, dé-fôr-mëd-nèss. s. Ugliness.

Deformity, dé-fôr'më-tè. s. Ugliness, ill-favouredness, irregularity.

Deformor, dé-fôr'sûr. s. (166). One that overcomes and castrates by force. A law term.

To Defraud, dé-fråw'd'. v. a. To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.

Deprauder, dé-fråw'dûr. s. A deceiver.

To Defray, dé-frâ'. v. a. To bear the charges of.

Defrayer, dé-frâ'ûr. s. (98). One that discharges expenses.

Defrayment, dé-frå'mënt. s. The payment of expenses.


Defunct, dé-fûnt'. a. Dead, deceased.

Defunct, dé-fûnt'. s. One that is deceased, a dead man or woman.

Defunctness, dé-fûnt'nes. s. The state of being deceased.

Defy, dé-fi. v. a. To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to fight.

Defy, dé-fi'. s. A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in use.

Defyer, dé-fi'ûr. s. A challenger, one that invites to fight.

Degeneracy, dé-jên'ër-à-sè. s. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors; a forsaking of that which is good; meaness.

To Degenerate, dé-jên'ër-àtè. 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, dé-jên'ër-àtè. a. Unlike his ancestors; unworthy, base.

Degenerateness, dé-jên'ër-àtè-nèss. s. Degeneracy, state of being grown wild, or out of kind.

Degeneration, dé-jên'ër-à'kh'n. s. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancesters.
DELEGATE, dél'é-gá'te. a. (503). Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, dél'é-gá'tés. s. A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGATION, dél-lé-gá'shún. s. A sending away; a putting into commission; the assignment of a debt to another.

DELETION, dél'é-š'n. s. Act of razing or blotting out; a destruction.

DELE'TERIOUS, dél-i-te're-ús. a.

DELIVER, dél'iv'ur. v. To give, choice, to deliver, to rescue; to surrender, to put into another's hands; to give from hand to hand; to deliver over, to put into another's possession.

DELIBERATE, dél-ib'er-át. a. To think in order to choice, to hesitate.

DELIBERATING, dél-ib'er-á'ting. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.

DELIBERATION, dél-ib'er-a'shún. s. Act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

DELIBERATIVE, dél-ib'er-a-tív. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.

DELIBERATELY, dél-ib'er-á-til'ě. ad. Circumspectly, warily; slowly.

DELIBERATENESS, dél-ib'er-á-tén'és. s. Circumpection, waryness.

DELIBERATION, dél-ib'er-á-thún. s. The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

DELIBERATIVE, dél-ib'er-á-tív. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE, dél-ib'er-á-tív. a. The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

DELIBERACY, dél-ib'é-ká-sé. s. Daintiness, niceness in eating; anything highly pleasing to the senses; softness; nicety; politeness; indulgence; tenderness, scrupulousness; weakness of constitution.

DELIBERATE, dél-ib'er-á-té. 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.

DELIBERATELY, dél-ib'é-rát'ě. ad. Beautifully; finely; daintily; choice; politely; effeminately.

DELIBERATENESS, dél-ib'é-rát'en'és. s. The state of being deliberate.

DELIBERATES, dél-ib'é-rát's. s. Niceties, rarities.

To

deliverer, dé-liv'ør-ør. s. A saver, a rescuer, a preserver; a relater, one that communicates something.

delivery, dé-liv’ør-é. s. The act of delivering, or giving; release, rescue, saving; a saviour, giving up; utterance, proclamation; childbirth.
dell, del. s. A pit, a valley.
delph, del. s. A fine sort of earthen ware.
dedulable, dé-luld’bl. a. (405). Liable to be deceived.
to deduce, dé-lú’dé. v. a. To beguile to cheat, to deceive.
deduler, dé-lú’dór. s. A beguiler, a deceiver, an imposter.
to delve, delv. v. a. To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom, to sift.
delve, delv. s. A ditch, a pitfall, a den.
delver, del’vør. s. (98). A digger.
deluge, dé-lújé. s. A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and refultless calamity.
to deluge, dé-lújé. v. a. To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.
delusion, dé-lúzh’ón. s. A cheat, guile; a false representation, illusion, error.
demagogue, dém’ágóg. s. (338). A ringleader of the rabble.

demain, dém. 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 leaseholders, and other lands appertaining to the said manor as belonging to free or copyholders.
demand, dé-mánd’. 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, dé-mánd’. v. a. To claim, to ask for with authority.
demandable, dém’ànd’bl. a. That may be demanded, asked for.
demandant, dém’ànd’ánt. s. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.
demander, dém’ànd’dór. s. One that requires a thing with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.
demean, dém’éné’. s. A manner, presence, carriage. Obolete.
to demean, dém’éné’. v. a. To behave, to carry one’s self; to leffen, to depress.
demeanour, dém’é’nür. s. (314). Carriage, behaviour.
demans, dém’énz’. s. pl. An estate in goods or lands.
demerald, dém’éril’t. s. The opposite to merit, ill-deserving.
demesne, dém’éné’. s. See domain.
dem., dém’é. infenparable particle. Half, as demigod, that is, half human, and half divine.
dem-culverin, dém’é-kil’ver-in. s. A small cannon.
dem-devil, dém’é-dé’vel. s. Half a devil.
dem-god, dém’é-gód. s. Partaking of divine nature, half a god.
dem-lance, dém’é-lánfe. s. A light lance, a spear.
dem-man, dém’é-mán. s. Half a man.
dem-wolf, dém’é-wulf. s. Half a wolf.
demise, dém’izé’. s. Death, decease.
to demise, dém’izé’. v. a. To grant at one’s death, to bequeath.
demission, dém’ésh’un. s. Degradation, diminution of dignity.
to demit, dém’it’. v. a. To deprive.
democracy, dém’ok’rásé. s. One of the three forms of government, that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.
to demolish, dém’lsh. v. a. To throw down buildings, to raze, to destroy.
demolisher, dém’lsh-ør. s. One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.
demolition, dém-ó-lísh’un. s. (530). The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.
demon, dém’ón. s. A spirit, generally an evil spirit.
demoniacal, dém-ó-niæk. kál. a. (566). Belonging to the devil, devilish; influenced by the devil.

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DEMONIACH, dé-món'ý-ák. s. (505). One possessed by the devil.
DEMONIAN, dé-món'ny-án. a. Devilish.
DEMONOLOGY, dém-o-nól'ó-jé. s. (530). Discourse of the nature of devils.
DEMONSTRABLE, dé-món'strá-bl. a. That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.
DEMONSTRABLY, dé-món'strá-ble. ad. In such a manner as admits of certain proof.
To DEMONSTRATE, dé-món'strá-te. v. a. (91). To prove with the highest degree of certainty.
DEMONSTRATION, dé-món'strá'shún. s. (530). The highest degree of deductible or argumentative evidence; indubitable evidence of the fames or reason.
DEMONSTRATIVE, dé-món'strá-tiv. a. Having the power of demonstration, invincibly conclusive; having the power of pressing clearly.
DEMONSTRATIVELY, dé-món'strá-tiv-lé. ad. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.
DEMONSTRATOR, dém-món'strá'túr. 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, dé-món'strá-tó-ré. a. (512). Having the tendency to demonstrate.
DEMULCENT, dé-múl'sént. a. Softening, mollifying, affusive.
To DEMUR, dé mú-r. v. n. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have scruples.
To DEMUR, dé mú-r. v. a. To doubt of.
DEMUR, dé mú-r. s. Doubt, hesitation.
DEMUER', dé mú-r'. a. Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modest.
DEMUERYLY, dé mú-r'e-lé. ad. With affected modestly, solemnly.
DEMUERNESS, dé mú-r' nés. s. Modesty, sobriety, gravity of aspect; affected modesty.
DEMUERKER, dé mú-r' túr. s. (98). A kind of paufe upon a point of difficulty in an action.
DEMY, dé mi'. s. A half fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
DEMY, dé mi'. s. A kind of paper.

DEMY, dé mi'. s. A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beast; Dem may signifly either a valley, or a woody place.
DENAY, dé-ná'. s. Denial, refusial. Obsolete.
DENROLOGY, dén-dró-ló'jé. s. (518). The natural history of trees.
DENIABLE, dé-nil'abl. a. That which may be denied.
DENIAL, dé-nil'. s. Negation, refusial.
DENIER, dé-nil'ér. s. (98). A contradictor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuser, one that refuses.
DENIER, dé-né're. s. A small denomination of French money.
To DENIGRATE, dé-ní'grá-té, or dé-nil' grá-te. 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 Denigre; and to Emigrate has the accent on the first syllable, because in Emigre 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 orthoepists, except Dr. Johnson, without recollecting that the i in the Latin denigre might be pronounced either long or short; and that when this is the case, we generally adopt the short found in words derived from that language: and as this short found is more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, Dr. Johnson's accentuation seems to be the preferable (503) (545).

DENIFICATION, dé-nil'e-grá' shún. s. A blackening, or making black.
DENIZATION, dé-nil'e-zá' shún. s. The act of infranchising.
DENIZEN, dé-nil'é-n. s. (103). A freeman, one infranchised.
DENISON, dé-nil'é-n. s. (170). A freeman, one infranchised.
To DENOMINATE, dé-nóm'é-ná'te. v. a. To give a name to.
DENOMINATION, dé-nóm'é-ná'shún. s. A name given to a thing.
DENOMINATIVE, dé-nóm'é-ná-tiv. a. That which gives a name; that which obtains a distinct appellation.
DENOMINATOR, dé-nóm'é-ná-tor. s. (525). The giver of a name.
DENOTATION, dên-ô-ta'fuun. s. The act of denoting.

To Denote, dê-nô'te'. v. a. To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken.

To Denounce, dê-nô'ünse'. v. a. To threaten by proclamation.

To Denunciation, dê-nô'ünse'ment. s. The act of proclaiming any menace.

To Denounce, dê-nô'ünse'. s. One that declares some menace.

Dense, dênse'. a. Close, compact, approaching to solidity.

DENSITY, dên-se'té. s. Cloteness, compactness.

Dental, dên'tal. a. Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

Dentellli, dên'té'llí. s. Modillions. A kind of brackets.

Denticulation, dên-tik-u-la'fuun. s. The state of being fet with small teeth.

Denticulated, dên-tik'u-la-ted. a. Set with small teeth.

Dentifrice, dên'té-frís. s. (142). A powder made to scour the teeth.

Dentition, dên-ti'fuun. s. The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.

To Denude, dê-nú'date. v. a. To divest, to strip. — See To Denigrate. (503. k.)

Denudation, dên-nú'da'fuun. s. (527). The act of stripping.

To Denude, dê-nú'dé'. v. a. To strip, to make naked.

Denunciation, dên-nú'n-thé-a'fuun. s. The act of denouncing, a public menace.

Denunciator, dên-nú'n-thé-a'tur. s. He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.

To Deny, dê-ní'. v. a. To contradict an accusation; to refuse, not to grant; to disown; to renounce, to disregarad.

To Deobstruct, dê-ôb-strük't. v. a. To clear from impediments.

Deobstruct, dê-ôb-strük't. v. a. A medicine that has the power to resolve obstructions.

Deodand, dê-ô-dând. 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 Deoffilicate, dê-ôf'pe-lâ'te. v. a. To deobstruct, to clear a paffage.

Deoffilation, dê-ôf'pe-lâ'fuun. s. The act of clearing obstructions.
DEP

-nô, mòve, nòr, nòt;—tûbe, tûb,
of another; state of being subordinate, or
subject; that which is not principal, that
which is subordinate; concatenation, con-
exion; relation of any thing to another;
truth, reliance, confidence.
DEPENDED, dé-pénd'd. a. Hanging
down.
DEPENDENT, dé-pénd'ent. s. One sub-
ordinate.
DEPENDE, dé-pénd'dyr. S. (98). A
dependant, one that repose on the kindnef
of another.
DEPERDITION, dé-pérdi'tion. S. (527).
Loss, destruction.
DEPHLEGMATION, dé-flég-ma'liún. S.
(530). An operation which takes away from
the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated
distillation.
To DEPHELM, dé-flé'm'. (389).
To DEPHLEGMEATE, dé-flég'méate. S
v. a. To clear from phlegm, or aqueous in-
lipid matter.
DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dé-flég'mèd-nès. S.
The quality of being freed from phlegm.
To DEPICT, dé-pikt'. v. a. To paint,
to portray; to describe to the mind.
DEPICTORIAL, dé-pilt'lär'. S. An
application used to take away hair.
DEPILOUS, dé-pîl'ós. a. Without hair.
DEPLANTATION, dép-lân-ta'fhiún. S.
The act of taking plants up from the bed.
DEPLETION, dép-ple'tiun. S. The act
of emptying.
DEPLEORABLE, dé-pîl'or-à-bl. a. La-
mamentable, sad, calamitous, despicable.
DEPLEORABILITIES, dé-pîl'or-à-bli-nès. S.
The state of being deplorable.
DEPLORABLEY, dé-pîl'or-à-blé. ad. La-
mamentably, miferyfully.
DEPLORATE, dé-pîl'or-rèt. a. (91). La-
mamentable, hopeless.—See To DENIGRATE.
DEPLORATION, dép-lôr'a-fhiún. S.
(530). The act of deploring.
To DEPLORE, dé-pôrre'. V. a. To la-
ment, to bewail, to bemoan.
DEPLORED, dé-pôr'èd. a. A mourn-
er, a mourner.
DEPLUMATION, dép-lû-ma'liún. S.
(527). Plucking off the feathers; in sur-
gery, a swelling of the eyelids, accompanied
with the fall of the hairs.
To DEPLUME, dép-lû'mè'. V. a. To
strip off its feathers.
To DEPONE, dép-pôn'. V. a. To lay
down as a pledge or security; to rifique up-
on the success of an adventure.
DEPONENT, dép-pôn'tent. S. (503).

DEP

bûll: —ôil: — póund: — thûn, this.

One that deposes his testimony in a court of
justice; in grammar, such verbs as have no
active voice are called deponents.
To DEPOPULATE, dép-pôp'ú-lâte. V. a.
To unpeople, to lay waste.
DEPOPULATION, dép-pôp'ú-lá-thûn. S.
The act of unpeopling, havoc, waste.
DEPOPULATOR, dép-pôp'ú-lá-tûr. S.
(531). A disputers, a destroyer of
mankind.
To DEPORT, dép-pôrt'. V. a. To carry,
to demean.
DEPORT, dép-pôrt'. S. Demeanour, be-
haviour.
DEPORTATION, dép-or-tà-thûn. S.
Transportation, exile into a remote part of
the dominion; exile in general.
DEPORTMENT, dép-pôr'ment. S. (512).
Conduct, management, demeanour, beha-
viour.
To DEPOSE, dép-pôze'. V. a. To lay
down; to degrade from a throne; to take
away, to divest; to give testimony, to attef.
To DEPOSE, dép-pôze'. V. n. To bear
witnesses.
One with whom any thing is lodged in
trust.
To DEPOSIT, dép-pôz'it. V. a. To lay
up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a
pledge or security; to lay aside.
DEPOSITE, dép-pôz'it. S. (154). Any
thing committed to the trust and care of
another; a pledge, a pawn, the estate of a
thing pawned or pledged.
DEPOSITION, dép-pôz'é-thûn. S. The
act of giving public testimony; the act of
degrading a prince from sovereignty.
DEPOSITORY, dép-pôz'é-tûr'è. S.
The place where any thing is lodged.
DEPRAVATION, dép-rà-và-thûn. S.
(530). The act of making any thing bad;
degeneracy, depravity.
To DEPRAVE, dép-prâve'. V. a. To vo-
late, to corrupt.
DEPRAVATION, dép-pràv'nès. S. Cor-
rup tion, taint, vitiated tafle.
DEPRAVEMENT, dép-pràv'ment. S. A
vitiated state.
DEPRAYER, dép-prâv'èr. S. A corrupter.
DEPRAVITY, dép-pràv'é-tè. S. (511).
Corruption.
To DEPREDATE, dép-pré-dàt. V. a.
To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray
deliverance from (91).
DEPRECATION, dép-pré-kàthûn. S.
Prayer against evil.
DEPRECATIVE, de-pré-ká-tiv. [a. (512). That serves to deprecate.
To DEPRECIATE, de-pré-thá-tát. v. a. (91). To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.
To DEPREDATE, de-pré-dá-tát. v. a. (91). To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.
DEPREDATE, dé-pré-dá-tát. s. A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, want.
DEPREATOR, dé-pré-á-tür. s. (521). A robber, a devourer.
To DEPREHEND, de-pré-hénd'. v. a. To catch one, to take unawares; to discover, to find out a thing. Little used.
DEPREHENSIBLE, dé-pré-hén'sé-bl. a. That may be caught; that may be undervalued.
DEPREHENSIBILITY, dé-pré-hén'sé-bl-i-ti-ty. s. Capabilitv of being caught; intelligibility.
DEPREHENSION, dé-pré-hén'ši-n. s. A catching or taking unawares; a discovery.
To DEPRESS, de-préss' v. a. To press or thrust down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to sink.
DEPRESSION, dé-préh-l'shún. s. The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement.
DEPRESSOR, dé-préss'sor. tr. s. (166). He that keeps or presses down.
DEPRIVATION, dé-pré-vá'ti-n. 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, dé-prív. v. a. To bereave one of a thing; to put an end to.
DEPTH, dépth. s. Depth, the measure of anything from the surface downwards; deep place, no a shaft; the abyss, a gulf of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a fason; obscurity.
To DEPTHEN, dép-thén. v. a. (103). To deepen.
DESTRUCTION, dé-trúk'shún. s. (177). A beating or thrusting away.
DEPULSADO, dé-púl'jó'dó. a. (440). Putting or driving away.
To DEPURATE, dé-púr-á-tát. v. a. (91). To purify, to cleanse.
DEPURATE, dé-púr-á-tát. a. (503). Cleansed, freed from drugs; pure, not contaminated.
DEPURATION, dé-púr-a'ti-n. s. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.
To DEPURÉ, dé-pú-ré. v. a. To free from impurities; to purge.
DEPUTATION, dé-pú-tá'ti-n. s. The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission; vicegerency.
To DEPUTÉ, dé-pú-té. v. a. To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.
DEPUTÉ, dé-pú-té. s. A lieutenant, a vicerey; any one that transacts business for another.

This word is frequently mispronounced even by good speakers. There is a proneness in the p to slide into its nearest relation b, which makes us often hear this word as if written débure.
To DEQUANTITE, dé-kwón'ti-tát. v. a. To diminish the quantity of.
To DERIVATE, dé-rí-vá'ti-n. s. To pluck or tear up by the roots.
To DERIDE, dé-ride. v. a. To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.
DERIDER, dé-rí'dér. s. (98). A mocker, a scoffet.
DERIDION, dé-rí'di-ón. s. The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, scorn, a laughing-stock.
DERIVABLE, dé-rí-vá-bl. a. Attainable by right of descent or derivation.
DERIVATION, dé-rí-vá'ti-n. s. (530). The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of anything from its source; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.
DERIVATIVE, dé-rí-vá-tiv. a. Derived or taken from another.
DERIVATIVE, dé-rí-vá-tiv. s. (157). The thing or word derived or taken from another.
DERIVATIVELY, dé-rí-vá-tiv-lé. ad. In a derivative manner.
To DERIVE, dé-rí've. v. a. To turn the course of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as...
DESERVEDLY, dë-zërv'd-lé. adv. To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.

DESERVE, dë-zërv', v. a. To make due or fitting return to; to requite; to be entitled to; to be due to; to merit; to have a claim to; to be justly entitled to; to deserve well of.

DESCENT, dë-sënt', s. The act of falling; prostration; degradation; downfall; reduction; diminution; diminuendo; a downfall; a declension; a degradation; a degradation.

DESCENDANT, dë-sënd'ánt. a. The offspring of an ancestor.

DESCEND, dë-sënd', v. a. To come from a higher place to a lower; to go from a higher place to a lower; to come down; 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.

DESCENT, dë-sënt', s. The act of falling; prostration; degradation; downfall; reduction; diminution; diminuendo; a downfall; a declension; a degradation.

DESERT, dë-zërt', s. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.

DESERTER, dë-zërt'er, s. (96). He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enrolled; he that forsakes another.

DESCRIPTION, dë-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 laconic definition; the qualities expressed in a description.

DESCRIPTION, dë-skrip'tiv. a. (157). Describing.

DESCRIBE, dë-skri', 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; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a laconic manner.

DESCRIBER, dë-skri'bur. s. He that describes.

DESCRIBER, dë-skri'bur. s. (98). A discoverer, a detector.

DESCRIPTION, dë-skrip'tiv. a. (157). Describing.
DESIRABLE, de-zir'-abl. That which has the power of drying.

DESIGN, de'sign. A purpose; the scheme, a plan of action; a scheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artful endeavours to execute or express.

DESIGNABLE, de-sig-nä′-bl. a. Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.

DESIGNATION, de-sig-na′-shun. The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, directions; import, intention.

DESIGNATE, de-sig-nä′-tate. v. a. To point out or mark by some particular token (503).

DESIGNEDLY, de-sig-ned-lē. ad. Purposely, intentionally.

DESIGNER, de-sig-nér. s. (98). A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

DESIGNING, de-sig-nē′-ing. part. a. Venial, treacherous, deceitful.

DESIGNLESS, de-sig-nē′-lēs. a. Unknowing, inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, de-sig-nē′-lēs-lē. ad. Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, de-sig-nē′-ment. s. A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or sketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, de-zir′-abl. a. Pleasing, delightful; that which is to be wished with earnestness.

DESIRE, de-zir′-ē. s. Will, eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

DESIRE, de-zir′-ē. v. a. To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to long; to ask, to import.
Desolate, des'pó't. s. An absolute prince.
Despotical, des'pó't-ik. a. Absolute in power, unlimited in authority.
Despoticalness, des'pó't-ik-nés. s. Absolute authority.
Despotism, des'pó't-izm. s. Absolute power.
Desert, des'zért. s. The last course of an entertainment.
To Desinate, des'te-náte. v. a. To design for any particular end.
Destination, des'ti-ná'shun. s. The purpose for which any thing is appointed.
To DESTINE, des'tin. v. a. (14c). 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, des'té-né. s. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity, doom, condition in future time.
Destitute, des'té-túte. a. Forfaken, abandoned; in want of.
Destination, des'ti-ná'shun. s. Want, the state in which something is wanted.
To Destroy, des'tró'y. 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, des'tró'yér. s. (98). The person that destroys.
Destructible, des'trúk'tí-bl. a. Liable to destruction.
Destruction, des'trúk'ión. s. The act of destroying, waste; murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.
Destructive, des'trúk'tív. a. That which destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.
Destructively, des'trúk'tív-lé. adv. Ruinously, maliciously.
Destructiveness, des'trúk'tív-nés. s. The quality of destroying or ruining.
Destructors, des'trúk'túr. s. (16c). Destroyer, consumer.
Desubdue, des'ú-dú'. s. A profligate and inordinate sweating.
Desultorius, des'ú-lúr'i-ús. a.
To Dete, dé-tróod’. v. a. To thrust down, to force into a lower place.
To DEtruncate, dé-trúng’káte. v. a. To cut, to cut, to shorten.
DEtruncation, dé-túng-ká’tión. s. The act of lopping.
DEVISE, dé-víz’. v. a. To contrive, to invent; to plan, to imagine.
DEVIOUS, dé-ví’$üs. adj. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epitaph of abhorrence or contempt.
DEVIL, dé’vil. s. (295). A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.—See Appendix.
DEVIILISH, dé’vil-lish. a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epitaph of abhorrence or contempt.
DEVIILISHLY, dé’vil-lish’li. adv. In a manner fusing the devil.
DEVIOUS, dé’-vi’$üs. a. (542). Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.
To DEVISE, dé-víz’. v. a. To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.
To DEVISE, dé-víz’. v. n. To consider, to contrive.
DEVISE, dé-víz’. s. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.
DEVISE, dé-víz’. s. Contrivance.
DEVISER, dé’vi’zé-r. s. A contriver, an inventor.
DEVITABLE, dé-ví-tú-bl. adj. Possible to be avoided.

DEVIATION, dé-ví-tá’$ühn. s. The act of escaping.
DEVOID, dé-void’. a. Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.
DEVOID, dé-void’. s. Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.
To DEVOLVE, dé’-volv’. v. a. To roll down; to move from one hand to another.
To DEVOLVE, dé’-volv’. v. n. To fall in succession into new hands.
DEVIOLATION, dé-ví-ol’-tä’$ühn. s. The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.
To DEVOTE, dé’-vó’t. v. a. To dedicate, to consecrate; to add, to give up to ill; to curse; to execute.
DEVOTEDNESS, dé-vó’ted-nëss. s. The state of being devoted or dedicated.
DEVOYER, dé-vó’-tér. a. One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.
DEVOTION, dé-vó’$ühn. 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; dispositions, power.
DEVOTIONAL, dé-vó’-tä-n’l. a. Pertaining to devotion.
DEVOTIONALIST, dé-vó’tän-1st. s. A man zealous without knowledge.
To DEVOUR, dé-vóûr’. v. a. To eat up ravenously; to destroy or confound with rapidity and violence; to swallow up, to annihilate.
DEVOURER, dé-vóûr’t. s. (98). A consumer, he that devours.
DEVOUT, dé-vóût’. a. Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.
DEVOUTLY, dé-vóût’ly. adv. Piously, with ardent devotion, religiously.
DEVUSE, dé-yoo’z. s. The devil.
DEUTEROSCOPY, du-tér-os’kó-pé. s. The second intention, a meaning, beyond the literal sense.
DEW, du. s. The moisture upon the ground.
To DEW, du. v. a. To wet as with dew, to moisten.
DEWBERRY, du-bér’-r. s. The fruit of a species of bramble.
DIAGNOSTIC, di-a-gnos'tik. s. A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGNOSTICIAN, di-a-gnos'ti-kian. n. A man who distinguishes diseases by their symptoms.

DIAGNOSTICS, di-a-gnos'tiks. n. The art of distinguishing diseases by symptoms.

DIAL, di'al. n. A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

DIAPASON, di-a-pa'zon. n. The theory or practice of harmony; the science of harmony; the diapason of the scale.

DIAPER, di'a-pur. a. To diaper; to clothe with diapers; to clothe with a diaper; to clothe with a napkin; to dress in diapers; to dress in a diaper.

DIAPIER, di'a-pur. a. To diaper; to clothe with a diaper; to clothe with diapers; to clothe with a napkin; to dress in diapers; to dress in a diaper.

DIAPERED, di'a-pur'd. a. Diapered; having a diaper or diapers; having a napkin; having a diaper.

DIAPHRAGM, di'a-fra'gem. n. A partition; a diaphragm; a diaphragm; a diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATIC, di'a-fra'gmat'ik. a. Of or pertaining to a diaphragm; of or pertaining to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATION, di'a-fra'gma-shun. n. The act or process of diaphragmation; the act of dividing or separating by a diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATION, di'a-fra'gma-shun. n. The act or process of diaphragmation; the act of dividing or separating by a diaphragm.
DIE

—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tcbe, tūb,
Diaphaneity, dī-ā-fānē-tē. s. 
Transparency, pellucidness.
Diaphanick, dī-ā-fānīk. a. (509).
Transparenient, pellucid.
Diaphamous, dī-ā-fā-mūs. a. (518).
Transparenient, clear.
Diaphoretick, dī-ā-fō-rē’tīk. a. Su-
dorific, promoting a perspiration.
Diaphragm, dī-ā-frām. 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-ā-rē’tē. s. A flux of the belly.
Diarrhoetick, dī-ā-rē’tīk. a. Pro-
moting the flux of the belly, solutive, pur-
gative.
Diary, dī’ā-rē. s. An account of every
day, a journal.
Diastole, dī-ā-stōlē. s. (116).
A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable
is made long; the dilatation of the heart.
Diastyle, dī-ā-stīlē. s. An interco-
lumination of three diameters.

The reason why this word is pronounced
in three syllables, and Diastole in four, is, that
the latter is perfect Greek diastēlē, and
the former is a compound of own, formed
from diā and strēlēa a pillar. The same
reason holds good for pronouncing Apo-
scope, as divided into Apo-scope; and Ophescope
into Of-te-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-ā-tē-sēr’ōn. s. An
interval in music.
Diddle, dī’bbl. s. (405). A small
spade.
Dibstone, dī’bṭōne. s. A little stone
which children throw at another stone.
Dicacity, dē-kā’sē-tē. s. (124).
Pertinens, fanciness.
Dicer, dice. s. The plural of Die.—
See Die.
Dice-box, dice’bōks. s. The box from
whence the dice are thrown.
Dicer, dī’tēr. s. (98). A player at
dice, a gamester.
To Dictate, dik’tātē. v. a. (91). To
deliver to another with authority.
Dictate, dik’tātē. s. (91). Rule or
maximum delivered with authority.
Diction, dik-ā-thūn. s. The act
or practice of dictating.
Dictator, dik-ā-thūr. s. (521). A
magistrate of Rome made in times of exi-
bull;—ōll;—pōund;—thin, this.

DIE, di. The preterit of Do; the
sign of the preterimperfect tense.
Didactical, dē-dāk’tē-kāl.
Didactick, dē-dāk’tīk. (124).} a.
Preceptive, giving precepts.
Didapper, dī’dāp-pūr. s. A bird that
dives into the water.
Didascalick, dī-dās-kăl’ik. a. (125)
(509). Preceptive, didactic.
Didst, did’t. The second perfon of
the preter tense of Do. —See Did.
To Die, di. v. a. To tinge, to colour.
Die, di. s. Colour, tincture, flaming, hue acquired.
To Die, di. v. n. To lose life, to
expire, to pass into another state of exis-
tence; to perish, to come to nothing; in the-
ology, to perish eternally; to languish with
pleasure or tenderness; to wither as a
vegetable; to grow rapid, as liquor.
Die, di. s. pl. Dics, dife. A small
cube, marked on its faces with numbers
from one to fix, which gamesters throw in play;
hazard, chance; any cubick body.
Die, di. s. pl. Dies, dize. The
fump used in coinage.
Dier, dī’ér. s. (98). One who fol-
lows the trade of dying.
Dier, dī’ērt. s. Food; victuals; food
regulated by the rules of medicine.
To Diet, dī’ērt. v. a. To give food to;
to board, to supply with diet.
DIFFUSION, diff'lu-šn. s. The act of scattering any thing every way; scattered, dispersed; extended, in full extension.

DIFFUSIVELY, diff'siv-le. ad. Widely, extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, diff'siv-nēs. s. Extention, dispersion; want of conciseness.

To DIG, dig. v. n. To work with a spade.

To DIGEST, dé-jëst. v. n. To distill into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concude 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.

DIGEST, dé-jëst. a. (124). To distill into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concude 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.

DIGEST, dé-jëst. v. n. To work with a spade.

DIGG, dig. v. a. preterit. Dug or Digged. To DIG, dig. v. n. To cultivate the ground methodically or repertories, to generate pus in order to a cure.

DIG, dig. v. n. To work with a spade.

DIGEST, dé-jëst. a. (492). The pandect of the civil law.

DIGEST, dé-jëst'. v. a. (124). To distill into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concude 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.

DIGEST, dé-jëst'. v. n. To generate matter as a wound.

DIFFUSION, diff'lu-shn. s. The act of scattering any thing every way; scattered, dispersed; extended, in full extension.

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To DIG, dig. v. n. To work with a spade.

To DIGEST, dé-jëst. v. n. To distill into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concude 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 DILACIDATE, dé-las'sé-rá-te. v. a. (124). To tear, to rend.

DILACIDATION, dé-las'sé-rá-thún. s. The act of rending in two.

To DILAMINATE, dé-lam'i-nát. v. a. (124). To ruin, to throw down.

DILAPIDATION, dé-láp-i-dá-thún. s. (124). The incumbent’s suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILATABILITY, dé-lá-tá-bíl'té. s. The quality of admitting extension.


DILATATION, dé-lá-tá-thún. s. (530). The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.

To DILATE, dé-lat. v. a. (124). To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

To DILATE, dé-lat. v. n. To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.

DILATOR, dé-la'tar. a. Branch out into divisions like fingers.

DILATORINESS, dé-la-ťar-e-nes. a. Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; digesting, methodizing.

DILATER, dé-lá'ter. a. Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; digesting, methodizing.

DILIGE'NTLY, dé-li-gé-n't-l. a. Branch out into divisions like fingers.

DILIGGNT, dé-li-gé-n't. a. Branch out into divisions like fingers.

DILIGENCE, dé-li-jen. s. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; which widens or extends.

DILIGENT, dé-li-gent. a. Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; digesting, methodizing.

DILIGENTLY, dé-li-gent-l. a. Branch out into divisions like fingers.

DILIGENCE, dé-li-jen. s. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; which widens or extends.


DILIGHTFUL, dé-li-jht-ful. a. Capable of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.


DILIGENCE, dé-li-jen. s. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; which widens or extends.

DILIGENT, dé-li-gent. a. Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; digesting, methodizing.

DILIGENTLY, dé-li-gent-l. a. Branch out into divisions like fingers.

DILIGENCE, dé-li-jen. s. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; which widens or extends.


DILIGHTFUL, dé-li-jht-ful. a. Capable of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.


DIM

Dilution, dé-lü'tshún. s. The act of making anything thin or weak.


Dim, dim. a. Not having a quick fight; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen, obscure; obstructing the act of vision, not luminous.

To Dim, dim. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make less bright, to obscure.

Diminution, dé-mén'šhún. s. (124). Space contained in anything, bulk, extent, capacity.

Diminutive, dé-mën'š-tiv. s. That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

Dimidiation, dé-mid-di'ā-shún. s. The act of halving.

To Diminish, dé-min'ish. v. a. (124). To make less by any abridgment or diminution 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 form. See Despatch.

To Diminish, dé-min'ish. v. n. (124). To grow less, to be impaired.

Diminishingly, dé-min'ish-ing-lē. ad. In a manner tending to vility.

Diminution, dim-mèn'šhún. s. The act of making less; the state of growing less; discrediting in architecture, the contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

Diminutive, dé-min'nū-tiv. a. Small, little.

Diminutive, dé-min'nū-tiv. s. A word formed to express little ones, as manual in English a little man; a small thing.

Diminutively, dé-min'nū-tiv-lē. ad. In a diminutive manner.

Diminutiveness, dé-min'nū-tiv-nēs. s. Smallness, littleness, pettyness.

Dimish, dim'ish. a. Somewhat dim.

Dimissory, dim'is-sir-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, dim'é-tē. s. A fine kind of flaxen, or cloth of cotton.

Dimly, dim'lē. a. Not with a quick fight, not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously.

DIN

Dinerness, dim'nēs. s. Dullness of fight; want of apprehension, stupidity.

Dimple, dim'pl. s. (405). Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

To Dimple, dim'pl. v. n. To sink in small cavities.

Dimpled, dim'pled. a. (405). Set with dimples.

Dimply, dim'plē. a. Full of dimples.

Dim, din. s. A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

To Din, dim. v. a. To stun with noise; to impress with violent and continued noise.

To Dine, dine. v. n. To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

To Dine, dine. v. a. To give a dinner to, to feed.


To Ding, ding. v. a. To dash with violence; to impress with force.

To Ding, ding. v. n. To bluster, to bount to, to huff.

Ding-dong, ding-dong'. s. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

Dingle, ding'gl. s. (405). A hollow between hills.

Dining-room, din'ing-rōm. s. The principal apartment of the house.

Dinner, din'nūr. s. (98). The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Dinner-time, din'nūr-time. s. The time of dining.

Dint, dint. s. A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.

To Dint, dint. v. a. To mark with a cavity by a blow.

Dinumeration, di-nū-mer-ā'ūshūn. s. (125). The act of numbering out singly.

Diocesan, di-o'sē-sān. s. (116). A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

Diocess, di-o'sēs. s. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

Dioptical, di-ō'pā-trī-kāl.

Dioptick, di-ō'pā-trīk. (116). s.

Affording a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

Diopticks, di-ō'pā-trīks. s. (509). A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light.

Diorthesis, di-ōr-thōsēs. s. (520).

An operation by which crooked members are made even.
nò, mòve, nó, nòt; -țubé, túb.

To Dip, dip. v. a. To immergé, 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 immergé; to pierce; to enter lightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mars, to choose by chance.

Dipchick, dip’tchik. s. The name of a bird.


Diphthong, di’pthōng. s. (413). A coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

Diploma, dé-plō’dá-má. s. (124). A letter or writing conveying some privilege. The diploma of a bird; diploma of the magnetic needle.

Dipper, dip’pér. s. (98). One that dips. Generally applied to one who baptizes by plunging in the water.

Dipping-needle, dip’ping-nééd-lé. s. A device which shews a particular property of the magnetic needle.

Dipsas, dip’sas. s. Pronunciation.

Dirt, dip’tote. s. A noun conining the root of two cafes only.

Dipstick, dip’tskik. s. A registler of bishops and martyrs.

Dire, dire. a. Dreadful, dismal, horrible.

Direct, dé-rékt’. a. (124). Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

To Direct, dé-rékt’. v. a. (117). To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measures, to mark out a certain course; to order, to command.

Directer, dé-rékt’ér. s. One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

Direction, dé-rékt’ón. s. Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.

Directive, dé-rékt’ív. a. Having the power of direction; informing, showing the way.

Directly, dé-rékt’lé, ad. In a straight line, rectilinearly; immediately, apparently, without circumloquion.

In this word we have an infinity of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forcible, we frequently pronounce the i long, as in diet; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of i, according to analogy (117) (124).

Directness, dé-rékt’níss. s. Straightness, tendency to any point, the nearest way.
DISANNULMENT.  n. 
To deprive of authority; to vacate. 

DISABILITY, n. 
Want of power to do any thing, weakness; want of proper qualifications for any purpose, legal impediment. 

DISABILITY, n. 
To set free from a disability. 

DISACCOMMODATION, n. 
To exclude as wanting proper qualifications. 

DISABILITY, n. 
To set free from a disability. 

DISADVANTAGEABLE, adj. 
Useless or inefficient; to exclude as wanting. 

DISABILITY, n. 
To set free from a disability. 

DISABLING, adj. 
To deprive of life; to discourage, to defeat. 

DISABILITY, n. 
To set free from a disability. 

DISAFFECTION, n. 
The state of being disaffected. 

DISABILITY, n. 
To set free from a disability. 

DISAFFIRMANCE, n. 
Constitution, negation. 

DISABILITY, n. 
To set free from a disability. 

DISAFFOREST, n. 
To throw open to common purposes, to deprive of the privileges of a forest.
Discern, diz-zern'. v. a. (351). To discern, to see; to judge, to have knowledge of; to distinguish; to make the difference between.

Discern, diz-zern', v. n. To make discernition.

Discerner, diz-zern'nür. s. (98). Discoverer, he that discourses; judge, one that has the power of discerning.

Discernible, diz-zern'bl. a. Discoverable, perceptible, distinguishable, apparent.

Discernibleness, diz-zern'bl-nès. s. Vividness.

Discernibly, diz-zern'bl-ly. adv.

Discernible, diz-zern'bl. s. Distinctness.

Discernibly, diz-zern'bl-ly. adv. Perceptibly, apparently.

Discerning, diz-zern'ing. part. a. Judicious, knowing.


Discernment, diz-zern'ment. s. Judgment, power of discerning.

To Discern, diz-zern'. v. a. To discern, to see; to judge, to have knowledge of; to distinguish; to make the difference between.

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Discern, diz-zern', v. n. To make discernition.
DISCIPLINABLENESS, dis'sé-plin-á-bl-nés. s. Capacity of instruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dis'-sé-plin-a-té-án. a. Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dis'-sé-plin á-té-án. s. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; a follower of the Presbyterian sect, so called from their amour about discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, dis'-sé-plin-a-ré. a. (512). Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, dis'-sé-plin. s. (150). Education, instruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a state of subjection; chastisement, correction.

To DISCIPLINE, dis'-sé-plin. v. a. To educate, to instruct; to keep in order; to correct; to chaste; to reform.

DISCLAIMER, dis'-klól-im'-ér. s. (98). One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, dis'-kloze'. v. a. To uncover, to produce from a hidden state to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, dis'-klo-zé-r. s. One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSURE, dis'-klo-zúr. s. (452). Discovery, production into view; act of revealing any secret.

DISCOLORATION, dis'-kál'-ó-rá-thún. s. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining; change of colour, stain, die.

To DISCOLOUR, dis'-kól'-úr. v. a. To change from the natural hue, to stain.

To DISCOMFIT, dis'-kóm'-fit. v. a. To defeat, to vanquish.

DISCOMFIT, dis'-kóm'-fit. s. Defeat, overthrow.

DISCOMFITE, dis'-kóm-fit'-yérc. s. Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, dis'-kóm'-fúrt. s. (166). Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.

To DISCOMFORT, dis'-kóm'-fúrt. v. a. To grieve, to sadden, to depress.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dis'-kóm'-fúrt'-ál. a. One that is melancholy and offensive comfort; that causes fadness.

To DISCOMMEND, dis'-kóm'-mén'd. v. a. To blame, to censure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dis'-kóm'-mén-da-bl-nés. s. Blameable, censurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dis'-kóm'-mén-da-bl-nés. s. Blameableness, liableness to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dis'-kóm'-mén-da'-fúm. s. Blame, censure.

DISCOMMENDER, dis'-kóm'-mén'dér. s. One that discommends.

To DISCOMMEND, dis'-kóm'-mén'd. v. a. To put to inconvenience, to molest.

DISCOMMENDOUS, dis'-kóm'-mód'-ús, or dis'-kóm'-mób'-jé ès. a. Inconvenient, troublesome.—See COMMENDOUS.

DISCOMMODY, dis'-kóm'-mód'-é-té. s. Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE, dis'-kóm'-pó'-zé'. v. a. To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to displease.

DISCOMPOSURE, dis'-kóm'-pó'-zhúr. s. Disorder, perturbation.

To DISCONCERT, dis'-kón'-sért'. v. a. To unsettle the mind, to discompose.

DISCONTENT, dis'-kón'-tén'. s. Want of agreement.

DISCONGRUITY, dis'-kón'-grú'-été. s. Disagreement, inconsistency.

DISCONSOLATE, dis'-kón'-só-lát. a. (91). Without comfort, hopeles, sorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dis'-kón'-só-lát-lé. ad. In a disconsolate manner, comfortlesly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dis'-kón'-só-lát'-né-s. s. The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT, dis'-kón'-tén'. s. Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.

To DISCONTENT, dis'-kón'-tén'. v. a. Uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied.

To DISCONTINUE, dis'-kón'-tín-u. a. To disconsolate, to make uneasy.

DISCONTENDED, dis'-kón'-tén'-téd. part. a. Uneasy, dissatisfied.

DISCONTENDEDNESS, dis'-kón'-tén'-téd'-né-s. s. Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dis'-kón'-tén'-mén't. The state of discontent.

DISCONFINUANCE, dis'-kón'-tin'-ú'-né'. s. Want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation, intermission.

DISCONTINUATION, dis'-kón'-tin'-ú'-á'-fúm. s. Disruption of continuity, separation.

To DISCONTINUE, dis'-kón'-tin'-ú. v. n. To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established or precriptive custom.

To DISCONTINUE, dis'-kón'-tin'-ú'. v. a. To leave off, to cease any practice or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dis'-kón'-tin'-ú'-íté. s. Disunity of parts, want of cohesion.

DISCONVENIENCE, dis'-kón'-vé'-nén'-f. s. Incongruity, disagreement.

DISCORD, dis'-kór'd. s. (492). Disagreement, opposition, mutual animosity;
difference, or contrariety of qualities; in
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To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating by intermediate steps from premises to con-
sequences; containing dialogue, interlocu-
tory.

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSOR, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,

DISCOURSE, dis-kər'zər. v. n. (492).

To DISCOURSE, dis-kər'siv. a. Pating

DISCOURSER, dis-kər'sər. s. A speaker,
DISCERNION, diskr'hin-un-ar-e. a. Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.
DISCERTE, diskr'tiv. a. The same as different.
DISCRIMINABLE, diskr'im-e-nä-bl. a. Distiguishable by outward marks or tokens.
To DISCRIMINATE, diskr'im-e-nä-tate. v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to select or separate from others.
DISCRIMINATENESS, diskr'im-e-mitàt-nèss. s. The quality of being discriminative.
DISCRIMINATIVE, diskr'im-e-nä-tiv. a. (157). That which makes the mark of distinction, characteristic; that which observes distinction.
DISCRIMINOUS, diskr'im-e-nùs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.
DISCUTERITIARY, diskur'bè-tür-e. a. (512). Fitted to the posture of leaning.
DISCUMBENCY, diskùm'bèn-sè. s. The act of leaning at meat.
To DISCUMBER, diskùm'bür. v. a. To difcumber from any troublesome weight or bulk.
DISCURSIVE, diskur'siv. a. (158). Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences.
DISCURSIVELY, diskur'siv-lé. ad. By due gradation of arguments.
DISCURSORY, diskur'sèr-e. a. Argumental.—For the s, see DOMESTICK.
DISCUS, diskùs. s. A quoit.
To DISCUSB, diskùs'. v. a. To examine; to disperse any humour or swelling.
DISCUSER, diskùs'tür. s. (98). He that discourses.
DISCUTION, diskùs'hùn. s. Discussion, examination.
DISCULSIVE, diskùs'siv. a. (428). Having the power to discourse.
DISCUTIENT, diskr'külhènt. s. A medicine that has power to repel.
To DISDAIN, disdàn'. v. a. To scorn, to consider as unworthy of one's character. —See DISE.
DISDAIN, disdàn'. s. Scorn, contemptuous anger.
DISDAINFUL, disdàn'ful. a. Haughtily, scornful, indignant.
DISDAINFULLY, disdàn'fulè. ad. With haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, disdàn'nes. s. Haughty scorn.
DISEASE, disdzzarella. s. Distemper, malady, sickness.
To DISEASE, disdzzarella. v. a. To affilict with disease, to torment with sickness; to pain, to make uneasy.
DISEASENESS, disd'erizzè-nès. s. (365). Sicknes, malady.
DISEDGED, disd-edjèd. a. (359). Blunted, dulled.
To DISEMBARK, disem'bärk. v. a. To carry to land.
To DISEMBARK, disem'bärk. v. n. To land, to go on land.
To DISEMBITTER, disem-bèt'tür. v. a. To sweeten, to free from bitterness.
DISEMBOITED, disem-bô'id. a. Disemboweled.
To DISEMBOGE, disem'bògè. v. a. (337). To pour out at the mouth of a river.
To DISEMBOGE, disem'bògè. v. n. To gain a vent, to flow.
DISEMBOWELLED, disem'bòjèld. part. a. Taken from out the bowels.
To DISEMBOIL, disem-boil'. v. a. To disembowel, to free from perplexity.
To DISENABLE, disen'än-ä.bl. v.'n. To deprive of power.
To DISENCHANT, disen-thàn'. v. a. To free from the force of an enchantment.
To DISENCUMBER, disen'kûmbür. v. a. To discharge from incumbrances, to relieve; to free from obstruction of any kind.
DISENCUMBRANCE, disen'kûm'brânce. s. Freedom from incumbrance.
To DISENGAGE, disen-gâjè. v. a. To separate from any thing with which it is in union; to disentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from anything that powerfully feizes the attention.
To DISENGAGE, disen-gâjè. v. n. To fet one's self free from.
DISENGAGEDNESS, disen-gâjèd'nes. s. The quality of being disengaged, vacuity of attention.
DISENGAGEMENT, disen-gâjè'mènt. s. Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.
To DISENTANGLE, disen-tâng'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.
To DISENTERRÉ, di-sén-tér'. v. a. To unbury. Shameful, ignominious.

To DISENTHRAL, di-sên-thra'vl. v. a. (406) To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHKONE, di-sên-thron'. v. a. To depose from sovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, di-sên-trânsc'. v. a. To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

To DISESPouse, di-sé-iptóuze'. v. a. To separate after faith plighted.

DISESTEM, di-sé-léem'. s. Slight, dislike.

To DISESTEM, di-sé-stéem'. v. a. To slight, to dislike.

DISESTIMATION, di-sé-sté-máth'n. s. Disrepect, disrespect.

DISFAVOUR, di-si'vár'. s. A state of ungraciousness, or unaccustomed beauty; want of beauty. Disdaim, disavowal of appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.

DISFAVOUR, di-si'dar'str. s. (98). One that expostues to shame.

To DISGACE, di-z-gîze'. 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.

DISFAVOUR, di-si'dar'str. s. (98). One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.

DISGUST, di-z-gût'. s. Aversion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

To DISGUST, di-z-gût'. v. a. To raise aversion in the stomach, to disgust; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.

DISEST, di-z-yze'. v. a. To raise contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.

DISGUSTFUL, di-z-yze'ful. a. Dreads contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.

DISH, diizh'. 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, diizh'. v. a. To serve in a dish.

DISH-CLOUT, diizh'klóót. s. The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

DISH-WASHER, diizh'woôth'ér. s. The name of a bird.

DISH-WABBLE, dis-a-bil'. s. Undress, loose dresses.

To DISHABIT, diizh-bâb'it. v. a. To throw out of place.

To DISHEAREN, dis-hâr'en. v. a. (130). To discourage, to deject, to terrify.

DISHEARTEN, di-z'hâr'en. s. The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHEARTEN, di-z'hâr'en. v. a. To cut off from hereditary succession.

To DISHEVEL, diizh-thèv'el. v. a. To spread the hair disorderly.

DISHONEST, diizh-on'ist. a. (90). Void
Shameful, reproachful, dishonestly, diz-on'tir-é-bli. ad. Without
out faith, without probity; unchristfully.
Dishonesty, diz-on'tir-é. s. Want of
probity, faithlessness; dishonestly.
Dishonour, diz-on'núr. s. Reproach,
disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, cen-
Sure.
To Dishonour, diz-on'núr. v. a. To
disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blight with
infamy; to violate chaitly; to treat with
indignity.
Dishonourable, diz-on'núr-á-bli. a.
Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.
Dishonourer, diz-on'núr-é. s. One
that treats another with indignity; a viola-
lator of chastity.
To Dishorn, diz-hórn'. v. a. To
fling of horns.
Dishumour, diz-úm'ur. s. Peevish-
ness, ill humour.
Disimprovement, diz-im próv'mént.
S. Reduction of a better to a worfe state.
To Disincarcerate, diz-in-kár'se-
ré. v. a. To set at liberty.
Disinclination, diz-in-klé-pá'fán. s.
Want of affection, flight dislike.
To Discline, diz-in-klíne'. v. a.
To produce dislike to, to make disaffected,
to alienate affection from.
Disingenuity, diz-in-jén'ú-né. t. s.
Meanness of artifice, unfairness.
Disingenuous, diz-in-jén'ú-és. a.
Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.
In a disingenuous manner.
Disingenuousness, diz-in-jén'ú-és-
nés. s. Mean subtility, low craft.
Disinherison, diz-in-hér'è-zon. s.
The act of cutting off from any hereditary
sucession; the state of being cut off from
any hereditary right.
To Disinherit, diz-in-hér'èt. v. a.
To cut off from any hereditary right.
To Disinter, diz-in-tér'. v. a. To
unbury, to take out of the grave.
Without regard to private advantage, im-
partial. Not used.
Disintercession, diz-in-tér-es'si-
ön. s. Disregard to private advantage, di-
interch, disintercessedness. Not used.
Disinterested, diz-in-tér-es-téd. s.
What is contrary to one's with or prosperity; in-
difference to profit.
Superior to regard of private advantage;
not influenced by private profit; without
any concern in an affair.
Disinterestedly, diz-in'tér-és-téd-
li. ad. In a disinterested manner.
Disinterestedness, diz-in-tér-és-téd-
nés. s. Contempt of private interest.
To Disinistrate, diz-in-tré-kát. v.
a. To intermeddle.
To Disinvite, diz-in-vî'te. v. a. To
retract an invitation.
To Disjoin, diz-jóin'. v. a. To sepa-
rate, to part from each other, to funder.
To Disjoint, diz-jon't. v. a. To
put out of joint; to break at junctures,
to separate at the part where there is a ce-
ment; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.
To Disjoint, diz-jon't. v. n. To fall
in pieces; to separate.
Disjunct, diz-júngkt'. a. (408). Dil-
jointed, separate.
Disjuction, diz-júngkt'hún. s. Di-
union, separation, parting.
Disjunctive, diz-júngkt'iv. a. In-
capable of union; that which marks separa-
tion or opposition.
Disjunctively, diz-júngkt'iv-li. ad.
Difjintedly, separately.
Disk, dizk. s. The face of the fun or
planet as it appears to the eye; a broad piece
of iron thrown in the ancient sports, a quoit.
Diskindness, diz-kín'dnes. s. (160).
Want of kindness, want of affection; ill-
turn, injury.
Dislike, diz-like'. s. (455). Disin-
clination, absence of affection, disgust, dis-
agreement.
To Dislike, diz-like'. v. a. To dis-
approve, to regard without affection.
Dislikeful, diz-like'èl. a. Disaf-
fected, malign.
To Dislike, diz-like'. v. a. To dis-
approve, to regard without affection.
Dislikeness, diz-like'ènés. s. Dis-
kindness, unkindness.
Dislikes, diz-lík'ar. s. A disap-
prover, one that is no friend.
To Dislike, diz-like'. v. a. To tear
limb from limb.
To Dislike, diz-like'. v. a. (435).
To unpoint. Not used.
To Dislocate, diz-ló-kát'. v. a. To
put out of the proper place; to put out of
joint.
Dislocation, diz-ló-ká'fün. s. The
act of shifting the places of things; the state
of being displaced; a joint put out.
DIS

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb,

To DISLODGE, diz•lôidge'. 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. diz•lôidge'. v. n. To go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, diz•lô'éal. a. (435). Not true to allegiance, faithless; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love, not constant.

DISLOYALY, diz•lô'éal-le. ad. Not faithfully, disloyedly.

DISLOYALTY, diz•lô'éal-te. s. Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, diz'mal. a. (359). Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.

DISMALLY, diz'mål-le. v. a. (425). To throw off a dress, to remove an army to other quarters. Inordinately, confufedly; without law, inordinately.

To DISMANTLE, diz•mánt'l. v. a. To throw off a dress, to strip; to flrip; to strip a town of its outworks; to break down a town of its outworks; to break down a town of its outworks; to break down a town of its outworks.

To DISMANTLE. diz•mált-le. ad. Horribly, forrowfully.

DISMANTLED, diz•mált-léd. s. Want of beauty, disfigurement.

To DISMAY, dlz•ma'. s. V. a. (439). To terrify, to discourage, to affright.

DISMAY, dlz•ma'. v. n. To terrify, to discourage, to affright.

DISMAYEDNESS, diz•mä'd-nes. s. Not living by the rules of virtue.

DISMENAGE, diz•men'gaje. v. a. To redeem from mortgage.

To DISMOUNT, diz•mûnt'. v. a. To throw away to another place. To break up a park; to fet at place.

To DISMOUNT, diz•mûnt'. v. n. To throw any one from on horseback; to throw a cannon from its carriage.

To DISMOUNT. diz•mûnt'. v. n. To alight from a horse; to defend from an elevation.

To DISMOUNT. diz•mûnt'. v. n. To dismount a horse; to remove the rider from the saddle.

To DISMOUNT. diz•mûnt'. v. n. To dismount a horse; to remove the rider from the saddle.

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To DISMOUNT. diz•mûnt'. v. n. To dismount a horse; to remove the rider from the saddle.
D I S

1. Dispersion, dif-pèn-sèn. s. Freedom from mental perturbation.


3. To Dispel, dif-pèl'. v. a. To drive by scattering, to difperse.

4. Dispensary, dif-pèn-sà-rè. s. The place where medicines are dispensed.

5. Dispensation, dif-pèn-sà'n-shùn. s. Distribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from some law.

6. Dispenser, dif-pèn'sèr. s. A person who dispenses, a giver, beftower; the right of dispensation, exemption.

7. Dispense, dif-pèn'sè. v. a. To deal out, to distribute; To dispence with, to excuse, to grant dispensation for.

8. Dispensation, dif-pèn-sà'n-shùn. s. The act of disdoling, a sudden unser.

9. Dispersion, dif-pèn-sèn. s. Dispersion, by scattering or spreading; the state of being scattered.

10. To Dispirit, dif-pèr'it. v. a. (109). To discourage, to depress, to damp; to exhaust the spirits.


12. To Displace, dif-plà'cè. v. a. To put out of place; to put out of any state, condition, or dignity; to disorder.

13. Displacency, dif-plà'sèn sè. s. Inecility, oblation, any thing displeasing.

14. To Displant, dif-plà'nt'. v. a. To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

15. Displantation, dif-plà'n-tà'i'nshùn. s. The removal of a plant: the ejection of a people.

16. To Display, dif-plà'. v. a. To spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind; to set out ostentatiously to view.

17. Display, dis-plà'. s. An exhibition of any thing to view. 


19. To Displease, dis-pleíz'. v. a. To offend, to make angry; to displease; to raise aversion.


21. Displeasure, dis-plèz'ài'èr. s. Unpleasantness, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace.

22. To Displease, dis-pleíz'. v. a. To displease, not to gain favour.

23. To Displease, dis-pleíz'. v. a. To displease with a loud noise, to vent with violence.

24. Displosion, dis-plò'zhùn. s. The act of displaying, a sudden burst with noise.

25. Dispul, dif-pòrt'. s. Play, sport, pastime.

26. To Dispul, dif-pòrt'. v. a. To divert.

27. To Dispul, dif-pòrt'. v. a. To play, to toy, to wanton.

28. Disposal, dif-pò'zàl. s. The act of disposing or regulating any thing, regulation, distribution; the power of distribution, the right of beftowing.

29. To Dispose, dif-pòz'. v. a. To give, to place, to beftow; 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 perfôn, to give away, to sell; to place in any condition.

30. Dispose, dif-pòz'. s. Power, management, disposal; caft of mind, inclination.

31. Disposer, dif-pòz'zer. s. (98). Distributor, giver, beftower; governor, regulator.

32. Disposition, dif-pòz'ènshùn. s. Order, method, distribution; natural fitnefs, quality; tendency to any act or state; temper of mind; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination.

33. Dispositive, dif-pòz'èt-iv. a. That which implies disposal of any property.

34. Dispositively, dif-pòz'èt-iv-le. ad. Distributively.

35. To Dispose, dis-pòz-zès'. v. a. To put out of possession, to deprive, to diftize.

36. Disposition, dis-pòz'èhùr. s. Disposul, government, management; state, posture.
DISPROVE, dis-próov·e. v. a. To

To DISPROVE, dis-próov·e. v. a. To
blame, to confute an assertion, to convict of error or falsehood.

DISPROVER, dis-próov·er. s. A controverter, one engaged in controversy.

DISPUTATION, dis-pú-ta·tú·shún. s. The skill of controversy, argumentation; controversy, argumental content.

DISPUTATIONS, dis-pú-ta·shúnz. s. Inclined to dispute, cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, dis-pú-ta·tiv. a. Disposed to debate.

To DISPUTE, dis-pú-te·. v. n. To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, dis-pú-te·. v. a. To contend for; to oppose, to question; to dispute.

DISPUTE, dis-pú-te. s. Contel, controversy.

DISPUTELESS, dis-pú-te·lés. a. Undisputed, uncontroversible.

DISPUTER, dis-pú-tér. s. A controvertist, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dis-kwó-lé-fé-kák·shún. s. That which disqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, dis-kwó-lé·fi. v. a. To make unfit, toisable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by some positive restriction.

DISQUIET, dis-kwó·lét. s. Uneasiness, restlessness; vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, dis-kwó·lét. v. a. To disturb, to make uneasy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, dis-kwó·lét·ér. s. A disturber, a harasser.

DISQUIETLY, dis-kwó·lét·lé·. ad. Without rest, anxiously.

DISQUIETNESS, dis-kwó·lét·néz. s. Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety.

DISQUIETude, dis-kwó·lét·ú·du. s. Uneasiness, anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dis-kwó·zish·ú·n. s. Examination, disputative inquiry.
DISREGARD, dis-re-gard'. s. Slight notice, neglect.

To DISREGARD, dis-re-gard'. v. a. To slight, to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, dis-re-gard'ful. a. Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, dis-re-gard'ful-le. ad. Contemptuously.

DISRELISH, dis-rel'ish. v. a. To dislike, nauseafomnes; dislike, squeamifhenes.

To DISRELISH, dis-rel'ish. v. a. To infect with an unpleafant taste; to want a taste of.

DISREPUTATION, dis-re-pu-ta'fhi'n. s.

DISRESPECT, dis-re-spekt'. v. a. To disrespect, deprive.

DISSER, dis-ser'. v. a. To dissemble, to pretend that, to featter as feed, to fpread every way.

DISSECTIOUS, dis-sek'ti-01s. a. Irreverently.

DISSERVE, dis-serv'. v. a. To doservice, to perform service, to perform duty.

DISSIGILANCE, dis-sil'ianc'. s. The act of breaking afunder, of ftarting differnt pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSERVICEABLE, dis-ser'vls-a-bl. a. Injurious, mischiefful.

DISSERVICE, dis-ser'vls. s. Injury, harm, hurt.

DISSIMILAR, dis-sim'e-lar. a. Starting different pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSIMILARITY, dis-sim-i-lar'it-e.' s. Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILITUDE, dis-sim-il'i-td'. s. Unlikefnes, diflimidude.

DISSIMULATEDLY, dis-sim'ul-at'ed-lv. a. With diflimidation, hypocritically.

To DISSEMATE, dis-sem'ate. v. a. To catter as feed, to fpread every way.

DISSEMINATE, dis-sem'i-nate. v. a. To disseminate, to communicate, to give an opinion; to defcribe, to expose.

DISSIMILATE, dis-sim'i-lat'. v. a. To fubdivide. 18. Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILITUDE, dis-sim'i-lu'ti-01d'. s. Unlikefnes, want of refemblance.

To DISSENT, dis-sent'. a. Disagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTIous, dis-sen'ti-01s. a. Disagreeable, inconvenient, contrary.

DING, dis-sent'or. s. (98). One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the Eng-lish church.

DISSENTIEN'T, dis-sen'ti-en't. a. Declaring diffent.

DISSENTION, dis-sen'si-01n. s. A difcourage.

DISSENT, dis-sen'. v. a. To do injury to, to harm.

DISERVICE, dis-serv'. v. a. To do service, to perform service, to perform duty.

DISSENTIENT, dis-sen'ient. a. Declar- ing difsent.

DISSENTIous, dis-sen'ti-01s. a. Disagreeable, inconvenient, contrary.

DISSENTIEN'T, dis-sen'ti-en't. a. Declaring diffent.

DISSENTION, dis-sen'si-01n. s. A difcourage.

DISSENT, dis-sen'. v. a. To do injury to, to harm.

DISERVICE, dis-serv'. v. a. To do service, to perform service, to perform duty.

DISSENTIous, dis-sen'ti-01s. a. Disagreeable, inconvenient, contrary.

DISSENTIEN'T, dis-sen'ti-en't. a. Declaring diffent.

DISSENTION, dis-sen'si-01n. s. A difcourage.

DISSENT, dis-sen'. v. a. To do injury to, to harm.
DISSIMULATION, dis-si-mu-la'shún. s. The act of difsembling, hypocrisy.

DISSIPABLE, dis'sé-pá-bil. a. Easily scattered.

To DISSEminate, dis'sé-pá-té. v. a. (91). To scatter every where, to disperfe; to scatter the attention; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, dis-sé-pá'hiún. s. The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention.

To DISassociate, dis só-thé-áte. v. a. To feparate, to difunite, to part.

DISSOLUBLE, dis-zöl'vá-bl. a. Capable of difsolution.

DISSOLUtion, dis-sô-lü ā'shún. s. Looffening, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOLVABLE, dis-zôl've-bl. a. Having the power of difolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, dis-zôl'vent. a. Having the power of difolving or melting.

DISSOLVING, dis-zôl'vîng. s. The power of difuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, dis-zôl'vâr. s. That which has the power of difolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, dis-zôl've-bl. a. Liable to perifh by difsolution.

If this word and its etymology must be written Dissolvable and Soluable, and not Dissolvable and Soluable, because Salve and its compounds in Latin are of the third conjugation, and form their perifonal and temporal varia
tions by affumming i, there is no reafon why Refsovable should be written with a as it stands in Johnfon, who, notwithstanding he writes Dissolvable here with an i, yet in his explanation of the etymology of Indissolvable, tells us it is formed from in, and Dissolvable with an e.

DISSolute, dis só-lút. a. Loose, wanton, debauched.

DISSolutely, dis só-lút-lé. ad. Loosely, in debauchery.

DISSOLUTENESS, dis só-lút-lé-nés. s. Looffenefs, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOluTION, dis só-lú'hiún. s. The act of liquefying by heat or moisure; the state of being liquefied; deftuction of any thing by the refolution of its parts; death, the refolution of the body into its constituent elements; deftuction; the act of breaking up an assembly; looffeners of manners.

DISSONANCE, dis só-nán-se. s. A mixture of harfh, unharmonious sounds.

DISSONANT, dis só-nánt. a. Harfh, unharmonious; incongruous, disagreeing.

DISSFUDE, dis-fú'dé. v. a. (331). To divert by reafon or impoftorion from any thing.

DISSUADER, dis-fwa'dár. s. He that diffuades.

DISSUATION, dis-fwa'zhiún. s. (451). Urgency of reafon or impoftorion againft any thing.

DISSUASIVE, dis-fwa'siv. a. (428). Dehortatory, tending to perfuade againft.

DISSUASIVE, dis-fwa'siv. a. Argument to turn the mind off from any purpofe.

DISSYLLABLE, dis'sil-lá-bil. s. A word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, dis'taf. a word used as an emblem of the female fex.

DISTANCE, dis'tanse. s. The space conidered between any two beings; the fpace kept between two antagonifes in fending; a fpace marked on the course where horfes run; fpace of time; remoteness in time; refpeét, diftant behaviour; retraction of kindnefs, referve.

To DISTANCE, dis tân-te. v. a. To flain, to tinge; to blot, to fully with infamy.

DISTANCE, dis tân-te. s. Difiance is space conidered between any two beings; remoteness in place; the space kept between two antagonifes in fending; a fpace marked on the course where horfes run; fpace of time; remoteness in time; refpeét, diftant behaviour; retraction of kindnefs, referve.

To DISTANCE, dis tân-te. v. a. To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a difance.

DISTANT, dis tân't. a. Remote in place; remote in time either paf or future; referved; not obvious.

DISTASTE, dis tâst. s. Disgufit; diflike; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, dis tâst. v. a. To fill the mouth with nauseouflnefs; to diflike, to loathe; to offend, to difguit.

DISTASTEFUL, dis tâst-fúl. a. Naufeous to the palate; difgufing; offenfive, unpleafing.

DISTEMPER, dis tém'pér. s. A difafe, a malady; bad constitution of mind, depravity of inclination; uneafiness.

To DISTEMPER, dis tém'pér. v. a. To
D I S

(559).—Fate, far, fall, flat;—né, mét;—pine, pin;

disorderly; to disorder; to disturb; to destroy
TEMPER or moderation.

DISTEMPER, dis-tém'pú-tee, a.

(91). Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, dis-tém'púr-á-ture.

s. Intemperance, excess of heat or cold;
perturbation of the mind.

To DISTEND, dis-tén'd. v. a. To
stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, dis-tén't. s. The space
through which any thing is spread.

DISTENTION, dis-té'n-shun. s. The
act of stretching in breadth; breadth, space
occupied.

DISTEN, dis-ténk. s. (553). A couple,
a couple of lines.

To DISTIL, dis-tíl'. v. n. To drop,
to fall by drops; to flow gently and silent-
ly—to die a fall.

To DISTIL, dis-tíl'. v. a. To let fall
to draw by distillation.

DISTILLATION, dis-till-a'shún. 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 fall.

DISTILLATORY, dis-till-a-tó-ré. a.

(572). Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLER, dis-till'ér. s. One who
practises the trade of distilling; one who
makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLMENT, dis-till'ment. s.
That
which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, dis-tink't. a. (458). Dif-
ferent; apart; clear, unconfused; marked
out, specified.

DISTINCTION, dis-tink'shún. s. Note
of difference; honourable note of superio-
rity; that by which one differs from ano-
other; divisions into different parts; notatio-
n of difference between things seemingly
the same.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'-gwiñ',
bl. a. Capable of being distinguished;
worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-ting'-gwiñ'. (559)
part. a. Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISH, dis-tíng'-gwiñ'. s.
A judicious observer, one that accurately
distinguishes one thing from another; he that
separates one thing from another by proper
marks of diversity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dis-tíng'-gwiñ-
líng-ly. ad. With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-tíng'-gwiñ-
mínt. s. Distinction, observation of
difference.

To DISTORT, dis-tórt'. v. a. To write,
to twist, to deform by irregular motions; to
put out of the true direction or posture; to
wrench from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, dis-tórt'íshün. s. Irregular
motion, by which the face is writhed, or the
parts disordered.

To DISYRACT, dis-trákt'. v. a. Part.
paff. Distraught, anciently Distraught.
To pull different ways at once; to separate,
to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, dis-trákt'éd-líy. ad.
Madly, franticly.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dis-trákt'éd-níss. s.
The state of being distracted, madness.

DISTRACTION, dis-trákt'íshún. s. Con-
fusion, state in which the attention is called
diffuser; ways; perturbation of mind;
franticness, loss of the wits; tumult, differ-
ence of sentiments.

To DISTRAIN, dis-trán'. v. a. To
seize.

To DISTRAIN, dis-trán'. v. n. To
make a seizure.

DISTRAINER, dis-trán'íer. s. (98). He
that seizes.

DISTRAINT, dis-trán't. s. Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, dis-tráwt'. part. a. Dis-
traught. Little used.

DISTRESS, dis-tréss. s. The act of
making a legal seizure; a compulsion, by
which a man is affured to appear in court or
to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; ca-
lamity, misery, misfortune.

To DISTRESS, dis-tréss. v. a. To
prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to make
miserable.
Distressful, dis-trèสful a. Full of trouble, full of misery.
To Distribute, dis-trib'ute, v. a. To divide among three or two, to deal out.
Distribution, dis-trèb'-ült'n. s. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.
Distributively, dis-trèb'utiv. ad. Figuring to each other their proper portions.
Distributively, dis-trèb'utiv-le. ad. By distribution; singly, particularly.
District, dis'trlkt. s. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.
To Disturb, dis'turb'. v. a. To regard with difficulty, not to trust.
DISTURBST, dis'turb'. s. Lows of credit, loss of confidence, suspicion.
DISTRIBUTFUL, dis-trèf'ful a. Apt to disturb, suspicious; diffident of himself, timorous.
DISTRIBUTFULLY, dis-trèf'ful-le. ad. In a distributif manner.
DISTRIBUTFULNESS, dis-trèf'ful-nés. s. The state of being distributif, want of confidence.
To Disturb, dis'turb'. v. a. To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.
DISTURBANCE, dis'turb'anfs. s. Interruption of tranquillity; confusion, disorder; tumult.
DISTURBER, dis'tur'ber. s. A violator of peace, he that causes tumults; he that causes perturbation of mind.
To Disturb, dis'turb'. v. a. To turn off. Not used.
Disvaluation, dis-vál'ü-a'thün. s. Disgrace, diminution of reputation.
To Disvalue, dis-vál'ü. v. a. To undervalue.
Disunion, dis-yú'né-un. s. Separation, disjunction; breach of concord.
Some curious inspector may, perhaps, wonder why I have given disunion, disjunct, &c. the pure u 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 (3); not that I think the z, in this case, would be palpably wrong; for, though long u may be called a semi-consonant, it is sufficiently vocal to make the z, or s, found, in these words, perfectly indifferent.—See Dis:
Dull; —oil; —pound; —thin, this.
To Disunite, dis-yú'ni-te'. v. a. To separate, to divide; to part friends.
To Disunite, dis-yú'ni-te'. v. n. To fall asunder, to become separate.
Disunify, dis-yú'ni-té. s. A state of actual separation.
Disusage, dis-yú'záje. s. (90). The gradual cessation of use or custom.
Disuse, dis-yú'se. (437). Cessation of use, want of practice; cessation of custom.
To Disuse, dis-yú'se'. v. a. To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.
To Divouch, diz-vó'uth'. v. a. To destroy the credit of, to contradict.
Ditch, ditch. s. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the most with which a town is surrounded.
To Ditch, ditch. v. a. To make a ditch.
Ditcher, ditch'ur. s. One who digs ditches.
Dithyrambic, dit-hè-rám'bik. s. A song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildness.
Dittany, dit'ta·né. s. An herb.
Ditfied, dit'tid. a. (282). Sung, adapted to music.
Ditty, dit'té. s. A poem to be sung, a song.
Divan, dis-ván'. s. (124). The council of the Oriental Princes; any council assembled.
To Divaricate, di-vár'è-kate'. v. n. (125). To be parted into two.
Divarication, di-vár'è-ka'fthün. s. Partition into two; division of opinions.
To Dive, dive. v. n. To sink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question, or science.
Diver, di-vür. s. One that sinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to fetch for any thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or study.
To Diverge, dé vér'je'. v. n. (124). To tend various ways from one point.
Divergent, dé vér'jént. (124). Tending to various parts from one point.
Divers, di-vérz. a. Several, sundry, more than one.
Diverse, di'verse. a. Different from another; different from itself, multiform; in different directions.
Diversification, dé vér-sef-'fe-k'fthün. s. The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variation; variety of forms, multiforiney; change, alteration.
To **Diversify**, dé-vér's-á-fi. v. a. To make different from another, to distinguish; to make different from itself, to variegate. **Division**, dé-vér'ión, n. 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.


To **Diverge**, dé-vér't. 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**, dé-vér'tér. s. Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

To **Determine**, dé-ver'z-árn. v. n. To sport, to amuse, to divert.

Dr. Johnson seems to have accent ed 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 accent ed in the same manner.

But by making *advertise* 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 *-s* is only the verbal formation, and does not belong to the root, we never find the accent on it; as *criticize*, *exer cise*, *epitomize*, &c. — See Advertisement.


To **Divest**, dé-vést'. v. a. (124). To strip, to make naked.

**Divestiture**, dé-vést'ur-á. s. The act of putting off.

**Divisible**, dé-vlz'bl. a. That may be separated.

**Dividant**, dé-víd'ánt. a. Different, separate. Not used.

To **Divide**, dé-víd'. v. a. (124). To part one whole into different pieces; to separate; to distribute by discord; to deal out, to give in shares.

To **Divide**, dé-víd'. v. n. To part, to tender, to break friendship.

**Dividend**, dé-víd'dánd. s. A share, the part allotted in division; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

**Dividends**, dé-víd'dánds. s. A share, the part allotted in division; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

**Dividend**, dé-víd'dánd. s. (98). That which parts any thing into pieces; a distributor, he who deals out to each his share; a difmutexer; a particular kind of compasses.

**Dividual**, dé-víd'ú-áli, or dé-víd'ú-ál. a. (293) (376). Divided, shared or participated in common with others.

**Divination**, div-i-ná'ión. s. (510). Prediction or foretelling of future things.

**Divine**, dé-vínc'. a. (124). Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a supreme degree; prefiguous.

**Divine**, dé-vínc'. s. A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian.

To **Divine**, dé-vínc'. v. a. To foretell, to foreknow.

To **Divine**, dé-vínc'. v. n. To utter prophocenation; to feel prefages; to converse, to gues.

**Divinely**, dé-vínc'llé. ad. By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the supreme degree; in a manner not to a deity.

**Divin eness**, dé-vínc'nés. s. Divinity, participation of the divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

**Diviner**, dé-vín'er. s. (98). One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjurser, guesser.

**Divineress**, dé-vínc'érés. s. A prophetess.

**Divinity**, dé-vínc'é-té. 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**, dé-vínc'bl. a. (124). Capable of being divided into parts, separable.

**Divisibility**, dé-vínc'-bl'é-té. s. The quality of admitting division.

**Divisibleness**, dé-vínc'-bl'nés. s. Divisibility.

**Division**, dé-vínc'ón. 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; diffusion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of music, just time; in arithmetick, the separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

**Divisor**, dé-vínc'zor. s. (165). The number given, by which the dividend is divided.
nō, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūb, tūb,

Divorce, dē-vōr'fē. s. (124). The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, diöfusion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

To Divorce, dē-vōr'fē', v. a. To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force a husband to separate by violence.

Divorce ment, dē-vōr'sē'ment. s. Divorce, separation of marriage.

Divorce r, dē-vōr'sē'r. s. The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Divertick, di-ū-rē'tīk. a. Having the power to provoke urine.

Diurnal, dī-ūr'nāl. a. (116). Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day, daily.

Diurnaly, dī-ūr'nāl-ē. ad. Daily, every day.

Diuturnity, di-ū-tūr'nē-tē. s. Length of duration.

To Divulge, dē-vōlje'. v. a. To publish, to make public; to proclaim.

Divulger, dē-vōl'rjūr. s. (98). A publisher.

Divulsion, dē-vōl'shūn. s. The act of plucking away.

To Dizen, dī-zn. v. a. (103). To dress, to deck.

Dizziness, diz'zē-nēs. s. Giddiness.

Dizzy, diz'zē. a. Giddy, causing giddiness; thoughtless.

To Dizzy, diz'zē'. v. a. To whirl round, to make dizzy.

To Do, dō. v. a. (164). To practice or any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish; to end; to conclude, to settle.

To Do, dō. 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 have 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, dōs'ē-bl. s. (405). Tractable, docile, easy to be taught.

Doci b leness, dōs'ē-bl nēs. s. Teachable ness, docility.

Docile, dōs'sil. a. (140). Teachable, easily instructed, tractable.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott,
fáːt, fár, fáːl

from Do, familiarly used for Dog, which is now grown solemn and almost obsolete.

To **Doff**, dób. v. a. To strip, to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.

**Dog**, dóg. s. A domestic animal remarkably various in its 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**, dóg. v. a. To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

**Dog-teeth**, dóg'tēh. s. The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye teeth.

**Dog-trick**, dóg'trik. s. An ill-turn, furly or brutal treatment.

**Dogbane**, dóg'bán. s. An herb.

**Dog-briar**, dóg'brī-är. s. The briar that bears the hip.

**Dog cheap**, dóg'chēg. a. Cheap as dog's meat.

**Dog-days**, dóg'dāz. s. The days in which the dog-star riscs and sets with the sun.

**Dog, dój. s.** The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. See Cornelian-cherry.

**Dogfish**, dóg'fish. s. A hark.

**Dogfly**, dóg'fīl. s. A voracious biting fly.

**Dogged**, dóg'géd. a. (366). Sullen, four, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

**Doggedly**, dóg'gēd-lē. ad. Sullenly, gloomily.

**Doggedness**, dóg'gēd-nēs. s. Gloom of mind, fullenness.

**Dogger**, dóg'gūr. s. (98). A small ship with one mast.

**Doggerel**, dóg'gēr. s. Mean, worthless verses.


**Doghole**, dóg'hōl. s. A vile hole.

**Dogkennel**, dóg'kēn-nēl. s. A little hut or house for dogs.

**Doghouse**, dóg'hōus. s. An infect that harbours on dogs.

**Dogma**, dóg'mā. s. Established principle, settled notion.

**Dogmatical**, dóg-māt'kāl. } a. Authoritative, magisterial, positive.


**Dogmaticness**, dóg-māt'kāl-nēs. s. Magisterialness, mock authority.

**Dogmatist**, dóg'māt'ist. s. A magisterial teacher, a bold advance of principles.

To **Dogmatize**, dóg'mā-tīz. v. n. To assert positively; to teach magisterially.

**Dogmatizer**, dóg'mā-tī-zār. s. An asserter, a magisterial teacher.

**Dogrose**, dóg'rōz. s. The flower of the hibiscus.

**Dogsleeper**, dóg'slēp. s. Pretended sleep.

**Dogsmeat**, dóg'smēt. s. roulette, vile stuff.

**Dogstar**, dóg'stār. s. The star which gives name to the dog-days.

**Dogstooth**, dóg'stōoth. s. A plant.

**Dogstrot**, dóg'strōt. s. A gentle trot like that of a dog.

**Dogweary**, dóg'wāri. a. Tired as a dog.

**Dogwood**, dóg'wūd. s. See Cornelian-cherry.

**Dole**, dōl. s. A small piece of money.

**Dole, dōl. s.** The act of distributing or dealing; any thing dealt out or distributed; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.

To **Dole**, dōl. v. a. To deal, to distribute.

**Doleful**, dōl'fūl. a. Sorrowful, expressive grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

**Dolefully**, dōl'fūl-lē. ad. In a doleful manner.

**Dolefulness**, dōl'fūl-nēs. s. Sorrow, melancholy; dismalness.

**Dolefuls**, dōl'fūl-s. s. Melancholy.

**Dolefully**, dōl'sūm. a. Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.

**Dolefulness**, dōl'sūm-lē. ad. In a doleful manner.

**Dolefulness**, dōl'sūm-nēs. s. Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.
DOM

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tôb,

DOLOUR, dôl'ôr. s. (314). Grief, sorrow; lamentation, complaint.

Mr. Nares, W. Johnson, Buchanan, Elphinston, and Entick, make the first o in this word short, as in Dollar; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Dr. Ath, long, as in Donor: the latter is, in my opinion, the most analogical (432).

DOLPHIN, dôlp'îm. A fish.

DOLT, dôlt. s. A heavy stupid fellow.

DOLTISH, dôlt'îsh. A stupid, blockish.

DOMAIN, dô-môn'y. s. Dominion, empire; possession, estate.

DOMÉ, dôm. s. A building, a house, a fabric; a hemispherical arch, a cupola.

There is a strong propensity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word fo 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, dô mès'tê-kâl. a.

Belonging to the house, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the house, not wild; not foreign, intelligible.

Dr. Johnson observes, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curfy 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 glory 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 even. 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, Potentia, Possidet, Monarchia, &c. we may be assured that these vowels are easily under the same predication; and can never be pronounced short and flat.

Don, dôn. s. The Spanish title for a gentleman.

To Don, dôn. v. a. To put on. Little used.

DONARY, dô-nár'ê. s. A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION, dô-nâ'shôn. s. The act of giving anything; the grant by which anything is given.

DONATIVE, dôn'à-tîv. 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 Doméstico be pleaded in favour of my oppo—k
DOR (559).—Fate, far, fall, fât;—mè, mêt;—pinc, pin;—

DORSEY, dôr-sè'-e-râs. n. [a.

DORSIFEROUS, dôr-sîf'i-râs, dôr-sîf'i-râs. n.

DORSIPAKOS, dôr-sîp'â-kâs. n.

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, dôf. 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, dôf. v. a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DOSIL, dôs'îl. s. A pledge, a noose or lump of lint.

DOST, ðast. The second person of Do. v. n. To do, dôs. t. A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To Dost, dôs. v. a. To make dots or spots.

Dotted, dô'ted. adj. Having underwriting, imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

Dotal, dô'tal. a. (88). Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.

Dotted, dô'tard. s. (88). A man whose age has impaired his intellects.

To Dote, dôte. 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, dô'tûr. s. (98). One whose underwriting is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.


Dottard, dô'târd. s. (88). A tree kept low by cutting.

Dottrell, dô'tûr-îl. s. (99). The name of a bird.

Double, dôb'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 Code.

Double plea, dôb'bl-plè. s. That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereas either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

Double biting, dôb'bl-bitting. a. Biting or cutting on either side.
—no, m'avé, nör, nöt;—tûbe, tûb, bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

**DOUBLE**-buttoned, dáb-bl-bâút'én'd. a. (170) (359). Having two rows of buttons.

**DOUBLE**-dealer, dáb-bl-dé'llé-r. s. A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.

**DOUBLE**-dealing, dáb-bl-dé'ling. s. Artifice, dissimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To **DOUBLE**, dáb'bI. v. To enlarge any quantity or number; strong beer of twice the common strength; a fick, a shift, an artifice.

**DOUBLE**-mented, dáb-bl-mind'ed. a. Deceitful, insidious.

**DOUBLE**-tongued, dáb-tÁng'd. a. (359). Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

To **DOUBLE**, dáb'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**, dáb'bl. v. n. To increafe to twice the quantity; to enlarge the flake to twice the sum in play; to wind in running.

**DOUBLE**, dáb'bl. s. Twice the quantity or number; strong beer of twice the common strength; a shift, a shift, an artifice.

**DOUBLE**-ness, dáb-bl-nés. s. The state of being double.

**DOUBLE**-r, dáb'bl-úr. s. He that doubles anything.

**DOUBLE**-t, dáb'bl-t. s. (99). The inner garment of a man, the waistcoat; two, a pair.

**DOUBLE**-n, dáb-bl-bán'. s. French. A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles. —See **ENCORE**.

**DOUBLE**y, dáb'bl-é. ad. In twice the quantity; twice the degree.

To **DOUBLE**, dót't. v. a. (313). To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate.

To **DOUBLE**, dót't. v. n. To hold questionable, to think uncertain; to fear; to suspect; to distrust.

**DOUBT**, dót't. s. Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, point undecided; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty objected.

**DOUBTER**, dót'tér. s. (98). One who entertains scruples.

**DOUBTFUL**, dót'tfú'l. a. Dubious; ambiguous; questionable, uncertain; not secure; not confident.

**DOUBTFULLY**, dót'tfúl'-é. ad. Doubtfully, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning.

**DOUBTFULNESS**, dót'tfúl-nés. s. Doubtfulness; ambiguity.

**DOUBTINGLY**, dót'ing-lé. ad. In a doubting manner, dubiously.

**DOUBTLESS**, dót'tlès. a. Without fear, without apprehension of danger.

**DOUBTLESS**, dót'lt's. ad. Without doubt, unquestionably.

**DOVE**, dûv. s. (165). A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

**DOVECOT**, dûv'köt. s. A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

**DOVEHOUSE**, dûv'hóuse. s. A house for pigeons.

**DOVETAIL**, diiv'täl. s. A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

**DOUGH**, dû. s. (318). The paste of bread or pies yet unbaked.

**DOUGHTY**, dót'té. a. (313). Brave, illustrious, eminent. Now used only ironically.

**DOUGHY**, dót'é. a. Unsound, soft, unhardened.

To **DOUSE**, dûs. v. a. (313). To put over head suddenly in the water.

To **DOUSE**, dûs. v. n. To fall suddenly into the water.

**DOWAGER**, dû'á-jör. s. (223). A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.


**DOWER**, dû'úr. s. (223). The gifts of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.

**DOWERY**, dû'úr'-é. which the wife brings to her husband in marriage; that which the widow possesses; the gifts of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.


**DOWERLESS**, dû'úr-lés. a. Without a fortune.

**DOWLAS**, dû'úlás. s. (223). A coarse kind of linen.

**DOWN**, dûn. 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**, dûn. s. A large open plain or valley.
D O Z

(559).—Fate, far, fall, flat;—mé, mét;—plue, pin;—

Down, doun, prep. Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.

Down, doun. ad. On the ground, from a higher to a lower situation; tending towards the ground; out of sight, below the horizon; to a total descent; into disgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.

Downhill, doun-hil. a. An exertion to defluxion or demolition.

Downcast, doun'cast. a. Bent down, directed to the ground.

Downfall, doun'fal. s. (406). Ruin fall from fate; a body of things falling; destruction of fabrics.

Downfallen, doun-faln. part. a. Ruined, fallen.

Downhill, doun'hill. s. Declivity, descent.—See Dunhill.

Downlooked, doun'lookt. a. Having a dejected countenance, fallen, melancholy.

Downlying, doun-lying. a. About to be in travail of childbirth.

Downright, doun-rite. ad. Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without flapping short.

Downright, doun-rite. a. Plain, open, undisturbed; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honestly, furly; plain without palliation.

Downsitting, doun-sitting. s. Reft, repose.

Downward, doun'wurd. (88). 

Downwards, doun'wurdz. 

Towards the centre from a higher situation to a lower; in a course of successive or linear descent.

Downward, doun'wurd. a. Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; dejected, dejected.

Downy, doun'é. a. Covered with down or nap, made of down or soft feathers; soft, tender, footþhing.

Downre, döurt. (223). 

Downy, döurt. 

A portion given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife.

Doxology, dök-söl'oj. s. (518). A form of giving glory to God.

Doxý, dök'se. s. A whores, a loose wench.

To Doze, döze. v. n. To slumber, to be half asleep.

To Doze, döze. v. a. To slumber, to be half asleep.

Dozen, döz'zn. s. (103). The number of twelve.

DRA

Doziness, döz'é-nés. s. Sleepiness, drowsiness.

Dozy, dözé. a. Sleepy, drowsy, flag–

Drag, dráb. a. A whore, a slut.

Drachm, drám. s. An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.

Dread, dréd. a. Terrible, dreadful.

Draft, dráf. s. Any thing thrown away.

Drayf, dráf. a. Worthles, a dreggy.

Dray' f, draift. a. Corrupted from Draught.

To Dra, drág. v. a. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burdensome; to draw contempluously along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.

To Dra, drág. v. n. To hang as to trawl or graze upon the ground.

Drag, drág. 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.

Draught, draught. s. A little dra
gon.

Dragonshead, drag'onz-hed. A kind of reptile.

Dragoney, drag'un-líl. s. A fierce flying f
ty.

Dragonslike, drag'un-like. a. Having the form of a dragon.

Dragonsblood, drag'un-blúd. s. A kind of resin.

Dragontree, drag'un-trée. s. Palm

tree.

Dragoon, drág'oon. s. See Encore. A kind of folder that serves indifferently either on horse or foot.

To Dragoon, drág'oon. v. a. To perfecute by abandoning a place to the rage of folders.

To Drain, dráhn. v. a. To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.
D R A

—nô, móvil, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb, bull;—oil;—pound;—sin, THIS.

DRAIN, drân. s. The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

DRANE, drâk. s. The maie 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'má, or drâ'má. 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 incontestably been in 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. Kemrick, 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 with allo 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, "Crites, the philosopher, and crûtes, a hurdle; dice, honour, and stëde, to give; sos, to triumph, and suum, an egg; Numës, the legislator, and Númen, the divinity, have the first vowels always pronounced 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 ancients 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 neglected the quantity of Latin syllables, when we are pronouncing that language, yet in syllables 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 magics, placids, tupid, vigils, novels, &c. &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 epics, topics, cynics, and tories, have the first vowel short, tudio, tupid, cupids, tupid, &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, Como, China, Era, Strato, Quota, Fico, Dado, Sage, Brave, 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 corroboratio of this is the pronunciation of Lama, Drama, Zama, and Zara, and all proper names of the same form from the Greek and Latin, as Gaza, Plato, Strato, Crito, Draco, &c. &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 flender (544).

DRAMATIC, drâ-mât'ık-kál.


Represented by action.

DRAMATICALLY, drâ-mât'ık-kál. e. ad.

Representatively, by representation.

DRAMATIST, drâ-mât'istik. s. (503).

The author of dramatick compositions.

DRANK, drâk. The pretit of Drink.

DRAPER, drâ-prér. s. (98). One who sells cloth.

DRAPERY, drâ-prér. s. Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, ruffs of wool; the dress of a picture or statue.
D R A

DRAUGHT, draf't. s. (215) (393) The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drunk 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, dråg'thous'e. s. A house in which filth is deposited.

To DRAW, draw. v. a. Pret. Drew. Part. pafi. Drawn. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a case; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to unclothe or slide back curtains; to close or spread curtains; to extract; to protrude, 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 eviccerate, to embowel; to draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; to draw off, to extract by dissipation, to withdraw, to abstrad; to draw on, to occasion; to invite, to cause by degrees; to draw over; to persuade to revolt; to draw out, to protrude, to lengthen, to pump out by infiltration, 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, draw. 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 unheath a weapon; to practice the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a fine run by attraction; to draw off, to retire, to retreat; to draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, draw'båk. s. Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, draw'bridjë. s. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWER, draw'ær. s. One employed in procuring water from the well; one whose bullocks is to draw liquors from the cask; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, draw'ær. s. A box in a cafe, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in the plural, part of a man's dress worn under the breeches.

DREAM, drem. v. n. To perform the representation of something in sleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be flagrific; to idle.

DREAMER, drem'mér. s. (98). One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man lost in wild imagination; a fluggard, an idler.

DREAMING, drem'ing. s. Delineation, representation.

DREAM-ROOM, drem'-roûm. s. The room in which company assemble at court; the company assembled there.

DRAWEEL, drem'wûl. s. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.—See DUNGHILL.

To DREW, draw. v. n. To utter any thing in a slow way.

DRAY, drę. v. n. To carry with a dray.

DRAWHORSE, drah'hor's. s. A horse which draws a dray.

DRAWMAN, dra'man. s. (88). One that attends a dray.

DRAZEL, dráz'al. s. (102) (405). A low, mean, worthless wretch. Not used.

DREAD, dred. s. (234). Fear, terror; awe; the perfom or thing feared.

DREAL, dred. a. Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree.

DREAD, dred. v. a. To fear in an excheptive degree.

DREADER, dred'ær. s. (98). One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, dred'ful. a. Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULLNESS, dred'ful-nës. s. Terribleness, frightfulness.

DREADFULLY, dred'ful-ë ad. Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESSNESS, dred'less-nës. s. Fearlessness, intrepidity.

DREADLESS, dred'less. a. Fearless, unaffrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, drem. s. (227). A phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, drem. v. n. To have the representation of something in sleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be flagrific; to idle.

To DREAM, dremë. v. a. To see in a dream.

DREAMEAR, drem'mër. s. (98). One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man lost in wild imagination; a fluggard, an idler.
DRIP, drlp. | DRIP, drlp. v. a. (425). | To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to flavor as a child or idiot.

DREAMLESS, drème'less. a. | Without dreams.

DREAMY, dré'té. a. | Sorrowful, disreputable, gloomy, diaphanous, horrid.

DREDDGE, dreg. | To DREDGE, dregje. v. a. To DREGGISH, dreg'ji'sh.; 1. DREGGINESS, dreg'ji'sh-ness. 2. DREGS, dregz. 3. DREGGY, dreg'ji. a. foul with dregs, feculent.

DRENCH, drenih. | To DRENCHER, drenih'l'r. To DRENCH, drenih. v. a. To DRIED, drefl. s. To RIB, a. To DRIL, drefl. s. To RIBBLE, drib'bl. v. n. To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to flavor as a child or idiot.

DRES, dres. | DRESS, dres. v. a. To dress, 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.

DRESSER, drés'sur. 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 dress'd.

DRESSING, dres'sing. s. The application made to a fore.

DRESSING-ROOM, dres'sing room. s. The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drefl. s. Part. from Dres, properly dres'd. | To DREST, drefl. s. Part. from Dres, properly dres'd. | To DRIE, drie. v. a. To crop, to cut off. A cant word.
To DRONE, drone. s. To live in idleness.
To DROOSTH, drôosh. n. Idle, flagging.
To DROP, drôp. v.n. To languish with sorrow; to faint, to grow weak.
DROP, drôp. s. A globule of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; diamond hanging in the ear.
DROPLESS, drôp-sè-less. a. A deflate of the eye.
To DROP, drôp. 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 lightly or casuaily; 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 bespectacle, to variegate.
To DROP, drôp. 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, drôp'ing. s. That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.
DROPLET, drôp'let. s. A little drop.
DROPSICAL, drôp'sé-kal. a. Diseased with a dryp.
DROPSIED, drôp'sid. s. Diseased with a dryp.
DROPSY, drôp'sè. s. A collection of water in the body.
DROSS, drós. s. The recumbrance or scum of metals; rust, incrustation upon metal; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption.
DROSSINESS, drôs'sé-nèss. s. Foulness, feculence, rust.
DROSSY, drós'sè. a. Full of dross; worthless, foul, feculent.
DROVE, drôv. s. A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.
DROVE, drôv. s. Part. a. from Drive.
Not in use.
DROVER, drôv'or. s. One that fattens oxen for sale, and drives them to market.
DROUGHT, drôût. s. (?13) (93). Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.
This word is often pronounced as if written dropsis, but improperly. When these abstractions take g in their competition, and
DRUNKARD, dn'mk't'lrd.
to exhaust.

DRIGHTY, drô't'e-né.s. The state of wasting rain.

DRUDGERY, drôldje't'ir-t:.

DROUGHTINESS, drQ(l'te.nes.

DRUGGET, 

DRUG, drEIg. 5., . An ingredient.

DRUDGINGLY, drMje'ing-10.

DROWSIHEAD, ddtl'ze;hecl.

DROWSINESS, dr6:L'z<':-'1~3.

DROWNS,,' drQ(l'zt:.

DROWSTY, dr6:z<':-'1~3.

DRUB, drllb.

DRUG, drEIg. 5., . An ingredient.

DRUMMAJOR, ddnlm'maj'ur. s. The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMER, ddnlm'mär. s. He who deals in drums.

DRUMSTICK, drûm'sikk. s. The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, dn'mk.

DRUNKENLY, dr,'m'kn-e. ad., Sleepily, heavily; flaggishly, foolishly.

DRUNKENNESS, dr,'m'kn-nés. cS. 

DROWNING, ddnl'mving.

DROWNTY, drô't'e.

DRYNESS, ddnl'dje.

DROWING, ddnl'mving.

DRUGGIST, ddnl'tg'glt.

DRUGSTER, ddnl'fr't. s. One who sells physical drugs.

DRUG, drôtdje.

DROUG, drôtdje. s. A thump, a blow.

DROUG, drôtdje.

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DROUG, ddnl'tg'glt.
DUC

CR (559).—Fate, far, fall, fît.

Dryshod, drif'hôd. a. Without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in the water.

Dul, dû'al. a. Expressing the number two.

To Dul, dûb. v. a. To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.

Dusing, dû'bè-ûs. a. (542). Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

Dubiously, dû'bè-ô-lè. ad. Uncertainly, without any determination.

Dubiousness, dû'bè-ûs-nès. s. Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

Dustable, dû'bè-tâ-bl. a. Doubtful, uncertain.

Dubitation, dû'bè-tâ'thûn. s. The act of doubting, doubt.

Ducal, dû'kûl. a. Pertaining to a duke.

Ducat, dû'kât. 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, dûk. s. The water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment for a younger.

To Duck, dûk. v. n. To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.

To Duck, dûk. v. a. To put under water.

Ducker, dûk'ôr. s. (98). A diver, a cringer.

Ducking-stool, dûk'kûng-stôûl. s. A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

Duck-legged, dûk'lêg'd. a. (359). Short legged.

Duckling, dûk'ling. s. A young duck.

Duckmeat, dûk'mê'tè. s. A common plant growing in standing waters.

Ducks-foot, dûks'fût. s. Black snakeroot, or may-apple.

Duckweed, dûk'wûdè. s. Duckmeat.

Duct, dûk. s. Guidance, direction; a passage through which any thing is conducted.

Ductile, dûk'ûl. a. (140). Flexible, pliable; easy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obequious, complying.

Ductility, dûk-ûl-nès. s. Flexibility, ductility.

Ductility, dûk-ûl'ô-të. s. Quality

of suffering extension, flexibility; obsequious, compliance.

Dudgeon, dû'dûn. s. (259). A small dagger; malice, fulleness, ill-will.

Due, dû. a. Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

Due, dû. ad. Exactly, directly, duly.

Due, dû. 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, dû'il. s. (99). A combat between two, a single fight.

To Duel, dû'il. v. n. To fight a single combat.

Duellist, dû'il-îst. s. (99). A single combatant.

Duellist, dû'il-îst. s. (410). The act of fighting a duel.

Duellist, dû'il-îst. s. A single combatant; one who professes to live by rules of honour.

Duel, dû'êlî. s. The duel, the rule of duelling.

Duenna, dû-ên'na. s. An old woman kept to guard a younger.

Dug, dûg. s. A pap, a nipple, a teat.

Dug, dûg. Pret. and part. pass. of Dig.

Duke, dûk. 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 Dock; but this borders on vulgarity; the true sound of the must be carefully preserved, as if written Duck. There is another impropriety in pronouncing this word as if written Jack; this is not so vulgar as the former, and arises from an ignorance of the influence of accent.—See Principles, No. 462.

Dukedom, dûk'dûm. s. The possession of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.

Dulbrained, dûl'brâインド. a. Stupid, dolifh, foolifh.

Dulcet, dûl'sêt. a. (99). Sweet to the taste, juicy, pleasant to the ear, harmonious.

Dulcification, dûl-sè-fê-kâ'thûn. s. The act of sweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

To Dulcify, dûl-sè-fi. v. a. (183). To sweeten, to set free from acidity.

Dulcimer, dûl'sè-mûr. s. (98). A musical instrument played by striking the brafs wire with little ficks.
To Dulcorate, dūl'kō-rā'tē. v. a. (91). To sweeten, to make less acrimonious.

Dulcoration, dūl-kō-rā'shūn. s. The act of sweetening.

Dulhead, dūl'heid. s. A blockhead, a wretch foolish and stupid.

Dull, dūl. a. Stupid, doltish, blockish, unprencheptive; blunt, obtuse; fad, melancholy; sluggish, heavy, flow of motion; not bright; drowsy, sleepy.

Dullly, dūl'le. s. A blockhead, a dolt, a stupid fellow.

Dulling, dūl'ing. v. a. To fluxify, to infatuate; to blunt; to sadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or flow of motion; to fully brighten.

Dullard, dūl·lard. s. A blockhead, a dolt, a stupid fellow.

Dullness, dāl'nes. s. Incapacity to speak; omission of speech, muteness; regularity, exactly.

Dumb, dūm. a. (347). Mute, incapable of speech; deprived of speech; mute, not using words; silent, refusing to speak.

Dumbly, dūm'le. a. Mutely, silently.

Dumbness, dum'nes. s. Incapacity to speak; omission of speech, muteness; refusal to speak, silence.

Duly, dūl'le. adv. Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly.

Dun, dūn. a. Dung, the excrement of beasts; deceit, doubleness of heart.

Dun, dūn. v. a. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Dun, dūn. a. A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.

Dun, dūn. v. a. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Dun, dūn. s. A flamorous, troublesome creditor.

Dunce, dūnse. s. A dullard, a dolt, a thick head.

Dung, dūng. s. The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

Dung, dūng. v. a. To fatten with dung:

Dungeon, dūng'jūn. s (259). A close prison, generally spoke of a prison subterraneous.

Dungfork, dūng'fork. s. A fork to take out dung from stables.

Dunghill, dūng'hil. s. A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanerds; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Dunghill, dūng'hil. a. (406). Sprung from the dunghill, mean, low.

Dungy, dūng'g. a. (409). Full of dung, mean, vile, base.

Dungyard, dūng'yārd. s. The place of the dunghill.

Dunner, dūn'ner. s. (98). One employed in soliciting petty debts.

Dudencimo, dū'-ō-dēs'-ē-mō. s. A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.

Dudencuple, dū'-ō-dēk'kū-pl. a. Containing of twelve.

Duper, dūpē. s. A credulous man, a man easily tricked.

Duper, dūpē. v. a. To trick, to cheat.

Duplicate, dū'plē-kā'tē. v. a. (91). To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity; to fold together.

Duplicate, dū'plē-kā'tē. s. (91). Another correspondent to the first, a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Duplication, dū'-plē-kā'ēdūn. s. The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

Duplication, dū'-plē-kā'-tūrē. a. A fold, any thing doubled.

Duplicity, dū'-plēs'-ē-tē. s. Doubleness; deceit, doubleness of heart.

Durability, dū'-rā-bī'ē-tē. s. The power of lasting, endurance.

Durably, dū'-rā-bl. a. (405). Lasting, having the quality of long continuance; having inercessive existence.

Durableness, dū'-rā-bl-nēs. s. Power of lasting.
DUT

(559).—Dut, far, fall, fat; me, met; pine, pin;

DUTCH COURT, dut'h-kört. s. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUTCHES, dut'h-ës, or dut'h-ës. a. (263) (294). Obedient, obsequious; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, dut'-fùl. s. Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors; expresive of respect, reverential.

DUTIFULLY, dut'-fùl-ë. ad. Obediently, submissively; reverently, respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, dut'-fùl-nës. s. Obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.

DUTY, dut'-ë. s. That to which a man is naturally or legally bound; acts of forbearance 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, dworf. 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 honeyfuckle.

DWARFISH, dw6r'f. a. Tending to darkness; tending to blackness, dark coloured.

DWARFISHNESS, dw6r'f-nës. s. Darkness, blackness.

DWARFISHLY, dw6r'f-le. a. Cloudily, darkly.

DWARFISHNESS, dw6r'f-nës. s. Darkness, blackness.

DWARFISHLY, dw6r'f-le. a. Tending to darkness, obscured; tending to blackness, dark coloured; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.

DURABLE, du'd.ëble. s. Long-lasting, enduring.

DURABLES, du'd-ës. s. The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCH, dut'h. é. s. A territory which gives title to a duke.

DYING, dy'-ëng. prep. For the time of continuance.

DYING, dy'-ëng. s. The duration of time; power of continuance; continuance, duration.

DUST, dut. s. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles; the grave, the state of dissolution; mean and defecated state.

DUST, dut. a. To make dusty.

DUST, dut. v. n. To grow dark, to begin to lose light.

DUSTILY, dut'-ë. ad. With a tendency to darkness.

DUSKH, duks'k. a. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity; tending to blackness.

DUSKHISHLY, duks'k-le. ad. Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKH, duks'k. a. Tending to darkness, obscured; tending to blackness, dark coloured; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.

DUSKHISHLY, duks'k-le. ad. Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKH, duks'k. s. Of condition; to be dusted up after; to be dried, to be dried up; to be eaten; to be eaten up; to be killed; to be killed; to be killed off; to be killed out; to be killed out of; to be killed up; to be killed up with; to be killed up with a bullet; to be killed up with poison; to be killed up with a furnace; to be killed up with a gun; to be killed up with a knife; to be killed up with a poison; to be killed up with a sword; to be killed up with a tablet; to be killed up with a weapon; to be killed up with a wheel; to be killed up with a weapon; to be killed up with a weapon.

DUSKHISHLY, duks'k-le. ad. Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKHISHLY, duks'k-le. s. The state of being dusted up; the state of being dried; the state of being eaten; the state of being killed; the state of being killed off; the state of being killed out; the state of being killed out of; the state of being killed up; the state of being killed up with; the state of being killed up with a bullet; the state of being killed up with poison; the state of being killed up with a furnace; the state of being killed up with a gun; the state of being killed up with a knife; the state of being killed up with a poison; the state of being killed up with a sword; the state of being killed up with a tablet; the state of being killed up with a weapon; the state of being killed up with a weapon; the state of being killed up with a weapon.

DUSKHISHLY, duks'k-le. s. The state of being dusted up; the state of being dried; the state of being eaten; the state of being killed; the state of being killed off; the state of being killed out; the state of being killed out of; the state of being killed up; the state of being killed up with; the state of being killed up with a bullet; the state of being killed up with poison; the state of being killed up with a furnace; the state of being killed up with a gun; the state of being killed up with a knife; the state of being killed up with a poison; the state of being killed up with a sword; the state of being killed up with a tablet; the state of being killed up with a weapon; the state of being killed up with a weapon; the state of being killed up with a weapon.

DUSKHISHLY, duks'k-le. s. The state of being dusted up; the state of being dried; the state of being eaten; the state of being killed; the state of being killed off; the state of being killed out; the state of being killed out of; the state of being killed up; the state of being killed up with; the state of being killed up with a bullet; the state of being killed up with poison; the state of being killed up with a furnace; the state of being killed up with a gun; the state of being killed up with a knife; the state of being killed up with a poison; the state of being killed up with a sword; the state of being killed up with a tablet; the state of being killed up with a weapon; the state of being killed up with a weapon; the state of being killed up with a weapon.

DUSKHISHLY, duks'k-le. s. The state of being dusted up; the state of being dried; the state of being eaten; the state of being killed; the state of being killed off; the state of being killed out; the state of being killed out of; the state of being killed up; the state of being killed up with; the state of being killed up with a bullet; the state of being killed up with poison; the state of being killed up with a furnace; the state of being killed up with a gun; the state of being killed up with a knife; the state of being killed up with a poison; the state of being killed up with a sword; the state of being killed up with a tablet; the state of being killed up with a weapon; the state of being killed up with a weapon; the state of being killed up with a weapon.
EAR

-no, mőve, nór, nôt;—tube, táb, /fou and Enrick, adopt the first pronunciation; but analogy is, in my opinion, clearly for the last (503).

Discras, dis’krás-sé. s. An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a distemper.

Disention, dis’si-en-tér-é. s. A loosenet, wherein very ill humors flow off by ftool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Abh, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan, accent this word on the second syllable; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnson, Perry, Enrick, and Bailey, on the first. That this is in polleffion 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 clas of words of the same kind. See Academy, Incomparable, &c. A collateral proof too that this is the true pronunciation, is, that Meisentery, a word of the same form, is, by all the above-mentioned lexicographers who have the word, except Bailey, accent on the first syllable.

Disp*, dis’pép-sé. s. A difficulty of digestion.

Dysphony, dis’fó-né. s. A difficulty in speaking.

Dysnoea, dis’né-a. (92). A difficulty of breathing.


The in this word has the flat aspiration, for the same reason as the in Treasury.—See Disunion.

E.

EACH, éthth. pron. (98) (227). Either of two; every one of any number, taken separately.

Eager, ergus. a. (227). Struck with defire, ardently withering; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, four, acrid.

Eagerly, é’gár-lé. ad. Ardently, hotly; keenly, sharply.

Eagerness, é’gár-nés. s. Ardour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

Eagle, é’gl. s. (227) (405). A bird of prey, faid to be extremely sharp-fighted; the standard of the ancient Romans.


Eaglestone, é’gl-tóne. s. A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

Eaglet, é’glé-t. s. A young eagle.

Ear, éér. 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 succumb; To let by the ears, to make strike, to make to quarrel.

Earless, éér-lés. a. Without any ears.

Ear-bling, éér’ring. s. Jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears.

Ear-shot, éér’thót. s. Reach of the ear.

Earwax, éér’waks. s. The cerumen, or exudation which lines the inside of the ear.

Earwig, éér’wig. s. A sheath-winged insect; a whisperer.

Earwitness, éér’wit’nes. s. One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

To Ear, éér. v. a. (246). To plough, to till.

To Ear, éér. v. n. To shoot into ears.

Eared, éér’d. a. (359). Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

Earl, érl. s. (234) (237). A title of nobility, anciently the highest in England, now the third.

Earl-Marshul, érl’márshul. s. He that has the chief care of military solemnities.

Earldom, érl’dum. s. (166). The feigniory of an earl.

Earliness, érlé-nés. s. Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

Early, érlé. a. (234). Soon with respect to something else.

Early, érlé. ad. Soon, betimes.

To Earn, érn. v. a. (234) (371).
EAS (559).—Fate, far, fall, fat;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;—

To gain as the reward or wages of labour, To gain, to obtain.

Earnest, ertz'nest. a. (234). Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

Earnest, ertz'nest. s. Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

Earnestly, ertz'nest-le. ad. Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importantly; eagerly, deferentially.

Earnestness, ertz'nest-nés. s. Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude; difficulty; flexibility; readiness; freedom. 

Earned, ertz'ned. a. Not heavenly, to take meals, to feed; to take food; to devour with ravening, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.

To Eat, ertz. v. a. To go to meals, to cover with earth; to feed; to make way by corroding, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.

To Eat, ertz. v. n. To go to meals, to cover with earth; to feed; to make way by corroding, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.

To Eat, ertz. v. a. To go to meals, to take food; to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.

Eatable, ertz'bl. s. (405). Any thing that may be eaten.

Eater, ertz'r. s. (227). One that eats any thing; a corrodere.

Eating-house, ertz'hous. s. A house where provisions are sold ready drest.

Eaves, ertz. s. (227). The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

To Eavesdrop, ertz'drōp. v. a. To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows.

Eavesdropper, ertz'drōp-pur. s. A liftener under windows.

EBB, éb. s. The reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, decay; wane.
be perfectly pronounced by an Englishman who does not speak French; but this syllable having a nasal vowel, not followed by hard e or o (see Encore), is an insuperable difficulty: the nearest found 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 found awkwardly.

ECLAT, é-kla't. s. French. Splendour, show, lucre.

ECLECTIC, ék-klé'tik. a. Selecting, choosing at will.

ECLIPSE, é-kli'ps. s. An obfuscation of the luminaries of heaven; darkness, obscuration.

To ECLIPSE, é-kli'ps. v. a. To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obfusc; to disgrace.

ECLIPSE, é-kli'ps. v. a. To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obfusc; to disgrace.

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EDU

E (559).—Faté, far, fall, fát;—mè, mét;—pine, pin;

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, edje. 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, edje. v. n. To move against any power.

Edge, édje, or édjé. part. a. (359). Sharp, not blunt.

Edging, éd'jing. s. What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace.

Edgeless, édje'less. a. Blunt, obtuse, unable to cut.

Edgetool, édje'tool. s. A tool made sharp to cut.

Edgewise, édje'wlze. ad. With the edge put into any particular direction.

Edible, éd'ible. a. (503). Fit to be eaten.

Dict, édikt. 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, Ait, 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 edition; 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, éd-é-fé-ká'thmún. s. The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holiness; improvement, instruction.


Edifier, éd-fé'far. s. One that improves or instructs another.

To Edify, éd'fi-fi. v. a. To build; to instruct, to improve; to teach, to peruse.

Edile, éd'ille. s. (140). The title of a magistrate in old Rome.

Edition, éd-di'hú'n. s. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; republication, with revival.

Editor, éd-i'tur. s. (166). Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

To Educate, éd'ju-ká'te. 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, éd-ju-ká'htmún. s. Formation of manners in youth.

To Educate, éd-ju'díc'te. v. a. To bring out, to extract.

Education, éd-ju-ká'htmún. s. The act of bringing any thing into view.

To Edulcorate, édúl'ko-rátè. v. a. To sweeten.

Edulcoration, édúl-ko-rá'thmún. s. The act of sweetening.

To Edk, ék. v. a.—See Eke. To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency.

Eel, él. s. A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Eén, éen. ad. Contrasted from Even.

Effable, éf-fá-bl. a. (405). Expressive, utterable.

To Eface, éf-fác'te. v. a. To destroy any form painted or carved; to bolt out; to defray, 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 a in occasion, affiance, 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, éf-fekt'. s. (98). That which is produced by an operating cause; consequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To Effect, éf-fék'te. v. a. To bring to pass, to attempt with success, to achieve; to produce as a cause.

Effective, éf-fék'te-bl. a. Performable, practicable.

Effectually, éf-fék'te-lé. ad. Powerfully, with real operation.

Effectless, éf-fék'te-lès. s. Without effect, impotent, useless.

Effector, éf-fék'tur. s. (166). He that produces any effect.

Effectual, éf-fék'tu-ál. a. (463). Productive of effect, powerful, to a degree adequate to the occasion, efficacious.

Effectually, éf-fék'tu-li-lé. ad. In
**EFF**

-nō, mōvē, nōr, nōt; -tūbe, tūb, a manner productive of the consequence intended, efficaciously.

**To Effectuate, ef-fēk′thū-āte.** v. a. To bring to pass, to fulfill.

**Effeminacy, ef-fēm′ē-nā-se.** s. Admission of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy; lasciviousness, loose pleasure.

**Effeminate, ef-fēm′ē-nāte.** a. (91). Having the qualities of a woman, womanish, voluptuous, tender.

**To Effeminate, ef-fēm′ē-nāte.** v. a. (91) (98). To make womanish, to emasculate; to unman.

**To Effeminacy, ef-fēm′ē-nā-se.** v. a. (97) (98). To make womanish, to emasculate, to unman.

**To Effeminacy, ef-fēm′ē-nā-se.** v. n. To make womanish, to emasculate, to unman.

**Effenience, ef-fē″-chan-ē.** s. (492). To make womanish, to emasculate; to unman.

**Efficient, ef-fēf-i″-ēnt.** s. Effe., to do with the Latin, but because the word analogy does not in time recover her rights, and shorten this vowel 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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**EGO**

būll; -ōl; -pōund; -thin, this.

**To Efflux, ef-flōks.** v. n. (98). To run out.

**Effluxion, ef-flōk′thūn.** s. The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation.

**Effort, ef-fōrt.** s. Struggle, laborious endeavour.

**Effusion, ef-flōsh′ūn.** s. The act of digging up from the ground.

**Effrontery, ef-frōn′ter-e.** s. Imprudence, flameleffness.

**Effulgence, ef-ful″jēnse.** s. (98) (177). Lustre, brightness, splendour.

**Effulent, ef-ful″jent.** s. A shining, bright, luminous.

**Effusiveness, ef-fūs″vēnse.** s. That which is laid by sea-water, and which is used to pour out, to spill.

**Effusive, ef-′fūsiv.** a. (499) (428). Pouring out, dispersing.

**Effuion, ef-′fūzhōn.** s. (98). The act of pouring out; wafe, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.

**Effus, ef-′fūs.** v. a. (499) (428) Pouring out, dispersing.

**Effusive, ef-′fūsiv.** a. (98) (437). To pour out, to spill.

**Effusion, ef-′fūzhōn.** s. (98). The act of pouring out; wafe, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.

**Egg, ég.** s. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures; anything fashioned in the shape of an egg.

**To Egg, ég.** v. a. To incubate, to infallculate.

**Eglantine, églan′tin.** s. (150). A species of rose; sweetbriar.

**Egotism, ég′ō-tizm.** s. Too frequent mention of a man's self.
EGOIST, é-gő-tist. s. One that is always talking of himself.
To EGOIZE, é-gő-tize. v.n. To talk much of one's self.
EGREGIOUS, é-gre'jé-ús. a. Eminently remarkable, extraordinarily; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.
EGREGIOUSLY, é-gre'jé-ul-lé. ad. Eminently, shamefully.
EGRESS, é'gres. s. The act of going out of any place, departure.
EGRESSION, é-grešh'šún. s. The act of going out.
EGRET, é-gréšt. s. A fowl of the heron kind.
EGRIOT, é-gré-šót. s. A species of cherry.
To EJACULATE, é-jak'yù-la-tète. v.a. To throw, to shoot out.
EJACULATION, é-jak'yù-la-thún. s. A short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.
EJACULATORY, é-jak'yù-la-tür-e. a. Suddenly darted out, sudden, hastily.
To EJECT, é-jékt'. v.a. To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or polisheid.
EJECTION, é-jek'ʃún. s. The act of casting out, expulsion.
EJECTMENT, é-jékt'ment. s. A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.
EIGHT, ay't. Twice four. A word of number.
\(\text{(#5 (559)})\).—Fate, far, fall, fat;—mé, mét;—phne, pin;—
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, ay'teen. a. Twice nine.
EIGHTEENTH, ay'te'nith. a. The next in order to the seventeenth.
EIGHTFOLD, ay'ti'föld. a. Eight times the number or quantity.
EIGHTHLY, ay'ti'ðli. ad. In the eighth place.
EIGHTIETH, ay'te'-ith. a. The next in order to the seventy-ninth, eighth tenth.
EIGHTSCORE, ay'ti'kore. a. Eight times twenty.
EIGHTY, ay'te. a. Eight times ten.
EISEL, é'sil. s. Vinegar, verjus.
EITHER, e'thür. pron. distrib. Whichsoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.
EJUATION, é-ju'á-thún. s. Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.
EKE, é'ke. ad. Also, likewise, beside.
To EKE, é'ke. v. a. To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.
To ELABORATE, é-láb'ô-rátè. v.a. To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.
ELABORATE, é-láb'ô-rátè. a. (91). Finitished with great diligence.
ELABORATION, é-láb'ô-rát'šún. s. Improvement by successive operations.
To ELANCE, é-lànsf'. v.a. To throw out, to dart.
To ELAPSE, é-lásf'. v.n. To pass away, to glide away.
ELASTICAL, é-lás-té-ka'l. a. Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted, springy.
ELASTICITY, é-lás-tis'ètè. s. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.
ELATE, é-lâtè. a. Flushed with success, lofty, haughty.
To ELATE, é-lâtè. v.a. To puff up with prosperity: to exalt, to heighten.
ELATION, é-lât'šún. s. Haughtiness proceeding from success.
ELBOW, el'bo. s. (327). The next
ELE

—nē, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb, joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOWCHAIR, ēl-bō-thār'ē. s. A chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, ēl-bō'room. s. Room to stretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

To ELBOW, ēl-bō. v. a. To push with the elbow; to push, to drive to a distance.

To ELBOW, ēl-bō. v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELD, ēld. s. Old age, decrepitude; old people, persons worn out with years.

ELDERLY, ēl-dur-'ē. a. Surpassing another in years.

ELDERS, ēl'dūrz. s. Perions whose whole age gives them reverence; ancestors; those who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Testament, ecclesiastics; among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, ēl'd'r. s. Seniority, the eldest that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

ELDERLY, ēl-dur-'ē. a. Surpassing another in years.

ELDERSHIP, ēl'dūr-ship. s. Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, ēl'dest. a. The oldest that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

ELCAMPAINE, ēl-kām-pānē'. s. A plant named also starwort.

To ELECT, ē-lēkt'. v. a. To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, ē-lēkt'. a. Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTRY, ē-lēkt're-kē. s. A form of medicine made of conferves and powders, of the conftituence 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 infenting it in our English word, which is derived from it.

ELECTION, ē-lēk'ūn. 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, ē-lēkt'īv. a. Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, ē-lēkt'īv-lē. ad. By choice, with preference of one to another.

bill;—cil;—pound;—sin, this.

ELECTOR, ē-lēk'tür. 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, ē-lēk'tō-ral. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, ē-lēk'tō-rāt. s. (91). The territory of an elector.

ELECTRIC, ē-lēk'trīk. a. Attractive without magnetism; produced by an electrick body.

ELECTRICITY, ē-lēk-trī'kē-te. s. A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw subftances, and emit fire.

ELECTUARY, ē-lēk'thū-ār-ē. s. See Electarv.

ELEemosynary, ēl-e-mōz'ē-nār-ē. a. Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, ēl'e-gan'č. } s. Beauty of heart, beauty without grandeur.

ELEGANT, ēl-e-gant. a. Pleasing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarse, not grofs.

ELEGANTLY, ēl-e-gant-lē. a. In such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELEGY, ēl-e-jl'ak. a. Used in elegies; mournful, forrowful.

Our own analogy would lead us to place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; but its derivation from the Latin elegens and the Greek eleges (in both which the antepenultimate is long) obliges us, under pain of appearing grofsely illiterate, to place the accent on the fame letter. But it may be observed, that we have barely 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, ēl-e-gē. s. A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem, without pointed turns.

ELEMENT, ēl-e-men't. s. The firft 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 firft rudiments of literature or science.

ELEMENTAL, ēl-e-men'tāl. a. Produced by some of the four elements; arising from firft principles.
EL (559).—Fête, far, fall, sat; —mé, mét; —pine, pin; —

Elementary, él-e-mén-tār'-ē. a. Uncompounded, having only one principle. 
Elephant, él-e-fān'tānt. s. The largest of all quadrupeds. 
Elephantine, él-e-fān'tīn. a. (140). Pertaining to the elephant. 
To Elevate, él'e-vātē. v. a. (91). To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions. 
Elevate, él'e-vātē. part. a. (91). Exalted, raised aloft. 
Elevation, él-e-vā-tiōn. 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, él'e-vā-tor. (521) (166). A raifer or lifter up. 
Elevén, él-lēv'vēn. a. (103). Ten and one. 
Eleventh, él-lēv'vēnth. a. The next in order to the tenth. 
Elf, elf. s. Plural, Elves. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a devil. 
Elflock, elf'lok. s. Knots of hair twisted by elves. 
To Elicit, él-i'sit. v. a. To strike out, to fetch out by labour. 
Elicit, él-i'sit. a. Brought into act. 
Elicitation, él-i'si-tē'-tā'liōn. s. Is a deducing the power of the will into act. 
To Elide, él'i-dē'. v. a. To break in pieces. 
Eligibility, él-i-jē'-bil'-tē. s. Worthiness to be chosen. 
Eligible, él-i-jē'-bl. a. (405). Fit to be chosen, preferable. 
Eligibleness, él-i-jē'-bl nēs. s. Worthiness to be chosen, preferablenes. 
Elimination, él-i-mā'-nā'liōn. s. The act of banishing, rejection. 
Elision, él-i-zh'ēn. s. The act of cutting off; division, separation of parts. 
Elkation, él-ik-sā'liōn. s. (533) (530). The act of boiling. 
Elixir, él-i'kēn'sēr. s. (418). A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the liquor with which chemists 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 Eleisir. The i is ne-

ELS

Ver pronounced in this manner when the accent is on it, except when followed by r and another consonant (108). 
Elk, élk. s. The elk is a large and stately animal of the fag kind. 
ELL, él. s. A measure containing a yard and a quarter. 
Ellipsis, él-lēp'sis. s. —See Efface. 
A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out; in geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone. 
Elliptical, él-lēp'ti-kāl. s. A. Having the form of an ellipsis. 
Elm, ēlm. s. The name of a tree. 
Elocution, él-ō-kū'liōn. s. The power of fluent speech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expression or dictation. 

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: Addition has followed them; and as it is perfectly agreeable to the Latin original e and legum, and serves to distinguish oratorical pronunciation from pronunciation in general, the alteration is not without its use. 
Eloquence, él'o-kwēn'sē. a. 

The next in order to the tenth. 

A medi- 

Language uttered with fluency, elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency. Eloquence, él'o-kwēn't. a. Having the power of oratory. 
Else, élfe. pronoun. Other, one befides. 
Else, élle. adv. Otherwise; befides, except. 
Elsewhere, él-lēs'wār. ad. (397). In any other place; in other places, in some other place.
To **ELUCIDATE**, é-lu’sé-dä’të. v. a. To explain, to clear.

**ELUCIDATION**, é-lu’sé-dä’thün. s. Explanation, exposition.

**ELUCIDATOR**, é-lu’sé-dä-tür. s. (521).

To **ELUDE**, é-lü’dë’. v. a. To escape by stratagem, to avoid by artifice.

**ELUDIBLE**, é-lu’dë-bl. a. Possible to be eluded.

**ELVES**, él’vëz. s. The plural of Elf.

**ELVISH**, él’vëš. a. Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

**ELUBED**, é-lü’bëd. a. Weakened in the loins.

**ELUSION**, é-lu’zhën. s. An escape from inquiry or examination, an artifice.


To **ELUTE**,

EXTRACTION, an off. mg

To **EMBRACE**, ém’bräs’. v. a. To embrace, to enfold, to include; to fold, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

**EMBARKATION**, ém’bärk’-ä-shün. s. The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard.

**EMBARGO**, ém’bär’gö. s. (98).

**EMBASSY**, ém’bä’së. s. A public mission; any solemn message.


**EMBASSY**, ém’bä’se. s. (90).
EMB

To Embattle, ém-bát’l. v. a. To range in order or array of battle.

To Embay, ém-bá’. v. a. (98). To bathe, to wet, to wash; to inclose in a bay, to land-lock.

To Embellish, ém-bél’l’ish. v. a. To adorn, to beautify.

Embellishment, ém-bél’l’ish-mént. s. Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

Embers, ém’búr.z. s. without a singular. Hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.

Ember-Week, ém·bar-week. s. The week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four feasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

To Embellze, ém-béz’l. v. a. To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste, to swallow up in riot.

Emblezzement, ém-béz’l-mént. s. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another; appropriated.

To Embaze, ém-blá’z. v. a. To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon, to paint with enigms armorial.

To Embazon, ém-blá’z’n. v. a. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

Emblem, ém’blém. s. Inlay, enamel; an occult representation, an allusive picture.

To Emblem, ém’bíém. v. a. To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

Emblematical, ém-blé-má’té-kál. s.

Emblematic, ém-blé-má’tik. s.

Emblematically, ém-blé-má’té-kál’c. ad. In the manner of emblems, allusively.

Emblemist, ém-blém’a-tíst. s. Writer or inventor of emblems.

Embolism, ém’bó-lízm. s. Intercalation, interpolation of a day or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inferred, intercalatory time.

Embolus, ém’bó-lús. s. Any thing inferred and ading in another, as the sucker in a pump.

To Emboss, ém-bós’ v. a. To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or rising work; to inclose, to include, to cover.

Embossment, ém-bós’mént. s. Any thing standing out from the reft, jut, eminence; relief, rising work.

EME

To Embottle, ém-bót’l. v. a. To include in bottles, to bottle.

To Embowel, ém-bó’wél. v. a. To deprive of the entrails.

To Embrace, ém-brá’se’. v. a. To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze inkindness; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to comprize, to inclose, to contain.

To Embrace, ém-brá’se’. v. n. To join in an embrace.

Embrace, ém-brá’se’. s. Clasp, fond pressure in the arms, hug.

Embracement, ém-brá’se’mént. s. Clasp in the arms, hug, embrace; state of being contained, inclosure; conjugal embrace.

Embracer, ém-brá’se-r. s. The person embracing.

Embrasure, ém-brá’zûr’e. s. An aperture in the wall, battlement.

To Embrocate, ém-brók’at. s. To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

Embrocation, ém-bró-ká’thún. s. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

To Embroider, ém-bró’éd’or. v. a. To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

Embroiderer, ém-bró’éd’ór. s. One that adorns clothes with needle-work.

Embroidery, ém-bró’éd’érr. s. Figures raised upon a ground, variegated needle-work; variegation, diversity of colours.

To Embroid, ém-bróll’. v. a. To disturb, to confuse, to disarray.

To Embrothal, ém-bróth’él. v. a. To inclose in a brothel.

Embryo, ém-bré’ó. s. The off-spring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfinished.

Embryon, ém-br’é-on. s. A medical to promote circulation in females.

Emendable, é-mén’dá-bl. a. Capable of emendation, corrigible.

Emendation, é-mén-dá’thún. s. (530). Correction, alteration of any thing from worse to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

To **EMERGE**, é-mérj. 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**, é-mér-jén-ş. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of rising into view; any sudden occasion, unexpected casuality; pressing necessity.

**EMERGENT**, é-mér'-jent. a. Rising out of that which overwhelsms and obscures it; rising into view or notice; proceeding or issuing from any thing; sudden, unexpectedly casual.

**EMERODS**, ém'-ér-öldz. s. Painful swellings of the hemorroidal veins, piles, properly Hemorrhoids.

**EMERSION**, é-mér-shün. s. The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

**EMERY**, ém'-ér-é. s. Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in nulls. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

**EMETICAL**, é-mét'-i-käl. { a. Having the quality of provoking vomits.

**EMETICALLY**, é-mét'-i-käl-ad. In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

**EMICATION**, ém'-i-kä'-l tłum. s. (530). Sparkling, flying off in small particles.

**EMICION**, é-mi'-kšn. s. Urine.

To **EMIGRATE**, é-mi-raj-ť. v. n. To remove from one place to another.

**EMISSION**, é-mi'-rä'-šn. s. (530). Change of habitation.

**EMINENCE**, ém'-é-nens. **EMINENCY**, ém'-é-nen-sé. { s. Loftiness, height; summit, highest part; exaltation, confinoufness, reputation, celebrity; supreme degree; notice, distinction; a title given to cardinals.

**EMINENT**, ém'-é-nent. a. High, lofty; dignified, exalted; confiscious, remarkable.

**EMINENCY**, ém'-é-nen-šé. ad. Confisciously, in a manner that attracts observation; in a high degree.

**EMISSARY**, ém'-i-sär-ši. s. One sent out on private messages, a spy, a secret agent; one that emits or sends out.

**EMISSION**, é-mi-shün. s. The act of sending out, vent.

To **EMIT**, é-mit. v. a. To send forth; to let fly, to dart; to issue out juridically.

**EMM**, ém'm. s. (99). An ant, a pismire.
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 *is* (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. Johnson, are for the latter; Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ath, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Entick, Bailey, and Barclay, are for the former. This word classifies too with those that almost always adopt the antepenultimate accent (503); but the adjective has more properly the accent on the second syllable.

**Empirical**, *em-pir'-käl.* a. Verfed

**Empire**, *em-pir*-ik.* in experiments, practiced only by rote.

**Empirically**, *em-pir'-käl-lé.* ad. Experimentally, without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

**Empiricism**, *em-pir'-sizm.* dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.

**Emplaster**, *em-plas'tur.* s. An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance spread upon cloth.

To **Emplaster**, *em-plas’tur.* v. a. To cover with a plaster.

**Emplastic**, *em-plas'tik.* a. Viscous, glutinous.

To **Emplead**, *em-plad'-e.* v. a. To induce, to prefer a charge against.

To **Employ**, *em-pla*-c.* v. a. To busy, to keep at work, to exercise; to use as an instrument; to commission, to intrust with the management of any affair; to fill up with business; or to found in business.

**Employ**, *em-plö'-s.* Paunifie's, object of industry; publick office.

**Employable**, *em-plö'-bl.* a. Capable to be used, proper for use.

**Employer**, *em-plö'-er.* s. One that uses, or causes to be used.

**Employment**, *em-plö'-ment.* s. Business, object of industry; the state of being employed; office, post of business.

To **Empoison**, *em-po'-z.* v. a. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to venom.

**Empoisoner**, *em-po'-zér.* s. One who destroys another by poison.

**Empoisionment**, *em-pö'-z'-ment.* s. The practice of destroying by poison.

**Emporick**, *em-pör'-ik.* a. That used at markets, or in merchandize.

**Emporium**, *em-pör'-ium.* s. A place of merchandize, a commercial city.

To **Empower**, *em-pör'-v.* v. a. To make poor; to lessen fertility.

**Empowersher**, *em-pör'-v'-ér.* s. One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

**Empowerment**, *em-pör'-v'-ment.* s. Diminution, wafte.

To **Empower**, *em-pör'-v.* v. a. To authorize, to commission; to enable.

**Empress**, *em-prés.* s. The queen of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign; properly *Empref*.

**Empress**, *em-prize'.* s. Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise.

**Empire**, *em-te'-ur.* s. One that empiges, one that makes void.

**Empire**, *em-te'-nes.* s. The state of being empty; a void space, vacuity; unsatisfactory, inability to fill the desires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

**Emption**, *em-thi'-n.* s. A purchasing.

**Empty**, *em'-te.* (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**, *em'-te.* v. a. To evacuate, to exhaust.

To **Empurples**, *em-pürp'-pl.* v. a. To make of a purple colour.

To **Empuzzle**, *em-pürz'-ul.* v. a. To perplex, to put to a stand.

**Empyrean**, *em-pi'-r.* 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 *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,
ENAT, é-nakt'. v. a. To establish, to decree; to repress by action.

ENACTOR, é-nakt'tur. s. (166). One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, é-nil-lâjé. 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.

ENAMBUSH, én-amb'ush. v. a. To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.

ENAMEL, én-am'él. v. a. To inlay, to variegate with colours.

ENAMEL, én-am'él. v. n. To practice the use of enamel.

ENCAGE, én-kage'. v. a. To shut another, as in a cage.

ENCEPHALOSIS, é-nil-esis. s. (520). Confagration, general fire.

ENCAGE, én-kage'. v. a. To make another a prisoner.

ENCAMP, én-kamp'. v. a. To pitch tents, to fit out a camp.

ENCAMPMENT, én-kamp'ment. s. The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

ENCANGE, én-kage'. v. a. To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

ENCAMP, én-kamp'. v. a. To pitch tents, to fit down for a time in a march.

ENACT, én-akt'. v. a. To establish, to decree; to repress by action.

ENACTOR, é-nakt'tur. s. (166). One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, é-nil-lâjé. 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 ENAMEL, én-am'él. v. a. To inlay, to variegate with colours.

ENCAGE, én-kage'. v. a. To shut another, as in a cage.

ENCOMPASS, én-komp's. The act of encircling.

ENCAMPMENT, én-kamp'ment. s. The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

ENCAGE, én-kage'. v. a. To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

ENCAMP, én-kamp'. v. a. To pitch tents, to fit down for a time in a march.

ENCAMP, én-kamp'. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPS, én-kamp'ment. s. The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

ENCACHE, én-kâshe'. v. a. To hide in a cave.

ENCACHE, én-kâshe'. v. a. To encage, to irritate, to provoke.

ENCRAFT, én-kraft'. v. a. To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

ENCRAFT, én-kraft'. v. a. To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

ENCANT, én-cant'. v. a. To make, to confer power.

ENCANTINGLY, én-cant'ing-ly. ad. With the force of enchantment.
ENC (559).—Fâte, fâr, fäll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

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 thrown our fonndness for foreign modes of speaking, and our incapacity of acquiring them: thus Caifon has been turned into Caifon, Balloon into Balloon, Dragon into Dragon, and Cho- 
mont (a character in the Orphan) into Sho- 
mon; but in the word before us, this nasal found is followed by a hard, which after a always involves hard. g (408); and this is precisely an English found. An English- 
man, therefore, does not find the difficulty in pronouncing the nasal found in this word, which he would in another that does not admit of the succeeding hard e or g; as enter- 
dment, attentif, &c.; for if in pronouncing the en in these words the tongue should once 
touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal found 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 
neither from the habit they contract at The- 
tres, (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 cufion, but from coincidence. The 
found, in the word before us, is common 
to both nations; and though the French 
may give it a somewhat lighter found 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 suf- 
ficient 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, én-koûn'tür. s. (313). 
Duel, single fight, conflict; battle, fight in 
which enemies rush against each other; sud- 
den meeting; casual incident.

To ENCOUNTER, én-koûn'tür. v. a.
To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile 
manner, to rush against in conflict; to at- 
tract; to oppose; to meet by accident.

To ENCOUNTER, én-koûn'tür. 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, én-koûn'tür-ér. s.
To Encourage, én-kûr'ijdé. v. a. (90). To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence.

Encouragement, én-kûr'ijdé-mént. s. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

Encourager, én-kûr'ijdé-âr. s. One that supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

To Encroach, én-krovf'h'. v. n. (295). To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon to which one has no right.

Encroacher, én-krovf'h'âr. s. One who seizes the possession of another by force.

Encroachment, én-krovf'h'mént. s. An unlawful gathering in upon another;

Encumber, én-kûm'âr. v. a. To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

Encumbrance, én-kûm'brânse. s. Clog, load, impediment; burden upon an estate.

Encyclical, én-ék'le-kâl. a. (535). Circular, sent round through a large region.

Encyclopedia, én-sîl-kô-pé'dé-â. s. The circle of sciences, the round of learning. See Cyclopaedia.

Encysted, én-sîst'éd. a. Enclosed in a vehicle or bag.

End, énd. 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.

End, énd. v. a. To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.

End, énd. v. n. To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

Endamage, én-dâm'idjé. v.a. (90). To mischief, to prejudice, to harm.

Endanger, én-danj'âr. v. a. To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

Endear, én-deér'. v. a. (227). To make dear, to make beloved.

Endeavour, én-dâv'ёр. s. (234). Labour directed to some certain end.

Endeavour, én-dâv'ёр. v. n. To labour to a certain purpose.

Endeavourer, én-dâv'ёр-âr. s. One who labours to a certain end.

Endeavor, én-dâv'ёр. s. (314). To attempt, to try.

Endeavour, én-dâv'ёр. v. a. To endeavor to do any thing by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was indicted for felony; to draw up, to compose; to dilate.

Endeavorer, én-dâv'ёр-âr. s. One who endeavours to do any thing.

Endeavoring, én-dâv'ёр-ing. a. (163). To endeavor, to try.

Endeavorer, én-dâv'ёр-âr. s. (314). To endeavor, to try.

Endeavorer, én-dâv'ёр-âr. v. a. To endeavor, to try.

Endeavour, én-dâv'ёр. v. a. To endeavor to do any thing by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was indicted for felony; to draw up, to compose; to dilate.

Endeavorer, én-dâv'ёр-âr. s. One who endeavours to do any thing.

Endeavoring, én-dâv'ёр-ing. a. (163). To endeavor, to try.

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Endeavoring, én-dâv'ёр-ing. a. (163). To endeavor, to try.

Endeavorer, én-dâv'ёр-âr. s. (314). To endeavor, to try.

Endeavorer, én-dâv'ёр-âr. v. a. To endeavor, to try.
To **endorse**, en-dör's. v. a. To register on the back of a writing, to superscribe; to cover on the back.

**Endorsement**, en-dör'ment. s. Supercription, writing on the back; ratification.

To **endorse**, en-dör's. v. a. (313). To enrich with portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

**Endowment**, en-dör'ment. s. Wealth bestowed on any person or use; the bestowing or affuring a dowry, the setting forth or furnishing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

To **endorse**, en-dör's. v. a. To supply with mental excellencies.

**Endurance**, en-dür'ans. s. Continuance, laitingsnefs.

To **endorse**, en-dör's. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.

To **endorse**, en-dör's. v. n. To laft, to remain; to continue; to broak, to bear.

**Endurer**, en-dür'er. s. (98). One that can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer; continuar, latter.

**Endwise**, en-d'wiz. ad. Eerely, on end.

**Enemy**, en-e'mé. s. A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

**Energy**, en-e'ri. s. Power; force; employment of the attention; fight, contest; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

To **enforce**, en-for's. v. a. To compel, to deprive of force. 

**Enforcement**, en-for'sment. s. The act of weakening; the state of being weakened, eminency.

To **enervate**, en-er'vate. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force. 

**Enervation**, en-er-vá'stion. s. (530). The act of weakening; the state of being weakened, eminency.

To **enervate**, en-er'vate. v. a. To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.

To **enfeeble**, en-fi'bl. v. a. (405). To weaken, to enervate.

To **enforce**, en-for's. v. a. To invest with any dignities or poifitions. A law term.

**Enfrainment**, en-frár'ment. s. The act of enforcing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with poifitions.

To **enfranchise**, en-frár-chiz. v. a. (159). To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to liberate.

**Enfranchisement**, en-frárchiz'ment. s. Inveffure of the privileges of a demen; release from prifon, or from slavery.

Enforz, en-for'z. s. Part. (103). Congealed with cold.

To **engage**, en-gá'j. v. a. To implicate, to stake; to inflit, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attack; to induce, to win by pleaing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to feize by the attension; to employ, to hold in buifness; to encounter, to fight.

To **engage**, en-gá'j. v. n. To confide, to fight; to embark in any buifness, to inflit in any party.

**Engagement**, en-gá'jment. s. The act of engaging, impawing, 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, en-já'1. v. a. To imprison, to confine.

To **Encagiration**, en-gá-ré's-s'n. v. a. (170). To protect by a garrifon.

To **Engender**, en-jén'dur. v. a. To beget between different fixes; to produce, to form; to excite, to caufe, to produce; to bring forth.

To **Engender**, en-jén'dur. v. n. (98). To be caufed, to be produced.

**Engine**, en-jín. 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 pafs; an agent for another.

Enginewr, en-jén-nér. s. One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

**Engineering**, en-jín-re. s. The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.
To ENJOY, én-jó'è. v. a. (329). To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to please, to gladden.

To ENJOY, én-jó'è. v. n. To live in happiness.

ENJOYER, én-jó'èr. s. One that has fruition.

ENJOYMENT, én-jó'è'ment. s. Happiness, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, én-kí'n'dl. v. a. (405). To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse passion; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLARGE, én-lár'è. 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, én-lár'è. v. n. To expatiate, to speak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT, én-lár'è'ment. s. Increase, augmentation, further extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech, copious discourse.

ENLARGER, én-lár'èr. s. Amplifier.

To ENLIGHT, én-lí't. v. a. To illuminate, to supply with light.

To ENLIGHTEN, én-lí't'n. v. a. (103). To illuminate, to supply with light; to instruct, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to supply with light.

ENLIGHTENER, én-lí't'n-r. s. One that gives light; instructor.

To ENLINK, én-línk'. v. a. To chain to, to bind.

To ENLIST, én-líst'. 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 lift; All has the word to inflit, which, as the word is derived from the French life, a catalogue, is not to properly compounded as with the ineresable preposition en.

To ENLIVEN, én-lív'n. v. a. (103). To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, én-lív'n-r. s. That which animates, that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE, én-lú'min. v. a. (140). To illumine, to illuminate.

ENMITY, én'mé-tè. s. Unfriendly disposition, malevolence, averse; face of opposition; malice, malicious attempts.
To ENMARBLE, én-mar’bl. v. a. (405). To turn to marble.

To ENMESH, én-mésh’. v. a. To net, to entangle.

To ENNOBLE, én-no’bl. v. a. (405). To raise from commonality to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandize; to elevate; to make famous or illustrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, én-no’bl-mént. The act of raising to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

ENODATION, en-o-da’fhion. s. The act of uniting a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, é-nor’mé-té. s. Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crimes, flagitious villainies.

ENORMOUS, é-nor’mús. (314). Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common measure; exceeding in bulk the right, the uniform, the common measure.

ENORMOUSLY, é-nor’múl-lé. adv. Beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, é-nor’múl-néz. s. Immeasurable wickedness.

ENOUGH, é-núf’. (314) (391). Being in a sufficient measure, such as may satisfy.

ENOUGH, é-núf’. s. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

ENOUGH, é-núf’. adv. In a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction; an explanation noting fulness or satiety.

ENOW, é-nód’. 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 Me, signifying a greater number. We still hear some speakers talk of having ink enough and paper enough; 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, én-räj’. v. a. To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

To ENRAGE, én-rânjé’. v. a. To place regularly, to put into order.

To ENRANK, én-ránk’. v. a. To place in orderly ranks.

To ENRAP, én-ráp’. v. a. To throw into an ecclasy, to transport into enthusiasm.

To ENRAPTURE, én-ráp’thúre. v. a. To transport with pleasure.

To ENRAVISH, én-räv’lsh. v. a. To throw into ecclasy.

ENRAVISHMENT, én-räv’lsh-mént. s. Ecstasy of delight.

To ENRICH, én-rích’. v. a. To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertilize, to make fruitful; to feed, to supply with augmentation of any thing defirable.

ENRICHMENT, én-rích’mént. s. Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.

To ENRIDGE, én-rídже’. v. a. To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

To ENRING, én-ríng’. v. a. To bindround, to encircle.

To ENRIPEN, én-ríp’n. v. a. (103). To ripen, to mature.

To ENROBE, én-ro’bé. v. a. To drees, to clothe.

To ENROLL, én-ról’. v. a. (406). To infert in a roll or register; to record; to involve, to inwrap.

ENROLLER, én-ról’lér. s. He that enrols, he that registers.

ENROLMENT, én-ról’mént. s. Register, writing in which anything is recorded.

To ENROOT, én-róót’. v. a. (306). To fix by the root.

To ENROUND, én-róûnd’. v. a. (312). To environ, to surround, to enclose.

ENS, én’s. Any being or existence.

To ENANGUINE, én-sang’gwin. v. a. (340). To smear with gore, to suffuse with blood.

To ENSCRIBE, én-séd’bile. v. a. To infert in a schedule or writing.—See SCHEDULE.

To ENSCRIBE, én-ib’bile. v. a. To cover as with a fort.

To ENSEAN, én-sé’me’. v. a. (227). To few up, to enclose by a beam.

To ENSEAR, én-siir’. v. a. (227). To cautereis, to flank or stop with fire.

To ENSHIELD, én-shéél’d. v. a. (275). To cover.

To ENSHRINE, én-shríne’. v. a. To enclose in a chest or cabinet, to preserve as a thing sacred.

ENSIFORM, én’sé-fór’m. a. Having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN, én’sign. 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 ensia. Some reasons from analogy might be produced in favor of this latter pronunciation (144); but they do not seem sufficient to outweigh the more general usage which declares for the former.
To ENTER, ent'-er. v. a. To go; or come into any place; to initiate in a business, method or society; to set down in a writing.

To ENTERPRISE, en'ter-prize. s. The office of enterprise, or the state of being enterprised. ENTERROLOGY, en-te-rɒ-loj-ɪ. s. The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

Enterprise, ent'-er-prize. v. a. To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

ENTERTAINER, en-tər-tən-ər. s. One who entertains great things.

To ENTERTAIN, en-tər-tən. v. a. To converse with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service; to refute in the mind; to pleasè, to amuse, to divert; to admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, en-tər-tən-ər. s. He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT, en-tər-tən-ment. s. Conversation; treatment at the table; hospitable reception; payments of forders or servants; amusements, diversion; dramatic performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSED, en-tər-tɪs-sɪd. a. Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To ENTHRONÈ, en-thrən-ˌe. v. a. To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, en-thəs-əz-əm. s. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

Enthusiast, en-thəs-əst. a. One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his inter-
course with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. **Enthusiastic**, en-thu’sī-ā’tē-kāl.  
**Enthusiastic**, en-thu’zē-āst’ik. a. Perfused of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas. **Enthemem**, en’thē-mē’m. s. An argument confining only of an antecedent and confessional proposition.  
**To Entice**, en-tī’s. v. a. To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishment or hopes. **Enticement**, en-tī’s’mēnt. s. The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, allurement.  
**Entity**, en’tt’t:ē-te. **Entire**, en-tīr’. a. Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full strength.  
**To Entitle**, en-tītl’. v. a. To grace or dignify; to supererogate or prefix as a title; to give a claim to anything; to grant any thing as claimed by a title. **Entity**, en-tī-te-tē. s. Something which really is, a real being; a particular species of being.  
**To Entoil**, en-toil’. v. a. To ensnare, to entangle, to bring into toils or nets.  
**To Entomb**, en-tōm’nt. v. a. To put into a tomb. **Entrails**, en’trāl’s. (208). The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts, reeds, caverns. **Entrance**, en-trāns’ē. 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 anything.  
**To Entrance**, en-trāns’é. v. a. (91). To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into an ecstasy.  
**To Entrap**, en-trāp’. v. a.. To ensnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.  
**To Entreat**, en-trē’tē. v. a. (227). To petition, to solicit, to importune; to prevail upon by solicitation; to treat or use well or ill.  
**To Entreat**, en-trē’tē. v. n. To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to discourse; to make a petition. **Entreatance**, en-trē’tăns-e. s. Petition, treaty, solicitation. **Entreaty**, en-trē’tē. s. Petition, prayer, solicitation.  
**Entry**, en’tre. s. The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance, ingres; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or settling down in writing; the act of entering publicly into any city.  
To Enumerate, é-nú'mér-ré. v. a.
To reckon up finely, to count over diligently.

Enumeration, é-nú'-mér-á'thún. s.
The act of numbering or counting over.

To Enunciate, é-nú'nish'-é-té. v. a.
To declare, to proclaim.

Enunciation, é-nú'nish'-é-thún. s.
Declaration, publick attestation; intelligence, information.

Enunciative, é-nú'nish'-é-tiv. a. 
Declarative, expressive.

Enunciatively, é-nú'nish'-é-tiv-lé. ad.
See Pronunciation. Declaratively.

Envoy, én'vo. s. A publick minister sent from one Power to another; a public messenger, in dignity below an embassador; a muffler.

To Envy, én've. v. a. See Appendix.
To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

Envy, én've. s. (182). Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice.

To Enwheel, én-'whél'. v. a.
To encompass, to encircle.

To Enwomb, én-vó'dom'. v. a.
To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

 Exact, ép'pakt. 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, ép'paul'mént. s.
In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.

Epenthesi s, ép'-pén'-thés-sís. s. (503; c.)
The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

Ephe mer a, é-fém'-ér-a. s. (92).
A fever that terminates in one day; an infec t that lives only one day.

I was much surprized when I found Mr. Sheridan had given the long open found of é to the second syllable of Ephemer a, Ephemer is, &c. If it was in compliment to the Greek sta, the same reason should have induced him to give the sound of long é to the first syllable of Hemispheric, Demegue, and Rhodoric.

Ephemer al, é-fém'-ér-ál. (88). 
Ephemerick, é-fém'-ér-ík. (510).
Diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.

bull; — 'cil; — póst 'und; — thún, thís.

E phemeris, é-fém'-ér-is. s. A journal, an account of daily transact ions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

E phemerist, é-fém'-éríst. s. One who consults the planets, one who studies astrology.

E phod, ép'ód, or éfód. s. An ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Naes, and As h, adopt the first; Entick and Kenrick the last, which, in my opinion, is the best.

Epict, ép'ík. a. Composing narrations, not acted, not rehearsed. It is usu ally supposed to be heroic.

Epicedium, ép è'sé'-dé'-úm. s.
An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

Epicrose, ép'é-kú're. s. A man given wholly to luxury.

E picurean, ép'-é-kú'-rén. a.
Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

Epico rism, ép'é-kú'-rúm. s.
Luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.

Epicycle, ép'é-si'-kl. s. 405:
A little circle whose whole centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependent on that of a greater, as that of the moon on that of the earth.

Epicy cloid, ép'é-si'klíd. s.
A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

Epide mic al, ép'-é-dém'-é-kál.

Epide mic k, ép'-é-dém'ík. (509).
That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, universal.

Epider m is, ép'é-dér'mís. s.
The scarфик of a man's body.

Epigram, ép'é-grám. s.
A short poem terminating in a point.

Epigrammatical, ép'é-grá-mát'-é-kál.

Epigrammatick, ép'é-grá-mát'ík (509).
Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; suitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.

Epigrammatist, ép'-é-grá-mát'-ist.
One who writes or deals in epigrams.

Epilepsy; ép'é-lép'-sí. s.
A convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense.
EPO

(559).—Fate, far, fall, fät;—mè, mét;—pine, pin;—
at which a new computation is begun, from which dates are numbered.

As the last of these words is Latin, from the Greek ἔπος, the Latin accent and quantity on the antepenultimate syllable is preferred 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, ép’ôde. or, ép’ôde. s. The stanza after the strophe and antistrophe.

Epoch, ép-o’peh. s. (338). The poem or speech at the end of a play.

Epigraph, ép-i’grah. s. (338). The inscription one thing or another in bulk, or any quality that admits of being recorded on a tombstone.

Epigraphy, ép-i-gra-fi. s. An inscription, a concluding sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

Epiphany, ép-i’fän-ë. s. A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour’s being manifest to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star.

Epiphonema, ép-i-fôn’ë-mà. s. (92). An exclamation, a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

Epiphora, ép-i’fô-ra. s. (92). An exclamation, an exclamatory sentence.

Epiphysis, ép-i’fô-sis. s. (92). The part added by accretion. Kenrick makes it long, as, in my opinion, it ought to be.

Epistle, ép-i’sl. a. (509). A letter. Uniformly, equally to itself, even; to be equal to another; to rise to the same dignity; indifferent; equitable, advantageous alike to both parties; upon the same terms.

Epistolary, ép-i-stol-ar. a. (509). A letter; to recom pense fully.

Epistolary, ép-i-stol-ar. a. (509). A letter; to recom pense fully.

Equation, ép-i’kwa-nom’ë. s. (86). 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.

Equable, ép-kwa-bl. a. (405). Equal to itself, even, uniform.

Equally, ép-kwa-bly. ad. Uniformly, evenly, equally to itself.

Equally, ép-kwa-bly. ad. Uniformly, evenly, equally to itself.

Equal, ép-kwâl. 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, ép-kwâl. s. One not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age.

To Equal, ép-kwâl. v. a. To make one thing or person equal to another; to rise to the same state with another person; to recom pense fully.

To Equalise, ép-kwâ-liz. v. a. To make even; to be equal to.

Equally, ép-kwâl-ë-të. s. (86). Like ness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity, equality.

Equally, ép-kwâl-ë-të. s. (86). Like ness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity, equality.

Equally, ép-kwâl-ë-të. s. (86). Like ness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity, equality.

Equanimity, ép-kwâ-nil’m-ë-të. s. Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

Equanimous, ép-kwâ-nil’ë-mous. a. Even, not depressed.

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EQUATION, ek-wa'shan. 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 different 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, ek-wa'tar. s. (106). 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, ek-wa'tor-lead. a. Pertaining to the equator. 

EQUESTRIAN, ek-wes'tree-an. a. Appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome. 

EQUITY, ek-war'ee. s. Matter of the horse. 

EQUAL, ek-wal. a. Having the legs of an equal length. 

EQUALITY, ek-wa'slee-ti. s. At the same distance. 

EQUALITY, ek-wa-si-dant-lee. a. At the same distance. 

EQUITY, ek-wa-for'met-e. s. Uniform equality. 

EQUILATERAL, ek-wa-la'ter-ael. a. Having all sides equal. 

TO EQUIRATE, ek-wa-libr'ate. v. a To balance equally. 

EQUIRIATION, ek-wa-li-br'at'n. s. Equipoise. 

EQUILIBRIUM, ek-wa-lib'ree-umm. s. Equipoise, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers. 

EQUINECESSARY, ek-wa-ni'ses-eel-sar-e. a. Needful in the same degree. 

EQUINOCTIAL, ek-wa-nok'fhal. (98). 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, ek-wa-nok'fhal-ael. a. Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line. 

EQUINOCTIALLY, ek-wa-nok'fhal-i. ad. In the direction of the equinoctial. 

EQUINOX, ek-wa-noks. 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. 

EQUINOMERANT, ek-wa-no'me-rant. a. Having the same number. 

To EQUIP, ek-kwip'. v. a. To furnish for a horseman; to furnish, to accouter, to fit out. 

EQUIPAGE, ek-kwae-paj. s. (90). Furniture for a horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture. 

EQUIPENDENCY, ek-wa-pen'den-se. s. The act of hanging in equipoise. 

EQUIPMENT, ek-kwip'ment. s. The act of equipping or accoutering; accouterment, equipoise. 

EQUIPOISE, ek-wa-poi'ze. s. Equality of weight, equilibration. 

EQUILLIBRANCE, ek-wa-poll'lanse. s. Equality of force or power. 

The strong tendency of our language to an enclitic pronunciation (543), would induce me to give the antepenultimate accent to this and the following words, 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 equivalence, equivalency, &c. But as Equivalences and Equivalents have the accent on the antepenultimate in Latin, and Equipollence on the penultimate, and the number of syllables being the same in both languages, the accent is generally on the same syllable (533). 

EQUIPOLLENCE, ek-wa-pol'lunse. s. Having equal power of force. 

EQUIPONDERANCE, ek-wa-pon'dar-anse. s. Equality of weight. 

EQUIPONDERANCE, ek-wa-pon'dar-ant. a. Being of the same weight. 

EQUIPONDERATE, ek-wa-pon'dar-ate. v. n. To weigh equal to any thing. 

EQUIPONDIOUS, ek-wa-pon'doo-sus. a. Equilibrated, equal on either part. 

EQUITABLE, ek-kwae-tay-bl. a. (405). Juicy, due to justice; loving justice, candid, impartial. 


EQUITY, ek-kwae-ti. s. Justice, right, honesty; impartiality; in law, the rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery. 

EQUIVALECE, ek-kwae-vale. s. Equality of power or worth. 

EQUIVALENT, ek-kwae-val-ent. a. Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the same import or meaning.
ERE (559).—Fate, far, fall, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;
EREASTIC, ē-ri·est'ik. a. Religious folly.
ERECTION, ē-rek'shun. s. A creeping forth.
ERECTION, ē-rep-tā'āl. a. A snatching or taking away by force.
EROSION, ē-ro'shun. s. The act of giving or belowing.
EROSION, ē-ro'shun. s. The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.
ERRED, ē-rēd. v. n. To wander, to ramble; to miss the right way; to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errors, to milllake.
ERRAND, ē-rānd. s. A message, something to be told or done by a messenger.
ERRABLE, ē-rā-bl. a. (405). Liable to err.
ERRABLENESS, ē-rā-bl-'nēz. s. Liableness to err.
ERRANT, ē-rānt. a. Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.
ERRATUM, ē-řa-tūm. The faults of the printer or author inferred in the beginning or end of the book.
ERRATIC, ē-rāt'ik. a. Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.
ERRATICA LA, é-ri-á'té-kál-é. 8d.
Without rule, without method.
ESTABLISHMENT, é-stábl'ish-mént. s. Settlement, fixed fate; settled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, salary.

ESTATE, é-fl ét é. s. The general interest, the public; condition of life; fortune, possession in land.

To ESTEEM, é-fl té ém'. 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, é-fl té ém'. s. High value, reverential regard.

ESTEEMER, é-fl té ém'ér. s. One that highly values, one that sets a high rate upon any thing.

ESTIMABLE, é-sti'má-bl. a. (405). Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem, worthy of honour.

ESTIMABILITY, é-sti'má-bil'ité. s. The quality of deserving regard.

To ESTIMATE, é-sté'má-ti. 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, é-sté'má-té. s. (91). Computation, calculation; value; valuation, alignment of proportioned value; opinion, judgment, esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATION, éti'má-shún. s. The act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATIVE, é-sté'má-tiv. a. (512). Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.


ESTIVAL, é'ti-vál. a. (88). Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.

To ESTRANGER, é-stránj é'. v. a. To keep at a distance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.

ESTRANGEMENT, é-stránj é'mént. s. Alienation, distance, removal.

ESTRAPADE, é-trá'pá-de'. s. The defence of a horse that will not obey, who rises before, and yorks furious with his hind legs.

ESTREPEMENT, é-trép'mént. s. Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTRICH, é-stríth. s. The largest of birds; properly Ostrich.

ESTORY, é-stríth'är-ré. s. (461). An arm of the fca, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.
ETYMOLOGY, et-i-mo-løj-i. Delivers the
ETUATION; ef-tu-a'i-fi'n. The
state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall.
ESURINE, ezh'-u-rine. a. (479). Corroding, eating.
ETC. et-se'e-ra, &c. A contraction of the
Latin words Et cetera, which signifies And fo of the rest.
To ETCH, e'th. v. a. A way used in
making of prints, by drawing with a pro-
per needle upon a copper-plate.
Eternal, et-ter-näl. a. Without begin-
ing or end; unchangeable.
Eternal, et-ter-näl. s. One of the
appellations of the Godhead.
Eternalist, et-ter-näl-lis't. s. One that
holds the past existence of the world infinite.
To Eternize, et-ter-niz'e. v. a. To
make eternal.
Eternally, et-ter-näl-lé. ad. Without begin-
ing or end; unchangeably, invariably.
Eternal, e-tér-n. a. Eternal, perpetual.
Eternity, e-ter'-në-të. s. Duration
without beginning or end; duration without end.
To Eternize, et-ter-niz'e. v. a. To
make endless, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.
Ether, e'thë-r. s. An element more
fine and subtle than air, air refined or sub-
limed; the matter of the highest regions
above; a chemical preparation.
Etherial, e-thë-re-ál. a. (88). Form-
ed of ether; celestial, heavenly.
Etherious, e-thë-re-us. a. Formed of
ether, heavenly.
Ethical, e-thë'-käl. a. (88). Moral,
treating on morality.
Ethically, e-thë'-käl-ë. ad. According to
the doctrines of morality.
Ethick, eth'ik. a. Moral, delivering
precepts of morality.
Ethicks, eth'iks. s. without the singu-
lar. The doctrine of morality, a system of
morality.
Ethnick, eth'nik. a. Heathen, Pagan,
not Jewish, not Christian.
Ethnicks, eth'niks. s. Heathens.
Ethological, eth'-o-løj'dë-ë-käl. a.
(530). Treating of morality.
Etymology, e-te'-i-möj'-ë. s. An account
of the causes of, any thing, generally of a
discernment.
E V E


To E V A P O R A T E, e-vá-p'ór-át. v. n. (97). To fly away in fumes or vapours.

To E V A P O R A T E, e-vá-p'ór-át. v. a. To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies.

E V A P O R A T I O N, e-vá-p'ór-a-tión. 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 fumes, so as to leave some part stronger than before.


E U C H A R I S T, yú-kár'ist. 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.


E U C R A S Y, yú-krá'sé. s. An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

E V E, év. f. (559).—Fate, far, fall, fat;—mé, mé;—pín, plín;

E V E N T I D E, év'n-tíd. s. The time of evening.

E V E N T, év'n't. s. An incident, any thing that happens; the consequence of an action.

To E V E N T E R A T E, év'n-té-rát. v. a. To rip up, to open the belly.


To E V E N T I L A T E, év'n-tíl-lát. v. a. To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss.


E V E N T U A L L Y, év'n-tú-lú-lul. ad. In the event, in the last result.

E V E R, év'ér. a. (48). 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.


E V E R G R E E N, év'ér-gr'éen'. a. Verdant throughout the year.

E V E R G R E E N, év'ér-gr'éen. s. A plant that retains its verdure throughout all the seasons.

E V E R H O N O U R E D, év'ér-ón'núrd'. a. Always held in honour.

E V E R L A S T I N G, év'ér-lás'tíng. a. Lasting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.


E V E R L I V I N G, év'ér-lív'íng. a. Living without end.

E V E R M O R E, év'ér-mór'. ad. Always, eternally.

To E V E R S E, év'ér-se'. v. a. To overthrow, to subvert.

To E V E R T, év'n't. v. a. To destroy.

E V E R Y, év'n-é. a. Each one of all.

E V E S D R O P P E R, év's-dróp'pér. s. Some mean fellow that feulks about the house in the night.

To E V E S T I G A T E, év's-tí'gá-té. v. a. To search out.

To Evict, é-víkt'. v. a. To take
away by a sentence of law; to prove.

Eviction, é-vík'shún. s. Dispossession
or deprivation of a definitive sentence of a
court of judicature; proof, evidence.

Evidence, év'édé-né. s. The state of
being evident, clearness; testimony, proof;
ines, one that gives evidence. To
prove, to make discovery of.

Evident, év'édént. a. Plain, apparent,
not disguised. To embowel, to deprive
the accent on the same

Evil, év'l. s. Wickedness, a crime;
injury, mischief, malignity, corruption;
misfortune, calamity; malady, disease.

Evilaffected, év'-ál-fi'k't'éd. a. Not kind,
not diffused to kindness.

Evildoer, év'-dó'úr. s. Malefactor.

Evilfavoured, év'-él-fá'vúrd. a. Ill-
countenanced.

Evilfavouredness, év'-él-fa'vúrd-né.
s. Deformity.

Evilminded, év'-él mind'éd. a. Malicious,
mischievous.

Evilness, év'-él-né. s. Contrariety
to goodness, badness of whatever kind.

Evilspeaking, év'-él-spék'ing. s. Def-
mamation, calumny.

Evilwishing, év'-él-wíf'hing. a. With-
ing evil to, having no good will.

Evilworker, év'-él-wúrk'úr. s. One
who does ill.

To Evince, év'-ínfé'. v. a. To prove,
to show.

Evincible, év'-ín'sé-bl. a. Capable
of proof, demonstrable.

Evincibly, év'-ín'sé blé. ad. In such
a manner as to force conviction.

To Eviscerate, év'-ís'sé-rá-té. v. a.
To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.

Eviscitable, év'-ís'á-bl. a. (405). Avoid-
able, that may be eviscerated or uncleaned.

To Eviscate, év'-ís-tá-té. v. a. To
avoid, to shun.

Evitation, év'-él-tálhún. s. (530).
The act of avoiding.

Evolution, év'-él-lálhún. s. (530).
The act of flying away.

To Evolve, év'-ól'v. v. a. To unfold,
to disentangle.

Evolution, év'-él-lálhún. s. (530).
The act of unrolling or unfolding; the series
of things unrolled or unfolded; in tacks,
without the motion made by a body of men in chang-
ing their posture, or form of drawing up.

Evomition, év'-él-miilh'n. s. (530).
The act of vomiting out.

Euphonical, yu'-för'é-kál. a. Sound-
ing agreeably.

Euphony, yu'-fó-né. s. An agreeable
found, the contrary to harshness.

Euphorbium, yu'-för'bé-úm. s. A
plant, a gum.

Euphasy, yu'-frá-sé. s. A. Harmony;

Euph'ony, yu'phó'-né. s. A.

Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.

Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.

Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.

Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.

Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.

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Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.

Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.

Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.

Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.

Euph'onic, yu-phó'-nik. s. A.
that, according to the laws of pronunciation, the first g ought to be hard as the first c is in flaccid, facetious, &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 j, which, when final, always adopts the sound of x when a flat consonant precedes (434); the first f likewise in the terminations fishman, mission, &c., necessarily runs into the sound of b as like f: but it may be said, that the first g in exaggerate has no such relation to the second as j has to f; and that this very difference between the two consonants makes us preserve the first c in flaccid and facetious 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 f or j are formed nearer together in the mouth than hard c and soft e or j; and therefore as they are more liable to coalesce, their coalescence is more excusable.


To Exalt, egz-ált'. v. a. To raise on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to raise, to exalt, to magnify; to elevate in elevation or sentiment. Exalting, egz-ált'-ing. s. The act of raising on high; elevation in power or dignity; most elevated state, state of great nefs or dignity. Examen, egz-am'-én. s. Examination, inquiry.

Examinations, egz-am'-é-ná'thún. s. The act of examining by questions, or experiment. Examiner, egz-am'-é-nár-túr. a. An examiner, an inquirer. To Examine, egz-am'-ín. 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
To excavate, ek-s'kav'ate. v. a. To hollow, to cut into hollow.

Excavation, ek-s'kav'a'shun. s. The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.

To exceed, ek-se'dd'. v. a. To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to surpass.

To exceed, ek-se'dd'. v. n. To go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

Exceeding, ek-se'dding. part. a. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

Exceedingly, ek-se'dding-le. ad. To a great degree.

To excel, ek-s'el'. v. a. To outgo in good qualities, to surpass.

To excel, ek-s'el'. v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree.

Excellence, ek'sel-lens. 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, ek'sel-lent. a. Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

Excellently, ek'sel-lent-le. ad. Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

To except, ek-sept'. v. a. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept or position.

To except, ek-sept'. v. n. To object, to make objections.

Except, ek-sept'. prep. Exclusively of, without inclusion of; unless.

Excepting, ek-sep'ting. prep. Without inclusion of, with exception of.

Exception, ek-sep'fshun. s. Exclusive from the things comprehended in a precept or position; thing excepted, or specified in exception; objection, cavil; peevish dislike, offence taken.

Exceptionable, ek-sep'fshun-6-bl. a. Liable to objection.

Exceptions, ek-sep'fshus. a. Pevish, forward.

Exceptional, ek-sep'fshus. a. Including an exception.

Excepting, ek-sep'ting. prep. Without inclusion of, with exception of.

Exceptionless, ek-sep'tles. a. Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

Exceptor, ek-sep'toor. s. (166). Objector.

To except, ek-se喃'. v. a. To strain out, to separate or emit by strainers.

To except, ek-se喃'. v. n. To strain out, to separate or emit by strainers.

Exception, ek-sep'fshun. s. The act...
of gleaning, selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.

Excess, ek-sês'. s. More than enough, superfluous; intemperate, unreasonable indulgence; transgression of due limits.

Excessively, ek-sês-siv'. ad. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure in kind and degree.

To Excess, ek-sês'. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

Excess, ek-sês'. s. More than enough.

To Exceed, ek-sês'. To overtop, excel; to exceed in quantity or degree; to surpass.

Excess, ek-sês'. s. More than enough; beyond due limits.

To Execute, ek-sêk-्. tâta. To do, to perform; to effect with energy; to put into practice; to put into operation.

Excitement, ek-sit-i-hun'. s. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

Excite, ek-sit-i-te'. v. a. To excite; to rouse; to inflame; to inspire; to animate.

To Excite, ek-sit-i-te'. v. a. To excite; to stimulate; to rouse; to animate.

Excitement, ek-sit-i-mànt. s. The state or condition of being excited or excited.

Excitement, ek-sit-i-tûr. s. One who excites; one who causes excitement.

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Excitement, ek-sit-i-tûr. s. One who excites; one who causes excitement.

To Exclude, ek-sêk-lû-de'. v. a. To shut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.

Exclusion, ek-sêk-lû-hûn'. s. The act of shutting out; the act of debaring from any privilege; exception; the disallowance of the young from the egg or womb.

Exclusive, ek-klû'siv'. a. (158) (428). Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debaring from participation; not taking into account or number, excepting.

Exclusively, ek-klû'siv-le. ad. Without admission of another; to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.

To Excort, ek-sôk-t'. v. a. To boil up.

To Excoriate, ek-sô-kôdje'-tàta. v. a. To invent, to strike out by thinking.

To Excommunicate, ek-sô-kôm-mûnë-kà-tà. v. a. To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure.

Excommunication, ek-sô-kôm-mûnë-kà-thûn. s. An ecclesiastical interdict, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

To Excommunicate, ek-sô-kô-tâ-tà. v. a. To expel, to debar, to exclude.

Excommunication, ek-sô-ku-mûnë-kà-thûn. s. The act of excluding or debaring from participation; without admission of another; not taking into account or number.

To Excommunicate, ek-sô-kô-tâ-tà. v. a. To exclude, to debar.

Excommunication, ek-sô-ku-mûnë-kà-thûn. s. The act of excluding or debaring from participation; without admission of another; not taking into account or number.

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nô, móve, nor, nôt; tûbe, tât,

**Exegetory**, ék'kré-tûr-e.a. Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.—For the a, see **Domestick**.

**Excruciable**, ék-krû'dé-bl. a. Liable to torment.

To **Excuciate**, ék-krô'dé-âte. v.a. (542). To torture, to torment.

**Excubation**, ék-kû-bâthûn. s. The act of watching all night.

To **Exculpate**, ék-kû'pâte. v.a. To clear from the imputation of a fault. To impute no fault.


**Excusableness**, ék-kû'zâ-bl-nès. s. Pardonableness, capability to be excused.

**Excusation**, ék-kû'zâ-thûn. s. A plea, apology.

**Excusatory**, ék-kû'zâ-tûr-e.a. Pleading excuse, apologetical.—For the a, see **Domestick** [512].

To **Excuse**, ék-kû'ze'e. 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 such a manner as may warn others. Excusatory, ék-kû'zâ-tûr-e.a. Pleading excuse, apologetical.—For the a, see **Domestick** [512].

**Excuseless**, ék-kû'zâ-lès. a. That for which no excuse can be given.

**Excuser**, ék-kû'zûr. s. One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

To **Excuss**, ék-kû's'. v.a. To seize and detain by law.

**Excussation**, ék-kû'zû-thûn. s. Seizure by law.


To **Excute**, ék'sé-kû'te. v.a. To put into action, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of justice.

**Execution**, ék'sé-kû'thûn. s. A performance, practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods; capital punishment; death.

*Influenced by forms of law; destruction, slaughter.*

**Executioner**, ék-sé-kû'zû-thûn-ûr. s. He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital punishment.

**Executive**, ég-z-ék'û-tiv. a. (478). Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

**Executor**, ég-z-ék'û-tûr. 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**, ég-z-ék'û-tûr-shûp. s. The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

**Execurtix**, ég-z-ék'û-triks. s. A woman instructed to perform the will of the testator.

**Exegesis**, ék-se-jé'sis. s. (478) (520). An explanation.


**Exemplar**, ég-z-em'plûr. s. (88). A pattern, an example to be imitated.

**Exemplarily**, ég-z-em'plûr-e.lè. ad. In such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.

**Exemplariness**, ég-z-em'plûr-e-nès. s. State of flanding as a pattern to be copied.

**Exemplary**, ég-z-em'plûr-e.a. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others.

I have given the frst syllable of this word, and the substantive and adverb formed from it, the flat found of it, 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 compliance rather than of con- feat. [425] (478).

**Exemplification**, ég-z-em'plû-fé-kâ' thûn. s. A copy, a transcript; an illustration by example.

To **Exemplify**, ég-z-em'plû-fl. v.a. (183). To illustrate by example; to transcribe, to copy.

To **Exempt**, ég-z-em't'. v.a. (412). To privilege, to grant immunity from.

**Exempt**, ég-z-em't. a. Free by privilege; not subject, not liable to.

**Exemption**, ég-z-em'thûn. s. Immunity, privilege, freedom from imposts.

**Exaptitious**, ég-z-em'thûl'thûs. a. Separable, that which may be taken from another.
To Exenterate, égz-éntér-áte. v. a. To embowel.

Exenteration, égz-éntér-á’thún. s. The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.


Exequies, éks’é-kwiz. s. without a final gular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

Exercen, égz-ér’sent. a. Practising, following any calling.

Exercise, éks’ér-síče. s. (478). Labour of the body for health or amusements; preparatory practice in order to skill; practice, outward performance; talk, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether public or private.

To Exercise, éks’ér-size. v. a. To employ; to train by use to any act; to talk, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practice or use in order to habitual skill.

To Exercise, éks’ér-size. v. n. To ufe exercice, to labour for health.

Exerciser, éks’ér-sí-zér. s. He that directs or uses exercice.

Exercitation, égz-ér-sé-tá’thún. s. Exercise; practice, use.

To Exert, égz-ér’t. v. a. (478). To ufe with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

Exertion, égz-ér’thún. s. The act of exerting, effort.

Exesio, égz-é’thún. s. The act of eating through.

Exesation, égz-ésthi’u-á’thún. s. The state of boiling.

To Explicate, éks’fó’l cél-áte. v. n. To tell off, as a corrupt bone from the found part.

Exfoliation, éks’fó’l cé-tá’thún. s. The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the found.

Exfoliative, éks’fó’l cé-tív. a. That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Exhalable, égz-há’lbl. a. (405). That which may be evaporated.

Exhalation, égz-há’lthún. s. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rifies in vapours.

To Exhale, égz-há’lé. v. a. (478). To send or draw out vapours or fumes.

Though the ablest grammarians (Beaumee Grammaire Generale, tom. 1. p. 66.) have determined H to be a consonant, they have not decided whether it belongs to the flat or sharp clais. If we confult 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.

Exhalament, égz-hál mént. s. Matter exhaled, vapour.

To Exhauft, égz-háu’ált. v. a. (425). To drain, to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.


Exhaustless, égz-háu’lés. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.

To Exhibit, égz-hi’bít. v. a. (478). To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.

Exhibiter, égz-hi’bítér. s. He that offers anything.

Exhibition, éks-hé-bíthún. s. The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.

To Exhilarate, égz-hi-lá’rá-té. v. a. To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

Exhilaration, égz-hi-lá’rá’thún. s. The act of giving gaiety; the state of being enlivened.

To Exhort, égz-hórt’. v. a. To incite by words to any good action.

Exhortation, éks-hórt’-tá’thún. s. The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

Exhortatory, égz-hórt’-tá’thór’-e. a. Tending to exhort. For the last a, see Do mestick (512).

Exhorter, égz-hórt’ur. s. One who exhorts.

To Exicate, ék sik’káte. 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 incico, 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 exico. 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 Volusius makes it highly probable that the Latins never gave the flat sound gz to the letter x; and the best manuscripts inform us, that writing this word with an x, as enico, and thus preferring the composition distinct and perfect, is the most accurate orthography.
EXIGENCY, eks'-je-nen-se. 1. Demand, want; need; pressing necessity; distress, famine occasion.

EXIGENT, ek's-e-jen-sit. 1. This word, exigious, exz-i'je-us. 2. Exigent, exigent, exigent. 3. Smallness; diminutiveness. EXIMIOUS, egz-lm'e-us. 4. Small, slender, not full.

EXILE, eks'-ile. 1. Small, diminutive, little. EXILE, ek'-ile. 2. This word as an adjective derived from the Latin exile, is by Nares, Sheridan, Asb., and Entick, accentuated on the last syllable. The third edition of Johnfons's folio edition has the accent on the last syllable; but the fourth 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 is long in Latin has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on bullie, ferole, &c.

EXILE, ek'-ile. 2. This word as a substantive, is by Nares, Sheridan, Asb., and Entick, accentuated on the last syllable. The third edition of J ohnfons's folio edition has the accent on the last syllable; but the fourth 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 being long in Latin has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on bullie, ferole, &c.

EXILEMENT, ek'-ile'men-tit. 2. Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.

EXILE, ek'-ile. 3. This word, as a substantive, is by Nares, Sheridan, Asb., and Entick, accentuated on the last syllable. The third edition of Johnfons's folio edition has the accent on the last syllable; but the fourth 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 being long in Latin has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on bullie, ferole, &c.

EXILE, ek'-ile. 4. This word as a substantive, is by Nares, Sheridan, Asb., and Entick, accentuated on the last syllable. The third edition of Johnfons's folio edition has the accent on the last syllable; but the fourth 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 being long in Latin has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on bullie, ferole, &c.

EXILE, ek'-ile. 5. This word as a substantive, is by Nares, Sheridan, Asb., and Entick, accentuated on the last syllable. The third edition of Johnfons's folio edition has the accent on the last syllable; but the fourth 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 being long in Latin has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on bullie, ferole, &c.

EXILES, ek'-ilez. 6. Smallness, diminutiveness. EXIMIOUS, egz-lm'e-us. 7. Small, slender, not full.

EXIST, ek'-ist. 1. To exist, to be, to have a being. EXISTENCE, ek'-iz-st'en-se. 2. State of being, actual possession of being. EXISTENT, ek'-iz-st'en'tit. 3. In being, in possession of being.

EXIT, ek'-it. 1. 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.

EXODUS, ek'-os-dus. 1. Departure, journey from a place; the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt. EXORCIST, eks'-or-sit. 2. A. Famous, eminent. EXORCISM, eks'-or-sm. 3. The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away. EXORCIST, eks'-or-sit. 4. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits. EXORT, ek'-or'tit. 5. A formal preface, the preemial part of a composition. EXORATION, ek'-or-ra'zon. 6. Ornament, decoration, embellishment. EXOSTOSIS, ek'-ost'osis. 7. Any protruberance of a bone that is not natural. I have in the accentuation of this word differed from Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and Dr. Asb., and have adhered to a Medical Dictionary, which places the accent regularly on the penultimate.
EXPEDIENT, ekf-pé'dé-Ént. s. That which helps forward, as means to an end; a shift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDITELY, ekf-pé'dé-Ént-lé. ad. FItly, suitably, conveniently; hastily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, ekf-pé'dé-dite. v. n. To facilitate, to free, from impediment; to hasten, to quicken; to despatch, to dispatch, to finish, to issue from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, ekf-pé'dé-dite. a. Quick, hasty, soon performed; easy, disencumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile; light armed.

EXPEDIENCY, ekf-pé'dé-dé-lé. s. With quickness, readiness, hastily.

EXPEDIENCY, ekf-pé'dé-dé-lé. s. The rate of being extended into a wider surface; the act of spreading out; extent; pure space.

EXPENSIBLE, ekf-pé'n-sé-É. a. Capable to be extended.

EXPENSIBLE, ekf-pé'n-sé-bl. a. Capable to be extended.

EXPENSIVE, ekf-pé'n'siv. a. (428).

Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

To EXPATIATE, ekf-pé'té-it. v. n. (547).

To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

To EXPECT, ekf-pékt. v. a. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTANCE, ekf-pékt'ánt. a. To be expected.

EXPECTANCY, ekf-péktán'sé. s. The act or rate of expecting; something expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, ekf-pékt'ánt. s. Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, ekf-pékt'ánt. s. One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, ekf-péktá-thún. s. The act of expecting; the state 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.

EXPECT, ekf-pékt. v. a. To drive out, to expel, to banish, to drive away; to expel, to banish, to drive from the place of residence.

EXPELLEW, ekf-pé'lár. s. One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, ekf-pénd. v. a. To lay out, to spend.

EXPENSE, ekf-pénsé. s. Cost, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, ekf-pénsé'fál. a. Costly, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, ekf-pénsé'les. a. Without cost.

EXPENSIVE, ekf-pénsiv. a. (428).

Given to expense, extravagant, luxurious; costly, requiring expense.

EXPENSIVELY, ekf-pénsiv-lé. ad. With great expense.

EXPENSIVENESS, ekf-pénsiv-nés. s. Addition to expense, extravagance; costliness.

EXPERIENCE, ekf-pé'tré-énse. s. Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.

EXPERIENCE, ekf-pé'tré-éncé. v. a. To try, to practice; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, ekf-pé'tré-énst. part. a. Made skilful by experience; wise by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, ekf-pé'tré-én-sér. s. One who makes trial: a practitioner of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, ekf-pé'tré-ém-Ént-s. Trial of any thing, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENTAL, ekf-pé'tré-én-tál. a. Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.
To expound, to explain. For the office To try, to search out; the contempt; to drive out with noise and violence.

Explication, ekf-pla-k'-tiv. a. Having a tendency to explain.

The alteration of 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. Aik, Entick, and Barclay, place the accent on the first syllable, as I have done.

Explicator, ekf-pla-k'-tir. s. Expounded, interpreter, explainer.

Explicit, ekf-plis'-it. a. Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.

Explicitly, ekf-plis'-it-le. ad. Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.

To explode, ekf-plod'-e. v. a. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to drive out with noise and violence.

Exploser, ekf-plod'-ar. s. An hitter, one who drives out with open contempt.

Exploiter, ekf-plod'-er. s. A design accomplished, an achievement, a successful attempt.

To explore, ekf-plod'-are. v. a. To search out.

Exploration, ekf-plod'-ar-thun. s. Search, examination.

Explorer, ekf-plod'-ar-tur. s. One who searches; an examiner.

Exploratory, ekf-plod'-ar-tur-e. a. Searching, examining.

In this word, as in Declaratory, we may perceive the shortening power of the pre-antepenultimate accent; which, like the antepenultimate, when not followed by a diphthong, shortens every vowel but ı (512) (535).

To explore, ekf-plod'-e. v. a. (503, n.) To try, to search into, to examine by trial.

Exploitation, ekf-plod'-e-ment. s. Search, trial.

Explosion, ekf-plod'-zhan. s. The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Explosive, ekf-plod'-ziv. a. (158) (428). Driving out with noise and violence.

To export, ekf-port'. v. a. To carry out of a country.
EXP (559).—Fate, fár, fall, fát;—mé, mét:—pine, pin;—

Export, ekspoblrt. s. (492). Commodity carried out in traffic.

Exportation, ekspór-tá'fhún. s. The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To Expose, ekspó-žé'. 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 call out to chance.

Exposition, ekspó-zHh'o.n.s. The situation in which anything is placed with respect to the sun or air; explanation, interpretation.

Expositor, ekspó-zé'tó.r. s. Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

To Expostulate, ekspó-stúI'late. v. n. (463). To canvass with another, to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.

Expostulation, ekspó-stúI'la'lllfm. s. Debate, discussion of an affair; charge, accusation.

Expostulator, ekspó-stúl'la'lllfm. s. The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state of being in danger; situation, as to fun and air.

To Expound, ekspó'und'. v. a. To explain, to clear, to interpret.

Expounder, ekspó'un'dú.r. s. Explainer, interpreter.

To Express, ekspres'. 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 compulsion.

Express, ekspres'. a. Copied, resembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpose, for a particular end.

Express, ekspres'. s. A messenger sent on purpose; a message sent.

Expressible, ekspres'blé-bl. a. That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

Expression, ekspres'fhún. s. The act or power of representing anything; 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, ekspres'siv. a. Having the power of utterance or representation.

Expressively, ekspres'siv-ly. ad. In a clear and representative way.

Expressiveness, ekspres'siv-nés. s. The power of expression, or representation by words.

Expressly, ekspres'ly. ad. In direct terms, not by inclination.

Expressure, ekspres'fhüre. s. (452). Expression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.

Expunge, ekspó-nj. v. a. To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

Expugnation, ekspú-gna'ihun. s. Conquest, the act of taking by assault.

To Expulse, ekspó'lsé'. v. a. To drive out, to force away.

Expulsion, ekspú'lålón. s. The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.

Expulsive, ekspó'lål'siv. a. (158) (482). Having the power of expulsion.

Expunction, ekspó'en'kålón. s. Abolition.

To Expunge, ekspó'ngle'. v. a. To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

Expurgation, ekspó-rúg'kålón. s. The act of purging or cleaning; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

Expurgatory, ekspó-rúg'kål-é. a. Employed in purging away what is noxious.

Exquisite, ekskwé-zit. a. Excellent, consummate, complete.


Exscript, ek'skrípt. s. A copy, writing copied from another.

Exsiccant, ek'sik'kánt. a. Drying, having the power to dry up.

To Exsiccate, ek'sik'kålé'. v. a. To dry.—See Exsicate.

Exsiccation, ek'sik'kål'kålón. s. The act of drying.

Exsiccative, ek'sik'kål-tiv. a. Having the power of drying.

Expiation, ekspó'jé'. s. A discharge by spitting.

Exsuction, ek'sük'fhún. s. The act of sucking out.

Exudation, ek'sú-dúk'fhún. s. A sweating, an extillation.
exterally, external, external.

external, external's.

extensive, extensive'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, exterior's.

external, external's.

extensibility, able to extend in force or duration; to impart, to induce.

extension, extent.

extensible, capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

extensible's, capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

extensiveness, the faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

extensible's, the faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

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EXTRACT, ek-strak't.r. s. (98). One who prælifies oppression.

EXTORT, ek-tort'. v. a. To draw by force; to force away, to exorcise; by force; to force away, to exorcise. One who roots out, excision.

EXTORTER, ek-f-tor's-lir. s. The act of root or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, ekf-tra-jungd-hl-ad. In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMUNDANE, ekf-tra-mun'd-an. Comparably, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL; ekf-tra-pær-0'ke-AL. Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ekf-tra-pro'ven'-hlul. a. Not within the same province.

EXTRAREGULAR, ekf-tra-reg u-lar. a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRAVAGANCE, ekf-tra-v'a-gan'se. a. Excess, extravagance beyond legal and moral limits; irregularity, licentiousness; waste, vain and superfluous expense.

EXTRAVAGANT, ekf-tra-v'gamt. a. Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond just limits or preferred methods; irregular, wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, ekf-tra-v'gamt-l. ad. In an extravagant manner, wildly; excessively, luxuriously, wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, ekf-tra-v'a-gant-nèz. s. Excess, excursions beyond limits.

EXTRAVAGATE, ekf-tra-v'gat. v. n. To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, ekf-tra-v'a-sat-ed. a. Forced out of the proper containing vessel.
EXUPERABILE, ek-su'pe-ra-bil. The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessel.

EXUVENATE, ek-trav'-vate. a. Let out of the veins.

EXVERSION, ek-trav'-vr'-han. s. The act of throwing out.

EXTRAUGHT, ek-trawt'. part. Ex-tracted.

EXTREME, ek-trim'-e. a. Greatest, of the highest degree; utmost; last, that beyond which there is nothing; preluding to the utmost degree.

EXTREME, ek-trim'-e.l. ad. In the utmost degree; very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, ek-try'-me-te. s. The utmost point, the highest degree; the parts, in the utmost degree of opposition; remotest parts, at the greatest distance; the utmost violence, rigour, or difficulties.

To EXTRICATE, ek-strin'-kat'. v. a. To difembarrass, to set free any one in a state of perplexity.

EXTRICATION, ek-strin'-ka'thun. s. The act of disentangling.

EXTRINSICAL, ek-try'-nal. a. External, outward; not intrinsic. Querabk, superable, vincible. From without.

EXTRINSICALLY, ek-try'-ni-sik. a. Outward, external.

To EXTRACT, ek-frak't'. v. a. To build, to raise, to form.

EXTRACTOR, ek-frak-tör. s. A builder, a fabricator.

To EXTRUDE, ek-trúd'. v. a. To thrust off.

EXTRUSION, ek-trúz'-zhun. s. The act of thrusting or driving out.

EXUPERABLY, ek-su'pe-ra-bly. s. Knobs, or parts protruberant.

EXUBERANT, ek-ub'er-ant. a. (479). Over abundant, superfluously plentiful; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXUBERANTLY, ek-ub'er-ant lë. ad. Abundantly.

To EXUBERATE, ek-ub'er-a'te. v. n. To abound in the highest degree.

EXUCCOUS, ek-súk'kus. a. Without juice, dry.

EXUDE, ek-su'd. v. n. To sweat out, to issue by sweat.

EXULATOR, ek-ltus'-tor. s. To make fore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.

EXULCERATION, ek-ul'-sér-a'thun. s. The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation, corroboration.

EXULCERATORY, ek-ul'-sér-a-tör-é. a. (512). Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXULT, ek-i-lnt'. v. a. To rejoice above measure, to triumph.

EXULTATION, ek-i-lnt'-a'thun. s. Triumph, rapturous delight.

EXULATE, ek-ul'-tú-thun. s. Transport, joy, triumph.

EXUDE, ek-su'd. v. n. To overflow.

EXUDATION, ek-úd'-a-thun. s. Overflow, abundance.

EXUPERABLE, ek-su'pe-rá-bál. a. Conquerable, superable, vincible.

EXUPERANCE, ek-su'pe-rán'se. s. Over-balance; greater proportion.

EXUPERANT, ek-su'pe-ránt. a. Over-balancing, having greater proportion.

To EXUSCITATE, ek-yús'-sí-tá'te. v. a. To stir up, to rouse.

EXUSSIVE, ek-yús'-siv. s. The act of burning up, consumption by fire.

EXUVIAE, ek-yú-vi'-é. s. Calt skin, cast shells, whatever is shed by animals.

EYAS, l'as. A young hawk just taken from the nest.

EYASMUKET, l'as-muké't. s. A young unledged male hawk; a raw young fellow.

EYE, i. (8). The obsolete plural Eye; 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 shaide of colour.

To EYE, i. v. a. To watch, to keep in view.

To EYE, i. v. n. To appear, to shew, to bear an appearance.

EYEBALL, l'ba'v. s. The apple of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, l'bir't. s. An herb.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EYETOOTH, l’tooth.</strong></td>
<td><strong>EYESIGHT, l’site. s. Sight of the eye.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The tooth.</td>
<td>Eyesight, s. Sight of the eye.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The context is ants.</td>
<td>Eyesore, l’sbre. s. Something offensive to the sight.</td>
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<td><strong>FABRICATION, To fabricated, Farick,</strong></td>
<td><strong>EYELASH, l’lsh.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To fable.</strong></td>
<td><strong>FAE, v. n.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.</strong></td>
<td><strong>EYELET, v. a.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To fable, f’bl. v. a.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To feign, to tell a falsity.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FABLED, f’bl’d. a.</strong></td>
<td><strong>FABLED, f’bl’d. a.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Celebrated in fables.</strong></td>
<td><strong>FABLER, f’bl-dr. s.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>A dealer in fiction.</strong></td>
<td><strong>FABLER, f’bl-dr. s.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To Fabricate, f’br’ kate. v. a.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To fabrication, f’br’ kate’uhn. s.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fabrication, f’br’ kate’uhn. s.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The act of building.</td>
<td>The act of building.</td>
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<td><strong>FABRIC, f’br’ik, or f’brik. s.</strong></td>
<td><strong>FABRIC, f’br’ik, or f’brik. s.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A building, an edifice; any system or connexion of matter.</td>
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<td>The a in this word seems floating between long and short quantity, as it was in the Latin Fabrica.</td>
<td>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 bafs, focus, quata, &amp;c.; when words of three syllables in Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, are anglicized 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, void, and void from the Latin floridus, violdus, and violdus. 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 us, to make the first syllable short.</td>
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<td>Authority seems likewise to favor 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.</td>
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**FABACEOUS, fáb’beshús. a. (357).** Having the nature of a bean.

**FABLE, fáb’bl. s. (405).** A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or context of events which constitute a poem; a lie.

To fable, fáb’bl. v. n. To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.

To fable, fáb’bl. v. a. To feign, to tell a falsity.

Fabled, fáb’bl’d. a. (359). Celebrated in fables.

Fabler, fáb’bl-dr. s. A dealer in fiction.

To Fabricate, fáb’br’kate. v. a. To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.

Fabrication, fáb’br’kate’uhn. s. The act of building.

Fabric, fáb’br’ik, or fáb’rik. s. A building, an edifice; any system or connexion 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 bafs, focus, quata, &c.; when words of three syllables in Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, are anglicized 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, void, and void from the Latin floridus, violdus, and violdus. 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 us, 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.
F A I

(559).—Fâte, fär, fall, fāt; mé, mét; pine, pin;—

dle of flicks bound together for the fire; a folder numbered in the muller-roll, but not really exciting.

To Fagot, fåg'ōt. v. a. To tie up; to bundle.

To Fail, fål. 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 mift, not to produce its effect; to mists, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.

To Fail, fål. 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, fål. s. Miscarriage; omission; deficiency, want.

Failing, fåll'ing. s. Deficiency, imperfection, lapse.

Failure, fål'yūr. s. (113). Deficiency, cessation; omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a flight fault.

Fain, fån. a. (202). Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

Fane, fån. ad. Gladly, very diligently.

To Faint, fånt. v. n. (202). To lose the animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.

To Faint, fånt. v. a. To deject, to depress, to enfeebled.

Faint, fånt. a. Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.

Faint-hearted, fånt-hārt'èd. a. Cowardly, timorous.


Faint-heartedness, fånt-hāt'èd-nèss. s. Cowardice, timorousness.

Fainting, fånt'ing. s. Delirium, temporary loss of animal motion.

Faintishness, fånt'ish-nèss. s. Weakness in a flight degree, incipient debility.

Fainting, fånt'ing. a. Timorous, feeble-minded.

Faintly, fånt'è. ad. Feebly, languidly; timorously, with dejection, without spirit.

Faintness, fånt'nes. s. Langour, feebleness, want of strength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorousness, dejection.

Fainty, fånt'è. a. Weak, feeble, languid.

This word is much in use in the west of England, and is perfectly provincial.

Fair, får. a. (202). Beautiful, hand-
FAL

FAL

FAL

FAL

FAL

FAL

FAL

To FALL, fall. v. n. Pret. I fell, compound pret. I have fallen or fall. 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 apoplatize, to depart from faith or goodness; to die by violence; to be degraded from an high station; to enter into any flate 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 promis 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 apoplatize; 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, fall. v. a. To drop, to let fall; to sink, to deprefs; to diminish in value, to let sink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yeam, to bring forth.

FALL, fall. s. The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death, overthrow; ruin, dissolution; downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation; diminution, decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound, close to mutch; declivity, steep defect; catastra, 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, fal-lâ'kshûs. a. [314]. Producing mistakes, sophistical, deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fal-lâ'kshûl-le. ad. Sophistical, with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fal-lâ'kshûl-nès. s. Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fal-lâ'se. s. Sophism, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLIBILITY, fal'lâ-bil'i-tè. s. Liableness to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fal'lâ-bl. a. (405). Liable to error.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fal-ling-sîk'î-nès. s. The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, fal'ô. s. Pale red, or pale yellow; unfowed, left to rest after the years of tillage; ploughed, but not sowed; unploughed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fal'lô. s. (327). Ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again; ground lying at rest.

To FALLOW, fal'lô. v. n. To plough in order to a second ploughing.

FALLOWNESS, fal'lô-nès. s. Barrenness, the state of being fallow.

FALSE, fallé. a. Not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; treacherous, perfidious, traitorish; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fallé-hârt'èd. a. Treacherous, perfidious; deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fallé-hûd. 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 e and t together: if, therefore, the composition must be understood before the word can be pronounced with security, let it, at least, be preferred to the eye, and the chance of a mistake will be less.—See HOUSEHOLD and HOGHEAD.

FALSELY, fallé-lâ. ad. Contrarily to R.T.
FAMILY, fam·i·ly. n. That which has a common origin; a species in which the members are related by blood or marriage; an association of persons united by the ties of blood, marriage, or adoption.

FAMILIAR, fam·i·lar·i·ty. Adjective. Pertaining to the family; understanding, knowledge, and experience; intimate.

FAMILIARIZE, fam·i·lar·ize. V. To acquaint; to familiarize.

FAMILIARITY, fam·i·lar·i·ty. Noun. Familiarity as a quality.

FAMILIARITY, fam·i·lar·i·ty. Noun. Familiarity as a quality.

FAMILIARLY, fam·i·lar·ly. Adverb. In a familiar manner.

FAMILY, fam·i·ly. Noun. A group of persons related by blood or marriage; a household.

FAMILIES, fam·i·lies. Noun. Plural of family.

FAMILIOUS, fam·i·li·ous. Adjective. Familiar; intimate; knowledgable.

FAMILY, fam·i·ly. Noun. A group of persons related by blood or marriage; a household.

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FAMILIES, fam·i·lies. Noun. Plural of family.

FAMILIOUS, fam·i·li·ous. Adjective. Familiar; intimate; knowledgable.
FAR

—no, move, nor, not;—tube, tub.

FARANDOLE, fâr-an-dô'lô. s. A bluster, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, fâng, v. a. To seize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fâng. s. The long tufts of a bear or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, fâng'd. 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.

FANGED, fâng'gld. a. (359). It is fearcely used but in new-fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, fâng'les. a. Toothless, without teeth.

FANNEL, fân'nel. s. A fort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mas-priest.

FANNY, fân'ner. s. One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, fân-tâ'sid. a. (283). Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, fân'tâzm. s. See Phantasm.

FANTASTICAL, fân-tâst'i-kâl. a. Irrational, bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unready; whimsical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, fân-tâst'i-kâl-é. ad. By the power of imagination; capriciously, humorously, whimsically.

FANTASTICALNESS, fân-tâst'i-kâl-néss. s.


FANTASY, fân'tâ-sé. 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-fêch. s. A deep fra-tage.

FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fêch'thd. a. (359). Brought from places remote; studiously sought; elaborately strained.

FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pêr'sing. a. Striking, or penetrating a great way.
FARTHING, 'farti'ning-jiU.

"But farewell, kind: sixth thou will appear, Freedom lives, and Banishment is here."

"O queen, farewell, be full possess .

Of dear farewell, fare-wel'.

So the没有办法.

To FARM, farm. v. a. To break wind behind.

To FART, fârt. s. Wind from behind.

To FART, fârt. v. a. To break wind behind.

FARTHER, fâr'thèr. ad. — See Further.

FARTHEST, fâr'thèst. a. (98). More remote; longer, tending to greater distance.

FARTHERANCE, fâr'thèr-àns. s. Encouragement, proportion.

FARTHERMORE, fâr'thèr-mòr'. ad. Besides, over and above, likewise.

To FARTHER, fâr'thèr. v. a. To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHEST, fâr'thèst. ad. At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FARTHEST, fâr'thèst, a. Most distant, remote.

FARTHING, fâr'thîng. s. The fourth of a penny; copper money.

FARTHINGALÈ, fâr'thîng-gal. s. A loom, used to spread the petticoat.

FARTHERMORE, fâr'thèr-more'. a. Besides, over and above, likewise.

To FARTHERMORE, fâr'thèr-more'. v. a. To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHERANCE, fâr'thèr-àns. s. Encouragement, proportion.

FARTHERMORE, fâr'thèr-mòr'. a. Besides, over and above, likewise.

FARNSE, fâsh'sèz. s. Rods anciently carried before the consuls.

FASCIA, fâsh'è-a. s. (92). A fillet, a bandage.

FASCINATED, fâsh'è-a-têd. a. Bound with fillets.

FASCINATION, fâsh'è-a'fhûn. s. (356). Bandage.

To FASCINATE, fâsh'è-a-nàt. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

FASCINATION, fâsh'è-a'fhûn. s. The power or art of bewitching, enchantment.

FASCINE, fâsh'sèn'. s. (112). A faggot.

FASCIOUS, fâsh'sè-nûs. a. Caused or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, fâsh'ûn. s. Form, make, shape of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, fort, way; custom operating upon drefs, of any domestic ornaments; custom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way established by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.

To FASHION, fâsh'ûn, v. a. To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to cast into external appearances; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

FASHIONABLE, fâsh'ûn-à-bl. a. Approved by custom, established by custom, made according to the mode; obsequious of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.
and

To a father.

FASHIONABLENESS, fash'ûn-able-nés. s. Modish elegance.

FASHIONABLY, fash'ûn-able-ly. ad. In a manner conformable to custom, with modish elegance.

FASHIONIST, fash'ûn-ist. s. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

To Fast, fast. v. n. (79). To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.

FAST, fast. s. Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

FAST, fast. a. Firm, immoveable; firm in adherence; speedy, quick, swift; fast and loose, uncertain, variable, inconstant.

FAST, fast. ad. Firmly, immoveably; closely, nearly; swiftly, nimly; frequently.

To Fasten, fas'ten. v. a. To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.

To Fasten, fas'ten. v. n. (472). To fix himself.

FASTENER, fas'ten-er. s. One that makes fast or firm.

FASTER, fas'ter. s. (98). He who abstains from food.

FAST-HANDED, fas'thând-d. a. Avacious, closehanded, covetous.

FASTIDIOSITY, fas'tid-i-o-sit-e-te. s. Disgustingness.

FASTIDIOUS, fas'tid-i-o-us, or fas'tid-je-us. a. (293) (294). Disdainingful, squeamish, delicate to a vice.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fas'tid-i-o-lé, or fas'tid-je-lé. ad. (293) (294). Disdainfully, squeamishly.

FASTING-DAY, fas'ting-dâ. s. Day of mortification by abstinence.

FASTNESS, fas'tnés. s. Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.


FAT, fast. a. Full-fed, plump, fleshy; coarse, gros, dull; wealthy, rich.

FAT, fast. s. The unctuous part of animal flesh.

FAT, fast. s. A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be boiled.

To Fat, fast. v. a. To make fat, to fatten.

To Fat, fast. v. n. To grow fat, to grow full fleshed.

FATAL, fas'tâl. a. Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.

FATALIST, fas'tâl-lit. s. One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

FATALITY, fas'tâl-ity. s. Predetermination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

FATTALLY, fas'tâl-ly. ad. Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.

FATALNESS, fas'tâl-nés. s. Invincible necessity.

FATE, fat. s. Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death, destruction; cause of death.

FATED, fas'ted. a. Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

FATHER, fas'thâr. s. (34) (798). 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 pope; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity (76).

FATHER-IN-LAW, fas'thâr-in-law. s. The father of one's husband or wife.

To Father, fas'thâr. 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, fas'thâr-hûd. s. The character of a father.

FATHERLESS, fas'thâr-lès. a. Without a father.

FATHERLINESS, fas'thâr-lén-s. s. The tendernefs of a father.

FATHERLY, fas'thâr-lé. a. Paternal, like a father.

FATHERLY, fas'thâr-lé. ad. In the manner of a father.

FATHOM, fas'thûm. s. (166). A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To Fathom, fas'thûm. v. a. To encompass with the arms; to found, to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.

FATHOMLESS, fas'thûm-lès. a. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FATIDICAL, fas-tid-i-ka-l. a. Prophetick, having the power to foretell.


FATIGABLE, fas-te-gâ-bl. a. Easily wea-
To Fatigate, fát'gá'te. v. a. (91). To weary, to fatigue.

Fatigue, fát-téég', s. (337). Weariness, fatigue; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.

To Fatigue, fát-téég'. v. a. (112). To tire, to weary.

Fatikneyed, fát'kid-nid. a. (283). Full.

Fatling, fát'ling. s. A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

Fatner, fát'n'r. s. more properly Fattener. That which gives fatness.

Fatness, fát'nes. s. The quality of being fat, plump; fat, greasy; unctuous or greatly matted; fertility; that which causes fertility.

To Fattén, fát'tn. v. a. (405). To feed up, to make fat; to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase.

To Fattén, fát'tn. v. n. To grow fat, to be pampered.

Fatuous, fát'vú-ús. a. (461). Stupid, foolish, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.

Fatuity, fát'u-d-té. s. Foolishness, weakness of mind.

Fatwitted, fát-wí'téd. a. Heavy, dull.

Fatty, fát'ty. a. Unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.

Bauset, fá-wés'. a. A pipe infected into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or pigot.

Fauchion, fál'món. a. A crooked sword.


Faunclon, fáw'kn. s.—See Falcon.

Fault, fált'. s. (404). Offence, flight, crime, somewhat liable to cenure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that the l in this word is sometimes founded 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 indetermined; 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 faults, 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 censured by dropping its consonants. Its nasal vowels too have added to its weaknesses, 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 defect its relation to the Latin fális, and form a disgraceful exception; and if poets have sometimes diffused it to rhyme the word with thought, sought, &c., they have as readily admitted it to rhyme with malt, fail, and affait.

"Which of our thump-capp'd ancestors found fault, " For want of sugar-tongs or spoons for falt?"

King.

Fautfinder, fát'fínd-úr. s. A cenurer.

Faultily, fált'i-ly. ad. Not rightly, improperly.

Faultiness, fált'i-nés. s. Badness, viciousness; delinquency.

Faultless, fált'lis. a. Without fault, perfect.

Faulty, fált'ý. a. Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.

To Favour, fá'vú-r. v. a. To support, to regard with kindness; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble in feature; to conduct to, to contribute.

Favour, fá'vú-r. 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, fá'vú-r-á-bl. a. Kind, propitious, affectionate, palliative, tender, averse from cenure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well favoured.

Favourableness, fá'vú-r-á-bl-nés. s. Kindness, benignity.

Favourably, fá'vú-r-á-blé. ad. Kindly, with favour.

Favoured, fá'vúrd. particip. a. Regarded with kindness; featured with well or ill.

Favourably, fá'vúrd-ly. ad. With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.

Favourer, fá'vúrd-úr. s. One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.
FEAST, feel:.

Each bird and beast behold FEAST, for nothing else.

"Conjuguiis love."—ibid."

As our first design; be not to with-draw
"Our feazly to God, or to disturb
"Conjugal love."—ibid.

In these quotations from Johnson we see the first only makes feazly 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 fifty-five is somewhat old.

FEATHER, fæ'thər. s. (98) (224).
The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzling hair.

TO FEATHER, fæ'thər. v. a. To dress
(559).—Fête, får, fall, fat;—mé, mêt;—pine, pin;

in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; to feather one's nest, to get richer together.

FEATHERBED, fé'ð'ér-béd. a. A bed stuffed with feathers.

FEATHERDRIER, fé'ð'ér-dri-ð'âr. s. One who cleanses feathers.

FEATHERED, fé'ð'ér'd. a. (359). Clothed with feathers; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

FEATHEREDGE, fé'ð'ér-ej'd. s. Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.

FEATHEREDGED, fé'ð'ér-edj'd. a. Belonging to a featheredge.

FEATHERFEM, fé'ð'ér-fâ. s. A plant.

FEATHERLESS, fé'ð'ér-lès. a. Without feathers.

FEATHERSELLER, fé'ð'ér-sël-ðr. s. One who sells feathers.

FEATHERY, fé'ð'ér-e. a. Clothed with feathers.

FEATLY, fé'té-lé. ad. Neatly, nimbly.

FEATNESS, fé'té'nèz. s. Neatness, dexterity.

FEATURE, fé'té'hûr-e. s. (462). The cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face.

To FEAZE, féz. v. a. To untwist the end of a rope; to beat.

FEBRIFUGI, fé-bré-fij.'s. Any medicine serviceable in a fever.

FEBRILE, fé'dr'il. a. (140). Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, fé'dr-o-ré. s. The name of the second month in the year.

FECEs, fé'séz. s. Dregs, lees, sediment, subfidence; excrement.

FECULENCE, fé-kú-lèn.s. S. Muddiness, quality of abounding with lees or sediment; lees, feces, sediment, dregs.

FECULENCY, fé-kú-lén-sé } fecmens, quality of abounding with lees or sediment;

FECULENT, fé-kú-lént. a. Foul, deroggy, excrementitious.

FECUND, fé'kwánd. a. Fruitful, prolific.—See FACUND.

FECUNDATION, fé-kún'da'shûn. s. The act of making prolific.

To FECUNDIFY, fé-kún'dé-fi. v. a. To make fruitful.

FECUNDITY, fé-kún'dé-té. s. Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.

FEED, féd. Preterit and participle pass. of To feed.

FEEDARY, fé'd-a-ré. s. A partner, or a dependant.

FED, fé'd. One who feeds; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.

To FEEL, fél. v. n. Pret. Felt. Part. Felt. To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appeal to the touch.

To FEEL, fél. 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, fél. s. The sense of feeling, the touch.

FEELER, fé'l'er. s. One that feels the horns or antennae of insects.

FEELING, fé'ling, particip. a. Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.

FEELING, fé'ling. s. The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.

FEELINGLY, fé'ling-lé. ad. With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.

FEET, fé't. s. (246). The plural of Foot.

FEEBLE, fé'bI-bl. a. Weak of mind.

FEEBLINESS, fé'bI-nèz. s. Weakness, imbecility, infirmity.

FEEBLY, fé'bI-lé. ad. Weakly, without strength.

To FEED, fé'd. v. a. (246). To supply with food; to graze, to confume by cattle; to nourish, to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.

To FEED, fé'd. v. n. To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.

FEED, fé'd. s. Food, that which is eaten; paffure.

FEEDER, fé'd#ür. s. One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.

To FEEL, fél. v. n. Pret. Felt. Part. Felt. To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appeal to the touch.
—nô, môve, nôr, nôr; —tôbê, tôbê.

To FEIGN, fâné. v. a. (249) (385).
To invent; to make a show of, to do upon some false pretences; to dissemble, to conceal.

To FEIGN, fâné. v. n. To relate falsely, to image from the invention.

FEIGNEDLY, fâné’d-lô. ad. (364). In fiction, not truly.

FEIGNER, fâné’ôr. s. Inventor, contriver of fiction.

FEINT, fânt. s. (249). A false appearance; a mock assault.

To FELICITATE, fê-lis’é-tâ.te. v. a. To make happy; to congratulate.

FELICITATION, fê-lis’é-ta’fin. s. Sympathy; combination, joint interest.

FELICIOUS, fê-lis’é-tûs. a. Happy.

FELICITY, fê-lis’é-tê. s. Happiness, blissfulness.

FELINE, fê-lîne. a. (140). Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.

FELL, fêl. a. Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; savage, ravenous, bloody.

FELL, fêl. s. The skin, the hide.

To FELL, fêl. v. a. To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.

FELL, fêl. The preterit of To fall.

FELLER, fêl’ôr. s. One that hews down.

FELLIFLUOUS, fê-lîf’flû-ô. a. (518). Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fêl’âmông-gôr. s. (381). A dealer in hides.

FELINESS, fêl’îne.s. Cruelty, savageness.

FELLOE, fêl’ô.lô. s. (296). The circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, fêl’ô.lô. 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 studies in company with another.

To FELLOW, fêl’ô.lô. v. a. To suit with, to pair with.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fêl’ô-lô-kôm’ôn-ôr. s. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fêl’ô-lô-krê’tshûre. s. One that has the same creator.

FELLOW-HEIR, fêl’ô-lô-ôr. s. Cohei.

FELLOW-HELPER, fêl’ô-lô-hêlp’ôr. s. Co-adjutor.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fêl’ô-lô-lô’ôr-ôr. s. One who labours in the same design.
FENCE, fêné. s. Guard, security, outwork; defence; inclosure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing; defence; skill in defence.

To FENCE, fêné. v. a. To inclose, to secure by an inclosure or hedge; to guard.

To FENCE, fêné. v. n. To practice the arts of manual defence; to guard against, to act on the defensive; to fight according to art.

FENCEDLESS, fêns'les. a. Without inclosure, open.

FENCER, fên'rür. s. One who teaches or practices the use of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fêns'ê-bl. a. Capable of defence.

FENCING-MASTER, fêns'ing-más-tür. s. One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENCING-SCHOOL, fêns'ing-skool. s. A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

To FEND, fênd. v. a. To keep off, to shut out.

To FEND, fênd. v. n. To dispute, to shift off a charge.

FENDER, fênd'rür. 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, fên'er-a'ti'n. s. Ulurry, the gain of interest.

FENNEL, fên'nel. s. (99). A plant of strong scent.

FENNY, fên'ny. a. Marshy, boggy; inhabiting the marsh.

FENNYSTONES, fên'ny-stôns. s. A plant.

FENSUCKED, fêns'êkt. a. Sucked out of matter.

FEND, fiù. s. Fee, tenure.

FEOFF, fêff. a. Held from another.

FEOFFARY, fêff-à-rè. s. One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To FEOFF, féff. v. a. (256). To put in possession; to invest with right.

I had always supposed that the diphthong in this word and its compound eEff 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 error; and though Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott mark eff with the short e, they are in the same error respecting eEff, which they mark with the long e. Dr. Keirick and Mr. Barclay are under the same mistake in eff, by pronouncing the diphthong long; and Mr. Nares is wrong also in pronouncing eEff 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 eEff and enfeoff; which, to be consistent, I ought certainly to have marked with the short found, as in eff and foEff.

FEOFFER, féff'er. s. One who gives possession of any thing.

FEÖFFMENT, féff'ment. s. The act of granting possession.

FERACITY, fe-râ'sêté. s. Fruitfulness, fertility.

FERAL, fe-râl. a. Funeral, mournful.

FERIATION, fe-râ-ë'hùn. s. (534). The act of keeping holidays.

FERINE, fe-rîn. a. (140). Wild, savage.

FERINENESS, fe-rîn'nez. s. Barbarity, savageness.

FERITY, fe-rî-ty. s. Barbarity, cruelty, wildness.

To FERMENT, fêr-mënt'. v. a. To exalt or rarely by intelleive motion of parts.

To FERMENT, fêr-mënt'. v. n. To have the parts put into intelleive motion.

FERMENT, fêr-mënt. s. (492). That which causes intelleive motion; the intelleive motion, tumult.

FERMENTAIBLE, fêr-mënt'a-bl. a. Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fêr-mënt'al. a. Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fêr-mënt-a'ti'ôn. s. A flow motion of the intelleive particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active solid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fêr-mënt'a-tîv. a. Causing fermentation.

FERN, fêrn. s. A plant.

FERNY, fêrn.'e. a. Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, fêr-o'fûs. a. (357). Savage, fierce.

FEROCITY, fe-rôs'êté. s. Savageness, fierceaes.

FERREOUS, fêr'éous. a. Consisting of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fêrît. s. (99). A quadruped of the weasel kind used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow ribband.

To FERRET, fêrît. v. a. (99). To drive out of lurking places.

FERRTER, fêr't'er. s. One that hunts another in his privacies.
To FERRY, fer’té.idje. s. (90). The fare paid at a ferry.
FERRUGINOUS, fer’ru.jin-ús. a. Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.
FERRULE, fer’tıl. s. An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.
To FERRY, fer’té. v. a. To carry over in a boat.
FERRY, fer’té. s. A vessel of carriage; the passage over which the ferry boat passes.
FERRYMAN, fer’té-mán. s. (88). One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers.
FERTILE, fer’t’l. s. Fruitful, fruitfulness.
FERTILIZE, fer’t’il-ızı. s. Abundance, fruitfulness.
To FERTILIZE, fer’t’il-ı.ze. v. a. To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.
FERTILY, fer’t’il é. ad. properly FERTILELY. Fruitfully, plentifully.
FERTUOUS, fer’tu-üs. a. Heat of mind, ardor; flame of devotion, zeal.
FERTYENT, fer’t’yent. a. Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in picty, warm in zeal.
FERTYENTLY, fer’t’yent-ĺ. ad. Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.
FERVID, fer’víd. a. Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.
FERVIDITY, fer’víd’tı. s. Heat, zeal, ardour.
FERVIDNESS, fer’víd-nès. s. Ardour of mind, zeal.
FERULA, fer’ú-lá. s. An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.
FERVOR, fer’vór. s. (314). Heat, warmth, heat of mind, zeal.
FESCUE, fes’ku. s. A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.
To FESTER, fes’tér. v. n. To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.
FESTINATE, fes’tín-át. a. Haftily, hurried.
FESTINATELY, fes’tín-át-lé. ad. Haftily, speedily.
FESTINATION, fes’tín-á’t’on. s. Haft, hurry.
FESTIVAL, fes’t’vl. a. Pertaining to feasts, joyous.
FESTIVAL, fes’t’vl. s. Time of feast, annivversary day of civil or religious joy.
FESTIVE, fes’t’v. a. (140). Joyous, gay, buil; —oil; —pound; —thin, this.
FESTIVITY, fes’t’vä’tiy. s. Festival, time of rejoicing; gayery, joyfulness.
FEET, fê’t. s. In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twilled together.
FESTUCEE, fes’tu-s. Straw-colour.
FESTUCCIOUS, fê’s-tük’s. a. Made of straw.
To FETCH, fê’sh. 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, fêth. v. n. To move with a quick return.
FETCH, fêth. s. A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.
FETCHER, fêsh’ér. s. One that fetches.
FETID, fê’tid. a. Stinking, rank.
To FETID, fê’tid. v. a. To grow virulent.
To FETCH, fêth. —FETCHES, TOON, fêsh’t’n. v. n. To move with a quick return.
To FETCH, fêth. —FETE, fê’t. A festival, an anniversary day of civil or religious joy.
FETID, fê’tid. a. Stinking, rank.
FETID, fê’tid. s. (296). Stinking, rankerd. —See FETUS.
FETIDNESS, fê’ti-d-nès. s. The quality of stinking.
FETLOCK, fê’tlök. s. A tuft of hair that grows behind the pattern-joint.
FETTER, fê’tér. s. It is commonly used in the plural, Fetters. Chains for the feet.
To FETTER, fê’tär. v. a. To bind, to enchain, to shackle, to tie.
To FETCH, fê’tér. v. n. (405). To do trifling bufiness.
FETUS, fê’tüs. s. (296) (489). Any animal in embryo, any thing yet in the womb.

Whence can arise the different quantity of the s in Fetus and Fettid? 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. Fettid is anglicized; and as most of these anglicized 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. Thus has established something like a rule; and this rule has shortened the first syllable of Fettid, though long in the Latin Fettus. —See DRAMA.
FEUD, fê’d. s. (264). Quarrel, contention.
FEUDAL, fû’dál. a. Pertaining to fees or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.
FEUDAL, fû’dål. s. A dependance, something held by tenure.
FEUDATORY, fû’dál-tô-t’är. s. One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.—For the s, see DOMESTICK.
Fever, fev'ur. s. A disease in which
the body is violently heated, and the pulse
quickened, or in which heat and cold pre-
vail by turns. It is sometimes continual,
sometimes intermittent.

Feverish, fev'ur-ish. a. Troubled
with a fever; tending to a fever; uncer-
tain, inconstant, now hot, now cold; hot;
burning.

Feverishness, fev'ur-ish-nés. s. A
flight disorder of the feverish kind.

Feverous, fev'ur-us. a. Troubled
with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fe-
ver; having a tendency to produce fevers.

Feverousness, fev'ur-us-nés. s. A
flight disorder of the feverous kind.

Fever, fev'ur. s. An herb.

Feverish, fev'ur-ish. a. Troubled
with a fever.

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flight disorder of the feverish kind.

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ver; having a tendency to produce fevers.

Feverousness, fev'ur-us-nés. s. A
flight disorder of the feverous kind.
Fierce, feéré, or férée. a. Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; strong, forcible.

Fiercely, feéréfélé, or ferfélé. ad. Violently, furiously.

Fierceness, feéréness, or féréenés. s. Fierocity, savageness; violence, outrageous passion.

Fierifacilas, fiéré-té-chénés, 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, fiéréénés. s. Hot qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of temper.

Fierish; fiercely, ftrong, fore.ible. chiefly, on,

Fifteen, fiftéen. a. Five and ten.

Fifteenth, fiftéénth. a. The fifth after the tenth.

Fifth, fith. a. The next to the fourth.

Fifthly, fithélé, ad. In the fifth place.

Fiftieth, fifté-éth, a. (279). The next to the forty-ninth.

Fifty, fifté. a. Five tens.

Fig, fig. s. A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

Figapple, figáp-pl. s. (405). A fruit.

Figmarigold, fig-méré-gold. s. A plant.

To Fight, fite, v. n. Preter. Fought. Part. paff. Fought. To contend in battle; to make war; to contend in single fight; to contend.

To Fight, fite, v. a. To war again, to combat again.

Fight, fite, s. Battle; combat; duel; something to screen the combatants in ships.

Fighter, fityér. s. Warrior, duel-lif.
To FILL, fill. v. a. To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.

FILIP, fil'lip. s. A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, fil'li. 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 film.

FILTER, fil'tar. v., filtrate. To percolate.

To FILTER, fil'tar. v. a. To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to slain, to percolate.

FILTER, fil'tar. 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-token.

FILTH, filth. s. Dirt, nastiness; corruption, pollution.


FILTHINESS, filth'ines. s. Nastiness, foulness, dirtiness; corruption, pollution.

FILTHY, filth'ly. a. Nasty, ioni, dirty; gross, polluted.

To FILTER, fil'tar. v. a. To drain, to percolate.

FILTRATION, fil'tra'shun. s. A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FUMBRIATED, fim'brè-a-tèd. a Fringed, edged round, jagged.

FIN, fin. s. The wing of a fih.

FINFOOTED, fim'fút-ed. a. Having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINABLE, fin'abl. a. (405). That admits a fine.

FINAL, fin'ál. a. (88). Ultimate, last; conclusive; mortai; reprieving the end or motive.

FINALLY, fin'ál-e. ad. Ultimately, in conclusion, completely, without recovery.

FINANCE, fin'án-ns. s. Revenue, income, profit.

FINANCIER, fin'án-séér. s. (357). One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FINARY, fin'ár-e. s. The second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, finch. 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
To FINEDRAW, fine. To FINE, fine. v. a. To refine; to FINEDRAWER.

FIN, fine. a. Refined, pure, free from defects, 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.

FIN, fine. 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 impollhumations, as St. Anthony’s fire.

FIRE, fire. s. Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fire’ball. s. Grenado, ball filled with combustibles, and burning where it is thrown.

FIREBRUSH, fire’brush. s. The brush which hangs by the fire-side to sweep the hearth.

FIREDRAKE, fire’drake. s. A fiery serpent.

FIRENEW, fire’n. a. New from the forge, new from the melting-houfe.

FIRE, fire. s. (98). An incendiary.
FISCAL, fis'caL
FISHHOOK, fis H
FISSILITY, fis-sil'e-te.

FIRST, fir's.
FIRMLY, firn'le.
FIRMNESS, ferm'ncs.
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FLAGRATION, flä-grä-shån. s. Burning.
FLAGSTAFF, fläg'táf. s. The staff on which the flag is fixed.
FLAIR, flä. c. s. (202). The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.
FLAKE, fläk. s. Any thing that appears loofely held together; a stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.
FLAKY, fläk'ē. a. Loosely hanging together; lying in layers or strata, broken into lamina.
FLAME, fläm. s. A falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext.
To FLAME, flä'm. v. a. To deceive with a lie.
FLAMBEAU, fläm'bo. s. (245). A lighted torch. Plural FLAMBEAUX.
FLAME, fläm. s. Light emitted from fire; a stream of fire; ardour of temper or passion of love; to blaze; to burn with elevation of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of passion.
To FLAME, fläm. v. n. To flame as fire, to burn with emiſion of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of passion.
FLAME-COLOURED, fläm'köl-lûrd. a. (362). Of a bright yellow colour.
FLAMEN, fläm'én. s. (503). A priest in ancient times, one that takes our English quantity from the Latin, To FLASH, flash; to flash.
FLAT, flät. a. Conſtituting of flame.
FLATTEN, flät'en. v. n. To ghtter with light; to glitter.
FLASH, fläf. s. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merit; a short transient flate; a body of water driven by violence.
To FLASH, fläf. v. n. To glut with a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merit, or bright thought.
To FLASH, fläf'. v. a. To strike up large bodies of water.
FLASHER, fläf'ür. s. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.
FLASHILY, fläf'il-ē-ly. ad. With empty show.
FLASHY, fläf'ē. a. Empty; not solid; showy, without substance; insipid, without force or spirit.
FLASK, fläsk. s. A bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn.
FLASKET, fläsk'ēt. s. A vessel in which viands are served.
FLAT, flät. 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; tafeless, insipid; dull, unanimated; spiritless, deserted; peremptory, absolute, downright; not sharp in sound.
FLAT, flät. s. A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations; shallow, flat, 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 music.
FLAT
—n., move, nör, nöt; thbe, táb.
To Flat, flat. v. a. To level, to depres, to make broad and smooth; to make vapid.
To Flat, flat. v. n. To grow flat, opposed to swell: to become unanimated or vapid.
Flatlong, flat’long. ad. With the flat downwards, not edgewise.
Flatly, flat’ly. ad. Horizontally, with air, windy; without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, stiffly; peremptorily, downright.
Flatness, flat’nes. 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 thrillness or acuteness of sound.
To Flatten, flat’t’n. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to depress, to depreset.
To Flatten, flat’t’n. v. n. To grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.
Flatter, flat’tur. s. (305). The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.
To Flatter, flat’tur. v. a. To flatter, with praises, to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes.
Flatterer, flat’tur’er. s. One who flatters, a fawner, a wheeler.
Flattery, flat’tur’er. s. (557). False praise, artful obsequiousness.
Flattish, flat’tish. a. Somewhat flat, approaching to flateness.
Flatulence, flat’th’u-lén-sé. s. (461). Windiness, turgidness; emptiness, vanity.
Flatulent, flat’th’u-lent. a. Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without substance or reality, puffy.
Flatness, flat’th’u-ös’è-té. s. Windiness, fulness of air.
Flatous, flat’th’düs’a. s. Windy, full of wind.
Flatus, flat’tüs. s. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.
Flatwise, flat’wize. ad. With the flat downwards, not the edge.
To Flask, flare. v. n. (214). To make a fluttering show in apparel; to be hung with something loose and flying.
Flaunt, flaunt. s. Any thing loose and airy.
Flavour, fla’vør. s. (314). Power of pleasing the taste; sweetness to the smell, odour, fragrance.

FLAVOUROUS, fla’vör-ús. a. (557). Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.
Flaw, flaw. 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, flaw. v. a. To break, to crack, to damage by failure.
Flawless, flaw’les. a. Without cracks, without defects.
Flaxy, flaw’è. s. Full of flaws.
Flax, flaks. s. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.
Flaxcomb, flaks’kòm. s. The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.
Flaxdresser, flaks’drèz-sèr. s. He that prepares flax for the spinner.
Flaxen, flaks’èn. a. (103). Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.
Flaxweed, flaks’wèéd. s. A plant.
To Flay, fla. v. a. (221). To flay off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing.

There is a common pronunciation of this word as if spelled flay, rhyming with lay, which is every day growing more vulgar.
Flayer, fla’ur. s. He that strips the skin off any thing.
Flea, fle. s. A small insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.
To Flea, fle. v. a. To clean from fleas.
Fleabane, fle’bàné. s. A plant.
Fleabite, fle’bít. s. Red marks caused by fleas; a small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.
Fleabitten, fle’bítť’n. a. (103). Stung by fleas; mean, worthless.
Flea, fleke. s. A small lock, thread, or twist.
Fleam, flème s. An instrument ufed to bleed cattle.
Fleawort, fle’wört. s. A plant.
To Fleak, fleke. v. a. To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple.
To Flecker, flek’ær. v. a. To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.
Fled, fled. The preterit and participle of Flee.
Fledge, flèdje. a. Full-feathered, able to fly.
To Fledge, flèdje. v. a. To furnish with wings, to supply with feathers.
To Flee, fleé. v. n. Pret. Fled. To...
FLESHLY, flesh'ted. a. Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.

FLESHMET, flesh'mete. s. Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, flesh'ment. s. Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, flesh mong'ger. s. One who deals in flesh, a pimp.

FLESHPOTL, flesh'pot. s. A vessel in which flesh is cooked, thence plenty of flesh.

FLESHQUAKE, flesh'kwake. s. A tremor of the body.

FLESHY, flesh'ed. a. Plump, full of flesh; pulpy.

FLEW, flu. (265). The preterit of To fly.

FLEWED, flu'ded. s. (362). Chapped, mouthed.

FLEXY, flesh'se. s. Woolly, covered with wool.

FLEETER, flesh'er. s. Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of flies.

FLEETER, flesh'er. s. (98). A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flesh't. s. A company of ships, a navy.

FLEET; flesh't. s. A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET; flesh't. a. Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; skimming the surface.

FLEET; flesh't. v. n. To mock, to gib, to jest with insolence and contemn; to leer, to grin.

FLEET, flesh't. s. Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of flies.

FLEETLY, flesh'ly. ad. Swiftly, nimbly; with swift pace.

FLEETNESS, flesh'nés. s. Swiftness of course, nimbleness, celerity.

FLESH, flesh. 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 feme. The Orientalis 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.

FLESH, flesh. v. a. To imitate; to harden; to etablish in any practice; to glut, to satiate.

FLESHCOLOUR, flesh'kol'or. s. The colour of flesh.

FLESHLY, flesh'ly. s. A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

FLESHHOOK, flesh'hook. s. A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

FLEUSELESS, flesh'less. s. Without flesh.

FLESHINESS, flesh'nes. s. Carnal passions or appetites.

FLIGHT, flight. s. (393). The act of flying or running from danger; the act of
To FLING, fling. v. n. To flounce, fling. s. A throw, a wild, full of imagination.

To FLINCH, flinch. v. n. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. FLINCHER, flinch'er. s. He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, fling. v. a. Pret. Flung; Part. Flung or Flang. To throw, to dart, to drive; by violence; to call reproach; to fling down, to demolish, to ruin; to fling off, to drive by violence; to throw; to dart, to call:—To call:—To call away, to ruin; to fling off, to remove; to flatter; to be flux or unstable. FLITCH, flith. s. The side of a hog shod and cured. FLITTERMOSER, flit'hir-mös'ër. s. The bull;—oil;—pounding;—shin, this.

FLIGHTING, flit'ring. 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, fl'ot'e. Buoyant and swimming atop.

FLOCK, flók. 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, flók. v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLOG, flóg. v. a. To lash, to whip.

FLOOD, flóod. s. (308). A body of water; a deluge; an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.

To FLOOD, flóod. v. a. To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, WID.'gate. s. Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

FLOOD, flóok. s. (306). The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flo'or. s. (310). The pavement; that part of a room on which we tread; a story, a height of rooms.

To FLOOR, flo'or. v. a. To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, flo'ring. s. Bottom, floor.

To FLOOR, flo'p. v. a. To clap the wings with noise.

FLORET, flo'ret. s. A kind of flower, covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red; embellished, splendid.

FLORENT, flo'rent. s. A small imperfect flower.

FLORENT, flo'rent. s. A kind of cloth; a kind of wine.

FLOREAT, fló're. s. A kind of flower.

FLORESCENT, fló're-sent. s. A kind of flower. FLORESCENCE, fló're-sen's. s. A kind of colour; embellishment, ambiguous elegance.

FLORESCENT, fló're-sent. s. A kind of flower. FLORESCENCE, fló're-sen's. s. A kind of colour; embellishment, ambiguous excellence.
Florin, flōr'in. s. A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four shillings and sixpence, that of Spain four shillings and four-pence half-penny, that of Palermo and Sicily two shillings and sixpence, that of Holland two shillings and sixpence; and the so-called florin of the Canaries is a farthing.

Florist, flōr'ist. s. A cultivator of flowers.

Flounce, flō'ns; flou'ns. s (93) (323). FLOW. v. a. To deck with flounces.

To Flounce, flō'ns. v. a. To skim.

Flout, flōt. v. a. To mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To Flout, flōt. v. a. To overflow, to deluge.

To Flow, flō. s. The rise of the water, not the ebb: a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of fiction.

Flower, flō'ur. s (98) (323). The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament, an embellishment; the prime, the florishing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing.

Flower-de-Luce, flō'ur-de-lūs'. s. A bulbous iris.

To Flower, flō'ur. v. a. 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, flō'ur. v. a. To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.
FLOWERINESS, flō'vr-é-nēs. s. The state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech.
FLOWERINGBUSH, flō'vr-ing-bū'hi. s. A plant.
FLOWERY, flō'vr-é. a. Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.
FLOWINGLY, flō'jng-le. ad. With volatility, with abundance.
FLOWK, flō'k. s. A flowerer.  
FLOWN, flōn. Participle, of Fly.
FLUCTUATION, flōk'thū-ānt. s. Waverung, uncertain.
FLUENCY; flō'en-stē.  
FLUENT, flō'ent. a. Liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.
FLUID, flō'id. s. The quality of the fluid, of flowing, carrying, distillate.
FLUIDITY, flō'id-i'tē. s. The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.
FLUIDNESS, flō'id-nēs. s. That quality in bodies opposite to stability.
FLUMMERY, flō'm'ér-ē. s. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal.
FLUNG, flōng. Participle and Preterit of Fling.
FLUOR, flō'ör. s. (166). A fluid state; catamenia.
FLURRY, flō'tē. s. A gust or storm of wind, a heavy blast; hurry.
To FLUSH, flōsh. v. n. To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin.
To FLUSH, flōsh. v. a. To colour, to redden; to Clare, to elevate.
FLUSH, flōsh. a. Freth, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.
FLUSH, flōsh. s. A flush, sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a suit.

To FLUSTER, flüs'tur v. a. To make hot and rosy with drinking.
FLUTE, flōt. s. A musical pipe, a pipe with flutes for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.
To FLUTE, flōt. v. a. To cut columns into hollows.
To FLUTTER, flōt'tur. v. n.  (98). To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great flow and bubble; to be moved with quick vibrations to undulation; to move irregularly.
To FLUTTER, flōt'tur. 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, flōt'tur. s. Hurry, tumult, disorder of mind; confusion, irregularity.
FLUVIATICK, flō-vē-ā'tik. a. Belonging to rivers.
FLUX, flōks. s. The act of flowing; any flow or issue of matter; dyserency, dif- ease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concourse; the state of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.
FLUX, flōks. a. Unconstant, not durable, maintained by a constant succession of parts.
To FLUX, flōks. v. a. To melt; to(validate, to evacuate by spitting.
FLUXILITY, flōks-il'ē-tē. s. Easiness of separation of parts.
FLUXION, flōks'fē-hōn. s. The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematics, 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 explosion; 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 recover; to fly out, to burst into passion; to break out into licence, 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'blō. v. a. To tint with flies, to fill with maggots.
FOH

FOIL

(589).—Fête, fär, fäll, flät;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;

FLYBOAT, flør'bót. s. A kind of vessel
nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCATHER, flr'káth'r. s. One that
hunts flies.

FLYER, flør'ér. s. (98). One that flies
or runs-aways; one that ures wings; the fly
of a jack.

To FLYISH, flr'físh. v. n. To angle
with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, fó'l. s. (295). The offspring
of a mare, or other beast of burden.

To FOAL, fó'l. v. a. To bring forth
a foal.

FOALBIT, fó'lé'bit. s. A plant.

FOAM, fó'm. s. (295). To froth,
with a form. to froth; to be in a rage, to
be violent; to beag agitated.

FOAMY, fó'mé. a. Covered with foam,
frothy.

FOB, fó'b. s. A small pocket.

To FOB, fó'b. v. a. To cheat, to trick,
to defraud; to rob off, to shift off, to put
aside with an artifice.

FOCAL, fó'kál. a. (88). Belonging to
the focus.

FOCUS, fó'kús. 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 crofs each other; a certain
point in the axis of a curve.

FODDER, fó'dér. s. Dry food flored
up for cattle against winter.

To FODDER, fó'dér. v. a. To feed
with dry food.

FOODERER, fó'dér'rér. s. He who
fodders cattle.

FCE, fó. (296). An enemy in war;
a persecutor, an enemy in common life;
an opponent, an ill-wisher.

FOEMAN, fó'mán. s. Enemy in war.

FOETUS, fé'tús. s. (296). The child
in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, fóg. s. A thick mist, a mift
dense vapour near the surface of the land or
water; aftergras.

FOGGILY, fó'gé-l. ad. (383). Mistily,
darkly, cloudily.

FOGGINESS, fó'gé-néss. s. The
state of being dark or miffy, cloudiness,
mistiness.

FOGGY, fó'gé. a. (383). Misty, clou-
dy, dark; cloudy in understanding, dull.

FOH, fó'h. interj. An interjection of
abhorrence.
FORECLOTH, fore-gow'. s. The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fore-hand. s. The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, fore-hand. a. A thing done too soon.

FOREHANDED, fore-hand-ed. a. Early, timely; formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, fore-head. s. (405). That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; impudence, confidence, assurance.

FOREHOLDING, fore-hold-ing. s. Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, for'min. a. Not of this country, not domestic; alien, remote, not belonging; excluded, extraneous.

FOREIGNER, for-rin-dr. s. A man that comes from another country, a stranger.

FOREIGNNESS, for-rin-nés. s. Remoteness, want of relation to something.

FOREIMAGINE, fore-imagine. v. a. To conceive or fancy things.

FORELIFT, fore-lift'. v. a. To lift up, to elevate, to raise aloft any anteriour part.

FORELOCK, fore-lock. s. The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FOREMAN, fore'man. s. (99). The first or chief person on a jury; the first servant in a shop.

FOREMentioned, fore-men'thun'd. a. Mentioned or recited before.

FOREMOST, fore-mot. a. First in place; first in dignity.
FORENAME, fôr-nám'd. a. Nominated before.
FORERUN, fôr-rûn'. v. a. To come before as an earnest of something following; to precede, to have the start of.
FORETHINK, fôr-thînkt. v. a. To prediet, to prophesy.
FORETOOTH, fôr'tôoth. s. The tooth of the incisors.
FOREVOUCHED, fôr-vôôf'chd. a. Precedent, provided.
FOREWISH, fôr-wîsh'. v. a. To desire beforehand.
FOREWARD, fôr-wârd. s. The van, the front.
FOREWARD, fôr-wârd. v. a. To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against any thing beforehand.
FOREWISH, fôr-wîsh'. part. To desire beforehand.
FOREWORK, fôr-wôrkt. part. Worn out, wasted by time or use.
FOR

-FORFEIT, for'fit. s. (255). Something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine, a mulct.

To FORFEIT, for'fit. v. a. To lose by some breach of condition, to lose by some offence.

FORFEITABLE, for'it-a-b1. a. Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE, for'it-yur. s. The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine.

To FORFEIT, for'fit. v. a. To forfeit, to partake of the external sense as the French, but we have no verb to forge in the same sense as the French, 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, for'jir-é. s. The crime of falsification; Smith's work, the act of the forge.

To FORGET, for-gé't. v. a. To forget, Part. Forgotten or Forgot. To lose memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.

FORGETFUL, for-get'ful. a. Not retaining the memory of; oblivious, inattentive, negligent.

FORGETFULNESS, for-get'ful-né's. s. Oblivion, loss of memory; negligence, inattention.

FORGETTER, for-get'tur. s. One that forgets; a careless person.

To FORGIVE, for-giv'. v. a. Pret. Forgave; p. p. Forgiven (157). To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, for-giv'né's. s. The act of forgiving; pardon; tendernefs, wil-
FORMALIST, for'mál-ist. s. One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, for'mál-i-té. s. Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, or drees.

FORMLESS, for'mé-less. s. A formless thing; one that has no form or shape.

FORT, fort. s. A fortified house, a castle.

FORTIFIED, fort'if-i-d. a. Furnished or guarded by forts.


FORTHCOMING, forth-köm'ing. a. Ready to appear, not abfconding.

FORTHISSUING, forth-i'sh'fng. a. Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

FORTIGHT, fort'i-t'ge. ad. Straight forward, without flexions.

FORTWITH, forth-with'. ad. Immediately, without delay, at once, straight.

FORTILLABLE, for'til-a-ble. a. Terrible, dreadful, tremendous. contrary to the found quality of exciting terror or dread; the observed quality of those letters in the same word when first used as in thine, contrary to the sound of those letters in the same word when first used as in thine.

FORTIFICATION, for-ti-fi-k'n. s. The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.

FORTIFIED, for-ti-fi-d. a. One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.

FORTIFY, for'ti-fi. v. a. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.

FORTIN, fort'in. s. A little fort.

FORTITUDE, for-ti-ti'd. s. Courage, bravery, magnanimity; strength, force.

FORTNIGHT, fort'night. s. (144). The space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, for'tres. s. A fortified place.

FORTUITOUS, for-tu'ti-ou's. a. (463). Accidental, casual.

The reason why the i in this word and its compounds does not take the hifing sound, as it does in fortune, is, because the accent is after it (463).

FORTUITOUSLY, for-tu-ti-ou's. ad. Accidentally, casually.
FORTUITOUSNESS, for-tú’té-tú-s-nés. s. Accident, chance.

FORTUNATE, for’thú-náté. a. Lucky, happy, successful.

FORTUNATELY, for’thú-náté-lé. ad. Happily, successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, for’thú-náté-nés. s. Happinefs, good luck, success.

FORTUNEHUNTER, for’thún-hún-túr. s. A man whose employment is to inquire after fortune and to enrich himself by marry them.

FORTUNETELLER, for’thún-téll’ér. s. One who tells common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FORTY, for’té.a. (461). The power supposed to distribute the lots of life not grow first in it.

FORTUNE, for’thún. s. (446). Syn. A nurfe.

FORTUNED, for’thún’d. a. (359). Supplied by fortune.

FORTUNEBOOK, for’thún-boök. s. A book consulted to foretell fortune. by nature.

FORWARD, for’ward. a. Warm, earnest; ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous; premature, early, ripe; quick, ready, hasty.

TO FORWARD, for ward. v. a. To hasten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.

FORWARDNESS, for’ward-nés. s. Recklessness; quickness; earliness; early ripeness; confidence, assurance.

FORWARDS, for wards. ad. Straight, farthly.

FOSSE, fós. s. A ditch, a moat.

FOSSEWAY, fós’wá. s. One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL, fós’sil. a. Dig out of the earth.

FOSSIL, fós’sil. s. That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.

TO FOSTER, fós’túr. v. a. (98). To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper, to encourage; to cherish, to forward.

FOSTERAGE, fós’túr-id’é. s. (90). The charge of nursing.

FOSTERBROTHER, fós’túr-brúth-úr. s. One bred at the same parent.

FOSTERCOUNT, fós’túr-túhl’d. s. A child nurfed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDAUGHTER, fós’túr-dám. s. A nurfe, one that performs the office of a mother.

FOSTERED, fós’túr-ed. s. (461). The whieh the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it.

FOSTERFATHER, fós’túr-fá’thúr. s. One who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERMOTHER, fós’túr-múth-úr. s. A nurfe.

FOSTERSON, fós’túr-són. s. One fed and educated as a child, though not the son by nature.

FOUGHT, fawt. (393) (319). The preterit and participie of Fight.

FOUGHTEN, faw’t’n. (103). The past participle of Fight.

FOUL, fóul. a. (313). Not clean, filthy; impure; polluted; wicked, detestable; unjust; coarse, gross; full of gross humours, wanting purgation, cloudy, florid; not bright, not serene; with rough force, with unaccountable violence; among seamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.

TO FOUL, fóul. v. a. To defile, to make filthy.

FOULFACED, fóul’fá’d. a. (359). Having an ugly or hateful visage.

FOULLY, fóul’lé. ad. Filthily, negatively, odiously.

FOULMOUTHED, fóul’móuth’d. a. Scurrilous, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.

FOULNESS, fóul’nés.s. Filthines, nastiness; pollution, impurity; hatefulness; injustice, ugliness; dishonesty.

FOUND, fownd. (313). The preterit and participle pastive of Find.

TO FOUND, fownd. 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, fownd. v. a. To form by melting and pouring into molds, to cast.

FOUNDER, fóün’der. 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, rite; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity; establishment, settlement.
FOUNDER, fö'n'dür. 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 carter, one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

TO FOUNDER, fö'n'dür. v. a. (313). To cause such a sereenez and tenderneze in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

FOUNDRY, fö'n'drē. s. A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting house.

FOUNDLING, föん'dlīng, s. A child exposed to chance, a child found out a fountain.

FOUNDRESS, fö̓n'dres. s. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins anything; a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

FOUNTAIN, fö̓n'tin. (313). 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, fö̓n'tin-lēz. a. Without a fountain.

FOUNTIFUL, fö̓n'tifūl. a. Full of springs.

FOUR, för. a. (318). Twice two.

FOURBE, fö̓r'brē. s. (315). French; a cheat, a tricking fellow.

FOURFOLD, fö̓r'fōld. a. Four times told.

FOURFOOTED, fö̓r'fōt'ēd. a. Quadruped.

FOURSCORE, fö̓r'skōr. a. Four times eighty; it is used elliptically for four-score years.

FOURTH, fö̓rth. s. The ordinal of four, the first after the third.

FOURTHLY, fö̓rth'lē. ad. In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, fö̓r'hweēld. a. Running upon two wheels.

FOWEL, fö̓wēl. s. (223). A winged animal, a bird.

TO FOWL, fö̓wēl. v. n. To kill birds for food or game.
FARE

nô, móve, nôr, nôt;—tube, túb
FAIRNESS, frâle'nës. s. Weakness, instability.
FAILTY, frâle'të. s. Weakness of resolution, instability of mind; fault proceeding from weaknesses, sins of infirmity.
FAISe, 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'ur. s. (98). Maker, former, contriver, schemer.
FRANCHISE, frân'thûlz. s. (140). Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; disinterested, extent of jurisdiction.
To FRANCHISE, frân'thûlz. v. a. To enfranchise, to make free.
FRANGIBLE, fra'ngk'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, frângkl'n. s. A steward; a bailiff of land.
FRANKLY, frângk'le. ad. Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.
FRANKNESS, frângk'nës. s. Plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness; liberality, bounteouness.
FRANTICK, frân'tik. a. Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad; transported by violence of passion.
FRANTICKLY, frân'tik-lë. ad. Madly, outrageously.
FRANTICKNESS, frân'tik-nës. s. Madness, fury of passion.
FRATERNAL, frâ-tër'nâl. a. (88). Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
FRATERNALITY, frâ-tër'nâl-ë. ad. In a brotherly manner.
FRATERNITY, frâ-tër'në-të. s. The

FRE

bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.
flate or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, society; men of the same class or character.
FRATRICIDE, frâ'trî-sid. s. (143). The murder of a brother.
FRAUD, frâwd. s. (213). Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.
FRAUDFUL, frâwd'ful. a. Treacherous, artful, trickish.
FRAUDFULLY, frâwd'ful-lë. ad. Deceitfully, artfully.
FRAUDULENCE, frâwdô-lënse. s. Deceitfulness, trickishness, proneness to artifice.
FRÅDFUL, frâwdô-lën-së. s. Deceitfulness, trickishness, proneness to artifice.
FRÅDFULITY, frâwdô-lën-së. s. Deceitfulness, trickishness, proneness to artifice.
FRÅDFULLY, frâwdô-lën-lë. ad. Deceitfully, artfully.
FRÅDFULNESS, frâwdô-lën-së. s. Deceitfulness, trickishness, proneness to artifice.
FRA,ISE, fra'ze-so. (zozl.) A pancake or paté of bacon in the French style.
FRAH, frah. a. Mad, deprived.
FRAIL, fra'il. a. Frail, fee Principles, No. 293, 376.
FRAIL, fra'il. s. Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.
FRAILLY, fra'il-lë. ad. By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.
FRAUGHT, fraught. part. pass. (393). Laden, charged; filled, storied, 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, frékë. s. (227). A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.
To FREAK, frékë. v. a. To variegate.
FREAKISH, frékë'ish. a. Capricious, humorome.
FREAKISHLY, frékë'ish-lë. ad. Capriciously, humoromely.
FREAKISHNESS, frékë'ish-nës. s. Capriciousness, whimiscalness.
FREAL, frék'l. s. (405). A spot raised in the skin by the fun; any small spot or discoloration.
FRECKLED, frék'ld. a. (359). Spotted, maculated.
FRECKLY, frék'lë. a. Full of freckles.
FREEDOM, fré'döm. s. (246). At liberty; unencumbered, unrestrained; permitted; converting without reserve; liberal; frank; guiltless; exempt; invested with franchises, posing any thing without vassalage; without expense.
To FREE, fré. v. a. To set at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.
FREEBOOTER, fré-bô'dur. s. A robber, a plunderer.
FREEBOOTING, fré-bô'dûng. s. Robbery, plunder.
FREEBORN, fré'bôrn. s. Inheriting liberty.

X X
FRE
cōː (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;
FRECHAPEL, frē-chāpˈəl. s. A chapel of the king's foundation.
FRECCOST, frēˈkōst. s. Without expense.
FREEDMAN, frēˈdēmən. s. A slave manumitted.
FREEDOM, frēˈdōm. s. (166). Liberty, independence; privilege, franchises, immunities; unrestrained; facile or facility in doing or showing anything.
FREEMAN, frēˈmən. s. A freeholder; one who has a freehold.
FREELY, frēˈlē. ad. At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of its own accord.
FREEMENT, frēˈmənt. s. A freeminded, unrestrained.
FREEMEN, frēˈmən. s. (88). One not a slave, not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.
FREEMINDING, frēˈmỳnd-im. i. Unconstrained, without load of care.
FREENESS, frēˈnēs. s. The state or quality of being free; openness, unreervedness, liberality.
FREESCHOOL, frēˈskōl. s. A school in which learning is given without pay.
FREESPOKEN, frēˈspōkˈən. a. (103). Accustomed to speak without reserve.
FREESTONE, frēˈstōn. s. Stone commonly used in building.
FREETHinker, frēˈθīŋkər. s. A libertine, a contaminer of religion.
FREEWILL, frēˈwil. s. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness.
FREEMON, frēˈwōmən. s. A woman not enslaved.
TO FROZE, frōz. v. n. (246). To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.
TO FROZE, frōz. 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, frēg. 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, frēt. s. (249). See Eight. Any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.
FREIGHTER, frēˈtər. s. He who freights a vessel.
FRENCH CHALK, frēnˈfē chāk. s. An indurated clay.
TO FRECHIFY, frēnˈfē-i. v. a. To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.
FRENETIC, frēˈnētık, or frēˈnētık. a. Mad, distraught.—See Phrenetic.
FRENZY, frēnˈzē. s. Madness, distractions of mind.
FREQUENCY, frēˈkwən-sē. s. (544). Crowd, concourse, assembly.
FREQUENT, frēˈkwənt. a. (492). Often done, often seen, often occurring; used often to practice any thing; full of concourse.
FREQUENTLY, frēˈkwənt-le. ad. Often, commonly, not rarely.
FRESCH, frēˈshik. s. Coolness, shade, dufkiness; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duft.
FRESH, frēsh. a. Cool; not felt: new,
FRI

—nô, move, nór, nòt;—tûbe, tûb, not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loss or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance; ruddy; free from faintness; sweet, opposed to stale or flinking.

To Freshen, frésh’ën. v. a. (103). To make fresh.

To Freshen, frésh’ën. v. n. To grow fresh.

Freshet, frésh’et. s. (99). A pool of fresh water.

Freshly, frésh’ly. ad. Coolly; newly, in the former state renewed; with a healthy look, ruddy.

Freshness, frésh’nës. s. The state of being fresh.

Fret, frét. s. A frith, or frail of the sea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause; that drop 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, frét. v. a. To wear away by rubbing; to form into raised work; to variegate, to diversify; to make angry, to vex.

To Fret, frét. v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peevish.

Fretful, frét’ful. a. Angry, peevish.

Fretfully, frét’fü-l-ë. ad. Peevishly.

Fretfulness, frét’fü-l-nës. s. Peevishness.

Fretty, frét’të. a. Adorned with raised work.

Fribblery, fri-á-bil’ë-të. s. Capacity of being reduced to powder.

Fribble, fri-á-bl. a. Easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder.

Friar, fri’är. s. (88) (418). A religious, a brother of some regular order.

Friarlke, fri’är-lë. a. Monastic, unskilled in the world.

Friarlk, fri’är-lë. ad. Like a friar, a man untaught in life.

Friary, fri’är-ë. s. A monastery or convent of friars.

To Fribble, fri’blë. v. n. (405). To trifle.

Fribbler, fri’bł-lër. s. A trifier.

Fricasseé, frik-á-sée. s. A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

FRI

bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

Friction, frik’ë-hën. s. The act of rubbing one thing against another.

Friction, frik’ë-hën. s. The act of rubbing two bodies together; the friction in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the flesh-brush or cloths.

Friday, fri’dë. s. (223). The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

Friend, friénd. 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, friénd’lës. a. Wanting friends, wanting support.

Friendliness, friénd’lë-nës. s. A disposition to friendship; exertion of benevolence.

Friendly, friénd’lë. a. Having the temper and disposition of a friend, kind, favourable; disposed to union; faithful.

Friendship, friénd’thip. s. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; highest degree of intimacy; favour, personal kindness; affability, help.

Frieze, fr’éze. s. (278). A coarse warm cloth.

Frieze, fr’éze.

Frise, fr’éze. (112). s. In architecture, a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.

Frigate, frig’ät. s. (91) (544). A small ship; a ship of war; any vessel on the water.

Frigation, fríd-ë-fák’ë-hën. s. (530). The act of making cold.

To Fright, friët. v. a. (393). To terrify, to disturb with fear.

Fright, friët. s. A sudden terror.

To Frighten, fri’t’n v. a. (103). To terrify, to shock with dread.

Frightful, friët’fül. a. Terrible, dreadful, full of terror.

Frightfully, friët’fü-l-ë. ad. Dreadfully, horribly.

Frightfulness, friët’fü-l-nës. s. The power of impressing terror.

Frigid, frid’jëd. a. (544). Cold; without warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.

Frigidity, frid’jëd’ë-të. s. Coldness, want of warmth; dulness, want of intel-


Digitized from Best Copy Available
To FRINGE, frinje.

FRIDLY, frid’lid-ly. ad. Coldly, dully, without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, frid’lid-néss. s. Coldness, want of affection.

FRIGGORY, frig’er-i. a. Cauffing cold.

To FRILL, frill. v. n. To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.

FRINGE, frinje. s. Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.

To FRINGE, frinje. v. a. To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRIPPERY, frip’ér-i. s. The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes, cast offrags, tattered rags.

To FRISK, frik. v. n. To leap, to skip; to dance in frolick or gayety.

FRISK, frik. s. A frolick, a fit of wanton gayety.

FRISKER, frik’ür. s. A wanted, one not confant or settled.

FRISKINESS, frik’i-néss. s. Gayety, liveliness.

FRISKY, frik’é. a. Gay, airy.

FRIT, frit. s. Among chymists, ashes or salt.

FRITH, friz’b. s. A fruit of the sea; a kind of net.

FRITTER, frit’tür. s. A small piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheesecake.

To FRITTER, frit’tür. v. a. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS, friv’o-lus. a. Slight, trifling, of no moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, friv’o-lús-néss. s. Want of importance, triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY, friv’o-lús-i. ad. Triflingly, without weight.

To FRIZLE, friz’zl. v. a. See CoDLE.

To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

FRIZLER, friz’zl-ür. s. One that makes short curls, properly Frizzler.

FRO, frö. ad. Backward, regressive; to and fro, backward and forward.

FROCK, frök. s. A drefs, a coat for children; a kind of clofe coat for men.

FROG, frög. s. A small animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the low part of the horse’s hoof.

FROGBIT, frög’blt. s. An herb.

FROGJISH, frög’jish. s. A kind of fish.

FROGGAR, frög’grär. s. A kind of herb.

FROGGLETUTE, frög’let-tü-té. s. A plant.

FROLICK, fröl’ik. a. Gay, full of levity.

FROLICK, fröl’ik. v. n. To play wild pranks.


FROLICKSOME, fröl’ik-süm. a. Full of wild gayety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, fröl’ik-süm-néss. s. Wildness of gayety, pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, fröl’ik-süm-le. ad. With wild gayety.

FROM, from. prep. Away, noting removal; noting reception; noting proceeding; deficient, 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; behind; from high.

FRONDIFEROUS, från-dif’é-rús. a. Bearing leaves.

FRONT, frúnt, or frunt. 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 foremost 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, frúnt. v. a. To oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing.

To FRONT, frunt. v. a. To stand foremost.
FROST, froist. a. Full of froth or spume; foft, not solid, wafting; vain, empty, trifling.

FROST, froist. s. (131). A dif-
temper in which spittle gathers about the
hawk's bill.

To FROST, froist. v. a. To frizzle
or curl the hair.

FROUZY, froist. a. (131). Dim, fe-
tid, muldy. A cant word.

FROWARD, froist. a. (88). Peevifh,
ungovernfable, perverse.

FROWARDLY, froist. a. Dep. Peevifh-
ly, perverfely.

FROWARDNESS, froist. n. s. Peef-
ulfenfes, perverfenes.

To FROWN, froist. v. a. (323). To
express difpleafure by contracting the face
to wrinkles.

FROWN, froist. n. A wicked look, a
look of difpleafure.

FROZEN, froist. n. Participle Paff. of
Freeze (103).

FRUITIFEROUS, frak-tiff'er-us. a. Beaf-
ing fruit.

To FRUITIFY, frak'te-fl. v. a. (183).
To make fruitful, to fterilize.

To FRUITIFY, frak'te-fl. v. n. To
bear fruit.

FRUITIFICATION, frak'te-fl-kafhun. s.
The act of caufing or of bearing fruit, fer-
tility.

FRUCTUOUS, frak'thoo-us. a. (463).
Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fer-
tility.

FRUGAL, frug'al. a. (88). Thrifty, far-
ping, parfunomous.

FRUGALITY, frug'al-e-te. s. Thrift,
parfunomy, good fubftancy.

FRUGALLY, frug'al-e. ad. Parfunomi-
oufly, frugingly.

FRUGIFEROUS, frug-if'fer-us. a. Beaf-
ing fruit.

FRUIT, froob. s. (343). The produc-
t of a tree or plant in which the feds are con-
tained; that part of a plant which is taken
for food; production; the offpring of the
womb; advantage gained by any enterprise
or conduct; the effect or confequence of any
action.

FRUITAGE, froob'aje. s. (98). Fruit
collectively, various fruits.
FRU

FUG

FRUITBEARER, frū't-bär-er. s. That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, frū't-bär-ing. a. Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, frōō't-ēr-er. s. One who trades in fruit.—See FORGER.

FRUITERY, frōū't-er-e. s. Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loft, a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, frū't-fūl. a. Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolific, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, frū't-fūl-ē. ad. In such a manner as to be prolific; plenteously, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, frū't-fūl-nēs. s. Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolific.

FRUITGROVES, frōō't-grōvz. s. Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

FRUITION, frū-it'-iōn. s. Enjoyment, possession, pleasure given by possession or use.

FRUITIVE, frū'-i-tiv. a. Enjoying, possessing, having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, frōō't-lēs. a. Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.


FRUIT-TIME, frōō't-tīm. s. The Autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, frōō't-trē. s. A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTACEOUS, frū-men-ta'-sē-əs. a. Made of grain.

FRUMENTY, frū-men-te. s. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUSTRATE, frūs'-trāt. part. a. Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void.

FRUSTRATION, frūs'-trā'-shun. s. Disappointment, defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, frūs'-trā-tiv. a. (512). Fallacious, disappointing.

FRUSTRATORY, frūs'-trā-tōr-ē. (512). That which makes any procedure void.

FRUSTRATIVE, frūs'-trā-tiv. a. (512). Fallacious, disappointing.

Francisco, frūs'tro. s. A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

To FRUSTRATE, frūs'-trāt. v. a. To drefs food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRUSTRATE, frūs'-trāt. v. a. To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

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nô, mève, nor, nó;—tube, tüb,
Fulciment, ful’sé-mént. s. That on which a body rests.
To Fulfil, ful-fil’. 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.
Fulgency, ful’jén-sé. s. (177). Splendour.
Fulgent, ful’jént. a. Shining.
Fulgid, ful’jíd. a. Shining.
Fulgidity, ful-jíd’-é-té. s. Splendour.
Fulgour, ful’gúr. s. (314). Splendour, dazzling brightness.
Fulguration, ful’gú-rá’shún. s. The act of lightening.
Fulginous, ful’jíd’-jin-ús. a. Sooty, finoky.
Ful, ful. 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, fatend; crowded in the imagination or memory; complete, such as that nothing further is wanted; containing the whole matter, expressing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.
Ful, ful. 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.
Ful, ful. ad. Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very sufficiently; directly.
Ful-blown, ful’blóne. a. Spread to the utmost extent; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.
Ful-bottomed, ful’bó-ttúmd. a. Having a large bottom.
Ful-eyed, ful’-lé’d. a. Having large prominent eyes.
Ful-laden, ful’-lå’d’n. a. (103). Laden till there can be no more.
Ful-spread, ful-spré’d. a. Spread to the utmost extent.
Ful-summed, ful’-súmd’. a. Complete in all its parts.
Ful, ful. v. a. To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
Fullage, ful’låg. s. (90). The money paid for fulling or cleaning cloth.
Fulfer, ful’lür. s. (98). One who trade is to cleanse cloth.
To Fulminate, ful’mé-ná’té. v. n. (91). To thunder; to make a loud noise or crack; to infite out ecclesiastical censures.
Fulmination, ful-mé-ná’shún. s. The act of thundering; denunciation of censures.
Fulness, ful’né’s. s. The state of being full; copious, plenty; repletion, satiety; striving perturbation, swelling in the mind; force of sound, such as fills the ear.
Fulsome, ful’sóm. a. (177). Naucous, offensive; of a rank odious smell; tending to obscenity.
Fulsomeness, ful’sóm-né’s. s. Naucoeness, rank smell; obscenity.
Fumage, ful’måj. s. (90). Hearth-money.
To Fumble, ful’mbl. v. n. (405). To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity; to play childishly.
Fumbler, ful’mbl-lúr. s. One who acts awkwardly.
F U N

GU (559).—Fête, fár, fáll, fát;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;

FUMBLINGLY, füm’bling-ly. ad. In an awkward manner.

FUME, füm’e. 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, füm’e. v. n. To smoke; to yield exhalations; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage.

To FUME, füm’e. v. a. To smoke, to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to disperse in vapours.

FUMETTE, füm’-et’. s. The stink of meat.

FUMID, füm’id. a. Smoky, vaporous.

FUMIDITY, füm’id-é-te. s. Smokeiness, tendency to smoke.

To FUMIGATE, füm’i-gá-te. v. n. To smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, füm’í-gá’shün. s. Scents raised by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMILG, füm’i-ing. ad. Angrily, in a rage.

FUMITER, füm’i-tér. s. (98). See FUMATORY.


FUMY, füm’. s. Sport, high merriment.

F U R

FUNERAL, füm’nér-áll. 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, füm’nér-áll. a. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNERAL, füm-nér-áll. a. Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal.

FUNGOSITY, fúng-go’s-é-te. s. Unsolid excrecence.

FUNGUS, fúng’gús. a. (314). Excrecence, fungous.

FUNGUS, fúng’gús. s. Strictly a mushroom; a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of plants or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, füm-nik’-kl. s. (405) (534). A small cord.

FUNICULAR, füm-nik’-kl-ar. a. (88). Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNNELL, füm-nél. 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.

FURN, fúrn. s. Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, hair in dueing fumes. hair of beasts.

FUN, fún. s. Sport, high merriment.

FUND, fún’d. s. Stock, capital, that by which any expense is supported; stock or bank of money.

FUNDAMENT, fún’dámént. s. The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, fún-dámént’l. a. Serving for the foundation, essential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, fún-dámént’l. s. Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fún-dámént’l-é. ad. Essentially, originally.

With great deference to Dr. Johnson I think Fun ought rather to be styled low merriment.

FUNCTION, fúng’fü-nün. s. Discharge, performance; employment, office; single act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.

FUNDAMENT, fún’damént. s. The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, fún-damént’l. a. Serving for the foundation, essential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, fún-damént’l. s. Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fún-damént’l-é. ad. Essentially, originally.
FUR

—nô, move, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb.

FURFUR, fur-fûr. s. Husk or chaff; scurf or dandriff.


FURIOUS, fur-râ'-ôs. a. Mad, phrenetic; raging, transported by passion beyond reason.

FURIOUSLY, sur-râ'-ôl é. ad. Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURMEN- (93). Forth, farther, farther.

FURMENTY, to furnish, furnish, furnis. s. Phrenesy, madness, transport of passion.

FURLONG, fur-lông. s. A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fur-lô. s. (318) (39c). A temporary dismission from a military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.

FURMEN-, fur-men-té. s. Food made by boiling wheat in milk. —See FURMEN-TY.

FURNACE, furnis. s. (91). An inclosed fire-place.

TO FURNISH, furnish. v. a. To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, furnis-ôr. s. One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, furni-thûre. s. (463). Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

FURRIER, fur-rî'-ôr. s. A dealer in furs.

FURROW, fur-rô. s. (324) (327). A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow.

FURROW-WHEAT, fur-rô-wêéd. s. A weed that grows in furrowed land.

TO FURROW, fur-rô. v. a. To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURRY, fur-rî'. a. Covered with fur, drefs'd in fur; consisting of fur.

FURTHER, fur-thûr. a (92). Farther, Further, furthest. At a great distance; beyond this.

Dr. Johnson has proved beyond dispute that farther and furthest are not the comparative and superlative of far, but corruptions of the comparative and superlative of further. 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 furthest. It is probable, indeed, that far, farer, and furthest are 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 farther, from its form seems to relate to the abstraction of such priority of extension, or the very act of extending or issuing out. If, therefore, farther 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 farther to form the comparative and superlative of far, their sense is now fixed to the latter adverb; and furthest, inasmuch as it differs from far, seems entirely to have lost its comparison. Notwithstanding, therefore, that farther and furthest 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 furthe.'t 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 forther 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 farther." Some dream that they can silence when they will.

"The form of passion, and sway, Pence, be still;" But "Thus fur and so farther," when ad-
dres'd

"To the wild wave, or wilder human heart, Implies authority that never can.

"That never ought to be the lot of man." —Cooper's Progess of Error.

FURTHER, fur-thûr. ad. To a greater distance.

TO FURTHER, fur-thûr. v. a. To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.

FURTHERER, fur-thûr'er. s. Promoter, advance.

FURTHERMORE, fur-thûr-more. ad. Moreover, besides.

FURTIVE, fur-tîv. a. Stolen, gotten by theft.

Y Y

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FUS

(559).—Fate, far, fall, fart;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—
column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
Fustian, fus'thàn. s. (291). A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelled kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombast.
Fustian, fis'thàn. a. Made of fustian; swelled, unnaturally pompous, ridiculously tumid.
Fustic, fus'tik. s. A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.
To Fustigate, fis'të-gâte. v. à. To beat with a stick.
Fustilargian, fus'të-lär'dì-an. s. A low fellow, a flinkard.
Fustiness, fis'të-në's. s. Mouldiness, flink.
Fusty, fis'të. a. Smelling mouldy.
Futile, fis'të. a. (140). Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthless.
Futility, fis'të-te. s. Talkativeness, loquacity; triflingness, want of weight, want of solidity.
Futonics, fis't'ëks. s. The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
Future, fis'thëre. a. (461). That which will be hereafter, to come.
Future, fis'thëre. s. Time to come.
Futurely, fis'thëre-lë. ad. In time to come.
Futurition, fis'thë-rësthôn. s. The state of being to be.
Futurity, fis'thë-re. s. Time to come; events to come; the state of being to be, futurition.—See Fortuitous.
The reason why future has the 'ë aspirated, and futurity prefers that letter pure, is, that the accent is before the 'ë in the former word, and after it in the latter (463).
To Fuzz, fis'ë. v. n. To fly out in small particles.
Fuzzball, fis'ë'ball. s. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
Fy, fi. interj.
GAG

-no, move, nor, not;—tube, tub;—no, move, not;—tell, tell;—pound;—thin, this.

GABARDINE, gâbârdîn. 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.

GADDER, gâd’dr. s. A rambler, one that runs much abroad without business.

GADDLINGLY, gâd’dling-l. ad. In a rambling manner.

GAFF, gâf. s. A harpoon or large hook.

Gaffer, gâff’r. s. (98). A word of respect, now obsolete.

Gaffes, gâf’z. 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.

GAIETY, gâ’te. s.—See GAYETY.

GAILY, gâ’le. ad. AIRILY, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously.

GAIN, gâin. 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’ür. s. One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gâne’fûl. a. Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gâne’fûl-l. ad. Profitably, advantageously.

GAINFULNESS, gâne’fûl-nès. s. Lucrativefees.

GAINING, gâne’gîn-ing. s. The same as misgiving, a giving against.

GAINLESS, gâne’lès. a. Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS, gâne’lès-nès. s. Unprofitablefees.

GAINLY, gâne’l. ad. Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gâne’sâ’. v. a. To contradict, to oppose, to controvert with.

GAINSAYER, gâne’sâ’-ür. s. Opponent, adversary.
G A L

GALLANT, gál'li-nt, a. Gay, well-dressed; brave, high-spirited; fine, noble, specious; inclined to courtship.

GALLANTLY, gál-lánt-le. ad. Gayly, splendidly; bravely, nobly, generously.

GALLATION, gál-lánt-á-shún. n. Splendor of appearance, show; bravery, generosity; courtship, refined address to women; vicious love, lewdness.

GALLERY, gál'li-r. 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, gál'li. s. A vessel driven with oars.

GALLEY-slave, gál'li-sle. s. A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

GALLICISM, gál'li-i-zjm. s. A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIMAUFRY, gal-le-má'fr. s. A kind of patch or rag, medley; any things mixed together.

GALLIARD, gál'ycred. s. A gay, lively man; a fine fellow; an active, nimble, sprightly dance.

GALLIARDISE, gal'i-á-diz. s. Merriment, exuberant gayety.

GALLIGASKINS, gál'li-gás'kins. s. Large open hose.

GALLIMATIAS, gál-lí-ma'téz. s. Non-fence, talk without meaning.

GALLMAUFRY, gál-lí-má'fr. s. A kind of cloth or fragment, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

GALLIPOT, gál'le-pot. s. A pot painted and glazed.

GALLON, gál'lo-n. s. A liquid measure of four quarts.

GALLOP, gál'lop. 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.

GALLOPER, gál'lóp-ér. s. A horse that gallops; a man that rides fast.
To GAME, game. A cock bred
GAMBREL, gam'bl. A file.

GAME, game. To terrorize, to fright.

GALLOW, gal'ló. v. a. To "backgammon for winning the game.

GAMBER, gam'më-r. The scale of musical notes.

GAME, game. Poetically for Began, as 'Gin, for Begin.

GANDER, gánd'ë-r. The male of the goose.

To GANG, gang. v. n. To go, to walk; an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

GANG, gang. s. A number uniting together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

GANGLION, gang'gë-lë-ë-n. s. A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

GANGRENE, gang'grë-në-s. A mortification, a stoppage of circulation followed by pureraction.

To GANGRENE, gang'grë-në-s. v. a. To corrupt to mortification.

GANGRENOUS, gang'grë-në-s. a. Mortified, or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, gang'wë-s. s. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gang'wëek. s. Rogation week.

GANTLET, gan'ëlt. s. A military punishment in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man.

THE The former of these words is the most proper, but the latter is most in use.

GANZA, gan'zë. s. A kind of goose.

GAOL, jâlë. s. (212). A prison.

GAOLDELIVERY, jâlë'dë-lë-vë-rë-s. The judicial process by which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.

GAOLER, jâlë'ë-r. 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 vacancy.

GAP-TOOTHED, gâp'të-thëd a. (359). Having interstices between the teeth.

To GAPE, gâp. v. n. (75) (92) (24.1). To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to deride eagerly, to crane; to open in stitches or

bûl:; -oil:; -poud:; -thin, this.

GAMMER, gam'mër. s. The compellation of a woman corresponding to Gaffer.

GAMMON, gam'mën. s. (166). The butrock of a hog salted and dried; a term at back-gammon for winning the game.

GAME, game. s. A person who looks after game, and fees it is not destroyed.

GAMEKEEPER, game'kë-pë-r. s. A person who looks after game, and fees it is not destroyed.

GAME, game. s. Sport of any kind; jeft, 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, game. v. n. To play at 'any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, game'kô-kë. s. A cock bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, game'ëg'. s. An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, game'kë-pë-r. s. A person who looks after game, and fees it is not destroyed.

GAME, game. s. A kind of goose.

GAOL, jâlë. s. (212). A prison.

GAOLDELIVERY, jâlë'dë-lë-vë-rë-s. The judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.

GAOLER, jâlë'ë-r. 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 vacancy.

GAP-TOOTHED, gâp'të-thëd a. (359). Having interstices between the teeth.

To GAPE, gâp. v. n. (75) (92) (24.1). To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to deride eagerly, to crane; to open in stitches or

bûl:; -oil:; -poud:; -thin, this.

GAMMER, gam'mër. s. The compellation of a woman corresponding to Gaffer.

GAMMON, gam'mën. s. (166). The butrock of a hog salted and dried; a term at back-gammon for winning the game.

GAME, game. s. A person who looks after game, and fees it is not destroyed.

GAMECOCK, game'kô-kë. s. A cock bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, game'ëg'. s. An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

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GARNER, gar'n.ir. s. The act of cultivating or sleeping gardens.

GARDENING, gar'd'-n-ing. s. The art of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARLICK, garl'k. s. A plant. [246]

GARNIER, gar'n-er. s. A spirit not capable of being coagulated.

GARDNER, gar'n-ar. v. a. To forge as in garners.

GARROUS, gar'rous. a. Refembling the garden, or garden-like.

GARDEN-WARE, gar'd-n-ware. s. The produce of gardens.

GARDNER, gar'd-n-ar. s. He that attends or cultivates gardens.

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GARDENING, gar'd'-n-ing. s. The art of cultivating or planning gardens.
To GAUNT, gánt. a. A boar's, a bravado.

GAS, gás. To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gásh. A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, gas'klnz. To GAST, gást. GASTRICK, gas'trlk. GASTRODY, gást'ró-dé. GASTROLOGY, gást'ró-ló'jé. GATEWAY, gát'é-wáz. GATEWAY, gát'é-wáz. A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

To GATHER, gáth'ér. 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, gáth'ér. v. a. To be condensed; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gáth'ér. s. (98). Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gáth'ér-rér. s. One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING, gáth'ér-in'g. s. Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gáú'dé. s. An ornament, a fine thing.

To GAUDE, gáú'dé. v. n. To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDE, gáú'dé. s. A bravado, a luxurious luxury of dress.

To GAUDE, gáú'dé. v. a. To make a gaping wound.

GUADE, gáú'dé. s. A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GUADE, gáú'dé. s. An ornament, a fine thing.

To GAUDE, gáú'dé. v. n. To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUNCE, gunt'sé. a. Belonging to the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gást'tré'o-mé. The act of cutting open the belly.

GATEWAY, gát'é-wáz. The great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gát'é-wáz. A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

To GATHER, gáth'ér. 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.

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GEL

GELATINOUS, je-l-at'in.ust.

GELDER, je'dur.

GELDER-ROSE, je'/dur-roze.

GELDY, je/d'le. s. Any viscous body, viscidity, glue, gluey substance.
GENERALITY, jen'er-al-i-té. s. The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.

GENERALLY, jen'ér-ál-lé. ad. In general, without specification or exception; extensively, though not universally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, jen'ér-ál-nés. s. Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency, commonness.

GENERALLY, jen'é-r-ál-lé. s. The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, jen'er-á-nánt. s. The begetter or productive power.

TO GENERATE, jen'é-r-á-tá. v. a. To beget, to propagate; to cause, to produce.

GENERATION, jen'é-r-á-shún. s. The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; a progeny, offspring; a single succession, an age.

GENERATIVE, jen'é-r-á-tiv. s. Having the power of propagation, prolific; having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, jen'é-r-á-tá-r. s. (166) (521). The power which begets, causes, or produces.

GENERAL, jen'é-r-á-kál.

GENERICK, jen'é-r-ík. (509). \{ a. That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.

GENERICALLY, jen'é-r-á-kál-lé. ad. With regard to the genus, though not the species.

GENEROSITY, jen'é-r-ós'-é-té. s. The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jen'é-r-ús. a. (314). Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous; open of heart, liberal, munificent; strong, vigorous.

GENEROUSLY, jen'é-r-ús-lé. ad. Notmeanly with regard to birth; magnanimously, nobly; liberally, munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jen'é-r-ús-nés. s. The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, jen'é-sís. s. Generation, the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.


GENETHLIAICAL, jen'é-th-lé-á-kál. a. Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.

GENETHLIAICKS, jen'é-th-lé-á-kiks. s. The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIAICK, jen'é-th-lé-á-tik. s. He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jen'é-vá. s. A distilled spirituous water.

GENIAL, jen'é-álal. a. That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulnes, or supports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jen'é-ál-lé. ad. By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.


GENICULATION, jen'ik-ú-lá-shún. s. Knottiness.

GENIO, jen'é-o. s. A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jen'é-tálz. s. (88). Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jen'é-tin. s. An early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, jen'é-tiv. a. In grammar, the name of a cafe.

GENIUS, jen'é-ús. 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.

GENTEL, jen'tél. a. Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; grateful in mind.

GENTELLY, jen'tel-lé. ad. Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handsomely.

GENTELNESS, jen'tel-nés. s. Elegance, gracefulnes, politenes; qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, jen'ti-án. s. Felwort or baldmoney.

GENTIANELLA, jen'ti-an-él-lá. s. A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, jen'til, or jen'tile. s. One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.

GENTLEMAN, jen'fé-lm. a. 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.
GENTILISM, jen'til-izm. s. Heathenism, paganism.

GENTILITIOUS, jen'til-li'ous. a. En
demial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, connected by family.

GENTILITY, jen-ti'l-i té. s. Good
e xtraordinary; elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; gentility, or the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.

GENTLE, jen'tl. a. (405). Soft, mild,
tame, peaceable; soothing, pacific.

GENTLEFOLK, jen'tl-folk. s. Persons
distingushed by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN, jen'tl-mán. s. (38). A
man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or port; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank; it is used of any man however high.

GENTLEWOMAN, jen'tl-wôm-ân. s.
A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well defended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

GENTLY, jen'tl-y. adv. Softly, meekly,
tenderly; softly, without violence.

GENTRY, jen'r-é. s. Classes of people
above the vulgar; a term of civility, real or ironical.

GENEFLECTION, jen'-flek'shôn. s.
The act of bending the knee; adoration, expressed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, jen'-ú-in. a. (150). Not
spurious.

GENUINELY, jen'-ú-lè. adv. Without
adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, jen'-ú-néss. s. Fre
edom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

GENUS, jen'ús. s. In science, a class
of being comprehending under it many
species, as in the order of the Genus comprehending all territorial beasts.

QUADRUPED is a Genus comprehending all terrestrial beasts.

GEOCENTRICK, jé'-sên'trik. a. Ap
plied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODESIA, jé'-dèz-iá. s. (452).
That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODESYCAL, jé'-dè-sék'kal. a. Rel
ating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, jé'-ô-gráf'fér. s. (116)
(257). One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jé'-ô-gráf'fikal. a. Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jé'-ô-gráf'fik-al. a. In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, jé'-ô-grá-fé. s. (116)
(257). Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, jé'-ô-lé'jé. s. The doctrine of the earth.

GEOCLANCER, jé'-ô-glán-sér. s. A fortun
teller, a caller of figures.

GEOCLANCY, jé'-ô-glán'sé. s. (519).
The art of foretelling by figures.

GEOCLANCER, jé'-ô-glán'tik. a. Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

GEOCLANCER, jé'-ô-glán'tir. s. One skil
led in geometry, a geometer.

GEOCLANCIAL, jé'-ô-glán'jäl. a. Pertaining to geometry.

GEOCLANCIAL, jé'-ô-mét'rè-kal. a. Pertaining to geometry; preferred or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

GEOCLANCALY, jé'-ô-mét'rè-kal. a. According to the laws of geometry.

GEOCLANCER, jé'-ô-mé'trè-tr. a. One skil
led in geometry.

GEOCLANCING, jé'-ô-mé'trè-tr. v. n.
To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOCLANCY, jé'-ô-mé'tré. s. (116) (518). The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstrackedly con
sidered.

GEOCLANCIAL, jé'-ô-mé'trè-kal. a. Re
taining to agriculture.

GEOCLANCERS, jé'-ô-mé'trës. s. The
science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOCLANCER, jé'-ô-mé'trës. s. A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the Knights of the garter; a brown leaf.
GET

—nō, move, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb.

Georgeck, jōr'jik. 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 Constante.

Gerogick, jōr'jik. a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Gotick, jō-ō'tik. a. (509). Belonging to the earth.

Gerent, jēr'ēnt. a. Carrying, bearing.

German, jēr'mān. s. (88). A fire cousin.

Germaner, jēr'mānd'ār. s. A plant.

Germe, jērm. s. A sprout or shoot.

Germin, jēr'min. s. A shooting or sprouting feed.

To Germinate, jēr-mē-nāt. v. n. To sprout, to shoot, to bud, to put forth.

Germination, jēr-mē-nā'shūn. s. The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

Gerund, jēr'und. s. In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

Gest, jēft. s. A deed, an action, an achievement; show, representation; the roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progress of kings.

Gestation, jēt-tā'hūn. s. The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To Gesticulate, jēft-tik'ū-lātē. v. n. To play antick tricks, to show postures.

Gesticulation, jēt-tik'ū-lā'shūn. s. Antick tricks, various postures.

Gesture, jēst'thūr. s. (461). Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.

To Get, gēt. v. a. (381). Pret. I Got, anc;ly Gatt; Past. past. 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 fell or dispose of by some expedient.

To Get, gēt. v. n. (562). To arrive at any estate 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 pass without bull;—ōl;—pōnd;—thin, this.

Getting, gēt'ing. s. Act of getting, acquisition; gain, profit.

Gewgaw, gu'gaw. s. (381). A showy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

Gewgaw, gu'gaw. a. Splendidly trilling, showy without value.

Ghastful, gāst'fūl. a. (390). Drear, dismal, melancholy, fit for walking spirits.


Ghastly, gāst'ly. a. Like a ghost, having horror in the countenance; horrible, shocking, dreadful.

Ghastness, gāst'nēs. s. Ghastliness, horror of look.

Gerkin, ger'kin. s. A pickled cucumber.

Ghost, göft. 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, göft-lē-nēs. s. Spiritual tendency, quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

Ghostly, göft'li. a. Spiritual, relating to the soul, not carnal, not secular; having a character from religion, spiritual.

Giant, ji'ant. s. A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

Giantess, ji'ant-tēs. s. A she giant.

Giantlike, ji'ant-li:k. a. Giganticick, vast.

Giantly, ji'ant-lē. a. Gigan-

Giantship, ji'ant-ship. s. Quality or character of a giant.

Gibbe, gib. s. (382). Any old worn-out animal.

To Gibber, gib'br. v. n. (382). To speak inarticulately.

Gibberish, gib'br-īsh. s. (382). Cant, the private language of rogues, and gipsies, words without meaning.
GIF

GIF, jib'bit. s. A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed; any transverse beam.

To GIB, jib'bit. v. a. To hang or expose on a gibbet; to hang on any thing going transverse.

GIBBOSITY, gib'bo-si-te. s. Convexity, prominence, protuberance.

GIBBOUSNESS, gib'bo-nés. s. Convexity, prominence.

GIBBET, jib'bit. s. A gallows.

GIBES, jib'les. s. (382). A thing given.

GIBET, gig'gl-it; properly Giglet. A wanton, a lascivious girl.—See Codle.

GIBLET, gig'gl-it. s. A laugh, a titter.

GIBLETS, jib'lets. s. The parts of a fowl before it is roasted.

GIBLEDNESS, gib'let-nés. s. Convexity, prominence.

GIBLÉT, gib'let. s. (382). An old worn-out cat.

To GIBBLE, gig'gl-it. v. n. To sneer, to join contumeliously with contempt.

To GIBBLE, gig'gl-it. v. a. To scoff, to ridicule, to treat with scorn, to sneer, to taunt.

GIBBED, gib'bed. s. Sneeze, hint of contempt by word or looks, scoff.

GIBBER, jib'bar. s. A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunter.

GIBBINGLY, jib'ing-lé. ad. Scornfully, contemptuously.

GIBLETS, gib'lets. s. The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

GIDDILY, gib'di-lé. ad. With the head seeming to turn round; inconstantly, unsteadily; carelessly, heedlessly, gently.

GIDDINESS, gib'di-nés. s. The state of being giddy; inconstancy, unsteadiness; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

GIDDY, gid'dé. a. (382) (560). Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of quick rotation; whirling, inconstant, unsteadily, changeful; heedless, thoughtless, uncautious; intoxicated.

GIDDLED, gid'dé-brán'd. a. Careless, thoughtless.

GIDDIFIED, gid'dé-héd-ed. a. Without steadiness or constancy.

GIDDIFIED, gid'dé-pâfle. a. Moving without regularity.

GIER-EAGLE, jér'e-gl. s. (405). An eagle of a particular kind.

GIFT, gift. s. (382). A thing given or bestowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.

GIFTED, gift'id. a. Given, bestowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, gig. s. (382). Any thing that is whirled round in play.

GIGANTICK, gi-gán'tik. a. (217). Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.

To GIGGLE, gig'gl v. n. (382). To laugh idly, to titter.

GIGGLER, gig'gl-är. s. A laugh, a titterer.

GIGLET, gig'gl-lé. s. The hip joint.

To GILD, gild. v. a. (382). Pret. Gilded or Gilt. To wash over with gold; to adorn with luster; to brighten, to illuminate. See Guilt.

Gilder, gill'dér. s. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body; a coin, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings fiverling.

GILDING, gil'ding. s. Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

GILLS, gilz. s. (382). The aperture at each side of the fifth's head; the slits that hang below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under the chin.

Gill, jil. s. A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in licentious language; the name of a plant, ground-ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE, jil'hous. s. A house where gill is sold.

GILLYFLOWER, jil'lé-flówr. s. Corrupted from Julyflower.

GILT, gilz. s. (382). Golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter.

GILT, gilt. s. (382). The participle of Gild—which see.

GIM, jim. a. Neat, spruce. An old word.

GIMCRACK, jim'krak. s. A slight or trivial mechanism.

GIMLET, gim'lét. s. (382). A borer with a screw at its point.

GIMP, gimp. s. (382). A kind of silk twist or lace.

GINGER, jin'jé-r. s. An Indian plant; the root of that plant.
—nö, mòve, nór, nôt,—tûb, tûb.

Gingerbread, jîn'jûr-bréd. s. A kind of sweetmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.

Gingerly, jîn'jûr-lé. ad. Cautiously, nicely.

Gingerness, jîn'jûr-nês. s. Niceness, tenderness.

Gingival, jîn'i-viI. s. A Chinere root.

To Ginglymoïd, glîng'gle-móid. a. Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.

Ginglymus, gîng'gle-mûs. s. A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.

Ginnet, jîn'net. s. A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.

Ginseng, jîn'sêng. s. A Chinere root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.

Gipsy, jîp'sê. s. (438). A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of flight reproach to a woman.

Girasol, ji'ra.soI. s. The herb turneful; the opal stone.

To Gird, gîrd.' v. a. (382). Pret. Girded or Girt. To bind round; to invest; to cover round, as with a garment; to enclose, to encircle (360).

We may observe that the g in this and similar words has the fame liquid sound fixed 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 exactly the short sound of that letter, but of a flender (66); and as v followed by another consonant has a tendency to lengthen the a as it does the a (77) (81), we find the same effect produced, that of interpolating the sound of e nearly as if written æ or å. — See Granite.

To Gird, gîrd.' v. n. To break a scornful jest, to give, to utter.

Girdler, gîrd'l. s. In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.

ball;—dôl;—pound;—thin, this.

Girdle, gêrd'l. s. (405). Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure, circumference; a belt, the zodiac, a zone.

To Girdle, gêrd'l. v. a. To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to inclose, to shut in, to environ.

Girdlebelt, gêrd'l-belt. s. The belt that encircles the waist.

Girdler, gêrd'l-ur. s. A maker of girdles.

Gire, jire. s. A circle described by anything in motion.

Girlish, gêr'lîsh. a. Suing a girl, youthful.

Girlishly, gêr'lîsh-lé. ad. In a girlish manner.

Girt, gêrt. (382). Part. paff. from to Gird.—See Gird.

To Girt, gêrt. v. a. To gird, to encompass, to encircle.

Girth, gért'h. s. (382). The band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse; the compafs measured by the girdle.

To Girth, gért'h. v. a. To bind with a girth.

To Give, gîv. v. a. (157) (382). Preter. Give, Part. paff. 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 over, to give away, to alienate from one's self; to give back, to return, to refore; to give the hand, to yield precedence, as being subordinate or inferior; to give over, to leave, to quit, to cease, to addid, to attach, to conclude loft, 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, gîv.' 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 ceafe, 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, gîv'er. s. One that gives, bestower, distributor, granter. Somewhat similar in soun.
GLA (559).—Fate, far, fall, fat;—mê, mét;—pne, pin;—

Glaire, glâre. s. The white of an egg; a kind of halibut.

To Glâre, glâre. v. n. To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

Glace, glânse. s. (78) (79). A sudden shout of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of the beam of light; a snatch of light, a quick view.

To Glânce, glânce. 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 confuse by oblique hints.

To Glâncely, glân'sing-te. ad. In an oblique broken manner, transiently.

Gland, gland. s. A smooth fleshy substance which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

Glanders, glân'dûrz. s. A disease incident to horses.

Glandiferous, gland'i-fè-rôs. a. Bearing mail, bearing acorns.

Glandule, glân'dûle. s. A small gland serving to the secretion of bile.

Glandulous, glân'dû-lûs. a. (294). Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in the glands.

To Glâre, glâre. v. n. To shine so as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to shine ostentatiously.

To Glâre, glâre. v. a. To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

Glare, glâre. s. Overpowering lustre, splendour, such as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.

Glareous, glâ-re-os. a. Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

Glaring, glâ-ring. a. Applied to anything very shocking, as a glaring crime.

Glass, glâs. s. (79). An artificial substance made by fusing salts and sand together, with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any kind; a looking-glass, a mirror; a glass to help the sight; an hourglass, 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.
GLASS, glás. a. Vitreous, made of glass.

To GLASS, glás. v. a. To cafe in glass; to cover with glass, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, glás'fúrn'is. s. A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGAZING, glás'gáz'inz. a. Fihical, often contemplating himself in a mirrour.

GLASSGRINDER, glás'grind'ér. s. One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

GLASSHOUSE, glás'hous. s. A house where glass is manufactured.

GLASSMAN, glás'mán. s. (88). One who sells glass.

GLASSMETAL, glás'mét-tl. s. Glass in fusion.

GLASSWORK, glás'wúrk. s. Manufactory of glass.

GLASSWORT, glás'wúrt. s. A plant.

GLASSY, glás'sé. a. Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brilliencs.

GLASTONBURY THORN, glás'sn'bé-ré-thórn'. s. A species of Medlar; a kind of thorn which blossoms in winter.

GLACOMA, gláw-kó'má. s. A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour.

GLAVE, gláv. s. A broad fword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, gláze. 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, gláz'zhér. s. (283) (450). One whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAD, gled. s. A kind of hawk.

GLEAM, glé'm. s. (227). Sudden flight of light, lustre, brightness.

To GLEAM, glé'm. v. n. To shine with sudden flashes of light; to shine.

GLEAMY, glé'mé. a. Flamih, darting sudden flights of light.

To GLEAM, glé'm. v. a. (227). To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind; to gather anything thinly scattered.

GLEANEER, glé'nér. s. One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers anything thinly and laboriously.

GLEAMING, glé'm'íng. s. The act of gleaming, or thing gleamed.

GLEBE, glib. s. Turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glib'bas. a. Turfy.

GLEED, gled. s. A kite.

GLEEFUL, glib'fül. a. Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glibk. s. Musick, or musician.

GLEET, glibét. s. A thin ichor running from a fore; a venereal disease.

To GLEET, glibét. v. n. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor; to run flowly.

GLEYDY, glib'dy. a. Ichory, thinly fanious.

GLEN, gleen. s. A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glib. s. A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly.

To GLEW, glib. v. n. To castrate.

GLibly, glib'ly. ad. Smoothly, flowly.

Glibness, glibn'ness. s. Smoothness, slipperiness.

To GLIDE, glíde. v. n. To flow gently and silently; to pass gently and without tumult; to move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDER, glib'dur. s. One that glides.

GLIKE, glibk. s. A snear, a scoff.

To GLLMMER, glím'mér. v. n. To shine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GGLMMER, glím'mér. s. Faint splendor, weak light; a kind of foffil.

GLIMPSE, glings. s. A weak faint light; a quick flashing light, tranitory lustre; short, fleeting enjoyment; a short tranitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To Glisten, glís'sín. v. n ÷ (472). To shine, to sparkle with light.
To GLISTER, glis'tár. v. n. To shine, to be bright.

To GLITTER, glit'tár. v. n. To shine, to exhibit lustre, to gleam; to be specious, to be striking.

GLITTERINGLY, glit'tár-ing-lé. ad. With shining lustre.

To GLOAR, glóر. v. a. To squint, to look askew.

To GLOAT, gloát. v. a. To squint, to be striking. n. Elegance; cloudiness of look.

GLITTER, gIlt'tér. s. Lustre, bright.

GLOOMINESS, glMm'e.nes. s. Want to exhibit lustre; to gleam; to be specious, of light, obscurity, of light, cloudiness of mind, fullness.

To GLOOM, gloóm. v. n. To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be solemn.

GLOOMILY, gloUMé-lé. ad. Obscurely, dimly, without perfect light, dimly; suddenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, gloómé-nés. s. Want of light, obscenity, imperfect light, dimness; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, gloóm'é. a. Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, almost dark; dark of complexion; fullness, melancholy; cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORED, glo'rid. a. (282). Illustrious, honourable.

GLORE, glo're. s. (314). Noble, illustrious, excellent.

GLOREGLY, glo're-glé. ad. Nobly, splendidly, illustriously.

GLORY, glo're. 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 GLORE, glo're. v. n. To boast in, to be proud of.

To GLOSS, glos. v. a. (437). To flatter, to collaborate.

GLOSS, glos. s. (437). A scholiast, a commentator; a glosser.

GLOSSARILY, gIs'sar-ilé. ad. Smoothly, dimly, without perfect light, dimly; (518). The writing of commentators.
GLUT

—nô, môvé, nôr, nô;—tûbe, tûb.
GloSy, glo'sé. a. Shining, smoothly polished.
GloTTis, glo't'tis. s. The head of the windpipe, the aperture of the larynx.
Glove, glov. s. (165). Cover of the hands.
Glover, glov'âr. s. One whose trade is to make or fell gloves.
To Gloat, gloût. v. n. (313). To pour, to look fallen.
To Glow, glo. 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, glo. v. a. To make hot so as to shine.
Glow, glo. s. Shining heat, unusual warmth; vehemence of passion; brightnes or vividness of colour.
Glow-worm, glo'wârm. s. A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.
To Gloze, gloze. v. n. To flatten, to wheelde, to fawn; to comment.
Gloze, gloze. s. Flattery, insinuation; specious show, gloze.
Glue, glo. s. A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly, a cement.
To Glue, glo. v. a. To join with a viscous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to invincute.
Gleboiler, glû'bôl-âr. s. One whose trade is to make glue.
Gluer, glû'âr. s. (98). One who cements with glue.
Glum, glûm. a. Sullen, stubbornly grave. A low cant word.
To Glut, glut. v. a. To swallow, to devour; to clay, to fill beyond sufficiency; to cast or delight even to satiety; to over-fill, to load.
Glut, glut. s. That which is gorged or swallowed; plenty even to loathing and satiety; more than enough, overmuch.
Gluttonous, glo'te-nûs. a. Gluey, viscous, tenacious.
Gluttonousness, glo'te-nûs-nês. s. Viscosity, tenacity.
Glutton, glo'tn. 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 suppers the s, 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 suppers the lai a in the compounds, as in the simples. See Principles, No. 103.

To Gluttonise, glo'ttûn-iz. v. a. To play the glutton.
Gluttonous, glo'ttûn-ûs. a. Given to excessive feeding.
Gluttonously, glo'ttûn-ûsl-ê. ad. With the voracity of a glutton.
Glutony, glo'ttûn-ë. s. Excess of eating, luxury of the table. See Glutton.
Gluy, glo. s. Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.
Glum, glûm. s. A hollow between two mountains.
To Gnarl, nârl. v. n. (384). To growl, to murmur, to snarl.
Gnarled, nûrl'd. a. Knotty.
To Gnash, nûsh. v. a. (384). To strike together, to claff.
To Gnash, nûsh. v. n. To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth.
Gnat, nût. s. (384). A small winged flying insect; any thing proverbially small.
Gnatflower, nût'flû-dû-r. s. The bee-flower.
Gnatsnapper, nût'snâp-pûr. s. A bird so called.
To Gnaw, nûw. v. a. (384). To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corruption; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to walze, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.
To Gnaw, nûw. v. n. To exercise the teeth.
Gnawer, nûw'dûr. s. (98). One that gnaws.
Gnomon, nû'mon. s. (384). The hand or pin of a dial.
Gnomonicks, nû'môniks. s. (509). The art of dialling.
To Go, go. v. n. Pret. I went, I have gone. To walk, to move step by step; to walk leisurely, not run; to journey a-foot;
Il, (559).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât;—mê, mêt;—pine, pin;

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 conduct; 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 abcond; 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, go-to'd. interject. Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

Go-by, go-by'. s. Delusion, artifice, circumvention.

Go-cart, go'kârt. s. A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

Goad, go'de. s. (295). A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To Goad, go'de. v. a. To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to stimulate, to infligate.

Goal, go'le. s. (295). The landmark for up-to-bound a race; the starting post; the final purpose, the end to which a design tends.

Goal, jule. s. An incorrect spelling for goal—which see.

Goar, go're. s. (295). Any edging sewed upon cloth.

Goat, go'te. s. (295). An animal that seems a middle species between deer and fiece.

Goat-beard, go't'é-bér'd. s. A plant.

Goat-chaf'er, go't'hâ-fâr. s. A kind of beetle, vulgarly Goatshaf'er.

Goatherd, go't'â-hér'd. s. One whose employment is to tend goats.

Goatmare'ram, go't'mâr-jûr'-ôm. s. Goatbeard.

Goats Rue, go't's-roô. s. A plant.

Goats-thorn, go't'shôrn. s. A plant.

Goatish, go't'hîth. a. Resembling a goat in rankness or luft.

To Goble, gob'bl. v. a. (405). To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

Goble'r, gob'bl-ôr. s. One that devours in haste.

Go-between, go'bè-tweén. s. One that transacts business by running between two parties.

Goblet, gob'let. Properly Goblet. A bowl or cup.—See Coblé.

Goblin, go'blîn. s. An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

God, go'd. s. The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing defined, or too much honoured.

Godchild, god'child. s. The child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

God-daughter, god'dà-tûr. s. A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.

Goddess, god'dës. s. A female divinity.

Goddess-like, god'dës-like. a. Resembling a goddess.

God-father, god'fà-thûr. s. The sponsor at the font.

Godhead, god'héd. s. Godship, divine nature, a deity in person, a god or goddef.

Godless, go'dlës. a. Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, impious.

God-like, go'dlîke. a. Divine, resembling a divinity.

Godliness, god'le-né's. s. Piety to God; general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Godling, god'ling. s. A little divinity.

Godly, go'dlë. a. Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

Godly, god'lë. ad. Piously, righteously.

Godlyhead, go'dlë-héd. s. Goodness, righteousness.

God-mother, go'd'môth-ôr. s. A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.
G O L

—nò, move, nór, nót;—túb, túb;—óil;—póund;—thin, this.

Godship, god'ship. s. The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

Godson, god'son. s. One for whom one has been fponor at the font.

Godward, godward. ad. Toward God.

Godwit, godwit. s. A bird of particular delicacy.

Goer, go'ur. s. One that goes, a runner, a walker.

To Goggle, go'gl. v. n. (405). To look alicant.

Goggle-eyed, go'g'gl-ide. a. (283). Squint-eyed, not looking straight.

Going, go'ing. s. The act of walking; pregnancy; departure.

Góla, gólā. s. The fame with Cymatium.

That is a term in architecture signifying a member or moulding, one half of which is convex and the other concave.

Gold, gold or gold. s (164). The purest, heaviest, and moft precious of all metals; money.

It is much to be regretted that the second found of this word is grown much more frequent than the firit. It is not easy to guess at the caufe of this unmeaning deviation from the general rule, but the effect is to impoverish the found 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, feld, &c.

Judges and fenates have been bought for gold.
Eftine and Love were never to be fold.
Now Europe's laurals on their brows behold,
But rain'd with blood, or ill exchanged for gold."—Pope.

And folemn speaking, particularly the language of Scripture, indifpenfably requires the fame found. With these efablifhed authorities in its favour, it is a difgrace to the language to fuffer indolence and vulgarity to corrupt it into the second found.—Sec Wind.—But since it is generally corrupted, we ought to keep this corruption from spreading, by confining it as much as poifible to familiar objects and familiar occasions: thus Goldbeater, Goldfinch, Gold finder, Golden, and Goldsmith, efpecially when a proper name, as Dr. Goldsmith, may admit of the second found of o, but not Golden, as the Golden Age.


G O O

Goldbeater, gold'be-tür. s. One whole occupation is to beat gold.

Goldbeater's Skin, gold'be-türz-skín. s. Skin which gold beaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

Goldbound, gold'bön'd. a. Encompassed with gold.

Golden, gold'ìn. a. (102). Made of gold, confling of gold: shining: yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, refembling the age of gold.

Goldely, gold'dè'li. ad. Delightfully, splendidly.

Goldfinch, gold'finch. s. A finging bird.

Goldfnder, gold'find-er. s. One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to thofe that empty a jakes.

Goldhammer, gold'ham-mur. s. A kind of bird.

Golding, gold'ing. A sort of apple.

Goldsize, gold'size. s. A glue of a gollén colour.

Goldsmith, gold'smith. s. One who manufactures gold; a bankcr, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

Gome, gôme. s. The black and oily greafe of a cart-wheel; vulgarly pronounced Coam.

Gondola, gón'dó-lá. s. A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

Gondolier, gón-do-le'er. s. A boatman.

Gone, gón. Part. pret. from Go. Advanced, forward in progress; ruined, undone; paif; loft; departed; dead, departed from life.

Gonfalon, gón'sa-lún. s. (166). An enflag, a standard.

Gonfano, gón'sa-nún. s. A morbid running of venereal hurts.

Good, gōd. a. (307). Comp. Better. Superl. Best. Having fuch phyfical qualities as are expefted or defired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, unadorned; wholefome, fafufhious; plentiful to the table; complete, full; ufeful, valuable; found, not false, not faffious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; skillful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, fuch as are wifhful, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, foftable, merry; not too faft; really, fervously; to make good, to
Gorge, v. a. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate; to swallow, as the fish has gorged the hook.

Gorgeous, gôr'jûs. a. (262). Fine, glittering in various colours, showy.

Gorgeously, gôr'jû-lë. ad. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

Gorgeousness, gôr'jû-nës. s. Splendour, magnificence, show.

Gorget, gôr'jet. s. The piece of armour that defends the throat.

Gorgon, gôr'gun. n. (166). A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gormand, gôr'mànd. s. A greedy eater.

To Gormandize, gôr'mànd-iz. v. n. To feed ravenously.

Gormander, gôr'mànd-iz'ar. s. A voracious eater.

Gorse, gôr's. Furze, a thick prickly thorn.

Gory, gô'rë. a. Covered with concealed blood; bloody, murderous.

Goshawk, gô'shâw.k. s. A hawk of a large kind.

Gosling, gôz'ling. s. A young goose, a goose not yet full grown; a catkin.

Gospel, gôs'pël. s. God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity, theology.

Gospeller, gôs'peller. s. A name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who professed to preach only the Gospel.

Gossamer, gôs'sâ-mûr. s. The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harvest-time.

Gossip, gôs'sîp. s. One who answers for the child in baptism; a tipping companion; one who runs about tattling, like a woman at a lying-in.

To Gossip, gôs'sîp. v. n. To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot companion.

Goth, gô. Pret. of To get.

Gotten, gô'tën. Part. paß. of Get.

To Govern, gôv'urn. 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, gôv'urn. v. n. (98). To keep superiority.

Governable, gôv'âr-nâbl. a. Submittive to authority, subject to rule, manageable.
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**Governance, guv'ùrn-nance.** s. Government, rule, management.

**Governante, go-'vùrn-nánt.** s. A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

**Governess, guv'ùrn-nès.** s. A female invested with authority; a tutor; a woman that has the care of young ladies; a director.

**Government, guv'ùrn-mént.** s. Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an establishment of legal authority, administration of public affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableness, compliance, obsequiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.

**Governor, guv'ùrn-núr.** 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, goódje.** s. A chisel having a round edge.

**Gourd, gòrd, or gòord.** 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, gòrdé-nès.** s. A swelling in a bone's leg.

**Gournet, gùrn'èt.** s. (314). A fish.

**Gout, gòdt.** s. (315). A periodical diseased attended with great pain.

**Gout, gòd.** s. (315). A French word signifying taste; a strong desire.

**Goutwort, gòut'wùrt.** s. An herb.

**Gouty, gòt'tè.** a. Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.

**Gown, gòun.** 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 dres of peace.

**Gowned, gòun'd.** a. (362). Dressed in a gown.

**Gownman, gòum'mán.** s. (88). A man devoted to the arts of peace.

**To Grabble, gràbl'bl.** v. a. To grope.
(559).—Fâte, fàr, fàll, fát;—mè, mèt;—plén, pin;—

GRAMERCY, grà'mér'sé, interj. An
obsolele expression of fir三方e.
GRAMINEOUS, grà'min-é-ús. a. Graffy.
GRAMINIVOROUS, grà'min-i-vör-ús, a.
(518). Grazing-
GRAMMAR, grà'már. 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, grà'már-skóôl.
s. A school in which the learned languages
are grammatically taught.
GRAMMARIAN, grà'már-i-r. n. One
who teaches grammar, a philologer.
GRAMMATICAL, grà-má-ték-ál. a.
Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.
GRAMMATICALLY, grà-má-ték-ál-ly.
ad. According to the rules or science of
grammar.
GRAMPLE, gràm-pl. s. (405). A
crab fish.
GRAMPUS, gràm-pús. s. A large fish
of the whale kind.
GRANARY, gràn-aré. s. (503). A
storehouse for the threshed corn.
GRANATE, gràn-até. s. (91). A kind
of marble so called, because it is marked with
small variegations like grains.
GRAND, grànd. a. Great, illustrious,
high in power; splendid, magnificent; no-
bile, sublime, lofty, conceived or expressed
with great dignity; it is used to dignify ac-
cent or definite of confanguinity.
GRANDAM, grànd-ém. s. Grandmother,
one's father's or mother's mother; an old
withered woman.
GRANDCHILD, grànd-chirl. s. The son
or daughter of one's son or daughter.
GRANDDAUGHTER, grànd-dów-tér. s.
The daughter of a son or daughter.
GRANDEUR, grànd-deur. s. A man of
great rank, power, or dignity...
GRANDÉUR, grànd-jür. s. (537). a
State,
GRANDFATHER, grand'fa-thur. s. The father of a father or mother.

GRANDMOTHER, grand'mu-ur. s. The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSON, grand'son. s. Any descendant on another's direct line.

GRANITE, gran'tit. n. A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rude, compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, gran'i-vo-rus. a. Eating grain.

To GRANT, grant. v. a. (78) (79). To admit that which is not yet proved; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANULARY, gran'u-lar-é. a. Small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRANULATE, gran'u-late. v. n. To be formed into small grains.

To GRANULATE, gran'u-late. v. a. To break into small maizes; to raife into small aperities (91).

GRANULATION, gran'u-là/shun. 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, gran'ü-üle. s. A small compact particle.

GRANULOUS, gran'ü-lus. a. Full of little grains.

GRAPES, grape. s. The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRAPHICAL, graf'fik. a. Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, graf'i-kl-e. ad. In a picturesque manner, with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL, gra'pnel. s. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling-iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLING, gra'ppl-ing. v. n. (405). To contend by seizing each other; to contend in close fight.

To GRAPPLE, gra'ppl. v. a. To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLING, gra'ppl-ing. v. a. To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRASS-PLANT, gras's-plant. s. A small herb, proper to moist places, which grows in clusters; the kind of grasses, or small herbs, which are made up of small clusters.

GRASSHOPPER, gras'hop-pur. s. A small insect that hops in the summer grasses.

GRASSIER, gras'hèr. s. The pate of grass.

To GRASP, grasp. v. a. To hold in the hand, to gripe; to seize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grasp. v. n. To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to struggle, to strive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grasp. s. The gripe or seizer of the hand; possession, hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, grasp'per. s. (98). One that grasps.

GRASS, gras. s. (78) (79). The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.

GRASS-LOT, grass'lot. s. A small level covered with grass.

GRASSION, gras'sion. s. The state or abounding in grass.

GRASSY, gras'äs. a. Covered with grass.

GRATER, gra'ter. s. A weapon made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, grate. v. a. To rub or
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, grâte. v. n. To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

Grateful, grátéful. a. Having a due sense of benefits; pleasing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

Gratefully, grátéful-é. ad. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleasing manner.

Gratefulness, gráté-té-te. n. Duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleasantness.

Grater, gráté-túr. s. A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Gratification, gráté-fé-káté-hún. s. The act of pleasing; pleasure, delight, recompense.

To Gratify, gráté-fl. v. a. To indulge, to please by compliance; to delight, to please, to require with a gratification.

Gratingly, gráté-tíng-é. ad. Harshly, offensively.


Gratitude, gráté-túde. s. Duty to benefactors; desire to return benefits.

Gratuitous, gráté-tú-tús. a. Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; suffered without proof.

Gratuitously, gráté-tú-tús-lé. ad. Without claim or merit; without proof.

Gratuity, gráté-tú-té. s. A present or acknowledgement, a recompense.

To Gratulate, gráté-lú-láte, or gráté-lú-láte. v. a. (461). To congratulate, to salute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

Gratulation, gráté-lú-lá-thún. s. Salutations made by expressing joy.


For the s, see Domestic (512).

Grave, grave. s. The place in which the dead are reposed.

Grave-Clothes, gráv-kléze. s. The drapery of the dead.

Grave-Stone, gráv-stóne. s. The stone that is laid over the grave.

To Grave, gráv. v. a. Preter. Graved: Past. pafl. Graven. To carve on any hard substance; to copy writing or painting on wood or metal; to impress deeply; to clean, caulk, and sheath a ship.

To Grave, gráv. v. n. To write or delineate on hard substances.

Grave, gráv. a. Solemn, serious, sober; of weight; not showy, not tawdry; not sharp of sound, not acute.

Gravel, grávél. s. (99). Hard sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To Gravel, grávél. v. a. To cover with gravel; to flock in the sand; to puzzle, to put to a fland, to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse with gravel confined by the shoe.

Graveless, grávél-lés. a. Without a tomb, unburied.

Gravelly, grávél-lé. a. Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

Gravely, grávél-lé. ad. Solemnly, seriously, soberly, without lightness; without gaudiness or show.

Graveness, grávéné-s. Seriousness, solemnity and sobriety.

GravelEnt, grávél-lént. a. Strong scented.

Graver, gráv-ur. s. (98). One who copies writing or pictures upon wood or metal; he who impounds or imprints on paper; the file or tool used in graving.

Gravidity, gráv-idé-té. s. Pregnancy.

Graving, gráv-ing. s. Carved work.

To Gravitate, gráv-idé-té. v. n. To tend to the centre of attraction.

Gravitation, gráv-idé-hún. s. Act of tending to the centre.

Gravity, gráv-idé. s. Weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre; seriousness, solemnity.

Gravy, gráv. s. The juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire, the juice of flesh boiled out.

Gray, grá. a. White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or close of day.

Gray, grá. s. A badger.

Graybeard, grá-beárd. s. An old man.

Grayling, grá-ling. s. The umber, a fish.

Graveness, grá-né-s. The qualities of being gray.
GREAT, gráte. 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, magnificent; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teeming; it is added in every step of ascending or descending confanguinity, as great-grandson is the son of my grandson.

GREAT, gráte. s. The whole, the gros, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED, gráte-béll'éd. a. (283). Pregnant, teeming.

GREATHEARTED, gráte-hár't'éd. a. High spirited, undaunted.

GREATLY, grá'té-ly. a. In a great degree; nobly, illustriously; magnanimously, generously, bravely.

GREATNESS, grá'té-nés. 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.

GREATLY, grá'té-lé. a. With a greenish colour; newly, fresh.

GREENNESS, gré'nés. s. The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeness; fresheness; vigour; newness.

GREEN, gré'n. a. Having a colour formed by compouding blue and yellow; pale, sickly; flourishing, fresh; new, fresh, as a green wound; not dry; not roasted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, gré'n. s. The green colour; a grassy plain.

GREENBROOM, gré'n-bróóm'. s. This shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, gré'n-kloth. s. A board or court of justice of the king's household.

GREENEYED, gré'n'éd. a. (283). Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, gré'n-finch. s. A kind of bird; a kind of fish.

GREENGAGE, gré'n-gáj'. s. A species of plum.

GREENHOUSE, gré'n-hóúse. s. A house in which tender plants are sheltered.

GREENISH, gré'n-ish. a. Somewhat green.

GREENLY, gré'n-lé. a. With a greenish colour; newly, freshish.

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GREENNESS, gré'n-nés. s. The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeness; fresheness; vigour; newness.
GRIEZE, gréeze. s. A flight of steps.

GREGAL, gré-gál. a. Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, gré-gáré-us. a. Going in flocks or herds.

GREMIAL, gré-mé-al. a. Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, gré-nádè. 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, grén-adèr. s. (275). A tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment in Europe.


GREYHOUND, gré-hound. s. A tall fleet dog that chases in flight.

GRIDIRON, grid'j-irn. s. (98). Gridiron; a goad for making the teeth as in grinning.

GRILLADE, gril-ládè. s. Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grim. a. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIME, grimé. s. Dirt deeply incrustated. 

GRIMLY, grim'le. ad. Horribly, hideously; fearfully, fully.

GRIND, grínd. v. a. To grind, to rub one against another; to harass, to oppress.

GRIND, grínd. 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, grin. s. The act of closing the teeth.

GRINDER, grind'er. s. (98). One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDSTONE, grind'stône. s. 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.

GRINDSTONE, grind'ádô. s. The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINNER, grin'nér. s. (98). He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grin'ning-le. ad. With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grip. s. A small ditch.

GRIP, grip. s. A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIP, grip. s. A small eel; a merry creature.

GRIP, grip. v. n. To prise on a gridiron; to harass, to hurt.

GRIPES, gripes. s. Belly-ach, cholick.
—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb,
Griper, gri’pâr. s. (98). Oppressor, vûrer.
Gripingly, grip’ing-lé. ad. With pain in the guts.
Grisamber, gris’âm-bûr. s. Used by Milton for ambergrise.
Griskin, gris’kin. s. The vertebrae of a hog broiled.
Grishly, gris’lé. a. Dreadful, horrible, hideous.
Grist, grîst. s. Corn to be ground; supply, provision.
Gristle, gris’l. s. (472). A cartilage.
Grizzly, griz’zle. a. Somewhat gray.
Grizzly, gris’l. a. Cartilaginous.
Grittiness, griz’të-nës s. Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.
Gritty, grit’â. a. Full of hard particles.
Grizzle, griz’l. s (405). A mixture of white and black; gray.
Grizzled, griz’zd. a. (359). Interfered with gray.
Grizzly, griz’l. a. Somewhat gray.
Groan, grône. v. n. (295). To breathe with a mournful noise, as in pain or agony.
Groan, grône. s. Breath expired with noise and difficulty; a hoarse dead sound.
Groanful, grône’ful. a. Sad, agonizing.
Groat, grâw. s. (295). A piece valued at four-pence; a proverbial name for a small sum; groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.
Grocer, grôsâr. s. (98). A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, plums, and spices.

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To Groan, grône. v. n. To feel where one cannot see.
To Grope, grôp. v. a. To search by feeling in the dark.
To Grope, grôp. v. a. To feel where one cannot see.

Gross, grôs. a. (162). Thick, corpulent; shameful, unsightly; 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 as to rhyme with moss.

Grot, grot. s. A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.
Grottesque, grô’tësk’. a. Distorted in figure, unnatural.
Grotto, grô’tô. s. A cavern or cave made for coolness.
Grove, grôv. s. A walk covered by trees meeting above.
To GROVE, grōv'v'l. v. n. (162). To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be bowed, to be without dignity.

GROUND, ground. 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, faces; 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 fate in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the foil to see a thing off.

To GROUND, grōund. v. a. To fix on (the ground; to found) upon cause or principle; to settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.


GROUND-ASH, ground-ásh. s. A sapling of ash taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, ground'báte. s. A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR, ground'flore. s. The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY, ground'ivé. s. Alehoof, or turnhoof.

GROUND-OAK, ground'óak. s. A sapling of oak.

GROUND-PINE, ground'pine. s. A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, ground'plate. s. In architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROUND-PLLot, ground'plot. s. The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, ground'rent. s. Rent (paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. 2)

GROUND-ROOM, ground'room. s. A room on the level with the ground.

GROUNDLY, ground'ly. ad. Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, ground'les. a. Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, ground'lessly. ad. Without reason, without cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, ground'lessness. s. Want of just reason.

GROUNDING, ground'ling. s. A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, ground'ly. ad. Upon principles, solidly.

GROUNDSEL, ground'sel. s. A timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, ground'work. s. The ground, the first stratum; the first part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; first principle, original reason.

GROUP, group. s. (315). A crowd, a cluster, a huddle.

To GROUP, group. 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.

GROUPSE, group'se. s. (313). A kind of fowl, a heathcock.

GROUPS, group's. (98). An increaser.

To GROW, grō. v. n. (324). Preter. Grew; Part. paff. Grown. s. 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 foil; 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 fæt term.

GROWER, grow'er. s. (98). An increaser.

To GROWL, grow'vl. v. n. (323). To snarl or murmur like an angry cat, to murmur, to grumble.

GROWN, grōn, the participle passive of Grow. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, grow'th. s. (324). Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature, advanced to maturity; improvement, advancement.

To GRUB, grub. v. a. To dig up, to destroy by digging.
GRUB

—mè, mîve, nèr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb,

Grub, grûb. s. A small worm that
eats holes in bodies; a short thick man,
a dwarf. 23. 233. 3; 49.

To Grubble, grûb'bl. v. n. (405).
To feel in the dark.

Grub-street, grûb'street. 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, grûd'je. v. a. To envy,
to see any advantage of another with discon-
tent; to give or take unwillingly.

To Grudge, grûd'je. v. n. To mur-
mur; to repine; to be unwilling; to be
excessively jealous.

Grudgingly, grûd'jîng-î, ad. Un-
willingly, feebly.

Gruel, grûl. s. (99). Food made
by boiling oatmeal in water.

Gruff, grûf. a. Sour of aspect, harsh
of manners.

Gruffly, grûf'î. ad. Harshly, rug-
gedly.

Gruffness, grûf'înbs. s. Ruggedness.

Grum, grûm. a. Sour, sullen.

To Grumble, grûm'bl. v. n. (405).
To murmur with discontent; to growl; to
mumble; to make a hoarse rattle.

Grumbler, grûm'bl-ur. s. One that
grumbles, a murmurer.

Grumbling, grûm'bl-îng. s. A mur-
muring through discontent.

Grume, grûm. s. (339). A thick
viscid confection of a fluid.

Grumly, grûm'î. ad. Sullenly,
moレスfully.

Grummet, grûm'met. s. A small
herb.

Grumous, grûm'ous. a. (339).
Thick, clotted.

Grumousness, grûm'ous-nbs. s.
Thicknes of a coagulated liquor.

Grusen, grûs'en. s. (99). The
lower part of the building.

To Grunt, grûnt. v. a.

To Grumble, grûm'bl. (405). v. n.
To murmur like a hog.

GUARD

Grunt, grûnt. s. The noise of a hog.

Grunter, grûnt'tur. s. (98). He
that grunts; a kind of fiend.

Grunting, grûnt'îng. s. A young
hog.

To Grutch, grûth. v. n. To envy,
to repine.

Grutch, grûth. s. (39) Malice, ill will.

Guardian, gwà'dyà-km. s. (340).
A physical wood, Lignum vitae.

Guarantee, gâr-tan-te'. s. (332).
A power who undertakes to see fipulations
performed.

To Guaranty, gâr-tan-te. v. a. (92).
To undertake to secure the performance of
a treaty or fipulation between contending
parties.

To Guard, gwàrd. v. a. (92) (160).
To watch by way of defence and security;
to protect, to defend; to preserve by cau-
tion; to provide against objections; to adorn
with lilies, laces, or ornamental borders.

To Guard, gwàrd. v. n. (332). To
be in a state of caution or defence.

Guard, gwàrd. s. (92). A man, or
body of men, whose business is to watch; a
state of caution, a state of vigilance; limita-
tion, anticipation of objection; an orna-
tmental hem, lace, or border; part of the
hilt of a sword.

Guardage, gwàrd'aj'. s. (90). State
of wardship.

Guarder, gwàrd'er. s. (98). One
who guards.

Guardian, gwàrd'e-an. or gwàrd'e-an.

s. (293) (294) (376). One that has the
care of an orphan; one to whom the care
and preservation of any thing is committed.

Guardianship, gwàrd'e-an-ship. s. The
office of a guardian.

Guardless, gwàrd'lés. a. Without
defence.

Guardship, gwàrd'ship. s. Protec-
tion; a king's ship to guard the coast.
GUESS. To the GUESSER, gu'ës'er. To GUEST, gu'ëst. GUIDANCE, gu'i'ëns. GUESTCHAMBER.GUIDE, gu'ëd. GUIDANCE, gu'i'dëns.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the first syllable of this word, which he spells guerdon. I have made the u mute, as in guestr, 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, gës'. v. n. (336). To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture right.

To GUESS, gës'. v. a. To hit upon by accident.

GUESS gës'. s. (560). Conjecture, judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

GUERDON, gu'ërdon. A reward given by accident.

GUIDE, gu'ëd. v. a. To direct; to govern by counsel, to instruct; to regulate; to superintend.

GUIDELESS, gu'ëde'ës. a. Without a guide.

GUIDELESSNESS, gu'ëde'ëns. s. Inconsequence, freedom from crime.

GUIDELESSLY, gu'ëde'ës-le. ad. Without innocence.

GUIDELESSNESS, gu'ëde'ëns. s. Inconsequence, freedom from crime.
G U M

—nö, mòvé, nör, nöt;—tùb, túb,
Guineapepper, gìn'nè pèp'pùr. s. A plant.
Guineafig. gìn'nè-plg. s. A small animal with a pig's snout; a kind of naval cadet in an East Indian.
Guisce, gyz. s. (160) (341). Manner, mien, habit; practice, custom, property; external appearance, dress.
Guitar gît-tär'. s (341). A stringed instrument of music.
Gules, gùlz. a. Red; a term used in heraldy.
Gulf, gùlf. s. A bay, an opening into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool, a fucking eddy; any thing inestiable.
Gulley, gùl'ley. a. Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To Gulf, gùl. v. a. To trick, to cheat, to defraud.
Gull, gùll s. A sea-bird; a cheat, a fraud, trick; a stupid animal, one easily cheated.
Gullcatcher, gùl'kåth-úr. s. A cheat.
Guller, gùll'r. s. (98). A cheat, an impostor.
Gullery, gùll'rè. s. Cheat, imposture.
Gullet, gùll'lit. s. (99). The throat, the meatiude.

To Gully, gùll'ë. v. n. To run with noise.
Gullyhole, gùll'ë-hóle. s. The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous fewer.
Gulosity, gùl'ös'ë-të. s. Greediness, gluttony, voracity.

To Gulp, gùlp. v. a. To swallow eagerly, to suck down without intermission.
Gulp, gùlp. s. As much as can be swallowed at once.
Gum, gum s. A vegetable substance, differing from a resin in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstrua; the scummy covering that contains the teeth.

To Gum, gum. v. a. To clothe with gum.
Gumminess, gùm'mè-nès. s. The state of being gummy.
Gummosity, gùm-möö'së-të. s. The nature of gum, gumminess.

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G U Z

G Y V

(559).—Fate, far, fall, fit; men, met; pine, pin;—
fancy, intellectual taste; a sudden violent
blust of wind.

GUSTABLE, gust'à bl. a. (405). To be
tasted; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTATION, gustá'thún. s. The act
of tasting.

GUSTFUL, gustful. a. Tasteful, well-
tasted.

GUSTO, gustó. s. The relish of any
thing, the power by which any thing excites
fervidations in the palate; intellectual
taste, liking.

GUSTY, gusté. a. Stormy, tempestu-
tous.

GUT, gut. s. The long pipe reach-
ing from many convolutions from the
mouth to the vent; the stomach, the recep-
tacle of food; proverbially, gluttony, love
of gormandizing.

To GUT, gut v. a. To evicerate, to
draw; to cut out the inside; to plunder of
contents.

GUTTATED, gút'ta-téd. a. Besprink-
led with drops, bedropped.

GUTTER, gút'ter. s. (98). A passage
for water.

To GUTTER, gút'tar. v. a. To cut
in small hollows.

To GUTTLE, gút'le. v. n. (405). To
feed luxuriously, to gormandize. A low
word.

To GUTTLE, gút'd. v. a. To swal-
low.

GUTTERER, gút'ter. s. (98). A
greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gút'thú-lús. a. (463).
In the form of a small drop.

GUTTURAL, gút'thú-rál. a. (463).
Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the
throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gút'thú-rál-nés, s.
The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT, gút'wört. s. An herb.

To GUZZLE, gúz'zle. v. n. (405). To
gormandize, to feed immoderately.

To GUZZLE, gúz'zle. v. a. To swal-
low with immoderate gust.

GUZZLER, gúz'zler. s. A gormand-
dizer.

GYBE, jibe. s. A sneer, a taunt, a
farcafm.

To GYBE, jibe. v. n. To sneer, to
taunt.

GYMNASTICALLY, jím-nás'té-kálé. ad.
Athletically, fitly for strong exercise.

GYMNASTIC, jím-nás'tík. a. Relating
to athletic exercises.

In this word and its relatives we not un-
frequently hear the g hard, as in
Gimest, for

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H.

HAB

—nó, mòve, nór, nót; —túbe, túb, bull; —ôil; —póund; —thin, this.

HABNAB, háb'náb. ad. At random, at the mercy of chance.

To HACK, hák. v. a. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to speak unreasonably, or with hesitation.

To HACK, hák. v. n. To turn hackney or prostitute.

HACKLE, hák'kl. s. (405). Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun.

To HACKLE, hák'kl. v. a. To dress flax.

HACKNEY, hák'né. ? s.

HACK, hák. a. A hired horse; a hireling, a prostitute; any thing set out for hire; much used, common.

To HACKNEY, hák'né. v. a. To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.

HAD, hád. The preterit and part. pass. of Have.

HADDOCK, hád'd4k. s. (166). A sea fish of the cod kind.

HAFT, háft. s. (78) (79). A handle, that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

To HAFT, háft. v. a. To set in a haft.

HAG, hág. s. A fury, a she-monster; a witch, an enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, hág. v. a. To torment, to harass with terror.

HAGGARD, hág'gard. a. Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hág'gard. s. Any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hág'gard-lé. ad. Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGIS, hág'gl. a. Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

To HAGGLE, hág'gl. v. a. (405). To cut, to chop, to mangle.

To HAGGLE, hág'gl. v. n. To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hág'gl-úr. s. (98). One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAIL, hái. s. Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

HABERDASHER, háb'er-dashér. s. One who sells small wares, a pedlar.

HABERDASHERY, háb'er-dash'er-i. s. A shop or shopkeeping of small wares.

HABERDASHERIES, háb'er-dash'er-i. s. Haberdashers of haberdashery; mercantile, of small wares.

HABERDASHERY, háb'er-dash'er-i. s. Haberdashery; a shop or shopkeeping of small wares; mercantile, of small wares.

HABERMAS, háb'er-más. s. A merchant, a trafficker.
HAL

(559).—Fate, far, fall, fat;—mè, mét;—pine, pin;

To HAIL, hâle. v. n. To pour down hail.

HAIL, hâle. interject. A term of salutation.

To HAIL, hâle. v. n. To salute, to call to.

HAILSTORM, hâle'stôrm. s. Small shot scattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, hâl'stône. s. A particle or single ball of hail.

HAILY, hâl'ë. ad. Consisting of hail.

HAIR, hâr. s. One of the common segments of the body; a single hair; anything proverbially small.

HAIR-BRAINED, hâr'ô-brând. a. (559).

Wild, irregular.

HAIRBELL, hâr'ël. s. The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADT, hâr'ô-brâd't. h. A—very small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, hâr's'ô. h. Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mourning.

HAIRPLACE, hâr'ô-lâse. s. The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hâr'ël's. a. Without hair.

HAIRINESS, hâr'ë-nës. s. The state of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, hâr'ë. a. Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, hâke. s. A kind of fish.

HAROT, hâk'ôt. s. (166). A kind of fish.

HALBERD, hâl'bôrd. s. (98). A battle-ax fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hâl'ô-brôd'er. s. One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCION, hâl'shôôn. a. (166). A kind that is said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HALCION, hâl'shôôn. a. (357). Faced, quiet, still.

HALE, hâle. a. Healthy, sound, hearty.

To HALE, hâle, or hâw. v. a. To drag by force, to pull violently.

HAL - This word, in familiar language, is corrupted beyond recovery into hâul; but solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rh. ming with pale; the other sound, would, in this case, be gross and vulgar. See To Haul.

HALER, hâl'ôr, or hâl'dôr. s. (98). He who pulls and hales.

HALF, hâf. s. (78) (401). A moiety, one of two equal parts; it sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, hâf. ad. In part, equal.

HALF-BLOOD, hâf'ô-blôd. s. One not born of the same father and mother.


HALF-FACED, hâf'ô-fâst. a. (362). Showing only part of the face.

HALF-HEARD, hâf'hêrd. a. Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, hâf-môon'. s. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENNY, hâf-pên-në. s. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

HALF-SUNE, hâf'sô'n. s. (78) (401). 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-PIE, hâl'-pike. s. The small pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, hâf'sèz-o'-vûr. a. A proverbial expression for one far advanced. It is commonly used for one half-drank.

HALF-SHIRE, hâf'shôre. s. Hemisphere.

HALF-STRAINED, hâf'strân'd. a. Half bred, imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, hâf'sôrd. s. Close fight.

HALF-WAY, hâf'wâ. ad. In the middle.

HALF-WIT, hâf'wît. s. A blockhead, a foolish fellow.

HALIBUT, hôl'ô-büt. s. A sort of fish.

HALIMASS, hôl'ô-mâs. s. The feast of All-souls.

HALITUOUS, hât-ë-lus. ad. (403). Crease or decrease.

HALO, hâlô. s. A manifold, peculiarly important, and consisting of a number of circles, concentric and divergent; a halo round the head of a person or god, an old sign of distinction, and the same figure was supposed to be visible, in the sort of light surrounding the body of a dead person, in the heavens and on earth, as a sign of predestination.

HALLOW, hâlôw. s. To dedicate, consecrate, or consecrate a person, his name, his substance, to some divine or sacred use; to set apart to God; to make holy; to set apart for a sacred purpose; to sanctify.

HALLOW, hâlôw. v. n. To call to. To Hallow, hâlôw'. v. a. To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.
HAM

To HALLOW, hāl‘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 Hallow. 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 broad 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 talk; the same may be observed of ball and bellow, &c.—See Principles, No. 85.

HALUCINATION, hāl-ju‘k-shān-s. Error, blunder, mistake.

HALL, hāl. s. Straw.

This is Dr. Johnson's pronunciation of this word.

HALO, hāl‘ō. s. A red circle round the sun or moon.

HALSER, hāl‘sər. s. A rope less than a cable.

To HALT, hālt. v. n. To limp, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate, to stand doubtful; to fail, to falter.

HALT, hālt. a. Lame, crippled.

HALT, hālt. s. The act of limping; the manner of limping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, hāl‘tər. s. He who limps. Halter, hāl‘tər. s. A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a strong string.

To HALTER, hāl‘tər. v. a. To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

To HALVE, hāv. v. a. (78). To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hāvz. s. Plural of Half.

HALVES, hāvz. s. Plural of Half. An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share. 

HAM, hām. s. The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.

HAMLET, hām’lēt. s. (98). A small village.

HAMMER, hām‘mər. s. (98). The instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

HAMMERCLOTH, hām’mər-clōth. 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 dic- tionaries:

"When coaches and chariots were first introduced, our frugal ancestors used to load the carriage with provisions for the family when they came to Lon- don. 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 corruption of hamper-clotch."

If the derivation of this word were worth spending a thought upon, I should think, that as the seat of the coachman is not bearded, but slung like a ham-bag, the word is rather a corruption of hammer-clotch.

To HAMMER, hām‘mər. v. n. To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

HAMMERER, hām‘mər-ər. s. He who works with a hammer.


HAMSTRING, hām‘strīŋg. v. n. The tendon of the ham. 

To HAMSTRING, hām‘strīŋg, v. a. To shakele, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex, to embarrass; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, hām‘strīŋg. s. The tendon of the ham.

To HAMSTRING, hām‘strīŋg. v. a. Preter. and Part. pass. Hamstrung. To lane by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HANAPER, hān′ə-pər. s. (98). A treasury, an exchequer.

HAND, hānd. 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, pow- er 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 bridge; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in painting; 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 hand and glove, to be intimate and fa- miliar.
To **Hand**, händ. v. a. To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize, 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**, händ'bas-klt. s. A portable basket.

**Hand bell**, händ'bel. s. A bell rung by the hand.

**Hand-breadth**, händ'brēd'th. s. A space equal to the breadth of the hand.

**HANDED**, händd. ad. With hands joined.

**Hander**, händ'dar. s. Transmitter, conveyor in succession.

**Handfast**, händ'fāst. s. Hold, custody.

**Handful**, händ'fūl. s. As much as the hand can grip or contain; a small number or quantity.

**Hand-gallop**, händ'gäl-lūp. s. A slow easy gallop.

**Handgun**, händ'gun. s. A gun wielded by the hand.


**Handily**, händ'li. ad. With skill, with dexterity.

**Handiness**, händ'di-nēs. s. Readiness, dexterity.

**Handiwork**, händ'di-wūrk. s. Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.

**Handkerchief**, händ'kēr-tshēf. s. A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck.

To **Handle**, händ'ül. 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**, händ'ül. s. (405). That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.

**Handless**, händ'les. a. Without a hand.

**Handmaid**, händ'mād. s. A maid that waits at hand.

**Handmill**, händ'mil. s. A mill moved by the hand.

**Hands off**, händz'ōff. interj. A vulgar phrase for Keep off, forbear.

**Handsails**, händz'sáils. s. Sails managed by the hand.

**Hand saw**, händ' sāw. s. A saw manageable by the hand.

**Hand sel**, händ'sél. 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 **Hand sel**, händ'sél. v. a. To use or do any thing the first time.

**Handsome**, händ'süm. a. Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as a handsome fortune; generous, noble, as a handsome action.

**Handsome ly**, händ'sum-li. ad. Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generously.

**Handsome ness**, händ'sum-nēs. s. Beauty, grace, elegance.

**Handy vice**, händ'vīs. s. A vice to hold small work in.

**Hand writing**, händ'writ-ing. s. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

**Handy**, händ'dy. a. Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, skillful, convenient.

**Handy dandy**, händ'cé-dān'dé. s. A play in which children change hands and places.

To **Hang**, häng. v. a. (409). Preter. and Part. past. 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 choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to dangle, to show aloft; to decline; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

To **Hang**, häng. v. n. To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; to 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**, häng'ūr. s. (409). That by which any thing hangs, as the pot-hangers.

HANGMAN, hang'lnHln.

HANGER-ON, hanger'on. A dependant.

HANGING, hang'lng. s. (410). Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.

HANGING, hang-ing. part. a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter.

HANGER, hang'er. n. The public executioner.

HANGMAN, hang'man. s. (83). The public executioner.

Hank, hank. s. A skein of thread.

To HANKER, hank'er. v. n. To long importunately.

HAPPEN, hal/p'n. Y. Have not.

HAPPY, h'pi. ad. Fortunately, happily, successfully; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.

HAP, ba,). Ha'P, hi't'nt, (80). To happen.

HARBOUR, har'bor. s. (314.). A port; a haven for shipping.

HARANGUE, ha-nlng'. s. A popular oration.

HARBOURAGE, har'o-bur. 'je. 5. (80). Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, har'o-bur'er. s. (98). One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, har'o-bur'les. a. Without harbour.

HARD, h'rd. a. (78). Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful labours; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; inenible, unthorough; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe; a hard winter; unresetable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; severe; rough, as liquors; hard, still, constrained; a plentiful, not prosperous; aversive, specially, sparing.

HARD, h'rd. a. (79). Course of feature.

HARDENED, har'den-ed. a. Coarse, mechanic.

HARDHEAD, hard'head. s. Clash of heads; a hard contest.


HARDHEARTEDNESS, hard-heart'ed ness. s. Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDHEADED, hard'head'ed. a. With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scarce; docility.
HAR

A.

(H)m. 499. — Fate, fár, fäl, severely; rigorously, oppressively; hastily; not tenderly, not delicately.

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HARPOON, hâr-pô-néer'. s. He that throws the harpoon.

HARPON, hâr-pô'nt'. s. A harping iron.

HARPSICHORD, hâr-pĕs-kôrd. s. A musical instrument.

HARPY, hâr'pî. s. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUS, hâr'kwĕ-bûs. s. A handgun.

HARQUEBUSIER, hâr'kwĕ-bûs-eer'. s. A decayed strumpet.

HARROW, hâr'ro. s. A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.

To HARROW, hâr'ro. 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'ro-ur. s. He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To HARRY, hâr'î. v. a. To tease, 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; unpleasant, rigorous.

HARSHLY, hârsh'î. ad. Sourly, austere to the palate; with violence, in opposition to gentleness; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, hârsh'nis. 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'hom. s. Spirit drawn from horn.

HARTSHORN, hârts'horn. s. An herb.

HARVEST, hâr'vest. s. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned: the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, hâr'vest-hôm. s. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.

HARVEST-LORD, hâr'vest-lôrd. s. The head reaper at the harvest.

HARVESTER, hâr'vest-ur. s. One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, hâr'vest-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 -t, when the succeeding word begins with a, to avoid the want of distinction between the final and initial s, and he gives several examples of this; but this is only avoiding in one instance what cannot be avoided in a thousand; and as the spitting sound is not the most respectable part of our language, and requires more effort than the simple bias, it may, except in very solemn language, be very well laid aside.

To HAS, hâz. v. a. To prince, to chop into small pieces and mingle.

HASETT, hâ'sët. s. The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hâsp, s. (73). A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened as with a padlock.

To HASP, hâsp. v. n. To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK, hâ'suk. s. (156). A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hâst. The second person singular of Have.

HASTE, hâst. s. (74). Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, vehemence.

To HASTE, hâst. (172). To HASTEN, hâ'sen (403). To make haste, to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

To HASTE, hâst. To HASTEN, hâ'sen. (172). To pass forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, hâ'sen-ur. s. (93). One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY, hâst'i-lî. a. In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately, with vehemence.

HASTINESS, hâst'i-nis. s. Haste, speed; hurry, precipitation; angry ten­ ness, passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, hâst'îngz. s. Pease that come early.

HASTY, hâ'stî. a. Quick, speedy; passionate, vehemence; rash, precipitate; early ripe.
HAT

hä't.' (559).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fâr; mé, met; pine, pin;—

HÂSTY-PUDDING, hä's-t'é-pü'ding. s. A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.

HÄT, nà. s. (74). A cover for the head.

HÄT-BAN, hä't-bân. s. (88). A string tied round the hat.

HÄTCASE, hä'ka-se. s. A slight box for a hat.

To HÄTCHE, hä't. 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 gravure.

To HÄTCHE, hä't. v. n. To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HÄST, hä'st. 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 HÄTCHEN, hä't'ken. v. a. To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HÄTCHER, hä't'ker. s. The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HÄTCHER-SELLER, hä't'ker-sé'lér. s. A beater of flax.

HÄTCHET, hä't'ket. s. (99). A small axe.

HÄTCHET-FACE, hä't'ket-fá'se. s. An ugly face.

HÄTCHIEN, hä't'chán. s. Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HÄTCHVÄ, hä'tchvá. s. The way over or through the hatches.

To HÄTEN, hâ'te. v. a. (74). To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

HÄTE, hâ't. s. Malignity, detestation.

HÄTEFUL, hä'té-fúl. a. That which causes abhorrence; obnoxious, mal­lignant, malevolent.

HÄTEFULLY, hä'té-fúl-li. ad. Odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.

HÄTEFULNESS, hä'té-fúl-nés. s. Odiousness.

HÄTER, hâ'tér. s. (98). One that hates.

HÄT-TÉ, hâ't. The third person singular of the verb To have; now seldom used but in solemn compositions. See Has.

HÄTER, hâ'tér. s. Hate, ill-will, malignity.

To HÄTTER, hâ't'ür. v. a. To harass, to weary.

HÄTTER, hâ't'ür. s. (98). A maker of hats.

HÄTTECK, hâ't'ték. s. (166). A shock of corn.

HÄUBERK, hâw'berk. s. (213). A coat of mail.

To HÄVE, hâv. 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 nouns, Have the preterperfect, and Had the preterperfectpass: Have as, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HÄVEN, hâ'ven. s. (103). A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

HÄVER, hâ'ver. s. (98). Possessor, holder.

HÄUGH, hâw. s. A little meadow lying in a valley.

This word, though for ages obsolete, or heard only in the proper names of Festerstonebaugb, Philipbaugb, &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, Häb! bab! 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 bow bow, that it seems much the more natural parent of it.

HÄUGHT, hâwt. a. Haughty, insolent, proud.

HÄUGHTILY, hâwt'é-lé. ad. Proudly, arrogantly.

HÄUGHTINESS, hâwt'é-nés. s. Pride, arrogance.

HÄUCHTY, hâw'ché. a. (393). Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HÄVING, hâv'ing. s. Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour, regularity.

HÄVION, hâv'é-on. s. Conduct, manner.

To HÄWEL, hâw'el. v. a. To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.—See Hail.
This word is in more frequent use than the word To bale, and seems to have a shade of difference in its meaning. To bale seems to signify the forcing or dragging of a person; and to bauld, 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 bauld one about.

HAUNT, hánt. s. Full, violence in dragging.

HAUNT, hánt. s. (213). 

HAUNCH, hántsh. s. (214). The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, hánt. 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 critic in the language; for a plain common speaker would undoubtedly have pronounced the au, as in aunt, jount, &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, hánt. v. n. To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hánt. s. Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hánt'ér. s. (98). Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, háv'vök. s. (166). Waste, wide and general devastation.

HAVOCK, háv'vök. interject. A word of encouragement to slaughter.

To HAVOCK, háv'vök. v. a. To waste, to destroy.

HAU'TBYOY, hô'bôé. s. A wind instrument.

HAU'TBOY STRAWBERRY, hô'bôé. 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'thôrn. s. The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.
to 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 topics of discourse; source of a stream; crisis; pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.

To Head, head 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 lap trees at the top.

Headache, head-ache. s. (355). Pain in the head.

Headband, head-land. s. A fillet for the head, a top-knot; the band to each end of a book.

Headborough, head-borough. s. A constable, a subordinate constable.

Headress, head-dress. s. The covering of a woman's head; any thing resembling a head-dress.

Header, head-er. s. (98). One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.

Headiness, head'-ie-ness. s. Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obliquity.

Headland, head-land. s. Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.

Headless, head-less. a. Without an head, beheaded, without a chief; obstinately, inconceivable, ignorant.

Headlong, head-long. a. Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.

Headlong, head'-long-ad. With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately, hastily, without delay or purpose.

Headpiece, head-peece. s. Armour for the head; helmet; understanding, force of mind.

Headquarters, head-quad-rants. s. The place of general rendezvous, or lodging for soldiers, where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

Headship, head-ship. s. Dignity, authority, chief place.

Headsmen, head-smen. a. (88). Executioners.

Headstall, head-stall. s. (406). Part of the bridle that covers the head.
HEAR, hēr. (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 heard, 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, hēr'ēr. s. (98). One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

HEARING, hēr'ing. s. The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

To HEARKEN, hār't'k'en. v. n. (103) (243). To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.

HEARKENER, hār't'kēn. s. Listener, one that harkens.

HEARSAY, hēr'sā. s. Report, rumour.

HEARSE, hēr's. s. (234). A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.

HEART, hārt. 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, hārt'ēch. s. (355). Sorrows, pang, anguish.

HEART-BREAK, hārt'brēk. s. Overpowering sorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, hārt'brēk'r. s. A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, hārt'brēk'kîn. a. Overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hārt'brēk'kîn. s. Overpowering grief.

HEART-BURNED, hārt'brūnd'd. a. Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hārt'brūnd'ning. s. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acid humour; distemper, secret enmy.

HEART-DEAR, hārt'dēr. a. Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hārt'éz. s. Quiet, tranquility.

HEART-EASING, hārt'éz'in. a. Giving quiet.

HEART-FeLT, hārt'fēlt. a. Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hārt'pēz. s. A plant.

HEART-SICK, hārt'sīk. a. Painted in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the constitution.

HEART-EASE, hārt'sēz. s. A plant.

HEART-STRING, hārt'strīn. s. The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART-STRIKED, hārt'strīkt. a. Driven to the heart, inflamed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-SWELLING, hārt'swēl'ling. a. Raking in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hārt'hōl'. a. (397). With the affections yet unixed; with the vials yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hārt'wōn-dēd. a. Filled with passion of love or grief.

HEARTED, hārt'ēd. a. Only used in composition, as hardhearted.

To HEARTEN, hār't'en. v. a. (243) To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to mollify with manner.

HEARTH, hār'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 dipthong as in earth and heart; while Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Barclay, give it as I have done.

HEARTILY, hārt'ilē. a. Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

HEARTINESS, hārt'inēz. s. Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.

HEARTLESS, hārt'lēz. a. Without courage, spiritless.

HEARTLESSLY, hārt'lēz'lē. ad. Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hārt'lēz'nēz. s. Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hārt'i. a. (243). Sincere, undissembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong.

HEARTY-HALE, hārt'i-hāl'. a. Good for the heart.
HEA

H:;;;.A:vin;e, nev, 'e-ne 
HEBDOMAD, be-ljoad
afflicted; burdened; not
HEAVEN-BORN, herv'vn-born 
HEAVEN-BRED, herv'vn-bred. Produced or cultivated in heaven.
HEAVEN-BUILT, herv'vn-built. Built by the agency of the gods.
HEAVEN-DIRECTED, herv'vn-dir-ection. Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.
HEAVENLY, herv'vn-le. a. Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.
HEAVENWARD, herv'vn-ward. ad. Towards heaven.
HEAVILY, herv'le. ad. With great weight; grievously, affectively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.
HEAVINESS, herv'vn-e's. The quality of being heavy, weight; depression of mind, depression of spirit; insipidness; insipidness of motion or thought; oppression; crush, affliction; depth or richness of soil.
HEAVY, herv'vn-e. a. (234). Weighty, tending strongly to the centre; sorrowful, dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, affective; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish; stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, encumbered; burdened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile, as heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as heavy roads.
HEAVY, herv'vn-e. ad. As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.

HEB

HEBDOMAD, heb'dom-ad. s. A week, a space of seven days.
HEBDOMADAL, heb'dom-ad-al. (518). Weekly, consisting of seven days.

HEBETATE, heb'et-eate. v. a. 'To dull, to blunt, to stupefy.'
HEBETATION, heb'-et-a-tion. s. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.
HEBETUDE, heb'et-ude. s. Dullness, obtuseness, bluntness.

HEBRASH, heb'ra-ism. s. (555). An Hebrew idiom.

HEBRASH, heb'ra-ist. s. (555). A man skilled in Hebrew.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, in the quantity.
HEDRICIAN, hē-bris'ē-ān. s. One skilful in Hebrew.

HECATOMB, hē-kātōmb. s. A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HECTICAL, hēk'tē-kāl. a. Habitual, constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.

HECTICK, hēk'tēk. s. An hectick fever.

HECTOR, hēk'tōr. s. (418) (166). A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

To Hector, hēk'tōr. v. a. To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.

To Hector, hēk'tōr. v. n. To play the bully.

HEERACEOUS, hē'dēr-ē-ak's. a. Producing ivy.

HEDGE, hēl'de. s. A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

Hedge, hēl'de. s. Prefixed to any word, signifies something mean.

To Hedge, hēl'de. 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, hēl'de. v. n. To shift, to hide the head.

HEDGE-BORN, hēl'de-börn. a. Of no known birth; meanly born.

HEDGE-FUMITORY, hēl'de-fū'mī-tōr-ē. s. A plant.

HEDGEHOG, hēl'de-hōg. s. An animal set with prickles like thorns in an hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, hēl'de-hī'sōp. s. A species of willow-wort.—See Hyssop.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, hēl'de-mūs'tārd. s. A plant.

HEDGE-NOTE, hēl'de-nōtē. s. A word of contempt; a low kind of poetry.

HEDGEPIG, hēl'de-pīg. s. A young hedgehog.

HEDGE-RoW, hēl'de-rō. s. The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

HEDGE-SPARROW, hēl'de-spā'ō. rō. A sparrow that lives in bushes.

HEDGING-BILL, hēl'de-jīng-lēl. s. A cutting-hook used in trimming hedges.

Hedger, hēl'de'ār. s. One who makes hedges.

To Heed, hēd. v. a. (246). To mind, to regard, to take notice of; to attend.

Heed, hēd. s. Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.

Heedful, hēd'fūl. a. Watchful, cautious, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.

Heedfully, hēd'fūl-ē. ad. Attentively, carefully, cautiously.

Heedfulness, hēd'fūl-nēs. s. Caution, vigilance.

Heedily, hēd'ēl-ē. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.

Heediness, hēd'ēl-nēs. s. Caution, vigilance.

Heedless, hēd'ēl's. a. Negligent, inattentive, careless.

Heedlessly, hēd'ēl's-ē. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

Heedlessness, hēd'ēl-nēs. s. Carelessness, negligence, inattention.

H e e l , hēl. s. (246). The part of the foot that protrudes 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 shake; to put in gaves; the back part of a stockling, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.

To Heel, hēl. v. n. To dance; to lean on one side, as the ship heels.

Heeler, hēl'ēr. s. A cock that strikes well with his heels.

Heel-Piece, hēl'ēl-pēsē. s. A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

To Heel-Piece, hēl'ēl-pēsē. v. a. To put a piece of leather on a-shoe-heel.

Heft, hēft. s. Heaving, effort; for hand, handle.

Heigira, hējī-gōra, or hējī-ē-āra. A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabinians, 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, Ramires, Almira, &c. as well as the Grecian Tauschira, Thyatira, Dejanira, &c.


Heigh-ho, hi'ho. interj. An expression of slight laugher and unmeasiness.
HEL (359).—Faté, far, fall.

Height, hit-t, or hit-t. 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 6 is always placed before the t, and is perfectly mute. Mr. Garrick’s pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was bite.—See Drought.

To Heighten, hit’t’n. v. a. (103). To raise higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

Heinous, há’nis. s. (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 the slender a.

Heinously, há’nis-lé. ad. Atrociously, wickedly.

Heinousness, há’nis-nés. s. Atrociousness, wickedness.

Heir, a. s. (249), 394. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

Heirress, a. s. (93). An inheretrix, a woman that inherits.

Hekless, a. (359). Fumishes, furnishes with. To furnish with.

Helmet, helmet. 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 steereage, the rudder; the station of government.

To Helmet, helmet. v. a. To guide, to conduct.

Helmeted, helm’d. a. (359). Furnished with a head-piece.

Helmeteth, helm’it. s. (99). A helm, a head-piece.

To Help, help. v. a. Prater. Helped or Help. 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, help. v. n. To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

Help, help. s. Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.

Helpert, help’dr. s. (98). An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with any thing wanted.

Helpful, help’ful. a. Useful, that which gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.

Helpless, help’les. a. Wanting power to succeed one’s self; wanting support.
Herald, hérˈ ald. 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, hérˈ ald. v. a. To introduce as an herald.

Heraldry, hérˈ ald-rēˌ ə ˌ ə. The art or office of a herald; blazony.

Herb, ĕrb. s. (394). Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock.

Ec I have differed from Mr. Sheridan by suppressing the sound of the b′ in this word and its compound herbages and have Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, on my side.

Herbaceous, ĕrb-ˌ ĕbˈ ĕsh-əˌs. a. (356). Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

Herbage, ĕrˈ bāj-ˌ ĕ ˌ ē. s. (90) (394). Herbs collectively, grass, pasture; the tuft and the right of pasture.

Herbal, hérˈ bāl. s. A book containing the names and description of plants.
HERBALIST, her'bal-ist. a. A man skilled in herbs.
HERBARIST, her'bar-ist. s. One skilled in herbs.
HERBELET, her'be-lét. s. A small herb.
HERBESCENT, her-bé'sént. a. (510).
Growing into herbs.
HERBID, her'bid. a. Covered with herbs.
HERBOUS, her'boüs. a. Abounding with herbs.
HERBULENT, her'bu-lent. a. Containing herbs.
HERBWOMAN, her'búm-án. (394).
A woman that sells herbs.
HERBY, her'bi. a. (394).
Having the nature of herbs.
HERD, herd. 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, herd. v. n. To run in herds or companies; to associate.
HERDGROOM, herd'groom. s. A keeper of herds.
HERDMAN, her'dz'man. s. (88).
One employed in tending herds.
HERE, here. ad. In this place; in the present state.
HEREABOUTS, here'a-bôüts. About this place.
HEREAFTER, here'-âft'ün. ad. In a future state.
HEREAT, here'-åt'. ad. At this.
HEREBY, here'-by'. ad. By this.
HEREDITABLY, her'-e-dit-a-bl. a. Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.
HEREDITAMENT, her'-e-dit'a-men't. 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 Enrick, 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 Hereditament. See Academy.

HEREDITARY, her'-e-dit-a-re. a. Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance: Ascending by inheritance.

HEREDITABLY, her'-e-dit-a-bl. a. By inheritance.
HERFIN, here-fin'. ad. In this.
HEREDITICAL, her'-e-mi-ti-kál. a. Solitary, suitable to a hermit.
HERGOT, here-gôt'. ad. From this, of this.—See FORTHWITH.
HERION, here'-ôn'. ad. Upon this.
HERMIT, here'-mit. a. Out of this.
HERESY, her'-ë-sé. s. An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.
HERESARCH, her'-ës-árk. (451).
A leader in heresy.—See ECCLESIASTICK.
HERETICK, her'-ë-tik. s. (510).
One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.
HERETICAL, her'-ë-ti-kál. a. Containing heresy.
HERETICALLY, her'-ë-ti-kál-è. ad. With heresy.
HERETO, here'-tô'. ad. To this.
HERETOFORE, here'-tô-fo're. ad. Formerly, anciently.
HERENTO, here'-ên-tô'. To this.
HEREWITH, here'-wîth'. ad. With this.—See FORTHWITH.
HERITABLE, her'-ë-à-bl. a. Capable of being inherited.
HERITAGE, her'-ë-tâge. s. (90). Inheritance, devolved by succession; in divinity, the people of God.
HERMAPHRODITE, her'-mäf'ro-dit. s. (155).
An animal uniting two sexes.
HERMAPHRODITICAL, her'-mäf'ro-dit'i-kál. a. Partaking of both sexes.
HERMETICAL, her'-mët'i-kál. s. (509).
Chemical.
HERMETICALLY, her'-mët'i-kál-è. ad. According to the hermetical or chymick art.
HERMIT, her'-mit. a. A solitary, an anchoret, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion; a beadsmen, one bound to pray for another.
HERMITAGE, her'-mit-aj'. s. (90). The cell or habitation of an hermit.
HERMITESS, her'-mit-it-es. s. A woman retired to devotion.
HERMITICAT, her'-mit'i-kál. a. Suitable to a hermit.
HERON, her'-on. s. Contracted from HERON.
HERnia, her'-ni-a. s. Any kind of rupture.
-nô. move, nor, nöt;—tôve, tûô, bûû;—ôil;—pôund;—ôin, This.

HERO, hêrô'ô-s. A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.

HEROICAL, hêrô-ô'ê-kâl. a. Belitting an hero, heroick.

HEROICALLY, hêrô-ô'ê-kâl-ô. ad. After the way of an hero.

HEROICK, hêrô-ô'âk. a. Productive of heroes; noble, suitable to an hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes.

HEROICLY, hêrô-ô'ik-le. a. Suitably to an hero.

HEROE, hêrô-ô'ê. s. A female hero.

HEROISM, hêrô-ô'izm. s. (535). The qualities or character of an hero.

HERON, hêrô'n. s. (166). A bird that feeds upon fish.

HERONY, hêrô'n-re. (166). s. A place where herons breed.

HERPS, hêrô'pez. s. A cutaneous inflammation.

HERRING, hêrô'ring. s. A small sea-fish.

HERS, hûrz, pron. The female possessive, used without its substantive; as, this is her house, this house is hers.

HERSE, hêr'se. s. A temporary monument raised over a grave; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

To HERSE, hêr'se, v. a. To put into an herse.

HERSELF, hûr'self'. pron. The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.

HERSELF, hêrô'sel'. a. Funereal, suitable to funerals.

HERITANCE, hêrô-ân-sé. s. Dubiousness, uncertainty.

To HERITATE, hêrô-ê'tate. v. a. To be doubtful, to delay, to pause.

HERITATION, hêrô-ê-tâ-shân. s. Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermission of speech, want of volubility.

HERST, hêrst. s. Command, precept, injunction.

HEROCLITE, hêrô-ô-kîlîte. 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, Baruch, 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 longest 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 this termination is rather ambiguous (156), it certainly inclines to the long sound which Mr. Sheridan and Buchanan have given it. —See Academy and Incomparable.

HETEROCRITICAL, hêrô-ô'kîlî-kê'êl. a. Deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOZ, hêrô-ô-dô-zôs. a. Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.

HETEROGENEAL, hêrô-ô-ô'ê-jê'êl. a. Not of the same nature, not kindred.

HETEROGENEITY, hêrô-ô-ô-ô'ê-jê'tê. s. Opposition of nature, contrariety of qualities; opposite or dissimilar part.

HETEROGENIOUS, hêrô-ô-ô-ô'ê-jê-ôs. 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 Gymnastic.

To HEW, hû. 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, hû'rêr. s. (98). One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

HEXAGON, hêks'-ô-gôn. s. (166). A figure of six sides or angles.

HEXAGONAL, hêks'-ô-gôn'al. a. (478). Having six sides.

HEXAGONY, hêks'-ô-gôn'ê-ô. s. (478). A figure of six angles.

HEXAMETER, hêks'-äm'é-tôr. s. (518). A verse of six feet.

HEXANGULAR, hêks'-âng'-gû-lâr. a. Having six corners.

HEXASTICK, hêks'-âs'tîk. s. (509). A poem of six lines.

HEY, hâ. interj. An expression of joy.
HIGH-(559).—Fate, fàr, fàli, fàt;—mê, mét;—pîne, pin;—

HID, hid.'d'm. n. hide, híd'd'n. } part. pass. of Hide.

To HIDE, hide, v. a. Preter. Hid; Part. pass. Hid or Hidden. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

To HIDE, hide, v. n. To lie hid, to be concealed.

HIDE AND SEEK, hide-ând-séék'. s. A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

HIDE, hide. s. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt a certain quantity of land.

HIREROUGHT, hide'ráught. a. A horse is said to be hide-bound when his stock is so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot hold his head 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.

HIGH-FLYER, hi‘flī-‘yr. s. One that carries his opinion to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, hi‘flōn. a. Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, hi‘flī-‘ng. a. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HEAPED, hi‘hēp′d. a. Covered with high piles.

HIGH-METTLED, hi‘mēt′-ld. (359). Proud or ardent of spirit.

HIGH-MINDED, hi‘mīnd′-ēd. Proud, arrogant.

HIGH-RED, hi‘rēd. Deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, hi‘sē′zūn′d. Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hi‘spīr′-ēd. Bold, daring, insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hi‘stōm′mukt. Obscene, lofty.

HIGH-TASTED, hi‘tās′tēd. Gustful, piquant.

HIGH-VICED, hi‘vīs′t. (560). Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hi‘rōwt. Accurately finished.

HIGHLAND, hi‘lānd. s. Mountainous regions.

HIGHLANDER, hi‘lānd-yr. s. An inhabitant of mountains.

HIGHLY, hi‘le. ad. With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteeem, with estimation.

HIGHEST, hi′mōst. a. Highest, topmost.

HIGHESTNESS, hi′nēs. s. Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings, dignity of nature, supremacy.

HIGH, hit′. Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER, hi′wāt′-r. s. The utmost flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hi′wā′. s. Great road, publick path.

HIGHWAYMAN, hi′wā-mān′s. (88). A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILL, hil′. A elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hil′lok. s. A little hill.

HILLY, hi′lē. Full of hills, unequal in the surface.

HILT, hil′. s. The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

HIM, him. The oblique case of He. HIMSELF, him′sēlf′. 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. s. The she to a stag; a servant; a peasant, a boor.

HINDERBERRIES, hind′bēr-′riz. s. The peasant's berries; the same as raspberries.

To HINDER, hin′dər. v. a. To obstruct, to stop, to impede.

HINDER, hin′dər. a. (515). That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hin′dər-ānse. s. Impediment, let, stop.

HINDERER, hin′dər-yr. s. He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, hind′lēr-′ing. s. A palty, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hind′ur-′mōst. a. Hindmost, last, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hind′mōst′. 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.
Hint, hit. n. a. Slight notice given to the mind; minute allusion; suggestion, intimation.

Hip, hip. s. a. The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; to have on the hip, to have an advantage over another.

Hip, hip. s. a. The fruit of the briar.

To Hip, hip. v. a. To sprain or shoot the hips; Hip-hop, a cant word formed by the reduplication of Hop.

Hip, hip. interj. An exclamation, or calling to one.


Hip-poc-a-taur, hip-pó-sén’-tawr. s. A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.


Hip-shot, hip-shot. a. Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

Hip-word, hip-word. a. A plant.

To Hire, hire. v. a. To procure anything for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage himself for pay.

Hire, hire. s. Reward or recompense paid for the use of anything; wages paid for service.

Hir-king, hire-ling. s. One who serves for wages; a mercenary, a prostitute.

Hir-king, hire-ling. a. Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.

Hire, hire-ur. s. (98). One who uses anything, paying a recompense; one who employs others, paying wages.

His-tle, hé-site. a. Rough, rugged.

His, his. pron. possess. The masculine possessive, belonging to him; anc. his.

To His, his. v. n. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals.

To His, his. v. a. To condemn by his vote, to expel, to procure his execration.
HOB

—nő, mőve, nőr, nőt;—tőbe, tőb,
Hithermost, hith'är-móst. a. Nearest on this side.
Hitherto, hith'är-tōo. ad. To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.
Hitherward, hith'är-ward.  { ad.
Hitherwards, hith'är-wardz.  { ad. This way, towards this place.
Hive, hive. s. The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.
To HIVE, hive. v. a. To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.
To HIVE, hive. v. n. To take shelter together.
HIVER, hive'ur. s. (98). One who puts bees in hives.
Ho, { hō. } interjact. A call, a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.
Hoar, hōrc. a. White; gray with age; white with frost.
Hoar-frost, hōr'frost. s. The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.
Hoard, hōrd. s. A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a treasure.
To HOARD, horde. v. a. To make hoards, to lay up store.
To HOARD, hōrd. v. n. To make hoards, to lay up store.
Hoarder, hōrd'er. s. A store-laying, to lay in hoards, to husband privily.
Hoarder, hōrd'er. s. (98). One that stores up in secret.
Hoardhound, hōrd'hound. s. A plant.
Hoardiness, hōrd'-inis. s. The state of being whitish, the colour of old men's hair.
Hoarse, hōrz. a. Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.
Hoarsely, hōrz'el'y. ad. With a rough harsh voice.
Hoarseness, hōrz'nis. s. Roughness of voice.
Hoary, hōrz'rr. a. White, whitish; white or gray with age; white with frost; mouldy, mossy, rusty.
To HOBBE, hōb'bl. v. n. (405). To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly or unevenly.
Hobble, hōb'bl. s. Uneven awkward gait.
Hobbilngly, hōb'bling-ly. ad. Clumsily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HOLL

—bühl;—oll;—pōund;—thin, this.
Hobby, hōb'bl. s. A species of hawk; an Irish or Scottish horse; a stick on which boys get astride and ride; a stupid fellow.
Hogboin, hōb-gōb'in. s. A sprite, a fairy.
Hobbinales, hōb'nāle. s. A nail used in shoeing a horse.
Hobnail, hōb'nāle. s. A nail.
Hobnob, hōb'nōb. This is corrupted from Habnab.
Hock, hōk. s. The joint between the knee and fetlock.
To Hock, hōk. v. a. To disable in the hock.
Hock, hōk. s. Old strong Rhenish.
Hockherb, hōk'herb. s. A plant, the same with mallow.
To Hockle, hōk'kl. v. a. (405). To hamstring.
Hogcote, hōg'kot. s. A plant.
Hog, hōg. s. A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.
Hodman, hōd'män. s. (98). A labourer that carries mortar.
Hodge-podge, hōdje'pōdje. s. A medley of ingredients boiled together.
Hodernal, hōd'-er'nal. a. Of today.
Hoe, hō. s. An instrument to cut up the earth.
To Hoe, hō. v. a. To cut or dig with a hoe.
Hog, hōg. s. The general name of swine; a castrated boar; to bring hogs to a fair market, to fail of one's design.
Hogcote, hōg'köt. s. A house for hogs.
Hoggrel, hōg'gril. s. (99). A two-years-old ewe.
Hogherd, hōg'hērd. s. A keeper of hogs.
Hoggish, hōg'gish. s. A keeper of hogs.
Hoggishness, hōg'gish-nis. s. Greediness, selfishness.
Hogsbeans, hōg'z'beenz.
Hogshead, hōg'z'bezl.
Hogsmushrooms, hōg'z'mush-

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HOGFENNEL, hōg'fēn-nēl. s. A plant.
HOGHEAD, hōg'hēd. s. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons; any large barrel.

This word is sometimes pronounced as if written hog's-head; 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 b in printing, which may be presumed to have occasioned a similar mispronunciation in houseboat and falsehood, which see. Junius derives this word from the Belgic Orkseboad, ogseboad, or bocksboad; Mitchell, says Skinner, derives it from Orkseboad and Ogsboad; but he himself is of opinion that it rather comes from the Latin Orca, a great sea-fish, an enemy to the whale, and the Belgic loofd, as much as to say, Ork's hoofd; that is, Orca caput, an Ork's head.

HOGSTY, hōg'stē. The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

HOGWASH, hōg'wōsh. s. The drab which is given to swine.

HOIDEN, hō'dēn. n. (103). An ill-taught, awkward country girl.

To Hoiden, hō'dēn. v. n. To romp indecently.

To Hoise, hō'dē. a. To raise up on high.

To Hold, hōld. v. a. Preter. Held; Part. pass. Held or Holden. To grasp in the hand, to grip, to clutche; to keep, to retain, to grippe 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 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, hōld. 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, hōld. interj. Forbear, stop, be still.

Hold, hōld. s. The act of seizing, grippe, grasp, seize; 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 keel and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

Hold'er, hōld'ēr. s. (98). One that holds or gripe any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.

Hold'er-forth, hōld'-fōrth'. s. A haranguer, one who speaks in publick.

Hold'fast, hōld'fāst. s. Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

Hold'ing, hōld'ing. s. Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.

Hold'low, hōl'low. v. a. To hollow, to excavate.

Hol'ly, hōl'ē-ly. ad. Piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach.

Hol'ness, hōl'ē-nēs. s. Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the Pope.

Holla, hōl-lō'. interj. A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Holland, hōl'land. s. (88). Fine linen made in Holland.

Hollow, hōl'lō'. 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, hōl'lō'. s. Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacancy; passage, canal.

To Hollow, hōl'lō'. a. To make hollow, to excavate.

To Hollow, hōl'lō'. v. n. To shout to hoot.
-nō, mōve, nōr, nōt; -tōbe, tōb, bōll; -dīl; -pōund; -thin, this.

**HOLLOWLY, hōllō-lē. ad.** With caution; unfaithfully, insincerely, dishonestly.

**HOLLOWNESS, hōllō-nēs. s.** Cavity; state of being hollow; deceit, insincerity, treachery.

**HOLLOWROOT, hōllō-rod. s.** A plant.

**HOLLY, hōllō. s.** A tree.

**HOLLYHOCK, hōllō-hōk. s.** Rose-mallow.

**HOLLYROSE, hōllō-rōz. s.** A plant.

**HOLocaust, hōlō-kawst. s.** A burnt sacrifice.

**HOLP, hōlp.** The old preterit and past part. of Help.

**HOLPIKA, hōlπka. (103).** The old part. of Help.

**HOLPETR, hōlπtētr. s. (99).** A case for a horseman's pistol.

**HOLY, hōlē. a.** Good, pious, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.

**HOLY-THURSDAY, hōlē-thurz'dā. s.** The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

**HOLY-WEEK, hōlē-wēk. s.** The week before Easter.

**HOLY-DAY, hōlē-dā. s.** The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes seldom.

**HOMAGE, hom'aj. s. (90).** Service paid and flattery professed to a sovereign or superior lord; obeisance, respect paid by external action.

**HOMAGÈ, hom'ā-jūr. s. (98).** One who holds by homage of some superior lord.

**HOME, hōmē. s.** His own house, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of constant residence; united to a substantive, it signifies domestick.

**HOME, hōmē. 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, hōmē-bōrn. a.** Native, natural; domestick, not foreign.

**HOMEbRED, hōmē-brēd. a.** Bred at home, not polished by travel; plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.

**HOMEFELT, hōmē-fēlt. a.** Inward, private.

**HOMELY, hōmē-lē. ad.** Rudely, inelegantly.

**HOMELESS, hōmēlē-sēs. s.** Plainness; rudeness.

**HOMELY, hōmē-lē. a.** Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.

**HOMEMADE, hōmē'mād. ad.** Made at home.

**HOMER, hōmēr. s. (98).** A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

**HOMESPUN, hōmēspūn. a.** Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufactories; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.

**HOMESTAIL, hōm'stǎl. ? s. (406).** The place of the house.

**HOMESTEAD, hōm'stēd. { s. (406).** The place of the house.

**HOMESTALL, hōm'stōl. s.** The place of the house.

**HOMESTALL, hōm'stōl. s.** Inward, constant tenour of residence; to one's own habitation; to one's own house, the private dwelling; his, his place.

""", "He's own, not polished by travel; plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.

""", "Rudely, inelegantly.

**HOMECOSSDE, hōmē-kōst. s.** Substantive, it signifies domestick.

**HOMECOSSDE, hōmē-kōst. s.** Rudely, inelegantly.

**HOMEGENTLEMAN, hōmē-gentlē'men. s.** For the true pronunciation of the ë in these words, see HETEROGENEOUS.

**HOMEOGENALNESS, hōmē-mō-jē'nē-āl-nēs.**

**HOMEOGENEITY, hōmē-mō-jē'tē-ē-tē. s.** Having the same nature or principles.

**HOMEOGENEOUSNESS, hōmē-mō-jē'nē-ūs-nēs.** Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.

**HOMEGY, hōmē-gē'ni. s. (518).** Joint nature.

**HOMOLOGOUS, hō莫-lōgōs. a.** Having the same manner or proportions.

**HOMONYMOUS, hō môn'i-mōùs. a.** Denominating different things; equivocal.

**HOMONYMOUS, hō-môn'i-mōùs. s. (518).** Equivocation, ambiguity.

**HOMOTONOUS, hō-mō'tō-nōs-s. (518).** Equitable, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state and declension.

**HONE, hōnē. s.** A whetstone for a razor.
Honesty, on'nést. a. (394). Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.

Honesty, on'nést-té. ad. Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.

Honorable, on'nés-té. s. Justice, truth, virtue, purity.

Honied, hun'ned. a. (281). Covered with honey; sweet, luscious.

Honey, hun'né. s. (165). A thick, viscous, luscious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet, sweetness.

Honey-bag, hun'né-bag. s. The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

Honeycomb, hun'né-köm'd. a. Flawed with little cavities.

Honey-dew, hun'né-dú. s. Sweet dew.

Honey-flower, hun'né-flóó-ár. s. A plant.

Honey-gnat, hun'né-nát. s. An insect.

Honey-moon, hun'né-móón. s. The first month after marriage.

Honey-suckle, hun'né-sák-kl. s. Woodbine.

Honeyless, hun'né-less. a. Without honey.

Honey-wort, hun'né-wört. s. A plant.

Honorary, on'nér-i-té. a. (557). Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

Honour, on'nér. s. (394). Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory, boast; public 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 error, outbour, 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, on'nér v. a. (314). To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.

Honourable, on'nér-á-bl. a. Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generously; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taunt, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit; equitable.

Honourableness, on'nér-á-bl-nes. s. Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

Honorably, on'nér-á-bl-ád. ad. With tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously; reputedly, with exemption from reproach.

Honourer, on'nér-rér. s. (98). One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

Hood, húd. s. (307). In composition, denotes equality, quality, as knighthood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.

Hood, húd. 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; ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To Hood, húd. v. a. To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

Hoodman's-blind, húd'mánz-blind. s. A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.

To Hoodwink, húd'wink. v. a. To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover; to hide; to deceive to impose upon.

Hoof, húf. s. (306). The hard horn substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

Hook, húk. s. (306). Any thing bent so as to catch held; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, an
HOP, hops, v. a. To catch with a hook, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten with a hook, to be drawn by force or artifice.

Hooked, hooked. a. Bent, curvated.

Hookedness, hooked-ness. s. State of being bent like a hook.

Hood, hoop, s. (405). Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.

To Hoop, hoop, v. a. To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround.

To Hoop, hoop, v. n. To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

Hooper, hooper, s. (28). A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

Hooping-cough, hooping-cough. s. A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To Hoop, hoop. v. n. To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

To Hoop, hoop. v. a. To drive with noise and shouts.

Hoot, hoot, s. Clamour, shout.

To Hop, hop, v. n. To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.

Hop, hop, s. A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where men or people dance.

Hop, hop, s. A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

To Hop, hop, v. a. To impregnate with hops.

Hope, hope, 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, hope, v. n. To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

To Hope, hope, v. a. To expect with desire.

Hopeful, hope-ful. a. Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

Hopefully, hope-ful-ly. adv. In such a manner as to raise hope; with hope.

Hopefulness, hope-ful-ness. v. Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.

Hopeless, hope-less. s. Without hope, without placing expectations; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

Hopper, hop-per. s. One that has pleasing expectations.

Hopping, hop-ping-ly. adv. With hope, with expectations of good.

Hopper, hop-per, s. (98). He who hops or jumps on one leg.

Hoppers, hop-pers. s. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying coal.

Hoppers, hop-its, s. A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

Horal, hör-al. a. Relating to the hour.

Horart, hör-a-r. a. Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

Horde, horde, s. A chief, a migratory crew of people; a body of Thracians.

Horizon, hör-i-zon. s. (403). The line that terminates the view.

... This word is, till of late years, universally pronounced, in prose, with the accent on the first syllable; and Shakespeare, says Dr. Johnson, has improperly placed it in verse:...

... When the morning sun shall take his car

"Above the borders of this horizon.
"Well forward 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 orthography than placing the accent on the first syllable of a tri syllable, when the middle syllable does not end with a consonant. (283).

But another rule almost as constantly contradicts 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. (98).

Horizontal, hör-i-zon-tal. a. Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon; on level.

Horizontally, hör-i-zon-tal-ly. adv. In a direction parallel to the horizon.
HOR

HORN, hōrn. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind-music made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; mother of a cuckoo; horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckoo.

HORNBEAK, hōrn'bek. s. A kind of ken.

HORNBEAM, hōrn'bi'ém. s. A tree.

HORNBOK, hōrn'bo'k. s. The first book for children, covered with horn to keep it unsold.

HORNED, hōrn'ned. a. Furnished with horns.

HORNER, hōrn'ner. s. (98). One that works in horn, and sells horn.

HORNET, hōrn'net. s. (99). A very large strong stinging fly.

HORNFOOT, hōrn'fōt. a. Hoofed.

HORNOWL, hōrn'owl. s. A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, hōrn'pipe. s. A dance.

HORSTONE, hōrn'stōn. s. A kind of blue stone.

HORNSWORK, hōrn'swōrk. s. A kind of angular fortification.

HORNY, hōrn'ed. a. Made of horn; resembling horn; harsh as horn, callous.

HORMOGRAPH, hōr'mōg'ráf. (518). An account of the hours.

HOROGEO, hōr'o-gé'jē. s.

HOROGEOY, hōr'o-gé'jē. (518). s.

HOROGEOLOGY, hōr'o-gé'jē-ol'jē. s. An instrument that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hour-glass.

HORORTRAY, hōr'o-tră'ray. s. (518). The art of measuring hours.

HORSOSCOPE, hōr'o-skōp. s. The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORIBLE, hōr'bl. a. (160). Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

HORIFICATION, hōr'i-fik'shān. s. Dreadfulness, hideousness, terribleness.

HORIBLY, hōr'bl-ly. ad. Dreadfully; hideously: to a dreadful degree.

HORIRE, hōr'ir. a. Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged.

HORIRDNESS, hōr'ird-nēs. s. Hideousness, enormity.

HORSE, hōrs. 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, hōrs. v. a. To mount upon a horse; to carry one on the back; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hōrs'bak. s. The seat of the rider, the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBANE, hōrs'bān. s. A small plant usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, hōrs'blôk. s. A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hōrs'boat. s. A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hōrs'boi. s. A boy employed in dressing horses, a stable-boy.

HORSEBREAKER, hōrs'brē-kēr. s. One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESNUT, hōrs'ches-nūt. s. A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hōrs'kōr-sur. s. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race; a dealer in horses.

HORSECRAB, hōrs'krāb. s. A kind of fish.

HORSECUMBER, hōrs-kōm'br. s. See CUMBER. A plant.

HORSEDUNG, hōrs'dung. s. The excrement of horses.

HORSEMINT, hōrs'ém-mēnt. s. An't of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hōrs'flesh. s. The flesh of horses.

HORSEFLY, hōrs'fli. s. A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hōrs'fōt. s. An herb. The same with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR, hōrs'hāir. s. The hair of horses.
Horseheel, hörst'heel. s. An herb.
Horselaugh, hörst'lauf. s. A loud
violent rude laugh.
Horseleech, hörst'leeth. s. A great
leech that bites horses; a farrier.
Horseliter, hörst'lit-ur. s. A car-
riness hung upon poles between two horses,
on which the person carried lies along.
Horseman, hörst'man. s. (89). One
skilled in riding; one that serves in war
on horseback; a rider, a man on horseback.
Horsemanship, hörst'man-ship. s.
The art of riding, the art of managing a
horse.
Horsematch, hörst'matsh. s. A bird.
Horsemeat, hörst'mét. s. Proven-
der.
Horsemint, hörst'mint. s. A large
coarse mint.
Horsemuscle, hörst'mús-sul. s. (103).
A large muscle.
Horselplay, hörst'plá. s. Coarse,
rough, rugged play.
Horsepond, hörst'pond. s. A pond
for horses.
Horserage, hörst'rás. s. A match
of horses in running.
Horse-radish, hörst'rás-d-lsh. s. A root
acid and biting, a species of scurrygrass.
Horsehoe, hörst'shoe. s. A plate
of iron nailed to the feet of horses; an
herb.
Horsestaller, hörst'stálér. s. A
thief who takes away horses.
Horse-tail, hörst'tále. s. A plant.
Horse-tongue, hörst'túng. s. An
herb.
Horseway, hörst'wáy. s. A broad way
by which horses may travel.
Hortonation, hör-tá'shún. s. The act
of exhorting, advice or encouragement to
something.
Hortatative, hör-tát-á-tiv. s. Exhorta-
tion, precept by which one incites or ani-
mates.
Hortatoty, hör-tát-o-tót-a. a. (512).
Encouraging, animating, advising to any
thing. For the last o, see Domestick.
Horticulture, hör-tút-urk-tshúr. s.
The art of cultivating gardens.
Hortulan, hör-tshul-lán. a. (461).
Belonging to a garden.
Hosanna, hör-zán'ná. s. (92). An
exclamation of praise to God.
Hose, hóze. s. Breeches; stock-
ings, covering for the legs.

Host, hóst. s. One who gives enter-
tainment 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, hóst v. n. To take up en-
tertainment; to encounter in battle; to re-
view a body of men, to muster.

Hostage, hóst'áj. s. (90). One
given in pledge for security of perform-
ance of conditions.

Hostel, hóst'el. s. A genteel inn.

This word is now universally
pronounced and written without the s.

Hostelry, hóst'el-re. The same as
Hostel.

Hostess, hóst'ês. s. A female host,
a woman that gives entertainment.

Hostess-ship, hóst'ês-ship. s. The
character of an hostess.

Hostile, hóst'il. a. (140). Adverse,
opposite, suitable to an enemy.

Hostility, hóst-il'ité. s. The prac-
tices of an open enemy, open war, oppo-
sition in war.

Hostler, hóst'ler. s. (394) (472). One
who has the care of horses at an inn.

Hót, hót. a. Having the power to
excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful,
lowd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in de-
sire; piquant, acrid.

Hotbed, hót'bed. s. A bed of earth
made hot by the fermentation of dung.

Hotbrained, hót'brán'ed. a. (239).
Violent, vehement, furious.

Hot-cockles, hót-kök'klz. s. (405).
A child's play, in which one covers his
eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

Hot-headed, hót'hed-éd. a. Vehe-
ment, violent, passionate.

Hothouse, hót'hous. s. A bagnio,
a place to sweat and cop in; a house in
which tender plants are raised and pre-
to the indiency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

**HOLLY,** hól'li, ad. With heat; violently, vehemently; hastily.

**HOMESTEAD,** hóm'méstěd' ad. Headstrong, ungovernable.

**HOTNESS,** hót'nés. Heat, violence, fury.

**HOTSPUR,** hót'spúr. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

**HOTSPURRETT,** hót'spúr'ět. A mingled hash, a mixture.

**HOTSPURRY,** hót'spúr'ě. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

**HOUSE,** hóz. V. a. (359). Yehemaw, rash, heady.

**HOUSE,** hóz. The præterit of Heave.

**HOUSE,** hóz. Ad. (99). A shed open on the sides, and covered over head; a mean habitation, a cottage.

**HOVEN,** hóvd'n. Part. passive. (103). Raised, swollen, tumefied.

**TO HÖVER,** hó'dvér. v. n. (165). To hang flustering in the air overhead; to wander about one place.

**HOUSE,** hóz. s. (392). The lover part of the thigh.

**TO HOUSE,** hóz. v. a. (392). To harness; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to shut up with an hough or hoe.

**HOUND,** hóund. s. (313). A dog used in the chase.

**TO HOUND,** hóund. v. a. To set on the chase; to hunt; to pursue.

**HOUNDISH,** hóund'ísh. s. A kind of fish.

**HOUNDSTONGUE,** hóund'stong. s. A plant.

**HOUR,** hóor. s. (304) (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,** hór'glās. s. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

**HOURLY,** hór'li. a. Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

**HOURLY,** hór'li. ad. Every hour, frequently.

**HOUSEPLATE,** hóz'plāt. s. The dial plate, on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed. q. d. C.

**HOUSE,** hóz. 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,** hóz. v. a. (437). To harbor, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.

**TO HOUSE,** hóiz. 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,** hóz'břak'ër. s. Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

**HOUSEBREAKING,** hóz'břak'íng. s. Burglary.

**HOUSEDOG,** hóz'dōg. s. A mastiff kept to guard the house.

**HOUSEHOLD,** hóz'hdld. s. A family living together; family life, domestic management; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestic, belonging to the family.

**FALSEHOOD** and **HOGSHED**, s. v. n. This word is sometimes corruptly spelt without the final e in house, and by the economy of typography, the s being joined to the d, the word is often corruptly pronounced as if written haw-shold.—See **FALSEHOOD** and **HOGSHED**, s. v. n. **HOUSEHOLDER,** hóz'hól'dôl. s. Master of a family.

**HOUSEHOLDSTUFF,** hóz'hól'dstf. s. Master of a family.

**HOUSEHOLDSTUFF,** hóz'hól'dstf. s. Master of a family; furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.

**HOUSEKEEPER,** hóz'kěp'ăr. 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,** hóz'kěp'ing. a. Domestic, useful to a family.

**HOUSEKEEPING,** hóz'kěp'ing. s. The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.

**HOUSETIEL,** hóz'tēl. s. The Holy Eucharist; Obsolete.

**TO HOUSEIP,** hóz'tel. v. a. To give or receive the Eucharist; Obsolete.

**HOUSELEEK,** hóz'lek. s. A plant.
Huckleberry, húk'em-bér. (223). s. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.

To Huckleberry, húk'em-bér. v. n. To deal in petty bargains.

To Huddle, húd'dl. v. a. (405). To dress up close so as not to be discovered, to muddle; 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, húd'dl. v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry.

Huddle, húd'bl. s. (405). Crowd, tumult, confusion.

Hue, hú. s. (335). Colour, dye; a clamour, a legal pursuit. It is commonly joined with cry, as to raise a Hue and Cry after a robber.

Huff, húf. s. Swell of sudden anger.

To Huff, húf. v. a. To swell, to puff; to hector, to treat with insolence and arrogance.

To Huff, húf. v. a. To burst, to bounce.

Huffish, húf'ish. a. Arrogant, insolent, hectoring.

Huffishly, húf'ish-ly. ad. With arrogant petulance.

Huffiness, húf'ish-nés. s. Petulance, arrogance, noisy bluster.

To Lug, lúg. v. a. To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.

Hug, húg. s. Close embrace.

Huge, húj. a. Vast, immense; great even to deformity.

Hugely, húj'le-ly. ad. Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.

Hugeness, húj'ne-sés. s. Enormous hulk, greatness.

Huggermugger, húg'ger-múg'ger. s. Secrecy, bye-place. A cant word.

Hulk, húk. s. The body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

Hull, húl. s. The hulk or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ship, the hulk.

Hull, húl. a. Husky, full of hulls.

To Hurn, húm. v. a. To make the noise of hens; 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. Approval was commonly expressed in
HUMBLE, hüm'bl. ad. With humility; without elevation.

HUMDRUM, hüm'drüm. a. Dull, monotonous, stupid.

To HUMER, hüm'mer. To bring down from an elevation.

HUMERUS, hüm'er-us. a. (88). (314). Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasing, jocular.

HUMOROUS, yüm'o-rús. a. (314). Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasing, jocular.

HUMOURSOME, yüm'o-rús'a. Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, yüm'o-rús'a-le. ad. Peevishly, petulantly.

HUMOUR, yüm'o-rú. 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, yüm'o-rú. v. a. To gratify, to soothe by compliance, to fit, to comply with.

HUMP, hüm'p. s. A crooked back.

HUMBACK, hüm'bák. s. Crooked back, high shoulders.

HUMPBACKED, hüm'bák'd. a. Having a crooked back.
HUN

—nô, máve, nôr, nôt;—tûb, tûb,

To Hunct. hunsh, v. a. To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.

Hunchbacked, hûnsh-bàkt. a. (359). Having a crooked back.

Hundred, hûn'dréd, or hûn'dûrd. 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.

Hundredth, hûn'drédth. a. The ordinal of an hundred.

Hung, hûng. The preterit and part. pass. of Hang.

Hunger, hûng'gûr. s. (409). Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.

To Hunger, hûng'gûr. v. n. (98). To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.

Hungerbit, hûng'gûr-bit.

Hungerbitten, hûng'gûr-bit-tûn. a. (103). Painful or weakened with hunger.

Hungelry, hûng'gûr-lé. a. Hungry, in want of nourishment.

Hungarily, hûng'gûr-lé. ad. With keen appetite.

Hungers-starved, hûng'gûr-stàrv'd. a. Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.

Hungered, hûng'gûr'd. a. (359). Pinched by want of food.

Hungarily, hûng'gûr-lé. ad. With keen appetite.

Hungry, hûng'gûr. a. Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolix, greedy.

Hunks, hûngks. s. A covetous sordid wretch, a miser.

To Hunt, hun't. v. a. To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.

To Hunt, hun't. v. n. To follow the chase; to pursue or search.

Hunt, hun't. s. A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.

Hunter, hun'tûr. s. One who chases animals for pastime; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

Huntinghorn, hun'tûng-hûrn. a. A bugle, a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Huntress, hun'trèss. s. A woman that follows the chase.

Huntsman, hun'ts'mán. s. (38). One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Huntsmanship, hun'ts'mán-ship. s. The qualifications of a hunter.

Hurdl, hûrdl. s. (405). A texture of sticks woven together.

Hurdle, hûrdl. s. The refuse of hemp or flax.

To Hurf, hûrl. v. a. To throw with violence, to drive impetuously; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.

Hurl, hûrl. s. Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.

Hurlbat, hûrl'bàt. s. Whirlbat.

Hurler, hûrl'er. s. One that plays at hurling.

Hurry, hûr're. v. a. To follow the skirmish, to run close; to pursue or search.

Hurry, hûr're. v. n. To move on with precipitation.

Hurry, hûr're. s. Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haste.

To Hurt, hur't. v. a. Preter. I Hurt; Past. pass. I have hurt. To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm.

Hurt, hur't. s. Harm, mischief; wound or bruise.

Hurter, hur'tûr. s. One that does harm.

Hurtful, hur'tûl. a. Mischievous, pernicious.

Hurtfully, hur'tûl-lé. ad. Mischievously, perniciously.

Hurtfulness, hur'tûl-nûs. s. Mischievousness, perniciousness.

To Hurtle, hur'dl. v. n. (405). To skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle.

Hurtleberry, hur'tûl-bèr. s. Bilberry.

Hurtless, hur'tûlès. a. Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; redressing no hurt.

Hurtlessly, hur'tûlès-lé. ad. Without harm.
HURTLESSNESS, hurt'less-ness s. Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, húz'band s. (83). 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 profits a farmer.

To HUSBAND, húz'band v. a. To supply with a husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HUSBANDLESS, húz'búnd-less a. Without a husband.

HUSBANDLY, húz'búnd-lí s. Frugal, thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, húz'búnd-mán s. One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, húz'búnd-rí s. Tillage, a manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony; care of domestic affairs.

Hush, hush. interj. Silence! be still! no noise!

Hush, hush a. Still, silent, quiet.

To HUSH, hush. v. a. To silence, to quiet, to appease.

HUSH-MONEY, húsh'món-é s. A bribe to hinder information.

Hush, hush. s. The outmost integument of some sorts of fruit.

To lusk, lusk. v. a. To strip off the outward integument.

Husked, húsk'éd a (366). Bearing husk, covered with a husk.

Husky, húsk'i a. Abounding in husks.

Hussy, húz'sé s. A sorry or bad woman.

Hustings, húst'ings s. A council, a court held.

To Hustle, húst'sl. v. a. (472). To shake together.

Huswife, húz'wif s. (144). A bad manager, a sorry woman; an economist, a thrifty woman.

To Huswife, húz'wif v. a. To manage with economy and frugality.

Huswifery, húz'wif-é s. Management good or bad; management of real business committed to women.

Hurt, húrt s. A poor cottage.

Hutch, húch s. A corn chest.

To HUZZ, húz v. n. To buzz, to murmur.

HUZZA, húz'zed interj. (174). A shout, a cry of acclamation.
HYDROPICAL, hi-dro'pik-ál. a. Relating to water.

HYDROPTICKS, hi-dro'tik's. Dropsical, diseased with extravasated water.

HYDROSTATIC, hi-dr6-stát'ik. a. Relating to Hydrostatics, taught by hydrostaticians.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hi-dr6-stát'ik-ál-é ad. According to hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICS, hi-dró-stá'tik's. The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICKS, hi-dró'tik's. s. Purgers of water or phlegm.

HYEMAL, hi-em'al. a. Belonging to winter.

HYEN, hi-e'n. s. Any species of dog.

HYENA, hi-e'ná. s. An animal like a wolf.

HYGROMETER, hi-gró'mé-tér. s. (187). An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGROSCOPE, hi-gró-skó'p. s. An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYM, him. s. A dog of marriage; the virginal membrane.

HYMEN, hi-men. s. The god of marriage; the virginial membrane.

HYMENEAL, hi-men'é-al. s. A marriage song.

HYMENEAN, hi-men'é-an. s. A marriage song.

HYMENEAL, hi-men'é-al. a. Pertaining to marriage.

HYMEN, him. s. An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

HYMN, him. v. a. To praise in song, to worship with hymns.

HYMNICK, him'ník. a. Relating to hymns.


HYMPSOTHERM, him-pál-so-thér'm. a. Relating to temperature, heat, or cold.

HYPERCRITICAL, hi-pép'kri-tík. a. Critical beyond use.

HYPERCRITICAL, hi-pér-crí'tik. a. Critical beyond use.

HYPEREMETER, hi-pér'em'é-tér. (518). Any thing greater than the standard requires.

HYPERBOICAL, hi-pér-bó'ik. s. Belonging to the hyperbole; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBOICAL, hi-pér-bó'ik-ál. s. In form of a hyperbole; with exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIZE, hi-pér-ból'iz. v. t. To make hyperbolic.

HYPERBOLIZE, hi-pér-ból'iz. v. t. To make hyperbolic.

HYPERBOLIC, hi-pér-ból'ik. s. A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hi-pér-ból'ik-ál-é ad. Injudiciously used.

HYPERBOLE, hi-pér-ból'e. s. (187). A term in mathematics.

HYPERBOLE, hi-pér-ból'e. s. (187). A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.

HYPERBOLICAL, hi-pér-ból'ik-al. a. Belonging to the hyperbole; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERCRITIC; hi-pér-krit'ik. a. A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERCRITICAL, hi-pér-krit'ik-ál. a. Critical beyond use.

HYPERCUBIC, hi-pér-kú'lik. a. Relating to a hypercube.

HYPERCUBUS, hi-pér-kú'bus. a. Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.


HYPERCUBIC, hi-pér-kú'lik. s. A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERCUBICAL, hi-pér-kú'lik-al. a. Critical beyond use.

HYPERCUBUS, hi-pér-kú'bus. a. Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERCUBUS, hi-pér-kú'bus. a. Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAL, hi-pér-bó'réal. a. Northern.


HYPOCHONDRIACAL, hip-pó-kón'dr-á-kál. a. Melancholy; disorder in the imagination, producing melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRIAC, hip-pó-kón'dr-á-ák. s. One affected with melancholy.

HYPOCRIT, hip-ó-sir'it. s. An astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYPOCRITICAL, hip-pó-krít'ik-kál. a. Dissimulating, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hip-pó-krít'ik-kál-é. ad. With dissimulation, without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRIC, hip-ó-gas'trik. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGUM, hip-ó-gúm. (512). A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hip-ó-stás'sís. s. (187). Distinct substance; personality, a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATIC, hip-pó-stát'é-kál. a. Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.

HYPOGENUSE, hip-pó'ég-nú'se. s. (187). The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.

HYPOGUM, hip-ó-gúm. (512). A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOGASTRIC, hip-ó-gas'trik. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGASTRIC, hip-ó-gas'trik. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGASTRIC, hip-ó-gas'trik. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

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 the sound it has at this day in the north of England.—See Directions to Foreigners prefixed to this Dictionary.
To Jabber, jâb'ûr. v. n. (98). To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.

JABBERER, jâb'bûr-ûr. s. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, já'seânt. ad. Lying at length.

JACINTH, jâ'sinsth. s. The same with hyacinth; a precious stone.

JACK, jak. 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 pig; 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-BOOT, jak'boots'. s. Boots which serve as armour.

JACK-Pudding, jak-pud'ding. s. A zany, a merry-Andrew.


JACKALENT, jak'a-lânt'. s. A simple shrewish fellow.

JACKAL, jak'kâl'. s. (406). A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, jak'â-nap's. s. A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, jak'dâw'. s. A small species of crow.

JACKET, jak'kilt. s. (99). A short coat, a close waistcoat.

JACOBINE, jak'sô-bîn. 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 ñ 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, jak-tê-ta'shûn, s. Tossing, motion, restlessness.
ICED (518).—Frost, frozen, ice, icy;—frosty, frigid. 1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE, ic·'house, s. A house in which ice is reposed.

ICEHOUSE, ic·'house, s. A house in which ice is reposed.

ICHNEUMON, ik·n'y-·mōn, s. A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, ik·n'y-·mōn-fl. s. A sort of fly.

ICHNOGRAPHY, ik·nō·graf··ē, s. (518). The ground-plan.

ICHOR, ik·ōr, s. (166). A thin watery humour like serum.

ICHOROUS, ik·ō·rōs, adj. Sanious, thin, undigested.

ICHTHYOLOGY, ik·θē··ō·lō··ji, s. (518). The doctrine of the nature of fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST, ik·θē··ō·phā··g-is··t, s. A fish-eater; one who lives on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, ik·θē··ō·phā··jē, s. The practice of eating fish. Fish diet.

ICLE, ik·'kl, s. (405). A shoot of ice hanging down.

ICINESS, ik··nes, s. The state of generating ice.

ICON, ik·ō·n, s. (166). A picture or representation.

ICONOCLAST, ik·ō·nō·kla·st, s. A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, ik·ō·nō·lo··ji, s. (518). The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL, ik·tē··ral, s. (509). Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.

ICY, ik·'ē, adj. Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, frosty; cold, free from passion; frigid, backward.

I'D, ik·'d, Contracted for I did.

IDEA, ik··ē··ā, s. (115). A mental image.

IDEAL, ik··ē··āl, s. Mental, intellectual.

IDENTICALLY, ik··ē··tō··lē··tē··lē, ad. Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, ik··ē··tō··lē··tē··lē, 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.
IDOL.—Worshipper of images.

To IDOLIZE, v. a. To love or reverence to adoration.

IDOLOUS, a. Fit, proper, convenient.

IDYL, 1st. a. A small short poem.

JEALOUS, adj. (234) (314). Suspicious in love; emulous; zealously cautious against dishonour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously fearful.

JEALOUSLY, adv. Suspiciously, emulously.

JEALOUSNESS, 1st. n. The state of being jealous.

JEALOUSLY, adv. Suspicion in love; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JERK, v. n. (246). To scoff, to flout, to make mock.

To JERK, v. a. To treat with scofs.

JERK, jèrker, jèrker, jèrking. adj. A scoffer, a jester, a mocker.

JEERINGLY, 1st. a. Jocund, facetiously.

JEHOVAH, 1st. a. The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, jè-'jù-n. (283). Gluttonous, brought to a viscous state.

JELLY, jè-él'è. See GELLY. Any thing brought to a glutinous state; a kind of tender coagulation.

JENNETING, jè-'nè'ting. s. A species of apple soon ripe.


To JEOPARDIZE, v. a. To strike with a quick smart blow, to lash.

To JEOPARDIZE, v. n. To strike up.

JEOPARDIZE, v. a. A smart quick lash; a sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

IDIOCRACY, i'd'é-o'skrá-sé. s. (518). Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOMATIC, i'd'é-o-mát'ik. s. "Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOTY, i'd'é-ré-sé. s. Want of understanding.

IDOM, i'd'é-am. s. (166). A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICALLY, i'd'é-mát'ik-lér. adv. Peculiar in a tongue, philosophical.

IDIOPATHY, i'd'é-o-p'á-thé. s. (518). A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOTYCRASY, i'd'é-o-skrá-sé. s. A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another.

IDIOUS, i'd'é-ús. s. (518). Peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDILLY, i'dél-lér. s.-See GELLY. Any thing brought to a glutinous state; a kind of tender coagulation.

IDILIC, i'dé-ik. s. A state of tenderness.

IDILIC, i'dél-lik. adv. Idilically, insensibly.

IDILICALLY, i'dél-lik-lér. adv. Idilically, insensibly.

IDILICALLY, i'dél-lik-lér. s. Idilically, insensibly.

IDILICALLY, i'dél-lik-lér. s. The worship of images.
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<tr>
<th>Ign</th>
<th>Jig</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jerk, jerk’kin. s. (103). A jacket, short coat: a kind of hawk.</td>
<td>To Ignite, ig-nît’. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey, jerk’ee. s. Fine yarn of wool.</td>
<td>Ignition, ig-nît’sh’ón. s. The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jess, jës. s. Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fatt.</td>
<td>Ignitable, ig-nît’é-bl. a. Inflammable, capable of being set on fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem artichokes, jë-rûs-sâ-lëm-ârt’ë-tshôks. s. Sunflower, of which they are a species.</td>
<td>To Noble, ig-nô’bél. a. Mean of birth; worthless, not deserving honour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Jest, jest. v. n. To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to speak in earnest.</td>
<td>Ignobly, ig-nô’bél’è. ad. Ignominiously, meanly, dishonourably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jest, jest. s. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; the object of jests, laughing-stock; a thing said in joke, not in earnest.</td>
<td>Ignominiously, ig-nô-min’yûs-lè. ad. Meanly, scandalously, disgracefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jester, jest’är. s. (98). One given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; buffoon, jackpudding.</td>
<td>Ignorny, ig-nô-min’é. s. Disgrace, reproach, shame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jett, jet. s. A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep black colour; a spout of water.</td>
<td>If This word is sometimes, but very improperly, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if divided into ig-nô-min’-i-ny; but it must be observed, that this termination is not enclitic (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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Jet, jet. v. n. To shoot forward, to the general rule in similar words.</td>
<td>Ignoramus, ig-nô-râ’mûs. 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 un instructed pretender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jetty, jëtt’é. a. Made of jet; black as jet.</td>
<td>Ignorance, ig-nô-rân’sè. s. Want of knowledge, unskilfulness; want of knowledge, discovered by external effect; in this sense it has a plural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewel, jû’ill. 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.</td>
<td>Ignorant, ig-nô-rânt. a. Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninstructed; unknown, undiscovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewel-house, or office, jû’ill-hóusè. s. The place where the regal ornaments are reposed.</td>
<td>Ignorant, ig-nô-rânt. s. One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews-ears, jûz’ès’èrz. s. A fungus.</td>
<td>To Ignore, ig-nôr’. v. a. Not to know, to be ignorant of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews-stone, jûz’è-stônè. s. An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.</td>
<td>To Jig, jig. s. A light careless dance or tune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews-harp, jûz’è-hârp. s. A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.</td>
<td>To Jig, jig. v. n. To dance carelessly, to dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jif, ij. conjunct. Suppose that, allow that; whether or no; though I doubt whether, suppose it be granted that.</td>
<td>Jig-maker, jîg’mâ-kîr. s. One who dances or plays merrily.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILL

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;— tôbe, tôb,
JIGOT, jîg¬út. s. (166). A leg; as a
Jigot of mutton.
JIGUMBO, jîg¬gêm¬bôb. s. A trinket,
a nickel-mack. A cant word.
JILT, jîlt. s. A woman who gives her
lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of
contempt for a woman.
To JILT, jîlt. v. a. To trick a man
by flattering his love with hopes.
To JINGLE, jîng¬gl. v. n. To clink,
to sound correspondently.
INGLE, jîng¬gl. s. (405). Correspondent sounds; any thing sounding, a
rattle, a bell.
ILE, ile. From Aisle, a wing. French.
A walk or alley in a church or publick building.
ILEX, îléks. s. The scarlet oak.
ILIAC, îl¬lêek. s. The scarlet oak.
ILIAC-PASSION, îl¬lêak¬pash¬i¬t. 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, ill. a. Bad in any respect, con-
tary to good, whether physical or moral,
evil; sick, disordered, not in health.
ILL, ill. s. Wickedness; misfor-
tune, misery.
ILL, ill. ad. Not well, not rightly in
any respect; not easily.
ILL, substantive, adjective, or adverb,
is used in composition to express any bad
quality or condition.
ILL, before words beginning with L,
stands for In.
ILLACHRYMABLE, îl¬lêak¬krye¬mô-lô.
ILLAPSÉ, îl¬laps¬é. s. Gradual im-
mission or entrance of any thing into
another; sudden attack, casual coming.
To ILLAQUEATE, îl¬lêak¬wê¬dô¬tê. v. a.
(507). To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.
ILLAQUEATION, îl¬lêak¬wê¬dô¬shûn. s.
The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare,
any thing to catch.
ILLATION, îl¬lêä¬shûn. s. Inference,
conclusion drawn from premises.
ILLATIVE, îl¬lêä¬tiv. (157). Relating to
illation or conclusion.
ILLAUDABLE, îl¬law¬ô¬blô. s. (405).
Unworthy of praise or commendation.
ILLAUDABLY, îl¬law¬ô¬blô¬blô. ad. Un-
worthily, without deserving praise.

ILL

bull;—ôl;—pônd;—thin, this.
ILLEGAL, îl¬lêä¬gäl. a. (88). Contrary
to law.
ILEGALITY, îl¬lêä¬gäl¬têt¬ê. s.
Contrariety to law.
ILEGALLY, îl¬lêä¬gäl¬lê. ad. In a
manner contrary to law.
ILEGIBLE, îl¬lêä¬jê bl. a. (405).
What cannot be read.
ILEGITIMACY, îl¬lêä¬jê¬mô¬sô. s.
State of bastardy.
ILEGIMATE, îl¬lêä¬jê¬tê¬mô¬tê. a.
(91). Unlawfully begotten, not begotten
in wedlock.
ILEGIMATELY, îl¬lêä¬jê¬tê¬mô¬tê¬lô. ad.
Not begotten in wedlock.
ILEГITIMATION, îl¬lêä¬jê¬tê¬mô¬lô. s.
The state of one not begotten in wedlock.
ILEVABLE, îl¬lêv¬ô¬blô. a. (405).
What cannot be levied or exacted.
ILEFAVORED, îl¬lêv¬ô¬dô. a. (362).
Deformed.
ILEFAVOREDLY, îl¬lêv¬ô¬dô¬lô. ad.
With deformity.
ILEFAVOREDNESS, îl¬lêv¬ô¬dô¬nô. s.
Deformity.
INGLEERAL, îl¬lib¬ô¬rô. a. (88). Not
noble, not ingenious; not generous, spar-
ing.
INGLEERALITY, îl¬lib¬ô¬rô¬lô¬tê. s.
Parsimony, niggardliness.
INGLEERALLY, îl¬lib¬ô¬rô¬lô¬lô. ad. Dis-
ingenuously, meanly.
INGLESIT, îl¬lêes¬ô. a. Unlawful.
To ILLIGHTEN, îl¬lif¬ô¬n. v. n. (103).
To enlighten, to illuminate.
INGLEMITE, îl¬lim¬ô¬tô¬blô. a. That
which cannot be bounded or limited.
INGLEMITALLY, îl¬lim¬ô¬tô¬blô¬lô. ad.
Without susceptibility of bounds.
INGLEMITED, îl¬lim¬ô¬mit¬ô¬dô. a.
Unbounded, interminable.
INGLEMITEDNESS, îl¬lim¬ô¬mit¬ô¬lô¬nô. s.
Exemption from all bounds.
INGLERACY, îl¬lit¬ô¬rê¬sô. s. Ilit-
terateness, 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 ore, better
verified than in words. Poetry will
find employment for a thousand words not
used in prose, and a nice discrimination will
scarcely find any words entirely useless that
are not quite obsolete.
To ILLUSTRATE, il-lús-tráte]. v. a. (91). To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lús-trá-tív. a. Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATION, il-lús-trá-shún. s. Explanation, elucidation, exposition.

ILLUSION, il-lú'shún. s. (451). Mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, error.

ILLUSIVE, il-lú'siv. a. (158) (428). Deceiving by false show.

ILLUSORY, il-lú'só-ré. a. (429) (512). Deceiving, fraudulent.—For the o, see DOMESTICK.

To IMBIBE, im-báb. v. a. (140). To drink up, to imbibe; to imbibe, to be filled up.

IMBEDDING, im-béd-ding. s. A planting, a sowing, a bed of earth.

IMBECILITY, im-bék-sí-lít., or im-bék-sé-clí. a. (140) (112). Weak, feeble, wanting strength of either mind or body. (From Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kennick, and Bestick, accent this word on the second syllable, as in the Latin imbécillus; but Mr. Scott and Mr. Sheridan on the last, as in the French imbécile. The latter is,
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 embroil. 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.

IMBEGUILLITY, im-bég-wil'té. s. Weakness, feebleness of mind or body.
To IMBIBE, im-bíb'. v. a. To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to soak.
IMBIBER, im-bíb'ér. s. (98). That which drinks or sucks.
IMBIBITION, im-bíb'sh'ín. s. The act of sucking or drinking in.
To IMBITTER, im-bít'tér. v. a. (98). To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy; to exasperate.
To IMBODDY, im-bód'dé. v. a. To condense to a body; to invest with matter; to bring together into one mass or company.
To IMBODY, im-bó'dé. v. n. To unite into one mass, to coalesce.
To IMBOLDEN, im-bóld'en. v. a. (103). To raise to confidence, to encourage.
IMBOSOM, im-bós'óm. 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, im-bóónd'v. a. (312). To enclose, to shut in.
To IMBOV, im-bóv'. v. a. (322). To arch, to vault.
IMBOWMENT, im-bów'ment. s. Arch, vault.
To IMBOWER, im-bów'ár. v. a. (322). To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.
To IMBRANGLE, im-bránd'gl. v. a. To entangle. A low word.
IMBRICATED, im-brí-ká-téd. a. Indented with concavities.
IMBRICATION, im-brí-ká'shún. s. Concave indenture.
To IMBROWN, im-bróün'. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.
To IMBREW, im-brów'. v. a. (339). To steep, to soak, to wet much or long.
To IMBRUTE, im-bróot'. v. a. (339). To degrade to brutality.

búl;—oil;—pound;—thin; this.

To IMBUTE, im-bróót'. v. n. To sink down to brutality.
To IMBUE, im-bú'. v. a. (325). To tincture deep, to infuse any tincture or dye.
To IMBURSE, im-búrs'. v. a. To stock with money.
IMITABILITY, im-étá-bil'é-té. s. The quality of being imitable.
IMITABLE, im-étá-bl. a. (405). Worthy to be imitated; possible to be imitated.
To IMITATE, im-é-tá'te. 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, im-métá'shún. 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 domestic for foreign.
IMITATIVE, im-étá-tív. a. (512). Inclined to copy.
IMITATOR, im-é-tá'tór. s. (98) (166). One that copies another, one that endeavours to resemble another.
IMMAGULATE, im-mák'kú-lát.a. (91). Spotless, pure, undefiled.
To IMMANACLE, im-mán'kál. v. a. (405). To fetter, to confine.
IMMANE, im-mán'. a. Vast, prodigiously great.
IMMANNENT, im-mán'nt. a. Intrinsick, inherent, internal.
IMMANIFEST, im-mán'né-físt. a. Not manifest, not plain.
IMMANITY, im-mán'né-té. s. Barbarity, savageness.
IMMARGESSIBLE, im-már'sés'sé-bl. a. Unfading.
IMMARTIAL, im-már'shál. a. (88). Not warlike.
To IMMASK, im-másk'. v. a. To cover, to disguise.
IMMATERIAL, im-má-té'rál. a. Incorporeal, distinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, pertinent.
IMMATERIALITY, im-má-té'rál'é-té. s. Incorporety, distinctness from body or matter.
IMMATERIALLY, im-má-té'rál'é-lé. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.
IMMATERIALIZED, im-má-té'rál'iz'd. a. (339). Distinct from matter, incorporeal.
IMMATERIALITY, im-má-té-re-á-té. a. Not consisting of matter, incorpo-
real, without body.

IMMATURELY, im-má-túr'e-ly. ad. Too soon, too early, before ripeness or com-
pletion.

IMMATURENESS, im-má-túr'e-ns. s. Incompleteness, incompleteness, a state short
of completion.

IMMЕRIALITY, im-má-ti-re'äl. s. Im-
materiality, immateriality, incompleteness, incompleteness.

IMMЕRIETY, im-mér'e-ty. s. Immor-
tality, immorality, inefficacy.

IMMEASUREABLE, im-mé-zhú-rá-bl. a. Immense, not to be measured, indefinitely
extensive.

IMMEASURABLY, im-mé-zhú-rá-blé. ad. Immensely, beyond all measure.

IMMЕCHANICAL, im-mé-kän'né-dál. a. Not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMMЕDIACY, im-mé-di-é-á-sé, or, im-
me-jé-á-sé. s. (295). Personal
greatness, power of acting without de-
pendence.

IMMEDIATE, im-mé-dé-á-t. 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, pres-
ent with regard to time.

IMMEDIATELY, im-mé-dé-á-lé. ad. Without the intervention of any other
cause or event; instantly, at the time pre-
sent, without delay.

IMMЕDIATENESS, im-mé-dé-á-téén's. s. Presence with regard to time; exemption
from second or intervening causes.

IMMЕDICABLE, im-mé-dé-á-ká-bl. a. Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMЕMORABLE, im-mém'mó-rá-bl. a. Not worth remembering.

IMMЕMORIAL, im-mém'mó-rá-bl. a. Past
ime of memory, so ancient that the be-
inning cannot be traced.

IMMENSE, im-mén's. a. Unlimited,
unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, im-mén's. ad. Infinite-
ly, without measure.

IMMENITY, im-mén's-é-té. s. Un-
bounded greatness, infinity.

IMMENSIURABILITY, im-mén-shú-rá-
bil'e-té. s. (452). Impossibility to
be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, im-mén'shú-rá-bl. a.
Not to be measured.

To IMMERGE, im-mér'dje'. v. a. To
put under water.

IMMERIT, im-mér'it. s. Want of
worth, want of desert.

IMMERE, im-mér'e. a. Buried, Co-
vered, sunk deep.

To IMMERE', im-mér'e. v. a. To put
under water; to sink or cover deep; to de-
press.

IMMERSION, im-mér'shún. 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, im-mé-thó-dik-kál. a.
Confused, being without regularity, being
without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, im-mé-thó'dik-
kál. ad. Without method.

IMMЕNSE, im-mén's. s. Any ill
impending; immediate; near danger.

IMMЕNENT, im-mén'ent. a. Impend-
ing, at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, im-ming'gl. v. a. To
mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, im-mi-nú'shún. s. Di-
mination, decrease.

IMMISCIBILITY, im-mis-sé-bil'e-té. s.
Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, im-mís'sé-bl. a. (405).
Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISION, im-mish'ún. s. The act
of sending in, contrary to emission.

To IMMIT, im-mit'. v. n. To send in.
To IMMIX, im-miks'. v. a. To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, im-miks'bl. a. (405).
Impossible to be mingled.

IMMIBILITY, im-mi-bil'e-té. s. Un-
moveableness, want of motion, resistance
to motion.

IMMODERATE, im-mód'ál-dé. a. (91).
Exceeding the due mean.

IMMODERATELY, im-mód'ál-dé-lé. ad.
In an excessive degree.

IMMODERATION, im-mód-ar'shún.
s. Want of moderation, excess.

IMMODEST, im-mód'rest. a. Wanting
shame, wanting delicacy or chastity;
unchaste, impure; obscene; unreasonable;
excubitant.
To IMPEACH, im-péchsh, v. a. To hinder, to impede; to accuse by publick authority.
IMPEACH, im-péchsh', s. Hindrance, let, impediment.
IMPEACHABLE, im-péchsh'á-bl, a. Accusable, chargeable.
IMPEACHER, im-péchsh'ér, s. (98). An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.
IMPEACHMENT, im-péchsh'mént, s. Hindrance; let, impediment, obstruction; publick accusation, charge preferred.
To IMPEARL, im-pérl, v. a. To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.
IMPECCABILITY, im-pék-ká-bil'ë-té, s. Exception from sin, exemption from failure.
IMPECCABLE, im-pék-ká-bl, a. (405). Exempt from possibility of sin.
To IMPEDE, im-pédë, v. a. To hinder, to let, to obstruct.
IMPEDEMENT, im-pé-dë-mént, s. Hindrance, let, impediment, obstruction, opposition.
To IMPEL, im-pël, v. a. To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to press on.
IMPELLENT, im-pël-lënt, s. An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.
To IMPEPEND, im-pénd', v. h. To hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly.
IMPENDENT, im-pénd'ënt, a. Imminent, hanging over, pressing closely.
IMPENDENCE, im-péndën's, s. The state of hanging over, near approach.
IMPEMTABILITY, im-pém'-trá-bil'ë-té, s. Quality of not being pierceable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.
IMPEMTABLE, im-pém'-trá-bl, a. Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impious; not to be taught; not to be moved.
IMPEMTALY, im-pém'-trá-blé, ad. With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.
IMPEMTANCE, im-pém'-tán's, s. Impudence, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.
IMPEMTENT, im-pém'-tënt, a. Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.
IMPEMTENTLY, im-pém'-tënt-lë, ad. Obdurately, without repentance.
IMPEMTOUS, im-pém'nüs, a. (514). Wanting wings.
IMPERATE, im-pér'at, a. (91). Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.
IMPERATIVE, im-pér'at-tiv, a. Commanding, expressive of command.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, im-pér-sept'ë-bl, a. Not to be discovered, not to be perceived.
IMPERCEPTIBILITY, im-pér-sept'é-bl-nës, s. The quality of eluding observation.
IMPERCEPTIBLY, im-pér-sept'é-bl-lë, ad. In a manner not to be perceived.
IMPERFECT, im-pér'fekt, a. Not complete, not absolutely finished, defective; frail, not completely good.
IMPERFECTION, im-pér-fëk'shün, s. Defect, failure, fault, whether physical or moral.
IMPERFECTLY, im-pér'fekt-lë, ad. Not completely, not fully.
IMPERFORABLE, im-pér-fõr'bl, a. Not to be bored through.
IMPERFORATE, im-pér-fõr't, a. Not pierced through, without a hole.
IMPERIAL, im-pér'i-ál, a. (88). Royal, possessing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.
IMPERIALIST, im-pér'i-álist, s. One that belongs to an emperor.
IMPIROUS, im-pér'ë-ús, a. (314). Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, assuming, overbearing.
IMPIROUSLY, im-pér'ës-lë, ad. With arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.
IMPIROUSNESS, im-pér'ës-nës, s. Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.
IMPERISHABLE, im-pér'ësh-á-bl, a. Not to be destroyed.
IMPERSONAL, im-pér'sün-ál, a. (88). Not varied according to the persons.
IMPERSONALLY, im-pér'sün-lë, ad. According to the manner of an impersonal verb.
IMPESSUABLE, im-pér'swá'zë-bl, a. (439). Not to be moved by persuasion.
IMPESSUANCE, im-pér'swáns, s.
IMPESTINESS, im-pér'stë-nës, s.
That which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in
hand, folly, rambling thought; troublesomeness, intrusion; trifle, thing of no value.

**Impertinent**, im-pér’té-nént. a. Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; improper, intrusive, meddling, foolish, trifling.

**Impertinently**, im-pér’té-nént-ly. ad. Without relation to the present matter; troublesome, officiously, intrusively.


**Impiousness**, im-pí’és-néss. s. The state of not admitting any passage.

**Impetrability**, im-pé-tr'a-bil’i-ty. s. Impossibility to be passed through.

**Impetrable**, im-pé-tr’a-bi-l. a. (403). Possible to be obtained.

To **Impetrate**, im-pé-trát. v. a. To obtain by entreaty.

**Impetration**, im-pé-trá’shún. s. The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.


**Impetus**, im-pé-tús. s. (503). Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.

**Impierceable**, im-pír’es-á-bi-l. a. Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

**Impiety**, im-pí’i-té. s. Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion.

To **Impignorate**, im-píg’ño-rát. v. a. To pawn, to pledge.

**Impignoration**, im-píg’ño-rá’shún. s. The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To **Impinge**, im-pín’j. v. n. To fall against, to strike against, to clash with.

To **Impingeate**, im-píng’gát. v. a. To fatten, to make fat.


**Impiously**, im-pí’és-lé. ad. Profanely, wickedly; contrary to art and order.

**Implicable**, im-plá’k-lé. s. Inexplicable, irreconcilable entity, determined malice.

**Implicable**, im-plá’k-lé. a. (405). Not to be pacified, inexplicable, malicious, constant in enmity. — See **Placable**.

**Implicably**, im-plá’k-lé-lé. ad. With malice not to be pacified, inexcusably.

To **Impiant**, im-plán’t. v. a. To int. fix, to insert, to place, to engrave.

**Implantation**, im-plán’tá’shún. s. The act of setting or planting.

**Implausible**, im-plá’zé-bl. a. (439). Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.

**Implement**, im-plé’ment. s. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; tool, instrument of manufacture; utensil.

**Implication**, im-plék’shún. s. The act of filling; the state of being full.


To **Implicate**, im-plé-kát. v. a. (91). To entangle, to embarrass, to unfold.

**Implication**, im-plék’shún. s. Involvement, engangement; inference not expressed, but tacitly implicated.

**Implied**, im-plék’d. a. Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred; tacitly comprised, not expressed; entirely obedient.

**Implicitly**, im-plék’l-ly. ad. By inference comprised though not expressed; by connexion with something else, dependently, with unresolved confidence or obedience.

To **Implore**, im-plór. v. a. To call upon in supplication, to solicit; to ask; to beg.

**Implores**, im-plór’és. s. (98). One that implores.


To **Imply**, im-plí. v. a. To infold, to cover, to entangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

To **Impose**, im-po’z. v. a. To corrupt with poison; to kill with poison.


IMPOBROUS, im-pôr'-tûs. a.  (314). Free from pores, free from vacuities or interstices.

IMPORT, im-pôrt. v. a.  (492). To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in consequence; to be of moment.

IMPORTED, im-pôrt'-ed. a. 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, im-pôr-tân스, or im-pôr'-tânс. s. Thing imported or implied; matter, subject; consequence, moment; importance.

IMPORTANT, im-pôr-tânt, or im-pôr'-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 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. Johnson, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Scott is for either, but gives the first the preference.

IMPORTATION, im-pôr-tâshûn. s. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTER, im-pôrt'dur. s.  (98). One that brings in anything from abroad.

IMPORTUNE, im-pôr'thûn'-nât. n.  (361). Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations, not to be repulsed.

IMPORTUNATELY, im-pôr'thûn'-nât'-l. ad. With incessant solicitation, pertinaciously.

IMPORTUNATENESS, im-pôr'thûn'-nât'-nâs. s. (91). Incessant solicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, im-pôr-tûn'-n. v. a. To tease, to harass with slight vexation periually recurring, to molest. v. n.

IMPORTÊNE, im-pôr-tûn'-n. a. Constantly recurring, troublesome by frequency; troublesome, vexatious; unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time. See FUTURITY. n. o.

IMPORTUNELY, im-pôr-tûn'-l. ad. Troublesomely, incessantly; unseasonably, improperly.

IMPORTUNITY, im-pôr-tûn'-n. s. Incessant solicitations. n. o.

To IMPORT, im-pôz. 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.

IMPORTÉ, im-pôz. s. Command, injunction. n. o.

IMPORTABLE, im-pôz'-âbl. a.  (405). To be laid as obligatory on a body.

IMPORTÉ, im-pôzur. s.  (93). One who enjoins. n. a.

IMPORTATION, im-pôz'-shûn. s. The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; constraint, oppression; cheat, fallacy, imposition.

IMPOSSIBLE, im-pôz'-bl. a.  (405). Not to be done, impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, im-pôz'-sibil'-n. s. Impracticability; what cannot be done.

IMPORT, im-pôst. s. A tax, a toll, custom paid. n. a.

To IMPORTUATE, im-pôr'thûn'-nât. v. n.  (91). To form an abscissa, to gather, to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

To IMPORTUATE, im-pôr'thûn'-nât. v. a. To afflict with an importune.

IMPORTUATION, im-pôz'-shûn'-mâh. s. The act of forming an importune, the state in which an importune is formed.

IMPORTUNE, im-pôz-thûm. s.  (461). A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

IMPORTOR, im-pôst'dur. s.  (161). One who cheats by a fictitious character. n. a.

IMPORTURE, im-pôz'-shûr. s. Cheat.

IMPORTANCE, im-pôz'-sâc. s. Want of power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableness of passions; incapacity of propagation.

IMPOZED, im-pôzd. a. Have paid as a duty; have at a wrong time, with unpleasantness; have ta molest.
IMPOTEN'r, im-pó-tént. a. (170). 
Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, im-pó-tént-ley. ad. Without power.

To IMPOUND, im-póund'. v. a. To enclose as in a pound, to shut in, to confine; to shut up in a pinfold.

IMPRACfICABILITY, im-prák'te-ká-bil'ë-të. s. Impossibility, the state of being not feasible.

IMPRACrABLE, im-prák'te-ka-bl. a. Not to be performed, unfeasible, impossible; untractable, unmanageable.

IMPRACrABLENESS, im-prák'te-ká-bl-nës. s. Impossibility.

To IMPRACrate, im-prák'te-kåte. v. a. To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRACATION, im-prák-kå'shûn. s. Curse, prayer by which any evil is wished.

IMPRACATORY, im-prák'ë-tûr-ë. 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 IMPRECE, im-prèn'. v. a. (386). To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPRACRABLE, im-prég'ná-bl. a. Not to be stormed, not to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPRACRABLY, im-prég'ná-bly. ad. In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPREGNATE, im-prég'nåte. v. a. To fill with young, to make prolific; to fill, to saturate.

IMPRACRNATION, im-prég'nä'shûn. s. The act of making prolific; fecundation; that which any thing is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREGNATE, im-prég'nåte. v. a. (91). To impregnate, to fecundate.

IMPROPER, im-prôp'ër. a. (98). Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not just, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, im-prôp'ër-le. ad. Not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.

To IMPROPRIATE, im-prôp're-åte. v.a. To convert to private use, to seize to himself; to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laics.
IMPROVEMENT, imp-røv'm-ent. s. Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progress from good to better; instruction, edification; effect of melioration.

IMPROMPTU, imp'-rompt'u. a. Unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided against.

IMPROVITY, imp'-rov'i-té. s. Unfitness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy, want of justness.

IMPRESS, imp-rèz. v. t. To force anything nearer of fitness, to prompt; to meliorate; any thing else. To improve, to promote, to foster, to form, to shape, to mold; to encourage, to incite, to excite, to stimulate.

IMPRESSIBLE, imp-rèz-əb'əl. a. Capable of being advanced to a better state; capable of being made better.

IMPROVATION, imp-røv'-ə-shən. s. An improvement 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.

IMPRIMATUR, imp-rìm-ə-tər. s. A layman that has the possession of the hands of the church. (168)

IMPROPRIETY, imp-rør'p-rè-té. s. Impudence, wanting modesty.

IMPRUDENT, imp-rùd'ənt. a. Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

IMPROVIDENCE, imp-røv'-ə-dens. s. Unhappy, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.

IMPROVABLE, imp-røv'-ə-bəl. a. Capable of being advanced to a better state.

IMPROVABLENESS, imp-røv'-ə-bə-l-nəs. s. Capabilities of being made better.

IMPROVELY, imp-røv'-ə-l-dē. ad. In a manner that admits of melioration.

IMPROVE, imp-røv. v. t. To advance anything nearer to perfection, to raise from good to better.

IMPROVE, imp-røv. v. n. To advance in goodness.

IMPULSIVE, imp'-ə-l-siv. a. Influential, to move, to persuade, to guide, to direct, to command, to influence, to attract, to tempt, to inspire, to provoke, to incite, to stir up, to move, to excite, to stir up.

IMPULSE, imp'-əls. s. Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.

IMPEACH, imp'-əch. v. t. 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. 365.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the word as I have marked it; that is, with the g silent, and the a long; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan, though they suppress the g, pronounce the s 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 pheidon, diaphregon, paramegen, epaphregon, and paraldeion (589); but as the accent is not on any of these syllables, except pheidon, which is irregular, (588,) it is no wonder the vowel should be retained in these words as it so often does in the numerous terminations in ile, ine, ire, &c. (177)

IMPUGNER, imp'-ə-gər. s. One that attacks or invades.

In judging of the propriety of this pronunciation, we must not confound the participles impinging, impinged, and the verbal noun impinger, with such words as we do not form ourselves, as repugnant, malignant, &c. The former are mere branches of the verb impinge, 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 signify, though it is silent in sign, signing, or signer. For it must be carefully observed, that the analogy of pronunciation admits of no alteration in the sound of the word, 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. 490.
INA

โน, ม่วย, นอร์, นอต:—ทับ, ทับ.

Impulsion, im-pūl'shūn. s. The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

Impulsive, im-pūl'sīv. a. Having the power of impulse, moving impellent.

Impunity, im-pūl'i-tē. s. Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.

Impure, im-pūr'. a. Contrary to sanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaste; seculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, drossy.

Impurely, im-pūr'le. ad. With impurity.

Impureness, im-pūr'nēs. s. Want of sanctity, want of holiness; act of unchastity, seculent admixture.

To impute, im-pū'tā-pl. v. a. (405). To make red, to colour as with purple.

Imputable, im-pū-tā-bl. a. Chargeable upon any one; accusable, chargeable with a fault.

Imputableness, im-pū-tā-bl-nēs. s. The quality of being imputable.

Imputation, im-pū-tā'shūn. s. Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection.

Imputative, im-pū-tā-tīv. a. (512). Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.

To impute, im-pū'te. v. a. To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Imputer, im-pū'tur. s. (98). He that imputes.

In, in. 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, in. 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 ll, and into im before some other consonants.

Inability, in-ā-bil'i-tē. s. Impassage, impotence, want of power.

Inabstinence, in-āb'stēn'ēnse. s. Intemperance, want of power to abstain.

Inaccessible, in-āk'sēs'sē-bl. a. Not to be reached, not to be approached.

Inaccuracy, in-āk'kē-rā-sē. s. Want of exactness.

Inaccurate, in-āk'kē-rā'te. a. (91). Not exact, not accurate.

Inaction, in-āk'shūn. s. Cessation from labour, forbearance of labour.

Inactive, in-āk'tīv. a. Idle, indolent, sluggish.

Inactively, in-āk'tīv-le. ad. Idly, sluggishly.

Inactivity, in-āk'tīv'ē-tē. s. Idleness, rest, sluggishness.

Inadequacy, in-ād'ē-kwā-sē. 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 inad nanoparticles, 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.

Inadquate, in-ād'ē-kwā'te. a. (91). Not equal to the purpose, defective.

Inadequately, in-ād'ē-kwā'te-le. ad. Defectively, not completely.

Inadverterence, in-ād-vēr'tēnse. a. (91). Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.

Inadverted, in-ād-vēr'te-d. a. Negligent, careless.

Inadvertedly, in-ād-vēr'te-lē-ad. Carelessly, negligently.

Inalienable, in-āl'é-yān-ā-bl. (113). That cannot be alienated.

Inalmimental, in-āl'-ē-mēn'tal. a. Affording no nourishment.

Inamissible, in-āmīs'sē-bl. a. Not to be lost.

Inane, in-nān'. a. Empty, void.

To Inanimate, in-ān'-ē-māt. v. a. To animate, to quicken.

Inanimate, in-ān'-ē-māt-e. (91). a.


Inanition, in-ān'-ēshūn. s. Emptiness of body, want of fullness in the vessels of the animal.

Inanity, in-ān'-ē-tē. s. (511). Emptiness, void space.
INC

\(1\) (599).—\(i\)n, \(e\)ar, \(f\), \(ill, \)\(f\), \(él, \)\(m\), \(n, \)\(p, \)\(pl, \)\(pine, \)pli—

INAPPARENT, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(áp\)-\(p\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(n\)-\(s\)-\(é\), \(s\). Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(áp\)-\(p\)-\(lé\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(bl\)-\(a\). Not to be put to a peculiar use.

INAPPLICATION, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(áp\)-\(p\)-\(lé\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(sh\)-\(ú\)-\(n\). Indolence, negligence.

INARABLE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(ár\)-\(r\)-\(á\)-\(bl\)-\(a\). (405). Not capable of tillage.

To INARCH, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(ár\)-\(sh\). \(v\). \(a\). (81). Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTICULATE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(ár\)-\(t\)-\(í\)-\(k\)-\(u\)-\(l\)-\(á\)-\(te\)-\(n\)-\(s\). (91). Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

INARTICULATELY, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(ár\)-\(t\)-\(í\)-\(k\)-\(u\)-\(l\)-\(á\)-\(te\)-\(l\)-\(é\) \(a\). Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(ár\)-\(t\)-\(í\)-\(k\)-\(u\)-\(l\)-\(á\)-\(te\)-\(n\)-\(s\). Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(ár\)-\(t\)-\(í\)-\(f\)-\(ish\)-\(á\)-\(l\)-\(a\). Contrary to art.

INARTIFICIALLY, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(ár\)-\(t\)-\(í\)-\(f\)-\(ish\)-\(á\)-\(l\)-\(é\)-\(a\). Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(át\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(n\)-\(sh\)-\(ú\)-\(n\). Disregard, negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(át\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(t\)-\(í\)-\(t\)-\(í\)-\(v\)-\(í\). Careless, negligent, regardless.

INAUDIBLE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(á\)-\(w\)-\(d\)-\(lé\)-\(bl\)-\(a\). (405). Not to be heard, void of sound.

To INAUGURATE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(á\)-\(w\)-\(g\)-\(i\)-\(t\)-\(á\)-\(t\)-\(e\)-\(n\)-\(s\). (91). To consecrate, to invest with a new office by solemn rites.

INAUGURATION, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(á\)-\(w\)-\(g\)-\(i\)-\(t\)-\(á\)-\(sh\)-\(ú\)-\(n\). Investiture by solemn rites.

INAUSPICIOUS, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(á\)-\(w\)-\(s\)-\(p\)-\(í\)-\(sh\)-\(ú\)-\(s\)-\(á\). Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

INBORN, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(b\)-\(ó\)-\(n\)-\(a\). Inate, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(b\)-\(r\)-\(é\)-\(d\)-\(é\)-\(d\)-\(a\). (362). Inspired, infused by inspiration.

INBRED, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(b\)-\(ré\)-\(d\)-\(a\). Produced within; hatched or generated within.

To INCAGE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(d\)-\(j\)-\(e\)-\(v\)-\(a\). To coop up, to shut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

INCALCULABLE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(l\)-\(k\)-\(l\)-\(á\)-\(bl\)-\(a\). (405).

\(b\) 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.

INCANCESCENCE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(l\)-\(s\)-\(s\)-\(én\)-\(s\)-\(é\). (510). The state of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat.

INCANTATION, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(né\)-\(sh\)-\(ú\)-\(n\). Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(né\)-\(t\)-\(ú\)-\(r\)-\(é\)-\(a\). (512). Dealing by enchantment, magical.

To INCANT, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(né\)-\(t\)-\(ú\)-\(n\)-\(v\)-\(a\). To unite to a canton or separate community.

INCAPABILITY, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(p\)-\(á\)-\(bl\)-\(é\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(s\). Inability, natural, disqualification legal.

INCAPABLE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(p\)-\(á\)-\(bl\)-\(a\)-\(l\)-\(a\). (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.

\(C\) As Placable and Incapable seem to follow the Latin quantity in the antepenultimate \(a\), \(s\) Capable and Incapable, if we derive them from Capax and Incapax, reject its; 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, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(p\)-\(á\)-\(sh\)-\(ús\)-\(a\). Narrow, of small content.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(p\)-\(á\)-\(sh\)-\(ús\)-\(n\)-\(s\). Narrowness, want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(p\)-\(á\)-\(sh\)-\(s\)-\(t\)-\(á\)-\(t\)-\(e\)-\(n\)-\(s\). (81). To disable, to weaken; to disqualify.

INCAPACITY, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(p\)-\(á\)-\(sh\)-\(é\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(s\). Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehensiveness of mind.

To INCARCERATE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(sh\)-\(c\)-\(é\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(n\)-\(e\)-\(a\). (355). To imprison, to confine.

INCARCERATION, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(sh\)-\(c\)-\(é\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(n\)-\(s\). Imprisonment, confinement.

To INCARN, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(n\)-\(v\)-\(a\). (81). To cover with flesh.

To INCARN, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(n\)-\(v\)-\(n\). To breed flesh.

To INCARNADINE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(n\)-\(d\)-\(í\)-\(n\)-\(e\)-\(a\)-\(v\)-\(a\). (140). To drive red. “This word,” says Dr. Johnson, “I find only once.” Macbeth, Act II. Scene III.

To INCARNATE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(n\)-\(t\)-\(á\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(s\)-\(a\). To clothe with flesh, to embody with flesh.

INCARNATE, \(i\)-\(n\)-\(k\)-\(á\)-\(n\)-\(t\)-\(á\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(t\)-\(é\)-\(s\), part. \(a\). (91). Clothed with flesh, embodied with flesh.
INC

INCARNATION, in-kär-nä'shün. s. The act of assuming body; the state of breeding flesh.

INCARNATIVE, in-kär-nä'tiv. s. (512). A medicine that generates flesh.

To INCASE, in-kä's. v. a. To cover, to enclose, to imprison.

INCENSABLE, in-kä'ven'sa-b'l. a. Unwary, negligent, heedless.

INCENSATORY, in-kä'ven'zhö-ler. ad. Unwarily, negligently.

INCENSIBLE, in-sen'si'bl. a. Not incensable.

INCENSIVELY, in-sen'si-v'l. ad. Incensably.

INCENSE, in'sense.s. (192). Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

To INCENSE, in'sen's. v.a. To perfume with incense.

To INCENSE, in'sen'se'. v.a. To enkindle, to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exasperate.

INCENSEMENT, in-sen's'men't. s. Rage, heat, fury.

INCEPTION, in-sép'shün. s. The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

INCEPER, in-sép'ser. s. (166). A kinder of anger, an inflamer of passions.

INCESSANT, in-ses'sant. a. Uninterrupted, continual.


INCESTUOUSLY, in-ses'tu-us-l. ad. With unnatural love.

INCH, insh. s. (352). The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time.

To INCH, insh. v.a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.

INCHED, insh't. a. (359). Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHMEAL, insh'me-l. s. A piece an inch long.

To INCHOATE, ink'kó-át. v.a. (91). To begin, to commence.

INCHOATION, in-kö-á'shün. s. Inception, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, in-kö-á'tiv. a. Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCHIDE, in-kid'. v.a. Medicines inside which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.

INCIDENCE, in-se'den'se. s. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence; accident, happenstance.

INCIDENT, in-se'dént. a. Casual, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENTAL, in-se'dént'al. a. Incidental, casual, happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, in-se'dént'al-l. ad. Beside the main design, occasionally.

INCIDENTLY, in-se'dént-l. ad. Occasionally, by the bye, by the way.
To INCINERATE, in-sin'ner-ā-te. v. a. To burn to ashes.

INCINERATION, in-sin-nér-ā-shūn. n. The act of burning any thing to ashes.

INCIRCUMCEPTION, in-sēr-kum-spek'shūn. n. Want of caution, want of heed.

INCISED, in-sēz'id. a. (362). Cut, made by cutting.

INCISION, in-sīch'ūn. n. A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; division of viscerities by medicines.

INCISIVE, in-sīv'īs. a. (158) (428). Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCISOR, in-sī'sōr. n. (166). Cutter, tooth in the forefront of the mouth.

INCISORY, in-sī'sūr-ē. a. (512). Having the quality of cutting.—For the e, see DOMESTICK.

INCISURE, in-sīz'ūr-e. n. A cut, an aperture.

INCITATION, in-sē-tā'shūn. n. Incitement, incentive, motive, impulse.

To INCITE, in-sīt. v. a. To stir up, to push forward; to any thing to ashes. To incline, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably disposed to, to feel desire beginning.

To INCLINE, in-klin'. 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, in-klip'. v. a. To grasp, to enclose, to surround.

To INCLOISTER, in-klois't er. v. a. To shut up in a cloister.

To INCLINE, in-klin. v. a. To incline, to lean; to bend; to angle.

To INCLINE, in-klin. v. a. To incline, to lean; to bend; to angle.

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To INCLINE, in-klin. v. a. To incline, to lean; to bend; to angle.

To INCINERATION, in-sin-nér-ā-shūn. n. The act of burning any thing to ashes. To incline, to lean; to bend; to angle.
INC

—ñô, móve; nôr, nót;—tâle, tâb;—ñîll;—pound;—thin, this.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-köm-bûs'tê-bli-nês's. The quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, in'kôm. s. (165). Revenue, produce of any thing.

INCOMPARABILITY, in-köm-mên'shû-râ-bîl'-ê-tê. s. The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

INCOMPARABLE, in-köm-mên' shû-râ-bl. a. (405). Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-köm-mên'shû-râ-te. a. (91). Not admitting one common measure.

To INCOMMODE, in-köm'mô-då'te. (91).

To INCOMMODE, in-köm'môdê'.

To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.


INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-köm-môd'é-ås-lé. ad. Inconveniently, not at ease.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-köm-môd'é-ûs-nêz's. Inconvenience.

INCOMMUNITY, in-köm-môd'é-tê. s. Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-köm-mû-në-kâ-bîl'-ê-tê. s. The quality of not being impartable.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-köm-mû'-në-kâ-bl. a. (405). Not impartable, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expressed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-köm-mû'-në-kâ-blé. ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-köm-mû'-në-kâ-tîng. a. Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMPACT, in-köm-pâk't. a.

INCOMPACTED, in-köm-pâk-têd. a.

Not joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, in-köm-pâ-râ-bl. a.

Excellent above comparable, 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, they say they, that comparable and incomm­
**INC**

(559).—Fâte, făr, fâl, fât; —mé, mét; plane, pin; —

**INCOMPATIBLY, in-köm-pât'-è-blé. ad.** Inconsistently.

**INCOMPETENCY, in-köm'pê-tèn-sè. s.** Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

**INCOMPETENT, in-köm'pê-tënt. a.** Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

**INCOMPETENTLY, in-köm'pê-tënt-lè. ad.** Unsuitably, unduly.

**INCOMPLETE, in-köm-ple'tè. a.** Not perfect, not finished.

**INCOMPLETENESS, in-köm-ple'tè-nès. s.** Imperfection, unfinished state.

**INCOMPATIBILITY, in-köm-pât'-ë-bli. s.** Unwieldiness, hindrance to human understanding.

**INCOMPATIBLE, in-köm'-pât'-ë-bli. a.** Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.

**INCOMPLETELY, in-köm'-pât'-ë-bli-nè-sè. s.** Unconceivableness, superiory to human understanding.

**INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-köm-prë-hèn'-sè-bli'-tè. a.** Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.

**INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-köm-prë-hèn'-sè-bli'-tè-nès. s.** Unconceivableness, superiory to human understanding.

**INCOMPATIBLELY, in-köm'-pât'-ë-bli. ad.** In a manner not to be conceived.

**INCOMPATIBLELY, in-köm'-pât'-ë-bli. s.** Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

**INCOMPATIBILITY, in-köm'-pât'-ë-bli. s.** Unwieldiness, hindrance to human understanding.

**INCOMPATIBLELY, in-köm'-pât'-ë-bli. ad.** Unsuitably, unduly.

**INCOMPATIBLELY, in-köm'-pât'-ë-bli. s.** Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

**INCONCERNED, in-köm-kûl'dènt. a.** Inference no consequence.

**INCONCLUSIVE, in-köm-kûl'sèv. a.** Not enforcing any determination of the mind, nor exhibiting cogent evidence.

**INCONCLUSIVELY, in-köm-kûl'sèv-lè. ad.** Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

**INCOMPATIBILITY, in-köm-pât'-ë-bli. s.** Want of rational cogency.

**INCONCERNED, in-köm-kûl'tèd. a.** Unconcerned, immature.

**INCONCLUSION, in-köm-kûl'kùn. s.** The state of being indigested.

**INCONDITION, in-köm-chîl-hùn'-dè. s.** Without exception, without limitation.

**INCONGRUITY, in-köm'-kôn-gro'îtè. a.** Irregular, rude, unpolished.—See IRREGULAR.

**INCONSCIOUS, in-köm'-kôn-kôk'tè. a.** Unconceivable—suitableness of being not conceivable.

**INCONSEQUENCE, in-köm-kûn-ku'nès. s.** Incoherence, want of just inference.

**INCONSIDERABLE, in-köm-sûr'ôr-è. a.** Without just conclusion, without regular inference.

**INCONSEQUENT, in-köm'-kôn-kwënt. a.** Without just conclusion, without regular inference.

**INCONSIDERABLE, in-köm'-kôn-sûr'ôr-è. a.** Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

**INCONSIDERABLY, in-köm'-kôn-sûr'ôr-è-lè. s.** Small importance.

**INCONSIDERATE, in-köm-sûr'ôr-âtè. a.** (91) Careless, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

**INCONSIDERATELY, in-köm-sûr'ôr-âtèlè. a. (91). Negligently, thoughtlessly.
IN'CONSIDERATENESS, in-kön-sid'er-ät-en's. s. (91). Carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence.
INCONSIDERATION, in-kön-sid-ér-ät-shän. s. Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.
INCONSISTENCY, in-kön-sis'ten-se. s. 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, in-kön-sis'tent. a. Not consistent, incompatible with.
INCONSISTENCY, in-kön-sis'ten-se. } s.
INCONSOLABLE, in-kön-so'lä-bl. a. Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.
INCONSONANCY, in-kön-so'nän-se. s. Disagreement with itself.
INCONSPICUOUS, in-kön-spik'u-ös. a. Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.
INCONSTANCY, in-kön'stan-se. s. Unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability.
INCONSTANT, in-kön'stant. a. Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.
INCONSUMABLE, in-kön-su'mä-bl. a. Not to be wasted.
INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kön-süm'te-bl. a. (421). Not to be spent, not to be brought to an end.
INCONTESTABLE, in-kön-tést'ä-bl. a. Not to be disputed, not admitting debate, unconquerable.
INCONTESTABLY, in-kön-tést'ä-blé. ad. Indissolubly, unconquerably.
INCONTIGUOUS, in-kön-tig'ü-öüs. a. Not touching each other, not joined together.
INCONTINENCE, in-kön'te-nänse. ? s.
INCONTINENCY, in-kön'te-nän-se. ? s. Inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.
INCONTINENT, in-kön'te-nënt. a. Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; shunning delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.
INCONTINUALLY, in-kön'te-nënt-le. ad. Unchastely, without restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.
INCONTRIVERTIBLE, in-kön-trö-vér'te-bl. a. (405). Indisputable, not to be disputed.
INCONTRIVERTILY, in-kön-trö-vér'te-blé. ad. To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.
INCONVENIENCE, in-kön-vë'ne-e-nse. } s. Unneén-se.
INCONVENIENCY, in-kön-vë'ne-e. } s. Unvi- neén-se.
INCONVENIENT, in-kön-vë'ne-ent-le. ad. Unfitly, incommodiously; unseasonably.
INCONVERSABLE, in-kön-vërs'ä-bl. a. Incommunicative, unsocial.
INCONVERTIBLE, in-kön-vërt'ë-bl. a. Not transmutable.
INCONVINCIBLE, in-kön-vin'se-bl. a. Not to be convinced.
INCONVINCIBLY, in-kön-vin'se-blé. ad. Without admitting conviction.
INCORPORAL, in-kör'pö-räl. a. Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.
INCORPORALITY, in-kör'pö-räl'é-të. s. Immateriality.
INCORPORALLY, in-kör'pö-räl-lë. ad. Without matter.
TO INCORPORATE, in-kör'pö-rätë. v. a.
To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politic; to unite, to associate; to embody.
TO INCORPORATE, in-kör'pö-rätë. v. n.
To unite into one mass.
INCORPORATE, in-kör'pö-rätë. a. (91). Immaterial, unbedied.
INCORPORATION, in-kör-pö-rätë-shän. s. Union of divers ingredients into one mass; formation of a body politic; adoption, union, association.
INCORPORATE, in-kör-pö-rätë. a. Immaterial, unbedied.
INCORPORALLY, in-kör-pö-rätë-lë. ad. Immaterially.
INCORPORATION, in-kör-pö-rätë-të. s. Immaterially.
INC

INC (559).—Fate, far, full, fat; mé, mét;—pine, pin;—

To INCORPORATE, in-kór-pó-rát. v. a. To incorporate.
INCORRECT, in-kór-rékt. a. Not nicely finished, not exact.
INCORRECTLY, in-kór-rékt'li. ad. Incorrectly, not exactly.
INCORRECTNESS, in-kór-rékt'ni-s. n. Inaccuracy, want of exactness.
INCORRIGIBLE, in-kór'-rý-jabl. a. Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.
INCORRIGIBILITY, in-kór'-rý-j'bl-i-ti. s. Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.
INCORRUPT, in-kór-rúpt'. a. Free from foulness or depravation; pure-of manners, honest, good.
INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kór-rúp-té-bli-ti. s. Incapacity of corruption, incapacity of decay.
INCORRUPTED, in-kór-rúpt'ed. a. Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.—See CORRUPTIBLE and INCOMPARABLE.
INCORRUPTION, in-kór-rúp'shún. s. Incapacity of corruption.
INCORRUPTNESS, in-kór-rúp'tni-s. s. Purity of manners, honesty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.
To INCRASSATE, in-krás'sát. v. a. To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.
INCRASSATION, in-krás'sá-ti-i. s. The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.
INCRASSATIVE, in-krás'sá-ti-v. a. (512). Having the quality of thickening.
To INCREASE, in-kré'sé. v. n. To grow more or greater.
To INCREASE, in-kré'sé. v. a. To make more or greater.
INCREASE, in-kré'sé. 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, in-kré'sér. s. (98). He who increases.
INCREASED, in-kré-á-téd. a. Not created.
INCREDIBILITY, in-kré'dé-bli-ti. s. The quality of surpassing belief.
INCREDIBLE, in-kré'dé-bl. a. (405). Surpassing belief, not to be credited.
INCREDIBLITY, in-kré'dé-bl'i-ti. s. Quality of being not credible.
INCREDULOUS, in-kré'dú-lús, or in-kré'dú-lú-s. a. (293) (276). Hard of belief, refusing credit.
INCREDULOUSNESS, in-kré'dú-lús-ni-s. s. Hardness of belief, incredulity.
INCREMENT, in-g'kré-mént. s. Act of growing greater; increase, cause of growing more; produce.
INCREMENTAL, in-g'kré-men-tl. ad. Of growing greater.
INCRUST, in-krl'skút. v. To incrust, to adorn; to cover with coating; to coat. INCORRUPTION, in-Ár-rýp'shún. s. An adherent covering, something superinduced.
To INCUBATE, in-ku'bát. v. a. To sit upon eggs.
INCUBATION, in-ku'bá'ti-i. s. The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.
INCUBUS, in-ku'bús. s. The nightmare.
To INCULCATE, in-ku'lák-té. v. a. To impress by frequent admonitions.
INCULCATION, in-ku'lák-shún. s. The act of impressing by frequent admonition.
INCULT, in-kült'. a. Uncultivated, untilled.
INCULPABLE, in-ku'láp'bl. a. (405). Unblamable.
INCULPABLY, in-ku'láp'bl-y. ad. Unblamably.
INCOMPETENCY, in-kom'pi-té-ni. s. The act of lying upon another; the state of keeping a benefice.
INCOMPETENT, in-kom'pi-tént. a. Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty.
INCOMPETENCY, in-kom'pi-té-nti-s. s. He who is in present possession of a benefice.
Indecency, indecent, Indecently, indecently.

Indecent, indecorous, indecorously.

Indecency, indecorum.

Indecorous, indecorously.

Indecorous, indecorous.

See Decorous.
INDE]ITY, in-de'-nít-i. n. 1. Want of determination, want of resolution.
2. Want of definiteness, want of definitive quality.
INDE]IABILITY, in-de'-ni-a-bi-l-i. n. 1. Inability to do.
2. Inability to perform.
INDE[viation, in-de'-ve-a-shún. n. 1. A deviation.
2. A deviation from the path.
INDECT, in-dek'. v. a. To mark.
INDE]ITUDE, in-de'-nú-túd-i. n. 1. Indulgence.
2. Indulgence in.
INDE]INATELY, in-de'-ni-a-té. ad. Indediently, not in any settled manner.
INDE]Lu, in-de-lú. a. (405). Not to be blotted out or effaced.
INDE]blable, in-de-lé-bl. a. (405). Not to be effaced.
INDE]SIVE, in-de'-pis-iv. a. To mark.
INDE]Er, in-dek'. v. a. To mark.
2. To mark.
INDE]kate, in-dek'-kát-e. v. t. 1. To mark.
2. To mark.
INDE]kate, in-dek'-kát-e. v. t. 1. To mark.
2. To mark.
INDE]kate, in-dek'-kát-e. v. t. 1. To mark.
2. To mark.
INDE]l, in-de-ké-l. v. n. To contract.
INDE]lent, in-de'-lent. s. Inequality, incongruity.
INDE]IATION, in-de'-ti-a-shún. n. An indication, an indication.
INDE]tive, in-de'-tiv. a. (461). A covant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.
INDE]PENDENCE, in-de'-pén'déns. s. Freedom, independence.
INDE]PENSIvE, in-de'-pén'sí-v. a. Not dependent, not supported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; nor relating to anything else, as to a superior.
INDE]PENDENT, in-de'-pén'dent. s. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.
INDE]PENDENTLY, in-de'-pén'dent-lé. ad. Without reference to other things.
INDE]ZERT, in-de-zért. s. Want of merit.
INDE]NITY, in-de'-né-ti. s. 1. Want of delicacy, want of elegance.
2. Want of delicacy, want of elegance.
INDE]NTATION, in-de'-nú-ta-tión. n. 1. Indentation, indentation.
2. Indentation.
INDE]NTATION, in-de'-nú-ta-tión. n. 1. Indentation, indentation.
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INDE]NTATION, in-de'-nú-ta-tión. n. 1. Indentation, indentation.
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2. Indentation.
-nô, -move, nôr, nôt; -tibê, tûb, bûl; -ôl; -poud; -thin, this.

**Indiction**, in-dîk'shûn. s. Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

**Indifference**, in-dîf'tér-ên'se. s. 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.

**Indifferent**, in-dîf'tèr-ënt. 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-dîf'tèr-ënt-lë. ad. Without distinction, without preference; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably; middling.

**Indigence**, in'dî-jên'se. s. Want, penury, poverty.

**Indigent**, in'dî-jënt. a. Native to a country.

**Indigent**, in'dî-jënt. a. Poor, needy, necessitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

**Indigent**, in'dî-jënt. a. Not separated into distinct orders; not formed, or shaped; not concocted in the stomach; not brought to supposition.

**Indigible**, in-dîég'ës-bî. a. Not concpicable in the stomach.

**Indigion**, in'dî-jës'kên. s. The state of means unconnected.

**To Indigitate**, in-dîj'ë-të-të. v. a. To point out, to show.

**Indigitation**, in-dîj'ë-të-shûn. s. The act of pointing out or showing.


**Indignant**, in-dîgn'ënt. a. Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

**Indignation**, in-dîgn'ëshûn. s. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superiour; the effect of anger.

**Indignity**, in-dîgn'ë-të. s. Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with insult.

**Indigo**, in-dî-gô'. s. (112). A plant, by the Americans called Ani, used in drying for a blue colour.

**Indirect**, in-dî-rëkt'. a. Not straight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point; not fair, not honest.

**Indirection**, in-dî-rëk'shûn. s. Oblique means, tendency not in a straight line; dishonest practice.

**Indirectly**, in-dî-rëkt-lë. ad. Not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly.

**Indirectness**, in-dî-rëkt'nës. s. Obliquity; unfairness.

**Indiscernible**, in-dîs-zë'ni-bl. a. Not perceptible, not discoverable.

**Indiscernibly**, in-dîs-zë'ni-bl. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

**Indiscernible**, in-dîs-sërp'tè-bî. a. Not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

**Indiscernibility**, in-dîs-sërp-të-bî'ë-të. Incapability of dissolution.

**Indiscovery**, in-dîs-kûr'ë-të. s. The state of being hidden.

**Indiscreeet**, in-dîs-krë'të. a. Impudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

**Indiscreeetly**, in-dîs-krë'të-lë. ad. Without prudence.

**Indiscretion**, in-dîs-krësh'ûn. s. Impudence, rashness, inconsideration.

**Indiscriminate**, in-dîs-kîrim'ë-nâtë. s. (91). Undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction.

**Indiscriminately**, in-dîs-kîrim'ë-nâtë-lë. Without distinction.

**Indispensable**, in-dîs-pëm'sâ-bî. a. Not to be remitted, not to be spared, necessary.

**Indispensableness**, in-dîs-pëm'sâ-bî-nës. s. State of not being to be spared, necessity.


**To Indispose**, in-dîs-pôz'. v. a. To make unfit; to disline, to make averse; to disorder, to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder slightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

**Indisposedness**, in-dîs-pûz'dë-nës. s. State of unfitness or disinclination, depraved state (365).

**Indisposition**, in-dîs-pûz'lë-un. s. Disorder of health, tendency to sickness, disinclination, dislike.

**Indisputable**, in-dîs-pû-tâ-bî, or in-dîs-pû'tâ-bî. a.—See Disputable; —Unecontrovertible, incontestable.
INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dis'pʌ-tə-bə-nes. s. The state of being indisputable, certainty.


INDISSOLUBLE, in-dis-zɔl'və-bə-lə. n. Indissoluble, not separable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

INDISOLUBLENESS, in-dis-zɔl'və-bə-nes. s. Indissolubility, resistance to separation of parts.

INDISOLUBLY, in-dis-zɔl'və-lə-də-lik. ad. In a manner resisting all separation; for ever, obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, in-dɪs'tɪŋkt. a. Not plainly marked, confused; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTION, in-dɪs'tɪŋk'shən. s. Confusion, uncertainty; omission of discrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, in-dɪs'tɪŋktli. ad. Confusedly, uncertainly; without being distinguished.

INDISTINCTNESS, in-dɪs'tɪŋkt-nəs. s. Confusion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, in-dɪs-tɜrˈbəns. s. Calmness, freedom from disturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dɪvɪˈdjuəl. s. A single being, as opposed to the species.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dɪvɪˈdjuəl, or in-dɪvɪˈdʒuəl. a. (463). Separate from others or the same species, single, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjointed. I know it was my gun.

The tendency of d to go into i, when the accent is before, and a after it, is evident in this and the succeeding words.—See Principles, No. 293, 294, 376.

INDIVIDUALLY, in-dɪvɪˈdjuəl-ə-lik. ad. With separate or distinct existence, numerically.

TO INDIVIDUATE, in-dɪvɪˈdjuət. v.a. To distinguish from others of the same species, to make single.

INDIVIDUATION, in-dɪvɪˈdjuətəˈʃən. s. That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUALITY, in-dɪvɪˈdjuələˈtɪ. s. The state of being an individual, separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY, in-dɪvɪˈzɪbələˈtɪ. (552). Indivisibility, in-dɪvɪˈzɪbələˈtɪ. s. A state in which no more division can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, in-dɪvɪˈzɪvəl. a. What cannot be broken into parts, so small as that it cannot be smaller.

INDIVISIBLY, in-dɪvɪˈzɪvəl-ə-li. ad. So as it cannot be divided.

INDIGIBLE, in-dɪgəˈblə. a. (403). Un teachable, incapable of instruction.

INDIGENT, in-dɪgəˈnt. a. Un teachable, incapable of being instructed.

This word and all its relatives have the ə so differently pronounced by our best philosophers, that the shortest way to show the difference will be to exhibit them as one view, viz.,

DÍCITE. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick, A. Nares, Smith.

DÍCITE. Kenrick, Perry.

DÍCITE. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick.

DÍCITE. Sheridan, Scott, Entick, A. Nares, Smith.

DÍCITE. Kenrick, Perry.

DÍCITE. Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick.

DÍCITE. Perry.
accsent in our English word is antepenultimaste, and because this accent has a strengthening 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, classicum, vectile,* &c. are short, though derived from *credile, closiculm, vectile,* &c.; but the a in tamable, debatible, &c. is long, because they are formatives of our own, from tamel, 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 Dictionariy, cannot be conceived. As well might he have left this letter out in *notable, versatile,* and *fortile.* In this he seems implicitly to have followed the authority of Dr. Bentley, who, however versed in Latin and Greek, has been proved by Dr. Lowth not to be infallible in the Grammar of his own language.

**Indo
dility, in-dō-sīl'ē-tē.** s. Un
teachability, refusal of instruction.

To ** indo
toricate, in-dōktrī-rāt-e.** v. a. (91). To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion.

**Indo
torication, in-dōktrī-ā'siān.** s. Instruction, information.

**Indo
ten, in-dō-nēn.** s. Freedom from pain; laziness, inattention, listlessness.

**Indo
dant, in-dō-lent.** a. Free from pain; careless, lazy, inattentive, listless.

**Indo
dently, in-dō-lentē.** ad. With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, in
tenatively, listlessly.

To **indo
dow, in-dō-d.** v. a. To portion, to enrich with gifts.—See Endow.

**Indo
ught, in-dō-grēft.** s. An opening in the land, into which the sea flows; in
ter, passage inwards.

To **indo
drench, in-dō-nēsh.'** v. a. To soak, to drown.

**Indo
bious, in-dō-bē-ūs.'** a. Not doubt
tful, not suspecting, certain.

**Indo
table, in-dō-bē-tā-bl.'** a. Un
doubted, unquestionable.

**Indo
tably, in-dō-bē-tā-blē.** ad. Un
doubtedly, unquestionably.

**Indo
tate, in-dō-bē-tātē.'** a. (91). Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.

To **indo
duce,' in-dō-sk.'** v. a. To per
suade, to influence any thing; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction or consequential reason.

**Indo
cement, in-dō-skment.'** s. Mot
tive to any thing, that allures or per
suades to any thing.

**Indo
cer, in-dō-skēr.** s. (98). A per
suader, one that influences.

To **indo
cyte, in-dō-skī.'** v. a. To intro
duce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefit.

**Indo
cion, in-dō-skēshūn.** n. Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

**Indo
cive, in-dō-skīv.** a. Leading, persuasive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

To **indo
cule, in-dō-skūl.** v. a. To for
dle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant, not of right, but favour.

To **indo
cule, in-dō-skūl.** v. a. To be favourable.

**Indo
culence, in-dō-skūlēnse.** s. Fond
ess, food kindness; forbearance, tender
ess, opposite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.

**Indo
gent, in-dō-jent.** a. Kind, gen
tle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring; giving way to.

To **indo
gently, in-dō-jentē.'** a. Without severity, without censure.

**Indo
tul't, in-dō- tūl.'** s. Privilege or exemption.

To **indo
tul'to, in-dō-tūlō.** s. Privilege or exemption.

To **indo
turate, in-dō-tu-rāt-e.** v. a. To grow hard, to harden.

To **indo
turate, in-dō-tu-rāt-e.** v. a. To make hard, to harden the mind.—See Cult

turate.

**Indo
turation, in-dō-tu-rā'shūn.** s. The state of growing hard; the act of harden
ning; obdurancy, hardness of heart.

**Indo
trious, in-dō-strē-ūs.** a. Dilig

gent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.

**Indo
tuously, in-dō-sātē-ūs.'** ad. Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.

**Indo
tory, in-dō-strē.** s. Diligence, assiduity.

To **indo
trate, in-dō- trāt-e.'** v. a. (91). To intoxicate, to make drunk.

**Indo
tration, in-dō-trāt-ion.'** s. Drunk

lessess, intoxication.
INEFFECTIVE, in-ef-fäkt-i've, a. (405). Un-
speakableness.
INEFFABLE, in-ef-fä-bl, a. (405). Un-
speakable.
INEFFABLY, in-ef-fä-bli, adv. In a
manner not to be expressed.
INEFFECTIVE, in-ef-fäkt-i've, a. That
which can have no effect.
INEFFECTUAL, in-ef-fäk'ti-oo-l, a. Un-
able to produce its proper effect, weak,
without power. 
INEFFECTUALLY, in-ef-fäk'ti-oo-lo-
ly, adv. Without effect.
INEFFECTUALITY, in-ef-fäk'ti-oo-
l-töt-i'ty, s. (468). Inefficacy, want of
power to perform the proper effect.
INEFFECTIOUS, in-ef-fäk'ti-oo-l's, a.
Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.
INEFICACY, in-ef-fäk'ti-oo-s, s. Want
of power, want of effect.
INELEGANCY, in-i-le-gän's, s. Ab-
sence of beauty, want of elegance.
INELEGANT, in-i-le-gän't, a. Not be-
coming, not beautiful, opposite to elegant;
meagre, despicable, contemptible.
INELEGANTLY, in-i-le-gän'tli, adv.
Not perspicuous, not oratorical.
INEPT, in-iépt', a. Unit, useless, tri-
bling, foolish.
INEPTLY, in-iépt'li, adv. Trivially,
foolishly, uselessly.
INEPTITUDE, in-iépt'ü'tüde, s. Un-
fitness.
INEQUALITY, in-i-kwål'ü-tü, s. Dif-
fERENCE of comparative quantity; uneven-
ness, interchage of higher and lower
parts; disproportion to any office or pur-
pose, state of not being adequate, inade-
queness; change of state; unlikeness of
a thing to itself; difference of rank or
station.
INEQUALIBILITY, in-i-kwål'ü-bli-
tü, s. Exception from error.
INEQUALITY, in-i-kwål'ü-bl, a. (405).
Ex-
cept from error.
INEQUALITIES, in-i-kwål'ti-oo-lités, s. 
Exception from error.
INEQUALBLY, in-i-kwål'li, adv. With
security from error, infallibly.
INEQUALBLY, in-i-kwål'li, adv. With-
out error.
INEPT, in-iépt', a. Dull, sluggish,
not clever.
INEPTLY, in-iépt'li, adv. Sluggishly,
dully.
INEPTITUDE, in-iépt'ü'tüde, s. Un-
fitness.
INEVIRTUALITY, in-i-väkt'ū-räti-
Ity, s. Impossibility to be avoided, certainty.
INEVITABLE, in-i-vät'ä-bli, a.
Unable to produce its proper effect, weak,
without power. 
INEVITABLY, in-i-vät'ä-bli, adv. 
Without possibility of escape.
INEVADABLE, in-i-wäd'ä-bli, a. 
That which cannot evaporate.
INEVAHTED, in-i-wär'ted, a. Unex-
pected, not possible to be emptied.
INEVAHTED, in-i-wär'ted, a. Not to be
spent.
INEVANT, in-i-evänt', a. (478).
Not having being, not to be found in na-
ture.
INEVANT, in-i-evänt', a. (478).
Not having being, not to be found in na-
ture.
INEVAILABLE, in-i-evärl'ä-bli, a.
That which cannot be used.
INEVAHTED, in-i-eväh'ted, a. 
Not to be used.
INEVAHTED, in-i-eväh'ted, a. Not to be
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INEVAHTED, in-i-eväh'ted, a. Not to be
used.

To INFEST, in-fi-ést'. v. a. To harbor, to disturb, to plague.


INFESTED, in-fi-es-tad. a. Rankling, irate; properly Infestered.

INFEDUATION, in-fi-du'i-shun. s. The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, in-fi-dél. s. An unbeliever; a misconstrued, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.

INFIDELITY, in-fi-de-li-te. s. Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; treachery, deceit.

INFINEXIST, in-fi-ex-nist. a. Unbounded, unlimited, immense; it is hyperbolically used for large, great.


INFINITENESS, in-fi-ni-tené. s. Imminency, boundlessness.

INFINITESIMAL, in-fi-ni-ti-ë-tal. a. Infinitely divided.

INFINITIVELY, in-fi-ní-ti-ëv. a. Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expresses the action or being indefinitely.

INFINITUDI, in-fi-ni-tud. s. Infinity, immensity; bounders number.

INFINITY, in-fi-ni-te. s. Imminency, bounteuserness, unlimited qualities; endless number.

INFIRM, in-fi-erm' s. (108). Weak, feeble, disabled of body; weak of mind, irresolute; not stable, not solid.

INFIRMARIES, in-fi-i'mär-i-es. s. Lodgings for the sick.

INFIRMITY, in-fi-er-mi-te. s. Weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing, weakness, fault; disease, malady.

INFIRMNESS, in-fi-er-mi-nes. s. Weakness, feebleness.

To INFIX, in-fiiks. v. a. To drive in, to fasten.

To INFUSE, in-fiüs'. v. a. To kindle, to set on fire; to kindle desire; to exaggerate, to aggrandize; to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with passion.

To INFUSE, in-fiüs'. v. a. To grow hot and painful by obstructed matter.

INFUSER, in-fiü'sér. s. The thing or person that infuses.

INFLEMMABILITY, in-fi-lêm-ma-bili-te. s. The quality of catching fire.

INFLEMABLE, in-fi-lêm-ma-bl. a. Easy to be set on flame.

INFLEMABLENESS, in-fi-lêm-ma-bl-nes. s. The quality of easily catching fire.

INFLEMATION, in-fi-lêm-a-shun. 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.

INFLEMATORY, in-fi-lêm-a-tó-r. a. Having the power of inflaming. For the s, see Donnestick. (512). To INFLEM, in-fiâm'. v. a. To swell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFLETH, in-fi-lëth. s. The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.

To INFLECT, in-fiék't. v. a. To bend; to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, in-fiék'shun. s. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, in-fiék-tiv. a. Having the power of bending.

INFLATIBILITY, in-fi-lët'a-bili-te. s.

INFLEXIBILITY, in-fi-lek'sø-ti-te. s.

INFLEXIBILITY, in-fi-lek'sø-ti-te. s.

INFLEXIBLENESS, in-fi-lek'sø-bl-nes. s.

Inflexility, quality of resisting flexure; obstinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable persistence.

INFLFLY, in-fi-lek'sø-bl. a. (405). Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on, immovable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLFLY, in-fi-lek'sø-bl. a. Inexorably, invariably.

To INFLECT, in-fiék't. v. a. To put in act or impose as a punishment.

INFLEC'TING, in-fi-lek'ing. s. (98). He who punishes.

INFLECTION, in-fi-lek'shun. s. The act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

INFLEXIVE, in-fi-lek'tiv. a. That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFUENCE, in-fi-ins. s. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendancy power of directing or modifying.

To INFUSE, in-fiüs'. v. a. To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.

INFUENTIAL, in-fi-ins-i-ën-t. a. Flowing in.

INFUENTIAL, in-fi-ins-i-ën-t. a. Exercising influence or power.
INHABITATION, n. The act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABIT, in-háb’it. v. s. (98). One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, in-hále’. v. a. To draw in with air, to inspire.

INHARMONIOUS, in-hár-mó’ni-á-us. a. Unmusical, not sweet of sound.

To INHERE, in-hér’. v. n. To exist in something else.

INHERENT, in-ért’ant. a. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, in-hér’it. v. a. To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess, to obtain possession of.

INHERITABLE, in-hér’it-á-bl. a. Transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.

INHERITANCE, in-hér’it-á-nse. s. Patrimony, hereditary possession; in Shakespeare, possession; the reception of possession by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, in-hér’it-ó-r. s. (169). An heir, one who receives anything by accession.

INHERITRESS, in-hér’it-ress. s. An heiress.

INHERITrix, in-hér’it-tries. s. An heiress.

To INHERSE, in-hér’s. v. a. To enclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, in-hés’ión. s. (451). Inheritance, the state of existing in something else.

To INHIBIT, in-híb’it. v. a. To restrain, to hinder, to express, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, in-híb’i-tión. 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, in-hóld’. v. s. To have inherent, to contain in itself.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hós’pí-tá-bl. a. Affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, in-hós’pí-tá-bl-'

INHOSPITABILITY, in-hós’pí-tá’

INHABIT, in-háb’it. v. a. To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

To INHABIT, in-háb’it. v. n. To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, in-háb’it-á-bl. a. Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, unhabitable. In these last senses now not used.

INHABITANCE, in-háb’it-áns. s. Residence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, in-háb’it-ánt. s. Dweller, one that lives or resides in a place.

INHABITATION, in-háb’it-á-shún. s. Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.
INJUNCTION, in-jungk'shən. A. 403.) Above imitation, not to be copied.

INJUDICIOUSLY, in-ju-dish'tə-sə. a. In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation. 

To INJUDGE, in-jud'shən. V. a. To command, to enforce by authority. — See Ex-

INJUDICIAL, in-ju-dis'il. N. a. Not to be practised.

INITIATION, in-ish'e-a'shən. The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state.

IÓN. — See Ex-

INITIATE, in-ish'e-ə. V. A. To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, in-ish'e-ə. V. N. To do the first part, to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, in-ish'e-ə. a. (91). Unpractised.


INJUDICIously, in-ju-dish'dəs-lē. a. With ill judgment, not wisely.

To INJUDGE, in-jud'shən. V. a. To hurt un-

INJUDICIously, in-ju-dish'dəs-lē. a. Not to be practised. 

INJUDICY, in-ju-di-si'kə-tē. V. a. Not to be according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, in-ju-di-dis'həz. a. Not cognizable by a judge.  

INJUDICIAL, in-ju-di-dis'həl. a. Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUSLY, in-ju-di-dis'həz-lē. a. With ill judgment, not wisely.
INJURY, in'jûr-û. s. (98). He that
hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS, in-jûr'-ûs. a. (314). Un-
just, invasive of another's rights; guilty
of wrong or injury; mischievous, unjustly
hurtful; detractive, contumelious, re-
proachful.

INJURIOUSLY, in-jûr'-ûs-le. ad.
Wrongfully, hurtfully, with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-jûr'-ûs-nès. s.
Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, in'jûr-û. s. Hurt without
justice; mischief, detriment; annoyance;
contumelious language, reproachful ap-
ploration.

INJUSTICE, in-jûst'sis. s. (498). In-
quity, wrong.

INK, ingk. s. (408). The black li-
quor with which men write; ink is used
for any liquor with which they write, as
red ink, green ink.

To INK, ingk. v. a. To black or
daub with ink.

INKHORN, ingk'hôrn. s. A portable
case for the instruments of writing, com-
monly made of horn.

INKLE, ingk'kl. s. (405). A kind of
narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, ingk'ingk. s. Hint, whisper,
intimation.

INKMAKER, ingk'mâ-kûr. s. He who
makes ink.

INKY, ingk'e. a. Consisting of ink;
resembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, in'land. a. (88). Interior,
lying remote from the sea.
INLAND, in'land. s. Interior or mid-
land parts.

INLANDER, in'nân-dûr. s. (98). Dweller
remote from the sea.

To INLAND, in-lâ'nd. v. a. To make stony, to turn to stone.

To INLAY, in-lâ'nd. v. a. To diversify
with different bodies inserted into the
ground or substratum; to make variety
by being inserted into bodies, to varigate.

INLAY, in-lâ'. s. (492) (490). Matter
inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

To INLAW, in-law'. v. a. To clear of
outlawry or attainder.

INLET, in'lêt. s. Passage, place of
 ingress, entrance.
INLY, in'ly. a. Interior, internal, sec-
cret.

INNATE, in'mât. s. Inmates are
those that are admitted to dwell for their
money jointly with another man.

INMOST, in'môst. a. Deepest within,
 remotest from the surface.

INN, in. s. A house of entertainment
for travellers; a house where students are
boarded and taught.

To INN, in. v. n. To take up tem-
porary lodging.

To INN, in. v. a. To house, to put
under cover.


INNATED, in-nât-ted. s. Ingenuous,
natural, not superadded, not accidental.

INNATENESS, in-nât-en-nes. s. The
quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, in-nâv'îg-gâ-bîl. a. Not
to be passed by sailing.
INNER, in'nûr. a. (98). Interior, not
outward.

INNERMOST, in'nûr-môst. a. Remotest
from the outward part.

INNKEEPER, in' nó-kêp'er. s. One who
keeps lodgings and provisions for en-
tertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, in'nûk-sên'sis. s. Purity
from injurious action, untainted integrity;
freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness;
innocuousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps
with some degree of weakness.

INNOCENT, in'nû-sent. a. Pure from
mischief; free from any particular guilt;
unhurtful, harmless in effect.

INNOCENTLY, in'nû-sen'tl. ad. With-
out guilt; with simplicity, with sullen-
ness or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, in-nû-kû-us. a. Harm-
less in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, in-nû-kû-us-ly. ad.
Without mischievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, in-nû-kû-us-nès. s.
Harmlessness.

To INNOVATE, in-nô-vâ't. v. a. (91).
To bring in something not known before;
to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATOR, in'nô-vâ-tûr. s. (166)
(321). An introduction of novelties; one
that makes changes by introducing novel-
ties.
INOXIOUS, in-ôk’shús. a. Free from mischievous effects; pure from venoms.

INOXOUSLY, in-ôk’shús-lé. ad. Harmlessly.

INOXIOUSNESS, in-ôk’shús-nés. s. Harmlessness.

INQUEST, in-néku-lts. An oblique hit.

INPENETRABLE, in-nú-múr-ô-bô. a. Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLE, in-nú-múr-ô-bô-lé. ad. Without number.

INNOCENT, in-nó’sant. Too many to be counted.

To INOCULATE, in-ôk’ku-lát. v. a. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock, to practice inoculation; to yield a bud to another stock.

INOCULATION, in-ôk’ku-lá’shún. 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-ôk’ku-lá-tür. s. One that practises the inoculation of trees; one that propagates the small-pox by inoculation (321).

INOSONorous, in-ô’dúr-ô-s. a. (314). Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.

INOFFENSIVE, in-ô-fén’siv. a. (158). Giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, causing no terror; harmless, innocent.—See OFFENSIVE.

INOFFENSIVELY, in-ô-fén’siv-lé. ad. Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, in-ô-fén’siv-nés. s. Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, in-ô-fish’sás. a. (357). Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.—See OFFICIAL.

INOPINATE, in-ôp’i-nát. a. (91). Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE, in-ôp-púr-tûn. a. Unseasonable, inconvenient.


INORDINATE, in-ôrd’é-nát. a. (91). Irregular, disorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, in-ôrd’é-nát-lé. ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, in-ôrd’é-nát-nés. s. Want of regularity, incontinence of any kind.

INORDINACY, in-ôrd’é-ná-sè.

INORGANICAL, in-ôr-gán’kál. a. Void of organs or instrumental parts.

To INOSULATE, in-ôs’ki-lát. v. n. To unite by apposition or contact.

INOSULATION, in-ôs’ki-lá’shún. s. Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, in-ôk’wést. s. (468). Judicial inquiry or examination; a jury who are summoned to inquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; inquiry, search, study.

INQUIETURE, in-ôk’wi-lúd. s. Disturbed state, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

To INQUINATE, in-ôk’wi-nát. v. a. To pollute, to corrupt.

INQUINATION, in-ôk’wi-ná’shún. s. Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, in-ôk’wi-rá-bô. a. That of which inquiry or inquest may be made.

To INQUIRE, in-ôk’wi-r. 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 inquirre to the French enquisir, contrary to what he has done with respect to entire; and that enquire should remain if we allow entire.

To INQUIRE, in-ôk’wi-r. v. a. To ask about, to seek out, as he inquired the way.

INQUIRER, in-ôk’wi-rér. s. (98). Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.

INQUIRY, in-ôk’wi-ré. s. Interrogation, search by question; examination, search.

INQUISITION, in-ôk’wi-zish’un. 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).

INQUISTIVE, in-ôk’wi-zú-tiv. a. Curious, busy in search, active to pry into anything.

INQUISTIVELY, in-ôk’wi-zú-tiv-lé. ad. With curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISTIVENESS, in-ôk’wi-zú-tiv-nés. s. Curiosity, diligence to pry into things hidden.
INQUISTOR, in-kwiz'-zé-túr. s. (166). One who examines judicially; an officer in the courts of inquisition.

To INQUIRE, in-rák'-v. a. To enclose with rails.

INROAD, in'ro-de. s. Incursion, sudden and desultory invasion.

INSECTIBLE, in-sék-ti'bl. a. Incurable, irremediable.—See SANEABLE.

INSCRIPTION, in-sri-ksh'ón. s. Something written or engraved; title; consign to something written on a monument.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skrú'tá-bl. a. Greediness not to be appeased.

INSCRIBABLE, in-skrí'-bl. a. Greedily so as not to be satisfied.

INSEPARABILITY, in-sép-pára'-bl. a. The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, in-sép-pára'-abl. a. Not to be disjointed, united so as not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, in-sép-pára'-bl. ad. Without indissoluble union.

To INSERT, in-ér'sht. v. a. To place in or among other things.

INSERTION, in-sér'-shún. s. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inserted.

INSECT, in-sék't. 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, in-sék-tá'tor. s. (166). One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE, in-sék'té. a. (140). Having the nature of insects, insects.

INSECTOLOGIES, in-sék-tó-loj'éz. s. (518). One who studies or describes insects.

INK, ink. s. Color used in writing or printing; pigment; a fluid substance containing pigment, used for writing or printing, as ink, India ink.

INSATIABLE, in-sá'-shé-lit. a. Greedy so as not to be satisfied. Absence of perception, inability to perceive; stupidity, dulness of mental perception; torpor, dulness of corporal sense.

INSATIABLY, in-sá'-shé-la-ble. ad. Either mental or corporeal; void of eronomy; not as discoverable by the senses; slowly graduated; void of feeling, either mental or corporal sense.

INSATURABLE, in-sá'-shér-a-bla. a. Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE, in-skríb'-v. a. To write on anything, it is generally applied to something written on a monument; to mark anything with writing; to assign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.

INSCRIPTION, in-scrip'-shún. a. Something written or engraved; title; consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skrú'tá-bl. a. Unsearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

To INSculP, in-skúlp'. v. a. To engrave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, in-skúlp'-túr. s. (461). 'Any thing engraved.'

To INSEAM, in-se'ánd. v. a. To impress or mark by a seam or chatrix.

INSECT, in-sék't. 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.

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INSCULPTURE, in-skúlp'-túr. s. (461). 'Any thing engraved.'

To INSEAM, in-se'ánd. v. a. To impress or mark by a seam or chatrix.
INSOCIABLE, in-st'j-ju-bl. a. (293). Not what he appears, not hearty, dissimulating, unfaithful; not sound, corrupted.

INSOLENT, in-so-lent. a. (91). To insist, in-sist'. v. n. To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.

INSISTENT, in-sis'tent. a. Resting upon any thing.

INSIGNIANT, in-sin-i'm'd-ant. a. Having the power to gain favour. To insinuate, in-sin'nu ate. v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to push any thing gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to import directly; to instil, to infix gently.

INSINUATE, in-sin'u-ate. a. To introduce any thing gently; to push any thing gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to import directly; to instil, to infix gently.

INSIST, in-sis't. v. n. To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.

INSIST, in-sis't. v. n. To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.

INSPEC", in-spekt'. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION, deep view, knowledge of the interior parts.

INSIGNIFICANT, in-sig-nif'ic-ant. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, dissimulating, unfaithful; not sound, corrupted.

INSIGNIFICANCE, in-sig-nif'ic-an-se. s. Dis-simulation, want of truth or fidelity.

INSOLENCY, in-so-len-se. s. Exemption from thirst; applied to a camel, that can travel long over dry deserts without drinking.

INSOLENT, in-so-lent. a. Resting upon any thing.

INSOLENTLY, in-so-lent-ly, adv. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLently, in-so-lent-ly, adv. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, in-so-liv'able-bl. a. Such as admits of no solution, or expiation; that cannot be paid.—See SOLVABLE.

INSOLVENT, in-so-liv'ent. a. Unable to pay.

INSOLVENCY, in-so-liv'en-se. s. Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH, in-so-much. conjunct. (353). So that, to such a degree that.

INSOMNIAC, in-so-mni-ak. a. Without taste; without spirit, without panache; flat, dull, heavy.

INSPIRED, in-sip'ird. a. Without taste; without spirit, without panache; flat, dull, heavy.

INSPIRIT, in-sip'rit. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INSPIRIT, in-sip'rit. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INSPIRITNESS, in-sip'rit-ness. s. Want of taste; want of life or spirit.

INSIPIDLY, in-sip'id-ly, adv. Without taste, dully.

INSIPIDLY, in-sip'id-ly, adv. Without taste, dully.

INSIPIDITY, in-sip'id-ity. s. Want of taste; want of life or spirit.

INSINUATE, in-sin'u-ate. a. To introduce any thing gently; to push any thing gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to import directly; to instil, to infix gently.

INSINUATION, in-sin'u-ation. s. The power of pleasing, or steering upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, in-sin'u-ative. a. Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, in-sin'u-ator. s. (166) (521). He that insinuates.

INSOLVERT, in-so-liv'ert. a. Without spirit, without panache; flat, dull, heavy.
A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails Chiefly in the capital, as if it were written insted. 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 sized and the adjective steadfast, &c.

A. instant is sue to. To cause, to macerate in moisture; to lay under water.

InS, in'stél. s. The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

InSicate, in'skét-át. v. a. To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

InSigation, in'skét-á-shún, s. Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulse to ill.

InSigator, in'skét-át-ér. s. (531). Inciter to ill.

InSile, in'stí-l. v. a. To silence by drops; to insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse.

InSilliation, in'stí-lá-shún. s. The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.

InSinct, in'sínkt. a. Mowed, animated.

InSinct, in'sínkt. s. (494). The power which determines the will of brutes; a desire or aversion in the mind not determined by reason or deliberation.

InSinctive, in'sínkt-ív, isl. a. Acting without the application or choice of reason.

InSinctively, in'sínkt-ílv-íy. ad. By instinct, by the call of nature.
To **Institute**, in'stit-ūte. v. a. To fix, to establish, to appoint, to set; to educate, to instruct, to form by instruction.

**Institution**, in'stit-ū-šūn. s. Established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle.

**Institutionary**, in'stit-ū-tēr'-ē. a. (512). Elemental, containing the first doctrines or principles of doctrine.

**Instructor**, in-strūkt'ür. s. An estimator, one who settles; instructer, educator, (521).

**Institutionist**, in'stit-ū-ti'st. s. Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

To **Instruct**, in-strûkt'I. v. a. To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to teach, to form up, to stop.

**Instrument**, in'strū-men't. 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 means of any thing; one who acts only to serve some purpose, helpful; consisting not of sounds; an instrument, as means to an end. "State of being beyond endurance."

**Instrumental**, in'strū-men'tal. a. Conducive as means to some end, organic; acting to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful; consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

**Instrumentality**, in'strū-men'tal'i-te. s. Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.

**Instrumentally**, in'strū-men'tal-ē. ad. In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end.

**Instrumentalness**, in'strū-men'tal-nēs. s. Usefulness as means to an end.

**Insufferable**, in-sūf'fûr-ā-ble. a. Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance; intolerable, contemptible.
INTELLIGIBLE, in-tel’i-jé-ble. a. To be conceived by the understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tel’i-jé-bil-i-ty, s. Possibility to be understood.

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tel’i-jé-ble-nés, s. Possibility to be understood, perspicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, in-tel’i-jé-ble-ly, ad. So as to be understood, clearly, plainly.

INTEMPERATE, in-tém’per-át, a. (91). Uncontrolled, ungovernable.

INTEMPERAMENT, in-tém’per-á-ment, s. Bad constitution.

INTEMPERANCE, in-tém’per-áns, s. Want of temperance, want of moderation, excess in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, in-tém’per-át, a. (91). Immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink; passionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, in-tém’per-át-le, ad. With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, in-tém’per-á-tén-és, s. Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, in-tém’per-á-tú-ry, s. Excess of some quality.

TO INTEND, in-ténd’, v. a. To mean, to design.

INTENDANT, in-ténd’ant, s. An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business.

INTENDMENT, in-ténd’mént, s. Intention, design.

TO INTENERATE, in-té-nér-e-té, v.a. (554). To make tender, to soften.

INTENGERATION, in-té-nér-a’shún, s. The act of softening or making tender.

INTERIBLE, in-tén’i-bl, a. (405). That cannot hold.

INTENSIFY, in-tén’si-fi, v. To strengthen, to increase.

INTENSE, in-tén’s, a. Raised to a high degree, strained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept in the stretch, anxiously attentive.

INTENSELY, in-tén’sé-li, ad. To a great degree.

INTESTENESS, in-tén’se-nés, s. The state of being affected to a high degree, contrary to facility or remission.
INTENTION, in-tén'shún. s. The act of forcing or straining anything.

INTENSIVE, in-tén'sív. a. (438). Stretched or increased with respect to itself; intent, full of care.

INTENSIVELY, in-tén'sív-le. ad. To a great degree.

INTENT, in-tént. a. Anxiously diligent, fixed with close application.

INTENT, in-tént'. s. A design, a purpose, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, in-tén'shún. s. Design, purpose; the state of being intense or strained.

INTENTIONAL, in-tén'shún-ál. a. (88). Designed; done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, in-tén'shún-ál-le. ad. By design, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, in-tén'tív. a. (157). Diligently applied, busily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, in-tén'tív-le. ad. With application, closely.

INTENTLY, in-tént'le. ad. With close attention, with close application, with eager desire.

INTENTNESS, in-tént'né-s. The state of being intent, anxious application.

TO INTER, in-tént', v. a. To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, in-tér-kál'ár. } a.

INTERCALARY, in-tér-kál'ár-ry. } a.

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 Enrick, place it on the same syllable in intercalary, but Dr. Kemrick, 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 intercalāris, 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-tér-kál'á-té. v. a. To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, in-tér-kál'á-shún. s. Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

TO INTERCEDE, in-tér-sé'dé. v. n. To pass between; to dedicate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, in-tér-sé'dér. s. (98). One that intercedes, a mediator.

TO INTERCEPT, in-tér-sépt'. v. a. To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off, to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, in-tér-sép'shún. s. Obstruction, seizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, in-tér-sé'shún. s. Mediation, interposition, agency between two parties, agency in the cause of another.

INTERCESSORY, in-tér-sé'sór'. s. Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.—See HONOR.

TO INTERCHAIN, in-tér-ts'hi'án. v. a. To chain, to link together.

TO INTERCHANGE, in-tér-ts'hánj'e. v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to succeed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, in-tér-ts'hánj'e. s. Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual donation and reception (493).

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-tér-ts'hán'jáb-l. a. (405). Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-tér-ts'hán'jáb-lé. ad. Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-tér-ts'hánj'ément. s. Exchange, mutual transfer.

INTERCEPIENT, in-tér-slep'é-ént. s. An intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage.

INTERCESSION, in-tér-slep'shún. s. Interruption.

TO INTERCLUDE, in-tér-klé'dé. v. n. To shut from a place or course by some thing intervening.

INTERCLUSION, in-tér-klá'zhún. s. Obstruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNATION, in-tér-kó-lüm'né-á'shún. s. The space between the pillars.
To INTERCOMMUNICATE, in-ter-kəm′nət. v. n. To feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-ter-kəm′nə-tē. s. A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, in-ter-ko′stəl. a. Placed between the ribs.


INTERCURRENCE, in-ter-kərər-sən. s. Passage between.

INTERCURRENT, in-ter-kər-ˈrər-tən. a. Running between.

INTERDEAL, in-ter-dəl. s. Traffic, intercourse.

To INTERDICT, in-ter-dikt′. v. a. To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, in-ter-dikt′. s. (492). Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDIRECTION, in-ter-dək′shən. s. Prohibition, forbidding decree; curse, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, in-ter-dikt′ər-i. a. Belonging to an interdiction (512). For the a, see DOMESTICK.

To INTEREST, in-ter-ëst′. v. a. To concern, to affect, to give share in.

INTEREST, in-ter-ëst′. s. Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; share, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for use, usury; any surplus of advantage.

To INTERPELLE, in-ter-pəl′. v. a. To implore, to intermeddle; to clash, to oppose each other.

INTERFERENCE, in-ter-fərəns. s. An impeding, 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 is there for the other words; and therefore forming interference from our own verb to interfere, seems preferable to the forming of a mangled 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 verbs: as defiance, from defy; reliance, from rely; assurance, from assure, &c.; and even in this termination condescence, from concede; 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, in-ter-flü′ënt. a. (518). Flowing between.

INTERFLUENT, in-ter-flü′ënt. s. Shining between.

INTERFUSED, in-ter-fəz′d. a. Poured or scattered between.

INTERJACENCY, in-ter-jək′sən-sē. s. The act or state of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, in-ter-jək′sənt. a. Interceding, lying between.

INTERJECTION, in-ter-jek′shən. 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, interpolation; act of something coming between.

INTERIM, in-ter-im′. s. (534). Median time, intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, in-ter-jōn′. v. n. To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOR, in-ter-ë-ər. a. Internal, inner; not outward, not superficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, in-ter-nəl′nəl. s. Mutual knowledge; Internal, inner.

To INTERLACE, in-ter-la′s. v. a. To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPS, in-ter-ləp. s. The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLAP, in-ter-ləp. v. n. To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose, to insert between; to diversify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, in-ter-ləv. v. a. To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINK, in-ter-lənk. v. a. To write in alternate lines; to correct by something written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, in-ter-lən′ə-tā′shən. s. Correction made by writing between the lines.
INTERMENT, in-térmént. n. To inter; to bury, bury. INTERMENTARY, in-térmént-ár-i. n. (156). A record of funerals and interments.

INTERMENTARY, in-térmént-ár-i. n. (156). A record of funerals and interments.

INTERMERGENCY, in-térmérs-jéns. n. The state of being unexpectedly interfered with.

INTERMEDIATE, in-térmétd-é-tút. adj. Standing between two extremes.

INTERMEDIATE, in-térmétd-é-tút. adj. Standing between two extremes.


INTERMENT, in-térmént. n. Burial, sepulture.

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INTERMEDIATE, in-térmétd-é-tút. adj. Standing between two extremes.


INTERMENT, in-térmént. n. Burial, sepulture.
INTERNAL, in-tér'näl. a. Inward, not external; intrinsic, not dependent on external accidents, real.

INTERNALLY, in-tér'näl-é. ad. Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.

INTERCINE, in-térs'né-sh'n. a. Endeavouring mutual destruction.

INTERCITION, in-tér-pôl'a-sh'n. s. Massacre, slaughter.

INTERREGNUM, in-tér-rég'nüm. s. The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and accession of another.

INTERREGNION, in-tér-rän'shún. s. Vacancy of the throne.

To INTERROGATE, in-térr'o-gät. v. a. To examine, to question.

To INTERROGATE, in-térr'o-gät. v. n. To ask, to put questions.

INTERROGATION, in-térr'o-ga'shún. s. A question put, an enquiry; a note that marks a question, thus.

INTERROGATIVE, in-térr'o-ga-tiv. a. Denoting a question, expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATORY, in-térr'o-ga-tö're. s. (s12). A pronoun used in asking questions, as who? what?

INTERROGATOR, in-térr'o-ga-tér. s. (521). An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, in-térr'o-ga-tö'ri. s. (512). A question, an inquiry.

INTERROGATE, in-térr'o-gät. v. a. (557). Containing a question, expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT, in-térr'rupt. v. a. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interruption; to divide, to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, in-térr'rupt'éd-lé. ad. Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, in-térr'rupt'ér. s. (96). He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, in-térr'u-pshún. s. Interposition, breach of continuity; inconvenience; stop, obstruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, in-térs-skáp'pü-lär. a. Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCRIBE, in-térr'skrib. v. a. To write between.

INTERSECT, in-térs'ékt. a. Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, in-térr'sekt. v. a. To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, in-térr'sekt. v. n. To meet and cross each other.

INTERPRETER, in-térr'pré-tér. s. An expounder, an expounder; a translator.

INTERJECTION, in-térr-jen'shún. s. Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERRING, in-térr-ing. s.

To INTERPOSE, in-térr'pöz. v. a. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.

INTERPOSITION, in-térr'pöz' sh'n. s. Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOSAL, in-térr'pöz'ál. s. Interposition, agency between two persons; intervention.

To INTERPOSE, in-térr'pöz'. v. a. To put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, in-térr'pöz'er. s. (98). One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, in-térr'pöz'sh'n. s. Intervenient agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, state of being placed between two; any thing interposed.

To INTERPRET, in-térr'pré-t. v. a. To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE, in-térr'pré-tö-b'l. a. Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, in-térr'pré-tä'sh'un. s. The act of interpreting, explanation; the sense given by any interpreter, exposition.


INTERPRETIVELY, in-térr'pré-tä-tiv-lé. ad. (512). As may be collected by interpretation.
INTERSECTION, in-ter-sék'shún. s. The point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSECT, in-ter-sékt'. v. a. To put in between other things.

INTERSECTIO, in-ter-sék'shún. s. An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

To INTERSEPARSE, in-ter-sép'res'. v. a. To scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSEPTION, in-ter-sép'shún. s. The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, in-ter-sté'lár. a. Intervening between the stars.

INTERSTICIE, in'ter-stík'shún. 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 Latin interstitium, and not from the verb interare, 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 INCOmiPARABLE.

It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason why this majority of orthodoxists 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 uncoutch 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 interstitium, which would not obligé us to lay the stress on the same syllable of intersticium, interview, intercourse, interval, superfluous, &c.

INTERSTITIAL, in-ter-stísh'él. a. Containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, in-ter-ték'shúr. s. Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

INTERTWINE, in-ter-twine'. To intertwin, or to twist one in another.

INTERWIST, in-ter-tist'. s. Space between places, interspace, time, passing two assignable points, remission of delirium or distemper.

Dr. Kenrick, of all our orthodoxists, is the only one who accents this word on the second syllable.

To INTERVENE, in-ter-vén'. v. n. To come between things or persons.

INTERVENIEN'T, in-ter-vén'én-t. a. Intercedent, passing between.

INTERVENTION, in-ter-vén'ú. s. Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consequents; interposition, the state of being interposed.

INTERVIEW, in-ter-vú. s. Mutual sight, sight of each other.

INTERWOLVE, in-ter-wolv'. v. a. To involve one within another.

INTERWEAVE, in-ter-wév'. v. a. To interweave, Part, pass. Interwoven, Intervove, or Interwaved. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTERSTABLE, in-té-stál. a. Disqualified to make a will.

INTERSTATE, in-tés'tá-té. a. (91). Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTERSTINAL, in-té'stín-ál. a. (88). Belonging to the guts.—See Appendix.

INTERSTINE, in-tés'tín. s. (140). Internal, inward; contained in the body; domestic, not foreign.

INTERSTINS, in-tés'tín. s. The guts, the bowel.

INTERHAL, in-thráwl'. v. a. (406). To enslave, to shackle, to reduce to servitude.

INTERHALMENT, in-thráwl'mént. s. Servitude, slavery.

TO INTRONHE, in-thró'n. v. a. To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne.

INTIMACY, in-té-má-sé. s. Close familiarity.


INTIMATE, in-té-má'té. s. A familiar friend, one who is trusted with one's thoughts.

INTIMATE, in-té-má'té. v. a. (91). To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, in-té-má'té-lé. ad. Close-ly; with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with close friendship.
INTIMACY, in-tim-a-čity, s. -Hint, obscure or direct declaration or advertisement.

To INTIMIDATE, in-tim'a-date, v. a. -To make fearful, to astound, to make cowardly.

INTIRE, in-tir', s. -Whole, undiminished, unbroken.

INTOLERANCE, in-tol're-nss, s. -Whole-ness, integrity, in-toler'ableness, ad.

INTO, in-to. 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-tol'er-a-ble. a. -In-sufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond suufferance.

INTOLERANCY, in-tol'er-a-nss. s. (554) (555). -Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERANLY, in-tol'er-a-blly. ad. -To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, in-tol'er-ant. a. -Not enduring, not able to endure.

INTO, in-to. prep. -To enclose in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, in-tō-na'shun. s. -Manner of sounding.

INTO, in-to. v. n. -To make a slow protracted noise.

INTO, in-tōr't. v. a. -To twist, to wrench, to wring.

INTO, in-tōr's-kā'kā'te. v. a. -To infiltrate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, in-tōk's-i-kā'shun. s. -Delirium, the act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, in-trak'tā-bl. a. -Un-governable, stubborn, obstinate; unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABleness, in-trak'tā-bl-nss. s. -Obstnacy, perverseness.

INTRACTABLY, in-trak'tā-blly. ad. -Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY, in-tran-kwīl'e-ty, s. -Unquietness, want of rest.

INTRANSIGIBILITY, in-trans'i-gib'l-ity, s. -Unyielding, obstinate, inflexible.

INTRARE, in-trār-a, a. (403). -Unchangeable to any other substance.

INTREASURE, in-tre'zūr'e. v. a. -To lay up as in a treasury.

INTRENCH, in-ťrench', v. n. -To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRECHERANT, in-ťrench'ār'tant. a. -Not to be divided, not to be wounded.

INTRENCHMENT, in-ťrench'ment. s. -Fortification with a trench.
To INTRUDER, in-tró'dur. s. (98). One who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

To INTRUSION, in-tró'dzhún. 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.

To INTRUSIVE, in-tró'sív. a. Intruding, coming into company without invitation.

To INTRODUCE, in-tró'dóò'. v. a. (339). To force without right or welcome.

To INTRODUCTORY, in-tró'dük'tdr-e. a. (512). Previous, serving as the means to something farther.

To INTROGRESS, in-tró-grésh'ún. s. Entrance, the act of entering.

To INTRODUCTION, in-tró-dák'shún. 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.

To INTRODUCTIVE, in-tró-dák'tiv. a. Serving as the means to introduce something else.

To INTRODUCTORY, in-tró-dük'tdr-e. a. (512). Previous, serving as the means to something farther.

To INTO, in-tó. v. a. To send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROGRESS, in-tró-grésh'ún. s. Entrance, the act of entering.

To INTO, in-tó. v. a. To send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROGRSSION, in-tró-grésh'ún. s. The act of sending in.

To INTROMIT, in-tró-mit'. v. a. To take a view of the inside.

To INTROJECTION, in-tró-spék'shún. s. A view of the inside.

To INTOXICATION, in-tó-zik'shún. s. The act of intoxicating.

To INTOXICATE, in-tó-zik'sit. v. a. Intoxicated, coming in.

To INTOVERT, in-tó-vért. 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 is expressed by a woman's tears, 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 heart­ached; 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. 120.

To INTRUDE, in-tró'dóò'. 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.
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**INV**

**INVARIABILNESS, in-vār'i-əbəl-nēs.** s.
Immutability, constancy.

**INVARIABLY, in-vār'i-əb'l-ə.** ad.
Unchangeably, constantly.

**INVASION, in-vā-zi-ən.** s.
Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another, hostile encroachments.

**INVASIVE, in-vās'iv.** a. (158) (428).
Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.

**INVENTIVE, in-vēn'tiv.** a. Satirical, abusive.

**INVENTIVELY, in-vēn'tiv-l-ə.** ad.
Satirically, abusively.

**INVENTOR, in-vēn-tər.** s.
One who produces something new, a deviser of something not known before; a teller of fictions.

**INVENTION, in-vēn'shən.** s.
Fiction, discovery, act of producing something new; forgery; the thing invented.

**INVENTIVE, in-vēn'tiv.** a.
Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

**INVENTOR, in-vēn'tər.** s. (166).
A finder out of something new; a contriver, a framer.

**INVENTORIALLY, in-vēn'tə-rē-əl-l-ə.** ad.
In manner of an inventory.

**INVENTORY, in-vēn-tərē.** s. (312).
An account or catalogue of moveables. For the o, see DOMESTICK... (249) (390).

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Eutick, and Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kentick, and Mr. Barclay, on the second. Dr. Kentick 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 accenuation. But the propriety of this pronunciation is not better supported by authority than by analysis.

**LOGY.** 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 promontorium, desolatus, &c. the word then takes the secondary accent we give the Latin word's promontorium, desolatus, &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: (249) (390).

"Forsooth an inventory thus importing "The several parcels of his plate."

**INVENTRESS, in-vēn'trēs.** s.
A female that invents.

**INVERSE, in-vērs'.** a. (431). Inverted, reciprocal, opposed to direct.

**INVERSION, in-vēr'zhən.** 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.

**INVERT, in-vərt'.** 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, in-vēr'ted-l-ə.** ad.
In contrary or reversed order.

**INVEST, in-vēst'.** v. a. To dress, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to enrich, to give; to enclose, to surround so as to intercept suc­cesses or provisions.

**INVESTIGATE, in-vēs-təg.** a. (464).
Covering, clothing.

**INVESTIGABLE, in-vēs-tə-gə-bl-l.** a.
To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.

**INVESTIGATE, in-vēs-tə-gət.** v. a. (91). To search out, to find out by rational disquisition.

**INVESTIGATION, in-vēs-tə-gə-shən.** s.
The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered: examination.

**INVESTITURE, in-vēs-ə-tūr.** s. The right of giving possession of any mark,.
INU
rl, I
1,.
,~i'
-no, move, nor, net ;-tllb::, tt'd), bW ;-;-011 ;-pcund ;-t/;in, THIS.
q"i'l
L~
jc
o:lice; or benefice; the act cf giving pos- To INVISC.\TE, in-vb'kt,'te. v. a. To
'l~j

f

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s~ssj2n. ,"C
'.,
-\.,,,,,~"'\':"ll" .b~
lime, to entangle in glu~inous matter_
l;,;v]'sDlJ':'IT, in-vest'mcnt. s. Dress, INVITATION, l11-ve-tA'shlll1. s.
The
clothes, 'r;arment, hallit.
,I;il" srris.
act of inviting, hi(IJing, or cedling to an!
IiliYETr_P.ACY, In-veL'tCI'-a-se. s. Long
,thing with ceremony alld civility.
('{'lltin'lance of any thing had; in physi:ck, To INVITE, in-·dtc'. v. a:' To bid,
loT'\!
co,ltinuance of a disease. : ' . , .., to ask to any place; to allure, to persuauc.
_L.
~
LTV r TUt 'l.TE, in-vet'd:r-ate. a. (91)..
To INVITE, in-vitc'. v. n. To give
011, kng eSlahli:;hcd; obstinate by long
invitation, to afford allurement. '. L,

(,\.)t1tinuance.

To IN\,ETE.RATF:, J:~-v~L'ler-atc. 'v" a.
" To harden or make obstinate by long cen'
tllHlZl.11ce.
\\ -Yj{
if! '.,"
?
INv,~'n.RATE,NESS;
ll-YClll:l'-clte.-l1es.
$,
Lell;; continllance of any thing bad;
£ o~):;l;nacy conllrmcd hy time.
hiv ET l:,UA ,'ION, in-vet-tel'-a'shun. s.
Tile ~,ct of hardening or confirming hy
J<,ng continuance. I,
'.<jG
IN'IIDIOUS, In-"IJ'e-(ls, or in-vic"je-iis.
, a. (29:;) (J7G).
Envious, malignant;
lil.;dy to incur or to bring hatred.
IN"llilIOl'SLY, In-vld'e-ll'i-le. ad. lVlalignant, enviously; in " manll.e,r likely to
IJf(','oke hatred.
L'VIIJICJI1SNESS,
111-Vl,"l'e-(lS-I1Cs.
s.
Quoli,)' of provoking envy Or hatred.
Tn INVIGORATE, In-Yl~'go-rate. v. a.
To end\lC with vi;:;our, to strengthen, to
,. animate, to enforce.
II
.j
bsYlc ORA TION, in-dg--go-r<'..'shan. s.
The act of invigorating; tfie state of beingillvig0rateu.
i!'
'1:
l?-lVJNCIUL:::, In-vb'c:e-bl.
a.' (405).
',:'UnCllll(jltcrahle, not to be subdued.
h:vn'CIDLEIH:SS, in-vhl'~e-ul-nes. s.
U ncol,qtl'ctdbleness, instlperableness.
1N\-U,("I [) L Y, in-'fh' ;>t:-bl~-: ad. In;u~
FUilbly, ul1conqtte'r;;.bly.
, _'.
d;';VWLAllLE, ip.-vi'o-ht-bl. a. (405).
.Nono be profaned, not to be injured; not
to be "'roken; insusceptible of hurt or
1

I

INVITER, in-vl'tiir. s. (98);' (He who
invites'.·~
r
..J~' '.n.
,
a-'.' ~ III
INVITINGLY, In-vi'ting-Ie.
~.l
such a n1anner as invites or a'l1ures.
f'

To INUlI:lBItATEj in-iim''bl'ltte.:) v. u..
To shade, to cover with shades. -; '!', ",-,
INUNCTION, in-l'ngk'sh(m~ S',: ': The
act of smearing or anointing,' '("- "'< ,
INUNDATION,ln-lln-cJa'sht'm. S:1 The
ove,rfiowing of waters, flood, deluge; a
. corifluence of any kind.
To INVOCATE, In'vo-kate. v. a. (91).
To invoke, to implore, to C:lll upon, tv
pray to.
'("
INVOCATION,ln-vo-ka'shan. s. Th.e
act ofcaUinguponin prayer; the form of
calling for the assistance or presence of
any bei\lg.
INVOICE, in'valse. s. A catalogue of
the freight of a ship, OJ,' of the articles and
price of goods se~t by a:factor.
CUi<
To IOIYOKE, in-voke'. v. a.'- To call
upon, to implore, to pray to. ,) t",,,, 'll\,
To INVOLVE, in-vah'.v. a. To inwrap, to cover with any thing surrotlnding;.to imply, to-comprise.; to enty,;ist,; to
take in; to entangle; to make-intricate; to
blend, to mingle-together confusedly.
INVo.L UN'!' ARIL Y, in-vol'an~ta-re-le.ad.
Not b-y choice, n.ot spontaneously> l:
INVOLUNTA.R Y, in~vol'Qncta-re.a. 'Not
'having the power of choice ; not chosen,
not done willingly.
" ~ .{> 'r I.
·\\'0111U1.
0 i;:,~,/f
11 :..~
INVl,OLABLy,ln-v.J.'o-Ht-bJ.e. ad. Vvith- INvOLU'I'JON, In-vb...J.-Q:'snun. s. The
. act of irrvolving or inwrapping; the state
out breach, without failure.
'f , ••
of being enrdngled, complication: ; that
INVIOLATE, in-"i'0-1Ate. a. (91). Unwhich is:wrap.ped round any thing; ,ill
hurt, uninjured, ll;1pDlluted, unbroken.
INvIOus, in'l't-Q;,. <\. Impasl.i1j.b~e, un- To INURE, in-lire'. v. a. To habituate, to make ready or willing by pr:ldice
tl.."o£tc}en. .>, c .~)'.:
.-;- 'J r.... ' i i.' ~ ~ ~ ..·.. 3
.J
and custom, to accustom."
-hi "I~I !HLHY',,1Ihvize-hil'eJ'tt;1S~: {The
s',ate of being invisible, imper~~eness INURE"IENT, in-lire'ment. s. 'Pl'J.c~to hight.
..,:
I:~~J
t.T~.irr.1
• tice, hihit, .us~, c,ustom, fre.'l~el1.cy, r.
bVI';Ill.U:, h1t-viz'l.~-bl. a. (,105). Not
fo I:w llN, UlUl'n. v. a. 1 Q llltol;Ilb,
percep'.ible by the sight, not to be seen·
to bury_
q
.)
b:v Li! IlL.Y ,1:1-v1<.'c-blc •. "aru 11m ller~ lNl'STI('~' in-I.'ts'tshun •. s. (4.64) .....fh~
cel',ibly.to thlt s.i£ht.
;:;r""i'l,! '10 dell
,.act c£ burning.
rd :~'1~t0~r";r:~
.~
'j

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Available


JOCOSE, j6-kose'.

JOINER, j6-jin'or. (559).—Fâte, fâr, fall, fât;—mê, mét; pine, pin—


INURITY, in-ú-till-ètè. s. Uselessness, unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE, in-vûl'nér-à-bl. a. Not to be wounded, secure from wound.

To INWALL, in-wàll. v. a. To enclose with a wall.

INWARD, in-wàrd. a. Internal, placed within; intimate, domestic; seated in the mind.

INWARD, in-wàrd. s. (88). Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.

INWARDLY, in-wàrd-ly. ad. In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with infection or concavity.

INWARDNESS, in-wàrd-nèss. s. Intimacy, familiarity.

To INWEEVE, in-wève'. v. a. (227). To weave in, interweave; Part. pass. Inwoven or Inwoven. To mix anything in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture; to entwine, to complicate.


To INWRAP, in-ràp'. v. a. (474). To cover by invocation, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport.

INWROUGHT, in-ròwt'. a. (319). Adorned with work.

To INWRENCH, in-rèm'ch. v. a. (467). To surround as with a wreath.

JOB, jòb. S. A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance-work: a sudden stab with a short instrument.

To JOB, jòb. v. a. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.

To JOB, jòb. v. n. To play the stock-jobber, to buy and sell as a broker.

JOBBER, jòb'ber. s. (98). A man who sells stock in the public funds; one who does chance-work.

JOBBERNOWLY, jòb'ber-nôl'i. s. A jobberhead, a blockhead.

JOCKEY, jòk'kè. s. (270). A fellow that rides horses in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

To JOCHE, jòk'sh. v. a. To justle by riding against one; to cheat, to trick.

JOCOSE, jòk'-kòs. s. Merry, waggish; given to jest.

JOCOSELY, jòk'-kòs-èl. ad. Waggishly, in jest, in game.

JOCOSITY, jòk'-kòs-ètè. s. Meriment, disposition to jest.

To JOCUND, jòk'ùnd. a. Merry, gay, airy, lively. See Facund.

JOCUNDLY, jòk'ùnd-lè. ad. Merrily, gaily.

To JOCUM, jòk'm. v. a. To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.

To JOCUM, jòk'm. v. n. To move by small shocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.

JOCUM, jòk'm. a. A push, a slight shake, a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a rub, a small stop.

JOBBER, jòb'ber. s. (98). One who moves heavily and dully.

To JOCUP, jòk'g. v. n. (405). To shake, to be in a tremulous motion.

JOHNAPPLE, jôn'a-plè. s. A sharp apple.

To JOIN, jòin. 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, jòin. 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 conedenate.

JOINER, jòin'dèr. s. Conjunction, joining.

JOINER, jòin'dèr. s. (98). One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.

JOINERY, jòin'er-i. s. An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINT, jòint. 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 short; a knot in a plant: one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; out
JOY

—нал, move, nor, not; —tube, tub

of joint, luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder.

JOINT, joint. n. Shared among many; united in the same possession; combined, acting together in concert.

To JoINT, joint. 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, joint'ed. a. Full of joints.

JOINTER, joint'er. s. A sort of plane.

JOLLY, jol'ly. a.; joyous, glad.

JOLLINESS, jol'li-nes. s. The passion of joy; gaiety, merriment; festivity, festivity.

JOLLY, jol'ly. a. Gay; merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, jolt. v. n. To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, jolt. v. a. To shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, jolt. s. Shock as in a carriage.

JOLT HEAD, jolt'head. s. A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

JOY

—búl; —oil; —póthead; —hin, this.

IONIC, i-on'ik. (116). Belonging to Ion; to one of the dialects of the Greek language; to one of the five orders of architecture.

JONQUILLE, jón-ku'llé. s. A species of daffodil.

JORDEN, jór'dén. s. (103). A chamber-pot.

To JOSTLE, jós'sl. v. a. (472). To justle, to rush against.

JOT, jót. s. A point, a little.

JOVIAL, jó'vé-ál. a. (88). Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALITY, jó'vé-ál-i-ty. s. Merrily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS, jó'vé-ál-néss. s. Gaiety, merriment.


JOURNALIST, júr'nul-ist. s. A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, júr'ne. s. (270). The travel of a day; travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, júr'ne. v. n. To travel, to pass from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, júr'né-mán. s. (88). A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, júr'né-wúrk. s. Work performed by hire.

Joust, jóst. s. (314). Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written, less properly, just.

To Joust, jóst. v. n. To run in the tilt.

Jowler, jól'ær. s. (98). A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, jóe. s. (229)(329). The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gaiety, merriment; happiness; a term of fondness.

To Joy, jóe. v. n. To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To Joy, jóe. v. a. To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.


JOYFUL, jóe'ful. a. Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, jóe'ful-é. ad. With joy, gladly.
Joyfulness, joy'ful-nés. s. Gladness; joy.
Joyless, joy'less. a. Void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.
Joyous, joy'ous. a. (314). Glad, gay; merry; giving joy.
Indian plant.
Irascible, ir'a-sé-bl. a. (115). Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger.
Ire, ire. s. Anger, rage, passion ate hatred.
Irreful, he'ful. a. Angry, raging; furious.
Irrefulty, irre'fúlt. ad. With ire, in an angry manner.
Ires, i'res. s. The rainbow; an appearance of light resembling the rainbow: the circle round the pupil of the eye: the flower-de-luce.
To Ire, ért. v. a. (108).
This word is very expressive; it comes from the Islandick yrát, work. It is only used imprecatory, and signifies to disgust, as, it irks me, I am weary of it.
Irresomely, érk'sum. a. (166). Wearisome, tiresome.
Irresomely, érk'sum-lé. ad. Wearisomely, tediously.
Irresomeness, érk'sum-nés. s. Tedium, wearisomeness.
Iron, i'rank. s. (417). A hard, fusil, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain, a shackle.
Iron, i'rank. a. Made of iron: resembling iron in colour; harsh, severe; hard, impenetrable.
To Iron, i'rank v. a. To smooth with an iron; to shake with iron.
Ironical, i'rank'ilé-kal. a. (88) (115). Expressing one thing and meaning another.
Ironically, i'rank'ilé-kal-lé. ad. By the use of iron.
Ironmonger, i'rank-múng-gér. s. A dealer in iron.
Ironwood, i'rank-wúd. s. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.
Ironwort, i'rank-wort. s. A plant.
Irony, i'rank-é. a. Having the qualities of iron.
Irony, i'rank-é. s. A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.
Irradiance, ir-rá-di-áns. s. The emission of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.
To Irradiate, ir-rá-di-e-té. 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.
Irrational, ir-rá-sh'o-nál. a. Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.
Irrationality, ir-rá-sh'o-nál'é-té. s. Want of reason.
Irreclaimable, ir-ré-k'lé-má-bl. a. (403). Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.
Irreconcilable, ir-ré-kön'sh'al-bl. a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appealed; not to be made consistent.—See Reconcilable.
Irreconcilableness, ir-ré-kön'sh'al-bl-nés. s. Not to be reconciled.
Irreconcilably, ir-ré-kön'sh'al-bl-lé. ad. In an irreconcilable manner.
Irreconciled, ir-ré-kön'sh'al-l. a. Not acon, not forgiven.
Irrecoverable, ir-ré-k'vér-a-bl. a. Not to be regained, not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.
Irrecoverably, ir-ré-k'vér-a-blé. ad. Beyond recovery, past repair.
Irreducible, ir-ré-dú-ble. a. Not to be reduced.
Irrefragability, ir-ré-frá-gá-bl'é-té. Strength of argument not to be refuted.
Irrefragable, ir-ré-frá-gá-bl. or ir- ré-frá-gá-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.
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 sum 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, etc. (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; Refrangible is accentuated by Johnson, Ash and Bailey on the first syllable, and would probably have been accentuated 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-weighted 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 syllable of Refrangible, why should we remove the accent in Irrefragably I cannot conceive.—See Academy and Disputable.

Irrefragably, ir-ré-frá-gá-bli. adj. With force above confusion.

Irrefutable, ir-ré-chá-tá-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 irrefutable, irrefrangible, incomparable, etc. 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, ir-ré-gál. 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, ir-ré-gál-é-tá. s.
Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

Irregularly, ir-ré-gál-lé. adv.
Without observation of rule or method.

To Irregular, ir-ré-gál-lá-t. v. a.
To make irregular, to disorder.


Irrelevant, ir-ré-lé-vánt. 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, ir-ré-lid'jún. s.
Contempt of religion, impurity.

Irreligious, ir-ré-lid'jú-s. a. (314).
Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

Irreligiously, ir-ré-lid'jú-s-lé. adv.
With impurity, with irreligion.

Irremovable, ir-ré-mé-dé-bl. a.
Admitting no return.

Irremediable, ir-ré-mé-dé-s-bl. a.
"Admitting no cure, not to be remedied."

Irremediably, ir-ré-mé-dé-s-blé. adv.
Without cure.

Irremissible, ir-ré-míssh'é-bl. a.
Not to be pardoned.

Irremissibleness, ir-ré-mísh'shé-blé s. The quality of being not to be pardoned.
To IRRIGATE, i-ri-ja'shun. u. The act of watering or moistening.

Irrigation, i-ri-ja'shun. s. The act of watering or moistening.

Iriguous, i-ri-g'joo-us. a. Watery, watered; dewy, moist.

Irrision, i-ri-zh'zhun. s. The act of laughing at another.

To IRRITATE, i-ri'ta'te. v. a. (91). To provoke, to tease, to exasperate; to fret, to put in motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

Irritation, i-ri-ta'shun. s. Provocation, exasperation; stimulation.

Resolvent, re-zö-lünt. 2. Not to be resolved into parts.

ResolutELY, i-ri-zö-lünt-le. ad. (364). Without settled determination.

Resolute, i-ri-zö-lünt. a. Not constant in purpose, not determined.

Resolutely, i-ri-zö-lünt-le. ad. Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

Resolution, i-ri-zö-lü-shun. s. Want of firmness of mind.

Respectively, i-ri-spek'tiv. u. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Respectively, i-ri-spek'tiv-le. ad. Without regard to circumstances.

Retrievably, i-ri-tree'vā-bl. a. (275). Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

Retrievably, i-ri-tree'vā-bl. a. Irrecoverable, irreparable.

Respective, i-ri-spēk'tiv. u. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Respectively, i-ri-spēk'tiv-le. ad. Without regard to circumstances.

Resolute, i-ri-zö-lünt. a. Not constant in purpose, not determined.

Resolutely, i-ri-zö-lünt-le. ad. Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

Resolution, i-ri-zö-lü-shun. s. Want of firmness of mind.

Respectively, i-ri-spēk'tiv. u. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Respectively, i-ri-spēk'tiv-le. ad. Without regard to circumstances.

Retrievably, i-ri-tree'vā-bl. a. (275). Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

Retrievably, i-ri-tree'vā-bl. a. Irrecoverable, irreparable.

Respective, i-ri-spēk'tiv. u. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Respectively, i-ri-spēk'tiv-le. ad. Without regard to circumstances.

Resolute, i-ri-zö-lünt. a. Not constant in purpose, not determined.

Resolutely, i-ri-zö-lünt-le. ad. Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

Resolution, i-ri-zö-lü-shun. s. Want of firmness of mind.

Respectively, i-ri-spēk'tiv. u. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Respectively, i-ri-spēk'tiv-le. ad. Without regard to circumstances.

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Resolutely, i-ri-zö-lünt-le. ad. Without firmness of mind, without determined purpose.

Resolution, i-ri-zö-lü-shun. s. Want of firmness of mind.

Respectively, i-ri-spēk'tiv. u. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Respectively, i-ri-spēk'tiv-le. ad. Without regard to circumstances.
is.

Irruption, Ir-rupt’shun. s. The act of any thing forcing an entrance, inroad, burst of invaders into any place.

Is., Is. (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?


Ischidetic, Is-k’u-rē-tik. s. Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

Ischigale, Is’k’k-lē. s. (405). A pendent shoot of ice.

Isinglass, Iz-ing-glas. s. A fine kind of glue made from the intestines of a large fish resembling a sturgeon.

Isinglass-stone, Iz-ing-glas-stone. s. A pure fossil, more clear and transparent than glass, of which the ancients made their windows.

Island, Is’l-nd. s. (458). A tract of land surrounded by water.

Isle, Is’l. s. (458). An inhabitant of an island.

Isles, Is’l-s. (458). An island, a country surrounded by water; a long walk in a church or public building.

Isogronal, Ist’g’-ro-nal. Having equal times.


Is that 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.

Isoperimetric, Is-ō-per’-ē-mët’-rē-ik. s. In geometry, those figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

Isosceles, Is’ō-sē’-lēz. s. That which hath only two sides equal.

Issue, Ish’shū. s. (457). The act of passing out; exit, egress, or passage out; egress, 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, Ish’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, Ish’shū. v. a. To send out, to send forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.

Issueless, Ish’shū-lēs. a. Without offspring, without descendants.

Isthmus, Ist’ms. s. A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

It, It. 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, Ish’ch. s. (352). A cutaneous disease extremely contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing; a constant teasing desire.

To Itch, Ish’ch. v. n. To feel that uneasiness in the skin, which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual desire.

Itchy, Ish’chē. a. Infected with the itch.

Item, It’ēm. ad. Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

Item, It’ēm. s. A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

To Iterate, It’tér-āte. v. a. (91). To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

Iterant, It’tér-ānt. a. Repeating.

Iteration, It’tér-āshun. s. Repetition, recital over again.

Itinerant, It-th’ni-er-ānt. a. Wandering, not settled.


Itinerary, It-th’ni-er-ā-tē. a. Travelling, done on a journey.

Itself, It-self’. pronoun. The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Jubilant, Ju’bē-lānt. a. Uttering songs of triumph.
JUBILATION, jübilā'shūn. s. The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, jübī'li. s. A public festival.

JUDICATORIY, jūdikā'tō-rē. s. Pleasantness, agreeableness.

To JUDGE, jū'dg. v. t. To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, jūd. 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, jū'dg. v. p. To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish.

To JUDGE, jū'dg. v. a. To pass sentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to pass severe censure; to doom severely.

JUDGMENT, jū'dg'ment. 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 judgement with it. Thus the respite of habit frequently corrects the errors of criticism.

JUDICATORY, jūdikā'tō-rē. s. (512). Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATURE, jūdikā'tū-rē. s. Power of distributing justice.

JUDICIAL, jūdī'kl. a. (88). Practised in the distribution of public justice; inflected on as a penalty.

JUDICALLY, jūdī'shāl. a. In the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, jūdī'shārē. a. Passing judgement upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, jūdī'shūs. a. Prudent, wise, skillful.

JUDICIOUSLY, jūdī'shūs-lē. ad. Skillfully, wisely.

JUG, jūg. s. A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling body.

To JUGGLE, jūg'gl. v. n. To play tricks by slight of hand; to practise artifice or imposition.

JUGGLE, jūg'gl. 's. (405). A trick by leverdemain; an imposition, a deception.

JUGGLER, jūg'gl-ûr. s. (98). One who practices slight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, jūg'gl-îng-lē. ad. (410). In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, jūg'-ôl-ôr. a. (83). Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, jūs. s. (342). The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELess, jūs'ēl-ēs. a. Without moisture.

JUICINESS, jūs'ē-nēs. s. Plenty of juice, succulence.

JUICY, jūs'ë. a. Moist, full of juice.

JULIA, jul'ē. a. Moist, full of juice.

JULIP, jūl'ēp. s. (38). An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compounded water sweetened.

JULY, jūl'ë. s. The seventh month of the year.

JUMART, jū'mârt. s. The mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, jūm'-bl. v. a. (403). To mix violently and confusedly together.

To JUMBLE, jūm'-bl. v. n. To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, jūm'-bl. s. Confused mixture, violent and confused agitation.

To JUMP, jūm. v. n. To leap, to skip, to move forward without step or clutching; to leap suddenly; to justly to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, jūm. ad. Exactly, nicely.

JUMP, jūm. s. The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a wastage, timber staves worn by labour.

JUPLICATE, jūpli'kāt. s. (91) (106). Cheesecake, a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; any delicacy; a salute or private entertainment.

JUNCO, jūn'sō. a. Full of buff-rushes.

JUNCTURE, jūnkt'ūr. s. Union, condition.

JUNCTURE, jūnkt'ūr-è. s. (161). The line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, jūnē. s. The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, jūnē-ôr. a. (166). One younger than another.
JUSTICE, jús'tis. 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.

JUSTICEREMENT, jús-tis-men't. s. Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, jús-tis-chi'p. s. Rank or office of justice.

JUSTICIAEBLE, jús-ti'sh-a-bl. a. (542). Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, jús'té-fi-a-bl. a. (405). Defensible by law or reason, conformable to justice.

JUSTIFIABleness, jús-té-fi á-bl-rés. s. Rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIEDLY, jús'té-fi-bl. ad. Rightly, so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, jús-té-li'k-shún. s. Defence, maintenance, vindication, support; deliverance by pardon from sins past.

JUSTIFICATIVE, jús-ti'fi-ká-tiv. 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 Pieces 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 nowhere but in a Dictionary. — See Principles, No. 512.

JUSTIFICATOR, jús-té-fi-ká'tor. s. (521). One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIED, jús'té-fi'd. s. (98). One who defends or absolutes.

To JUSTIFY, jús'té-fi. v. a. (185). To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sins by pardon.

To JUSTLY, jús'tlé. v. b. (405) (472). To encounter, to clash, to rush against each other.

To JUSTLY, jús'sl v. a. (405). To rush, to drive, to force by rushing against it.
K

KALENDAR, kăl’ē-n-dăr. s. (98). An account of time.

KALI, kăl’ē. 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, kāw. v. n. To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, kāw. s. The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, kăl’ē. s. Ninepin, kettlespins; nine holes.

To KEC, kēk’ v. n. To heave the stomach, to retch at vomiting.

To KECLE a cable, kēk’kl. v. a. To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kēk’sē. s. It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock and any other hollow-jointed plant.

KECKY, kēk’ke. a. Resembling a hex.

KEDGER, kēd’jēr. s. A small anchor used in a river.

KEDLACK, kēd’lāk. s. A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

KEEL, kēl. s. (246). The bottom of the ship.

KEELFAT, kēl’fät. s. A cooler, a tub in which liquor is let to cool; properly Keelyvat.

KEELSON, kēl’sōn. s. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

To KEELHALE, kēl’hāl. 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 Keelhard.—See To Hale.

KEEN, kēn. a. (246). Sharp, well edged; severe, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious; bitter of mind.

KEENLY, kēn’li. a. Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, kēn’nes. s. Sharpness, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold, asperity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.

To KEEP, kēp. 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 necessities of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to restrain, to withold; to keep back, to reserve, to withhold; to restrain; to keep company, to
Diphthongs have diphthongs have to drop a vowel when not under the accent (268).

**Ker**, ker. a. Irish foot soldier. To Ker, ken. v. n. To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

Kernel, ke'nil. 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, ke'nil-ly. a. Full of kernels, having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

**Kernelwort**, ker'nil-wurt. s. An herb.

Kersey, ker'zée. s. Coarse stuff.


Ketch, késh. s. A heavy ship.

Kettle, ke'tel. n. (405). A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

Kettledrum, ke'tl-drum. s. A drum, of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

Kex, kék's. s. The same as Kecksy.

**Key**, ke. 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 music, is a certain tone whereeto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted. *ic*.

Key, ke. s. (220). A bank-raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

Keyage, ke'idje. s. (90). Money paid for lying at the key.

Kehol, ké'kole. s. The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Keystone, ké'stoun. s. The middle stone of an arch.

Kide, kyd. s. See Guard. An ulcerated chillblain, a chap in the heel.


To Kick, kk. v. a. To strike with the foot.
KIN

KICK, klik. s. A blow with the foot.
KICKER, klik'kër. s. (98). One who strikes with his foot.
Kicking, klik'king. s. (410). The act of striking with the foot.
KICKS, klik'sks. v. a. Something uncommon, fantastic, something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it scarcely be known. Probably a corruption of the French word *Quelque chose*.

KID, kid. s. The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furse.

To KID, kid. v. a. To bring forth kids.
KIDDER, kid'ëd. s. (98). An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.
To KIDNAP, kid'nap. v. a. To steal children, to steal human beings.
KIDNAPPER, kid'nap-er. s. One who steals human beings.

KIDNEY, kid'ni. s. One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEY-BEAN, kid'ni-been. s. A kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.
KIDNEY-VEGETABLE, kid'ni-veg-ta-b'l. s. Plants.
KILDERKIN, kid'dér-kin. s. A small barrel.

To KILL, kill. v. a. To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.
KILLER, kill'er. s. One that deprives of life.
KILLLOW, kil'low. s. (327). An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.
KILL, kill. s. (411). A stove, a fabric formed for admitting heat in order to dry or burn things.
To KILNDRY, kil'dri. v. a. To dry by means of a kiln.
KINDEL, kin'dl. a. Crooked, bent, deformed.

This word is generally used with the adverb before it, as, he stood with his cane adlimbo.

KIN, kin. s. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related; the same general class.
KING, king. s. (166). See GUILT. Benevolence, filial with general goodwill; favourer, beneficent.
KING, king. s. (92). Race, general class; particular officer; natural state; nature, natural determination; manner, way; sort.

To KINGLY, king'ël. v. a. To set on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate.
To KING, king. v. a. To catch fire.
KINDER, kind'er. s. (98). One that lights, one who inflames.
KINDLY, 'kînd-lë. s. Benevolently, favourably, with good will.
KINDLY, kind'lë. a. Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, soothing.
KINDEST, kin'dest. s. Benevolence, beneficence, good will, favour, love.
KINDEL, kid'ël. s. Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, sort; relatives.
KINDER, kind'er. a. Congenial, related.
KING, king. s. Plan from Cow. Obsolete.
KING, king. s. Monarch, supreme governor; a card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.
To KING, king. v. a. To supply with a king; to make royal, to raise to royalty.
KINCAPLE, king'cap-pl. s. A kind of apple.
KINCRAFT, king'kraft. s. The art of governing, the art of governing.
KIN-CURE, kin'slur. s. A flower.
KINGDOM, king'dom. s. (166). The domination of a king, the territory subject to a monarch; a different class or order of beings; a region; a tract.
KING-FISHER, king'fish'er. s. A species of bird.
KINGLEY, king'le. a. Royal, sovereign, monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, august.
KINGLY, king'le. ad. With an air of royalty, with superior dignity.
KING'S-VALE, kingz'-v'l. s. A scrofulous decamper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.
KINGSHIP, kingz'ship. s. Royalty, monarchy.
KING'S-SHIRE, kingz'shë. s. A plain.
KINGSTONE, kingz'ton. s. A stone.
KINTER, king'ter. s. KIN ט.'] Relations, those who are of the same family.—See FOLK.
KINSMAN, kinz'man. s. (92). A man of the same race as family,
To Knapp, n. p. a. To bite, to break short, to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

To Knapples, n. p. a. (405). To break off with a sharp quick noise.

Knapsack, n. p. a. s. The bag which a soldier carries on his back, a bag of provisions.


Knare, n. a. s. A hard knot, from the German word knot.

Knave, n. a. (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, n. p. a. s. (557). Dishonesty, tricks, petty villainy; mischievous tricks or practices.

Knavish, n. a. Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.

Knavishly, adv. ad. Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.

To Knead, n. a. (227). To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.

Kneading trough, n. p. a. A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

Knee, n. a. s. (399). The joint of the leg where the joint 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, n. a. To supplicate by kneeling.

Kneed, n. a. Having knees, as in kneeled; having joints, as kneed grass.

Kneel deep, n. a. Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

Kneepan, n. p. a. s. The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscle that moves the leg.

To Kneel, n. a. (399). To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.

Knee tribute, n. p. a. s. Worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Kneel, n. a. (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 Welsh Cwal. This, however, is but a poor reason for evermore the settled laws of orthography, which have given to, s, and l, when ending a substantive or verb, the privilege ofduplication.
KNOLL (399).—Fate, far, fall, flat; me, met; pine, pin—

To KNOLL, n. o. a. (399) (406).—To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.
To KNOLL, n. o. n. To sound as a bell.

KNOT, n. o. (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, n. o. a. To complicate in knots; to intangle; to perplex; to unite.
To KNOT, n. o. n. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTTED, knot-ed. a. Befitting a knot or knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.

To KNOW, n. o. 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, n. o. n. (399). To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.

KNOWABLE, knot-ed-able. a. Possible to be discovered or understood.

KNOWER, knot-ed-er. n. (98). One who has skill or knowledge.

KNOWING, knot-ed-ing. a. (410). Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.

KNOWLINGLY, knot-ed-ing-lv. a. d. With skill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, knot-ed-ij. s. Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognition, notice; information, power of knowing.

Know S. 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 be—
LAB

—ño, móve, nó, nó;—tú, tá, báll;—ób;—púnd;—thíw, thiw.
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 pronunciation, pronunciation, &c. (530.) That the primary accent does the same in proemise, prelude, 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 names for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Barclay, "Mr. Elphinston, and Sir Scott: and for the second, W. Johnston, and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Perry gives both, but seems to allow the first the preference.—See Principles, Nö. 528, 515.

KNUCKLE, núk'kl. s. (539), (105). The joints of the fingers protrudent when the fingers close; the flint joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

KNUCKLED, núk'kld. a. (539). Jointed.

LAB

L,
A. Lw. interject. See, look, behold.
LABDANUM, láb'dán-nm. s. A resin of the softer-kind. This juice exudes from a low-spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete.
LABEL, láb'él. 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, láb'ent. a. Sliding; gliding, slipping.
LABIAL, lá'bè-al. a. (113). Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.
LABIATED, lá'bè-at'ed. a. Formed with lips.
LABIODENTAL, lá-bè-dèn'tal. a. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.
LABORATORY, lá'bè-rár'tirè. s. A chemist's workroom.
LABORIOUS, lá'bè-rì'-ús. a. Diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour, tiresome, not easy.
LABORIOUSLY, lá'bè-rì'-ús-lè. ad. With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, láb'è-rìs-nès. s. Toilsomeness. Difficulty; diligence, assiduity.
LABOUR, lá'bür. s. (314). The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

LABOUR, lábür. v. n. To toil, to act with painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be disconsolate with: to be in distress, to be pressed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

LABOUR, lá'bür. v. a. To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to labour.
LABOURER, lá'bür-rér. s. (537). One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.
LABOURSONE, lá'bür-són. s. Made with great labour and diligence.
LABRA, lá'brá. s. (92). A lip.
LABYRINTH, lá'bè-rìnth. s. A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.
LACE, lá'sè. s. A string, a cord; a snare, a gin; a plaited string with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread with gold and silver.

To LACE, lá'sè. v. a. To fasten with a string run through ellet holes; to adorn
LADY-LIKE, la'cIt'-like.
LADDERABLE, lásc'er-ábl. a. (405). Such as may be torn.
To LACERATION, lá'sér-á'shún. s. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.
LACERATIVE, lá'sér-á-tív. a. (312). Tearing, having the power to tear.
LACHRYMARY, lák'kré-má-re. a. Containing tears.
LACHRYMATON, lák'kré-ma'to-n. a. (416). Lachrymatory, a vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.
LACKEY, la'ké. v. a. To act as a servant, a foot-boy.
To LACK, lák. v. n. To want, to need, To LADE, v. a. To act as a vessel.
One that wants what.
LACK, lák'kúr. s. (98). A kind of varnish.
To LACKER, lák'kúr. v. a. To do over with lacquer.
LACKER, lák'ké. s. An attending servant, a foot-boy.
To LACKY, lák'ké. v. a. To attend servilely.
To LACKY, lák'ké. v. n. To act as a foot-boy, to pay servile attendance.
LACKLUSTRE, lák'luds-túr. a. (416). Wanting brightness.
LACONICK, lá-kó'ník. a. (509). Short, brief.
LACONISM, lá-kó-nízrn. s. A concise style.
LACRAME, lák'tá-ré. a. (512). Milky.
LACTARY, lák'ta-ré. a. A dairy-house.
LACTATION, lák-ta'shún. s. The act or time of giving suck.
LACTEOUS, lák'te-o-us. a. Milky; lacteal, conveying chyle.
LACTEOLUS, lák-tés'-ús. a. (510). Tendency to milk.
LACTESCENCE, lák-tés'-sénse. s. (510). Lactescence, a boy, a stripling.
LADDER, lád'dúr. s. (98). A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.
LADDE, lád-e. s. (73). The mouth of a river, from the Saxon Lade, which signifies a purging or discharging.
To LADE, lád-e. v. a. (75). To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.
LADING, lá'd'ing. s. (410). Weight, burden, freight.
LADLE, lá'dél. 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, lá'dé. 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, lá'dé-béd'tráw. s. A plant.
LADY-BIRD, lá'dé-brírd. 
LADY-COW, lá'dé-kóō. 
LADY-FLY, lá'dé-fíl. 
LADY-MANTLE, lá'de-man'tl. s. A plant.
LADYSHIP, lá'dé-ship. s. The title of a lady.
LADY'S-SLIPPER, lá'díz-slip'pur. s. A flower.
LAMB
-nô, móve, nor, nôt; -tûbe, tûb, bûl; -ôll; -pôнд; -tûin, thîn, this.

LADY'S-SMOK, lâ'diz-smôk. s. A flower.
LÂG, lâg, a. Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, slow, tardy; last, long delayed.
LÂG, lâg, s. The lowest class, the rump, the fag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.
To LÂG, lâg, v. n. To loiter, to move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in.
LAGGER, lâg'gur. s. (98). A loiterer; an idler.
LÂCIAL, lâ'kâl. a. Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.
LAID, lâid. s. (202). Part. pass. of Lay.
LAÍN, lâin. (202). Part. pass. of Lie.
LÂIR, lâir. s. (202). The couch of a boar, or wild beast.
LAIRD, lâird. s. (202). The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.
LÂITY, lâ'âté. s. The people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.
LAKE, lâke. s. A large diffusion of inland water; small plash of water; a middle colour betwixt carmine and vermilion.
LÂMS, lâm. s. (347). The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.
LÂMBKIN, lâm'bân. s. A little lamb.
LÂMÉTIV, lâm'bâ-tiv. a. (157). Taken by licking.
LÂMÉTIV, lâm'bâ-tiv. s. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.
LÂMS-WOOL, lâm's-wûl. 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 d00d, for ye must do it,) seems indeed as surprising as that the old le monst (now monst), 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.

LÂMÉNT, lâm'bênt. a. Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LÂMDOIDAL, lâm-doid'al. a. Having the form of the Letter Lambda or λ.
LÂME, lâm. a. Crippled, disabled on the limbs: hobbling, not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect, unsatisfactory.
To LÂME, lâm, v. a. To cripple.
LÂMELLATED, lâm'mé-lâ-ted. a. Covered with films or plates.
LÂMELY, lâm'âl. ad. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.
LÂMENESS, lâm'ân-ess. s. The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakness.
To LÂMENT, lâm'ânt. v. n. To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow.
To LÂMENT, lâm'mént. v. a. To bewail, mourn or bemoan, to sorrow for.
LÂMENT, lâm'mént. s. Sorrow audibly expressed, lamentation; expression of sorrow.
LÂMENTABLE, lâm'mént-âb'l. a. To be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a hali-crous or low sense; pitiful.--See Incomparable.
LÂMENTABLY, lâm'mént-âb'l. ad. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, desperately.
LÂMENTATION, lâm'mént-a'shun. s. (527). Expression of sorrow, audible grief.
LÂNTER, lâm'ântur. s. (98). He who mourns or laments.
LÂNTEU, lâm'mân-te. s. (149). A fish called a sea-cow or manta.
LÂMINA, lâm'mân-nà. 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 Lâmina is a noun singular of the first declension, and that if we speak learnedly, we ought to form the plural by Lâmine; but if we descend to plain English, it ought to be Lâminas.--See Animalcula and Stamina.

LÂMINATED, lâm'mént-â-ted. a. Plated; used of such bodies whose contexture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.
To LÂM, lâm, v. a. To beat soundly with a cudgel. A low word.
LÂMNAS, lâm'mâs. s. (88). The first of August.
Lamp, lamp. s. A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; in popular language, real or metaphysical light. 

Laminate, lám-páte. s. A lump of flesh about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

Lamphook, lámpfóok. s. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and as it is forged strikes it with a feather into some shell.

Lampon, lám-póon'. s. A personal satire, abuse, or sense, written not to refer but to vex. 

To Lampon, lám-póon'. v. a. To abuse with personal satire. 

Lamponer, lám-póon'er. s. (98). A scholar of personal satire. 

Lampery, lám'pré. s. A kind of cell.

Lampron, lám-prón. s. (166). A kind of sea fish; a long cell. 


To Lance, lása. v. a. To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure. 

Lancet, lánsé't. s. (97). A small pointed chirurgical instrument. 

To Lance, lánsé. 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, lánsén-a-shún. s. Testing, laceration. 

To Lancinate, lánsén-a-tate. v. a. (91). To cut, to rend. 

Land, lánd. s. A country; a region, distinct from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immovable; nation, people.

To Land, lánd. v. a. To set on shore.

To Land, lánd. v. n. To come on shore.

Land-forces, lánd'fór-séz. s. Soldiers or naval, soldiers that serve on land.


Landlord, lánd'lord. Inundation.

Landholder, lánd-hól'dér. s. One whose fortune is in land.

Landjoke, lánd-jók. s. One who buys and sells land for other men.

Landgrave, lánd-gráv'. s. A German title of dominion.

Landling, lánd-líng. (169). 

Landling-place, lánd-líng-pláce. The top of stairs.

Landlady, lánd-lád'é. s. A woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.

Landless, lánd'liés. s. Without property, without fortune. 

Landlocked, lánd'lok't. s. (359). Shut in, or enclosed with land.

Landloder, lánd-ló'der. s. (98). A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen, of those who pass their lives on shore.

Landmark, lánd'márk. s. Any thing set up to preserve boundaries.

Landmark, lánd'márk. s. A region, the prospect of a country; a picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

Land-tax, lánd'táks. s. Tax laid upon land and houses. 

Landwärter, lánd'wárt'er. s. An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. 

Landward, lánd'ward. ad. (68). Towards the land.

Lane, láin. s. (33). A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street, an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.

Laneret, láner-é. t. A little hawk.

Language, láng'gwídje. s. (331) (90). Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style, manner of expression.

Languaged, láng'gwíd'd. a. (359). Having various languages.

Language-master, ; láng'gwídje- más-tür. s. A teacher of languages.

Languish, láng'gwíd a. (340). Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartless.

Languidly, láng-gwíd-le. ad. Weakly, feebly.

Languidness, láng-gwíd-nés. s. Weakness, feebleness.

To Languish, láng'gwish. v. n. (340). To grow feeble, to pine away.
LAP I

—no, move; nor, not; —the, this, to lose strength: to be no longer vigorous in motion; to sink or pine under sorrow; to look with softness or tenderness.

LANGUISH, lang’gwish. s. Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lang’gwish-ing-ly. adv. Weakly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, listlessly.

LANGUISHMENT, lang’gwish-ment. s. State of pining; softness of mind.

LANGUOR, lang’gwar. s. (166) (344).
A faintness, which may arise from want, or decay of spirits.

LANTERN, lan’ter-n. s.
A transpa:\nt case for a light, and this is easy, transparent to light or lightness.

LANTERNAE, lan’ter-nea. s. A stone-cutter.

LAP, lap. v. a. To twist over anything; to involve in any thing.

LAP, lap. v. n. 1. To be spread or twisted over any thing.

LAP, lap. v. n. To feed by quick repeated motion of the tongue.

LAP, lap. v. a. To pick up.

LAPDOG, lap’dog. s. A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPIDARY, lap’i-dar-i. s. A stone-cutter.

LAPIDATION, lap’i-da- tion. s. A stone.

LAPIDIOUS, lap’i-dious. adj. Stony, of the nature of stone.

LAPIDESCENCE, lap’i-de-sense. s. (516). Stony construction.

LAPIDESCENT, lap’i-de-sent. a. Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICATION, lap’i-di-fi-ca- tion. s. (509). Forming stones.

LAPIDIST, lap’i-dist. s. A dealer in stones or gems.

LAPIS, lap’is. s. A stone.

LAPIS-LAZULI, lap’is-laz’u-li. s. A stone of an azure or blue colour.

LAPPET, lap’pit. s. (99). The part of a head dress that hangs loose.

LAPSE, lap’s. Flow, fall, glide; petty error, small mistake; translation of right from one to another.

LAPSE, lap’s. v. n. 1. 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.

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LAPPING, lap’ing. s. A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAPWORK, lap’wark. s. Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LARCH, lar’ch. s. A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

LARCH, lar’ch. s. (352). A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

LARKY, lar’ki. a. Also bruised up.

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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, lārd-ər s. (98). The room
where meat is kept or salted.

LARDERER, lārd-ər-ər s. One who
has the charge of the larder.

LARGE, lārdʒ s. (81). Bigness,
greatness, extension, wideness.

LARGELY, lārdʒ-ə-lē ad. Widely, ex-
tensively; copiously, diffusely; liberally,
bounteously; abundantly.

LARGELY, lārdʒ-ə-lē ad. Per-
ceptually.

LAST, lāst s. The last time, the
time next before the present; in conclu-
sion.

To LAST, lāst v. n. To endure, to
continue.

LAST, lāst s. The mould on which
shoes are formed; a load, a certain weight
or measure.

LASTAGE, lāst-əj s. (98). Custom
paid for freights; the ballast of a ship.

LASTING, lāst-ən-ing. Particp. a. (410).
Continuing, durable; of long continuance,
perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lāst-ən-ə-lē ad. Per-
ceptually.

LASTINGNESS, lāst-ən-ə-nəs s. Dur-
ablness; continuance.

LASTLY, lāst-ə-lē ad. In the last place;
in the conclusion, at last.

LATCH, lātsh s. A catch at a door
moved by a string or handle.

To LATCH, lātsh v. a. To fasten
with a latch; to fasten, to close.

LATCHES, lātsh-əz s. Latches or lass-
kets, in a ship, are loops made by small
ropes.

LATCHET, lātsh-ət s. (99). The string
that fastens the shoe.

LATE, lātē ad. Contrary to early,
slow, tardy, long delayed; last in any
place, office, or character; the deceased;
far in the day or night.

LATE, lātē ad. After long delays,
after a long time; in a latter season;
lately, not long ago; far in the day or
night.

LATERLY, lātə-lē Α. Belated, surprised
by the night.

LATENESS, lātə-nəs s. Time far,
advanced.

LATENT, lātənt a. Hidden, con-
closed, secret.

LASH, lāsh-ər n. (98). One that
whips or lashes.

LASS, lās s. (79). A girl, a maid, a
young woman.

LASSITUDE, lās-ə-təd-ə s. Weari-
ness, fatigue.

LASSO, lās-ə-lən n. Forsaken by
his mistress.—See FORLORN.

LAST, lāst s. (79). Latest, that
which follows all the rest in time; hind-
most, which follows in order of place;
next before the present, as Last week;
then; at Last, in conclusion, at the end;
The Last, the end.

LAST, lāst ad. The last time, the
time next before the present; in conclu-
sion.

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LATENESS, lātə-nəs s. Time far,
advanced.

LATENT, lātənt a. Hidden, con-
closed, secret.
LAT

—nô, move, nor, not; —tôbe, tûb.
LATERAL, lât-êr-ôl. a. Growing out on the side, belonging to the side; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.
LATERNITY, lât-êr-nê-ê-tê. s. 1. The quality of having distinct sides.
LATERNALLY, lât-êr-nê-lê. s. By the side, sidewise.
LATEWARD, lât-êwârd. adj. (88). Somewhat late.
LATH, lâth. s. (78). A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.
To LATH, lâth. v. a. To fit up with two laths.
LATHE, lâthe. s. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.
To LATHER, lâth-ôr. v. n. To form a foam.
To LATHER, lâth-ôr. v. a. To cover with foam of water and soap.
LATHER, lâth-ôr. s. (98). A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.
LATIN, lât’i-n. a. (159). Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.
LATINISM, lât’i-nizm. s. A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.
LATINIST, lât’i-nist. s. One skilled in Latin.
LATINITY, lât’i-nê-tê. s. The Latin tongue.
To LATINIZE, lât’i-niz-ô. v. n. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.
To LATINIZE, lât’i-niz-ô. v. a. To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.
LATISH, lât’i-ush. a. Somewhat late.
LATIROSTROUS, lât-i-rôs’ôtrôs. a. Broad-beaked.
LATTICANITY, lât-ê-tân-se. s. The state of lying hid.
LATTICANT, lât-ê-tân-t. a. Concealed, lying hid.
LATTICATION, lât-ê-ta’shun. s. The state of lying concealed.
LATITUDE, lât-ô-tûd. s. 1. Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acception; freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LAU

bûl; —ôil; —pôund; —thîn, THIS.
LATITUDINARIAN, lât-ô-tô-dô-nôr-ôn. s. One who allows himself great liberties in religious matters.
LATITUDINARIAN, lât-ô-tô-dô-nôr-ôn. a. Not restrained or confined by religion.
LATRANT, lâ’trânt. a. Marking.
LATRIA, lât-ri-o. s. (93). The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from Dulia.

This word, by being derived from the Greek λάτρεία, 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 δολεία. 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.

LATTER, lât’er. s. (99) (103). Brass, a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.
LATTER, lât’er. a. (98). Happening after something else; modern, lately done or past; mentioned last of two.
LATTERLY, lât’er-lê. ad. (557). Of late.
LATTICE, lât’tis. s. (140) (142). A window made up with a kind of network; a window made with sticks or iron bars crossing each other at small distances.
To LATTICE, lât’tis. v. a. To mark with cross parts like a lattice.
LAVATION, lâ-vash’un. s. The act of washing.
LAVATORY, lâ-vô-tôr-ô. s. (512). A wash; something in which parts disinfected are washed.

For the o, see DOMESTICK, adv.

LAUD, lâwd. s. (213). Praise, honor.
LAUDING, lâd’ôing. v. i. Praise, celebrated; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.
To LAUD, lâwd. v. a. To praise, to celebrate.
LAUDABLE, lôd’â-bl. a. (405). Praiseworthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.
LAUDABILITY, lôd’â-bl-ôbl. s. Praiseworthy.
LAUDABLY, lôd’â-bl-ôbl. adv. In a manner deserving praise.
LAUDANUM, lôd’dô-nôm. s. (217). A soporific tincture.
To LAUGH, laf'ur. v. a. To deride, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, laf', 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, laf', v. a. To deride, to ridicule.

LAUGHABLE, laf'a-b'l. a. Agreeable to law; conformable to law.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, laf'ing-stok. s. • A mirth-provoking subject; an act of ridicule.

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LAUGH, laf. s. The expression caused by merriment; an articulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, laf'ing-stok. s. A mirth-provoking subject; an act of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, laf'ur. s. (98). A washing vessel.

LAUGHABLE, laf'a-b'l. a. Profusely, abundantly.

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LAUGHTER, laf'ur. s. (98). A washing vessel.
LAY

—nö, möve, nor, nöt;—töbe, töb, böbelness, slackness, contrariety to union; openness, not closeness.

LAGNESS, läsk'nés.s. Laxity, not tension, not precision, not coarseness.

LAY, lá. Preterit of Lie, to rest.

To Lay, lá. 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 alry; 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 need; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; to Lay apart, to reject, to resign; to commit to death, to store, to treasure; to Lay out, to cover; to Lay at, to strike, to endeavour.

LEADEN, lád'n. Not gesso;—lät';—thin, this.

Lazar, lá'där.s. (418). One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

Lazar-house, lá'där-hóus.'s. A house for the reception of the diseased, an hospital.

Lazardwort, lá'där-wart.s. A plant.

Lazily, lá'zé-le. ad. Idly, sluggishly, heavily.

Laziness, lá'zé-nés.s. Idleness, sluggishness.


Lazuli, lách'd'ii-il.s. The ground of this stone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

Lazy, lá'zé.e.a. Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.

Lea, lé.s. (227). Ground enclosed, not open.

Lead, lead.s. (234). A soft heavy metal; in the plural, flat roof to walk on.

To Lead, led.v. a. To fit with lead in any manner.

To Lead, ledé.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 conduct, to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass, to spend in any certain manner.

To Lead, ledé.v. n. (227). To conduct as a commander; to show the way by going first.

Lead, leadé.s. Guidance, first place.

Leaden, léc'n.s. (103) (234). Made of lead; heavy, dull.

Leader, led'nér.s. (98). One that leads or conducts; captain, commander; one who goes first; one at the head of any party or faction.

Leading, led'ing.part. a. (410). Principal.

Leading-strings, lé'ding-stringz.s. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

Leadwort, lé'dwurt.s. (234). A plant.

Leaf, léf.s. (227). The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one side of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.
To LEAP, lepe. v. a. To pass over or into by leaping; to compress, as beasts.

LEAP, lepe. s. Bound, jump, act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lepe'froG. s. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lepe'yer. 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, lERN. v. n. (234). To gain the knowledge or skill of; to teach; improperly used in this last sense.

To LEARN, lERN. v. n. To receive instruction; to improve by example.

LEARNED, lern'nd. a. (362). Versed in science and literature; skilled, skilful, knowing; skilled in scholastic knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lern'nd-le. ad. With knowledge, with skill.

LEARNING, lern'ning. s. (410). Literature, skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing good or bad.

LEARNER, lern'nur. s. One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, leze. s. (227). A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands; any tenure.

To LEASE, leze. v. a. To let by lease.

To LEASE, leze. v. n. (227). To glean, to gather what the harvest-men leave.

LEASER, lez'uur. s. A gleaner.

LEASH, leesh. 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, leesh. v. a. To bind, to hold in a string.

LEASH, leesh. 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 alone make the present tense short, which, if I recollect justly, is a pronunciation peculiar to Ireland.
LEAD, le'ed. a. Sinister; relics, a. sine.

LEAVEN, lev'ven. s. (103) (234). Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

LEAVINGS, le'velings. s. The plural of Leaf.

LEAVE, 16,e. v. a. To depart from; to resign; to cease to do, to desist from; wards to leave off, to omit, to neglect.

LEAVE, 16,e. s. A law day.

LEAVE, le've. 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.

LEAVE, le've, v. n. To cease to desist; to Leave off, to desist, to stop.

Leaved, le'ved. a. (227). Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

Leaven, le'v'en. s. (103) (234). Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

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Leaven, le'v'en. s. (103) (234). Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

To LEAVE, le've. v. a. To ferment by something mixed; to taint, to imbue.

Leaver, le'ver. s. (98). One who deserts or forsakes.

Leaves, le'èvz. s. The plural of Leaf.

Leavings, le'v'ings. s. (410). Remain, relics, offal.

Lecher, le'tsh'ér. s. (98). A whoremaster.

Lecherous, le'tsh'ér-óss. s. Lewd, lustful.

Lecherously, le'tsh'ér-óss-lé. ad. Lewdly, lustfully.

Lecherousness, le'tsh'ér-óss-nés. s. Lewdness.

Lechery, le'tsh'ér-cé. s. (557). Lewdness, lust.

Legacy, lek'shá-sé. s. Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.
LEGAL, lē'gāl. a. Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lē'gāl-i-te. s. Lawfulness.

LEGALIZE, lē'gāl-i-zē. v. a. To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lē'gā-lē. ad. Lawfully, according to law.

LEGATARY, lē'gā-tă-rē. s. One who has a legacy left.

LEGATINE, lē'gā-tīn-en. a. (149). Made by a legate; belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

LEGATE, lē'gātē. s. (91). A deputy, an ambassador; a kind of spiritual ambassador from the Pope.

[Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nesbe, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan alone long.]

LEGATEE, lē'gā-tē-ē. s. One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATOR, lē'gā-tō-rē. 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'jēnd. 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 lē-jēnd. This has the feeble plea of the Latin word Lega 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 alteration of following Latin quantity had not disturbed the natural process of pronunciation. See Drama. But besides this analogy, the word in question has the authority of Mr. Sheri­dan, Mr. Scott; W. Johnston, Bailey, Enrick, Perry, and Buchanan, on its side. Dr. Kenrick and Dr. Ash are the only abettors of the short sound.

LEGENDARY, lē'jēn-dā-řē. 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, Enrick, 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.]


LEGERDEMAIN, lē'jēr-da-mān. s. Sleight of hand, juggles, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lē-jēr'e-tē. s. Lightness, nimbleness.

LEGGED, lē'g'd. a. (359). Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lē'jē-bl. s. Such as may be read; apparent, discoverable.

LEGIBLY, lē'jē-ble. ad. In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, lē'jō-ñ. s. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of above, five thou­sand; a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lē'jō-nar-e. a. Relating to a legion; containing a legion; containing a great indefinite number.

TO LEGISLATE, lē'jē-s-lāt. v. a. To enact laws.

LEGISLATION, lē'jē-s-lā'shun. s. The art of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lē'jē-s-lā-tiv. a. Giving laws, lawgiving.

LEGISLATOR, lē'jī-s-lā-tôr. s. (166). A lawgiver, one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATURE, lē'jē-s-lā-thre. 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 Legislature, 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
the clearest analogies of the language; which is, that the antepenultimate, and secondary accent, shorten every vowel they fall upon except e, unless they are followed by a diphthong (534) (535). This analogy is evident in a numerous catalogue of words ending in it, 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 _declaratory, deliberative_, &c. The second syllables are short in English though long in the Latin _declaratorius, deliberatorius_, &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 _lyberal and lyertility_. 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 _lengthen, pedagogue, purification_, and a thousand others. See principles, No. 530, 533. 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 Enrick 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, le-jij'te-mâ'sé. s. Lawfulness of birth; genuineness, not spuriousness.**

**LEGITIMATE, le-jij'te-mâ'te. a. (91).** Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

**To LEGITIMATE, le-jij'te-mâ'te. v. a. (91).** To procure to any the right of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

**LEGITIMATELY, le-jij'te-mâ'te-lé. ad. Lawfully, genuinely.**

**LEGITIMATION, le-jij'te-mâ'shûn. s. Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.**

**LEGUME, le-gû'me. s. (503).** Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand, as, beans; in general, all larger seeds; pulse.—See _BITUMEN and BLASEPHEMOUS._

**LEaSURE, le-zhûr-lé. a. Not hasty, deliberate.**

**LEaSURELY, le-zhûr-lé. ad. Not in a hurry, slowly.**

**LEMa, lem'mâ. s. A proposition previously assumed.**

**LEMON, lem'mûn. s. The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.**

**LEMONADE, lem-mûn-â'dé. s. Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.**

**To LEND, lênd. 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, lênd'ûr. s. (98). One who lends anything; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.**

**LENGTH, lêng'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, lêng'th'n. v. a. (102).** To draw out, to make longer: to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation: to Lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

**To LENGTHEN, lêng'th'n. v. n. To grow longer, to increase in length.**

**LENGTHWISE, lêng'th-wîze. ad. According to the length.**

**LENIENT, le'nî-ént. a. (115). Assuasive, softening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.**

**LENIENT, le'nî-ént. s. An emollient or assuasive application.**

**To LENIFY, le'nî-fi. v. a. (183). To assuage, to mitigate.**

**LENTIVE, le'nî-tîv. a. (157). Assuasive, emollient.**
LENITIVE, len'ë-tiv. s. Any thing applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENITY, len'i-té. s. Mildness, mercy, tenderness.

LENS, lenz. s. (454). 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, lent. n. Part. pass. from Lent.

LENT, lent. s. The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

LENTEN, len'tën. a. (103). Such as is used in Lent, sparing.

LENTICULAR, len-tık' należy-lär. a. Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, len'të-form. a. Having the form of a lens.

LENTICULARITY, len'të-l'tiv. a. Scurfy, furfuraceous.

LEPTOSIS, lep'tö-sis. a. Viscid part of the bud of a plant.

LEPTOSOME, lep'tö-söm. a. A beautiful or spectacle-glass, or, frequently or speculatively applied to such.

LEPTOSPRASM, lep'tö-praz. s. An instrument; a burnishing-glass, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPTOSPIRUS, lep'tö-prüs. a. (314). Infected with a leprosy.

LESS, lës. A negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing; as, a wireless man.

LESS, lës. s. The comparative of Little; opposed to greater.

LESS, lës. s. A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LESS, lës. ad. In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.


LESSON, lës's'n. s. (166). Tenacity, viscosity, slowness, delay. In physic, that sly, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.

LENTUS, lëntús. a. Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LENS, lenz. n. (149). Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leontine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo the inventor.

LEOPARD, lep'pär'd. s. (88). A spotted beast of prey.

LEPRÉ, lep'prè. s. (98). One infected with a leprosy.

LEPRENOUS, lep're-nús. a. Causing leprosy. Properly LEPRÉ.

LEPORTÉE, lepo-ré-tè. a. Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

LEPÆR, lep'är. s. (98). 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, Ennich, and Dr. Ash, are the only other orthoepists 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.

Such as may be derived from the singular, is so agreeable to analogy, as to want no authorities to support it.

LEPRESSION, lep'pré-shen. a. A loadstone distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPROSY, lep'prö-së. s. A loathsome corruption of Less.

LEPLÉRÉ, lep'lë-rè. s. The comparative of Little; opposed to greater.

LEPLUS, lep'lës. s. A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LEPRÉ, lep'är. s. In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LEPLÉRÉ, lep'lë-rè. s. The comparative of Little; opposed to greater.

LEPRÉ, lep'är. s. A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LEPRÉ, lep'är. ad. In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LEPRÉ, lep'är. s. A barbarous corruption of Less.

LEPLUS, lep'lës. 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.

LEPLUS, lep'lës. s. (166). One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

LESTD, lëst, or LÉST. conjunct. That not; for fear that.

Almost all our orthoepists pronounce this word both ways; but the former seems to be by much the most general. This word is derived from the adjectival less; to shrink.

LEPLUS, lep'lës. s. The comparative of Little; opposed to greater.

LEPLUS, lep'lës. s. A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LEPLUS, lep'lës. ad. In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

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LEPLUS, lep'lës. s. The comparative of Little; opposed to greater.

LEPLUS, lep'lës. s. A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.
To **LETT** or **LET**. To allow, to suffer, to permit; to put to hire; to free it from confinement; to give to hire or farm.

To **LETT**, **LETTER**, **LEVEE**. To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose. Not much used now.

To **LET**, **LEVER**. To aim at, to strike; an instrument where by depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

To **LEVEL**, **LEVELNESS**. To level or make equal; to bring to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality with something else; to make attempts, to attempt.

To **LEVEL**, **LEVELLING**. To make even or level; to settle, to settle accounts; to move, to be moved.

To **LEVEL**, **LEVELLING**. To make even; to give vent to any thing; as a blood-letter.

To **LEVEL**, **LEVELLING**. To point in a certain direction; to level with any thing; to point towards.

**LEV** (509). Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

**LEVELLER**. One who makes anything even; whoever undertakes to bring all to the same state.

**LEVEE**. To level on a plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their letters; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning; makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same state.

**LEVELNESS**. Equality of surface; equality with something else.

**LEVEL**. To level; to level on a plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their letters; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning; makes any thing even; whoever undertakes to bring all to the same state.

**LEVERET**. A young hare.

**LEVIATHAN**. A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job, by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.
LIB (559).—Fate, far, fall, fat;—mè, mét;—pine, pin;—

LEVITE, lê-vî-te, s. (156). One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest, used in contempt; a dedicated person.

LEVITICAL, lê-vît'i-kal, a. Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lê-vît'i-te, s. Lightness; inconsistency; unsteadiness; idle pleasure; vanity; trifling vanity.

To LEVY, lê-vî, v. a. To raise, to bring together men; to make war.

LEVY, lê-vî, s. The act of raising money or men; war raised.

LEVY, lê-vî, s. (263). Wicked, bad; lustful, licentious.

LEWDLY, lê'dl, ad. Wickedly; licendiously; lustfully.

LEWDNESS, lê'dnès, s. Lustful licentiousness.

LEWDEST, lê'des't, s. (98). A lecher, one given to criminal pleasures. Not used.

LEWIS-D'OR, lêz-ô'dôr', s. A golden French coin, in value about twenty shillings sterling.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lêks'-kôf'grâf-ur, s. (518). A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lêks'-kôf'grâf-ur-i, s. The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lêks'-kôm, s. (166). A dictionary, commonly of the Greek language.

LEY, lê, 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.

LIEABLE, lê-able, s. (405). Obnoxious, no exempt, subject.

Liar, lê'ar, s. (88) (418). One who tells falsehoods, one who waxes veracity.

LIBATION, lê-ba'shûn, s. (128). The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

LIBARD, lê-brard, s. (88). A leopard.

LIBEL, lê-bel, s. A satire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declamation or charge in writing against a person in court.

To LIBEL, lê-bel, v. n. To spread defamation, generally written or printed.

To LIBEL, lê-bel, v. n. To raise, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, lê-bel-lér, s. A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLIOUS, lê-bel-lès, s. A defamatory.

LIBERAL, lê-bel'er-al, s. (83). Not mean; not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent; generous, bountiful. — See LEGISLATURE.

LIBERALITY, lê-bel'er-i'tè, s. Munificence, bounty, generosity.


LIBERTINE, lê-bër'tîn, 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, lê-bër'tîn, s. Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, lê-bër'tîn-izm, s. Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, lê-bër'tî, s. Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint, leave; permission.—See LEGISLATURE.

LICENSING, lê-bin'shûng, s. (128). One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lê-brâr'é, s. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To LIBRATE, lê-brate, v. a. (91). To poise, to balance.

LIBRATION, lê-brâr'shûn, s. (128). The state of being balanced; in astronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trichotomy in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.

LIBRATOR, lê-brâ-tôr, s. (512). Balancing, playing like a balance.

For the o, see DEMESTICK.

LIGE, lișe. The plural of Louse.

LIE, li, s. A plant.

LICENSE, lî-sênse, s. A grant of permission; liberty, permission.

To LICENSE, lî-sênse, v. a. To set at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSED, lî-sên-sid, s. (98). A grantee of permission.
LIE

—nob, move, nor, not; —tube, tub, bull; —oil; —pound; —thin, this.

Licentiate, lis'ent-šé-át. s. (91). A boy who uses licence; a degree in Spanish universities.

To Licentiate, lis'ent-šé-át. v. a. To permit, to encourage by license.

Licentious, lis'ent-shús. a. (128). Unrestrained by law or morality; presumptuous, unconfined.

Licentiously, lis'-ent-ši-lish. ad. With too much liberty.

Licentiousness, lis'-ent-šüs-néz. s. Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.

To Lick, lik' v. a. To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; To Lick up, to devour.


Lickerish, lik'-ér-ish. } a. Nice in the choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

Lickerous, lik'-ér-ús. } s. A Roman officer, a kind of beadle.

Lid, lid' 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, li' s. (276). Any thing impregnated with some other body, as soap or salt.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan, and agree with every other orthoepist in giving this word the same sound as lie, a falsehood.

Lie, li' s. (276).—See Appendix. A criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.

To Lie, li' v. n. To utter criminal falsehood.

To Lie, li' v. a. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; to rest, to lean upon; to be reposed in the grave; to be in a state of decumbition; 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 bear the power, to belong to, to be charged in any thing, as, an action Liest 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, lef', a. (275). Dear, beloved.

Lief, lef' ad. Willingly. Used now only in familiar speaking.

Liege, lé-jé. a. (275). Bound by feudal tenure, subject; sovereign.

LIEGE, lé'dje. s. (98). A resident ambassador.

Liege, lé'dje'mán. s. (88). A subject.

LIEGER, lé'djer. s. (98). A resident ambassador.


LIENTERY, li'en-tér'-ré. s. A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and gut.

For the propriety of accenting this word on the first syllable, see Dysenter- y. 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.

Dysentery. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, Bailey, Barclay.

Dysentery. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchanan, Fenning.

Mesentery. Mr. Sheridan, Buchanan, Dr. Ash, Barclay, Entick, Kenrick.

Mesentery. Bailey, Fenning.

Lientery. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Buchanan, Entick.

Lientery. Bailey, Barclay, Fenning.

LIER, lil'ír. s. (418). One that rests or lies down.

Lieu, lié. s. (284). Place, room.

Lieu, leé. ad. Willingly.

Lieutenancy, lèv-tén'ñ-nán-sé. s. The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

Lieutenant, lèv-tén'ñnt. 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 Liestenant.
LIG

lit. s. The blood necessary to life.

LIVING, lit. s. Having the power to give life.

LIVED, lit. s. The guard of a king's person.

LIVEDLY, lit. a. Dead; unanimated; without power, or force.

LIVEDLY, lit. adv. Without vigour, without spirit.

LIFELESS, lit. s. Like a living person.

LIFELESSLY, lit. adv. Like a living person.

LIFELONG, lit. s. Continuance or duration of life.

LIFELONGLY, lit. a. Wretched, used of living.

LIFELESS, lit. v. a. To raise from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to swell with pride. "Up is sometimes emphatically added to Life." To LIFT, lit. v. n. To strive to raise by strength.

LIFT, lit. s. The act or manner of lifting; a hard struggle, as to help one at a dead lift. LIFTER, lit. a. (59). One that lifts.

LIGAMENT, lig'gâ-mînt. s. A strong compact substance which unites the bony parts in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain.

LIGAMENTAL, lig'gâ-mînt'al. adj.

LIGAMENTOUS, lig'gâ-mînt'us. adj.

Composing a ligament.

LIGATION, lig'gâ-shûn. s. The act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, lig'gâ-tûr. s. Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGHT, lit. 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, lit. a. Not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn, or carried; not affective, 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, influence, unsettled, gay, airy, without dignity or solidity; not chaste, not regular in conduct.

LIGHT, lit. a. From Light. Bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, lit. ad. Lightly, cheaply.

To LIGHT, lit. 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, lit. 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; to settle, to rest.

To LIGHTEN, lit. v. n. (103). To flash with thunder; to shine like lightning; to fall or light [from Light].

To LIGHTEN, lit. v. a. To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unburden; to make less heavy; to exhale, to cheer.

LIGHTER, lit'ér. s. (98). A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, lit'ér-man. s. (88). One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, lit'fíng-gîr'd. a. (359). Nimble at conveyance, thievish.
LIGHTFOOT, light'föt. a. Nimble in running or dancing, active.
LIGHTFOOT, light'föt. s. Venison.
LIGHTHEADED, light-he'éd. a. Unsteadily, thoughtlessly; delirious, disordered in the mind by disease.
LIGHTHEADEDNESS, light-he'éd-néss. s. Deliriousness, disorder of the mind.
LIGHTHEARTED, light-här'téd. a. Gay, merry.
LIGHTHOUSE, light'hous. s. An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.
LIGHTLEGGED, light-lég'd. a. (359). Nimble, swift.
LIGHTLESS, light'less. a. Wanting light, dark.
LIGHTLY, light'le. ad. Without weight, without deep impression; easily, readily, without reason; cheerfully; not chastely; nimblly, with agility; gaily, airily, with levity.
LIGHTMINDED, light-mind'éd. a. Unsettled, unsteady.
LIGHTNESS, light'nes. s. Levity, want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; unchastity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleness.
LIGHTNING, light'ning. s. The flash that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.
LIGHTS, lights. s. The lungs, the organs of breathing.
LIGHTSOME, light'som. a. Luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opaque; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.
LIGHTSOMENESS, light'som-néss. s. Luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity; cheerfulness,animation, levity.
LIGHTVALLED, lig-nal'dé-zé. s. Aloe wood.
LIGHTWEIGHTS, lig-né'-éts. a. Made of wood; wooden, resembling wood.
LIGHTWEIGHT, lig-ném-it. s. Guanac, a very hard wood.
LIGHTWEIGHT, lig-gu'art. s. (544). A precious stone.
LIKE, like. a. Resemblance, having resemblance; equal, of the same quantity; for Likely, probably, credibly; 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. 2. like. .
LIKE, like'ad. In the same manner; to the same manner; as belongs likely, probably.
LIM, lim. s. (317). A member, jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.
LIMP, lim. v. a. To supply with limbs; to tear asunder, to dismember.
LIMBED, lim'béd. a. (359). Formed with regard to limbs.
LIMBERNESS, lim'bér-néss. s. Flexibility, pliancy.

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.
LIKEFOOD, like'fúd. s. Appearance; show; resemblance, likeness; probability, verisimilitude, appearance of truth.
LIKELY, like'li. a. Such as likely be liked, such as may please; probable; such as may reasonably be thought.
LIKELY, like'li. ad. Probably, as may reasonably be thought.
TO LIKE, like'v. a. (101). To represent as having resemblance.
LIKELINESS, like'li-néss. s. Similarity, similitude; form, appearance; one who resembles another.
LIKEWISE, like'wise. ad. (149). In like manner, also, moreover, too.
LIKING, lik'ing. a. Hump, in the state of plumpness.
LIKING, like'ing. s. Good state of body, plumpness; state of trial; inclination.
LILAC, lit'-ik. 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.
LILIÉD, lil'-id. a. (283). Embellished with lilies.
LILY, lil'-é. s. A flower.
LILY-DAFFODIL, lil'-é-de-fó'-dil. s. A foreign flower.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, lil'-é-ôv-thé-väl'. The May lily.
LILY-LIVERED, lil'-é-liv-vür'd. a. (359). White livered, cowardly.
LIMATURE, lim'-a-túr. s. Filings of any metals, the particles rubbed off by a file.
LIMB, limb. s. (317). A member, jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.
LIN

LINGE, lim'be. s. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; any place of misery and restraint.

LIME, lim. 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. To entangle; to smear with lime; to circumcribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.

LIMIC, lim'it. s. Bound, border, utmost reach.

To LIMIT, lim'mit. To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.

LIMITARY, lim'e-ar-i. a. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

LIMITATION, lim-mé-ta'shun. s. Restriction, circumspection; confinement from a lax or undetermined import.

To LIMIT, lim. v. a. (411). To draw, to paint any thing.


LIMOUS, lim'üs. a. (544). Muddy, slimy.

LIMP, limp. s. A halt.

To LIMP, limp. v. n. To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPID, lim'píd. a. Clear, pure, transparent.

LIMPINESS, lim'píd-nés. s. Clearness, purity.

LIMPINGLY, limp'ing-le. ad. In a lame halting manner.

LIMIT, lim'pl. s. A kind of shell fish.

LIMY, lim'é a. Viscous, glutinous; containing lime.

To LIM, lin. v. n. To stop, to give over.

LINCHE, lin'sh. s. An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINGBUS, lin'gbl's. s. (408). Medicine picked up by the tongue, any boil.

LANDEN, lin'den. s. The lime-tree, robed e.

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; equator, equinocial 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'é-aje. s. (113). Race, progeny, family.

LINFAL, lin'né-ál. a. (113). Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.

LINEALLY, lin'é-al-le. ad. In a direct line.

LINKAMENT, lin'é-ament. s. Feature, discriminating mark in the form.

LINEAR, lin'é-ar. a. (113). Composed of lines, having the form of lines.

LINEATION, lin'é-a-šun. s. Draught of a line or lines.

LINEN, lin'nen. s. (99). Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, lin'nin. a. Made of linen, resembling linen.

LINENDRAPER, lin'nin-dr'pur. s. He who deals in linen.

LING, ling. s. Heath; a kind of sea-fish.

To LINGER, lin'gür. 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, lin'gür-lin. s. (557). One who lingers.

LINGERLINGLY, lin'gür-ing-le. a. (98). With delay, tardily.

LINGO, ling'go. s. Language, tongue, speech. A low word.

LINGUACIOUS, lin-gwá'shús. a. (408). Full of tongue, talkative.
LINNET, lIn'net. s. (99). A small singing bird.

LINCN, lin'ken. s. (410). The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LIKING, lIn'ing. s. (410). The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LINK, linkk. 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 herbs.

To Link, linkk. v. a. To unite, to conjoin in concert; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.

LINKBOY, linkk'bo. s. A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

LINNET, lin'nit. s. (99). A small singing bird.

LINED, lin'seed. s. The seed of flax.

LINSLEY WOOLSEY, lin'se-wul'se. a. Made of linen and wool mixed; vile, mean.

LINSTOCK, lin'stuk. s. A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, lint. s. The soft substance commonly called flax; linen scraped into stance.

LINTEL, lin'tel. s. That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.

LION, li'oun. s. (166). The fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.

LIONESS, li'oun-nis. 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.

LIONEL, li'oun-lèf. s. A plant.

LIP, lip. 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.


LIPOPOUS, li-pó'pe-os. s. (123). Swoon, fainting fit.


LIPPISSUDE, lip'pi-tud. s. Bleariness of eyes.

LIPWISDOM, lip'wiz-dum. s. Wisdom in talk without practice.

LIQUABLE, lik'kwá-bl. a. Such as may be melted.

LIQUATION, lik'kwá'shún. s. (331). The act of melting; capacity to be melted.

To Liquate, lik'kwát. v. n. To melt, to liquefy.

LIQUATION, lik'kwá'shún. s. (331). The act of melting, the state of being melted.

LIQUEFACIANT, lik'kwá-fá-nt. a. Such as may be melted.

To Liquify, lik'kwí-fi. v. a. To melt, to dissolve.

To Liquify, lik'kwí-fi. v. n. (182). To grow liquid.

LIQUESCENCY, lik'kwés-sék'si. Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT, lik'kwés'sent. a. (510). Melting.

LIQUID, lik'kwíd. a. (340). Not solid, not forming one continuous substance; fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without a jar or harshness, dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.

LIQUID, lik'kwíd. s. Liquid substance, liquor.

To Liquidate, lik'kwí-dáte. v. a. To clear away, to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY, lik'kwí-dít. s. Subtlety; the property or state of being fluid.

LIQUIDNESS, lik'kwíd-nis. s. Quality of being liquid, fluency.

LIQUOR, lik'kwr. s. (314)(415). Anything liquid; strong drink, in familiar lan.

To Liquor, lik'kwr. v. a. (183). To drench or moisten.

To Lisp, lisp. v. n. To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, lisp. s. The act of lisping.

LISPER, lisp'ér. s. (98). One who lisp.

LIST, list. s.: A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground, in which titls are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.
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 combat; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a particular show; to hearken to, to listen, to attend.

Listed, list'ed. a. Striped, particoloured in long streaks.

To Listen, lis'ten. v. n. (103) (172).

To listen, to attend. Obsolence.

To Listen, lis's'n. v. n. To hearken, to give attention.

Listener, lis's'n-er. s. One that hearkens, a hearer.

Listless, lis'tless. a. Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careless, heedless.

Listlessly, lis'tless-ly. ad. Without thought, without attention.

Listlessness, lis'tless-ness. s. Inattention, want of desire.

Lit., lit. The prerit of To light.

The regular form of this verb is now the most correct.

Litany, lit'a-né. s. A form of supplicatory prayer.

Literal, lit'er-al. a. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

Literally, lit'er-al-ly. ad. According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.

Literality, lit'er-al-i-ty. s. Original meaning.

Literary, lit'er-är. Relating to letters or learning, learned.

Literacy, lit'er-a-cy. s. The learned.

Literature, lit'er-a-türe. s. Learning; skill in letters.

Literalistic, lit'er-äl-is'tik. s. Literariness.

Lit." 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 Listen, lis'ten. v. n. (98). To bring forth, used of beasts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with straw.

Lit., lit. a. (405). Small in quantity; diminutive; a small dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; some.

Little, lit'tle. a. A small space; a small part, a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

Little, lit'k'l. ad. In a small degree; in a small quantity; in some degree; but not great, not much.

Littleness, lit'tle-nés. s. Smallness of bulk; meanness, want of grandeur; want of dignity.

Lithal, lit'k'l-al. a. (88). Belonging to the shore.
—nô, move, nôr, nôt;—hôr, tâh; fúl;—ôl;—pônd;—thôr, this.

LIVELY, liv'ô-ling-le. s. (416). In the living state.

LIVAR, liv'ôr-s. (416). The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to one shining sterling.

LIVIYAL, lik'sîv-é-al-s. Impregnated with sair as a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.

LIVIYIATE, lik'sîv-é-âte-s. a. (91). Making a lixivium.

LIXIVIUM, lik'sîv'-é-úm-s. Lie, water impregnated with salt of whatever kind.

LIZARD, lik'zârd-s. (88). An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.

LIZARDSTONE, lik'zârd-stône-s. A kind of stone.

LIVE, liv-s. (157). Quick, not dead; active, not extinguished.

LIVELESS, live'âs-s. ad. Wanting life.


LIVELINESS, live'ô-lè-s. s. Appearance of life; vivacity, sprightliness.

LIVELONG, liv'ô-long-s. a. (157). Tied, long in passing; lasting, durable.

LIVELY, liv'ô-ly-s. a. (157). brisk, vigorous; gay, gayly; representing life; strong, energetic.

LIVELIY, liv'ô-lè-s. } ad. briskly, vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.

LIVER, liv'ôr-s. (98). One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.

LIVERCOLOUR, liv'ôr-kô-lôr-s. a. Dark red.

LIVERDROWN, liv'ôr-drôn-s. a. Having a great liver.

LIVERWORT, liv'ôr-wôrt-s. a. Plant.

LIVERNY, liv'ô-r-n-s. (98). The act of giving or taking possession; release from wardship; the gift 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 anything.

LIVERNYMAN, liv'ôr-nôm-man-s. (88). One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; in London, a freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES, liv-s. The plural of Life.

LIVED, liv'id-s. a. Discoloured, as with a blow.

LIVIDITY, liv'id-è-tè-s. Discolouration, as by a blow.

LIVING, liv'in-g-s. (410). Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; benefit of a clergyman.

LOAD, lo-is. (290). To burden, to encumber, to embarrass; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

LOADING, lo-is-ing-s. The loading vein in a mine.

LOADSMAN, lôd'smân-s. (88). He who leads the way, a pilot.

LOADSTAR, lôd'stâr-s. The pole-star, the cynosure, the leading or guiding star.

LOADSTONE, lôd'stône-s. a. The magnet, the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.

LOAD, lôd-s. (295). A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAD, lôme-s. (295). Fat unctuous earth, marl.

LOAM. This word is vulgarly pronounced as if written loam; this pronunciation, however, is not only at variance with the best usage, but with the most probable etymology. Junius spells it lôme, as it undoubtedly ought to be pronounced.

LOAD, lôme-s. (295). To smear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

LOAD, lôme-s. a. Marly.

LOAD, lôme-s. (295). Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return of payment.

LOADING, lôd'ing-s. (295). Unwitting, distilling, not ready.

LOADING, lôd'ing-s. a. (487). To have, to look on with abhorrence; to con-
LOC  (539).—Fäce, fär, fall, fát:—mé, mét:—pine, pin:—

LOAKER, lób'kär. s. (98). A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a neck­lace or other ornament.

LOCKER, lób'kär. s. (99). A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.


LOCOMOTIVE, lób-kó-mó'tiv. a. Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.

LOCUST, lób'kust. A devouring insect.

LOCUST-TREE, lób-kúst-tréé. s. A species of acacia.

LODESTONE, lód-e'stôn. See Loadstar.

LODESTONE, lód-e'stôn. See Loads­tone.

To LODGE, lódje. 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, lódje. v. n. To reside, to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat.

LODGEE, lódje. s. A small house in a park or forest; a small house, as the porter's lodge.

LODGEMENT, lódje'mént. s. Accumu­lation of any thing in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work. See Judgement.

LODGER, lódje'nr. s. (98). One who lives in rooms hired in the house of ano­ther; one that resides in any place.

LODGING, lódje'ing. s. (410). Temp­orary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, covert; convenience to sleep at.

LOFT, lóbft. s. A floor; the highest floor; rooms on high.

LOFTILY, lóbft-lé. ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely.

LOFTINESS, lóbft-nézs. s. Height, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment; pride, haughtiness.

LOFTY, lóbft. a. High, elevated in place; sublime, elevated in sentiment; proud, haughty.

LOG, lóg. s. A shapeless bulky piece of wood; an Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five sixths of a pint.
LOGICALLY, log'ik-l, a. According to the laws of logic.

LOGICIAN, log'ik-ian. a. A teacher or professor of logic.

LOGICALLY, log'ik-l, adv. According to the laws of logic.

LOGICAL, log'ik-l. a. Pertaining to logic; skilled in logic; furnished with logic.

LOGISM, log'izsm. n. A contention in words; a contention about words. See Monism.

LOGISMACY, log'iz-ma'se. n. The practice of logism.

LOGICAN, log'ik-l-n. a. A teacher or professor of logic.

LOGICALLY, log'ik-l, adv. With incessant wishes.

LOGICALITY, log'i-kal'te-ty. n. 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.

LONG, lon. a. Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

LONGINGLY, lon'jing, adv. With great liking. Not used.

LONGSOME, lon'som. a. Tedious, wearisome by its length. See Wind.

LONGSUFFERING, lon'saf'er-ing. a. Patient, not easily provoked.

LONGWAYS, lon'wiz. adv. In the longitudinal direction.

LONGWINDED, lon-wind'ad. Long-breathed, tedious. See Wind.

LONGWISE, lon'wiz. adv. (152). In the longitudinal direction.

LONG, lon. a. A game at cards.

LONGLY, lon'gling, adv. With great liking.

LONGLY, lon'gling, adv. With great liking.
Loose, loose. n. (103). To part, to separate.

To Loose, loose. n. a. To relax any thing tied; to make less coherent; to separate a compages; to free from restraint; to make not cohesive.

Loseness, loose'seness. s. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; leanness; unchastity; diarrhoea; flux of the belly.

Loose-stripe, loose'stripe. s. An herb.

To Lop, lop. v. a. To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.

Lop, lop. s. That which is cut from trees; a flea.

Lopper, lop'per. s. (93). One that cuts trees.

Loquacious, lo'kwá'kshúus. a. (414). Full of talk; babbiling, not secret.

Loquacity, lo'kwá'ssí-te. s. Too much talk.

Lord, lord. 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, lord. v. n. To dominate, to rule despotically.

Lording, lord'ing. s. Lord in contempt or ridicule.

Lording, lord'ing. s. A diminutive lord.

Lordliness, lord'li-nés. s. Dignity, high station; pride, haughtiness.

Lordly, lord'ly. a. Becitting a lord; proud, impetuous, insolent.

Lordly, lord'ly. ad. Impetuously, proudly.

Lordship, lord'ship. s. Dominion; power; seigniory, domain; title of honour used to a nobleman; not a duke; titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority.

Lore, lôre. s. Lessons, doctrine, instruction.

To Loricate, lor'i-kát. v. a. (168). To plate over.

Lorimer, lor'i-mér. s. (169). Bridle-cutter.

Lorn, lord. Forsaken, lost, obsolete. —See Forlorn.

To Lose, lôze. 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
LOV

—nô, move, nôr, nôt;—thôc, tôb, cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away; to employ insidiously; to miss, to part with so as not to recover.

To Lose, ësô. v. n. Not to win, to suffer loss; to decline, to fail.

Loseable, ësô-ël. a. (105). Subject to privation.

Loser, ësô tér. s. (98). One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.

Lôs, lôs, s. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; useless application.

Los't, lôst. Pret. Of To lose.

Los't, lôst. Part. Of To lose.

Lot, lôt. 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; portion of taxes, as to pay scot and lot.

Lôte-tree, lôt-ëc'ë. s. The Lotos.

Lotion, lôshôn. s. A Lotion is a form of medicine composed of aqueous liquids used to wash any diseased parts; a cosmetic.

Lot'ter-y, lôt-ôr-ë. s. (557). A game of chance, distribution of prizes by chance.

Loud, loud. a. (512). Noisy, striking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.

Loudly, lôd'ë. ad. Noisily, so as to be heard far; clamorously.

Loudness, lôd'nôs. s. Noise, force of sound; turbulence, vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

To Love, lôv. 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, lôv. s. (165). The passion between the sexes; kindness, goodwill, friendship, affection; courtship; tenderness; liking, inclination to; object beloved; kindness; fondness, cordial; principle of union; picturesque representation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment, due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.

Lov'apple, lôv'âp-ël. s. (405). A plant, the fruit of a plant.

Love'not, lôv'nô. s. A complicated figure, by which a section is figured.


Love'ly, lôv'ål-ë. ad. Amably.

bôl;—ôl;—ûn'd;—ûn, this.

Lôv'liness, lôv'înôs. s. Amiableness; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Lôv'born, lôv'bôrn. a. Forsaken of one's love.—See Forlorn.

Lôv'ly, lôv'ål-ë. Amiable; exciting love.

Lôv'monger, lôv'môn'gôr. s. One who deals in affairs of love.

Lôv'er, lôv'ër. s. (98). One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness; one who likes anything.

Lôv'er, lôv'ër. s. An opinion for the smoke.

Lôv'secret, lôv'sêk-ret. s. Secret between lovers.

Lôv'sick, lôv'sik. a. Disordered with love, languishing with amorous desire.

Lôv'some, lôv'sôm. a. Lovely.

A word not used.

Lôv'song, lôv'sông. s. Song expressing love.

Lôv'sty, lôv'sêt. s. Courtship.

Lôv'tale, lôv'tâl. s. Narrative of love.

Lôv'thought, lôv'thôft. s. Amorous fancy.

Lôv'toy, lôv'tôj. s. Small presents given by lovers.

Lôv'trick, lôv'trîk. s. Art of expressing love.

Lôugh, lôt. s. (391). A lake, a large inland standing water.

Lôving, lôvîng. part. a. Kind, affectionate; expressing kindness.

Lôving-kindness, lôvîng-kînd-nôs. s. Tenderness, favour, mercy.

Lôvingly, lôvîng-lë. ad. Affectionately, with kindness.

Lôvingness, lôvîng-nôs. s. Kindness, affection.

Lôcis-pr'ot, lôcîs-dôr. s. A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings sterling.

To Lôun'ge, lôun'je. v. n. To idle, to live lazily.

Lôunger, lôun'jôr. s. An idler.

Lôuse, lôûsë. 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 Lôuse, lôûsë. v. a. (437). To clean from lice.

Lûsëworth, lûsë-wûrt. s. The name of a plant.
LOW

LOWLY, lō'ly-ē-lē. a. In a pauperly, mean, and sкуrvу way.

LOWNESS, lō'žē-nēs. s. The state of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, lō'zē-ē. a. Swarming with lice; over-run with lice; mean, low born.

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, not elevated in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depressed; abject; dishonourable; not sublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumstances.

LOW, lō. a. 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, lō'āt. v. n. To bellow as a cow.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Buchan

LOWBELL, lō'bel. 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'ār. 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'ār. v. n. To grow less, to fall, to sink.

To LOWER, lō'ār. v. n. (323). To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to brown, to rot, to look sullen.

LOW, lō. a. (321). To pay obeisance, to lice; not of high price; not loud, not noisy; sublime, elevated, depressed; air of a clown, the gait of a bumpkin.

Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

LOYALIST, lo'ē-al-list. s. One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOZENGE, lōz'enje. 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 month till melted or wasted; a cake of preserved fruit.

LU, lō. s. A game at cards.
LUC

- no; move, nor, nôt; - tâbe, tâb,

LUBBER, lub(b)ur. s. (98). A sturdy fellow.

LUBBERLY, lub(b)ur-lé. a. Lazy and bulky.

To LUBRICATE, lüb'ri-kát. v. a. To make smooth or slippery.

LUBRICITY, lüb'ri-síté. s. Slipperiness, smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, slipperiness, instability, wantonness, lewdness.

LUBRICK, lub(b)rik. a. Slippery, smooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUCERNE, lu'sern. s. A kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, lu'síd. a. Bright, glittering; pellucid, transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness.

LUCIDITY, lu-sid'dé-té. s. Splendour, brightness.

LUCIFEROUS, lu-sif'er-os. a. Giving light, affording means of discovery.


LUCINE, lu'kín. s. Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortunate, good or bad.

LUCKIY, lu'ké-lé. ad. Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lu'ké-nés. s. Good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, lu'kés. a. Un fortunately, unhappy.

Lucky, lu'ké. a. Fortunate, happy by chance.

LUCRATIVE, lu'krá-tiv. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCE, lu'kúr, s. (416). Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lu-krif'er-os. a. Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIFICATE, lu-krif'tik. a. (509). Producing gain, profit.

LUCRATION, lu-kú-rá-shún. s. Struggle, effort, contest.

To LUCURATE, lu'kú-brát. (503). To watch, to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, lu-kú-brá-shún. s. (533). Study by candle-light, any thing composed by night.


LUCK, luék. s. A kind of small fish; in Scotland, an ear; a land measure, a pole or perch.

LUCUBRIOUS, lu'kú-bró-us. a. Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lu'ké-warm. a. Moderately, or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lu'ké-warm-lé. ad. With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lu'ké-warm-nés. s. Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To LULL, lúl. v. a. To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

LULLABY, lúl'á-bli. s. A song to still babes.

LUMBAGO, lúm-bá'go. 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.
Lumber, <membur. s. (98). Any thing useless or troublesome; stakes, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffic between the West-India islands and continent of North America.

To Lumber, <membur. v. a. To heap like useless goods irregularly.

To Lumber, <membur. v. n. To move heavily, as burdened with its own bulk.

Luminart, <lumén-jén-s. Any loud which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.

Lumination, <lumén-ná-shun s. Emission of light.

Luminous, <lumén-nös. a. (503). Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

Lump, <lump s. A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole together, the gross.

To Lump, <lump v. a. To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

Lumpfish, <lumpfish s. A sort of fish.

Lumping, <lumping a. (410). Large, heavy, great.

Lumpish, <lumpish a. Heavy, gross, dull, inactive.

Lumpishly, <lumpish-lé ad. With heaviness, with stupidity.

Lumpishness, <lumpish-nés s. Stupid heaviness.

Lump, <lump' a. Full of lumps, full of compact masses.

Lunacy, <lunák-sés s. A kind of madness influenced by the moon.


Lunated, <luná-téd a. Formed like a half-moon.

Lunatick, <lunák-tik a. (509). Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Lunatick, <lunák-tik s. A madman.

Lunation, <luná-shun s. The revolution of the moon.

Lunch, <lünsh.

Luncheon, <lünsheén s. As much food as one's hand can hold.

Lune, <lun s. Any thing in the shape of a half moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

Lunette, <lun-nét s. A small half moon.
LUS

—no, mœve, nör, nöt; —tär, lär,
LUSTFULLY, lus'tfœl-. ad. With sexual concupiscence.
LUSTFULNESS, lus'tfœl-nés. s. Lustfulness.
LUSTHED, lus'th-ed. s. Vigour,
LUSTHOOOD, lus'th-hood. s. Sprightliness, corporeal ability.
LUSTILY, lus'té-l. ad. Stoutly, with vigour, with might.
LUSTINESS, lus'te-nés. s. Stoutness, soundness, strength, vigour of body.
LUSTREAL, lus'trail. a. Used in purification.
LUSTRATION, lus'tra'shun. s. Purification by water.
LUSTRE, lus'tér. s. (416). Brightness, splendour, glitter; a scone with figures; eminence, renown; the space of five years.
LUSTRING, lus'tring. s. A shining silk. See LUSTRING.
LUSTROUS, lus'trus. a. Bright, shining, luminous.
LUSTWORT, lus't'wurt. s. An herb.
LUSTY, lus'té. a. Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.
LUSTYIST, lus'ty-is-t. s. One who plays upon the lute.
LUSTIOUS, lus'té-us. a. Living in mud, of the colour of mud.
LUTE, lüt. s. A stringed instrument of musick; a composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.
To LUTE, lüt. v. a. To close with or chemist's clay.
LUSTSTRING, lus'tring. s. Lustring, a shining silk.
This corruption of Luststring for Lustring seems beyond recovery, and must be ranked with Asparagus, Cucumber, &c. which see.
To LUX, lûks.
To LUXATE, lûks'è-tè. v. a. To put out of joint, to disjoint.

LYR

bâll; —âlt; —pôlind; —âthin, this.
LYZATION, lûks'-zhûn. s. The act of disjuncting; any thing disjointed.
LYZE, lûks. s. A French word. —Lyze, pl. —LYZER, lûks'er.
LYZUINANCE, lûg-zûl-zhûn, s. —LYZUINANCY, lûg-zûl-zhûn-è. s. (529). Exuberance, abundant or wanton plenty or growth.
To LYZURATE, lûg-zûl-zè-âte. v. n. To grow exuberantly, to shoot with superfluous plenty.
LYZURIOUS, lûg-zûl-zû-ô-s. a. Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, exuberant.
LYZURIOUSLY, lûg-zûl-zû-l. ad. Deliciciously, voluptuously.
LYZURY, lûk'stû-rè. 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, lí-kánth-thró-pè. s. A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.
LYING, lí'îng. (410). The active participle of Lie.
LYMPH, limf. s. Water, transparent colourless liquor.
LYMPHATICK, limf-áf'tik. s. (503). A vessel conveying the lymph.
LYMPHATICK, limf-áf'tik. a. Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.
LYNX, língks. s. (468). A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.
LYRE, lír. s. A harp, a musical instrument.
LYRICAL, lír'kè-kal. a. Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.
LYRIST, lírst. s. (544). A musician who plays upon the harp.
MAC, n. (559).—Fât, lit, fell, fát;—mé, mé;—pne, pim;—

MACAROON, mák-kär-oön. s. A coarse, rude, low fellow, whence Macarouk poetry, a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACAW-TREE, mák-kaw’-tree. s. A species of the palm-tree.

MACAW, mák-kaw’. s. A bird in the West Indies. 

MACE, máse. 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.

MACÉBEAKER, máse’bár-Ár. s. One who carries the Mace.

TO MACERATE, má’sér-Átè. 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, mác-sér-Áshún. s. The act of washing or making lean; mortification, corporal hardship; maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, where the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.


TO MACINATE; mák’-lé-nátè. v. a. To plan, to contrive.

MACINATION, mák-ké-ná-shún. s. Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.

MACHINE, má-šéén. s. (112). Any complicated piece of workmanship; an engine; supernatural agency in poems.

MACHINERY, má-šéén’ér-é. s. (112). Engines, complicated workmanship; the Machinist signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

MACHINIST, má-šéén’ist. 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 mac'k; 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.

MACEREL, mák’kér-él. s. A sea-
AGIARcy, of rutting lion.

MAGAZINE, mág'-zá-zén. s. (112). A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions; of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet.

MAGGOT, mág'gät. s. (166). A small grub which turns into a fly; whimsy, caprice, odd fancy.

MAGGOTTINESS, mág'gät-té-néz. s. The state of abounding with maggots.

MAGLOTTY, mág'gät-e. ad. Full of maggots; capricious, whimsical.

MAGICAL, mág'-jé-käl. a. Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers.

MAGICALLY, mág'-jé-käl-e. ad. According to the rites of magic.

MAGIC, mág-jik. s. (344). The art of putting in action the power of spirits; the secret operations of natural powers.

MAGICK, mág-jik. a. Incantating; necromancer.

MAGICIAN, mág-jish'ät-n. s. (88). One skilled in magic, an enchanter, a necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL, mág-jis-tél-e-al. a. Such as sits a master; lofty, arrogant, despotic; chemically prepared, after the manner of a magistry.

MAGISTERIALLY, mág-jis-tél-e-á1-e. ad. Arrogantly.


MAGISTERY, mág-jis-tér-e. s. A term in chemistry.

MAGISTRACY, mág-jis-trá-sé. s. Office or dignity of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATE, mág-jis-trát. s. (91). A man publicly invested with authority, a governor.

MAGNANIMITY, mág-nán-im'e-té. s. Greatness of mind, elevation of soul.

MAGNANIOUS, mág-nán'e-mús. a. Great of mind, elevated in sentiment.

MAGNANIOUSLY, mág-nán'e-mús-lé. ad. With greatness of mind.

MAGNET, mág'nét. s. The loadstone, the stone that attracts iron.

MAGNETICAL, mág'nét'käl. a. Relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things distant.

MAGNETISM, mág'nét-lzm. s. Power of the loadstone, power of attraction.

MAGNIABLE, mág'ní-flá-bl. s. (153). To be extolled or praised. Unusual.

MAGNIFICAL, mág-nífl'käl. a.

MAGNIFIC, mág-nífl'kik. (509). Illustrous, grand.

MAGNIFICENCE, mág-nífl'zénse. s. Grandeur of appearance, splendour.

MAGNIFICENT, mág-nífl'té-ent. a. Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to show.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mág-nífl'té-sent-lé. ad. Pompously, splendidly.

MAGNIFICO, mág-nífl'kó. s. A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFFER, mág'nífl-flár. s. (98). One that praises extravagantly; a glass that increases the bulk of any object.

TO MAGNIFY, mág'nífl. a. (183). To make great, to exagerate, to excel highly; to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNITUDE, mág'nité-td. s. Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGKTE, mág'k. s. A bird sometimes taught to talk.

MAGOOGANY, mág'hóg'án-né. s. A solid wood which grows in America.

MAID, méde. (202). s. An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female.

MAID, méde. s. A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN, méd'n. (103). s. An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female.

MAIDEN, méd'n. a. (103). Consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolluted.

MAIDENHAIR, méd'n-hár. A plant.

MAIDENHEAD, méd'n-héd. s. Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncorrupted state.

MAIDENLIP, méd'n-lip. s. An herb.

MAIDENLY, méd'n-lé. a. Like a maid, gentle, modest, timorous, decent.

MAIDENHOOD, méd'n-hóod. s. Virginity. Not used.

MAIDARIAN, méd'-máre'yán. s. A kind of dance.

MAIDERVANT, méd'-sér'vant. s. A female servant.

MAJESTICAL, mág-jés'té-kål. a.

MAI

MAJESTICALLY, má-jës' tér-lór é. adv. With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTY, mád/jës tér, s. Dignity, grandeur; power, sovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.

MAIL, mâl, s. (202). A coat of steel network, worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag.

To MAIL, mâl, v. a. To arm defensively, to cover as with armour.

To MALE, mâne, v. a. To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb.

MAIN, mâne, s. Privation of some essential part, lameness produced by a wound or amputation; injury, mischief; essential defect.

MAIN, mâne, a. (202). Principal, chief; violent, strong; gross, containing the chief part; important, forcible.

MAIN, mâne, s. The gross, the bulk; the sum, the whole; the ocean; violence, force; a hand at dice; the Continent.

MAINLAND, mâne-länd', s. The Continent.

MAINLY, mâne' le, adv. Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

MAINMAST, mâne'mast, s. The chief or middle mast.

MAINPRISE, mâne' priz, s. Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance.

MAINSAIL, mâne'sail, s. The sail of a mainmast.

MAINSHEET, mâne'sheet, s. The sheet or sail of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, mâne'yard, s. The yard of the mainmast.

To MAINTAIN, mën-tân', v. a. To preserve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to support the expense of; to support with the convenience of life.

To MAINTAIN, mën-tân', v. a. To support by argument, to assert as a tenet.

MAINTAINABLE, mën-tân'â-bl, a. Defensible, justifiable.

MAINTAINER, mën-tân'âr, s. Supporter, cherisher.

MAINTENANCE, mën'ten'ân, s. Supply of the necessaries of life; support, protection; continuance, security from failure.

MAINTOP, mâne'tôp', s. The top of the mainmast.

MAJOR, mâjér, a. (166). Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

MAJOR, mâjér, 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, mâd-jô-rä'shôn, s. Increase, enlargement.

MAJORITY, mâd-jör' tê, s. The state of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.

MAIZE, máze, s. Indian wheat.

To MAKE, mâke, 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, mâke, 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 concer; 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.
—nò, móve, nòr, nòt;—ùbe, tûb, 

Make, make. s. Form, structure.

Makeable, make'able. s. Breeder of quarrels.

Maker, mak'ér. s. (98). The Creator; one who makes any thing; one who does any thing in its proper state.

Makepeace, make'pease. s. Peace-maker; reconciler.

Makeweight, make'wàt. e. Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Malady, mal'é-de. s. A disease, a disorder of body; sickness.

Malanders, mál'án-dârz. s. A dry scar on the pastern of horses.

Malapert, mál'ã-pért. a. Saucy, quick with impudence.

Malapertness, mál'ã-pért-nëss. s. Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence, sauciness.


Male, màl. a. Of the sex that begets young, not female.

Male, màl. s. The he of any species.

Male, mâle. In composition, signifies man.

Malarious, mâl-àr-ëüs. s. Bad management of affairs.

Male I have given the first syllable of this and the succeeding words, compounded of mâle, the long sound of a, because I look upon mâle 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 mâle; but mis, pre, and vice, are never used out of composition, and are therefore exactly under the same predicament. Dís not being a prefix of our own which we can apply to words at pleasure, alters the sound of a according to the presence or absence of the accent, or the nature of the accent, or the nature of the succeeding constituents (see Dis); but mis being applicable to any words, never alters the sound of a (349). 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 Beirne, by putting a hyphen after mâle, 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, mâle-kôn-tënt. s.

Malecontended, mâle-kôn-tënd'ed. a. Discontented, dissatisfied.


Malecontendedness, mâle-kôn-tënd'ed-nëss. s. Discontentedness, want of affection to government.

Malediiction, mâle-dìk'shùn. s. Curse, execution, denunciation of evil.

Malefaction, mâle-fàk'shùn. s. A crime, an offence.

Malefactor, mâle-fàk'tëür. a. An offender against law, a criminal.


Malepractice, mâle-prak'tíis. s. Practice contrary to rules.

Malevolence, mâle-vòl'vense. s. Ill will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

Malevolent, mâle-vòl'ven't. a. Ill-disposed towards others.

Malevolently, mâle-vòl'ven't-ly. ad. Maliguly, malignantly.

Malice, mâl'ís. s. (140). Deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one, desire of hurting.

Malicious, mâl-ish'ëüs. a. Ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.

Maliciously, mâl-ish'ëüs-ly. ad. With malignity, with intention of mischief.

Maliciousness, mâl-ish'ëüs-nëss. s. Malice, intention of mischief to another.

Malign, mâl'ign. a. (385). Unfavourable, ill-disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.

To Malign, mâl'ign. v. a. To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.
Malignancy, mā-līg'nən-sē. s. Maliciousness.
Malignant, mā-līg'nənt. a. Envious, malicious; hostile to life, as malignants fevers.
Malignly, mā-līg'nəl-ē. ad. With ill intention, maliciously, mischievously.
Maligner, mā-līn'gər. s. (386). One who regards another with ill-will; sarcastical-censurer.
Malignity, mā-līg'nə-tē. s. Malice; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.
Malignly, mā-līg'nəl-ē. ad. Enviously, with ill-will.
Mallik, māl'ki-n. s. A dirty wench.
Mall, māl. s. A stroke, a blow.
Obsolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with mallets and balls.
This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to a before double 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 mallets and balls, and from whence the word came; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is called Pull Mall, and pronounced Pullmell, which confounds its origin with the French adverb pile mâle. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from pelère male, 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."—Spenser.

"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 pull; and the verb signifying to beat or House is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word mallet, where the latter t is separated from the former, is pronounced under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.—See Principles, No. 83.

Mallard, māl'lar-d. s. (88). The drake of the wild duck.
Malleability, māl-le-ə-bl'-ə-tē. s. Quality of enduring the hammer.
Malleable, māl'ə-lə-ə-bl. a. (113). Capable of being spread by beating.
Malleableness, māl'ə-lə-bl-nəs. s. Quality of enduring the hammer.
To Malleate, māl'ə-ə-tē. v. a. To hammer.
Mallows, māl'lōzə. s. A plant.
Malmsay, mām'sē. s. (401). A sort of grape: a kind of wine.
Malt, mālt. s. (79). Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.
Malt dust, mālt'dūst. s. The dust of malt.
Malt floor, mālt'floʊə. s. A floor to dry malt.
To Malt, mālt. v. n. To make malt, to be made malt.
Malthorse, mālt'hɔrs. s. A dull dolt.
Maltman, māl't'mən. (88). s. One who makes malt.
Malvaceous, māl-va'shəs. a. Re-lating to mallows.
Malversation, māl-ver-sə-shən. s. Bad shifts, mean artifices.
Mamăa, mām-mā. s. (77). The fond word for mother.
Mammet, mām'mət. s. (99). A puppet, a figure dressed up.
Mammiform, mām'mər-form. a. Having the shape of paps or dugs.
Mammillar, mām'il-lə-rə. a. Belonging to the paps or dugs.

§ 7. I have departed from Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Entick, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Dr. Johnson, in the acceptance 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 Auxiliary, Maximatory, Papillary, and Capillary, and as all our orthodoxists but Dr. Kenrick on Miscellany.—See Academy.

Mammock, mām'mək. s. (166). A large shapeless piece.
To Mammock, mām'mək. v. a. To tear, to pull to pieces.
Mammon, mām'mən. s. (166). Riches.
MAN

nô, move, nor, not; tōbe, tōb;

MAN, män. 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, män. v. a. To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.

MANACLE, män'nal-kle. s. (403). Chain for the hands.

To MANACLE, män'nal-kl. v. a. To chain the hands, to shackle. To MANAGE, män'ijd. 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, män'ijd. v. n. (90). To superintend affairs, to transact.

MANAGE, män'ijd. s. Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, män'ijd-ä-bl. a. Easy in the use; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS, män'ijd-ä-bl-nës. s. Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, män'ijd-mënt. s.

MANAGIN', s. Conduct, administration; practice, trans- action, dealing.

MANAGER, män'ijd-ur. s. (98). One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband.

MANAGERY, män'ijd-rë. s. Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.

MANATION, män'äd-shûn. s. The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHET, mûntsh't. s. (99). A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHEE, mûntsh-lë. s. A large tree, a native of the West Indies.

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 ortho- 

To MANCIPATE, män's'ip-pl. v. a. To enslave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, män'sip-shûn. s. Slavery, involuntary obligation.

bûl; —ôil; —pound; —thin; this.

MANCIPLE, män's'ip-pl. s. (403). The steward of a community, the porvèr.

MANDAMUS, män'dä-mus. s. A writ from the court of King's Bench.

MANDARIN, män-dä-rön. s. (112). A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

Dr. Johnson, and the other Lexico- 

MANDATORY, män'dä-tär-ë. 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, män'dät. s. (91). Command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.


For the o, see DOMESTICK.

MANIBLE, män'dë-bl. s. (405). The jaw, the instrument of manucation.

MANIBULAR, män-dib'bl-lär. a. Belonging to the jaw.

MANIBLAKE, män'ldrkle. s. The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

To MANUCATE, män'dd-kät. v. a. To chew, to eat.

MANUCATION, män-dù-kä'shûn. s. Eating, chewing.

MANE, mänë. s. The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MANEATER, män'et-rë. s. A cannibal, an anthropophage.

MANED, män'd. a. (389). Having a mane.

MANES, mänëz. s. Ghost, shade. See MILLEPEDES.

MANFUL, män'fûl. a. Bold, stout, daring.

MANFULLY, män'fûl-ë. a. Boldly, stoutly.

MANFULNESS, män'fûl-nës. s. Stoutness, boldness.

MANGE, mänje. s. The itch or scab in cattle.

MANGER, män'jér. s. (452). The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. See CHANGE.

MANGINESS, män'jë-nës. s. Scab- 

biness, infection with the mange.
M A N

MAN, mān' (A. v. (505). To be likened, indescribably or manlike, should not have the accent on the first syllable as well as manlike; it may be answerable, so it has, when it is to distinguish it from mankind; but when it is used absolutely, it includes mankind, 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, mān'līk, a. Having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.

MANLESS, mān'less, a. Without men, not manned.

MANNERS, mān'Erz, s. Dignity, bravery, sturdiness.

MANLY, mān'lī, a. Manlike, becoming a man, firm, brave, stout.

MANN, mān' (A. s. A delicious food distilled from heaven for the support of the Israelites in their passage through the wilderness; a kind of gun, a gentle purgative.

MANNER, mān'nur, s. (418). Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; men, case of look; peculiar way; Manners, in the plural, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behaviour, studied civility.

MANNERLESS, mān'nur-lēn' s. Civility, ceremonious complaisance.

MANNERLY, mān'nur-lē, a. Civil, ceremonious, complaisant.

MANNERLY, mān'nur-lē, s. Civilly, without rudeness.

MANNISH, mān'ish, a. Having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine, impudent.

MANKIND, mān'kind, s. An attempt, out of the common course of action, to relieve ourselves, or annoy our adversary; and generally used in maritime affairs.

MANKIND, mān'kind, s. The race or species of human beings. — See Guardian.

MANLY, mān' (A. s. A little man. Manlike, mān'like, s. 405). A handful; a small band of soldiers.

MANNER, mān'nur. s. (418). Manor signifies in common law, a rule or govern-
MANSION, mān’shun. s. Place of residence, abode, house.

MANSLAUGHTER, mān’slāw’lār. s. Murder, destruction of the human species; in law, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MANSPLAFFER, mān’splāw’lār. s. Murderer, one that has killed another.

MANSUETUD, mān’swet’u-ld. tame, gentle, not ferocious.

MANSUETUDE, mān’swē-tūde. s. (334). Tameness, gentleness.

MANTEL, mān’tl. s. (103). Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTLELET, mān-tē-lēt. s. A small cloak worn by women; in fortification, a kind of movable penthouse, driven before the pioneers, as blinds to shelter them.

MANTIGER, mān-tī’gər. s. (98). A large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, mān’tl. s. (405). A kind of cloak or garment.

TO MANTLE, mān’tl. v. a. To cloak, to cover.

TO MANTLE, mān’tl. v. b. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure; to be expanded, to spread luxuriantly; to gather anything on the surface, to froth; to ferment, to be in sprightly agitation.

MANTUA, mān’tshū-ā. s. (333). A lady’s gown.

Dr. Johnson says this word was probably corrupted from the French mantoe: and Mr. Elphinston, in his zeal for an homophonic orthography, as it may be called, says, "Manteau, not Mantua, having given title to the silk, the maker of mantoes, or mantowas, 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 Mantowaker. Paduaoy is a " similar falsification of Podsey, the English offspring of the French Poulesoise. " The Italian cities are much obliged to affectation for having so long complimented them at their own expense. Guided by etymology, she had no business with the sound; and a stranger to analogy was not likely to know, that a mantel, mantoe, or cloak, was probably the " first silken task of the English Mantoe-maker."

MANTUAMAKER, mān’tū-mā-kūr. s. (337). One who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, mān’ō-ld. a. Performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MANUAL, mān’ō-ld. s. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand.

MANUFACTURE, mān-nū’fāk’shūr. s. Guidance by the hand.

MANUFACTURE, mān-nū’fāk’tshūr. s. (361). The practice of making any piece of workmanship; any thing made by art.

TO MANUFACTURE, mān-nū’fāk’tshūr. v. a. (365). To mark by art and labour, to form by workmanship.

MANUFACTURER, mān-nū’fāk’tshū-rər. s. A workman, a manufacturer.

TO MANUFACTURE, mān-nū’fāk’tshū-rər. v. a. To manufacture, to make.

MANUMISSION, mān-nū-mish’ən. s. The act of giving liberty to slaves.

TO MANUMIT, mān-nū-mət. v. a. To release from slavery.

MANURABLE, mān-nū’rə-bl. a. (405). Capable of cultivation.

MANURANCE, mān-nú’rəns. s. Agriculture, cultivation.

TO MANURE, mā-nū’rə. v. a. To cultivate by mutual labour; to dung, to fatten with composts.

MANURE, mā-nū’rə. s. Soil to be laid on lands.

MANUREMENT, mā-nū’rə-mənt. s. Cultivation, improvement.

MANURER, mā-nū’rər. s. (98). He who manures land, a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, mān’u-skrip’t. s. A book written, not printed.

MANUSCRIPT, mān’u-skrip’t. s. (98). He who manures land, a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, mān’u-skrip’t. s. A book written, not printed.

MANY, mān’ē. a. (39). Consisting of a great number, numerous.

MANYCOLOURED, mān’ē-kə-lərd. a. Having many colours.

MANYCORNERED, mān’ē-kə-rərd. a. Polygonal, having many corners.

MANYHEADED, mān’ē-hēd’əd. a. Having many heads.

MANYLANGUAGED, mān’ē-ləng’gwid’əd. a. Having many languages.

MANYPEOPLED, mān’ē-pəl’pd. a. Numerously populous.

MANYTIMES, mān’ē-timz. ad. Often, frequently.

MAP, māp. 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.
MARB

Fatt, fär, fall
فت، فار، فل

To MAP, măp. v. a. To delineate, to set down. Little used.

MAPLE-tree, măpl-try. s. (405). A tree from which sugar is made.

MAPPERY, măpl-dr. e. The art of planning and designing. Little used.

To MAR, măr. v. a. (78). To injure, to spoil, to damage.

MARANATHA, măr'-ăná-thă. s. It was a form of denouncing a curse, or anthropomorphism 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.

MARASMOUS, măr'-ăz-müs. s. A consumption.

MARBLE, măbl. 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 its sculpture or inscription, as the Oxford Marbles.

MARBLE, măbl. a. Made of marble; variegated like marble.

To MARBLE, măbl. v. a. To variegate, to vein like marble.


MARCASITE, măr'-kà-sìt. s. (155). The Marcasite is a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines.

MARCH, mărsh. s. (352). The third month of the year.

To MARCH, mărsh. v. n. To move in a military form; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

To MARCH, mărsh. v. a. To put in military movement; to bring in regular procession.

MARCH, mărsh. s. Movement, journey of soldiers; grave and solemn walk; signals to move: Marches, without singular, borders, limits, confines.

MARCHER, mărsh'er. s. (98). President of the marches or borders.


MARCHÉ, mărsh'è. s. A kind of sweet bread.

MARCHÉ, mărsh'è. a. Lean, pining, wasted.

MARCOUR, măk-kor. s. (314). Lean, wizened, the state of withering, waste of flesh.

MARE, már. s. The female of a horse; a kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the nightmare.

MARECHAL, már-ë-cl. s. A chief commander of an army.

MARGARITE, măr-gär-ët. s. (155). A pearl.

MARGENT, már-jent. s. The border, the brink, the edge, the verge; the edge of a page left blank; the edge of a wound or sore.

MARGINAL, măr-jé-nal. s. Placed or written on the margin.

MARGINITED, măr-jé-nè-tèd. a. Having a margin.

MARGRAVE, măr-grav. s. A title of sovereignty in Germany.

MARITHE, măr-thë. s. (81). A kind of violet.

MARIGOLD, măr-ë-gól. 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 (365) (353). 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 only in this word preserves its true sound, and is not corrupted into good.

To MARINATE, măr-in-nàt. v. a. To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. Not used.

MARINE, măr-ën. s. (112). Belonging to the sea.

MARINE, măr-ën. s. Sea affairs; a soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MARINE, măr-in. s. (98). A seaman, a sailor.

MARINER, măr-in-ér. s. (98). A seaman, a sailor.

MARIJUAN, măr-ë-jù. s. Not used.

MARISH, măr-ësh. s. A bog, a fen, a swamp, watery ground.

MARISH, măr-ësh. a. Fenny, boggy, swampy.

Not used.
—nô, môre, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb.

Marital, mår't-lål. a. (88). Pertaining to a husband.

Maritime, mår'l't-mål.

Maritime, mår't-l-tim. (146). Performed on the sea, marine; relating to the sea, naval; bordering on the sea.

Mark, märk. 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, märk, v. a. To impress with a token or evidence; to note, to take notice of.

To Mark, märk, v. n. To note, to take notice.

Marker, märk'ur. s. (98). One that puts a mark on any thing; one that notes, or takes notice.

Market, mårk'lt. s. A public time of buying and selling; purchase and sale; rate, price.

To Market, mårk'lt. v. a. To deal at a market, to buy or sell.

Market-bell, märk-kël. s. The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Market-cross, märk-kstr. s. A cross set up where the market is held.

Market-day, mårk-d. s. The day on which things are publicly bought and sold.

Market-folks, mårk-foks. s. People that come to the market. —See Folk.

Market-man, mårk-mân. s. (88). One who goes to the market to sell or buy.

Market-place, mårk-pl. s. Place where the market is held.

Market-price, mårk-pr. s. The price at which any thing is currently sold.

Market-town, mårk-tôn. s. A town that has the privilege of a stated market, not a village.

Marketable, mårk-d-bl. a. Such as may be sold, such for which a buyer may be found; current in the market.

Marksmen, mårks'mân. s. (88). A man skillful to hit a mark.

Mark, märk. s. A kind of clay much used for manure.

To Marly, mär'le. a. Abounding with marl.

Marmalade, mår'm-l-d. s. The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar.

Marmoration, mår-mô-r'shun. s. Incrustation with marble.

Marmorean, mår-mô're-an. a. Made of marble.

Marmoset, mår-mô-zët. s. A small monkey.

Marmot, mår-mô't. s. The Marmot, or Mus alpinus.

Marmet, mår-mêt. s. The Marmet, and a marquis.

To Marmet, mår-mêt. v. a. To marry a woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for husband or wife.

To Marry, mär'ri. v. a. (81). To join a man and a woman; to dispose of in marriage; to take for husband or wife.
Mars, marsh. s. (81). A fen, a bog, a swamp.

Marsh-mallow, marsh-mâl’jô. s. A plant.

Marsh-marigold, marsh-mâr’âgöl. s. A flower.—See Marigold.

Marshal, mär’shâl. 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’shâl. v. a. To arrange, to rank in order; to lead as a harbinger.

Marshailer, mär’shâl-lûr. s. (98). One that arranges, one that ranks in order.

Marshalsea, mär’shâl-sé. s. The prison belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

Marshallship, mär’shâl-shîp. s. The office of a marshal.

Marshelder, marsh-e’dûr. s. A goldring.

Marshcrochet, marsh-ro’k’kit. s. (99). A species of watercresses.

Marshy, marsh’ë. a. Boggy, fenny, swampy; produced in marshes.

Mârt, mârt. s. A place of publick traffic; bargain, purchase and sale; letters of mart.—See Mark.

To Mart, mârt. v. a. To traffic.

Martien, mär’tîn. s. (99). A large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds against houses, a mârtlet.

Martial, mär’shâl. a. (88). Warlike, fighting, brave; having a warlike show; suit ing war; belonging to war, not civil.

Martin, mär’tîn.

Martinet, mär’tîn-ët. s. A kind of Martlet, mär’tîlët. swallow.


Martin-gàl, mär’tîn-gàl. s. A broad strap made fast to the girth 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’tîn-mås. s. (88). The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, commonly Martinmas or Mar telmas.

Martyr, mår’tûr. s. (418). One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

To Martyr, mår’tûr. v. a. To put to death for virtue; to murder, to destroy.

Martyrdom, mår’tûr-dûm. s. (166). The death of a martyr, the honour of a martyr.


Martyrologist, mår-tûr-rôl’jô-jist. s. A writer of martyrology.

Mârvel, mår’vël. s. (99). A wonder, any thing astonishing.

To Mârvel, mår’vël. v. n. To wonder, to be astonished.

Mârvelous, mår’vël-lûs. a. Wonderful, strange, astonishing; surprising credit; the Marvelous is any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the Probable.

Mârvelously, mår’vël-lûs-le. ad. Wonderfully.

Mârvelousness, mår’vël-lûs-nës. s. Wonderfulness, strangeness.

Masculine, må’s’ku-lîn. a. (150). Male, not female; resembling man; virile, not effeminate; the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

Masculinity, må’s’ku-lîn-nës. s. Like a man.

Masculineness, må’s’ku-lîn-nës. s. Male figure or behaviour.

Màsh, måsh. s. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an indistinguishable or confused body; a mixture for a horse.

To Mash, màsh. v. a. To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

Mask, màsh. 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 dramatic performance, written in a tragick style, without attention to rules or probability.

To Mask, màsh. v. a. To disguise with a mask or visor; to cover, to hide.

To Mask, màsh. v. n. To revel, to play the mummer; to be disguised any way.

Masker, màsh’ûr. s. (98). One who revels in a mask, a mummer.

Mason, mà’s’ûn. s. (170). A builder with stone.
MASONRY, mà's'n-ré. s. The craft or performance of a mason.

Masonerade, mà's-kùr-rá́dè, s. A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.

To Masquerade, mà's-kùr-rá́dè', v. n. To go in disguise; to assemble in masks.

Masquerader, mà's-kùr-rá́dè-r, s. (415). A person in a mask.

Mast, mà'st, v. a. Provided with a mast.

Master, mà'stér, s. (76) (38). 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.

Masted, mà'stéd, a. Furnished with masts.

Masterly, mà'stér-lé, a. Suitable to a master, artful, skilful; imposing, with the sway of a master.

Masterpiece, mà'stér-pésc, s. Capital performance, any thing done or made with extraordinary skill; chief excellence.

Mastership, mà'stér-shíp, s. Rule; power; superiority; skill; knowledge; a title of ironscllce.

Masterly, mà'stér-lé. s. The principal teeth.

Masterwork, mà'stér-wúrt, s. A plant.

Masterly, mà'stér-é, s. Rule; superiority, pre-eminence; skill; attainment of skill or power.

Masterful, mà'stér-fúl, a. Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech or chestnut.

Mastication, mà's-té-ká'shún, s. The act of chewing.

Masticatory, mà's-té-kà-túr-é, s. (312). A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

Mastic, mà's-tik, s. (338). A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name; a kind of mortar or cement.

Mastiff, mà's-tif, s. A dog of the largest size.

Mastless, mà's-tlé, s. a. Bearing no mast.

Mastlin, mà's-lín, s. Mixed corn, as wheat and rye.

Mat, màt, s. A texture of sedges, flags, or rushes.

To Mat, màt, v. a. To cover with mats; to twist together, to join like a mat.

Matador, màt-á-dòr, s. A term used in the games of quadrille and ombre. The matadors are the two black aces when joined with the two black deuces or red sevens in trumps.
MATCH, mat−sh. a. (359).—Fate, far, fall;—mė, mét;—pine, pin;—

Considering according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

MATHEMATICALLY, mat−sh−e-mat−ikal−é. ad. According to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

MATHEMATICIAN, mat−sh−e-mat−ishăn. s. A man versed in the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICS, mat−sh−e-mat′iks. s.

That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

MATHESIS, mat−the′sis. s. (520). The doctrine of mathematicks.

MATIN, mat−thın. s. Morning, used in the morning.

MATINS, mat−tinz. s. Morning worship.

MATRICE, mat′tris. 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 Matris.

MATRICIDE, mat′tri−slide. s. (145). Slaughter of a mother; a mother-killer.

To MATRICULATE, mat−trik′u−lāte. v. a. To enter to, or admit to a membership of the universities of England.

MATRICULATE, mat−trik′u−lāte. s. (91). A man matriculated.

MATRICULATION, mat−trik′u−lā′shūn. s. The act of matriculating.

MATRIMONIAL, mat−trē−mō′nē−al−é. a. (88). Suitable to marriage, pertaining to marriage, connubial.

MATRIMONIALLY, mat−trē−mō′nē−al−ē. ad. According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMONY, mat−trē−mūn−ē. s. Marriage, the nupial state.

For the o, see DOMESTICK. For the accent, see ACADEMY.

MATRIX, mat′triks. s. Womb, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRON, mat′trūn. s. An elderly lady; an old woman.

MATRONAL, mat′rō−nal, or mat′rō−nal. a. Suitable to a matron, constituting a matron.

For the pronunciation, which makes the two first syllables of this word exactly alike matron, because the word is a primitive in our language, derived from the Latin matronalis, and therefore, according to English ana-
MAT

MATURE, mā'tūr. v. n. To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by supposition.

To MATTER, mā'tur. v. a. To regard, not to neglect.

MATTER, mā'tür. a. Purulent; generating matter.

MATTRESS, mā'trēs. s. (99). A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

To MATURATE, māt'shūr-ā'tāt. v. i. (461). To grow ripe, as a fruit.

MATURATION, māt'shū-ā'tā'shūn. s. The act of ripening, the state of growing ripe; the suppression of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

MATURE, mā'tūr. a. See Futurity. Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion: well-disposed, fit for execution, well-digested.

MATURER, mā'tūr'er. a. Ripely, completely; with counsel well-digested; early, soon.

MATURELY, mā'tūr'lē. adv. From Mr. Sheridan's accent, therefore we do not subjoin to words as we do in English, although the accent raises the word above its place.

MATURED, mā'tūr'd. a. Drunk, fuddled.

To MAUNTER, mān'dur. (214). To grumble, to murmur.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mān'di-thür'da. s. (214). The Thursday before Good Friday.

AUSOLEUM, māw-сол'ē-um. s. (503). A pompous funeral monument.

MAW, māw. s. The stomach of animals; the craw of birds.

MAWKISH, māw-kish. a. Apt to offend the stomach.

MAWISHNESS, māw-īsh-nēs. s. A propensity to cause loathing.

MAW-WORM, māw-wurm. s. Gut-worms frequently creep into the stomach.

MATURELY, mā'tūr'lē. adv. From Mr. Sheridan's accent, therefore we do not subjoin to words as we do in English, although the accent raises the word above its place.
MAY

§ 1. (559).—Fate, far, fall, fat;—mé, mêt;—pine, pin;

whence they are called stomach or May-worms.

Maxillary, māg-ālīrār. (478). Belonging to the jaw-bone.

Maxillary, māg-ālīlār-ē. (477). 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 Maxillary.

MAY, māi. (227). 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, mâdē. Perhaps.

May, mā. The fifth month of the year; the confines of spring and summer; the early or gay part of life.

To May, mā v. n. To gather flowers on May morning.

May-bug, mâdāg. s. A chaffer.

May-day, mâdā. s. The first of May.

May-flower, mâdā-nūr. s. A plant.

May-fly, mâfūī. s. An insect.

May-game, mâgāmē. s. Diversion, sports, such as are used on the first of May.

May-lily, mâlīlī. s. The same with Lily of the valley.

May-pole, mâpōlē. s. Pole to be danced round in May.

May-weed, mâwēd. s. A species of chamomile.

Mayor, mâdū. (416). The chief magistrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called Lord Mayor.

Mayorality, mâdū-ālē. s. The office of a mayor.

§ 2. This word is subject to the same corrupt pronunciation as Mayality, that is, as if it were written Mayoralty.

Mayores, mâdū-rē. s. The wife of a mayor.


Maze, mâzē. s. A labyrinth, a place of perplexity and winding passages; confusion of thought, uncertainty, perplexity.

To Maze, mâzē v. a. To bewilder; to confuse.

Maze, mâzē. Perplexed, confused.

Mé, mé. The oblique case of I.


Mead, méde. s. (227). A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Mead, méde.

Meadow, mēdō. (234) (515). A rich pasture ground, from which hay is made.


Meadow-sweet, mēdō-sweet. s. A plant.

Meager, mēgē. (227) (416). Lean, wanting flesh, starved; poor, hungry.

O Meagerness, mēgē-rē. s. Lean- ness, want of flesh; scantness, barrenness.

Meal, mâlé. s. (227). The act of eating at a certain time; a repast; the flower or edible part of corn.

To Meal, mâlé v. a. To sprinkle, to mingle. Obsolete.

Mealman, mâlē mâr. s. (88). One that deals in meal.

Eal, mâ'tē. a. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; besprinkled with meal.

Meal-mouthed, mâlē-mouth'd. a. Soft mouthed, unable to speak freely.

Mean, mânc. 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, mânc. s. Mediocrity, middle rate, medium; interval, interim, meantime; instrument, measures, that which is used in order to any end; by all means, without doubt, without hesitation; by no means, not in any degree, nor at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; meantime, or mean-while, in the intervening time.
—nö, möve, nör, nöt;—töbe, töb, böl;—öl;—pöund;—öim, this.

To MEAN, mëné. v. n. To have in mind, to intend, to purpose, v. n. (92).
To MEAN, mëné. v. a. To purpose; to intend, to hint covertly.
MÄNDER, më-an'där. s. (98). Maze, labyrinth, flexuous passage, serpentine winding.
MÄNDROUS, më-an'drels.
MEASURE, mëzh'-ùr. s. (98). One that measures.
MEAT, mëte. s. (245). Flesh to be eaten; food in general.
MEASURE, mëzh'-ùr. s. A kind of drink.
MECHANICAL, më-kä'ne-kl. a. According to the laws of mechanism; skilled in mechanisms.
MECHANICK, më-kä'nick. s. 1. A manufacturer, a low workman.
MECHANICAL, më-kä'ne-kl. a. According to the laws of mechanism; to the laws of mechanism; meanness.
MECHANISM, më-kä'niz-m. s. Action according to mechanic laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.
MECONIUM, më-kä'küm. s. 1. Expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children. 1. A man professing or studying the construction of machines.
MECHANISM, më-kän'iz-m. s. Action according to mechanic laws; construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.
MEONIUM, më-kä'küm. s. 1. Expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children. 1. A man professing or studying the construction of machines.
MEAL, mëd'il. s. (98). An ancient coin; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.
MEDALLICK, më-däl'lik. a. (909). Pertaining to medals.
MEDALLION, më-däl'lijon. s. (113). A large antique stamp or medal.
MEDALLIST, më-däl'list. s. A man skilled or curious in medals.
TO MEAN, mëd'il. v. n. To have to do; to interpose, to act in any thing; to interpose, or intervene importance or officiously.
MODDLE, mëd'il-ùr. s. (98). One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.
MODDLER, mëd'il-ùr. s. (98). One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.
MODDLER, mëd'il-ùr. s. (98). One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.
MODDLING, mëd'il. v. n. (91) (534). To interpose as an equal friend to both parties; to be between two.
TO MEDDLE, mëd'il. v. a. To form by mediation; to limit by something in the middle.
MIDDLE, mëd'il. a. (91). Interposed, intervening; middle, between two extremes; acting as a means.
MEDiately, mé'dé-ate-le. ad. By a secondary cause.

MEDiation, mé'dé-d'shùm. s. Interposition, intervention, agency between two parties practised by a common friend; intercession, entreaty for another.

MEDiator, mé'dé-d'ər. s. (534). One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor, an entreaty for another; one of the characters of our Blessed Saviour.

MEDiatorial, mé'dé-ə-tó're-əl. a. Belonging to a mediator.

MEDiatory, mé'dé-ə-tər-ə. } a. To, to.

MEDiAMENT, méd-ə-kə-mənt. s. Any thing used in healing, generally topical applications.

MEDiAMENTAL, méd-ə-kə-mənt'əl. s. Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDiAMENTALLY, méd-ə-kə-mənt'əli. ad. After the manner of medicine.

To MEDICATE, méd-ə-kət. v. a. To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATION, méd-ə-kə-shùm. s. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients; the use of physic.

MEDICABLE, mé-dis'ə-kəbl. a. Having the power of physic.

MEDICABLELY, mé-dis'ə-kəbl'əli. a. Having the power of healing, belonging to physic.

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 medicinal. 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 medicinus or medicinalis, 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 annum, deturrum, &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. 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 prevalent, as ancestor, annuity, magistrate, &c. and countertoy, porcelain, chamberlain, interregnum, &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. Kentick, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, W. Johnson, Barclay, Bailey, Fenning, and Enick. Mr. Sheridan gives both, and, by placing this accentuation first, seems to prefer it to the other.—See INDEDECUS and INSENCAL.

MEDICINALLY, médis'ə-nəl-le. ad. Physically.
MEDICINE, mēd′ē-sīn. s. Any remedy administered by a physician.

All our orthoepists tell us that this word is generally pronounced in two syllables, as if written medici ne; that so gross a vulgarity 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 age 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. Elphanston adopts the dissyllable pronunciation as more agreeable to its immediate origin, the French médicın.e but as we preserve the in this word, the Latin medicina seems its most authentic original, and demands the sound of the i in medicine as much as in minuscule, mutinous, and original, which Shakespeare and Milton sink in the same manner as the word in question.

To MEDICINE, mēd′ē-tāt.e. v. a. To operate as physic. Not used.

MEDITY, mēd′ē-tē. s. Middle state, participation of two extremes, half.

MEDIOCRITY, mēd′ē-ōk′tē-tē. or mē-jē-ōk′tē-tē. s. (293) (294) (376) (534). Small degree, middle rate; moderation, temperance.

To MEDITATE, mēd′ē-tāt.e. v. a. To plan, to contrive; to think on, to revolve in the mind.

To MEDITATE, mēd′ē-tāt.e. v. n. To think, to muse, to contemplate.

MEDITATION, mēd′ē-tā′shūn. s. Deep thought, close attention, contemplation; thought employed upon sacred objects; a series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE, mēd′ē-tā′tiv. a. (512). Addicted to meditation; expressing attention or design.

MEDITERRANEAN, mēd′ē-tēr′r. nē-dän.

MEDITERRANEous, mēd′ē-tēr′r. nē-dē-us. Encircled with land; inland, remote from the ocean.

MÉD

—nd; mōve, nōr, nōt;—tube, tāb, bāl; —ōl; —pōund; —thin, this.

MÉD

MÉD

Médium, mēd′ē-ūm. or mēj′ē-ūm. s. (293). Any thing intervening; any thing used in ratioinchon in order to a conclusion; the middle place or degree, the just temperature between extremes.

MEDLAR, mēd′lār. s. (68). A tree; the fruit of that tree.

MEDLEY, mēd′lē. s. A mixture, a miscellany, a mingled mass.

MEDLEY, mēd′lē. a. Mingled, confused.

MEDULLAR, mēd′ō-lār. s. Pertaining to the marrow.

To MEET, mēt. v. To 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 Missillary, and Papilary, which see.

MÉE, mēd. s. (246). Reward, recompence; present, gift.


To MEETEN, mēk′n. v. a. (103). To make meek, to soften.

MEEKLY, mēk′lē. ad. Mildly, gently.

MEEKNESS, mēk′nēs. s. Gentleness, mildness, softness of temper.

MEER, mēr. a. Simple, unmixed.

—See MERE.

MEER, mēr. s. A lake, a boundary.

—See MERE.

MEERED, mēr′d. a. (359). Relating to a boundary.

MEET, mēt. Fit, proper, qualified. Now rarely used.

To MEET, mēt. 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, mēt. 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, mēt′èr. s. (98). One that accounts another. Not used.

MEETING, mēt′èr. ing. s. (410). An assembly, a convention; a congress; an assembly of dissenters; a convicule, an assembly of dissenters; a confux, as the meeting of two rivers.
METEORIC, mé'ter-ik. Ad. Such as meteoric,
a part appendant.

MEME!, mé'mi. Ad. Fatly, properly.
MEMELESS, mé'mi-lës. N. Fitness, propriety.

MOGRIM, mé'grim. N. Disorder of the head.

MELANCHOLICS, mé'lân-köl-lëk'ës. N. Disordered with melancholy, fanciful, hypochondriacal. Little used.

MELANCHOLY, mé'lân-köl'ë. N. A disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; a kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object; a gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

MELANCHOLY, mé'lân-köl'ë. Ad. Gloomy, dismal; diseased with melancholy, fanciful, habitually dejected. (503, o.)

MELLIT, mé'lë't-it. N. (165). A plan of a salve made from it.

TO MELLIMIZE, mé'lë-t-kët. N. (524). To better, to improve.

MELIORATE, mé'lë-o-rat. V. To improve.

MELIORATION, mé'lë-o-ra'shôn. N. Improvement, act of bettering.

MELIORITY, mé'lë-o-rë't-it. N. (113). State of being better.

MELLIFEROUS, mé'lë-fër'ës. A. Production of honey.

MELLIFICATION, mé'lë-fë-kä'ëshôn. N. The art or practice of making honey.

MELLIFICATION, mé'lë-fë-kä'ë-dis. N. A honied flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, mé'lë-flë-fënt. A.

MELLIFLUOUS, mé'lë-flë-fës-üs. A.

MELLIFLUOUS, mé'lë-flë-fës-üs. (518). Flowing with honey.

MELLOW, mé'lë'o. A. (327). Soft with ripeness, full ripe; soft in sound; soft, mucous; drunk, melted down with drink.

TO MELLOW, mé'lë'o. V. A. To ripen, to mellow; to soften.

TO MELLOW, mé'lë'o. V. N. To be mellow, to ripen.

MELLOWNESS, mé'lë-o-nës. N. Ripeness, softness by maturity.


MELLODIOUSLY, mé'lë-o-dë'ës-it-lë. Ad. Musically, harmoniously.

MELLODIOUSNESS, mé'lë-o-dë'ës-nës. N. Harmoniousness, musicalness.

MELLY, mé'lë-o. N. Musick, harmony of sound.

MEMELON, mé'lë-lën. N. (166). A plant; the fruit.

MELT, mélt. V. A. To dissolve, to make liquid, commonly by heat; to soften to love or tenderness; to waste away.

TO MELT, mélt. V. N. To become liquid, to dissolve; to be softened to pity or any gentle passion; to be subdued by affection.

MELTER, mélt'ër. N. (98). One that melts metals.

MELTINGLY, mélt'ëng-ë. V. Ad. Like something melting.

MELVIE, mél'vë-lë. N. A kind of fish.

MEMBER, mé'n'ber. N. (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, mém'brân. N. (91). A membrane is a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts.

MEMBRANACEOUS, mém-brä'na-s. N. (357).

MEMBRANOUS, mém-brä'n's. N. Consisting of membranes.

MENTO, mé-men'to. N. A memorial notice, a hint to awaken the memory.

MOEM, mé'm. A. An account of transactions familiarly written; account of any thing.

MEMORIOUSLY, mé'mor-ës-ë. A. This word was universally, till of late, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Dr. Johnson, W. Johnston, Dr. Kennick, 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 derisor, which we find accented on the last by all our orthoepists without exception.

MEMORABLE, mém-më're-bël. A. Worthy of memory, not to be forgotten.

MEMORABLY, mém-më're-bël. Ad. In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORANDUM, mé'm-më-ran'düm-s. A note to help the memory.

MEMORIAL, mé-më-rë-al. N. Preservative of memory; contained in memory.
MEN

-MENSTRUAL, mēn-mōˈrē-əl. a. A monument, something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition.

MENSTRUALIST, mēn-mōˈrē-əlist. s. One who writes memorials.

MEMORIZE, mēnˈərəz. v. a. To recommend, to commit to memory by writing.

MEMORY, mēnˈərē. s. The power of retaining or recollecting things past, retention, recollection.

MEN, mēn. The plural of man.

To MENACE, mēnˈəs. v. a. (91). To threaten, to treat.

MENCE, mēnˈəs. s. (91). A threat.

MENCER, mēnˈsər. s. (98). A threatener, one that threatens.

MENAGE, mēnˈəg. s. A collection of animals.

-MENAGOGUE, mēnˈəgōɡ. s. (338). A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, mēn. v. a. To repair from breach or decay; to correct; to advance; to improve.

To MEND, mēn. v. n. To grow better, to advance in any good.

MENDABLE, mēnˈdə-bl. (405). Capable of being mended.

MENDACITY, mēnˈdəsətē. s. Falsehood.

MENDER, mēnˈdər. s. (98). One who makes any change for the better.

MENDICANT, mēnˈdıkənt. a. Begging, poor to a state of beggary.

MENDICANT, mēnˈdıkənt. s. A beggar, one of some begging fraternity.

To MENDICATE, mēnˈdıkət. v. a. To beg, to ask alms.

MENDICITY, mēnˈdıkət. s. The life of a beggar.

MENDS, mēndz. for Amends. Not used.

MENIAL, mēnˈēəl. a. (113). Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MENinges, mēnˈingəs. s. The Membranes that envelop the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLGY, mēnˈələɡ. s. (518). A register of months.

MENSAL, mēnˈsəl. a. Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mēnˈstrō-əl. a. Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mēnˈstrō-əs. a. Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mēnˈstrō-əm. s. All liquors are called Menstruums which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion, or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mēnˈsərəˈbəl-i-ətē. s. Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mēnˈsərəˈbl. a. Measurable, that may be measured.

MERSURAL, mēnˈsərəl. a. (58). Relating to measure.

To MENSURATE, mēnˈsərət. v. a. To measure, to take the dimension of any thing.

MENSURATION, mēnˈsərəˈshən. s. The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENTAL, mēnˈtal. a. (88). Intellectual, existing in the mind.

MENTALLY, mēnˈtal-ə-li. Intellectually, in the mind; not practically, true in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mēnˈshən. s. Oral or written expression, or recital of anything.

To MENTION, mēnˈshənt. v. a. To write or express in words or writing.

METHPHICAL, mētˈfikəl. a. Ill-savoured, stinking.

MERCIOUS, mērˈkəs. a. (292). Sour, racy.

MERCANTANT, mērˈkəntənt. s. A foreigner, or foreign trade. Not used.

MERCANTILE, mērˈkəntəl. a. (145). Trading, commercial.

MERCENARINESS, mērˈsenərəˈnəs. s. Venality, respect to hire or reward.

MERCENARY, mērˈsenərē. a. (512). Venal, hired, sold for money.

MERCENARY, mērˈsenərē. a. A hiring, one retained or serving for pay.

MERCER, mērˈsər. s. (98). One who sells silks.

MERCERY, mērˈsər-ə. s. (353). Trade of merchers, dealing in silks.

MERCHANTISE, mērˈtəshəz. s. Trade of merchers; commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or sold.

To MERCHANTISE, mērˈtəshəz. v. a. To trade, to traffick, to exercise commerce.

MERCANT, mērˈtəshənt. s. (352). One who trafficks to remote countries.
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 $e$ 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 slen- der 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, sergeant, Derby, &c. where this vowel falls into the broader sound of the Italian a. German, service, vermin, &c. are still pronounced, by the vulgar, as if written Carman, service, servient, &c.; and this was probably the ancient manner of pro- nouncing every e in the same situation. This analogy is now totally exploded; and, except clerk, sergeant, and a few propernames, 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 feeble 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 ortho- dopsir, who gives the sound of the vowels, marks it as I have done.

**MERCHANTLY, mér'tshánt-lé.**

**MERCHANTLIKE, mér'tshánt-like.**

a. Like a merchant.

**MERCHANTMAN, mér'tshánt-mán.** s. (38). A ship of trade.

**MERCHANTABLE, mér'tshánt-á-bl.** a. Fit to be bought or sold.

**MERCIFUL, mér'sé-fúl.** a. Compassionate, tender, unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.

**MERCIFULLY, mér'sé-fúl-lé.** a. Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

**MERCIFULNESS, mér'sé-fúl-nés.** s. Tenderness, willingness to spare.

**MERCILESS, mér'sé-léss.** a. Void of mercy; pitiless, hard-hearted.
To Merit, měr'it. v. a. To deserve, to have a right to claim any thing as deserved; to deserve to, to earn.

Meritorious, mé-rě-tôr'ē-əs. a. Deserving of reward, high in desert.

Meritoriously, mé-rě-tôr'ē-əs-əl. ad. In such a manner as to deserve reward.

Mess, měs. n. To cat, to feed together.

Message, měs'sidj. s. (90). An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

Messenger, měs'ən-jər. s. (98). One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing.

Messiah, měs-si'ə. s. The Anointed, the Christ.

Messieurs, měs'shoo-zor, or měs'-shoo-zor. s. Sirs, gentlemen.

Messmate, měs'mat. s. One of a set who mess together.

Messuage, měs-swadj. s. The house and ground set apart for household uses.

Messimicium, mé-sim'ik-sim. s. A repetition at the end of a stanza; a kind of burden.

Meet, mět. The pret. and part. of Meet (77).

Metaphasis, mé-təf'ə-sis. s. (503). In rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

Metabolism, mé-təbəl'ə-sim. s. In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

Metacarpus, mé-tə-karp'yəs. s. In anatomy, a bone of the hand made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

Metachronism, mé-tək'rə-nisəm. s. An error in the computation of time.

Metagrammatism, mé-tə-gram'mə-tizəm. An anagrammatic transposition of letters, so as to form another word; as out of the letters of Addison may be formed Siddon.

Metal, mět'əl. 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 at is pronounced in this manner, and the impropriety is so striking as to discourage an accurate orthography.
MET

(559).—Fāte, ἱππ, σᾶ, σᾶ;—mē, mē;—pīne, pīn;

er to restore the a to its sound, as heard in metal.—See Spittal.

Metalapāsis, mé-tā-lēp'ās·is. s. A
continuation of a trope in one word through
a succession of significations.

Partaking of metal, containing metal, con-
sisting of metal.

Metallicrous, mé-tā-li′fér-ūs. a.
Producing metal.

Metallic, mé-tā-lī′ic. a. Im-
pregnated 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, Jenning,
and Entick, the first. I do not hesitate to
pronounce the latter mode the more cor-
rect; first, as it is a simple in our language,
and, having three syllables, requires the
accent on the antepenultimate, notwith-
standing the double l (see Medicinal). In
the next place, though there is no metalli-
num in Latin, it ought to follow the ana-
logy of words of that termination derived from
Latin, as Crystallum, Serpentum, &c.,
which, when anglicised, lose the last sy-
lable, and remove the accent to the first. See
Academy. For the i in the last syl-
lable, see Principles, No. 148, 149.

Metallist, mé-tā-lī′ist. s. A worker
of metals, one skilled in metals.

Metallography, mé-tā-lō′g-graf·ē.
s. (518). An account of metals.

Metallurgist, mé-tā-lō-rū′ist. s. A
worker of metals

Metallurgy, mé-tā-lū′r. The
art of working metals, or separating them
from their ore.

This word is accented three different ways by different orthoepists. Dr. John-
son, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, accent
it on the second syllable; Sheridan, Bu-
chanan, and Bailey, on the third; and Ash,
Scott, Nares, and Entick, on the first; and
Kenrick on the first and third. The ac-
cent on the first seems to me the most cor-
rect. Bailey derives this word from the
Greek ἡττάλεργιον; and words of this
form, upon dropping a syllable when an-
glicised, remove the accent higher, as phi-
λογιστή, philology; &c. from Φιλολογία,
Philology. The accent thus removed, in
enditical terminations (513), generally falls
upon the antepenultimate syllable, unless
in the two succeeding syllables there are
uncombinable consonants, as ochromacy,
Ranged: or proceeding in due or justly, lively, briskly: dies. 11", courageous.

METEOROLOGIST, mē-tē-ō-rō'lō-jist. s. A man skilled in meteors, or studies of them.

METEOROLOGY, mē-tē-ō-rō'lō-jē. s. The doctrine of meteors.

METEOROUS, mē-tē-ō-rūs. a. Having the nature of a meteor.

METEOR, mē-tē'ō-r. n. (93). A measurer.

METEORIN, mē-tē-ō-r'īn. s. Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METHEKS, mē-thēks'. v. t. inf. personal. I think; it seems to me.

METHOD, mē-thēd. s. (166). The placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.

METHODICAL, mē-thēd'i-kāl. a. Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

METHODICALLY, mē-thēd'i-kāl-ē. ad. According to method, and order.

TO METHODESE, mē-thēd'o-dize. v. a. To regulate, to dispose in order.

METHODIST, mē-thēd'i-st. 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.

METHTOUGHT, mē-thō'thawt'. The pret. of Methinks.


METONYMICALLY, mē-tō-nim'ē-kāl-ē. ad. By metonymy, not literally.

METONYMY, mē-tō'nē-mē', or mē-to-nim'ē. s. A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the mate; 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, Enric, 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 Metophyia, 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 lipothymia, 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, N. 513, 518, 519.

METOPOSCOFY, mē-tō-pō'sō-kō-pē. s. (518). The study of physiognomy.

METRE, mē-tēr. s. (416). Speech confined to a certain number and hammerick disposition of syllables.

METRICAL, mē-tē-kāl. a. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

METROPOLIS, mē-trō-pō-lēs. s. (518). The mother city, the chief city of any country or district.

METROPOLITAN, mē-trō-pō-lē-tān. s. A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.

METROPOLITAN, mē-trō-pō-lē-tān-ā. Belonging to a metropolis.

METTLE, mē'tl. s. (405). Spirit, sprightlyness, courage.—See Metal.

METTLED, mē'tl'd. a. (359). Sprightly, courageous.

METTLESONER, mē'tl-sō'nā. Sprightly, lively, brisk.

METTLESONELY, mē'tl-sō'nē-ē. 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, mūlče. v. n. To squall as a child.

MEZEREON, mē-zēr'e-ūn. s. (166). A species of spurge laurel.

MEZZOTINTO, mē-zō'tin'tō. s. A kind of graving.

MIASMA, mī'ās-ma. s. Miasma, Greek. A particle or atom, supposed to arise from distempered, purifying, or poisonous bodies.

The plural of this word in plain English is miasm: if we choose, to be learned, and use the Greek singular miasma, we must make the plural metassima.—See Stamina.
M I D

M I G

(559).—Fâte, fár, fâll, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, plîn;—passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

MIDDLE-AGED, mid'dl-ád'j'd. a. (559). Placed about the middle of life.

MIDDLEMOST, mid'dl-môst. a. Being in the middle.

MIDDILING, mid'dling, a. (410). Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

MIDLAND, mid'land. a. (88). That which is remote from the coast, in the midst of the land, Mediterranean.

MIDGE, midje. s. A small fly.

MID-HEAVEN, mid'héven. s. The middle of the sky.

MIDLEG, mid'lég. s. Middle of the leg.

MIDMOST, mid'môst. a. The middle.

MIDNIGHT, mid'nite. s. The depth of night, twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, mid'drif. s. The diaphragm.

MID-SEA, mid'se. A mean sea.

MIDSHIPMAN, mid'ship-mân. s. (68). The lower officer on board a ship.

MIDST, midst. s. Middle.

MIDST, midst. a. Midmost, being in the middle.

MIDSTREAM, mid'strèmé. s. Middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, mid'süm-môr. s. The summer solstice.

MIDWAY, mid'wá. s. The part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

MIDWAY, mid'wá. a. Middle between two places.

MIDWAY, mid'wá. ad. In the middle of the passage.

MIDWIFE, mid'wif. s. (144). A woman who assists women in childbirth.

MIDWIFERY, mid'wif-ré. 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, mid'win-tur. s. The winter solstice.

MIEN, mèn. s. Air, look, manner.

MIGHT, mîte. (393). The pret. of May.

MIGHT, mîte. s. Power, strength, force.
MIL

—nō, more, nör, nöt;—tōb, tōh

MIGHTILY, mil'tō-tē, ad. Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.

MIGHTINESS, mil'tō-nēs, s. Power, greatness, height of dignity.

MIGHTY, mil'tō, a. Powerful, strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MIGHTY, mil'tō, ad. In a great degree.


MILCH, milsh', a. (302). 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, mil'dō-lē, ad. Tenderly; gently.

MILDNESS, mil'dō-nēs, s. Gentleness, tenderness, clemency; contrariety to acrimony.

MILE, mile. s. The usual measure of roads, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.

MILESTONE, mile'stōn, s. Stone set to mark the mile.

MILfoil, mil'foil, s. A plant, the same with yarrow.

MILiAry, mil'yā-rē, a. (119). Small, resembling a millet seed.

MILLAR-EYER, mil'yā-rē-rē ter', s. A fever that produces small eruptions.

MILITANT, mil'ī-tant, 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'ī-tō-rē, a. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly; suitful a soldier, pertaining to a soldier, warlike; affected by soldiers.

MILITIA, mil'ī-shō-rē, s. Enrolled inhabitants for national defence.

MILK, milk. s. The liquor with which animals feed their young; emulsion made by contraction 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'ān, a. (103). Consisting of milk.

MILKER, milk'ār, s. (18). One that milks animals.

MILKINESS, milk'ē-nēs, s. Softness like that of milk, approaching to the nature of milk.

MILKIVERED, milk'īv'vō-rēd, a. Cowardly, faint-hearted.

MILKMAID, milk'mād, s. A Woman employed in the dairy.

MILKMAN, milk'mān, s. (108). A man who sells milk.

MILKPAIL, milk-pāl, s. Vessel into which cows are milked.

MILKPAN, milk'pān, s. Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

MILKPOTAGE, milk-pō'tāj, s. (90). Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MILKSCORE, milk'skōr, s. Account of milk owed for, scored on a board. A petty sum.

MILKSOP, milk'sōp, s. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILTTOOTH, milk'tō-thōth, s. Milk-teeth are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old.

MILKWINE, milk'wīn, s. Mut. Milk-pale.

MILKWHITE, milk'wīt, a. (307). White as milk.

MILKWORT, milk'wūrt, s. Milkwort is a bell-shaped flower.

MILKWOAN, milk'wūn-mūn, s. A woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

MILKY, milk'ē, a. (182). Made of milk, resembling milk; yielding milk; soft, gentle, tender, timorous.

MILKY-WAY, milk'ē-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 fabric 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'kōg, s. The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

MILLDAN, mil'dān, s. The mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

MILL-ROnS, mil'hrōn, s. Horse that turns a mill.
MILL TELLTH, mid'čē-th. s. The grinders.

MILLENIAN, mid'-lē-nē-ān. One who expects the millennium.

MILLENARY, mid'-lē-nā-tē. Consisting of a thousand.

MILLENNIUM, mid'-lē-nē-nō-m. 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, mid'-lē-nē-āl. Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLEPEDES, mid'-pē-dēz, or mid'-lē,-pē-ēz. s. Woodlice, so called from their numerous feet.

MIME, mīm. s. A buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

To ČIME, mīm. v. a. To play the mime.

MINER, mīnēr. s. (98). A mimick, a buffoon.

MIMETIC, mē-mēt-īk. 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 ἑιμαι, to copy, 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 judicious 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 mimetic 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 poetry has been hitherto considered as feebly imitating its imitation from mere natural resemblance. In this it has been shown much inferior to painting, and nearly equal to music."—Harris’s Three Treatises, ch. iv.

MIMICAL, mīm'i-kāl. a. Imitative, befitting a mimick, acting the mimick.

MIMICALLY, mīm'i-kāl-ē. adv. In imitation, in a mimical manner.

MIMICK, mīm'Itk. s. (545). A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another’s act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

MIMICK, mīm'Ik. a. Imitative.
MIN

nó, móve, nó, nó; -túbe, táb, bůll; -ól; -púnd; -spin, this.

To Mínick, mín'mlk. v. a. To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Mínickry, mín'mlk-re. s. Burlesque imitation.


Minacity, mé-ná'dé-té. s. Disposition to use threats.


For the o, see Domestic.

To Mince, mínshe. v. a. To cut into very small parts; to mention anything scrupulously at a little at a time, to palliate.

To Mince, mínshe. v. n. To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imperfectly; to speak affectedly.

Míncingly, míns'líng-lé. 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.

Mindful, mind'féd. a. Disposed, inclined, affected towards.

Mindfully, mind'fél-lé. a. Attentive, having memory.

Mindfully; mind'fél-lé. ad. Attentively.

Mindfulness, mind'fíl-lés. s. Attention, regard.

Mindless, mind'fés. a. Inattentive, regardless; not endowed with a mind, having no intellectual powers.


Mine, míne. 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 humour, and the fourth for mine enemies."

In Milton too:

"Close at mine ear one called me forth to a 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 hebenoa in a phial,"

"And in the porches of mine ears did pour"

"The leprous discontent."

Hand.i.e.

In all these instances we find a formality, a staidness 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 mine, but by thus maiming 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 "Gar.er—truly, mine host, I must turn "away some of my followers;" and the host, by requesting Falstaff to speak soberly and wisely, seems to intimate, that this use of the word mine before a vowel or a 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, míne. s. (64). A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals, or minerals; a cavern dug under any fortification.
To Mine, mine. v. n. To dig mines or burrows.

To Mine, mine. v. a. To cap, to ruin by mines, to destroy by slow degrees.

Miner, miner's. s. (98). One that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

Mineral, min'er-ál. s. (88). Fossil body, matter dug out of mines.

Mineral, min'er-ál. a. Consisting of fossil bodies.

Mineralist, min'er-ál-ist. s. One skilled or employed in minerals.

Mineralogy, min'er-ál-ogy. 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.

Miniature, min'é-tűre. s. (274). Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.

Minikin, min'é-kin. s. Small, diminutive.

Minim, min'nim. s. A small being, a dwarf.

Minimus, min'é-mús. s. A being of the least size. Not used.

Minion, min'é-yń. s. (3) (113). A favourite, a darling, a low dependant.

Minnious, min'nýś. a. (113). Of the colour of red lead or vermillion.

To minish, min'nish. v. a. To lessen, to lop, to impair. Obsolete.

Minister, min'nis-tür. (18) (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, min'nis-tür. v. a. To give, to supply, to afford.

To Minister, min'nis-tür. 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, min'nis-tür-ál. a. Attendant, acting at command; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office; pertaining to ministers of state.

Ministry, min'nis-tür-é. s. Office, service.

Ministrant, min'nis-tránt. a. (88). Pertaining to a minister.

Ministration, min'nis-trā'shūn. s. Agency, intervention, office of agent delegated or commissioned: service, office, ecclesiastical function.

Minium, min'jūm. s. (113). Vermilion, red lead.

Ministry, min'nis-tré. s. Office, service; ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition; persons employed in the public affairs of a state.

Minnow, min'nō. s. (327). A very small fish, a pink.

Minor, min'ō. a. (160). Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

Minor, min'ō. s. One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

Minority, mē-nō'ri'-é. s. (122). The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.

Minotaur, min'nō-tār. s. A monster invented by the poets, half man and half bull.

Minster, min'stür. s. (98). A monastery, an ecclesiastical fraternity, a cathedral church.

Minstrel, min'stril. s. (99). A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

Minstrelsey, min'strél-sē. s. Musick, instrumental harmony: a number of musicians.

Mint, mint. s. A plant.

Mint, mint. s. The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

To mint, min't. v. a. To coin, to stamp money; to invent, to forge.

Mintage, mīnt'idje. s. (90). That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coinage.

Mint, mint'ūr. s. (98). A coiner.

Mintman, mint'mán. s. (88). One skilled in coinage.

Mintmaster, mint'má-stür. s. One who presides in coinage.

Mined, min'nd-lt. s. (99). A stately regular dance.

Minuum, min'ūm. s. With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of slow time.
Minute, mé-nút'e. 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, mi'nút(e). 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, mi'nút(e). v. a. To set down in short hints.


Minute-glass, mi'nút-glass. s. Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

Minute-ly, mé-nút'e-ly. ad. To a small point, exactly.—See Minute.

Minute-ly, mi'nút-ly. ad. Every minute, with very little time intervening. Little used.

Minuteness, mé-nút'e-nes. s. Smallness, exsility, inconsiderableness.

Minute-watch, mi'nút-wach. s. A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

Minx, min'kis. s. (408). A she puppy; a young, pert, wanton girl.

Miracle, mir'a-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, Lycic, &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-rák'kú-lís. a. Done by miracle, produced by miracle, effected by power more than natural.

Miraculously, mé-rák'kú-lís-lí. ad. By miracle, by power above that of nature.

Miraculousness, mé-rák'kú-lís-nes. Superiority to natural power.

Mire, mire. s. Mud, dirt.

To Mire, mire. v. a. To whelm in the mud.

Miriness, mé-rí'nes. s. Dirtiness, fineness of mire.

Mirror, mi'fIr. s. (109) (166). A looking-glass, any thing which exhibits representations of objects by reflection; it is used for pattern.


Mirthful, mé'rfl'. a. Merry, gay, cheerful.

Mirthless, mé-rí'thless. a. Joyless, cheerless.

Miry, mi'ri. a. Deep in mud, muddy; consisting of mire.

Mis, mis. An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprivation of the meaning, as chance, luck; mischance, ill luck; to like, to be pleased; to mislike, to be offended. It is derived from mes, in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense.

What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inseparable preposition is, that the s whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a sharp or flat consonant, it always retains its sharp hissing sound, and never goes into i, 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, mis-ák-sép-ti'shun. s. The act of taking in a wrong sense.

Misadventure, mis-ád-vén'shure. s. Mischance, misfortune, ill luck; inlaw, manslaughter.


Misadvised, mis-ád-viz'd'. a. (359). Ill directed.


Misapplication, mis-áp-pli-ká'shun. s. Application to a wrong purpose.

To Misapply, mis-áp-pli'. v. a. To apply to wrong purposes.

To Misapportion, mis-áp-pré'hend'. v. a. Not to understand rightly.
MISAPPREHENSION, mis-āp-prē-hēn′
shūn′. s. Mistake, not right apprehen-
sion.

To MISASCRIBE, mis-ăs-skrib′e′. v. a.
To ascribe falsely.

To MISASSIGN, mis-ăs-sēn′. v. a. To
assign erroneously.

To MISBEHAVE, mis-bē-kōm′. v. a. To
act ill or improperly.

MISBEHOWER, mis-bē-hōv′er. s. One
that holds a false religion, or believes
wrongly.

To MISCALCULATE, mis-kāl′kā-lāt′.
To reckon wrong.

To MISCHIEF, mis-chēf′. v. a. (406).
To name improperly.

MISCEMICATION, mis-kā-mē-kā-shēn′.
Unhappy event of an undertaking; abor-
tion, act of bringing forth before the time.

To MISCEMET, mis-kē-mēt′. v. n. To
fall, not to have the intended event: to
have an abortion.

MISCELLANEOUS, mis-sēl′lā-ne′s. a.
Mingled, composed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mis-sēl′lā-
ne′s-ńesh′. s. Composition of various
kinds.

MISCELLANY, mis-sēl′lā-nē′. a. (503).
Mixed of various kinds.

The accent on the first syllable of this
word, which is the accentuation of all our
nouns except Dr. Kenrick, is a proof of
the tendency to follow the secondary
accent of the original Latin word, not-
withstanding the double consonant in the
middle. Thus MISCELLANIA, in our pro-
nunciation of it, having a stress on the
first, becomes the accent when the word is
englishtened by dropping a syllable. See
ACADEMY, MANILLARY, and MEDUL-
LARY.

MISCELLANY, mis-sēl′lā-nē′. s. A mass
or collection formed out of various kinds.

To MISCAST, mis-kāst′. v. a. To
take a wrong account of.

MISCHANCE, mis-tshān′se′. s. Ill luck,
ill fortune.

MISCHIEF, mis′tshēf′. s. (277). Harm,
hurt, whatever is ill and injuriously done;
ill consequence, vexations affair.

To MISCHIEF, mis′tshēf′. v. a. To
hurt, to harm, to injure.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mis′tshēf-mā-kān′.
One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, mis′tshē-vōs′. a.
Harmful, hurtful, destructive; spiteful,
maliceous.

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 mischievous, as from
thief, thieftive; grief, grieve; belief, beliefe,
&c. with the accent on the second syllable
(259); and from such a verb would natu-
 rally be formed the adjective in question.

But what analogy can give sanction to a
vulgarism? What we observe of the
learned in another case, is but too applica-
tible in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that if the
"through may add, that in language,
"By chance go right, they purposely go
"poorly, with the polite than with the vul-
"MISCHIEVOSLY, mis′tshē-vōs′. ad.
Nexiously, hurtfully, wickedly.

MISCHIEVOSNESS, mis′tshē-vōs′-nēs′.
s. Hurtfulness, perniciousness, wicked-
ness.

MISCELLY, mis′tshēl′. a. (403). Pos-
sible to be mingled.

MISCIATION, mis-sī-kāshōn′. s. Un-
fair or false quotation.

To MISCITE, mis-sīt′. v. a. To
quote wrong.

MISCLAIM, mis′klāme′. s. Mistaken
claim.

MISCONCEIT, mis-kōn′-sēt′. s.
MISCONCEPTION, mis-kōn′-sēp′.
shān′. A wrong notion.

MISCONDUCT, mis-kōn′-dōkt′. s. Ill
behaviour, ill management.

To MISCONDUCT, mis-kōn′-dōkt′. v. a.
To manage amiss.

MISCONSTRUCTION, mis-kōn′-strōk′
shān′. s. Wrong interpretation of
words or things.
MIS-

—nô, more, nôr, nôt:—tôbc, tôb.

To MISCONSTRUE, mis-kôn'strü. v. a. To interpret wrong.—See CONSTRUE.

MISCONTINUANCE, mis-kôn-tû-nú'-chüse. s. Cessation, interruption.

MISCRÉANCE, mis-kré'-änse. s. Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.

MISCREANT, mis-kré'-dent. s. One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods: a vile wretch.

MISCREATE, mis-kré'-ät. v. a. Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.

MISDEED, mis-dé'd. s. Evil action.

To MISDEEM, mis-de'em'. v. a. To judge ill of, to mistake.

To MISDEEMSEL!, mis-de-em'-sé'l. v. a. To behave ill.

MISDEALANC!E, mis-de-em'-nér. s. (166). A petty dealing, ill behaviour.

To MISDOO', mis-dô'o. v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.

To MISDOO', mis-dô'o', v. n. To commit faults.

MISDOER, mis-dô'dér. s. (98). An offender, a criminal.

To MISDOUBT, mis-dôub'. v. a. To suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDOU'T, mis-dôu'. s. Suspicion of crime or dangers; irresolution, hesitation.

To MISEMPLOY, mis-em-plö'. v. a. To use to wrong purposes.

MISEMPLOYMENT, mis-em-plö'-mén't. s. Improper application.

MISEt, mis'ët. s. (98). A wretch Covent to extremity.

MISERABLE, mis'ë-râbl. s. (557). Unhappy, wretched; worthless, culpably parasimonious, stingy.

MISERABLENESS, mis'ë-râ-bl-né's. s. State of misery.

MISERABLY, mis'ë-râ-bl-lé'. ad. Unhappily, calamitously; wretchedly, meanly.

MISERY, mis'ë-rë. s. (440) (557). Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery.

To MISFASHION, mis-fash'on. v. a. To form wrong.

MISFORTUNE, mis-fôr'tshüne. s. (461). Calamity, ill luck, want of good fortune.

To MISGIVE, mis-giv'. v. a. To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

ball;—dill;—pole-l!d;—dish, this.

MISGOVERNMENT, mis-göv'er-nü'-mén't. s. Ill administration of publick affairs; ill management; irregularity, inordinate behaviour.

MISGUIDANCE, mis-gü'di-nü'-sé. s. False direction.

To MISGUIDE, mis-gü'd. v. a. To direct ill, to lead the wrong way.—See GUIDE.

MISHELP, mis-hel'. s. Ill chance, ill luck.

To MISHAP, mis-hap. v. a. To infer wrong.

To MISFORM, mis-for'm. v. a. To deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMATION, mis-in-for'-mä'-shün. s. False intelligence, false accounts.

To MISINTERPRET, mis-in-tér'-pré't. v. a. To explain to a wrong sense.

To MISJOIN, mis-join'. v. a. To join unthinkly or improperly.

To MISJUDGE, mis-jüd'. v. a. To form false opinions; to judge ill.

To MISLAY, mis-lay'. v. a. To lay in a wrong place.

MISLAYER, mis-lä'är. s. (93). One that puts in the wrong place.

To MISLEAD, mis-lë'd. v. a. To guide a wrong way, to betray to mischief or mistake.

MISLEADER, mis-lë'dér. s. (28). 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, disaste.

MISLIKE, mis-lë'kär. s. (98). One that disapproves.

To MISLIVE, mis-lëv'. To live ill.

To MISMANAGE, mis-män'jë. v. a. To manage ill.

Mismanagement, mis-män'jë-ment. s. Ill management, ill conduct.

To MISMATCH, mis-mäts'. v. a. To match unsuitably.

To MISNAME, mis-näm'. v. a. To call by the wrong name.

MISNUMER, mis-nù-mär. s. (98). In a law, an indictment or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISPERVERT, mis-për'vert. v. a. Not to observe accurately.
MISOGAMIST, mé-sóg'gám-mist. s. (139). A marriage hater.

MISOGNY, mé-sóg'né. s. (129). Hatred of women.

To MISORDER, mis-ér'dür. v. a. To conduct ill, to manage irregularly.

MISRORDER, mis-ér'dür. s. (98). Irregularity, disorderly proceedings.

MISRORDERLY, mis-ér'dür-lé. a. Irregular.

To MISPEND, mis-spénd'. v. a. To spend ill, to waste, to consume to no purpose.

MISPEND, mis-spénd'dür. s. One who spends ill or prodigally.

MISPERSUASION, mis-pér'sú-ás'zhún. s. Wrong notion, false opinion.

To MISPACE, mis-plás'e. v. a. To put in a wrong place.

To MISPLACE, mis-prize'. v. a. To mistake, to slight, to scorn. The word in this sense is wholly obsolete.

MISPRISION, mis-prízh'ún. s. Mistake, misconception; neglect, concealment.

To MISPROPORTION, mis-pró-pór' shún. v. a. To join without due proportion.


To MISQUOTE, mis-kwó'té. v. a. (415). To quote falsely.—See Quote.

To MISRECYCLE, mis-re-síte'. v. a. To recite not according to the truth.

To MISRECKON, mis-réck'n. v. a. (103). To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

To MISRELATE, mis-rél-até'. v. a. To relate inaccurately or falsely.

MISRELATION, mis-rél-á'shún. s. False or inaccurate narrative.

To MISREMEMBER, mis-rém-em'bür. v. a. To mistake by trusting to memory.

To MISREPORT, mis-rép'port'. v. a. To give a false account of.

MISREPORT, mis-rép'port'. s. False account, false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESENT, mis-rép-pré-zént'. v. a. To present not as it is, to falsify to disadvantage.

MISREPRESENTATION, mis-rép-pré-zén-tá'shún. s. The act of misrepresenting; account maliciously false.

MISSELL, mis-sél. s. (339). Tumult, confusion, revel.
To **MISTAKE**, mist-ta'k. s. Misconception, error.

**MISTAKINGLY**, miz-ta'king-lé. ad. Erroringly, falsely.

To **MISSTATE**, miz-sta't. v. a. To state wrongly.

To **MISTRAIN**, miz-strain. v. a. To train wrongly.

To **MISTEMP**, mis-tém'pur. v. a. To temper ill.


**MISST**, mis-tém'. v. a. To turn erroneously.

**MIST**, miz't. (98). French for me wrong; I am mistaken means I misconceive; I am in error, 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 with for mistaking with** is an apostrophe that occurs every where among our poets, particularly those of the stage; the most incoercible of all, and the most likely to fix and disseminate an error 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, intrinsically active, or transitively neutral; but the verb in question, I am mistaken for I am mistaking, seems rather to be what the Latins call a verb Depenent; an active verb with a passive form: an irregularity which is no recommendation to the Latin language, and is a blashm in ours. I recollect but one verb more of this kind; and that is, to speak in the sense of to succeed well or ill, which as a verb neutral 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 Oway in the Orphan says, "—I'm marryed—Death, I'm sped."

**MISTAKE.** miz-ta'k. s. Misconception.

**MISTAKENLY.** miz-ta'king-lé. ad. Erroringly, falsely.

To **MISTATE.** miz-sta't. v. a. To state wrongly.

To **MISTRAIN.** miz-strain. v. a. To train wrongly.

To **MISTEMP.** miz-tém'pur. v. a. To temper ill.


**MISTS.** miz-tés. s. Cloudiness, state of being overcast.

**MISTEXIT.** miz'te-ekt. s. (172). The state of being mingled.

**MISTLETOE.** miz'kl-t. s. (172). 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.** miz'tlé. a. Like a mist.

**MISTOLD.** miz'-ól'd. Part. pass. of Mistake.

**MISTOOK.** miz'tök'. Part. pass. of Mistake.

**MISTRESS.** miz'tres. 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 coxcomb.

**MISTRUST.** miz'trúst'. s. Diffidence, suspicion, want of confidence.

To **MISTRUST.** miz'trúst'. v. a. To suspect, to doubt, to regard with diffidence.

**MISTRUSTFUL.** miz'trúst'fúl. a. Diffident, doubting.

**MISTRUSTFULNESS.** miz'trúst'fúl-néss. s. Diffidence, doubt.

**MISTRUEFULLY.** miz'trúst'fúl-lé. ad. With suspicion, with mistrust.

**MISTRUSTLESS.** miz'trúst'lis. a. Confident, unsuspecting.

**MISST.** mis't. a. Clouded, over-spread with mist; obscure.

To **MISUNDERSTAND.** mis'un-dur'stánd'. v. a. To misconceive.

**MISUNDERSTANDING.** mis'un-dur'stánd'ing. s. Difference, disagreement; misconception.
M N E

M I T C H I R A D I T E, mith’r-é-dät. s. (437). Mithridate 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.

M I T T E S A N T, mít’té-gánt. a. Lenient, lenitive.

M I T T E G A T E, mít’té-gät. v. a. (91). To soften, to alleviate; to modify; to cool, to moderate.

M I T T E G A T I O N, mít’té-gät’shún. s. Abatement of anything penal, harmful, or perilous.


M I T A R D, mít’a-r’d. a. (359). Adorned with a mitre.

M I T T E R S, mít’térz. s. (99). Coarse gloves for the winner; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

M I T T I N G S, mít’tin g’s. a. A warrant to commit an offender to prison.

M I T T E, mít’ë. v. a. To unite different bodies into one mass, to put various ingredients together, to mingle.

M I T T E N I O N, mít’tén-šún. s. (464). Mixture, confusion of one body with another.

M I T T E N I O N, mít’tén-ë. a. With coalition of different parts into one.

M I T T E N I O N, mít’tén-shun. s. (161). The act of mingle, the state of being mixed; a mass formed by mingled ingredients; that which is added and mixed.

M I T T E N I O N, mít’tén-ë. s. A by-word.

M I T T E N I O N, mít’tén-ë. s. (103). The mitten is a mass in the stern of a ship.

M I T T E N I O N, mít’tén-ë. s. The art of memory. —See PNEUMATIC.

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 mwb, and leaves us to pronounce the first syllable as we can; while the latter leaves out the m, and spells the word mwb; which, in my opinion, is the way it ought to be pronounced.

M O, mó. More in number. —See ENOW.

M O A N, mó’në. v. a. (295). To lament, to deplore.

M O A N, mó’në. v. n. To grieve, to make lamentation.

M O A N, mó’në. s. Audible sorrow.

M O A T, mó’t. s. (295). A canal of water round a house for defence.

M O A T, mó’të. v. a. To surround with canals by way of defence.

M O B, mób. 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 eulx, 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, (Speculator, 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.

T o M O B, möb. v. a. To harass, or overbear by tumult.

M O B B I S H, möb’ish. a. Mean, done after the manner of the mob.

T o M O B L E, möbl. v. a. To dress grossly or irregularly. Obsolete.

"This word now exists as spoken, no where but in the Hamlet of Shakespeare: "But who, alas! had seen the mobbed queen!"

This is always pronounced mobb-led upon the stage; and this reading appears more correct than mumbled and mobbled, 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 mobb 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.
MOD

—nô, móve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tîb, bull ;—ôll;—pôund;—thin, this

Mobby, môb'bé. s. An American drink made of potatoes.

Mobile, mô-bô'l. s. (112). The populace, the rout, the mob.

Mobility, mô-bîl'î-tê. s. Nimbleness, activity in wanton language, the populace; fickleness, inconstancy.

Mocko-stone, mốk'o-stône. s. Mocko-stones are nearly related to the agate.

To Mock, môk. v. a. To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to mimic in contempt; to defeat, to elude; to fool, to tantalize, to play on contemptuously.

To Mock, môk. v. n. To make contemptuous sport.

Mock, môk. s. Act of contempt, sneer; imitation, mimicry.

Mock, môk. a. Counterfeit, not real.

Mockable, mốk'kà-bl. a. Exposed to derision.

Mocker, môk'er. s. (98). One who mocks, a scoffer, a scotter.

Mockery, môk'er-i. s. Derision, sportive insult; contemptuous merriment; vanity of attempt; imitation, counterfeit appearance, vain show.

Mocking-bird, môk'king-bîrd. s. An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

Mockingly, môk'king-lê. ad. In contempt, with insult.

Mocking-stock, môk'king-stôk. s. A butt for merriment.

Modifiable, mûd'di-fâ-bl. a. (183). That may be diversified by accidental differences.

Modifiability, mûd'di-fi'bâ-lî-tê. s. Accidental difference, modal accident.

Mode, mûdè. s. Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

Model, mûd'dél. 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, mûd'dél. v. a. To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

Modeller, mûd'dél-lûr. s. (98). Planner, schemer, contriver.

Moderate, mûd'dèr-âtè. a. (91). Temperate, not excessive; not hot of temper; not luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in a tenor; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To Moderate, mûd'dèr-âtè. v. a. (91). To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to repress; to make temperate.

Moderately, mûd'dèr-âtê-lê. ad. Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

Moderateness, mûd'dèr-a-net's. s. State of being moderate, temperateness.

Moderation, mûd'dèr-a-shûn. s. Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expense.

Moderator, mûd'-er-a-tôr. s. (421). The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a dispute, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

Modern, mûd'dûrn. a. (98). Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakespeare, vulgar, mean, common.

Modernist, mûd'dûrnîz. s. Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

Modernism, mûd'dûrn-îz'm. s. Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

To Modernize, mû'dûrn-nîz. v. a. To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

Modernity, mûd'dûrn-nês. s. Novelty.

Modest, mûd'dîst. a. (99). Not presumptuous; not forward; not loose, not unchaste.

Modestly, mûd'dîst-lê. ad. Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with moderation.

Modesty, mûd'dîst-ê. s. (99). Moderation, decency; chastity, purity of manners.

Modesty-Piece, mûd'dîst-pîs. s. A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of women's stays before.

Modicum, mûd'dî-kûm. s. Small portion, pitance.

Modifiable, mûd'dî-flâ-bl. a. (183). That may be diversified by accidental differences.

Modifiability, mûd'dî-flî'bâ-bl. a. Diversifiable by various modes.

Modification, mûd'dî-flî-kâ-bl. s. The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences.

To Modify, mûd'dî-flî. v. a. (183). To change the form or accidents of any thing; to shape.

Modillion, mûd'dîll'-ûn. s. (113). Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corin-
thian and Composite orders, and serve to support the projection of the farmer or dup.

**Modish, mo’dish.** a. Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.

**Modishly, mo’dish-le.** ad. Fashionably.

**Modishness, mo’dish-nés.** s. Affection of the fashion.

**To Modulate, mo’di-a-lát, or mo’d’ jù-lát.** v. n. (293) (294) (370). To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

**Modulation, mód-i-du-lát’shím, or mód-jì-du-lát’sér’n, s.** The act of forming any thing to certain proportion; sound modulated, agreeable harmony.

**Modulator, mód-i-a-túr, or mód’ jù-a-túr.** s. (521). He who forms sounds to a certain key, a tuner.

**Module, mód’ú-lé, or mód’ú-lé.** s. An empty representation, a model.

**Mens, mód’dís.** s. Something paid as a compensation for titles, on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

**Mole, mól.** n. — see Eno, More. a greater number. Obsolete.

**Moha, mo’ha’re.** s. Thread or stuff made of canes or other hair.

**Mochack, mo’hóck.** 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.

**Moldre, mo’dóre.** s. A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings, sterling.

**Moliny, mol’é-té.** s. (299). Half one of two equal parts.

**To Moll, mol’l.** v. a. (299). To daub with dirt; to weary. Scarcely used, except in the phrase “To toil and moil.”

**To Moll, mol’l.** v. n. To tell, to disgrace.

**Moist, moíst.** a. (299). Wet, wet in a small degree, damp; juicy, succulent.

**To Moisten, mol’s’n.** v. a. (472). To make damp, to make wet to a small degree, to damp.

**Moistener, mol’s’n-ér.** s. The person or thing that moistens.

**Moistness, moíst’nés.** s. Dampness, wetness in a small degree.

**Moisture, moíst’år.** s. (461). Small quantity of water or liquid.

**Molé, mol’é.** 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 discoloration of the body; a mound, a dyke; a little beast that works under ground.

**Molecast, molék’ást.** s. Hillock cast up by a mole.

**Molecatcher, molék’ást-’húr.** s. (47). One whose employment is to catch moles.

**Molehill, molék’húl.** s. (406). Hillock, thrown up by the mole working under ground.

**To Molest, molé-lést.** v. a. To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

**Molestation, molé-és-tá’shún.** s. Disturbance, uneasiness; caused by vexation.

**Molester, molé-lést’ér.** s. (98). One who disturbs.

**Moletrack, molék’trák.** s. Course of the mole under ground.

**Molewarp, molék’wárp.** s. A mole. Not used.

**Mollient, mol’i-yént.** a. (113). Softening.

**Mollifiable, mol’i-lé-fi-á-bl.** s. That may be softened.

**Mollification, mol’i-lé-fi-á-shún.** s. The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

**Mollifier, mol’i-lé-fi-úr.** s. (183). That which softens, that which appeases; he that pacifies or mitigates.

**To Mollify, mol’i-lé-fi.** v. a. To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome.

**Moltén, mol’èn.** Part. pass. from Melt (103).

**Moly, mol’é.** s. The wild garlic.

**Molosses, mol’ós’siz.** s. (99). Tissue, 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 mollazzo, perhaps the most correct spelling and pronunciation would be mollassez.**

**Mome, móme.** s. A dull, stupid blockhead, a stock, a post. Obsolete.

**Moment, mó’mént.** s. Consequence, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an indivisible particle of time.

**Momently, mó’mén-tál-é.** ad. For a moment.
MONEY, mənˈnɪd. n. (283). Rich
in money often used in opposition to
those who are possessed of lands.

MONETLESS, mənˈkɛt. adj. Wanting
money, penniless.

MONETMATTER, mənˈkɛt-ˌmæt-ˌtūr. n.
Account of debtor and creditor.

MONETSCRIBER, mənˈkɛt-ˈskrɪb-ˌnør.
One who raises money for others.

MONEYSWORTH, mənˈkɛt-ˈwɜːθ. n.
A plant.

MONEYWORTH, mənˈkɛt-ˈwɜːθ. n.
Something valuable.

MONGER, mənˈgər. n. (381). A dealer, a seller; a Fishmonger.

MONGREL, mənˈgriəl. n. (99). Of a
mixed breed.

Monastic, mənˈnæs-tik. adj. The
state of monks, the monastic life.

Monad, mənˈnæd, or mənˈnæd. n. An
divisible thing.

Monarch, mənˈnærk. n. A governor
invested with absolute authority, a king;
one superior to the rest of the same kind;
president.

Monarchal, mənˈnærk-ˌkæl. adj.
Vested in a single ruler.

To Monarchize, mənˈnærk-ˌkaɪz. v. n.
To play the king.

Monarchy, mənˈnærk-ˌe. n. The gov-
ernment of a single person; kingdom;
empire.

Monastery, mənˈnæs-tri, or mənˈnæs-
tær-ˌre. n. House of religious
retirement, convent.

Religiously recluse.

Monastically, mənˈnæs-ˈtɪk-ˌli, ad.
Reclusely, in the manner of a monk.

Monday, mənˈdɛ. n. (223). The
second day of the week.

Money, mənˈnɛ. n. (165). Metal coin-
ed for the purposes of commerce.

Moneybag, mənˈnɛ-ˌbæg. n. A large
purse.

Monetary, mənˈnɛ-tɪr. adj. a broker in money.

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in money often used in opposition to
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purse.

Monetary, mənˈnɛ-tɪr. adj. a broker in money.
MONOTONY. mon-ô-tô-ni. n. A dullness of language. The second pronunciation which is Dr. Johnson's, Dr. Ash's, Mr. Dartis', and Entreick's, is the most usual; but the first, which is Mr. Sheridan's, is more agreeable to analogy; for the word is derived from monotonous, which we pronounce with two accents, one on the first, and another on the third: and when we shorten the word by articulating it, we generally place the accent on the syllable we accent in the original. — See Heteroclit.

MONSTICK, mon-ô-stêk. n. A composition of one verse.

MONSTRESS, mon-ô-strês. n. A woman of evil disposition; a prostitute.

MONSTROUS, mon-ô-tru.s. a. Strange; monstrous.

MONGOLIA, mon-gô-lâ. n. A country on the continent of Asia.

MONGREL, mon-ô-grêl. n. An animal imperfectly formed, or of mixed breed.

MONGRELISH, mon-ô-grêl'-i. s. Of the nature or kind of mongrels.

MONGRELNESS, mon-ô-grêl'-nêz. s. The property of being a mongrel.

MONGRELISHNESS, mon-ô-grêl'-i-nêz. s. The quality of being a mongrel.

MONGRELISHLY, mon-ô-grêl'-i-lî. adv. In the manner of mongrels.

MONGRELISHNESS, mon-ô-grêl'-i-nêz. s. The property of being a mongrel.

MONGRELISHNESS, mon-ô-grêl'-i-nêz. s. The quality of being a mongrel.

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MONGRELISHNESS, mon-ô-grêl'-i-nêz. s. The property of being a mongrel.
—ño, móve, nór, nóg;—ulbe, túb, something hostile for deformity, wickedness, or mischief.

To Monster, món'tér. v. a. To put out of the common order of things. Not used.

Monstrousness, món-strús-sés-té. s. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.

Monstrous, món-strús. a. Deviating from the usual order of nature; strange, wonderful; irregular, enormous, shocking, hateful.

Monstrously, món-strús-l. ad. Exceedingly, very much.

Monstrously, món-strús-l. ad. In a manner out of the common order of nature, shocking, terribly, horribly; to a great or enormous degree.

Monstrousness, món-strús-nés. s. Eternity, irregular nature or behaviour.

Móon, món. s. (165). One of the twelve principal divisions of the year; the space of four weeks.

Month's Mind, món'shá-mind'. s. Longing desire.

Monthly, món'kli. a. Continuing a mon h. performed in a month; happening every month.

Monthly, món'kli. ad. Once in a month.

Monument, môn-ú'múnt. 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 a is not under the accent. Thus we frequently hear, from speakers not of the lowest class, this word pronounced as if written moment.

Monumental, môn-bú-ménl. a. Memorial, preserving memory; raised in honour of the dead, belonging to a tomb.

Mood, món'd. s. (10) (306). The form of an argument; style of music; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.

Moody, món'dé. a. Out of humour.

Moon, món. s. (306). The changing luminary of the night; a month.

Moonbeam, món'bém. s. Rays of lunar light.

Mooncall, món'káll. s. A monster, a false conception; a doll, a stupid fellow.

Moon-eye, món'fáid. s. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon; dimmed, perturbed.

Moonfish, món'fish. s. Moonfish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon.

Moonless, món'sél. a. Not enlightened by the moon.

Moonlight, món'wit. s. The light afforded by the moon.

Moonlight, món'wit. a. Illuminated by the moon.

Moonshine, món'wit. s. The lustre of the moon.

Moonshine, món'wit. s. { a. Illuminated by the moon.

Moonshiny, món'wit-né. s.

Moonstruck, món'strúk. a. Lunatic, affected by the moon.

Moonwort, món'wört. s. Stationflower, honesty.

Moon, món. s. (311). A marsh, a fen, a bog, a tract of low and watery ground; a negro, a black-a-moor.

To Moor, món. v. a. (311). To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

To Moor, món. v. n. n. To be fixed, to be stationed.

Moorcock, món'kák. s. The male of the moor-hen.

Moorhen, món'hén. s. A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet.

Moorish, món'ish. s. A species of granite.


Moorland, món'land. s. Marsh, fen, watery ground.

Moorstone, món'stón. s. A large American deer.

To Moor, món. 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, món'káse. s. A point or case unsettled and disputable.

Mooted, món'téd. a. Tackled up by the root.
MOR (559).—Fate, far, fâl, fât.—mâ, mét.—phâ, phi.—

MOBP, mûp'târ. s. (98). A disturber of most points.

MOP, mûp. s. Pieces of cloth, or scraps of wood, 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, mûp. v. a. To rub with a mop.

To MOPE, mûp. v. n. To make wry mouths in contempt. Obsolete.

To MOPE, mûp. v. n. To be stupid, to drowse, to be in a constant day-dream.

To MOPE, mûp. v. a. To make spiritless, to deprive of natural powers.

MOPE-EYED, mûp'êde. a. (283). Blind of one eye; dim sighted.

MOPEET, mûp'êt. s. (99) (270). A puppet made of rags as a mop; a fondling name for a girl.

MOPUS, mûpus. s. A drone, a dreamer.

MORAL, mûr'lâl. 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, mûr'lâl. s. Morality, practice or doctrine of the duties of life; the doctrine inculcated by a fiction, the accommodation of a fable to the morals.

To MORAL, mûr'lâl. v. n. To moralize, to make moral reflections. Not used.

MORALIST, mûr'lâl-îst. s. One who teaches the duties of life.

MORALITY, mû-ral'tièt. 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, mûr'lâl-iz. v. a. To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense.

To MORALIZE, mûr'lâl-iz. v. n. To speak or write on moral subjects.

MORALIZE, mûr'lâl-iz. a. (98). He who moralizes.

MORALITY, mû-ral'ît-ë. s. In the ethical sense, according to the rules of virtue; popularly.

MORALS, mûr'âl. s. The practice of the duties of life, behaviour with respect to others.

MORALS, mûr'âl. s. Fen, bogs, moors.

MORD, mûr'âl. a. Diseased, in a state contrary to health.

MORDINESS, mûr'âl-nîs. s. State of being diseased.

MORDICAL, mûr'îq'al-kël. s. 

MORDIFIc, mûr-lij'tik. (309). 

Causing diseases.

MORDERE, mûr-ber'ê. a. (427). Proceeding from disease, not healthy.

MOROSITY, mûr-ber'sê-të. s. Diseased state.

MORDACIOUS, mûr-dâk'chüs. a. Biting, apt to bite.


MORDICANT, mûr-dë-kânt. s. Biting, acid.

MORDICATION, mûr-dë-kå-shen. s. The act of corrading or biting.

MORÉ, mûrë. a. In greater number, in greater quantity, in greater degree; greater.

MORÉ, mûrë. a. 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.

MORÉ, mûrè. s. A great quantity, a greater degree; greater thing, other thing.

MORÉL, mûrèl'. s. A plant; a kind of cherry.

MORELAND, mûrël'înd. s. A mountainous or hilly country.

MOREOVER, mûrè-eye r. ad. Beyond what has been mentioned.

MOREIGHS, mûr-îg'hez. a. Obese, obesiqueus.

MORION, mûr'în. s. (188). A helmet, armour for the head, a casque.

MORISCO, mûr'ëskö. s. A dancer of the morris or morish dance.

MORN, mûrn. s. The first part of the day, the morning.

MORNING, mûrnîng. 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, mûr'în-gôn. s. A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STAR, mûrnîng-står. s. The planet Venus, when she shines in the morning.

MOROSE, mûr'ôsë. a. (427). Sour of temper, peevish, sullen.

MOROSITY, mûr-ôsê-të. ad. Sourly, peevishly.
MOR

—mô, môve, môr, nôt;—tûbe, tût, bûll;—ôill;—pônd;—thin, this.

MOROSENESS, môr-rôs'ênès. s. Sourness, peevishness.

MOROSITY, môr-rôs'sê-tê. s. Morose-ness, sourness, peevishness.

MORPHÉ, môr'fû. s. A scurf on the face.

MORRIS-DANCE, môr-ris-dânse. s. A dance in which bells are gingled, or slaves or swords clashed, which was learned from the Moors; Nine Men's Morris, a kind of play, with nine holes in the ground.

MORRIS-DANCER, môr-ris-dân' sûr. s. One who dances the Moorish dance.

MÔRROW, mor'r'o. s. (327). The day after the present day; to-morrow, on the day after this current day.

MORSE, môr'së. s. A sea horse.

MORSEL, môr'sël. s. (99). A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a small quantity.

MORSURE, mor'tsûr. s. (99). The state of being subjected to destruction; extremely, to extremity.

MORT, môrt. s. A tune sounded at the death of the game.

MORTAL, môr'tal. a. (88). Subject to death, doomed sometime to die; deadly, destructive, procuring death; power of procuring death; state of being subject to death; death; frequency of death; human nature.

MORTALLY, môr'tal-ë. ad. Irrecoverably, to death; extremely, to extremity.

MORTAR, môr'tûr. 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, môr'tûr. s. Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

MORTGAGE, môr'gädjë. s. (90) (472). A dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor; the state of being pledged.

MORTGAGE, môr'gädjë. v. a. To pledge, to put to pledge.

MORTGAGÉE, môr-gä-jë.' s. He that takes or receives a mortgage.

MORTGAGER, môr-gä-jûr. s. (98). He that gives a mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, môr-tëf'ë-rüs. a. Fatal, deadly, destructive.

MORTIFICATION, môr-të-fi'kä-shûn. s. The state of corrupting or losing the vital qualities, gangrene; the act of subduing the body by hardships and maccations; humiliation, subjucation of the passions; vexation, trouble.

To MORTIFY, môr'të-fl. 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, môr'të-fl. v. n. To gangrene, to corrupt; to be subdued, to die away.

MORTISE, môr'tis. s. (240) (441). A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it.—See Advertisement.

To MORTISE, môr'tis. v. a. To cut with a mortise, to join with a mortise.

MORTMAIN, môr'màn. s. Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

MORTUARY, môr'tshu-ar-re. s. (327). The day die.

MOSAIK, môz-ë'ik. a. (509). Mosaic is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours.

MOSCHETTO, môs-kë'tto. s. A kind of gnat exceedingly troublesome in some part of the West Indies and America.

MOSQUE, môsk. s. A Mahometan temple.

Moss, mós. s. A plant.

To Moss, mós. v. a. To cover with moss.

MOSINESS, môs'sê-nês. s. The state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MOSSY, mós'së. a. Overgrown with moss.

Most, móst. a. The superlative of More. Consisting of the greatest number, consisting of the greatest quantity.

Most, móst. ad. The particle noting the superlative degree; as, the most incentive, in the greatest degree.

Most, móst. s. The greatest number; the greatest value; the greatest degree; the greatest quantity.

Mostick, mós'tik. s. A painter's staff.

Mostly, möst'ë. ad. For the greatest part.

Mostwhat, móst'hwot. s. For the most part. Not used.

MOTATION, mô-tä'shûn. s. Act of moving.
MOTEL, mûte. s. A small particle of matter, any thing proverbially little.
MOTELY, mûte-ly. adv. In or of a motley manner.
MOTEL, mûte-ly. adv. A small winged insect that eats clothes and hangings.
MOTHER, mûth'är. s. (165) 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, mûth'är. a. (165) Had at a birth, native.
To MOTHER, mûth'är. v. n. To gather concretion.
MOTHER-OF-PEARL, mûth'är-ór-pûr. s. A kind of coarse pearl, the shell in which pearls are generated.
MOTHER-GOOD, mûth'är-gûd. s. The office, state, or character of a mother.
MOTHERLESS, mûth'är-lès. a. DESTitute of a mother.
MOTHERLY, mûth'är-lé. a. Belonging to a mother, suitable to a mother.
MOTHERWORT, mûth'är-wûrt. s. A plant.
MOTHERY, mûth'är-é. a. (557) Concreted, full of concretions, dry, feculent; used of liquors.
MOTHERY-WORT, mûth'är-wûrt. s. A plant.
MOTHERWORT, mûth'är-wûrt. s. An herb.
MOTHE, mûth. a. Full of moths.
MOTION, mûsh'un. s. The act of changing place; manner of moving the body, port, gait; change of posture; action, tenacity of the mind, thought, proposal made; impulse communicating.
MOTIONLESS, mûsh'un-lès. a. Wanting motion, being without motion.
MOTIVE, mûiv. a. (157) Causing motion, having movement; having the power to move; having power to change place.
MOTIVE, mûiv. s. That which determines the choice, that which incites to action.
MOLEY, mûlé. s. Mingled of various colours.
MOTOR, mûtôr. s. (166) A mover.
MOTORY, mûtôr-ré. a. (512) Giving motion.
to cajole. Sc. For there is no middle
sound between' ou and bole; 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 mispro-
nunciation than the present spelling. The
word has three significations: Mould, con-
creations occasioned by decay; from whence
to mould, to waste away; mould, or cast;
that to which decay reduces bodies: and a
mould, a form to cast metals in. A diver-
sity 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, mould. v. n. To contract
concreted matter, to gather mould.

To Mould, mould. v. a. To cover
shape, to model; to knead, as to mould
bread.

Mouldable, mould'able. a. What may
be moulded.

Mould'ed, mould'ed. s. (98). He who
moulds.

To Moulder, mould'erd. v. n. To be
turned to dust, to perish in dust.

To Moulder, mould'erd. v. a. To
turn to dust.

Mouldiness, mould'ed-ness. s. The
state of being mouldy.

Moulding, mould'ing. s. Ornamental
cavities in wood or stone.

Mould'ed Warp, mould'ed warp. a. A mole,
a small animal that throws up the earth.

Mouldy, mould'y. a. Overgrown with
concretions.

To Mould, mould. v. n. (318). To
shed or change the feathers, to lose the
feathers.

To Mourn, mourn. v. n. (314). To
eat. Obsolete.

Mound, mound. s. (313). Any thing
raised to fortify or defend.

Mount, mount. s. (313). A moun-
tain, a hill; an artificial hill raised in a
garden, or other place; a part of a fan.

To Mount, mount. 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, mould 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
ward, to do duty and watch at any par-
ticular post; to mount a cannon, to set a
piece on its wooden frame for the more
easy carriage and management in firing it.

Mountain, mound's. (208). A
large hill; a vast protruberance of the earth.

Mountain, mound'tin. a. Found on
the mountains.

Mountaineer, mound-thin'er. s. An
inhabitant of the mountains: a savage, a
freebooter, a rustick.

Mountainous, mound'tin-ous. a.
Hilly, full of mountains; large as moun-
tains, huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

Mountainousness, mound'tin-nus-
es. s. State of being full of
mountains.

Mountant, mound'ant. a. Rising
on high.

Mountebank, mound'te-bank. s. A
doctor that mounts a bench in the market,
and boasts his infallible remedies and cures;
any boastful and false pretender.

To Mountebank, mould'te-bank. v. a.
To cheat by false boasts and pretences.

Mourner, mound'ur. s. (98). One
that mounts.

Mounty, mould'ed. s. The rise of a
hawk.

To Mourn, mourne. v. n. (318). To
grieve, to be sorrowful; to wear the
habit of sorrow; to preserve appearance of
grief.

To Mourn, mourne. v. a. To grieve
for, to lament; to utter in a sorrowful
manner.

Mournful, mound'ful. a. Having the
appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow;
sorrowful, feeling sorrow, betokening sor-
row, expressive of grief.

Mournfully, mound'ful-ly. ad. Sor-
rowfully, with sorrow.

Mournfulness, mound'ful-ness. s. Sor-
row, grief; show of grief, appearance of
sorrow.

Mourning, mould'ing. s. Lamenta-
tion, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.
MOW

MOURNINGLY, mœr'n'ing-lé. adv. With the appearance of sorrowing.

Mouser, mœsor. s. Plur. Mice. The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields.

To Mouse, mœze. v. n. (313) (437). To catch mice.

Mouse-hole, mœs'höl. s. Small hole.

Mouser, mœzor. s. (98) (437). One that hunts mice.

Mouse-tail, mœs'tähl. s. An herb.

Mouse-trap, mœs'trap. s. A snare or gin in which mice are taken.

Mouth, mœth. 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, mœth. v. n. (467). To speak big, to speak in a strong and loud voice, to vociferate.

To Mouth, mœth. v. a. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat; to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.

Mouthed, mœth'd. s. (359). To put with a voice affectedly, with a voice affectedly; to run a muck, to dung.

Mouth-friend, mœth'frend. s. One who professes friendship without intending it.

Mouthful, mœth'fü. s. What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.

Mouth-honor, mœth'ônør. s. Dignity outwardly expressed without sincerity.

Mouthless, mœth'lö. s. (98). One who is without a mouth.

Mow, mœ. s. (323). A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.

To Mow, mœ. v. a. (324). To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.

To Mow, mœ. v. a. To put in a mow.

Mow, mœ. s. (325). Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolete.

To Mowburn, mœbörn. v. n. To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

Mower, mœ'ør. s. (98). One who cuts with a scythe.

MUC

Moxa, mœ'ksá. s. (92). An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.

Moly, mœl. s. (329). A mule, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used.

Much, mûsh. a. (352). Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

Much, mûsh. ad. (352). In a great degree, by far; often, or long; nearly.

Much, mûsh. 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, mûsh-at-wûn. adv. Of equal value, of equal influence.

Muchwhat, mûsh'whót. adv. Nearly. Little used.

Mucid, mû'sid. s. Slimy, musty.

Mucidness, mû'sid-nês. s. Sliminess, mustiness.

Mucilage, mûsé-láj. s. (90). A slimy or viscous body, a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.

Mucilaginous, mûsé-láj'ñs. s. Slimy, viscous, soft with some degree of tenacity.

Muck, mûk. s. Dung for manure of grounds; anything low, mean, and filthy; To run a muck, signifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

To Muck, mûk. v. a. To manure with muck, to dung.


Muckhill, mûk'hil. s. (406). A dunghill.

Muckiness, mûk'kë-nês. s. Nastiness; filth.

Muckle, mûk'kl. a. (403). Much.

Obsolete.

Mucksweat, mûk'swët. s. Profuse sweat.

Muckworm, mûk'wûrm. s. A worm that lives in dung; a miser, a curmudgeon.

Mucky, mûk'kë. a. Nasty, filthy.


Mucousness, mûk'ús-nês. s. Slime, viscosity.

Muculent, mûk'u-lënt. a. Viscous, slimy.
The vowel "i" in the first syllable of this and similar words, forms a remarkable exception to the shortening power of the antepenultimate and secondary accents; any other vowel but "i", unless followed by a diphthong, would have been short: This arises from no regard to the Latin quantity in the word *Maculatus*, for the "u" in *Culinary*, and *Mutile", &c. is long in English, though short in the Latin *Culinaris*, *Mutile*, &c. So that the long "u" in this and similar words is an idiom of our own pronunciation. (308) (311) (339).

**Mug,** mūg, 1. s. The slime at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.

**Mud,** mūd. "s. To bury in the slime or mud. To make turbid, to pollute with dirt.

**Muddy,** mūd'e-dē-lē. "ad. Turbidly, with foul mixture.

**Muddiness,** mūd'e-nēz. "s. Turbidness, foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediments.

**Mudler,** mūd'lēr. v. a. (405). To make turbid, to foul; to make half drunk, to cloud or stupidify.

**Muddy,** mūd'e. "a. "Turbid, foul; with mud; impure, dark; cloudy, dull.

**Mud-sucker,** mūd'sūk-kār. "s. A sea fowl.

**Mud-wall,** mūd'wāl. "s. A wall built without mortar.

**Mud-walled,** mūd'wāl'dē. a. (339).

**Mule,** mūl. v. a. To moult, to change feathers.

**Muff,** mūf, 1. s. A soft cover for the hands in winter.

**Muffler,** mūf'lēr, a. A cover for the face; a part of a woman's dress by which the face is covered.

**Muff, mūf'tē. s. The high priest of the Mahometans.

**Mug,** mūg. v. a. (383). A cup to drink out of.

**Muggy,** mūg'gē. a.

**Muggish,** mūg'gish. Moist, damp.
MULTICAPSULAR, múlté-káp'shú-ler. a. (98). Divided into many partitions or cells.

MULTIFARIOUS, múlté-fár'i-ús. a. Having great multiplicity, having different respects.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, múlté-fár'i-ús-lé. ad. With multiplicity.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, múlté-fár'i-ús-néz. s. Multiplicated diversity.

MULTIFORM, múlté-form. a. Having various shapes or appearances.

MULTIFORMITY, múlté-form'i-té. s. Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

MULTILATERAL, múlté-lá'tér-al. a. Having many sides.


MULTINOMINAL, múlté-nóm'mé-nál. a. Having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, múlté-par'ús. s. (98). Bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPED, múlté-péd. s. An insect with many feet.—See MILLEPED.

MULTIPLE, múlté-plé. 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, múlté-plé-á-bl. a. Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, múlté-plé-á-blé-néz. s. Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, múlté-plé-káb-bl. a. Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, múlté-plé-kánd. s. The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICATE, múlté-plé-ká'te. a. (91). Consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICATION, múlté-plé-ká'shún. 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, múlté-plé-ká'tur. s. (168). The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY, múlté-plis'i-té. s. More than one of the same kind; state of being many.


MULTIPLIER, múlté-plé-dr. s. (98). One who multiplies or increases the number of any thing; the multiplicator in arithmetick.

To MULTIPLY, múlté-plé v. n. To increase in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition; to perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

To MULTIPLY, múlté-plé v. n. To grow in number; to increase themselves.

MULTIPLICABLE, múlté-plé-á-bl. a. Having manifold power.

MULTIPRESENCE, múlté-pré'sénse. s. The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.—See Omnipresence.

MULTIPLICOUS, múlté-spl'l-kús. a. The same with corniculate; used of plants whose seed is contained in many distinct seed-vessels.

MULTITUDE, múlté-túd'ute. s. (463). Many, more than one; a great number, loosely and indefinitely; a crowd or throng, the vulgar.

MULTIPLICOUS, múlté-túd'e-nús. a. Having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

MULTIVAGANT, múlté-vág'ánt. a.

MULTIVAGOUS, múlt'é-vág'ú-s. s. That wanders or strays much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS, múlt'é-vu'ús. a. Having many ways, manifold.

MULTICULAR, múlté-kú-lér. a. Having more eyes than two.

MUM, mùm. interj. A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.

MUS, múm. s. Ale brewed with wheat.

To MUMBLE, múm'bl. v. n. (405). To speak inwardly, to grumble, to mutter; to speak indistinctly; to chew, to bite softly.

To MUMBLE, mú'mbl. v. a. To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to mouth gently; to slurber over, to suppress, to utter imperfectly.

MUMBLER, múm'bl-dr. s. (98). One that speaks inarticulately, a mutterer.

MUMBLINGLY, múm'bl-ing-lé. ad. With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM, múm. v. a. To mask, to frolick in disguise. Obsolete.

MUMMER, mú'mér. s. (98). A masker, one who performs frolics in a personated dress.
—nō, mōvē, nōr, nōt:—tūbe, tūb.

Mummery, mūm’mūr-rē. s. (557). Masking, frolick in masks, foolery.

Mummy, mūm’mūrē. 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, mūmp 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, mūmp’r. s. (98). A beggar.

Mumps, māmp’s. s. Sullenness, silent anger; a disease.

To Munch, mūnch v. a. (352). To chew by great mouthfuls.

Muncher, mūnch’r. s. (98). One that munches.

Mundane, mūnd’dānē. s. Belonging to the world.

Mundation, mūn’dā-shān. s. The act of cleansing.

Mundatory, mūn’dā-tō-rē. a. Having the power to cleanse.

For the a, see Domestick. (512.)

Mundick, mūnd’lk. s. A kind of marcsate found in tin mines.

Mundication, mūn-de-fē-kā’shṇ. s. The act of cleaning.

Mundificative, mūn-dīf’fē-kā-tiv. a. See Justificative. Cleansing, having the power to cleanse.

To Mundify, mūn’dī-ī. v. a. (183). To cleanse, to make clean.

Mundivagant, mūn-dīv’vā-gān’t. a. (516). Wandering through the world.

Mundungus, mūn-dūng’gūs. s. Stinking tobacco.

Munder, mūn’dē-rē. a. (512). Having the nature of a gift.

Mungrel, mūng’grēl. s. (99). Any thing generated between different kinds, anything partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

Mungrel, mūng’grēl. a. Generated between different natures, baseborn, degenerate.


Munificence, mūn-nīf’fē-sēnse. s. Liberality, the act of giving.

Munificent, mūn-nīf’fē-sēnt. a. Liberal, generous.

Munificently, mūn-nīf’fē-sēnt-lē. ad. Liberally, generously.

bull;—ōl;—pōnd;—thin, this.

Muniment, mūn-nē-mēnt. s. Fortification, strong hold; support, defence.

To Munite, mūn’ītē. v. a. To fortify, to strengthen. A word not in use.

Munition, mūn’ī-tōn. s. Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials for war.

Munition, mūn’ī-ton. s. (113). Munitions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window-frame.

Murse, mūr’ādje. s. (99). Money paid to keep walls in repair.

Mural, mūr’āl. a. (177). Pertaining to a wall.

Murder, mūrd’är. s. (98). The act of killing a man unlawfully.

To Murder, mūrd’ār v. a. To kill a man unlawfully; to destroy, to put an end to.

Murderer, mūrd’ār-ēr. s. (557). One who has shed human blood unlawfully.

Murderess, mūrd’ēr-ēs. a. A woman that commits murder.

Murderment, mūrd’ār-mēnt. s. The act of killing unlawfully.

Murderous, mūrd’ōr-ēs. a. (553). Bloody, guilty of murder.


Murenger, mūr’ēn-jūr. s. (177). An overseer of a wall.

This word is often improperly pronounced with the u short, as it was written Murenger.

Murietick, mūr’ē-ā’tīk. a. Partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

Murr, mūrk. s. Darkness, want of light.

Murry, mūrk’ē. a. Dark, cloudy, wanting light. See Muggly.

Murmur, mūr’mūr. s. A low continued buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed.

To Murmur, mūr’mūr v. n. To give a low buzzing sound; to grumble, to utter secret discontent.

Murmurer, mūr’mūr-rer. s. (98). One who repines, a grumbler, a repiner.

Murrain, mūr’rān. s. (303). The plague in cattle.

Murr, mūr’rē. a. (270). Darkly, red.

Murrion, mūr’rē-ōn. s. (178). A helmet, a casque.
MUSCADEL, mūs'kā-dēl.
MUSCADINE, mūs'kā-dīnē. (149). s.
A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MUSCAT, mūs'kāt. s. A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of sweet pear.

MUSCLE, mūs'kīl. s. (351) (405). The fleshy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate instruments of motion; a bivalve shell fish.

MUSCOSITY, mūs'sō-sē-tē. s. Muscularity.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

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MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

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MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

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MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

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MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

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MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

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MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

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MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.

MUSCULAR, mūs'kū-lar.
MUSCULARITY, mūs-kū-lār/i-tē. s.

MUSCLE, mūs'sīl.
MUT
—no, move, nör, nör (-the, tab-
tered; a collection as a Master of pe-
cocks: To pass mustur, to be allowed.
MUST-BOOK, mästu-book, s. A
book in which the forces are regis-
tered.
MUST-MASTER, mästur-master, s.
One who superintends the mustur to pre-
vent frauds.
MUST-ROLL, mästur-rol, s. A
register of forces.
MUSTY, mäst'ë-sé, ad., Mouldy,
MUSTINESS, mästur-nëz, s. Mould,
damp fœdor-és.
MUSTY, mästur, a. Mouldy, spoiled
with damp, moist and feëd; stale; rapid;
dull, heavy.
MUTABILITY, mä-tä-bi-lä-tä, s.
Changeableness: inconstancy, change of
mind.
MUTABLE, mä-tä-bl, a. (403). Sub-
ject to change: alterable; inconstant, un-
settled.
MUTABILITY, mä-tä-bl-ä-tä, s.
Changeableness, uncertainty.
MUTATION, mä-tä-shä-tä, s. Change,
alteration.
MUTE, mä-të, a. Silent, not vocal,
not having the use of voice.
MUTE, mä-të, s. One that has no
power of speech; a letter which can make
no sound.
To MUTE, mä-të, v. n. To dund as
birds.
MUTILY, mä-të-lë, ad. Silently, not
vocally.
To MUTILATE, mä-të-lät, v. a. To
deprive of some essential part.
MUTILATION, mä-të-lät-ä-tä, s. De-
privation of a limb, or any essential part.
MUTINEER, mä-ti-në-r, s. A muti-
neer. Not used.
MUTINEERING, mä-ti-në-rë-rë, s. A
muser of sedition.
MUTINOUS, mä-ti-nös, a. (314).
Seditious, busy in insurrection, turbulent.
MUTINOUSLY, mä-ti-nös-ly, ad. Se-
ditionally, turbulently.
MUTINOUSNESS, mä-ti-nös-nës, s.
Seditiousness, turbulence.
To MUTINEY, mä-të-në, v. m. To rise
against authority, to make insurrection.
MUTINY, mä-të-në, s. Insurrection,
sedition.
To MUTTER, mä-tët, v. n. (98). To
grumble, to murmur.
To MUTTER, mä-tët, v. a. To utter
with imperfect articulation.

MYO
bull:—oil:—pound:—/in.
MUTTER, mä-tët, s. Muttering, ob-
scure attendance. Not used to band.
MUTTERER, mä-tët-ë-r, s. (155).
Grumler, murmurer.
MUTTERINGLY, mä-tët-ing-ly, ad.

With a low voice; indistinctly.

MUTTON, mä-tën, 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 predication as o. See
Principles, No. 103. 170.
MUTTONFIST, mä-tën-fist, s. A hand
large and red.
MUTUAL, mä-tël, adj. a. (463). Re-
ciprocally, each acting in return or corres-
pondence to the other.
MUTUALLY, mä-tël-ä-të, ad. Reci-
procally, in return.
MUTUALITY, mä-tël-ä-të, s. Reci-
procation.
Muzzle, mä-zl, s. (403). The
mouth of anything; a fastening for the
mouth which hinders to bite.

To Muzzle, mä-zl, v. n. To bring
the mouth near. Not used.
To Muzzle, mä-zl, v. a. To bind
the mouth; to muzzle with the mouth
close. A low sense.

MY, my, or my. pron. possessive.
Belonging to me.

There is a puzzling diversity to fo-
reners in the pronunciation of this word,
and sometimes to natives, when they read,
which ought to be explained. It is cer-
tain that the pronunciation, when it is con-
tradistinguished from any other possessive
pronoun, and consequently emphatic, 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 pro-
nounce my like me, as in this sentence pen
and paper are the emphatic 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 pro-
nounced so as to rhyme with big, naze, &c.

MYCHEN, Mä-yë-shen, s. A nun.
MYOGRAPHY, mä-yë-grä-shë, s. (116)


MYOLOGY, mä-yë-lo-gë, s. (116) (187).
The description and doctrine of the mus-
cles.

MYOP, mä-yë-p, s. Shortness of
sight.
Mysteries, mis-té-re-Ás. a. Inaccessible to the understanding, awfully obscure; artfully perplexed.

Mysteriously, mis-té-re-Ás-le. ad. In a manner above understanding; obscurely, enigmatically.

Mysticism, mis-té-re-Ás-nes. s. Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

To Mysterize, mis-té-rize. v. a. To explain as enigmas.

Mysteriously, mis-té-re-Ás. s. Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, anything artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

Mystical, mis'té-kál. a. Secretly obscure; involving some secret meaning; inscrutable, secret.

Mystically, mis'té-kál-le. ad. In a manner, by an act, implying some secret meaning.

Mysticalness, mis'té-kál-nës. s. Involving some secret meaning.

Mythological, mi-tho-lod'-i-Á. Relating to the explication of fabulous history.

Mythologically, mi-tho-lod'-i-Á-le. ad. In a manner suitable to the system of fables.

Mythologier, mi-thol'-i-jist. s. (187): A relator or expositor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

To Mythologize, mi-tho-lj'-i-jize. v.n. To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.


N.

To Nab, náb. v. a. To catch unexpectedly. A low word.

Nadir, ná'dir. s. (418). The point under foot directly opposite to the zenith.

Nag, nág. s. A small horse; a horse in familiar language.

Nail, näl. 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, näl. v. a. To fasten with nails; to stud with nails.

N A R

—nob, move, nor, nót; —tiile, tib,

N A K E D, nák’kid. a. (99). Wanting clothes, uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident; mere, simple.

N A K E D L Y, nák’kid-lé. ad. Without covering; simply, merely; evidently.


N A M E, nám. s. The discriminating appellation of an individual; the term by which any species is distinguished; person; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an appropriate appellation.

N A M E L E S S, nám’lés. a. Not distinguished by any discriminating appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.


N A M E R, nám’mur. s. (98). One who calls any by name.

N A M E S A K E, nám’sál-ké. s. One that has the same name with another.

N A P, náp. s. Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance.

N A P E, náp. s. The joint of the neck behind.


N A P P I N E S S, náp’pénés. s. The quality of having a nap.

N A P S I N, náp’kín. s. Clothes used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.


N A P P É, náp’pé. a. Frotly; spumy.


N A R D, nár’d. s. Spikenard; an odorous shrub.


N A R R A B L E, nár’rá-blé. a. (81) (405). Capable to be told.

T O N A R R A T E, nár’tá-té. 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 nar, 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 relate 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."

N A R R A T I O N, nár’tá-shún. s. Account, relation, history.

N A R R A T I V E, nár’tá-tív. a. (512). Relating, giving an account; story-telling, apt to relate things past.


N A R R A T O R, nár’tá-tó-r. s. (166). A teller, a relater.

T O N A R R A T E, nár’tá-fl. v. a. To relate, to give account of.

N A R R O W, nár’ó. a. (327). Not broad or wide; small; avaricious; contracted, ungenerous; close, vigilant, attentive.

T O N A R R O W, nár’ó. v. a. To diminish with respect to breadth; to contract; to confine, to limit.

N A R R O W L Y, nár’ó-lé. ad. With little breadth; contractedly, without extent; nearly, within a little; avariciously, sparingly.

N A R R O W N E S S, nár’ó-nés. s. Want of breadth; want of comprehension; confined state; poverty; want of capacity.

N A S A L, náz’ál. a. (88). Belonging to the nose.

N A S T Y, nás’té. a. (79). Dirty, filthy, sordid, nauseous; obscene.

N A S T I L Y, nás’té-lé. ad. Dirtily, filthily, nauseously; obscenely, grossly.

N A S T I N E S S, nás’té-nés. s. Dirt, filth; obscenity, grossness of ideas.

N A T A L, ná’tál. a. (88). Native, relating to nativity.


N A T I O N, ná’shún. s. A people distinguished from another people.
NATURAL, nā'tshū-nāl. a. (88) (555). Produced or affected by nature; natural, such as is according to nature; conferred by birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.

NATURALLY, nā'tshū-nāl-ī. s. Ad. With regard to the nation.

NATIONALITY, nā'shū-nāl-nē. s. Reference to the people in general.

NATIVE, nā'tiv. 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.

NATIVELY, nā'tiv-ē-tē. s. Birth, issue into life; state or place of being produced.

NATIONAL, nā'tshū-nāl. a. (461). Produced or affected by nature; illegitimate; besouled by nature; nor forced, not farfetched, dictated by nature; tender, affectionate by nature; unaffected, according to truth and reality; opposed to violent, as, a natural death.

NATIONAL, nā'tshū-nāl. a. An idiot, a fool; native, original inhabitant; gift of nature, quality.

NATIONALIST, nā'tshū-nāl-ist. s. A student in physic.

NATIONALIZATION, nā'tshū-nāl-i-kā-shūn. s. The act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

TO NATURALIZE, nā'tshū-nāl-i-zē. v. a. To invest with the privileges of native subjects; to make easy being natural.

NATURALLY, nā'tshū-nāl-nē. s. Ad. According to unassisted nature; without affection, spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, nā'tshū-nāl-nē. s. The state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality; not affection.

NAUGHT, nā'w't. s. (102). The point in the middle of the belly by which embryos communicate with the parent; the middle; the interior part.

NAVELGALL, nā'vēl-gāl. s. Navel-gall is a bruise on the top of the chin of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel.

NAVELWORT, nā'vēl-wōr-t. s. An herb.

NAUGHT, nā'w't. a. (213) (393). Bad, corrupt, worthless.

NAUGHT, nā'w't. s. Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written Nought.

NAUGHTILY, nā'w'tē-lē. ad. Wickedly, corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, nā'w'tē-nē. s. Wickedness, badness.

NAUGHTY, nā'w'tē. a. Bad, wicked, corrupt.

NAVIGABLE, nā've-gā-bl. a. Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, nā've-gā-bl-nē. s. Capacity to be passed in vessels.

TO NAVIGATE, nā've-gātē. v. n. To sail, to pass by water.

TO NAVIGATE, nā've-gātē. v. a. To pass by ships or boats.

NAVIGATION, nā've-gā'shūn. s. The act or practice of passing by water; vessels of navigation.

NAVIGATOR, nā've-gā-tōr. s. (321). Sailor, seaman.
NAUMACHY, nō'ma-kē. s. (333). A mock sea-fight.
To NAUSKATE, nō'z-kē-tē. v. n. (450) (542). To grow squemish, to turn away with disgust.
To NAUSKATE, nō'z-kē-tē. v. a. To loathe, to reject with disgust; to strike with disgust.
NAUSKOUS, nō'z-shūs. a. (450). Loathsome, disgusting.
NAUSKOUSLY, nō'z-shūs-lē. adv. Loath-somely, disgustfully.
NAUSEOUSNESS, nō'z-shūs-nēs. s. Loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.
NAVAIGERIAL, nō'v-i-jē-ral. a. Pertaining to sailors.
NAUTILUS, nō'ti-lūs. A shell-fish furnished with oars and containing sailors.
NAWTE, nō'tē. s. A cow, or ox. A cow, or ox.
NAWE, nō'tē. a. Elegant, but without dignity: cleanly: pure, unadulterated.
NEATHERD, nē'thērd. s. A cow-keeper, one who has the care of black cattle.
NEATLY, nē'tē-lē. a. Elegantly, but without dignity: sprucely: cleanly.

NEATNESS, nē'tē-nēs. s. Spruceness, elegance without dignity: cleanliness.
NEBULA, nē-bū-lā. s. (92). It is applied to appearances like a cloud in the human body, as to films upon the eyes.
NEBULOUS, nē-bū-lō-us. a. Misty, cloudy.
NECESSARIES, nē-sē-sē-rē-ri'sē. s. (99). Things not only convenient but needful.
NECESSARILY, nē-sē-sē-sē-rē-lē. adv. Indispensably; by inevitable consequence.
NECESSARINESS, nē-sē-sē-sē-rē-nēs. s. The state of being necessary.
NECESSARY, nē-sē-sē-sē-rē. a. Needful, indispensably requisite; not free, impelled by fate; conclusive, decisive by inevitable consequence.
To Necessitate, nē-sē-sē-sē-tē-tē. v. a. To make necessary, not to leave free.
NECESSITATION, nē-sē-sē-sē-tē-sē'šēn. s. The act of making necessary, fatal compulsion.
NECESSITATED, nē-sē-sē-sē-tē-tē-dē. a. In a state of want.
NECESSITOUSNESS, nē-sē-sē-sē-tūs-nēs. s. Poverty, want, need.
NECESSITUE, nē-sē-sē-sē-tūe. s. Want, need.
NECESSITvTY, nē-sē-sē-sē-tē. s. Compulsoriness; indispensableness; want, need, poverty; things necessary for human life; cogency of argument, inevitable consequence.
NECK, nēk. 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 anything done, or to do more than half.
NECKBEF, nēk'kēf. s. The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.
NECKCLOTH, nēk'kloth. s. That which men wear on their neck.
NECKLACE, nēk'klāsē. s. An ornamental string of beads, or precious stones, worn by women on their neck.
NECROMANCE, nēk'kro-mān'sē. s. An enchanter, a conjurer; one who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead.
NECROMANCY, nēk'kro-mān'sē. s. (519). The art of revealing future events,
NEE (559).—Fête, fâr, fâl, fât;—né, mét;—plne, pln;—
by communication with the dead; enchantment, conjuration.

NECTAR, nēktär. s. (88). The supposed drink of the heathen gods.
NECTARED, nēktär’d. a. (88). Tinged with nectar.
NECTAREOUS, nēk-tā’re-ūs. a. Resembling nectar, sweet as nectar.
NECTARINE, nēktär’i'n. a. (150). Sweet as nectar.
NECTARINE, nēktär’i’n. s. (150). A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.
NEED, nēd. s. (246). Exigency, pressing difficulty, necessity; want, distressful poverty; lack of anything for use.
To NEED, nēd. v. a. To want, to lack.
To NEED, nēd. v. n. To be wanted, to be necessary, to have necessity of anything.
NEEDER, nēd’är. s. (98). One that wants anything.
NEEDFUL, nēd’fūl. a. Necessary, indispensably requisite.
NEEDFULNESS, nēd’fūl-nēs. s. Necessity.
NEEDILY, nēd’i-lēy. ad. In poverty, poorly.
NEEDEDNESS, nēd’èd-nēs. s. Want, poverty.
NEEDLE, nēd’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 is the mariner’s compass stands regularly north and south.
NEEDLE-FISH, nēd’dl fish. s. A kind of sea-fish.
NEEDLE-FULL, nēd’dl-fūl. a. As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.
NEEDLEMAKER, nēd’l-mäk’är. s. He who makes needles.
NEEDLEWORK, nēd’dl-wûrk. s. The business of a sempstress; embroidery by the needle.
NEEDLESSLY, nēd’l-lēs-lēy. ad. Unnecessarily, without need.
NEEDLESSNESS, nēd’l-lēs-nēs. s. Unnecessariness.

NEG (87).—Negotiate, né-gô’shë-ät. v. n. (542). To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat.
NEGATIVELY, nēg’ə-tiv-lēy. ad. With denial, in the form of denial, not affirmatively; in form of speech implying the absence of something.
To NEGLECT, nēg’lēkt. v. a. To omit by carelessness; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone.
NEGLECT, nēg’lēkt. s. Instance of inattention; careless treatment; negligent, frequency of neglect; state of being unregarded.
NEGLECTER, nēg’lēkt’är. s. (98). One who neglects.
NEGLECTFUL, nēg’lēkt’fūl. a. Heedless, careless, inattentive; treating with indifference.
NEGLECTION, nēg’lēk’shōn. s. The state of being negligent.
NEGLECTFULLY, nēg’lēkt’fūl-lēy. ad. With heedless inattention.
NEGLECTIVE, nēg’lēkt’iv. a. (512). Inattentive to, or regardless of.
NEGLIGENCE, nēg’lēk’jës. s. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.
NEGILGENT, nēg’il-gënt. a. Careless, heedless, habitually inattentive.
NEGILGENTLY, nēg’il-gënt-lēy. ad. Carelessly, heedlessly, without exactness.
To NEGOTIATE, nē-gô’shë-ät. v. n. (542). To have intercourse of business, to traffick, to treat.
NEP

-ne, move, nor, n®; -tube, t®b, t®b; -oil; -p®bud; -sh®n, tr®s.

NEGOTIATION, n®-g®-sh®-d®-sh®n. 7s.
Treaty of business.

NEGOTIATOR, n®-g®-sh®-d®-t®r. (521).
One employed to treat with others.

NEGOTIATING, n®-g®-sh®-d®-t®-n®g. 7n.
Employed in negotiation.

NEGRO, n®-g®-r®. 7s. A blackmoor.

NEGOTIATION, n®-g®-sh®-d®-t®-n®g. 7s.
Some speakers, but those of the lowest order, pronounce this word as if written n®-g®r®.

TO NEIGH, n®. v. (249). 7. To utter the voice of a horse.

NEIGH, n®. s. The voice of a horse.

NEIGHBOUR, n®b®r. v. a. (249).
To adjoin to, to confine on.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, n®b®r-h®d. 7s.
Place adjoining; state of being near each other; those that live within reach of easy communication.

NEIGHBOURLY, n®b®r-l®. 77.
Becoming a neighbour, kind, civil.

NEIGHBOURLY, n®b®r-l®. 7ad.
With social civility.

NEITHER, n®-th®r. 7conjunct. (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. v. 27. 2. 27.

NEITHER, n®-th®r. 7pron. (98).
Not either, not one nor other.

NEPHITE, n®-ó-f®t. 7s. (156).
One regenerated, a convert.

NEOTERIC, n®-ó-t®-r®k. a. (509).
Modern, novel, late.

NEPHETHE, n®-p®-n®k. 7s.
A drug that drives away all pains.

NEPHEW, n®v®. 7s.
The son of a brother or sister.

NEPHRITIC, n®-fr®t-ik. a. (509).
Belonging to the organs of urine; troubled with the stone; good against the stone.

NEPHTISMS, n®p®t®s. 7s. (503).
Fondness for nephews.

I have differed from all our orthoepists in the pronunciation of this word, by mak-
ing the first syllable short; not because this e is short in the Latin N®p®, but because the antepenultimate accound of our own language, when not followed by a diphthong, naturally shortens the vowel it falls upon. (335).

NERVE, n®v®. 7s.
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, n®v®-l®s. 7a.
Without strength.

NERVOUS, n®-v®is. 7a. (311).
Well strong, strong, vigorous; relating to the nerves; having weak or diseased nerves.

NERVY, n®-vé. 7a.
Strong, vigorous.

NESSCIENCE, n®s-ch®nsc. 7s. (510).
Ignorance, the state of not knowing.

NEST, n®st. 7s.
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, n®. v. 7.
To build nests.

NESTEGG, n®st®g. 7s.
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."

-Judith. 1.

TO NESTLE, n®s-s®l. 7v. (472).
To settle; to lie close and snug.

TO NESTLE, n®s-s®l. 7v. a. (359).
To house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird, her young.

NESTLING, n®s-t®-l®ng. 7s.
A bird taken out of the nest.

NET, n®t. 7s.
A texture woven with large interlaces or meshes.

NEITHER, n®-th®r. 7ad. (98).
Lower, not upper; being in a lower place; infernal, belonging to the regions below.

NEITHERMOST, n®-th®r-m®st. 7s.
Lowest.

NETTLE, n®t-®l. 7s. (405).
A stinging herb well known.

TO NETTLE, n®t-t®l. 7v. a.
To sting, to irritate.

NETWORK, n®t-w®rk. 7s.
Any thing resembling the work of a net.

NEVER, n®v®r. 7ad. (98).
At no time; in no time; in no degree. It is much used in composition; as, Never-ending, having no end.

NEVERTHELESS, n®v-t®r-th®l®s. 7ad.
Notwithstanding that.
NEUROLOGY, nû-rô'lo-jé. s. (518). A description of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nû-rô'tô-mé. s. (518). The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUTER, nû'ter. a. (98) (254). Indifferent, not engaged on either side; in grammar, a noun that implies no sex.

NEUTER, nû'ter. s. One indifferent and unengaged.

NEUTRAL, nû'trál. a. Indifferent, not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad; neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, nû'trál. s. One who does not act nor engage on either side.

NEUTRALITY, nû-tral'i-te. s. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

NEUTRALLY, nû-trál'e. ad. Indifferently.

NEW, nû. 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, nû. ad. This is used in composition for Newly.

NEWFANGLED, nû-fang'gld. a. (559). Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEWFANGLEDNESS, nû-fang'gld-néz. s. Vain and foolish love of novelty.

NEWEL, nû'el. s. (99). The compass round which the staircase is carried.

NEWLT, nû'el. ad. Freshly, lately.

NEWNESS, nû'nes. s. Freshness, novelty, state of being new.

NEWS, nûz. s. Fresh account of any thing; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times.

NEWSMONGER, nûz-smung'gür. s. One whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

NEWT, nût. s. Eft, small lizard.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT, nû'yerz-gift. s. Present made on the first day of the year.

NEXT, nêks't. a. Nearest in place; nearest in any gradation.

NEXT, nêks't. ad. At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIB, nib. s. The bill or beak of a bird; the point of a pen.

NIBBED, nib'bd. a. (559). Having a nib.

To NIBBLE, nib'bl. v. a. (405). To bite by little at a time, to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does the bait.

NIBBLE, nib'bl. v. n. To bite at; to carp at, to find fault with.

NICK, nîc. 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, nîs'le. ad. Accurately, minutely, scrupulously; delicately.

NICENESS, nîs'nes. s. Accuracy, minute exactness; superficial delicacy or exactness.

NICKETY, nîs'ke-te. 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 surely, are ever heard in two. This is a proof how much more 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 more English formation that approach to them are thus carried into the same pronunciation by bare likeness of sound only.

NICHÉ, nilsh. s. (332). A hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, nk. 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, nk. v. a. To hit, to touch luckily, to perform by some slight artifice; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit, to tailor cut in nicks; to defeat or cozen.

NICKNAME, nk'nám. s. A name given in scoff or contempt.

To NICKNAME, nk'nám. v. a. To call by an opprobrious appellation.

NIDE, nid. s. A brood, as a Nide, of pheasants.

NIDIFICATION, nid-ë-fë-kä'shûn. s. The act of building nests.

NIDULATION, nid-jû-lä'shûn. s. (293). The time of remaining in the nest.
To NILL, "NIGHTGOWN," NIMBLENESS, NIGHTHAWK, and NIMBLENESS, respectively.

NIGHTINGALE, nite'ing-al. s. A small bird that sings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel; a word of endearment.

NIGHTLY, nite'li. ad. By night, every night.

NIGHTLY, nite'li. a. Done by night, acting by night.

NIGHTMARE, nite'már. s. (58). One who carries away ordure in the night.

NIGHTMARE, nite'már. s. A morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast.

NIGHTPIECE, nite'p'i. s. A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light.

NIGHTRAIL, nite'ral. s. A loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

NIGHTRAVEN, nite-ra'ven. s. (108). A bird, supposed of ill omen, that cries alound in the night.

NIGHTSLEP, nite'slep. s. A tumult in the night. Not used.

NIGHTSHADE, nite'shád. s. A plant of two kinds, common and deadly nightshade.

NIGHTSHINING, nite'shin'ing. a. Shewing brightness in the night.

NIGHTWALK, nite'wák. s. Walk in the night.

NIGHTWALKER, nite'wák-ár. s. One who roves in the night upon ill designs.

NIGHTWARBLING, nite-wár'bling. a. Singing in the night.

NIGHTWARD, nite'wárd. a. (38). Approaching towards night.

NIGHTWATCH, nite'wóksh. s. A period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

NIGHTSSENT, nite'sés'ent. a. (130) (310). Growing black.

NIGHTIFICATION, nite-fi'ka'shún. s. (130). The act of making black.

TO NILL, nil. v. a. To not will, to refuse. Obsolete.

TO NIM, nim. v. a. To steal. A low word.

NIMBLE, nim'bl. a. (405). Quick, active, ready, speedy, lively, expeditious.

NIMBLENESS, nim'bl-néss. s. Quickness, activity, speed.

NIMBLEWITTED, nim'bl-wit-téd. a. Quick, eager to speak.

NIMBLY, nim'bl. ad. Quickly, speedily, actively.
NOYCOXFORMITY, non-k&n-forme-te.
NONCONFORLIIIST, non-kon-f6r'mlst.

NODATIOX, no-di'shl1l1. 5,. 

NODER, nod'dart. s.
NODDER, nod'dilt'.

NODOSITY, no-dos'se-te.
NODE, node. s.,

NOD, n6Ie.

NODULE, nuu'ju!e.

To NOI-SE, 11otze.

NOD.oUS, n6'do.s.

NOISOl<IENESS, 

NOISELESS, nMze'les.

NOISEFUL, n6eze'[1l1.

To NOMINATE, nom'mé-nát. v. a.

NOMINATION, nom'mé-ná-shun. s.

NOMINALLY, nom'mé-nál-lé. ad. By name titularly.

NOMINATIVE, nom'mé-ná-tiv. s. The act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing.

NONAGE, non'adje. s. Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

NONCE, nonse. s. Purpose, intent, design. Obsolete.

To NOISE, noéze. v. a. To spread by rumour, or report.

NOISEFUL, noéze'Tul. a. Loud, clamorous.

NOISELESS, noéze'les. a. Silent, without sound.

NOISINESS, noé'ze-sés. s. Loudness of sound.

NOISEMAKER, noéze'má-kur. s. Clamourer.

NOISOME, noé'súm. a. (166). Noxious, mischievous, unwholesome; offensive, disgusting.

NOISOMELY, noé'súm-lé. ad. With a fetid stench, with an infectious steam.

NOISOMENESS, noé'súm-nés. s. Aptness to disgust, offensiveness.

NOISY, noé'ze. a. (438). Sounding loud; clamorous, turbulent.

NOLL, noble. s. (406). A head, a nodle. Not used.

NOLITION, no-lish'tm. s. Unwillingness!
NONJUROR, nōnˈjə-rər, s. (166). One who conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNATURAL, nōn-nāˈtərəl, s. Any thing which is not naturally, but by accident or abuse, the cause of disease. Physicians reckon these to be: viz., Air, Diet, Sleep, Exercise, Excretion, and the passions.

NONPARREL, nōnˈpərəl, s. Excellence unequaled; a kind of apple; printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS, nōnˈpləs, s. Puzzle, inability to say or do more.

To NONPLUS, nōnˈpləs, v. a. To confound, to puzzle.

NORESÍDENCE, nōnˈrēzəˌdēns, s. Failure of residence.

NONRESIDENT, nōnˈrēzəˈdēn(t), s. One who neglects to live at the proper place.

NONRESISTANCE, nōnˈrēzəˈtansə, s. The principle of not opposing the king, ready obedience to a superior.

NONSENSE, nōnˈsɛns, s. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL, nōnˈsɛnsiˈkəl, a. Unmeaning, foolish.

NONSENSICALNESS, nōnˈsɛnsiˈkəlnəs, s. Absurdity.

NONSOLENT, nōnˈsōləˈvent, s. One who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION, nōnˈsələˈshən, s. Failure of solution.


To NONSUIT, nōnˈsyo͝ot, v. a. (342). To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in the management.

NOODLE, nōˈdəl, s. (405). A fool, a simpleton.

NOOK, nōˈk, s. (306). A corner.

NOON, nōn, s. (300). 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
Fale moon,
No waking dogs bark at the silent
Moon,'”

“Nor say the ghosts that glide with
Horror by,
"To view the caverns where their
Bodies lie."
Lee's Theocritus.

NOONDAY, nōnˈdā, s. Mid-day.

NOONDAY, nōnˈdā, a. Meridional.

NOONING, nōnˈiŋ, s. Repose at noon. A cant word.

NOONTIDE, nōnˈtuːd, s. Mid-day.

NOONTIDE, nōnˈtuːd, a. Meridional.

NOOSE, nōs, s. (437). A running knot, which the more it is drawn the closer.

To NOOSE, nōsə, v. a. (437). To tie in a noose.

NOPS, nōp, s. A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redbreast.

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 either; as, I nor love myself, nor thee.

NORTH, nərθ, s. The point opposite to the sun in the meridian; the point opposite to the south.

NORTHEAST, nərˈthəʊət, s. The point between the north and east.

NORTHERLY, nərˈθərli, a. (88). Being towards the north.

NORTHERN, nərˈθərn, a. (88). Being in the north.

NORTHSTAR, nərˈθəstər, s. The polestar.

NORTHWARD, nərˈθwaːrd, (88). Towards the north.

NORTHWARDS, nərˈθwaːrdz, { ad.
NORTHWIND, nərˈθwɪnd, s. The wind that blows from the north.—See Wind.

NOSE, nəz, 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, nəzə, v. a. To scent, to smell; to face, to oppose.

To NOSE, nəzə, v. n. To look big, to bluster. Not used.

NOSEBLEED, nəzəˈblɛd, s. An herb.
NOT

-nô, nôve, nôr, nôtt;—tôbe, tôb,

**Nosegay**, nôz'gâ. s. A posy, a bunch of flowers.

**Noseless**, nôz'léz. a. Wanting a nose.

**Nosemart**, nôz'smâr. s. The herb coriander.

**Nose**, nôz. s. The extremity of a thing, as the nose of a pair of bellows.

As this word is invariably pronounced with the short, Dr. Johnson's spelling is as absurd here as in *Codex*, with see.

**Nosology**, nôz-ôl'i-ju. s. Doctrine of diseases.

**Nosopoietick**, nô-sô-pô'é-tîk. a. Producing diseases.

**Nostril**, nôstrîl. s. The cavity in the nose.

**Nostrum**, nôs'trûm. s. A medicine nor yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.

**Not**, nôt. ad. The particle of negation or refusal; it denotes cessation or extinction, *No more.*

**Notable**, nôt'a-bîl, or nôt'a-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**, nôt'a-bînès. s. Appearance of business.

**Notably**, nôt'a-bîlê, or nôt'a-bîlê. ad. Memorably, remarkably; with consequence, with show of importance.

**Notarial**, nôt'a-rîd. a. Taken by a rotary.

**Notary**, nôt'a-rî. s. An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

**Notation**, nôt'a-shân. s. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, as by figures or letters; meaning, signification.

**Notch**, nôsh. s. A nick, a hollow cut in any thing.

To **Notch**, nôsh. v. a. To cut in small hollows.

**Notched**, nôsh'wêd. s. An herb called orchis.

**Note**, nôt. s. (61). Mark, token; notice, heed; reputation, consequence; account; information, intelligence; tune, voice; single sound in music; state of being observed; short hint; a short letter; a paper given in continuation of a don't, heads of a subject; explanatory annotation.

To **Note**, nôt. v. a. To observe, to remark, to heed; to attend, to set down; to charge with a crime; in music, to set down the notes of a tune.

**Notebook**, nôs'bôök. s. A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.

**Note'd**, nô'tîd. part. a. Remarkable, eminent, celebrated, egregious.

**Noter**, nô'tûr. s. (98). He who takes notice.

**Nothing**, nôth'îng. s. (163). Non-entity; not any thing, no particular thing; no other thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, no use; no provision 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**, nôth'îng-nès. s. Non-existence; thing of no value.

**Notice**, nô'tis. s. (142). Remark, heed, observation, regards; information, intelligence given or received.

** Notification**, nô-tô-fû-k'jûn. s. The act of making known.

To **Notify**, nô'tî-fû. v. a. (153). To declare, to make known.

**Notion**, nô'shûn. s. Thought, representation of any thing formed by the mind; sentiment, opinion.

**Notional**, nôs'jûn-âl. s. (88). Imaginary, ideal; dealing in ideas, not realities.

**Notionality**, nô-shûn-âl'i-tê. s. Empty, ungrounded opinion.

**Notionally**, nôs'jûn-âl'i-âl. ad. In idea, mentally.

**Notoriety**, nô-tô-rî-tê. s. Publick knowledge, publick exposure.

**Notorious**, nô-tô-rî-âs. a. (514). Publickly known, evident to the world; known to disadvantage.


**Notoriou'sness**, nô-tô-rî-ô'nès. s. Publick fame.

**Notwheat**, nôth'wêd. s. A kind of wheat unbeamed.

**Notwithstanding**, nôt-wî'th-stân'dîng. conj. Without hindrance or destruction from; although; nevertheless, however.
NOUS, notōs. s. The south wind.
Novation, nó-vā'shūn. s. The introduction of something new.
Novator, nó-vā'tūr. s. (552). The introducer of something new.
Novē, nóv'vel. a. (102). New, not ancient; in the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enactment.
Novēl, nóv'vel. s. A small tale; a law annexed to the code.
Novelist, nóv'vel-ist. s. Innovator, assessor of novelty; a writer of novels.
Novelty, nóv'vel-tē. s. Newness, state of being unknown to former times.
November, nó-vēm'būr. s. The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.
Novenary, nóv'en-ā-rē. s. Number of nine.
I have followed Dr. Johnson and Enter in the accentuation of this word, rather than Mr. Sheridan, who preserves the first vowel long, and places the accent on the second syllable.
Novelcal, nóv'er-kāl. a. Having the manner of a step-mother.
Nought, nāvt. s. (519) (393). Not any thing, nothing; To set at nought, not to value, to slight.
Novice, nóv'sis. s. (142). One not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow.
Noviate, nóv'ish-ātē. 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, nóv'ē-tē. s. Newness, novelty.
Nou, nóhm. s. (312). The name of any thing in grammar.
To Nourish, nó'rish. v. a. (314). To increase or support by food; to support, to maintain; to encourage, to foster; to train, or educate; to promote growth or strength, as food.
Nourishable, nó'rish-ā-blē. s. Susceptive of nourishment.
Nourisher, nó'rish-ār. s. (98). The person or thing that nourishes.
Nourishment, nó'rish-mēnt. s. That which is given or received in order to the support or increase of growth or strength, food, sustenance.
To Nourish, nóz'zl. v. a. (102). To nurse up, corrupted probably from nurshē.
—nô, move, nôr, nôt; —tube, tûb, ball; —ôil; —pound; —tîn, this.

To Null, nûl. v. a. To annul, to annihilate.

Nullity, nûl-i-té. s. The state of being nowhere.

To Nullify, nûl-i-fî. v. a. (183). To annul, to make void.

Nullity, nûl-i-té. s. Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

Numb, nûm. a. (347). Torpid, chill, motionless; producing chilliness, benumbing.

To Numâ, nûm. v. a. To make torpid, to deaden, to stupefy.

Numeredness, num-èd-nès. s. (365). Interruption of sensation.

To Number, nûm-brû. v. a. (98). To count, to tell, to reckon how many; to reckon as one of the same kind.

Number, nûm-brû. 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, nûm-brûr-a. He who numbers.

Numberless, nûm-brûl-ès. a. Innumerable, more than can be reckoned.

Numbers, nûm-brûz. s. (359). The entrails of a deer.

Numbness, nûm-nès. s. (347). Torpor, deadness, stupefaction.

Numerable, nûm-èr-à-bl. a. (405). Capable to be numbered.

Numeral, nûm-èr-àl. a. (36). Relating to number, consisting of number.

Numerally, nûm-èr-à-lé. ad. According to number.

Numerary, nûm-èr-à-ré. a. (512). Any thing belonging to a certain number.

Numeration, nûm-èr-a-shûn. s. The art of numbering; the rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

Numerator, nûm-èr-a-tôr. s. (521). He that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others.

Numerical, nûm-èr-i-kál. a. (509). Numerical, denoting number; the same not only in kind or species, but number.

Numerically, nûm-èr-i-kál-le. ad. Respecting sameness in number.
OAK (559).—Fäts, fär, fäll; —rö, möt; —piae, pin;

To Nurse, nursé. 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 foster, to encourage.

Nurse, nursé. s. (98). One that nurses; a promoter, a forerunner.

Nursery, nür'sér. 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 anything is fostered or brought up.

Nursling, nurs'ling. s. (410). One nursed up; a fondling.

Nurture, nür'thür. s. (461). Food, diet; education, institution.

To Nurture, nür'thür. v. a. To educate, to train, to bring up; To nurture up, to bring by care and food to maturity.

To Nurtie, nür'stl. v. a. (472). To fondle, to cherish.

Nut, nüt. 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, nüt'brōm. a. Brown like a nut kept long.

Nutchackers, nüt'ki-kürs. s. An instrument used to break nuts.

Nutschall, nüt'gål. s. Excrecence of an oak.

O. (161). O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. O is used by Shakespeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

Oar, óär. s. (295). A changeling, a foolish child left by the fairies; a dot, a blockhead, an idiot.

Oafish, óaf'ish. a. Stupid, dull, doleish.

Oafishness, óaf'ish-nés. s. Stupidity, dullness.

Oak, óak. s. (295). A well known tree; the wood of the tree.

Nutcrackers, nüt'ki-kürs. s. An instrument used to break nuts.

Nutshell, nüt'shél. s. The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut.

Nut-tree, nüt'tre. s. The tree that bears nuts, a hazel.

Nutrition, nüt'u-trish'ün. s. Manner of feeding or being fed.

Nutritive, nüt'u-tiv. a. (158). Nourishing, nutmeat.

Nutritive, nüt'u-tiv. s. The power of nourishing.

To Nuzzle, nüz'zl. v. a. (405). To nurse, to foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

Nymph, nümf. s. (413). A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; country girl; in poetry, a lady.
OBDÔ

—nob, move, nor, not; —tôt, tôt

OARTY, ótè. a. Having the form or use of oars.

OATCARE, óte'kâle. s. (234). Cake made of the meal of oats.

OATEN, ót'ën. a. (103). Made of oats, bearing oats.

OATH, óth. s. (293). An affirmation, negation or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.

OATHBREAKING, óth'brâk'ing. s. Perjury, the violation of an oath.

OATMALT, ót'mâlt. s. Malt made of oats.

OATMEAL, ót'mél, or ót'mâl. s. (293). Flower made by grinding oats.

OATS, ótes. s. A grain with which horses are fed.

OATHKISTLE, óth'kîs-îl. s. An herb.

OBAMBULATION, ób-âm-bîl'd' shün. s. The act of walking about.

ODUCES, ób'-ú. To draw over as a covering.

OBSTRUCTION, ób'-úsh'n. s. The act of covering, or laying a cover.

OB DURACY, ób-dûr'scö, or ób-dûr' sc. s. (293) (294). Inflexible wick edness, impertinence, hardness of heart.

W. Johnston and Entick are the only orthoepists 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 obdurâte, from which it is derived. It seems, however, to follow the example of accuracy, procârity, &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 arg, acy, &c. as efficacy, optimacy, connectivity, &c. salutary, tributary, asulary, &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.

OB DURATE, ób-dûr' at. 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. Ephraimson, Mr. Bael v. Buchanan, and Mr. Perr. and on the first by Bailey, Entick, and W. Johnson. 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 precise pronunciation, it certainly has a responsible authority. But the verb to indurâte is a word of exactly the same form, and has the same derivation; and yet Dr. Johnson, Mr. American, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnson, 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 indurâte is a verb derived from the Latin indârâte, forming its participle in atus; and words of this kind are generally anglicised by the terminations at, and have the accent at least as high as the antepenultimate: thus from depurâte, propaga, decol, &c. are formed to depurate, to propagate, to desolate, &c.; and, without recurring to the Latin, indârâte, we form the regular participle indurâtate, from the verb to indurâte. But though there is the Latin verb obdûrâte, we have not formed an English verb from it in at as in the former case, but derive the adjective obdûrâte from the Latin participial adjective obdûratus, and no analogy can be more uniform than that of removing the accent two syllables higher than in the original: thus, profaguate, and defagate, have the accent on the first syllable; and deserâtate, defagûtate, on the third. Agreeably, therefore, to every analogy of derivation, obdûrâte 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 prescriptive 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.

OB DURATELLY, ób-dûr' at-l. ad. Stubbornly, inflexibly.

OB DURATENESS, ób-dûr' at-nès. s. Stubbornness, inflexibility, impertinence.

OB DURATION, ób-dûr' shün. s. Hardness of heart.

OB DURED, ób-dûr'd. a. (503). Hardened, inflexible.
Object, ob'jekt. v. a. To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.

Objectively, ob-jekt'iv-ly. ad. In manner of an object.

Objectiveness, ob-jekt'iv-nés. s. The state of being an object.

Objector, ob-jekt'ör. s. (166). One who offers objections.

Obit, ob'it. s. Funeral obsequies.

To Objurgate, ob-jür-gä'te. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

Objurgation, ob-jür-gä'shün. s. Reproof, reprehension.

Objurious, ob-jür'jüs. a. Reprehensory, chiding.

Obituary, ob-jür'jüs-ter-ri. a. Reprehensory, chiding.

Obey, ob'é. v. a. To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

Obese, ob'é-sé. a. Fat, laden with flesh.

Obesity, ob'é-sé'-té. s. Morbid fatness.

The short sound of c, k, ch, s, sh, z, zh, in the syllable immediately before the accent, is hardly ever pronounced.

Obedient, ob'é-jé'-tent. a. Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obeisant.

Obediently, ob'é-jé'-ten'-lé. ad. With obedience.

Obediance, ob'é-sân-sé. 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. Johnson. But if the authorities for this pronunciation were less weighty than they are, analogy would be clearly on the side I have adopted, as eh, when under the accent, is much more frequently pronounced like ey in obey than like ey in key: the latter word and key 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, ob'é-lisk. s. A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees.

Obeseation, ob'é-kwé-tä'shün. s. The act of wandering about.


Obesity, ob'é-sé'-té. s. Morbid fatness.

To Obey, ob'é. v. a. To pay submission to, to comply with, from reverence to authority.

Object, ob'jekt. 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, ob-jekt'. v. a. To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.

ObjectivELY, ob-jekt'iv-lé. ad. In manner of an object.

Objectiveness, ob-jekt'iv-nés. s. The state of being an object.

Objector, ob-jekt'ör. s. (166). One who offers objections.

Obit, ob'it. s. Funeral obsequies.

To Objurgate, ob-jür-gä'te. v. a. To chide, to reprove.

Objurgation, ob-jür-gä'shün. s. Reproof, reprehension.

Objurious, ob-jür'jüs. a. Reprehensory, chiding.

For the last o, see Domestic; and for the accent, No. 512.

Oblate, ob-lät'. a. Flattened at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

Oblation, ob-lä'shün. s. An offering, a sacrifice.

Oblegation, ob-lék-tä'shün. s. Delight, pleasure.

To Obligate, ob-lät'é-gät'. v. a. To bind by contract or duty.

Obligation, ob-lä-gä'shün. 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, ob-lé-gä-tur'. (512). Imposing an obligation, binding, coercive.
OBLIGE, 0-bli'дж', v. a. To bind, to impose obligation, to compel to something; to lay obligations of gratitude; to please, to gratify.—See principles, No. 111.

OBLIGER, 0-bli'дж'or, or 0-bli'дж'or. s. He who obliges.

OBLIGING, 0-bli'дж', or 0-bli'дж'ing. Part. a. Civil, complaisant, respectful, engaging.

OBLIGINGLY, 0-bli'дж'ing-ly. ad. Complaisantly.

OBLIGINGNESS, 0-bli'дж'-ness. s. Complaisance.

OBLIGOR, 0-bli'дж'-gor. s. He who binds himself by contract.

OBLIGATION, 0-bli'дж-kwā'shūn. s. Declaration from perpendicularity, obliquity.

OBLIQUE, 0-bli'к'. a. (188) (415). Not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel; not direct, used of sense; in grammar, any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, 0-bli'дж'-ly. ad. Not directly, not perpendicularly; not in the immediate or direct meaning.

OBLINQUENESS, 0-bli'н-ness. s. Deviation from physical rectitude, deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; deviation from moral rectitude.

To OBLITERATE, 0-bli-tē-rē'tāt. v. a. To efface anything written; to wear out, to destroy, to efface.

OBLITERATION, 0-bli-tē-rā'shūn. s. Effacement, extinction.

OBSESSION, 0-bli'ви'-ān. s. (113). Forgetfulness, cessation of remembrance; anxiety, general pardon of crimes in a state.

OBVIOUS, 0-bli'ви'-ūs. a. Causing forgetfulness.

OBLONG, 0-bloŋ'. a. Longer than broad.

OBONGLY, 0-bloŋ'-ly. ad. In an oblong direction.

OBLONGNESS, 0-bloŋ'-ness. s. The state of being oblong.

OBLOUSE, 0-blo̱z. w. (345). Censorious speech, blame, slander; cause of reproach, disgrace.

OBSOLETE, 0-bōs-ō'tē. s. (510). Loss of speech.

OBSOLETE, 0-bō-sō'te. a. Subject; liable to punishment; liable, exposed.

OBSSEQUENESS, 0-bōk-ē-shūn'-es. s. Subjection, likeness to punishment.

OBSQUESTLY, 0-bōk'ē-lē. ad. In a state of subject, in the state of one liable to punishment.

OBSOLECT, 0-bōs-ō'lē. v. a. To cloud, to obscure.

OBSOLETE, 0-bōs-ō'te. s. (514) (544). In pharmacy, twelve grains.

OBSESSION, 0-bōs-ē'ʃūn. s. The act of creeping on.

OBSEQUITY, 0-bōs-ē'-te. s. Impurity of thought or language, unchastity, lowness.

OBSTRUCTION, 0-bōs-strūk'shūn. s. The act of darkening; a state of being darkened.

OBSCURE, 0-bōsk'ūr. a. Dark, unlightened, gloomy, hiding sight; living in the dark; abstruse; difficult; not noted.

To OBSERVE, 0-bōsk'ūr'-e. v. a. To darken, to make dark; to make less visible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

OBSCURITY, 0-bōsk'ūr'-e. a. Not brightly, not luminously; out of sight, privately; not clearly, not plainly.

OBSCUREDNESS, 0-bōsk'ūr'-nes. s. Darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy; darkness of meaning.

OBSECRATION, 0-bōs-krā'shūn. s. In-treaty, supplication.

OBSEQUIES, 0-boshē-klīz. s. (283). Funereal rites, funeral solemnities. It is found in the singular, but not much used.

OBSEQUOUS, 0-bōb'kūr'-us. a. Obedient, compliant, not resisting; in Shakespeare, funereal.

OBSEQUOUSLY, 0-bōb'-kūr'-lē. ad. Obediently, with compliance; in Shakespeare it signifies, with funeral rites.

OBSEQUOUSNESS, 0-bōb'kūr'-es. s. Obedience, compliance.

OBSEVERABLE, 0-ōz'-vā-bl. a. Remarkable, eminent.
OBS

OBT

OBSERVABLY, obs-zé'tabl'i, adv. In a manner worthy of notice.

OBSERVANCE, obs-zé'tvans, s. Respect, ceremonial reverence; religious rites; attentive practice; rule of practice; observation, attention; obedient regard.

OBSERVANT, obs-zé'vunt, a. Attentive, diligent, watchful; respectfully attentive; meekly dutiful, submissive.

OBSERVATION, obs-zé'r-vät'shun, s. The act of observing, noting, or remarking; notion gained by observing, note, remark.

OBSERVER, obs-zé'r-vör, s. One that observes, a. A place unfit for astronomical observation.

To observe, obs-zé'v, v. a. To watch, to regard attentively; to find by attention, to note; to regard or keep religiously; to obey, to follow.

To observe, obs-zé'r-v, v. n. To be attentive; to make a remark.

Observer, obs-zé'r-vör, s. One who looks highly on persons and things; one who looks on, the beholder; one who keeps any law or custom or practice.

Observingly, obs-zé'r-v'ing-li, adv. Attentively, carefully.

Observation, obs-zésh'ün, s. The act of besieging.

ObSidiOnAL, obs-sid'é-ən-əl, or obs-sid' jé-ən-əl, a. (293). Belonging to a siege.

Observe, obs-zést, a. Worn out of use, disused, unfashionable.

ObservEABILITY, obs-zé't-po-bi-li-té, s. State of being worn out of use, unfitness.

Obstacle, obs-tstå-bl, s. (405). Something opposed, hindrance, obstruction.

Obstétrication, obs-sté-trí-kə-shün, s. The office of a midwife.

Obstetrician, obs-sté-trik'shün, s. The act of obstetric practice. Obstetrician, obstetrical.

Obstipation, obs-sté-pa'shün, s. The act of stopping up any passage.

Obstreperous, obs-stérp'er-us, a. Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

Obstreperously, obs-stérp'er-us-lé, adv. Loudly, clamorously.

Obstreperousness, obs-stérp'er-rús-nés, s. Loudness, clamour, noise.

Obstruction, obs-strik'shün, s. Obstruction, bond.

To obstruct, obs-strük't, v. a. To hinder, to be in the way of, to block up, to bar; to oppose, to retard.

Obstructor, obs-strük'tur, s. (98). One that hinders or opposes.

Obstruction, obs-strük'shün, s. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle, impediment, confinement; in psychick, the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

Obstructive, obs-strük'tiv, a. Hindering, causing impediment.

Obstructive, obs-strük'tiv, s. Impediment, obstacle.

Obstructing, obs-strük'ing, v. To hinder, blocking up.

Obstufication, obs-stú-pé-fák'shün, s. A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers.

Obstuficative, obs-stú-pé-fák'tiv, a. (512). Obstructing the mental powers.

To obtain, obs-tán', v. a. (202). To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession.

To obtain, obs-tán', v. n. To continue in use; to be established; to prevail, to succeed.

Obtainable, obs-tán'b-ə-bl, a. To be procured.

Obtainer, obs-tán'nér, s. (98). He who obtains.

To obstruct, obs-stérp'er-us, s. To obey.

To obstend, obs-tեnd, v. a. To oppose, to hold out in opposition; to pretend, to offer as the reason of anything. In this last sense not used.

Obteneration, obs-tén-ně-brá'shün, s. Darkness, the state of being darkened.

Obtension, obs-tén'shün, s. The act of obtending.

To obstest, obs-test', v. a. To become, to supplicate.

Obtestation, obs-tés-tá'shün, s. Supplication, entrey.
OCC

-ñó, move, nór, nó't;— tábé, túb, bál; —öl; — póund; — tin, this.

Obstruction, ób-trék'tá'shún. s. Slander, detraction, calumny.

To Obtrude, ób-tró'd. v. a. (337). To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.

Obtruder, ób-tró'dú'r. s. (98). One that obtrudes.

Obtuseness, ób-tús'é-nés. s. The act of obtruding.

Obtrusive, ób-trú'siv. a. (428). Inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others.

To Obtain, ób-tá'n. v. a. To blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden.

Obtusangulär, ób-tús'-án-gú-lár. a. Having angles longer than right angles.

Obtuse, ób-tús'. a. (427). Not pointed, not acute; not quick, dull, stupid; not shrill, obscure, as an Obtruse sound.

Obtusely, ób-tús'ě-lě. ad. Without a point; dullly, stupidly.

Obtuseness, ób-tús'é-nés. s. Bluntness, dulness.

Obtusion, ób-thús'ión. s. The act of dulling; the state of being dullled.

Obversion, ób-veh'shún. s. Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly.

To Obvert, ób-věrt'. v. a. To turn towards.

To Obviate, ób-vě'á-té. v. a. (91). To meet in the way, to prevent, to oppose.

Obvious, ób-vě'ús. a. Meeting any thing, opposed in front to any thing; open, exposed; easily discovered, plain, evident.

Obviously, ób-vě'ús-lě. ad. Evidently, apparently.

Obviousness, ób-vě'ús'-né's. s. State of being evident or apparent.

To Obviate, ób-vě'á-té. v. a. To shade, to cloud.

Obviation, ób-vě'á-shún. s. The act of darkening or clouding.

Occasion, ók-ká'zhún. s. Occurrence, casualty, incident; opportunity; convenience; accidental cause; reason, not cogent, but opportune; incidental need, casual exigence.

Öf-fer, o-f'fer-ous, &c. This seems to be one of those "faults true critics dare not "mend." Bus as it is an evident deviation from the orthography, I have not dared to mark these words in this manner.

See Effect. It must, however, be remarked, that this deviation only takes place before double e in the word occasion and its compounds.

To Occasion, ók-ká'zhún. v. a. To cause casually; to cause, to produce; to influence.

Occasional, ók-ká'zhún-á-l. a. Incidental, casual; producing by accident; producing by occasion or incidental exigence.

Occasionally, ók-ká'zhún-á-lě. ad. According to incidental exigence.

Occasionaler, ók-ká'zhún-á-r. s. One that causes or promotes by design or accident.

Occation, ók-sé-ká'shún. s. The act of blinding or making blind.

Occident, ók'-sén-děnt. s. The west.

Occidental, ók'-sé-děnt'-ál. a. Western.

Occiduous, ók-sí'-dú-s. a. (293) (294). Western.

Occipital, ók'-si-t. v. a. Placed in the hinder part of the head.

Occiput, ók'-sí-pút. s. The hinder part of the head.

Occasion, ók-sízh'ún. s. The act of killing.

To Occlude, ók-klú'de'. v. a. To shut up.

Occulse, ók-klú'sc'. a. Shut up, closed.

Occulsion, ók-klí'-zhún. s. The act of shutting up.

Occult, ók-köl'-t. a. Secret, hidden, unknown, undiscoverable.

Occultation, ók-köl'-á'shún. s. In astronomy, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight.

Occultness, ók-köl'-né's. s. Secretness, state of being hid.

Occupancy, ók-köl-pán'-č. s. The act of taking possession.

Occupant, ók-köl-pánt. s. He that takes possession of any thing.

To Occupy, ók-köl-pá'té. v. a. To take up, to possess, to hold.

Occupation, ók-köl-pá'chún. s. The act of taking possession: employment, business; trade, calling, vocation.
Occipier, o:k'kú-pl-úr. s. (98). A possessor, one who takes into his possession; one who follows any employment.

To Occupy, o:k'kú-pl. v. a. (185). To possess, to keep, to take up; to employ; to follow as business.

To Occur, o:k-kú'. v. n. To be presented to the memory or attention; to appear here and there; to clash, to strike against, to meet.

Occurrence, o:k-kú'réns. s. Incident, accidental event; occasional presentation.

Occurrent, o:k-kú'rént. s. Incident, any thing that happens.

Occurrence, o:k-kú'šhún. s. Clash, mutual blow.

Ocean, o'šhún. s. (357). The main, the great sea; any immense expanse.

Ocean, o'šhún. a. Pertaining to the main or great sea.

Oceanick, o-shé-án'lk. a. (357) (509). Pertaining to the ocean.

Ocellated, o-se'lá-té'd. a. Resembling the eye.

Ocellar, o'kúr. s. (416). A kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water.

Ochreous, o'kré-ús. a. Consisting of ochre.

Ochry, o'kúr-o. a. Partaking of ochre.

Ochly, o'kú'ké-mé. s. A mixed base metal.

Octagon, o:k-tá-gón. s. In geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.

Octagonal, o:k-tá'-gól. a. (518). Having eight angles and sides.

Octangular, o:k-táng'gú-lár. a. Having eight angles.

Octangularness, o:k-táng'gú-lár-nés. s. The quality of having eight angles.

Ocitant, o:k-tánt.

Octile, o:k'til. (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, o:k-távé. s. (91). The eighth day after some peculiar festival; in music, an eighth or an interval of eight sounds; eight days together after a festival.

Octavo, o:k-tá'vó. a. A book is said to be in Octavo when a sheet is fold- ed into eight leaves.

Ocennial, o:k-ténn'né-áI. a. (113). Happening every eight years; lasting eight years.

October, o:k-tó'bér. s. (98). The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

Octokrical, o:k-tó-čdrék-kál. a. Having eight sides.

Octonary, o:k-tó-nár-e. a. Belonging to the number eight.

Octonocular, o:k-tó-nók'kú-lár. a. Having eight eyes.

Octopetalous, o:k-tó-pét'tál-ús. a. Having eight flower leaves.

Octostyle, o:k-tó-stíl'. s. The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns.

Octuple, o:k'tú-pl. a. (405). Eight fold.

Ocular, o:k'kú-lár. s. (88). Depending on the eye, known by the eye.

Ocularly, o:k'kú-lár-li. ad. To the observation of the eye.

Oculist, o:k'kú-list. s. One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes.

Odd, oéd. a. Not even, not divisible into equal numbers; particular, uncount, extraordinary; something over a definite number; not noted, not taken into the common account; strange, unaccountable, fantastical, uncommon, particular; unlucky, unlikely, in appearance improper.

Oddly, o'éd-li. ad. Not evenly; strangely, particularly, unaccountably, uncountably.

Oddness, o'dné's. s. The state of being not even; strangeness, particularity, uncountliness.

Odds, odz. s. Inequality, excess of either compared with the other; more than an even wager; advantage, superiority; quarrel, debate, dispute.

Ode, oéd. s. A poem written to be sung to music, a lyric poem.

Odeble, o'éd-bl. a. (403). Hateful.

Odisious, o'dé-ús, or o'jé-ús-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.

Odisiously, o'dé-ús-lé, or o'jé-ús-lé. ad. Hateful, abominably; invidiously, so as to cause hate.

Odisiousness, o'dé-ús-nés, or o'jé-ús-nés. s. Hatefulness.
OF

—ū, māve, nor, nōt;—tūde, tub, tūlī;—ōlī;—pōandī;—thin, this.

DIUM, òdē-ūm, or ôjē-ûm. s. Invidiousness, quality of provoking hate.

DORATE, ôdō-rāte. a. (91). Scented, having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

DORIFEROUS, ôdō-rîlfer-ūs. a. Giving scent, usually sweet of scent; fragrant, perfumed.


DOROUS, ôdūr-ūs. a. (314). Fragrant, perfumed.

If it is not a little strange that this adjective should have preserved the accent of the simple odour, when the Latin odorous 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:

—"Fast the bright consummating flower,

Spirits odorous breathe: flowers 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, ôdūr. s. (314). Scent, whether good or bad; fragrance, perfume, sweet scent.

ECOINICKS, êk-ô-nöm'miks. s. (296). Management of household affairs.

ECUMENICAL, êk-ô-mén'ne-kâl. a. (296). General, respecting the whole habitable world.

EDEMA, édēmā. s. (92) (296). A tumour: "It is now and commonly by surgeon's confined to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

EDEMATICK, êdē-mâ'tilk. (296).

EDEMATOUS, êdēm̃'mā-ûs. a. Pertaining to an oedema.

EILLIAD, ê-il'îad. (113). A glance, wink, token of the eye.

ÆRE, òre. Contracted from Over.

ESOPHAGUS, ê-spôf'î-ô-gûs. s. The gullet.

ÊF, ôv. 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 entered.

tained Of the counsel; this sense now not in use, according to, as they do Of right belong to you; among power or spontaneous, 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 Of cedars; noting the motive, as Of my own choice I undertook this work; noting preference or postponement, as I do not like the tower Of any place; noting change of, as Of miserable Of happy disposition, 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, ôf. adv. 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, ôf. interj. Depart!

OFF, ôf. prep. Not on; distant from.

OFFAL, ôfûl. 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, ôf-ên'se. s. Crime, act of wickedness: a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust; scan
dal: anger, displeasure conceived; attack, act of the assailant.

Of the elegant sound of the o in offence, offend, official, and their compounds, see Occasion and Effect.

OFFENCEFUL, ôf-ên'se-fûl. a. Injurious.

OFFENCELESS, ôf-ên'se-leüs. a. Unoffending, innocent.

TO OFFEND, ôf-ên'd. v. a. To make angry; to assail, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.

TO OFFEND, ôf-ên'd. v. n. To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.

OFFEND, ôf-ên'dûr. s. (98). A criminal, one who has committed a crime; transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFENDRESS, ôf-ên'drès. s. A woman that offends.
OFF

OFFENSIVE, of-fen’s-i-v. a. (158) (428). Causing anger, displeasing, disgusting; causing pain, injurious; assailant, not defensive.

OFFENSIVELY, of-fen’s-i-v-ly, ad. Mischievous, injurious; so as to cause un easiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, of-fen’s-i-v-n-ness. s. Injuriousness; mischief; cause of disgust.

To OFFER, of-für. v. n. (98). To present to any one, to exhibit any thing so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to imolate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt to commence to propose.

To OFFER, of-für. v. n. To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.

OFFER, of-für. s. Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgement.

OFFERER, of-für-r. s. One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

OFFERING, of-für-r-ing. s. A sacrifice, any thing imolated, or offered in worship.

OFFERTORY, of-für-tér-o. s. (557). The thing offered, the act of offering.

OFFICE, of-fis. 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, of-fi’s-r. s. (98). A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.

OFFICERED, of-fi’s-r’d. s. (562). Commanded, supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, of-fi-s’i-al. a. (88). Conducive, appropriate with regard to their use; pertaining to a publick charge.

OFFICIAL, of-fi-s’i-al. a. Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. See OFFENCE.

OFFICIALITY, of-fi-s’i-al’ty. s. In a manner belonging to office.

OFFICIALTY, of-fi-s’i-al’ty. s. The charge of past or an official.

OFFICULATE, of-fi-sh’l-át. v. a. (542). To give in consequence of office.

OFFICULATE, of-fi-sh’l-át. v. n. (91). To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.

OFFICIOUS, of-fi-sh’ús. a. (314). Kind, doing good offices; over forward.

OFFICIOUSLY, of-fi-sh’ús-l-ly. ad. Kindly, with marked kindness; with too great forwardness.

OFFICIOUSNESS, of-fi-sh’ús-n-ness. s. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour; over forwardness.

OFFING, of-in’g. s. (410). The act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water off the shore.

OFFSET, of-set. s. Shoot of a plant.

OFFSCOURING, of-sk’ur-íng. s. Commonly in poetry, frequently, not rarely.

OFFEN, of-en. ad. A poetical word. Often, frequently, many times.

OFFENTIMES, of-en-tímz. ad. Frequently, many times, often.

OFFTIME, of-tímz. ad. In poetry, frequently, often.

OGE, o-jé’s. A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow.

To OGLE, o-gl. v. n. (405). To view with side glances, as in fondness.

OGLE, o-gl’hr. s. (98). A sly gazer, one who views by side glances.

OGLIO, o-gl’e-o. s. (388). A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat, a medley. The Spanish Olla Podrida.

OH, ə. interject. An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OIL, oi'l. 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, oi’. v. a. To smear or lubricate with oil.

OILCOLOUR, oi’k’l-ló’r. s. Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.
ONE

Omnipresent, omit-nipr'-zent. a. Ubiquitous, present in every place.

Omniscience, om'-nis'-séns. s. Boundless knowledge, infinite wisdom.

Omniscient, om'-nis'-sent. a. Infinitely wise, knowing without bounds.

Omniscious, om'-nis'-shus. a. (292). All-knowing.

Omnivorous, om'-ni-vó-r'us. a. (518). All-devouring.

Omphaloptic, om'-fâl-öp'tik. s. (509). An optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

On, on. 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, on. ad. Forward, in succession; forward, in progression; in continuance, without ceasing; upon the body, as part of dress; it notes resolution to advance.

On, on. interjunct. A word of incitement or encouragement.

Ones, wön's. a. (165). One time; a single time; the same time; one time, though no more; at the time immediate; formerly, at a former time.

One, wön. 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: as: 1. A. B. 2. C. This word and its relatives, once and some, are perhaps the best tests of a residue in the capital. In some parts of England they are pronounced so as to give the o the sound it has in one, sometimes the sound it has in gone; but the true sound is that it has in son, done, etc., which is perfectly equivalent to the sound of o 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 ton, is the exact sound it has in one, once, and wonderful.

One-eyed, wön'id. a. (283). Having only one eye.


Oneirocritick, ó'-ni-rö-krit'kik. s. An interpreter of dreams.

Oneness, wön'néz. s. Unity; the quality of being one.

Onerrary, ón'-ër-rär-ri. a. (312). Fitted for carriage or burdens.

Onerrate, ón'-ër-rät. t. a. (91). To load, to burthen.

Onerration, ón'-ër-rä-ti-un. s. The act of loading.

Onerrous, ón'-ër-rüs. a. (314). Burthensome; oppressive.

Onion, ón'-yün. s. (112) (165). A plant.

Only, onéč'. a. Single, one and no more; this and no other; this above all other, as he is the Only man for music.

Only, onéč'. ad. Simply, singly, merely, barely; so and no otherwise; singly without more, as, Only begun.

Ononymy, ón'-öm-mi-né. s. (519). Divination by the names.

Onomantic, ón'-öm-mán-té-kal. a. Predicting by names.

Onomatopéia, ón-o-má-tö'-pé-yù. s. In Grammar or Rhetorick, a figure of
—nà, móvé, nór, nôt;—tū́b, tū́b, 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 ὄνομα name, and
locus, signa, I make or signify. Thus is
the word 'triperatak' formed from the noise
made by moving the men at this game;
and from the same source arises the buzz-
ing of bees, the grunting of hogs, the cock-
ing of hens, the swinging of people asleep,
the clashing of arms, &c. The surest ety-
matologes are those derived from the ono-
matopoeia. Chambers.
ONSET, ōn'sēt. s. Attack, assault,
first burst.
ONSLAUGHT, ōn'slāt. s. Attack,
storm, onset. Not used.
ONTOLOGIST, ōn-tōlōg-ist. s. One
who considers the affections of being in
general, a metaphysician.
ONTOLOGY, ōn-tōlō-je. s. (518). The
science of the affections of being in gen-
eral, metaphysics.
ONWARD, ōn'wārd. ad. (88). Forward,
progressively; in a state of advanced pro-
gression; something farther.
ONTCHA, ōn'nē-kā. s. (353). The
odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone
named onyx.
ONYX, ōn'īks. s. The onyx is a semi-
pellucid gem, of which there are several
species.
OOZE, ōōz. s. (305). Soft mud,
mire at the bottom of water, slime; soft
flow, spring: the liquor of a tanner's vat.
To OOZE, ōōz. v. n. To flow by
stealth, to run gently.
OOZY, ōōzē. s. Muddy, muddy, slimy.
To OPCATE, ō-pō'kā'te. v. n. (503).
To shade, to darken.
OPACITY, ō-pās'sē-tē. s. Cloudiness,
want of transparency.
OPACIOUS, ō-pō'kā's. a. (314). Dark,
obscure, not transparent.
OPAL, ō'pāl. s. (89). A precious
stone reflecting various colours.
OPAQUE, ō-pā'k. a. (337)(415). Not
transparent, dark, cloudy.
To OPE, ōpe, poetically for to open.
To OPEN, ō'pōn. (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.
To OPEN, ō'pōn. (103). v. n. To
unclose, not to remain shut: a term of
hunting, when hounds give the cry.

OPÉ, ōpē.
OPEN, ō'pōn, (103). ? a. Unclosed,
not shut; plain, apparent; not wearing
disguise, artless, sincere; not clouded,
clear: exposed to view; uncovered; ex-
posed, without defence; attentive.
OPENED, ō'pōn-ld. s. (98). One that
opens, one that unlocks, one that unbolts;
explainer, interpreter; that which sepa-
rates, disunites.
OPENESS, ō'pōn-ld. s. (283). Vigil-
ant, watchful.
OPENHANDED, ō-pōn-hānd'ēd. a. Ge-
erous, liberal.
OPENHEARTED, ō-pōn-hārt'ēd. a. Ge-
erous, candid, not meanly subtle.
OPENHEARTEDNESS, ō-pōn-hārt'ē-
nēs. s. Generosity, munificence, generosi-
ity.
OPENING, ō'pōn-ing. s. (410). Apert-
ture, breach; discovery at a distance; faint
knowledge, dawn.
OPENLY, ō-pōn-lē. ad. Publicly, not
secretly, in sight; plainly, apparently, evi-
dently, without disguise.
OPENMOUTHED, ō-pōn-mōth'd. a
Greedy, ravenous.
OPENNESS, ō-pōn-nēs. s. Plainness,
clearness, freedom from obscurity or am-
bignity; freedom from disguise.
OPERA, ōpēr'ē-rā. s. A poetical tale
or fiction, represented by vocal and instru-
mental music.
OPERABLE, ōpēr'ē-ā-bl. a. (405). To
be done, practicable.
OPERANT, ōpēr'ē-ant. a. Active,
having power to produce any effect.
To OPERATE, ōpēr'ē-āt. v. n. (91).
To act, to have agency, to produce effects.
OPERATION, ōpēr'ē-rā'shūn. s. Agen-
cy; 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, ōpēr'ē-rā-tīv. s. (513).
Having the power of acting, having forc-
ible agency.
OPERATOR, ōpēr'ē-rā-tūr. s. (521).
One that performs any act of the hand,
one who produces any effect.
OPEROSE, ōpēr'ē-rōsē. a. Laborious.
OPERITES, ō-prītēz. s. A stone.
Ophites has a dusky greenish ground,
with spots of a lighter green.
OPERATIONAL, ō-pēr'ē-rā-līk. a. Re-
lated to the eye.
Two aspirations in succession, says Mr. Elrington, seem disagreeable to an English ear, and therefore one of them is generally sunk. Thus dipthong and tripthong are pronounced dip-thong and tri-pthong. Pis lost as well as b in ape-ship-boss; and therefore it is no wonder we hear the first b dropped in op-thal-my and op-thal-mite, 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 b is sunk in Istebnes, Esther, and De-mos-the-nes, 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 dip-thong and tri-pthong, like dip and trip. Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have not got this word, but pronounce dip-thong and tri-pthong in the same manner as Mr. Sheridan. Dr. Kentick also wants the sound; he gives no pronunciation to dip-thong, but makes the s silent in tri-pthong; while Barclay pronounces the b in op-thal-my, but makes it either way in dip-thong, and silent in tri-pthong. It may be remarked, that Dr. Jones, who wrote a Spelling Dictionary in Queen Anne’s time, makes the b in these two words silent.

Op-thal-my, op’-thal-mé. s. A disease of the eyes.

Op-i-at-e, op’-i-a-té. s. (91). A medicine that causes sleep.

Op-i-at-e, op’-i-a-té. a. (91). Soporiferous, narcotic.

To op’ine, op’-i-née’. v. n. To think, to judge.

Op-in-i-a-tive, op’-i-ni-a-tiv. a. (113). Still in a preconceived notion; imagined, not proved.

Op-in-i-a-tor, op’-i-ni-a-tor. s. (521). One fond of his own notion, inflexible. Little used.


Op-in-i-at-ré, op’-i-ni-a-tré-té. s. Obstinacy, inflexibility, determination of mind.

Op-in-i-on, op’-i-ni-on. s. (113) (550). Formulation of the mind, without proof; sentiment, judgment, notion; favourable judgement.

Op-in-i-a-ted, op’-i-ni-a-té. a. Attached to certain opinions.


Op-in-i-on-ist, op’-i-ni-on-ist. s. One fond of his own notions.

Op-i-um, op’-i-üm. s. A medicine used to promote sleep.

Op-pi-dan, op’-pi-dan. s. A townsmen, an inhabitant of a town.

To op-fi-gner-ate, op-fi-gner-ré. a. To pledge, to pawn.


Op-po-nent, op’-pó-nént. s. Antagonist, adversary; one who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenant.


Op-por-tu-nely, op’-pó-rú-né-ly. ad. Seasonably, conveniently, with opportunity either of time or place.

Op-portuni-ty, op’-pó-rú-ni-té. s. Fit place, time, convenience, suitableness of circumstances to any end.

To op-pose, op’-pó-zé’. 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.

Op-pose-less, op’-pó-zés. a. Irresistible, not to be opposed.

Op-poser, op’-pó-zér. s. (98). One that opposes, antagonist, enemy.

Op-po-site, op’-pó-sit. s. (156). Placed in front, facing each other; adverse, repugnant; contrary.


Op-po-si-ly, op’-pó-si-ly. ad. In such a situation as to face each other; adversely.

Op-po-si-tene-ss, op’-pó-si-té-né-s. s. The state of being opposed.

Op-po-si-tion, op’-pó-si-shún. s. Situation, so as to front something opposed; hostile resistance; contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures, contrariety of meaning.

To op-pres, op’-préz. v. a. To crush by hardship, or unreasonable severity; to overawe, to subdue. — see Oppose.
—ño, móre, nór, nót; —tub, tub; —bili; —oil; —pound; —thin, thin.

OPRESSION, op-ôr-shûn. s. The act of opposing, cruelty, severity; the state of being oppressed, misery; hardship, calamity; dulness of spirit, listlessness of body.

OPRESSIVE, op-ôr-siv. a. Cruel, inhuman, unjustly exacting or severe; heavy, overwhelming.

OPPRESSOR, op-ôr-sûr. s. (98). One who harasses others with unjust severity.

OPPORTUNOUS, op-prôp-brô-as. a. Re- proachful, disgraceful; causing infamy.

OPPORTUNELY, op-prôp-brô-us-lé. adv. Reproachfully, scurrilously.

OPPORTUNENESS, op-prôp-brô-us-nés. s. Reproachfulness, scurrility.

OPPONENT, op-pûnent. v. a. (386). To oppose, to attack, to resist.

OPPONENTLY, op-pûnent-lé. adv. Richly, wealthily, abundantly.

OPPEL, op-pép. s. (403). Desirable, to be wished.

OPPTIATIVE, op-tá-tiv. or op-tá-tiv. s. (505). Expressive of desire; the name of that mood of a verb which expresses desire.

OPTICAL, op-tá-kil. s. (28). Relating to the science of optics.

OPTICIAN, op-ti-siûn. s. (357). One skilled in optics.

OPTIC, op-tík. a. Visual, producing vision, consequent to vision; relating to the science of vision.

OPTICIAN, op-ti-siûn. s. (357). One skilled in optics.

OPTICK, op-tík. s. An instrument of sight, an organ of sight.

OPTICS, op-tíkès. s. The science of the nature and laws of vision.

OPTICIAN, op-ti-siûn. s. (357). One skilled in optics.

OPTICIANS, op-ti-siûn-s. The science of being seen.

OPTIMISM, op-ti-mizm. s. The doctrine or opinion that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

OPTION, op-shûn. s. Choice, election.

OPPLENCE, op-pûl-ën-s. s. Wealth, riches, influence.


OPPLENTLY, op-pûl-ënt-lé. adv. Richly, with splendor.

OR, or conjunct. (167). A disjunctive particle, making disjunction, 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, or-à-kil. or-á-kil. (168) (403). Something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom the determinations of Heaven are enjoined; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one framed for wisdom.

ORACULAR, or-à-kil-kr. or-à-kil-kr. (170). Uttering oracles, resembling oracles.

ORACULARLY, or-à-kil-kr-lé. adv. In manner of an oracle.

ORACULARNESS, or-à-kil-kr-nés. s. The state of being oracular.

ORATION, or-à-tiûn. s. Prayer, verbal supplication.

ORAL, or-àl. a. (52). Delivered by mouth, not written.

ORALLY, or-àl-ë. adv. By mouth, without writing.

ORANGE, or-ànji. s. (90). The orange tree, the fruit of the tree.

ORANGE, or-ànji. a. Belonging to an orange, or the colour of an orange.

ORANGES, or-ànje-zhôr-lé. (French). Place of oranges.—See EXOCHRE.

ORANGEWOOD, or-ànje-wood. s. See PEAR, of which it is a species.

ORANGE-WOMAN, or-ànje-wûn-ûn. s. One who sells oranges.

ORATION, or-à-shûn. s. A speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.
On A.TOR, or-râ-tur. s. (503). A publick speaker, a man of eloquence; petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

Oratorical, or-râ-tô-ré-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 added, 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 oratorical 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 plentitude and roundness of sound, which is not agreeable to the genius of our language: for if we regard derivation only, the adjective ought to be oratorical, as derived immediately from the Latin oratoriis, in the same manner as from rhetorius, is formed rhetorical.

Oratorical, 20 or-râ-tôrâ-kull. a. Rhetorical, besieging an orator.

Oratorio, or-râ-tô-ré-ô. s. An Italian word, used to signify a kind of sacred drama, generally taken from the Scriptures, and set to music.

Oratory, or-râ-tur-é. s. (557). Eloquence, rhetorical skill; exercise of eloquence: a private place which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone.

Orb, orb. s. Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane sphere, celestial body; wheel, any rolling body; circle, the drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane spheres; period, revolution of time; sphere of action.

Oration, or-lâ-shûn. s. Privation of parents or children.

Orbed, s (559). Round, circular, orbicular; formed into a circle, rounded.

Orbicular, or-bîk'kû-lûr. a. (88). Spherical; circular.

Ordinary, or-bîk'kû-lûr-lê. ad. Spherically, circularly.

Orbiculance, or-bîk'kû-lûn-nes. The state of being orbicular.

Orbiculate, or-bîk'kû-lût-têl-ô. Moulded into an orb.

Orbit, orb. s. The line described by the revolution of a planet.

Orbit, orb. s. Loss, or want of parents or children.

Orch, ork. s. A sort of sea-fish.

Orchard, or-Ô-kâd. s. (88). A stone from which a blue colour is made.

Orchaneet, or-kâ-nêt. s. An herb.

Orchard, or-Ô-kâd. s. (88). A garden of fruit-trees.

Orchestra, or-kês-tur. s. (416). The place where the musicians are set and publick show.

This word is accepted on the first syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Ennich, Perry, and Barclay: and by Mr. Bailey and W. Johnson on the second: and by Dr. Kennicott on either. The first mode has not only the majority of votes in its favour, but is agreeable to the general analog 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, or-kês-tra. (503). A part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians.
ORD - nó, nóve, nó, nó; -tib, tib,

ORDAINER, ór'd-né-ér. s. (98). He who ordains.

ORDAL, ór'd-ál, or ór'd-e-l. (263). A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appeared to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

ORDONANCE, órd-o-náns. s. Established judgment of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office.

ORDINARY, órd-nä-ré. s. Regular price of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.

ORDINARY, órd-näré. v. a. To appoint.

ORDINATE, órd-nát. a. To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose; to direct, to compose.

ORDINARY, órd-näré. a. (98). Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity, settled mode; mandate, precept; 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, órd-dér. v. a. (98). To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose; to direct, to compose.

ORDERLESS, ór'd-lér-lés. a. Disorderly, out of rule.

ORDERLINESS, ór'd-lér-lén-s. s. Regularity, methodicalness.

ORDERLY, ór'd-lér-lé. a. Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with established method.

ORDERLY, ór'd-lér-lé. ad. Methodically, according to order, regularly.

ORDINABLE, ór'd-nél-bl. a. (405). Such as may be appointed.

ORDINAL, ór'd-nál. a. (88). Noting order.

ORDINAL, ór'd-nál. s. A ritual, a book containing orders.

ORDINANCE, ór'd-nánse. s. Law, rule, prescript; observance commanded; appointment. When it signifies cannon, it is now generally written for distinction Ordinance, and pronounced in two syllables.

ORDINARILY, ór'd-nä-ré-lé. ad. According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually.

ORDINARY, ór'd-näré, or ór'd-näré. 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. (302).

ORGIE, órg'ú-z. s. Mad rite of Bacchus, frantick revels.
Ori

Ori, őr-e-ěnť. a. (505). Rising as the sun; eastern, oriental: bright, shining.

Oriental, őr-e-ěnťáľ. a. Eastern; placed in the east, proceeding from the east.

Oriental, őr-e-ěnťáľ. s. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

Orientalism, őr-e-ěnťáľ-izm. s. An idiom of the eastern language, an eastern mode of speech.

Orientiality, őr-e-ěnťáľ-itu. s. State of being oriental.

Oriifices, őr-e-ěf-is. s. (142) (168). Any opening or perforation.

Oriole, őr-e-ğán. s. (88). Wild warioram.

Oriën, őr-e-ğin.

Original, őr-i-ěnăľ. a. (170). Beginning; first existence; found; source, that which gives beginning or existence; first copy; archetype; derivation, descent.

Original, őr-i-ěnăľ. a. (170). Primitive, pristine, first.

Originally, őr-i-ěnăľ-ě. n. Primarily, with regard to the first cause; at first; as the first author.

Originalness, őr-i-ěnăľ-nê. s. The quality or state of being original.

Originality, őr-i-ěnăľ-itu. s. Productive; causing existence; primitive, that which was the first state.

To originate, őr-i-ěnăľ-te. v. a. To bring into existence.

Origination, őr-i-ěnăľ-shun. s. The act of bringing into existence.


Mr. Sheridan has adopted the other spelling from the French orison; 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 accorded; 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 orison,
Be all my sins remembered."—Hamlet.

"Aft! your too much love and care for me
Are heavy orisons against 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 activity."—Crashaw.

"His daily orisons attract our ears."—Sandys.

"Lowly they bow'd adoring and began
Their orisons each morning duly paid."—Bekker.

"So he went on his orisons;
Which if you mark them well, were wise "ones."—Cowper.

"Here at the dead of night,
The hermit oft 'midst his orisons hears
Agast the voice of time dispersing towers."—Dry.

"The midnight clock attests my fervent prays,
The rising sun my orisons declares."—Harve.

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 accentuation 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, Mr. Kenrick, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Barclay, Bailey, Perry, and Enck, uniformly place the accent on the first syllable; and Dr. Ash says it is sometimes accented on the second.

Ornament, őr-ná-mént. s. Embellishment, decoration; honor, that which confers dignity.

Ornamental, őr-ná-mént-ál. s. Ornamental, serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

Ornamentally, őr-ná-mént-ál-le-ad. In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

Ornamented, őr-ná-mént-éd. a. Embellished, bedecked.

Ornaty, őr-nát-ı. a. (91). Bedecked, decorated, fine.

Orphan, őr-fán. s. (88). A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

ORT

—nò, mòve, nòt;  tòb, túb;  òl;  òmand;  thin, this.

Orpiment, őrpé-mént.  s. A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenick; used by painters as a gold colour.

Orpine, őrpin.  s. (140). Rose root.

Orrent, őr-rér-é.  s. (168). An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

Orris, őr-ríus.  s. A plant and flower.

Orthodox, őr-thô-dôks.  s. (503). Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

Orthodoxy, őr-thô-dôks-lé.  ad. Without soundness of opinion.

Orthodoxy, őr-thô-dôks-é.  s. (517). Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

Orthodromics, őr-thô-drûm'íks.  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.

Orthopist, őr-thô-é-pist. One who is skilled in orthoepy.

Orthoepy, őr-thô-é-pé. (519). The right pronunciation of words.

Orthography, őr-thôg'gráf-fúr.  s. One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

Orthographical, őr-thô-graff'lékál.  a. Rightly spelled; relating to the spelling.

Orthographically, őr-thô-graff'lékál-lé.  ad. According to the rules of spelling.

Orthography, őr-thô-g'gráf-é.  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, őrtív.  a. (157). Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

Ortolan, őr-tô-lâns.  s. (88). A small bird accounted very delicious.

OST

Orts, őrts.  s. Refuse, that which is left.

Oscillation, ős-sll-lá'ň-hún.  s. The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.


Oscintancy, ős-sél-tán-é.  s. The act of yawning; unusual sleepiness, carelessness.

Oscintant, ős-sél-tánt.  a. Yawning, unusually sleepy; sleepy, sluggish.

Oscitation, ős-sél-tá'ň-hún.  s. The act of yawning.

Osier, őz'hér.  s. (451). A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water.

Ospray, ős-prá.  s. The sea-eagle.

Ossicle, ős-sík-kí.  s. (405). A small bone.

Ossifick, ős-sílf'ík.  a. (509). Having the power of making bones, or changing carious, or membranous to bony substance.

Ossification, ős-sél-fél-ká'shún.  s. Change of carious, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

Ossifrage, ős-sél-frá'jdje.  s. A kind of eagle.

To OSSify, ős-sél-fí.  v. a. (183). To change into bone.

Ossivorous, ős-siv'-vô-rús.  a. (518). Devouring bones.


Ostent, ős-tént.  s. Appearance, air, manner, mien; show, token; a portent, a prodigy.

Ostentation, ős-tén-tá'ň-shún.  s. Outward show; appearance; ambitious display, boast, vain show.

Ostentatious, ős-tén-tá'shús.  a. Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.


Ostentatiousness, ős-tén-tá'shús-nés.  s. Vanity, boastfulness.

Osteology, ős-té-o-lí'-jé.  s. (518). A description of the bones.

Ostler, ős-lúr.  s. (472) (98). The man who takes care of horses at an inn.

Ostracism, őstrá-sism.  s. A manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a seal, public censure.
O STRACITES, ö-strá-sí'tés. s. Ostracites, expresses the common oyster in its fossil state.

OSTRICH, ö-strí'tsh. s. The largest of birds.

O'FACOUSTICK, ö-ták-sou'stik. s. An instrument to facilitate hearing.

OTHER, ö-thér. pron. (98) (469). Not the same, different; relative to Each; something besides, next; it is sometimes put elliptically for Other thing.

OTHERGATES, ö-thér-gá'ts. s. In another manner. Obsolete.

OTHERWISE, ö-thér-gíl'se. a. Of another kind.

OTHERWHERE, ö-thér-hwár'e. ad. In other places.

OTHERWISE, ö-thér-whíl'se. ad. At other times.

OTHERWISE, ö-thér-wíz, or ö-thér-'wíz. ad. (440). In a different manner; by other causes; in other respects; often corruptly pronounced otherwise.

OTTER, ö'tur. s. (98). An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

OVAL, ö-vál. s. (88). Oblong, resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

OVAL, ö-vál. s. That which has the shape of an egg.


OVALY, ö-vál-ré. s. That part of the body in which imprecation is performed.

OVATION, ö-vá'shú'n. s. A lesser triumph among the Romans.

Oven, ö-vén. s. (105). An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

Over, ö-vér. prep. (98) (418). Above; across, as he leaped Over the brook; through, as the World Over.

Over, ö-vér. 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.

OVER, ö-vér. (559).—Fāte, fār, fāll, fāt;—mē, mēt;—pine, pin;—

To Over-abound, ö-vér-á-bound'. v. n. To abound more than enough.

To Over-act, ö-vér-ákt'. v. a. To act more than enough.

To Over-arch, ö-vér-ártsh'. v. a. To cover as with an arch.

To Over-awe, ö-vér-áw'. v. a. To keep in awe by superior influence.

To Over-balance, ö-vér-bál-lán'se. 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 disyllables; the one having the accent on the first, and the other on the latter syllables.—See Counterbalance.

Over-balance, ö-vér-bál-lán'se. s. Something more than equal.


To Over-bear, ö-vér-bár'. v. a. To repress, to subdue, to bear down.

To Over-bid, ö-vér-bí'd. v. a. To offer more than equivalent.

To Over-blow, ö-vér-bló'. v. n. To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Over-board, ö-vér-bórd'. ad. Off the ship, out of the ship.

To Over-bulk, ö-vér-búlk'. v. a. To oppress by bulk.

To Over-burden, ö-vér-búrd'n. v. a. To load with too great a weight.

To Over-buy, ö-vér-bý'. v. a. To buy too dear.

To Over-carry, ö-vér-kár'ré. v. a. To carry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

To Over-cast, ö-vér-kást'. v. a. To cloud, to darken, to cover with gloom; to cover; to rate too high in computation.

To Over-chance, ö-vér-tshár'je'. 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.

To Over-chance, ö-vér-tshár'je. s. Too great a charge.—See Overbalance.

To Over-cloud, ö-vér-klóud'. v. a. To cover with clouds.

To Overcome, ö-vér-kúm'. v. a. To subdue, to conquer, to vanish; to surcharge; to come over or upon. Not in use in this last sense.
OVER, ő-vőr-kőm'. s. He who overcomes.

OVERCOUNTER, ő-vőr-kőm'tőr. s. To
gain the superiority.

OVERCOME, ő-vőr-kőm'. v. n. To
move, nőr, not; -tőb, tőb,ı

OVER, ő-vőr-kőm'. v. a. To
to more than enough.

OVERCAST, ő-vőr-kős'tő. v. a. To
dom lavishly.

OVERDRIVE, ő-vőr-dřův'. v. a. To
to drive too hard, or beyond strength.

OVER-EYE, ő-vőr-l'. v. a. To
superintend; to observe, to remark.

OVERFALL, ő-vőr-fül. s. (406). Cat-
taract. Not used.

OVERFLOW, ő-vőr-flő'. v. a. To
to swim, to float.

OVERFLOW, ő-vőr-flő'. v. n. To
be fuller than the brim can hold; to exu-
berate.

OVERFLOW, ő-vőr-flő'. v. a. To
fill beyond the brim; to deluge, to drown, to over-run.

OVERFLOWING, ő-vőr-flő'lng. s. Ex-
ubrance, copiousness.

OVERFLOWINGLY, ő-vőr-flő'lng-lé. ad.
Exuberantly.

OVERFORDNESS, ő-vőr-főr'ward-
ness. s. To great quickness; too
great officiousness.

OVERFREIGHT, ő-vőr-frájt'. v. a. To
load too heavily.

OVERGLANCE, ő-vőr-glán'cs. v. a. To
look hastily over.

OVERGO, ő-vőr-gő'. v. a. To
surpass, to excel.

OVERGORE, ő-vőr-gőrjő'. v. a. To
gore too much.

OVERGROW, ő-vőr-gőr'. v. a. To
cover with growth; to rise above.

OVERGROWTH, ő-vőr-gőr'tő. s. Exu-
berant growth.

OVERHALE, ő-vőr-hǎwl'. v. a. To
spread over; to examine over again.

OVERJOY, ő-vőr-jőjő. s. Transport,
ectasy.

OVERJOY, ő-vőr-jőjő. v. a. To
transport, to ravish.

OVERJOY, ő-vőr-jőjő. s. Transport,
OVERMUCH, o-vur-mush'. a. Too much, more than enough.

OVERMUCH, o-vur-mush'. ad. In too great a degree.

OVERMUCHNESS, o-vur-mush'nesh'. s. Exuberance, superabundance. Not used.

OVERNIGHT, o-vur-nil't. s. The night before.

To OVERNAME, o-vur-name'. v. a. To name in a series.

To OVEROFFICE, o-vur-öf'fis. v. a. To lord by virtue of an office.

OVEROFFICIOUS, o-vur-öf'ish'us. a. Too busy, too importunate.

To OVERPASS, o-vur-pä'. v. a. To cross; to overlook, to pass with disregard; to omit in a reckoning.

To OVERPAY, o-vur-plä'. v. a. To reward beyond the price.

To OVERPERCH, o-vur-perch'. v. a. To fly over.

To OVERFEER, o-vur-pér'. v. a. To overlook, to hover above.

OVERPLUS, o-vur-plüs. s. Surplus, what remains more than sufficient.

To OVERPLY, o-vur-pli'. v. a. To employ too laboriously.

To OVERPOISE, o-vur-pōiz'. v. a. To outweigh.


To OVERPOWER, o-vur-pōöd'ür. v. a. To be predominant over, to oppress by superiority.

To OVERPRESS, o-vur-prës'. v. a. To bear upon with irresistible force, to overwhelm, to crush.

To OVERPRIZE, o-vur-priz'. v. a. To value at too high a price.

OVERRANK, o-vur-rank'. a. Too rank.

To OVERRATE, o-vur-rât'. v. a. To rate too much.

To OVERREACH, o-vur-rëchtsh'. v. a. To rise above; to deceive, to go beyond.

To OVERREACH, o-vur-rëchtsh'. 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, o-vur-rëchtsh'ür. s. A cheat, a deceiver.

To OVERREAD, o-vur-rëéd'. v. a. To peruse.

To OVERROAST, o-vur-rööst'. v. a. To roast too much.

To OVERRULE, o-vur-rööl'. 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, o-vur-rùn'. 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, o-vur-rùn'. v. n. To overflow, to be more than full.

To OVERSEE, o-vur-së'. v. a. To superintend; to overlook, to pass by unheed-ed, to omit.

OVERSEEN, o-vur-së'n. part. Mistaken, deceived.

OVERSEEER, o-vur-së'd'r. s. One who overlooks, a superintendant; an officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

To OVERSET, o-vur-sët'. v. a. To turn the bottom upwards, to throw off the basis; to throw out of regularity.

To OVERSET, o-vur-sët'. v. n. To fall off the basis.

To OVERSHADE, o-vur-shàdë'. v. a. To cover with darkness.

To OVERSHADOW, o-vur-shàd'òd. v. a. To throw a shadow over any thing; to shelter; to protect.

To OVERSHOOT, o-vur-shoot' v. n. To fly beyond the mark.

To OVERSHOOT, o-vùr-shôôd'. v. a. To shoot beyond the mark; with the reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to assert too much.


To OVERSIZE, o-vur-size'. v. a. To surpass in bulk; to plaster over.

To OVERSKIP, o-vur-skip'. v. a. To pass by leaping; to pass over; to escape.

To oversleep, o-vur-sleep'. v. a. To sleep too long.

To OVERSLEEP, o-vur-slep'. v. a. To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect.

To OVERSOW, o-vur-snow'. v. a. To cover with snow.

OVERSOLD, o-vur-sold'. part. Sold at too high a price.

OVERSOON, o-vur-soôn'. ad. Too soon.

OVERSPENT, o-vur-spënt'. part. Wasted, harassed.

To OVERSPREAD, o-vur-spré'd'. v. a. To cover over, to fill, to scatter over.

To OVERSTAND, o-vur-stànd'. v. a. To stand too much upon conditions.
To Overstock, ó-vör-stók'. v. a. To fill too full, to crowd.
To Overstrain, ó-vör-strán'. v. n. To make too violent efforts.
To Overstrain, ó-vör-strán'. v. a. To stretch too far.
To Oversway, ó-vör-swá'. v. a. To over-rule, to bear down.
To Overswell, ó-vör-swél'. v. a. To rise above.
Overt, ó-vért. a. (544). Open, public, apparent.
Overtly, ó-vért-lé. ad. Openly.
To Overtake, ó-vör-täke'. v. a. To catch anything by pursuit, to come up to something going before; to take by surprise.
To Overtask, ó-vör-täsk'. v. a. To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions.
To Overtax, ó-vör-täks. v. a. To tax too highly.
To Overthrow, ó-vör-thró'. v. a. To turn upside down; to throw down, to demolish; to defeat, to conquer; to destroy, to bring to nothing.
Overthrow, ó-vör-thrô'. s. (493). The state of being turned upside down; ruin, destruction; defeat, dishonour; degradation. — See Overbalance.
Overthrower, ó-vör-thôr'. s. He who overthrows.
Overthwart, ó-vör-thwârt'. a. Opposite, being over against; crossing anything perpendicularly; perverse, adverse, contradictory.
Overthwartly, ó-vör-thwârt'li. ad. Across, transversely; pervicaciously, perversely.
Overthwartness, ó-vör-thwârt'nis'. s. Perversity, perverseness.
Overtook, ó-vör-tök'. Pret. and Part. pass. of Overtake.
To Overtop, ó-vör-tóp'. v. a. To rise above, to raise the head above; to excel, to surpass; to decline, to make of less importance by superior excellence.
To Overtrip, ó-vör-tríp'. v. a. To trip over, to walk lightly over.
Overture, ó-vér-tsh'br. s. (463). Opening, disclosure, discovery; proposal, something offered to consideration.
To Overturn, ó-vör-tûrn'. v. a. To throw down, to subvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer.
Overtunner, ó-vör-tûrn'ar. s. Subverter.

To Overvalue, ó-vör-vâl'. v. a. To rate at too high a price.
To Overveil, ó-vör-väl'. v. a. To cover.
To Overwatch, ó-vör-wôtlsh'. v. a. To subdue with long want of rest.
Overwear, ó-vör-wôr'. a. Too weak, too feeble.
To Overweather, ó-vör-wéth'ôr'. v. a. To batter with violence of weather.
Not used.
To Overween, ó-vör-wiën'. v. n. To think too highly, to think with arrogance.
Overweeningly, ó-vör-wiën'-îng-lé. ad. With too much arrogance, with too high an opinion.
To Overweigh, ó-vör-wâd'. v. a. To preponderate.
To Overwhelm, ó-vör-wälm'. v. a. To crush underneath something violent and weighty; to overwhelm gloomily.
Overwhelmingly, ó-vör-wäl'mîng-lé. ad. In such a manner as to overwhelm.
Overwrought, ó-vör-râwt'. part. Laboured too much; worked too much.
Overworn, ó-vör-wôrn'. part. Worn out, subdued by toil; spoiled by time.
Ought, âwt. 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, óv'e-form. a. Having the shape of an eg.
Oviparous, ó-vîp'pâ-rús. a. (518). Bringing forth eggs, not viviparous.
Ounce, óüns. s. (512). The sixteenth part of a pound in Apothecaries weight; the twelfth part of a pound in Troy weight.
Ounce, óüns. s. A lynx, a panther.
Ophe, óô's. s. (315). A fairy, goblin.
Ouphen, óô'-fôn. a. (102). Elfish.
Our, óôr. (312). pron. possess. pertaining to us, belonging to us; when the substantive goes before, it is written Ours.
Ourself, óôr-sélf'. reciprocal pron. We, not others; us, not others; in the oblique cases.
OUT (559).—Out, far, fall, fat;—me, met;—pine, pin;

OUTSELF, out-sëlf. Is used in the
regal style for myself.

OUSEL, òzèl. s. (405). A black-
bird.

OUT, òst. To vacate, to take away, to expel.

OUT, òst. ad. (312). Not within; it
is generally opposed to In; in a state of
disclosure; not in confinement or conceal-
ment; from the place or house; from the
inner part; not at home; in a state of ex-
tinction; in a state of being exhausted;
to the end; loudly, without restraint;
ot in the hands of the owner; in an error;
at a loss, in a puzzle; away, at a loss; it
is used emphatically before Alas: it is ad-
ded emphatically to verbs of discovery.

OUT, òst. interj. An expression of
abhorrence or expulsion, as Out upon
this half-faced fellowship!

OUT of, òst-òv. prep. From, noting
produce; not in, noting exclusion or dis-
misson, no longer in; not in, noting un-
fitness; not within, relating to a house;
from, noting extraction; from, noting copy;
from, noting rescue; not in, noting exor-
bitance 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 rea-
son; 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, òst. v. a. To expel, to
depart. Not much used.

To OUTACT, òst-àkt. v. a. To do
beyond.

To OUTBALANCE, òst-bàl'fànse. v. a.
To overweigh, to preponderate.

To OUTBAR, òst-bàr. v. a. To shut
out by fortification.

To OUTbid, òst-bîd. v. a. To over-
power by bidding a higher price.

OUTBIDDER, òst-bîd'dûr. s. One
that outbids.

OUTBLOWED, òst-blôd'd. a. Inflated,
swollen with wind. A bad word.

OUTBORN, òst-bôrn. a. Foreign, not
native.

OUTBOUND, òst-'bûnd. a. Destinated
to a distant voyage.

To OUTBRAVE, òst-brâve. v. a.
To bear down and disgrace by more daring,
hazard, or splendid appearance.
To Outjest, öút’jést’. v. a. To overpower by jesting.

To Outknave, öút-nåv’. v. a. To surpass in knavery.

Outlandish, öút-lånd’ish. a. Not native, foreign.

To Outlast, öút-låst’. v. a. To surpass in duration.

Outlaw, öút’law. s. One excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To Outlaw, öút’law. v. a. To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

Outlawry, öút’law-ré. s. A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To Outleap, öút-låp’. v. a. To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

Outleap, öút-låp’. s. Sally, flight, escape.

Outlet, öút’lot. s. Passage outwards; discharge outwards.

Outline, öút’låin. s. Contour, line by which any figure is defined; extremity; a sketch.

To Outline, öút-iine. v. a. To define; extremity; to exceed in measure. To exceed in the price for something.

Outrode, öút’låde’. v. a. To go beyond.

Outride, öút’ride’. v. a. To pass by riding.

Outright, öút’right’. ad. Immediately, without delay; completely.

To Outroar, öút-roar’. v. a. To exceed in roaring.

Outrode, öút’rode’. Pret. and part. of Outride.

Outrode, öút’rode’. s. Excursion.

To Outroot, öút’root’. v. a. To extirpate, to eradicate.

To Outrun, öút-run’. v. a. To leave behind in running; to exceed.

To Out sail, öút-såil’. v. a. To leave behind in sailing.

To Outskorn, öút-skårn’. v. a. To bear down or confront by contempt.

To Outsell, öút-séll’. v. a. To exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; to gain an higher price.

To Outshine, öút-shåin’. v. a. To leave lustre; to exceed in lustre.

To Outshoot, öút-shåot’. v. a. To exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

Outside, öút’side. s. Superficial surface; external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance: the utmost; person, external man, outer side, part not inclosed.

To Outsit, öút-såit’. v. a. To sit beyond the time of any thing.

To Outsleep, öút-slep’. v. a. To sleep beyond.

To Outspirit, öút-spe’rit’. v. a. To speak something beyond.

To Outsport, öút-spårt’. v. a. To sport beyond.
To OUSTREAD, ou-tstredd'. v. a. To extricate, to diffuse.
To OUTSTAND, ou-tstánd'. v. a. To support, to resist; to stay beyond the proper time. An improper use of the word.
To OUTSTAND, ou-tstánd'. v. a. To protrude from the main body.
To OUTSTARE, ou-tstár'. v. a. To face down, to browbeat, to outface with effrontery.
OUTSTREET, ou-ts'trēt'. s. Street in the extremities of a town.
To OUTSTRETCH, ou-stretch'. v. a. To extend, to spread out.
To OUTSTRIP, ou-strip'. v. a. (497). To overpower by swearing.
To OUTWEAR, ou'-wørk. p. rt. To overwear by swearing.
To OUTTONGUE, ou'-tul'-l. f. Y. To bear down by noise.
To OUTTALK, ou-t-tALK'. v. a. To overpower by talk.
To OUTVALUE, ou-t-val'. v. a. To transcend in price.
To OUTVENOM, ou-t-vên'äm. v. a. To exceed in poison.
To OUTWIE, ou'-wîk'. v. a. To exceed, to surpass.
To OUTVILLAIN, ou-t-vill'. v. a. To exceed in villainy.
To OUTVOTE, ou-t-vôt'. v. a. To conquer by plurality of suffrages.
To OUTWALK, ou-t-wâlk'. v. a. To leave behind in walking.
OUTWALK, ou-t-wâlk. s. (498). Outward part of a building; superficial appearance.
OUTWARD, ou't-wârd. a. (88). External, opposed to inward; extrinsic, adventitious; foreign, not intestine; tending to the out-posts; in theology, carnal, corporeal, not spiritual.
OUTWARD, ou't-wârd. s. External form.
OUTWARD, ou't-wârd. ad. (498). To foreign parts, as a Ship outward bound; to the outer parts.
OUTWARDLY, ou't-wârd-lé. ad. Externally, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely.
OUTWARDS, ou't-wârdz. ad. Towards the outer parts.
To OUTWATCH ou't-wôtsh'. v. a. To exceed in watching.
To OUTWEAR, ou'-wâr'. s. To pass sedulously; to wear beyond.

To OUTWEED, ou'-wîd'. v. a. To extricate as a weed.
To OUTWEIGH, ou'-wî'. v. a. To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.
To OUTWIT, ou'-wi'. v. a. To cheat, to overcome by stratagem.
To OUTWORK, ou'-wôrk'. v. a. To do mere work.
OUTWORK, ou'-wôrk. s. (498). The parts of a fortification next the enemy.
OUTWORN, ou'-wôrn'. p. rt. Consumed or destroyed by use.
OUTWORTH, ou'-wôrh'. p. rt. Outdone, exceeded in efficacy.
To OUTWORTH, ou'-wôrh'. v. a. To exceed in value. Not used.
To OWN, ou. 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. Consequent; imputable to, as an agent.
OWER, ou'd'. (322). s. A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.
OWLET, ou'lit'. s. (324). s. A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.
OWN, one. 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 contradiction; domestic, not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.
OWN, one. 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, ou'nür-ship. s. Property, rightful possession.
OWNER, ou'nür. s. (98). One to whom any thing belongs.
OX, òks. s. Plur. Oxen. The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.
OXBANE, òks'blän. s. A plant.
OXEYE, òks'le. s. A plant.
OXHEAL, òks'hèl. s. A plant.
OXFLY, òks'flé. s. A kind of fly.
OXLIP, òks'lip. s. The same with Cowslip, a vernal flower.
ONTALL, òks'stâl. s. (406). A stand for oxen.
---h, more, nor, not;--ube, tub, boll;--oll;--ound;--thin, this.

**PAC**

---v, ok'th'shng. s. A plant.

**PACT**, ok'se-kra'te. s. A mixture of water and vinegar.

**PACT**, ok'se-mel. s. A mixture of vinegar and honey.

**PACT**, ok'se-nok'th'n. s. (166). A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word, as "A cruel kindness."

**PACTS**, ok'se-ri'gine. s. (149). A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

**PAY**, o'yur. s. (98). A court of Oyer and Terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

**PAY**, o'yis'. 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 O, ez. Hear ye! but is now universally heard in courts of justice like the alternative adverb yes, preceded by the long open o. See ASPARAGUS and LANTERN.

**OYSTER**, o's'th'r. s. (58). A bivalve testaceous fish.

**OYSTERWENCH**, o's'th'r-wensh. s. A woman whose business it is to sell oysters.

**OZENA**, o'ze'na. s. (92). An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill smell.

--- PAC


**PACIFIER**, päs'se-flür. s. One who pacifies.

To **PACIFY**, päs'se-fl. 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. n. To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to sort the cards so as that the game shall be inequitously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.

To **PACK**, pāk. v. a. To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.

**PACKCLOTH**, pāk'klôth. s. A cloth in which goods are tied up.

**PACKER**, pāk'kær. s. (98). One who binds up bales for carriage.

**PACKET**, pāk'kit. s. (99). A small pack, a mail of letters.
To P A C K E T, pā'kēt. v. n. To bind up in parcels.

P A C K H O R S E, pā'kʰər’se. A horse of burden, a horse employed in carrying goods.

P A C K S A D D L E, pā'kʰsăd’-dl. A saddle on which burdens are laid.

P A C K T R E A D, pā’kt’rēd. Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

P A C T, pākt. A contract, a bargain, a covenant.

P A C T I O N, pā’kt’shən. A bargain, a covenant.

P A C T I T I O U S, pāk’tish’ss. Settled by covenant.

P A P A, pā’pə. The road, a foot-path; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.

P A P A D O C K, pā’päd’ık. To rob on foot; to beat a thread used to string goods.

P A P A D O C K, pā’päd’ık. An ear, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like the end of an ear.

P A P A D O C K, pā’päd’ık. One who paddles.

P A P A D O C K, pā’päd’ık. A great frog or toad.

P A P A D O C K, pā’päd’ık. A small enclosure for deer.

P A P A D O C K, pā’päd’ık. A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

P A P A D O C K, pā’päd’ık. To fasten with a padlock.

P A R I S, pā’ri’s. A song of triumph.

P A R I S, pā’ri’s. A song of triumph so called from its beginning with "p," an adverb of rejoicing, παρας, one of the names of Apollo; so that a παρισ or an iō παρισ Among the Pagan, was equivalent to our breeze.

P A R I S, pā’ri’s. A heathen, one not a Christian.

P A R I S, pā’ri’s. Heathenish.


P A R K, pārk. One side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person.

P A R K, pārk. To mark the pages of a book; to attend as a page. In this last sense not used.


P A R K E T, pārk’ət. A showy, pompous, ostentatious.

P A R K E T, pārk’ət. A showy, pompous, ostentatious.

P A R K E T, pārk’ət. A showy, pompous, ostentatious.

P A R K E T, pārk’ət. A showy, pompous, ostentatious.
P A L

—nö, möve, nör, nöt;—tūde, tūb;—öl;—pound;—thin, thin.


PAINLESS, pān'les. a. Without pain, without trouble.

PAINTAKER, pānz’tā-kār. s. Labourer, laborious person.

PAINTING, pānz’tā-king. a. Labourious, industrious.

PAIRE, pār. v. a. To pair, pare.

PAIR, pār. v. n. To join in couples; to unite, to couple; to fit as a counterpart.

PAIR, pār. v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

PALE, pale. v. a. To make pale.

PALE, pale. 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.

PALELY, pāl’lē. ad. Wanly, not freshly, not ruddily.

PALENESS, pāl’nēs. s. Wanness, want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.

PALEAN, pāl’ē-ən. s. A kind of coating vessel.

PALEKOUS, pāl’ē-əs. a. Husky, chaffy.

PALETTE, pāl’lit. s. (99). A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

PALEFREY, pāl’fri. or pālfré. s. A small horse fit for ladies.

PALE, pale. v. n. To lay colours on the face.

PAINT, pānt. s. Colours representative of any thing; colours laid on the face.

PAINTER, pānt’dr. s. (98). One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

PAINTING, pānt’ing. s. (410). The art of representing objects by delineation and colours; picture, the painted resemblance; colours laid on.

PAINTURE, pānt’shūr. s. (461). The art of painting.

PAIR, pār. s. (202). Two things joining one another, as a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.

TO PAIR, pār. v. n. To be joined in pairs; to couple; to suit, to fit as a counterpart.

TO PAIR, pār. v. a. To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

PALACE, pāl’əs. s. (91). A royal house, an house eminently splendid.

PALANOQUI, pāl’ən-kən. s. (112). Is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

PALL, pāl. v. n. SPEAKING TO THE TASTE.

PALT, pālt. s. (91). The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.

PALTICK, pālt’tik. a. (509). Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALTINE, pālt’tīn. s. (150). One invested with regal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate.

PALTINE, pālt’tīn. a. Possessing royal privileges.

PALE, pāl. 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.

PALE, pāl. v. a. To make pale.

PALE, pāl. s. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds; any enclosure; any district or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

TO PALE, pāl. v. a. To enclose with pales; to enclose, to encompass.

PALE-YED, pāl’i’d. a. Having eyes dimmed.

PALEFACED, pāl’fāst. a. (359). Having the face wan.

PALELY, pāl’lē. ad. Wanly, not freshly, not ruddily.

PALENESS, pāl’nēs. s. Wanness, want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.

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PALE, pale. v. n. To make insipid, or to taste; of any thing; Colours and colours doing the art of representing objects of nature, or of giving a corresponding sentiment of the senses. PALISADO, pāl’i-så. s. To enclose with palisades.

PAIL, pāl. s. Somewhat pale.

PALE, pāl. v. a. To grow vapid, to become insipid.

PALE, pāl. v. n. To grow vapid, to become insipid.

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PALLIATIVE, pál'li-ti-ve. v. a. To conceal in order to extenuate; to colour imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pál-li-a'shún. n. Externation; alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, pál'lí-ti-ív. a. Exerting, favourably representative; mitigating, not removing, not radically curative.

PALLID, pál'id. a. Pale, not high-coloured.

PALL, pál. n. 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 PALL, pál. v. a. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand.

PALT, pál't. n. A pilgrim; so called, because they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, pál-mét'to. s. A species of the palm-r ces: In the West-Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.

PALMIFEROUS, pál-mif'er-ús. a. Bearing palms.

PALMIER, pál'mi-er. a. Web-footed.

PALS, pál's. n. One who deals in palmistry.

PALT, pál't. n. The cheat of foctelling fortunes by the lines of the palm.

PAMMY, pál'mé. a. (403). Bearing palms.

PALTABILITY, pál'tál-bil'i-té. s. Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PALTIBLE, pál'tál-bíl. a. Perceptible by the touch; gross, coarse, easily detected; plain; easily perceptible.

PALTABILITY, pál'tál-bil-nés. s. Quality of being palpable, plainness, grossness.

PALTLY, pál'tál-bí-lé. ad. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly, plainly.

PALTATION, pál-pál'shún. s. The act of feeling.

To PALTATE, pál-pál-tate. v. a. To beat as the heart, to flutter.

PALTATION, pál-pél-tá'shún. s. Beat ing or panting, that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt.

PALSgrave, pál'zgráve. s. A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PALTICAL, pál'ti-kál. a. (84). Afflicted with the palsy, paralytic.

PALSLED, pál'zld. a. (283). Diseased with a palsy.

PALSY, pál'sé. s. (84). A privation of motion or sense of feeling, or both.

To PALTER, pál'túr. v. n. (84). To shift, to dodge.

PALTERER, pál'túr-úr. s. (98). An unsincere dealer, a shifter.

PALTINESS, pál'ti-nés. s. The state of being palsy.

PALTLY, pál'tí-lé. a. (84). Sorry, despicable, mean.


PAML, pál'm. s. The brave of clubs, in the game of Loo.

To PAMPER, pám'pur. v. a. (98). To glut, to fill with food.


PAMPLETEER, pám'flét-téér. s. A scribbler of small books.

PAN, pán. 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.

PANAGEA, pán'-á-sédá. s. An universal medicine.

PANAGEA, pán'-á-sé'dá. s. An herb.

PANCAKE, pán'kák. s. Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

PANOCE, pán'-né'dó. s. Food made by boiling bread in water.

PANCREAS, pán'kré-ás. s. The sweetbread.


PANCY, s. Pán'sé. s. A flower, a kind of violet.
on the whole of any science.

Incident to a whole people.

A pump, a male baud, a procuring agent.

To be subservient to lust or passion. Not used.

Fainting, faintly.

Fainting, faintly.

Fainting, faintly.

A square of glass; a piece mixed with variegated works with other pieces.

An elegy, an encomiastic piece.

One that writes praise, eulogist.

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, from the dealers in supple errors, of most admirable, super-excellent, and quite perfect people, whose, to plain persons, neglect the school of exaggeration, appear more 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 tropes and figments, when they degenerate, as when they, figuratively, for a plain and sober judgment, a whites- 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 biderata fri. In the world ever seen, though the mate of her gown may have been obdurate 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 watching-places, but likes to have his daughter stay at home with him in the country." — Hannah More’s 'Strictures on Modern Female Education', vol. 1, page 216. If the usage of this word had need of further support, we have it from the best authority. The author thinks it superluous to faintly e truth; ye, 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.'

A square, or piece of any manner inserted between other bodies; a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial.

Extreme pain, sudden passion of torment.

To pump, pump, v. a. To torment.

A sudden and groundless fear.

Fearing suddenly and violently without cause.

A kind of rustick saddle.

A plant of the Millet kind.

A basket, a wicker vessel, in which fruit or other things are carried or a heret.

Complex armour.

To pant, pant, v. n. To pulpitrate, 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, pant, s. Pulitation, motion of the heart.

A woman’s garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

A temple of all the gods.

A spotted wild beast, a hawk, a pâd.

A gutted tile.
PAP

PANTINGLY, pán'ting-lé. adv. (410.)
With palpitation.

PANTLER, pán'tlor. s. (98.) The
oiler in a great family, who keeps
the bread.

PANTOPLE, pán-tôp'il. s. A slipper.
French.

PANTOMIME, pán-tô-mîm. s. (146.)
One who has the power of universal mi-
micry, one who expresses his meaning
by mute action: a scene, a tale exhibited
only in gesture and dumb-show.

PANTY, pán'té. s. The room
in which provisions are reposit.
PAP, pâp. s. The nipple, a mug;
food made for infants with bread boiled
in water; the pulp of fruit.

PAPA, pâ-pâ. s. (77.) A fond
name for father, used in many languages.
PAPACY, pâ-pâ-sé. s. Pontifical,
office, dignity of bishops of Rome.
PAPAL, pâ-pâl. a. Belonging to the
pope, annexed to the bishopric of Rome.
PAPALYRIOUS, pâ-pâ'ri-rîs. a. Re-
sembling puppies.
PAPER, pâ-pâr. s. (64) (76). Sub-
stance on which men write and print.
PAPER, pâ-pâr. a. (98.) Any thing
slight or thin, made of paper.

To PAPER, pâ-pâr. v. a. To regis-
ter. Not used. To furnish with paper
hangings.

PAPERMAKER, pâ-pâr-mâ-kûr. s.
One who makes paper.

PAPER MILL, pâ-pâr-mîl. s. A mill
in which rags are ground for paper.
PAPESCENT, pâ-pâs'sent. a. (510.)
Containing pap, pulp.

PAPILLO, pâ-pâl-îvô. s. (113.) A but-
terfly, a moth of various colours.
PAPILLONACEOUS, pâ-pîl-lô-ná-shús.
(132.) a. Resembling a butterfly. Ap-
plied chiefly to the flowers of some plants.

PAPILLARY, pâ-pîl-lâ-ré. a. Having
elegant vessels, or resemblances of paps.

There is a set of words of similar de-

There is a set of words of similar der-
ivation and termination, which must be
necessarily accented in the same way:
these are: Arillary, Maxillary, Capillary,
Papillary, Pabillary, Armillary, Mammill-
ary, 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 accenantion I still think the most agree-
able to analogy and that the inspector

may judge of the usage. I have subjoined
the several different modes of accentua-
tion of the different orthoepists:

Arillary, Johnson, Kerwick.
Arillary, Sheridan, Ash, Bailey.
Maxillary, Johnson, Kerwick, Davidson.
Maxillary, Ash, Kerwick, W. Johnston,
Bailey, Entick.
Capillary, Johnson, Kerwick, Nares,
Fenning.
Capillary, Sheridan, Ash, W. John-
ston, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, Entick.
Papillary, Johnson, Nares, Bailey,
Fenning.
Papillary, Sheridan, Kerwick, Ash,
Johnson, Kerwick, Scott, Perry,
Entick.
Papillary, Sheridan, Scott, Nares,
Smith, Fenning.

Armillary, Nares, Bailey.
Armillary, Johnson, Kerwick, Ash,
Sheridan, Scott, Bailey.
Armillary, Sheridan, Scott, Nares,
Smith, Fenning.

Papular, a. (314.) Having
soft light down growing out of the seeds
of some plants, such as thistles: downy.
—nô, mûve, nör, nôt;—tûbe, tûb,
Pappy, pâp’pê. a. Soft, succulent, easily divided.
Par, pâr. s. (77). State of equality, equivalence, equal value.
Parable, pâr’â-bîl. s. (81) (405). A similitude, a relation under which something else is figured.
Parabola, pâr-â-bôl’-lâ. s. One of the conic sections.
Parabolic, pâr-râ-bôl’lê-kal. { a. Expressed by parable or similitude; having the nature or form of a parabola.
Parabolically, pâr-râ-bôl’lê-kal-e. ad. By way of parable or similitude; in the form of a parabola.
Parabolism, pâr-râ-bôl’-îz’m. 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, pâr-râ-bôl’-îd. s. A paraboliform curve in geometry.
Paracentesis, pâr-râ-sên’tê-îslis. s. That operation whereby any of the venters are perforated to let some
tor, as tapping 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.
Paradox, pâr-lô-dok’s. Show, ostentation; military order; place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard; guard, posture of defence.
Paradigm, pâr-â’dîm. s. (389). Example.
Paradise, pâr-â’dîse. s. The blissful regions in which the first pair was placed; any place of felicity.
Paradox, pâr-râ-dôks. a. A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance.
Paradoxical, pâr-râ-dôk’sê-kal. a. Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to new tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.
Paradoxically, pâr-râ-dôk’sê-kal-e. ad. In a paradoxical manner.
Paradoxicology, pâr-râ-dôk’sô-lô-jîk. s. The use of paradoxes.
Paragoge, pâr-râ-gô’jê. s. A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, as my deary for my dear.
Paragon, pâr-râ-gôn. s. (166). A model, a pattern, something supremely excellent.
To Paragon, pâr-râ-gôn v. a. To compare; to equal.
Paragraph, pâr-râ-graf. s. A distinct part of a discourse.
Paragraphically, pâr-râ-graf’-îk. s. By paragraphs.
Parallactical, pâr-rô-lâk’-tîk. (509). Pertaining to a parallax.
Parallax, pâr-rô-lâks. s. The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth.
Parallel, pâr-rô-lêl. a. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance; having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through man, particulars, equal.
Paralleled, pâr-rô-lêl’d. 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, pâr-rô-lêl’d. 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.
Parallellism, pâr-rô-lêl’lê-îzm. s. State of being parallel.
Parallelogram, pâr-rô-lêl’ô-gram. s. In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.
Parallelogramical, pâr-rô-lêl’ô-gram’îk. s. Having the properties of a parallelogram.
To Paralogize, pâr-rô-lô-jîz. v. n. To reason sophistically.
Paralogism, pâr-rô-lô-jîz’m. s. A false argument.
Paralogy, pâr-rô-lô-jî. s. (518). False reasoning.
Paralysis, pâr-rô-lôs. s. A palsy.
To Paralyze, pâr-rô-lîz. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of strength as if struck with a palsy.
Parody. The very general use of this word, especially since the French revolution, seems
Paraphrase, pár-rá-fráž, s. A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.

To Paraphrase, pár-rá-fráž, v. a.
To interpret with laxity of expression, to translate loosely.

Paraphrast, pár-rá-frás-t, s. A lax interpreter, one who explains in many words.

Paraphrastic, pár-á-frás-tik. a.
Lax in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

Paraphrenitis, pár-á-frén-ní-tis, s.
An inflammation of the diaphragm.

Parasang, pár-á-săng, s. A Persian measure of length.

Parasite, pár-á-sít, s. (155).
One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

Parasitical, pár-á-sít-ik-kál, a.
Flattering, wheedling.

Parasol, pár-rá-sól, s.
A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head to shade from the sun.

Paratheosis, pár-rá-the-sís, 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 Rhetoric, a short hint, with a promise of future enlargement.

In Printing, the matter contained between two crotchets, marked thus {\ldots}.

To Parboil, pár-böl, v. a. (81). To half boil.

Parcel, pár-út, 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, pár-sül, v. a.
To divide into portions; to make up into a mass.

To Parch, pár-tsh, v. a. (552). To burn slightly and superficially.

To Parch, pár-tsh, v. n.
To be scorched.

Parchment, pár-tsh-mánt, s.
Skins dressed for the writer.

Parid, pár-id.

Paridale, pár-id-àl, s.
The leopard; in Poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

To Pardon, pár-d’n, v. a.
To excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to
PARDON, pār′dən. s. (170). Forgiveness of an offender; forgiveness of a crime, indulgence; remission of penalty; forgiveness received; warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

PARDONABLE, pā′r-də-nə-bl. a. (509). Venial, excusable.

PARDONABLENESS, pā′r-də-nə-bl′nəs. s. Venialness, susceptibility of pardon.

PARDONABLY, pā′r-də-nə-bl′li. ad. Venially, excusably.

PARDONER, pā′r-də-nər. s. (98). One who forgives another.

To PARE, pār′. v. a. To cut off extremities of the surface, to cut away by little and little, to diminish.

PAREGORIC, pār′-ə-gə′rık. n. (500). Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PARENCHYMA, pā-rə′n-chə-mə. s. A spongy substance; the pith of a plant.


PARENCHYMOUS, pā-rə′n-chə-məs. a. Spongy, pithy.

PARENESIS, pā-rə′n-əs′isis. 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 c 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 Discretion, Epidemiser, &c., which see.

PARENT, pā′rənt. s. A father or mother.

PARENTHESIS, pā′rən-thə-sis. s. (90) (515). Extraction, birth, condition with respect to parents.

PARENTAGE, pā′rən-tāj′ə. s. (90) (515). Extraction, birth, condition with respect to parents.

PARENTAL, pā′rən-təl. a. Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

PARENTHETICAL, pā′rən-thə-tə′kəl. a. (539). Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARENTHESE, pā′rən-thə-sə. s. A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which includes it; being commonly marked thus ( ).

PARENTHESEICAL, pā′rən-thə-sə′kəl. a. (539). Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARK, pārk′. v. a. To copy by way of parody.
PAR

PAR

PAR

PAR

PARCHMONY, pär-k'vn-né-nés. a. Resembling another word.

PAROCH, pär-ōch. s. Word given as an assurance.

PAROMASIA, pär-ōm-ō-sē-ā. s. (552). A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are allied to, as, "They are friends, not "parrots.,"

PAROQUIET, pär-ō-kwēt. s. A small species of parrot.

PAROTID, pär-ōt'ld. a. (503). Belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.

Parrot, pär'rt. s. (81). Something less than the whole, a pyrrhonian, 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 part, as well done, as ill done; in the plural, qualities, powers, faculties, quarters, regions, districts.

PART, part. adv. Partly; in some measure. Not in use.

To PART, part. v. a. To divide, to share, to distribute; to separate, to divinise; to break into pieces; to keep asunder; to separate combustibles; to screen.

To PART, part. v. n. To be separated; to take farewell; to go away; to set out; To part with, to quit, to resign, to lose.

PARTIBLE, part'bl. a. (403). Divisible, such as may be parted.

PARTAGE, part'aj. s. (90). Division, act of sharing or parting.

To PARTAKE, pär-tāk. v. a. To partake of, to part. I Partake; Partake. I Partake passive, Partaken. To have share of anything; to partake, to have something of the property, nature, or right; to be admitted to, not to be excluded.

To PARTAKE, pär-tāk. v. a. To share, to have part in.
PAR

—nô, móve, nôv, nôt;—tûb, tûb;—ôll;—pôund;—tûin, thûs.

PARTAKER, pâr-tûk^kr. (s. A partner in possessions, a sharer in anything, an associate with; accompany, associate.

PARTER, pâr-tîr. (s. (98). One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, pâr-tûr`r. s. French. A level division of ground.

PARTIAL, pâr-shâl. (s. (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, pâr-shâl'-tê, é. s. (542). Unequal state of the judgement and favour of one above the other.

To Partialize, pâr-shâl-i-zê. v. a. To make partial.

Partially, pâr-shâl'ê. ad. With unjust favour or dislike; in part, not totally.

PARTISAN, pâr-tish'ân. s. French. A kind of pig or balder; no adherent to a faction; the commander of a party.

To Particularize, pâr-tik'âl-izê. v. a. To distinguish, to detail, to show minutely.

Particularly, pâr-ti'k-l-ùl-é ad. Distinctly, singly, not universally; in an extraordinary degree.

PARTICIPATE, pâr-tîpât. s. (179). Also, move, to partake, to have part of, to have share in.

To Participate, pâr-tîp'i-tâ. 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, pâr-tîp'i-tâ. v. a. To partake, to receive part of, to share.

PARTICIPATION, pâr-tîpâ'shân. s. The state of sharing something in common, the act or state of partaking or having part of something; distribution, division into shares.

Participial, pâr-tîp'i-shâl. a. Having the nature of a participle.

Participially, pâr-tîp'i-shâl'î-Ê. ad. In the sense or manner of a participle.

Participle, pâr-tîp'i-pl. s. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

Particles, pâr-tîpl'Ê. s. (403). Any small portion of a greater substance; a word unvaried by inflexion.

Particular, pâr-tik'âl. 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.

To Partition, pâr-tish'ân. v. a. To divide into distinct parts. Little used.
PART, part. A name given to a thing, the original signification being a ruff or band.

PARTLY, part'ly. ad. In some measure, in some degree.

PARTNER, part'ner. s. (98). Partner, sharer, one who has part in any thing; one who dances with another.

To PARTNER, part'n'er v. a. To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.

PARTNERSHIP, part'n-ship. s. Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTOOK, par'took'. Pret. of Partake.

PARTING, part'ing. s. A bird of game.

PARTIQUENT, part'i-quent. a. About to bring forth.

PARTITION, part'o-tion. s. The state of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, part'ye. 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, part'i-kul'r'd. a. Having diversity of colours.

PARTY-MAN, part'i-man. s. A faction person; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL, part'i-wall'. s. Wall that separates one house from the next.

PARTIVETER, part'i-ver'ter. s. Littleness, minuteness.

PARTITY, part'i-ty. s. Littleness.

PASCHAL, pas'kyl. a. (88). Relating to the passover: relating to Easter.

To PASH, push. v. a. To strike, to crush.

PASQUE-FLOWER, pas'kfl'ow'er. s. A plant.


To PASS, pass. v. r. 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 generation; 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 feuding; 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, pas. 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, pas. 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, pas'sa-bl. a. (405). Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable, allowable; capable of admission or reception.

PASEADO, pas'sa'do. s. A push, a thrust—See Lumago.

PASSAGE, pas'jge. 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.


Passenger, pas'sin-ger. s. (99). A traveller, one who is upon the road, a wayfarer; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

Passer, pas'ser. s. (98). One who passes, one that is upon the road.

Passibility, pas'sa-bil'i-ty. s. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

Passible, pas'sa-bl. a. (405). Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Passiveness, pas'sa-bl-n'es. a. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.
PASSING, pāss'ing. part. s. (410). Supreme, surpassing others, eminent; it is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word; exceeding.

PASSINGBELL, pāss'ing-bell. 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, pāsh'ān. 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, pāsh'ān-flō'wār. s. A plant.

PASSION-WEEK, pāsh'ān-wēk'. s. The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour’s crucifixion.

PASSIONATE, pāsh'ān-nāt. a. (91). Moved by passion, causing or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.

PASSIONATELY, pāsh'ān-nāt-lē. ad. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind; angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pāsh'ān-nāt-nēs. s. State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PASSIVE, pās'siv. 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, pās'siv-lē. ad. With a passive nature.

PASSIVENESS, pās'siv-nēs. a. Quality of receiving impression from external agents; possibility, power of suffering.

PASSIVITY, pās'siv-lē'tē. s. Passiveness.

PASSOVER, pās'ō-vōr. 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, pās'port. s. Permission of egress.

PAST, pāst. part. a.; properly passed. See Principles, No. 56. Not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.

PASS 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 as, with which it was rhymed, as that of hope:

"Which not alone has shine on eyes poor,
But lights the present, and shall warm the past."

But as we see that present, dear, and many others, united 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, pāst. s. Elastically used for passed time.

PAST, past. prep. (367). Beyond in time; no longer capable of being, out of reach; beyond, farther than, above, more than.

PASTA, paste. 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, paste. v. a. To fasten with paste.

PASTEBORD, pāst'e-bōrd. s. A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.

PASTEBOARD, pāst'e-bōrd. a. Made of pasteboard.

PASTEUR, pāst'ōr. s. (98). The distance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horse; the legs of any animal in drollery.

PASTIL, pās'til. s. A roll of paste; a kind of pencil.

PASTIME, pāst'āim. s. Sport, amusement, diversion.

PASTOR, pās'tōr. s. (163). A shepherd, a clergyman who has the care of a flock.

PASTORAL, pās'tōr-āl. s. (89). Rural, rustic, becoming shepherds, inhabiting shepherds; relating to the care of souls.

For the o, see DOMESTICK.

PASTORAL, pās'tōr-āl. s. A poem relative to the incidents in a country life, an idyl, a bucolic.

PASTRY, pāstrē. s. The act of making pies; pies or baked paste; the place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-cook, pāstrē-kōk. s. One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

PASTURABLE, pāst;'ūr-ā-bl. a. Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pāst;'ūr-āj. s. (70). The business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PAT

PASTE, pā'shūr. s. (461). Food, the act of feeding; ground on which cattle feed; human culture, education. To PASTE, pā'shūr. v. a. To place in a paste To PASTE, pā'shūr. v. n. To graze on the ground.

PATC, pā'tshūl. s. (315). A pye of cream raised without a dish; a pye.

PAT, pā't. A light quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, pā't. v. a. To strike lightly, to tap.

PATACOON, pār-ā-kō'n. s. A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.

To PATACOON, pār-ā-kō'n. v. a. To cover with a piece sewed on; 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, pātsh. 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, pātsh'ér. s. (98). One that patches, a sotcher.

PATCHERY, pātsh'ér. s. Botchery, bungling work. Out of use.

PATCHWORK, pātsh'wūrk. s. Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

PATE, pāt. s. The head.

PATED, pāt'éd. a. Having a pate.

PATERFATION, pāt-é-rā'shūn. s. Act or state of opening.


PATER, pāt'er, or pāt'ént. a. Open to the perusal of all, as letters patent; something appropriated by letters patent.

PATE, pāt. This word, when an adjective, is, by Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnson, and Buchanan, pronounced with the a short, 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 three orthoists, 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 uni-

formity with which the substantive is pronounced, with the a short, precludes all hope of alteration.

PATENT, pāt'ént. s. A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege—See the adjective PATENT.

PATENTEE, pāt'ént-e. s. One who has a patent.

PATERNAL, pār-ē'nāl. a. (88). Fathering, the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

PATERNITY, pār-ē'nī-tē. s. Fathership, the relation of a father.

PATH, pāth. s. (78) (467). Way, road, track.

PATHETICAL, pā'ē-tik. s. (509). Affecting the passions, passionate, moving.

PATHETICALLY, pā'ē-tik'i-lē. ad. In such a manner as may strike the passions.

PATHETICALNESS, pā'ē-tik'i-lē-nēs. s. Quality of being pathetick, quality of moving the passions.

PATHLESS, pā'lēs. a. Untrodden, not marked with paths.

PATHOGENONICK, pā-thō'nō-nīk. k. a. (509). Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatic.

Mr. Sheridan has suppressed the g in this word as in gronum, 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 signes. The same may be observed of resign and resignation: bide and indigity, &c.

PATHOLOGICAL, pā-thō-log'i-kāl. a. Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST, pā-thō-log'i-st. s. One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY, pā-thō-log'i-ē. s. (518). That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes and effects incident to the human body.

PATHWAY, pā'wā. s. A road, strictly a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PATIBULARY, pā-tīb'u-lār. a. Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE, pāsh'ēn. s. The power of suffering, indulgence, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent, the
PAT

-nô, môve, nôr; not;—tûbe, tûb;

power of suffering injuries without re-
venge: suffrance, permission; an herb.

Patient, pâ’shênt. 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.

Patiently, pâ’shênt-lè. ad. Without
rage under pain or affliction; without
violent impetuosity.

Patine, pâ’tîn. s. (140). The cover
of a chalice.

Patly, pâ’tle. a. Commodiously,
filly.

Patriarch, pâ’tré-ârk. s. (554)
(353). One who governs by paternal right,
the father and ruler of a family; a bishop
superior to archbishops.

Patriarchal, pâ’tré-âr’kâl. a. Be-
longing to patriarchs, such as was possessed
or enjoyed by patriarchs; belonging to
hierarchical patriarchs.

Patriarchate, pâ’tré-ârk’ât. (91).
Patriarchship, pâ’tré-ârk-ship.

s. A bishoprick superior to archbishop-
rics.

Patriarchy, pâ’tré-ârk-ké. s. (505).
Jurisdiction of a patriarch, patriarchate.

Patrician, pâ’trik’iân. a. Senatorial,
noble, not plebeian.

Patrician, pâ’trik’iân. s. A noble-
man among the Romans.

Patrimonial, pâ’tré-mô’n-âl. a.
Possessed by inheritance.

Patrimony, pâ’tré-mô’n-ê. s. An
estate possessed by inheritance.

For the o, see Domestick.

Patriot, pâ’tré-ôt. s. (505) (534).
One whose ruling passion is the love of
his country.

Patriotism, pâ’tré-ôt-izm. s. (166).
Love of one's country, zeal for one's coun-
try.

Patro, pâ’tro’s. f. The act of go-
ing the rounds of a garrison to observe
that orders are kept; those that go the
rounds.

All our orthoepists 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 of-
ten observed (492). 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 Patron, pâ’tro’n. v. n. To go
the rounds in a camp or garrison.

Patron, pâ’tro’n. s. (166). One who
countenances, supports, or protects; a
guardian saint; advocate, defender, vindica-
tor; one who has donation of ecclesias-
tical preferment.

Patronage, pâ’tro’n-âd’ge. 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 antepenulti-
mate accent (502).

Patronal, pâ’tro-nâl. a. Protecting,
supporting, guarding, defending.

This word, like Matronal, has a diver-
sity 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 short,
and shortly in Patronal. Bailey accents the second syllable of this
word.

Patroness, pâ’tro’n-ê. 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 Patronness, 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, pâ’tro’n-iz. v. a.
(503). To protect, to support, to defend,
to countenance.

Patronymick, pâ’tro-nîm’ik. s.
(509) (530). Expressing the name of the
father or ancestor.

Patten of a Pillar, pâ’tîn. s. (99).
Its base.
pattern, pā'tim. s. (99). A shoe of wood, with an iron ring, worn over the common shoe by women.

patternmaker, pā'tin-mā-kār, s. He that makes patterns.

to pattern, pā'tin. v. n. (98). To make a model like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

pattern, pā'tim. s. The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; anything cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

paulcloxy, pāw'-klo-kē. s. (218). A short speech, speaking little.

pacity, pāw'sētē. s. Fiveness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

to pave, pāvē. v. a. To lay with bricks or stones, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

pavement, pāv'īm. s. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone floor.

paver, pā'vēr. (99). s. One who lays with stones. This word is more frequently, but, perhaps, less properly, written Paucer.

pavilion, pāv'i-lēm. s. (113). A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

to pavilion, pāv'i-lēm, v. a. To furnish with tents; to be sheltered by a tent.

parch, pārch. s. (214). The belly, the region of the guts.

to parch, pārch. v. a. To pierce or rip the belly, to exterminate.

pander, pandér. s. (98). A poor person.

pause, pāz. s. (215). 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 interruption in music.

to pause, pāz. v. n. (213). To wait, to stop, not to proceed, to forbear for a time; to deliberate; to be intermitted.

pauser, pāz'ēr. s. (96). He who pauses, he who deliberates.

paw, pāw. s. (319). The foot of a beast of prey; hand, ludicrously.

to paw, pāw. v. n. To draw the fore foot along the ground; a mark of impatience in a horse.

to paw, pāw. v. a. To strike with the fore foot, to handle roughly.

pawed, pāw'd. a. (359). Having paws; broad-footed. "To Paw, pāw-. v. a. To pledge, to give in pledge.

paw, pāw. 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.

pawbroker, pāw'bro-kār. s. One who lends money upon pledge.

to pay, pā. v. a. (220). To discharge a debt; to dismiss one to whom anything is due with his money; to stone, to make amends by suffering; to beat; to reward, to compensate; to give the equivalent for anything bought.

pay, pā. s. Wages, hire, money given in return for service.

payable, pā'yāb'l. s. (405). Due, to be paid; such as there is power to pay.

payday, pā'dā. s. Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

payter, pā'tar. s. (98). One that pays.

paymaster, pā'mās-tār. s. One who is to pay, one from whom wages or reward is received.

payment, pā'ment. s. The act of paying; the discharge of debt or promise; a reward; chemotherapy, 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 s, as "A bushel of peas." The pronunciation, in both cases, is exactly the same; that is, as if written pese.

peace, pēsē. 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, pēsē. interj. A word commanding silence.

peace-seeking, pēsē-'tēk'ēr-ing. s. Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

peaceable, pēsē'bl. a. (405). Free from war, free from tumult; quiet, undisturbed; not quarrelsome, not turbulent.

peaceableness, pēsē'bl-nēs. s. Quietness, disposition to peace.

peaceably, pēsē'blē. ad. Without war, without tumult; without disturbance.
P E A
—nō, mōvē, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb,

PEACEFUL, pē′sē′fūl. a. Quiet, not in war; pacific, mild; undisturbed, still, secure.

PEACEFULLY, pē′sē′fūl-ī. ad. Quietly, without disturbance; mildly, gently.

PEACEFULNESS, pē′sē′fūl-nēs. s. Quiet, freedom from disturbance.

PEACEMAKER, pē′sē′mā-kār. a. One who reconciles differences.

PEACEPARTED, pē′sē′pār-tēd. a. Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEARCH, pē′rkch. s. (227). A fruit-tree; the fruit.

To PEACH, pē′sh. v. n. (332). Corrupted from Impeach; to accuse of some crime.

PEARCOLOURED, pē′sh′kōl-lū′rd. a. Of a colour like a peach.

PEARCHICK, pē′sh′kīk. s. The chicken of a peacock.

PEACOCK, pē′kōk. s. The top of the hill or eminence; any thing acuminate; the rising forepart of a headdress.

To PEAK, pē′k. v. n. To look sickly.

PEAL, pē′l. s. (227). A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon.

To PEAL, pē′l. v. n. To play solemnly and loud.

To PEAL, pē′l. v. a. To assail with noise.

PEAR, pē′r. s. (73) (240). The name of a well-known fruit-tree; the fruit.

PEARL, pē′rl. s. (224). A gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a speck on the eye.

PEARLED, pē′rlēd. a. (359). Adorned or set with pearls.

PÆRLYTED, pē′rlēd. a. Having a speck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS, pē′rl′grās. Flants.

PEARLPLANT, pē′rl′plānt. Flants.

PEARLWURT, pē′rl′wūrt. Flants.

PEARLY, pē′rlē. a. Abounding with pearls, containing pearls, resembling pearls.

PEARMAIN, pā′rmān. An apple.

PÆRTREE, bā′rtērē. s. The tree that bears pears.

PEASANT, pē′zānt. s. (88) (234). A kind, one whose business is rural labour.

PEASANTRY, pē′zān′t-rē. s. Peasants, rusticks, country people.

PEASCOD, pē′skōd. (815). s. The husk that contains peas.

PEASE, pē′z. s. Food of peas.—See PEA.

PEAR, pē′rl. s. A species of turf used for fire.

PEBBLE, pē′bl. (404). 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, pē′bl-kris′tāl. s. Crystal in form of nodules.

PEBBLED, pē′bl-d. a. Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PEBBLY, pē′bl-ō. a. Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, pē′k-kā′bil′ē-tē. s. State of being subject to sin.

PECCABLE, pē′k-kā′bl. a. (405). Incidental to sin.

PECCADILLO, pē′k-kā′dlē. s. A petty fault, a slight crime, a venial offence.

PECCANCY, pē′k-kān′sē. s. Bad quality.

PECCANT, pē′kkant. a. (88). Guilty, criminal; ill disposed, offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, uniformal.

PECK, pē′k. s. The fourth part of a bushel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.

To PECK, pē′k. 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, pē′k-kār. s. (98). One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the woodpecker.

PECKLED, pē′k-kāl′d. a. (359). Spotted, varied with spots.

PECTORAL, pē′k-tō′r-ē-l. a. (557). Belonging to the breast, suited to strengthen the breast and stomach.

PECTORAL, pē′k-kōr-ē-l. a. (88). A breast-plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.

To PECULATE, pē′k-kōl-āt. v. n. To rob or defraud the publick.

PEEC T O R A L , pē′k-kōr-ē-l. a. (88). A breast-plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.

To PECULATE, pē′k-kōl-āt. v. n. To rob or defraud the publick.

peculiarly of his tail.

PEAHEN, pē′hēn. s. The female of a peacock.—See Maskind.

PEAK, pē′k. s. The top of the hill or eminence; any thing accumulated; the rising forepart of a headdress.

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PEARMAIN, pā′rmān. An apple.

PÆRTREE, bā′rtērē. s. The tree that bears pears.
PECULIARLY, pe-kt-l'e-ad-ite. a. Particularly, something found only in one.
PECULIAR, pe-k'tle-ad'lar. s. (521). An ornament that crowns the
foundations, finishes the fronts of buildings,
and serves as a decoration over gates.

PED, ped'dur. s. properly Peddler.
One who travels the country with small
commodities, contracted from petty dealer.

PEDER, ped'dur-é. a. (98). Wares
sold by peddlers.
PEDDLING, ped'dil-ing. 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, ped-dób-báp'tizm. s.
Infant baptism.

I have differed from Mr. Sheridan and
several of our orthoepists in making the
first syllable of this word short. I am
authorised by the shortening power of the
secondary accent (830) notwithstanding
the diphthong in the original, which has
no more influence in this word than in
Cavaree, oeconomick, and a thousand others.

PEDOBAPTIST, ped-dób-báp'tist. s.
One that holds or practices infant baptism.

To Peel, péel. v. n. (246). To de-
coricate, to deface; to plunder. According
to analogy this should be written Pill.

Peel, péel. s. The skin or thin rind
of any thing.

Pee1, péel. 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, péel'ér. s. (98). One who
strips or flays; a plunderer.

To Peep, péep. v. n. (246). To make
the first appearance; to look slyly, closely,
or curiously.

Peep, péep. s. First appearance, as
at the Peep and first break of day; a sly
look.

Peeper, péep'ér. s. (98). Young
chickens just breaking the shell; one that
peeps.

Peehole, péep'hól. s. A
Hole through which one may look
without being discovered.

Peek, péek. s. (246). Equal, one
of the same rank; one equal in excellence or
endowments; companion, fellow; a noble-
man.

To Peep, péep. v. n. By contraction
from Appear. To come just in sight; to
look narrowly, to peep.
PEL

—no, move, nor, nöt;—tube, táb,

PELLAGE, pél'sidje. s. (90). The
dignity of a peer; the body of peers.

PEERDOM, pél'dùm. s. (166). Peer-
age.

PEERESS, pél-ès. s. The lady of a
peer, a woman emboiled.

PEERLESS, pél'-lés. a. Unequalled,
having no peer.

PEERLESSNESS, pél'-lés-nés. s. Uni-
versal superiority.

PELLISH, pél-vish. a. (218). Petu-
lient, waspish, easily offended, irritable,
hard to please.

PELLISHLY, pél-vish-lé. adv. Angrily,
quarrelsomely, morose.

PELLISHNESS, pél-vish-nés. s. Irasci-
bility, querulousness, fretfulness; pervers-
erness.

PEG, pég. 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 nick-
name of Margaret.

To PEG, pég. v. a. To fasten with a
peg.

PEL, pél. s. Money, riches in an
odious sense.

PELICAN, pél'-likán. s. (85). 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, pél'lit. s. (90). A little
ball; a bullet, a ball.

PELLETED, pél'-lit-téd. a. Consisting
of bullets.

PELLICLE, pél'-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, pél'-túr-ös. s. (512)(537).
An herb.

PELLEMELL, pél'-mé'. ad. Confusely,
tumultuously, one among another. See
MALL.

PELLETS, pélz. s. Clerk of the Pells,
an officer belonging to the Exchequer,
who enters every Term of the Bill into a parch-
ment roll called Pells acceptorum, the
roll of receipts.

PELLUCID, pél'-lús. a. Clear, trans-
parent, not opaque, not dark.

PELLUCIDITY, pél'-lús-téd'-té. s.

PELLUCIDNESS, pél'-lús-nés. s.
Transparency, clearness, not opacity.

PELT, pél. s. Skin, hide; the quar-
ry of a hawk all torn.

PELTMONGER, pél-món'g-r. s. A
dealer in raw hides.

To PELT, pél. v. a. To strike with
something thrown; to throw, to cast.

PELTING, pél-tíng. a. This word in
Shakespeare signifies paltry, pitiful. Ob-
scure.

PELVIS, pél'vis. s. The lower part
of the belly.

PEN, pen. s. An instrument for
writing; feather; wing; a small inclosure;
a coop.

To PEN, pén. v. a. To coop, to shut
up, to incage, to imprison in a narrow
place; to write.

PENAL, pén'ál. a. (88). Denouncing
punishment, enacting punishment; used
for the purposes of punishment, vindictive.

PENALTY, pén'-ál-té. s. Punish-
ment, censure, judicial infliction; forfei-
ture upon non-performance.

PENANCE, pén'-áns. s. Infliction
either public or private, suffered as an ex-
pression of repentance for sin.

PENCE, pén's. The plural of penny.

PENCIL, pén'sl. s. (159). A small
brush of hair which painters dip in their
colours; an instrument for writing with-
out ink.

To PENCIL, pén'sl. v. n. (159). To
paint.

PENDANT, pén'dánt. 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 Pen-
nant.

PENDENCE, pén'déns. s. Slopeness,
inclination.

PENDENCY, pén'dén-sí. s. Suspense,
delay of decision.

PENDENT, pén'dént. a. Hanging;
jetting over; supported above the ground.

PENDING, pén'díng. a. (419). De-
pending, remaining yet undecided.

PENDULOSITY, pén'-úl-o'-té.

PENDULOUSNESS, pén'-úl-ús-nés.

PENDULOUSNESS. The state of hanging,
suspension.

PENDULUM, pén'-úl'm. s. (376). 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.
PENKNIFE, pén'knif. s. A knife used to cut pens.

PENMAN, pén'mán. s. (88). One who professes the art of writing; an author, a writer.

PENNANT, pén'nánt. s. (88). A small flag, ensign, or colours; a tackle for hoisting things on board.

PENNATED, pén-nat-ed. 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.

PENLESS, pén'lis. a. Moneyless, poor, wanting money.

PENNON, pén'nón. s. (166). A small flag or colour.

PENNY, pén'ni. 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, pén'né-roy'al. s. A well-known herb.

PENNYWEIGHT, pén'né-wéit. s. A weight containing twenty-four grains Troy weight.

PENNYWISE, pén'né-wíz. a. One who saves small sums at the hazard of larger; with the addition of pound foolish.

PENNYWORTH, pén'né-wúrth. 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 Pennyworth.

PENSILE, pén'síl. a. (140). Hanging, suspended; supported above the ground.

PENSILENESS, pén'síl-nés. s. The state of hanging.

PENSION, pén'shún. s. (451). An allowance made to any one without an equivalent.

PENSIONARY, pén'shún-ár. s. Maintained by pensions.

PENSIONER, pén'shún-ér. s. (98). One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another, a dependant.

PENSIVE, pén'siv. a. (428). Sorrowfully thoughtful, mournfully serious.


PEONY, pe-o-ne.

PEOPLE, peepl.

PENURY, pen-yur. (98). An aromatic pungent kind of grain brought from India.

PERADVENTURE, per-ad-ver-shure. a. Perhaps, may be, by chance; doubt, question.

PERAMBULATE, per-amb-yo-lät. v.a. To walk through; to survey by passing through.

PERAMBULATION, per-amb-yo-lä-shun. s. The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.

PERCEIVABLE, per-sevip-ə-bl. a. Perceptibly, such as falls under perception.

PERCEIVABLY, per-sevip-ə-ble. ad. In such a manner as may be observed or known.

PERCEIVE, per-sev. v.a. To discover by some sensible effects, to know, to observe; to be affected by.

PERCEPTIBILITY, per-sep-ti-ble-ə-ti. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; perception, the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIBLE, per-sep-ti-ble. a. Such as may be known or observed.

PERCEPTIBLY, per-sep-ti-ble. ad. In such a manner as may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, per-sep-shun. s. The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.

PERCEPTIVE, per-sep-tiv. a. (312). Having the power of perceiving.

PERCEPTIVITY, per-sep-tiv-ə-ti. The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH, per-sh. s. (352). A kind of fish.

PERCH, per-sh. s. (352). A measure of five yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit.
To PERCH, pér'tsh. v. n. To sit or roost as a bird.

To PERCH, pér'tsh. v. a. To place on a perch.

PERCHANCE, pér'chæns. ad. Perhaps, peradventure

PERCIPiens, pér'sh-ý pé-ént. a. Perceiving, having the power of perception.

PERCIPiens, pér'sh-ý pé-ént. s. One that has the power of perceiving.

To PERCOLATE, pér'kō-lät. v. a. To strain.

PERCULATION, pér-kō-lā'shën. The act of straining, purification or separation by strainning.

To PERCUSS, pér-küs. v. a. To strike.

PERCUSSION, pér-kū'shōn. s. The act of striking, stroke; effect of sound in the ear.

PERCUTIEN'T, pér-kū'shēnt. s. Striking, having the power to strike.

PERDITIoN, pér-dish'ēn. s. Destruction, ruin, death; loss; eternal death.

PERDUE, pér-dū'. ad. Close in ambush.

PERDURABLE, pér'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 dura\-ble, since this word is, like many others, considered as a simple derived from the Latin per\-durabilis, 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 per\-durabilis may be admitted as the parent of perdurable, and not interferio that of inter\-fere, is, that we form interference from the verb to interfere, rather than from inter\-ferio, which is not a Latin word, though perhaps in the Latin analogy of formation; but we have no verb to perceive from whence to form perdurable, and therefore allowably follow the Latin analogy of formation, and the English analogy of pronouncing such formatives.—See INTERFER\-ENCE. Practical orthoepists are decidedly in favour of this accentuation.
A city, 
perennial, p(e-ré-né-al). 

Perfect, perfekt. 

To perfect, perfekt-ē. v. a. 

Perfidious, per-fidl-yūs. 

Perfidiously, per-fidl-yūs-ē-ē. ad. 

Perfidiouslyness, per-fidl-yūs-nēs. s. 

Perfidy, per-fid-ē. s. 

To perfuse, pér-fúz. v. a. 

Perfusion, per-fú-zhun. s. 

The act of perfusing. 

Perforate, pér-for-āt. v. a. 

Perforator, pér-for-ā-tor. s. 

The instrument of perforating. 

Perforce, pér-fôrse. ad. 

By violence, violently. 

To perform, perf eBook s. 

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 perform, conform, inform, deform, transform, etc. The error seems chiefly confined to the stage, where it is 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, perf eBook v. n. 

To succeed in an attempt. 

Performable, perf eBook bl. a. 

Practicable, such as may be done. 

Performance, perf eBook-ēns. s. 

Completion of something designed, execution of something promised; composition, work; action, something done. 

Performer, perf eBook-ēr. s. 

One that performs any thing; it is generally applied to one that makes a public exhibition of his skill. 

To perfuse, perf eBook-ē. v. a. 

To rub over. 

Perfumatory, perf eBook-ā-tor. s. (512). That which perfumes. 

Perfume, perf eBook-ē. s. (492). 

Strong odour of sweetness used to give sense to other things; sweet odour, fragrance. 

To perfume, perf eBook-ē. v. a. 

To clothe with perfume; to give a certain odour to. 

To perfuse, perf eBook-ē. v. a. 

To saturate with scent. 

Mr. Nares has shown at
large, that the poets accept the substantive both ways; but the analogy of dissyllabic nouns and verbs seems now to have fixed the accent on the substantive on the first, and that of the verb on the last.

To Perfume, pér-fùm’ v. a. To scent, to impregnate with sweet scent.

Perfumer, pér-fùm’er. s. (98). One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

Perfunctorily, pér-fùn’k-/ùr-tè-lè. ad. Carelessly, negligently.

Perfunctory, pér-fùn’k-/ùr-če. s. Slipshandy, careless, negligent.

[The text continues with definitions and explanations, but is not fully transcribed due to its length and complexity.]
To Perish, pér'rish. v. n. To die, to be destroyed, be lost, to come to nothing; to be in a perpetual state of decay; to be lost eternally.

Perishable, pér'rish-ā-bl. a. (405). Liable to perish, subject to decay, of short duration.

Perishableness, pér'rish-ā-bl-nēs. s. Liability to be destroyed, liableness to decay.

Peristaltick, pér-ē-stāl'tik. a. Peristaltick motion is that vermiform motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

Peristeria, pér'i-stēr'ē-a. (503). This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bellows.

To Perjure, pér'jūr. v. a. To swear, to taunt with perjury.


Periwig, pér'wīg. s. Adscititious hair for the head; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament, or concealment of baldness.

To Periwig, pér'wīg. v. a. To dress in false hair.

Periwinkle, pér'wīn-kl. a. A small shell fish, a kind of sea snail.

To Perk, pérk. v. n. To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

To Perk, pérk. v. a. To dress, to prank.

Perlo's, pér-lō's. a. Dangerous, full of hazard. Now written Perils.

Perma'nence, pér'ma-nēns. s. Duration, consistency, continuance in the same state.

Permanently, pér'ma-nēnt-lē. ad. Durably, lastingly.

Perma'nent, pér'ma-nēnt. a. Durable, not decaying, unchanged.

Permeable, pér'mē-ā-bl. a. (405). Such as may be passed through.
PERPENDICULAR, pér-pén-dik’-ú-lär. n.
Crossing at right angles: cutting the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, pér-pén-dik’-ú-lé-ré. ad. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles: in the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, pér-pén-dik’-ú-lár’-é-té. s. The state of being perpendicular.

PERFIDY, pér-fid’é. s. Treachery; deceit; a violation of faith or trust.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pér-fid’é-us-lé. ad. With perfidy.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pér-fid’é-us-néz. s. Treachery; deceit; a violation of faith or trust.

PERFECT, pér-fék’t. a. Complete; whole; not defective; finished; accomplished.

PERFECTION, pér-fék’shún. s. The state of being perfect.

PERFECTIONIST, pér-fék’shún-ist. s. A person who believes in the perfectibility of mankind; a moralist.

PERFECTLY, pér-fék’t-lé. ad. Completely; absolutely; without defect; with perfectness.

PERFECTNESS, pér-fék’t-lé-nes. s. The quality or state of being perfect.

PERFERATION, pér-fér-á’shún. s. The act of piercing; a thrusting through.

PERFESS, pér-fés’. v. t. To profess; to publicize; to proclaim.

PERFESSOR, pér-fés’-or. s. One who professes; a teacher of a particular subject.

PERFIDY, pér-fid’é. s. Treachery; deceit; a violation of faith or trust.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pér-fid’é-us-lé. ad. With perfidy.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pér-fid’é-us-néz. s. Treachery; deceit; a violation of faith or trust.

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PERFIDIOUSNESS, pér-fid’é-us-néz. s. Treachery; deceit; a violation of faith or trust.

PERFIDIOUSLY, pér-fid’é-us-lé. ad. With perfidy.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, pér-fid’é-us-néz. s. Treachery; deceit; a violation of faith or trust.
Perspective, pér-sis’-tiv. a. (157). Stead- 
y, not receding from a purpose, perse-
vering.

Person, pér’s’n. s. (170). Individual 
or particular man or woman; human be-
ing; a general loose term for a human be-
ing; one’s self, not a representative; ex-
terior appearance; man or woman repre-
sented in a fictitious dialogue; character; 
character of office; in Grammar, the qual-
ity of the noun that modifies the verb. — 
See Person.

Personal, pér’s’n-á-bl. a. Hand-
some, graceful, of good appearance.

As the o in person is sunk, as in sea-
son, treason, &c. so this word being a com-
pound of our own, and personage coming 
to us from the French, we generally suppress 
the o. This is the best reason I can give 
for the slight difference we find in the pro-
nunciation of these words; and if any one 
is inclined to think we ought to preserve 
the o distinctly in all of them, except per-
sén, and even in this, on solemn occasions, 
I have not the least objection.

Personage, pér’s’n-á-jé. s. (90). A 
considerable person, man or woman of 
eminence; exterior appearance; air, sta-
ture; character assumed; character repre-
sented.

Personal, pér’s’n-á-l. a. (88). Be-
longing to men or women, not to things, 
not real; affecting individuals or particu-
lar people, peculiar, proper to him or her, 
relating to one’s private actions or charac-
ter; present, not acting by representative; 
external, corporeal; 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 imperson-
al that has only the third.

Personality, pér-so-nál-i-té. s. The 
existence or individuality of any one.

Personally, pér-so-nál-é. ad. In 
person, in presence, not by representative; 
with respect to an individual particularly; 
with regard to numerical existence.

To Personate, pér-so-ná-té. v. a. To 
represent by a fictitious or assumed char-
acter, so as to pass for the person repre-
sented; to represent by action or appear-
ance, to act; to pretend hypocritically, 
with a; but reciprocal pronoun, &c. come 
form, to feign; to resemble; to make a re-
presentative of as in a picture, out of use. 
See Personal.

Personation, pér-so-ná’shén. s. 
Counterfeiting of another person.

Personification, pér-so’n-ék’-fák’shén. s. 
Prosopopoeia, the change of 
things to persons, 
To Personify, pér-so’n-ék’-fí. v. a. To 
change from a thing to a person.

Perspective, pér-spék’tiv. a. Re-

taining to the science of vision, optic, op-
tical.

Perspicacious, pér-spék’-ká’shús. a. 
Quick sighted, sharp of sight. Mentally 
applied.

Perspicaciousness, pér-spék’-ká’-nás-
dés. s. Quickness of sight.

Perspicacity, pér-spék’-ká’-sít-e. s. 
Quickness of sight, of mental sight.

Perspiciency, pér-spék’-shén’-é. The 
act of looking sharply. Little used.

Perspicil, pér-spék-il. s. A glass 
through which things are viewed, an optic 
glass.

Perspicuity, pér-spék’-kú-é-té. s. 
Clearness to the mind, easiness to be un-
derstood, freedom from obscurity or am-
biguity; transparency.

Perspicuous, pér-spék’-kú-ó-ds. a. 
Transparent, clear, such as may be seen 
through; clear to the understanding, not 
obscure, not ambiguous.

Perspicuously, pér-spék’-kú-ó-ds-l. ad. 
Clearly, not obscurely.

Perspicuousness, pér-spék’-kú-ó-nás-
dés. Clearness without obscurity.

Persirable, pér-spék’-ráb-l. a. Such 
as may be emitted by the cuticular pores; 
perspiring, emitting perspiration.

Perspiration, pér-spék’-shén. s. 
Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Perspirative, pér-spék’-tiv. a. (512). 
Performing the act of perspiration.
Perform excretion through the cutaneous pores; to be excreted by the skin.

Such as may be persuaded.

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.

One who influences by persuasion, an important adviser.

To be influenced by persuasion.

The quality of being flexible by persuasion. The act of persuading, the act of influencing by expostulation, the act of gaining or attempting the passions: the state of being persuaded, opinion.

Having the power of persuading, having influence on the passions.

In such a manner as to persuade.

Influence on the passions.

Having the power to persuade.

Brisk; smart; saucy.

To persuade; to assure.

Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolve; resolute, constant, steady.

Obtainingly; obstinately.

Obstinacy, stubbornness; resolution, constancy.

Obstinacy, stubbornness; perversely; persistency: resolution; steadfastness, constancy.

Justices of relation to the matter in hand, propriety to the purpose, appositeness.
Pervious, pér-vé-ú.s. a. Admitting passage, capable of being permeated; pervading, permeating.

Perviousness, pér-vé-ú-s-nés. s. Quality of admitting a passage.

Pest, pèst. s. Plague; pestilence; any thing mischief or destructive.

To Pest, pèst'ur. v. a. (98). To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.

Pestera, pèst'er-ur. s. (555). One that pesters or disturbs.

Pestorous, pèst'o-rú.s. a. (314). Encumbering, troublesome.

Pesthouse, pèst'hou.s. s. An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

Pestiferous, pèst'i-fér-ú.s. a. Destructive; pestilential; infectious.

Pestilence, pèst'i-lén.s. s. Plague, pest, contagious distemper.

Pestilent, pèst'i-lènt. a. Producing plagues, malignant; mischievous, destructive.

Pestilential, pèst'i-lé-nshál. a. Pertaking of the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, infectious, contagious; mischievous, destructive.

Pestilently, pèst'i-lènt-lé. ad. Mischievously, destructively.

Pestillation, pèst'i-lá'shún. s. The act of pounting or breaking in a mortar.

Pestle, pèst'l. s. (472). An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

Pest, pèst. s. A slight passion, slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hands; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

To Pest, pet. v. a. "To spoil by too much fondling.

Petal, pèt'al, or petál. s. 1. Petal is a term it Botany, signifying to the discoloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower, distinguished from the rest of the plant.

I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry, but join Mr. Lenwick and Mr. Scott, who make the 9 long. In all words of this form we ought to incline to this pronunciation. It is being so agreeable to analogy. Let it not be pretended that the e in the Latin, pétalum is short; so is the a in lilium, 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, pèt'á-lú.s. a. (563). Having petals.

Petar, pè-tar'. s. A picce of ordnance resembling a high-crowned hat, chiefly used to break down a barrier.


Peteter-wort, pè-té'ér-wort. s. A plant somewhat different from St. John’s wort.

Petition, pè-tish'ú.n. s. Request, intreaty, supplication, prayer; single branch or article of a prayer.

To Petition, pè-tish'n. v. a. To solicit, to supplicate.

Petitionally, pè-tish'ú-n-lé. ad. By way of begging an question.

Petitionary, pè-tish'ú-n-ar. a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.

Petitioner, pè-tish'ú-nér. s. (98). One who offers a petition.

Petitory, pè'ti-shú-rá. a. (512). Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.

Peter, pè'tér. s. (416). Nitre, salpetre.

Petrescent, pè-tres'ènt. a. (310). Growing stone; becoming stone.

Petrification, pè-tre-fák'shún. s. The act of turning to stone, the state of being turned to stone; that which is made stone.
PETRIFACTIVE, pét-tré-fak’tiv. a. 
Having the power to turn to stone.

PETRIFICATION, pét-tré-fi-ká’shún. s. 
A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

PETRIFIED, pét-trí’fik. a. (509). Having the power to change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pét’tri-fi. v. a. (183). 
To change to stone.

To PETRIFY, pét’tri-fi. v. n. To become stone.

PETROL, pét’tröl. 

PETROLIUM, pét’tröl-lé-úm. } s. A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.

PETRONEL, pét’tröl-nél. s. A pistol, a small gun used by a horseman.

PETTOGGER, pét’ti-gger. s. A petty small-rate lawyer.

PETTINESS, pét’ti-nés. s. Smallness, littleness, inconsiderableness, unimportance.

PETTISH, pét’tish. a. Fretful, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, pét’tish’nés. s. Fretfulness, peevishness.

PETTIPADES, pét’ti-pád. s. The feet of a sucking pig; feet, in contempt.


The breast; figurative of privacy.

PETTY, pét’té. a. Small, inconsiderable, little.

PETTICOAT, pét’té-kó. s. An herb.

PETULANCE, pét’thún-lén’s. } s. 

PETULANCY, pét’tshún-lán-se. } Sauciness, peevishness, wantonness.


PETULANTLY, pét’tshún-lán’tlé. ad. 
With petulance, with saucy pertness.

PEW, pú. s. A scat enclosed in a church.

PEWER, pé’wit. s. (99). A water fowl; the lapwing.

PEWTER, pú’tér. s. (98). A compound of metals, an artificial metal; the plates and dishes in a house.

PEWTERER, pú’tér-er. s. A smith who works in pewter.

PHENOMENON, fén-nóm’é-nón. s. This has sometimes Phenomena in the plural. An appearance in the works of nature.

PHALANX, fál’lánks, or fál’lánks. s. A troop of men closely embodied.
PHARMACY, φαρμακείον. s. The art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

PHAROS, φάρος. s. (544). A lighthouse, a watch-tower.

PHARYNGOTOMY, φάρυγγο-τομή. s. The act of making an incision into the windpipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHARYNX, φαράγκος. s. (131). The upper part of the gullet, below the larynx.

PHASES, φάσεις. s. In the plural Phases. Appearance exhibited by any body, as the changes of the moon.

PHASEANT, φασάν. s. A kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.

PHASES, φάσεις. s. (131). Love of mankind, good nature.

PHILIPPECK, φιλίππες. s. Any inductive declamation.

PHILOLOGER, φιλόλογος. a. One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critic.

PHILOLOGICAL, φιλολογικός. a. Critical, grammatical.

PHILOGIST, φιλολόγος. s. (131). A critic, a grammarian.


PHILOMEL, φιλόμελ. s. The nightingale.

PHILOMELA, φιλόμελία. s. The nightingale.

PHILOMOT, φιλόμος. a. Coloured like a dead leaf.

PHILOSOPHER, φιλόσοφος. s. (131). A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, φιλόσοφος-φιλόστομον. s. A stone dreamed of by alchemists, which by its touch converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSOPHICK, φιλόσοφικός. a. (422) (509).

PHILOSOPHICAL, φιλόσοφικός. s. Belonging to philosophy, suitable to a philosopher; skilful in philosophy; frugal, abstemious.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, φιλόσοφικά. 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. s. For the reasons, see Principles, No. 423, 455.

TO PHILOSOPHIZE, φίλοσοφίζειν. v. a. To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY, φιλόσοφία. s. Knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; receiving, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTER, φίλτρον. s. (98). Something to cause love.

This word ought rather to be written Philen. See Principles, No. 416.

TO PHILTER, φίλτρον. v. a. To charm to love.

PHI'A, φία. s. The face. A low word.

PHLEBOTOMIST, φλεμόθομος. s. One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

TO PHLEBOTOMIZE, φλεμόθομειν. v. a. To let blood.

PHLEBOTOMY, φλεμόθομος. s. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

PHLEGM, φλεγμός. s. (389). The watery humour of the body; the tough viscid matter discharged by coughing; water.

PHLEGMAQUES, φλεγμακούς. s. (589). A purge of the middler sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.—See PATHOGNOMONICK.

PHLEGMATICK, φλεγματικός. a. (510). Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull, cold, frigid.

PHLEGMON, φλεγμόν. s. (560). An inflammation, a burning tumour.

PHLEGMONOUS, φλεγμόνιος. a. Inflammatory, burning.

PHLEME, πλημα. s. An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGISTIC, φλογιστικός. a. Having phlogiston.

PHLOGISTON, φλογίστων, or φλογίστων. s. (560). A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.
HEMOPHILUS, hæm-a-fil’us, s. (545).—A consumption.

PHYLLACTERY, fil-lak’ter-e, s. A bandage on which was inscribed some commemorative sentence. 

PHYSICAL, fiz’i-kal. a. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, not moral; pertaining to the science of health; medicinal, helpful to health; resembling physic; 

PHYSICAL, fiz’i-kal. a. One who professes the art of healing.

PHYSIC, fiz’ik. s. The science of healing; medicines, remedies; in common phrase, a purge.

PHYSIOLOGY, fiz’i-log’i, s. Divinity enforced, or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIOGNOMER, fiz’i-gō-nor, s. A mark, or if fiz’i-gō-nor, s. A mark.

PHYSIOGNOMIST, fiz’i-gō-nor, s. A mark.

PHYSIOGNOMY, fiz’i-gō-nō-mē, s. The art of discovering the temper and foreseeing the future by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, fiz’i-lō-gō-kal. a. Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

PHYSIOLOGIST, fiz’i-lō-gō-nist, s. A writer of natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY, fiz’i-lō-gī, s. (518).—The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.
PICKERELL, pik'ker-il. s. (99). A small pike.

PICKEREL-WEED, pik'ker-il-wéd. s. A water plant from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

PICKLE, pik'kl. s. (405). Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved; thing kept in pickles; condition, state.

To PICKLE, pik'kl. v. a. To preserve in pickle; to season or imbibe rigidly with any thing bad, as a pickled rogue. A low phrase.

PICKLEHERRING, pik'-kl-hér'ring. s. A jack-pudding, a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

PICKLOCK, pik'lök. s. An instrument by which locks are opened; the person who picks locks.

PICKPOCKET, pik'p'kkt. v. a. A thief who steals by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

PICKPROOF, pik'prf. s. A bird, the lesser wood-pecker; the magpie.

PICT, pik. s. A sort of size of their parts or letter.

PICT, pik. a. To picture. A word used in popular phrases.

PICT, pik. v. a. To represent by painting; to represent.

PICTURESQUE, pik'tshú-resh'. a. Expressed happily as in a picture.

To PIDDLE, pik'dl. v. n. (405). To pick at table, to feed squammish and without appetite; to trouble, to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

PIDDLER, pik'dl-dr. s. (98). One that eats squammish and without appetite.

PIF, pl. s. Any crust baked with something in it; a magpie, a particular bird; the old popish service book, so called from the rubrick.

PIEBALD, pik'bal'd. s. Of various colours, diversified in colour.

PIECE, pís. 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-
PIE (559).—Fête, får, tell, fát;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;—

To Piece, péece. v. a. To enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join, to unite; To piece out, to increase by addition. 7.

To Piece, péece. v. n. To join, to coalesce, to be compacted.

PIECE, pées’ur. s. (98). One that pieces.

PIECELESS, pées’less. a. Whole, compact, not made of separate pieces.

PIECEMAL, pées’méel. Ad. In pieces, in fragments.

PIECED, pées’ed. a. Single, separate, divided.


PIEDNESS, plee’néz. s. Variegation, diversity of colour.

PIFLED, pil’d. a. Bald. Obsolete.

PIFPOWER Court, pil’póer-dúr. s. This word is derived from the French "pied a foot, and pouder, dusty." q. d. Dusty-foot Court.—"A Court held in fairs, particularly at Bartholomew Fair in West Smithfield, London, to do justice to buyers 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 Poulpeaux," a peddler.—Mason's Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary.

PIER, piár. s. (275). The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

To Pierce, péerse, or pérse. v. n. To penetrate, to enter, to force; to touch the passions, to affect.

To Pierce, péerse, or pérse. v. a. To make way by force; to strike, to move, to affect; to enter, to drive; to affect severely.

PIERCER, pée-ár, or pér’ár. s. An instrument that bores or penetrates; the part with which insects perforate bodies; one who perforates.

PIERCED, pée’ed, or pér’séd. a. (410). Sharply.

PIERCING, pée’ing, or pér’s’ing. a. (275). Power of piercing.

PIETY, pée’té. s. Discharge of duty to God; duty to parents or those in superior relation.

PIG, plg. s. A young sow or boar; an oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

To Pig, plg. v. n. To follow, to bring pigs.

PIGEON, pid’jin. s. (259). A foul well known.

PIGEONFOOT, pid’jin-fút. s. An herb.

PIGEONLIVERED, pid’jin-liv-úrd. a. Mild, soft, gentle, timid.

PIGGIN, pig’gin. s. (382). A small vessel.


PIGMENT, pig’ment. s. Paint, colour to be laid on any body.

PIGNY, pig’ni. s. A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes.

PIGNORATION, pig-nó’rá’shun. s. The act of neglecting.

PIGNUT, pig’nut. s. An earth nut.

PIGNY, pig’ni. s. A word ofendarment to a girl.Obsolete.

PIKE, pik. 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, pikk’d. a. (366). Sharp, accumulated, ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pik’mán. s. (88). A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pik’stáf. s. The wooden frame of a pike.

PILASTER, pil’ás-túr. s. (132). A square column sometimes insuluated, but often set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILCHER, pilts’hir. s. (98). A furred gown or case, any thing lined with fur, obsolete; a fish like a herring.

PILE, pil. 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; map; one side of a coin, the reverse of cross; in the plural, Piles, the hammocks.

To Pile, pil’ v. a. To heap, to lay one thing on another; to fill with something heaped.

PILEATED, pil’té-ad-téd. a. (507). In the form of a cover or hat.

PLIER, pil’ér. s. (98). He who accumulates or heaps up.
To PILFER, pil'f̄ur. v. a. To steal, to gain by petty robbery.

To PILFER, pil'f̄ur. v. a. (98). To practise petty theft.

PILFERER, pil'f̄ur-ur. s. One who steals petty things.

PILFERINGLY, pil'f̄ur-ing-ly. ad. With pillory, crush, lynch.

PILFER, pil'f̄ur. s. Petty theft.

PILGRIM, pil'grim. s. A traveller, a wanderer, particularly one who travels on a religious account.

To PILGRIM, pil'grim. y. n. To wander, to ramble.

PILGRIMAGE, pil'grim-ádje. s. (90). A long journey, travel, more usually a journey on account of devotion.

PILL, pil. s. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

To PILL, pil. v. a. To rob, to plunder.

To PILL, pil. v. a. For Peel, to strip off the bark.

To PILL, pil. v. n. To come off in flakes or scorie.

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, pil'ldje. s. (90). Plunder, something got by plundering or pillaging; the act of plundering.

To PILLAGE, pil'ldje. v. a. To plunder, to spoil.

PILLAGER, pil'ldje-ur. s. (98). A plunderer; a spoiler.

PILLAR, pil'lur. s. (88). A column; a supporter, a maintainer.

PILLARED, pil'lur'd. s. (359). Supported by columns; having the form of a column.

PILLION, pil'yún. s. (113). A soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad, a low saddle.

PILLORY, pil'lur-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, pil'lur-é. v. a. To punish with the pillory.
PIN

PINMONEY, pin'mô-né. s. A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges.—*Mason*. Mutuque, mortise.

PINNACE, pin'âs. 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, pin'nâ-kl. s. (403). A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high spiring point. —*Oxford D.

PINNER, pin'nûr. s. (98). The lap-pet of a head which flies loose.

PIPII, pint. s. (105). Half a quart, in medicine twelve ounces, a liquid measure.

PIONEER, pi-ô-neer'. s. One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

PINNY, pin'nû. s. (116). A large flower.

PIOUS, piûs. a. (314). Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; careful of the duties of near relation.

PIOUSLY, piûs-lé. ad. In a pious manner, religiously.

Pip, pip. s. A defluxion on which fowls are troubled; a horns pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the card's.

To Pip, pip. v. n. To chirp or cry as a bird. Little used.

Pipe, pipe. 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 music; 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 bushelsheads.

To Pipe, pipe. v. n. To play on the pipe; to have a shrill sound. Of the Pipes, the wind-pipes.

Pipe, pip. pip. s. (98). One who plays on the pipe.

Pipetree, pip'tré. s. The lilac tree.

Piping, pipe'ing. a. (410). Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

Pipkin, pip'kin. s. A small earthen boiler.

Pippin, pip'pin. s. A sharp apple.

Piquant, pik'kânt. a. (415). Pricking, stimulating; sharp, pungent, severe.

Piquancy, pik'kânt-sé. s. Sharpness, taintness.

Piquantly, pik'kânt-lé. ad. Sharply, angrily.
PISTOL, pis-tó-lé. s. A coin of many countries and many degrees of value. 18

PISTOLET, pis-tó-lét1'. A little pistol.

PISTON, pis'tón. a. (166). The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused, an embolus. 17

PIT, pit. a. 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. 17

To Pit, pit. v. a. To sink in hollows.

PITCHFORK, pitsh'fork. s. A flatter, a palpitation; a light quick step.

PITCH, pitsh. s. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inpressed; any degree of elevation or height; state with respect to lowness or height; degree, rate.

To Pitch, pitch. v. a. To fix, to plant; to order regularly; to throw headlong; to cast forward; To smear with pitch; to darken. 415

To Pitch, pitch. v. n. To light, to drop; to fall headlong; to fix choice; to fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER, pitsh'ér. s. (918). An earthen vessel, a water-pot; an instrument to pierce the ground in which anything is to be fixed.

PITFORK, pitsh'fork. s. A fork used in husbandry.

PITCHINESS, pitsh'é-és.s. s. Blackness, darkness.

PITCHY, pitsh'é. a. Smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dismal. 16

PIT-COAL, pit'kól. s.ossil coal.

PIT-MAN, pit-mán. s. (548). He that saw in sawing timber works below in the pit.

PIT-SAW, pit-sów. s. A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PITIOUS, pitsh'é-ús. a. (263). Sorrowful, mournful, exciting pity; compassionate, tender; wretched, paltry, pitiful.

PITIOUSLY, pitsh'é-ús-lé. ad. In a pitious manner.

PITIOUSNESS, pitsh'é-ús-nés.s. Sorrowfulness, tenderness.

PIT-FALL, pit-fál. s. (506). A pit dive and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.
PIT

PITH, pit'h. 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 quintessence, the chief part.

PITHILY, pit'h-i-lé. ad. With strength, with cogency.

PITHINESS, pit'h-inéz. s. Energy, strength.

PITHLESS, pith'les. a. Wanting pith; wanting energy, wanting force.

PITY, pit't. s. Consisting of pith; strong, forcible, energetic.

PITIABLE, pit'ti-á-bi.l. a. (405). Deserving pity.

The diphthong ia, in this word, does not draw the preceding t to tab as in pieone, 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, etc, &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, pit'té-fél. a. Melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; paltry, contemptible, depicable.

PITIFULLY, pit'té-fél'é. ad. Mournfully, in a manner that moves compassion; contemptibly, despicably.

PITIFULNESS, pit'té-fél'éz. s. Tenderness, mercy, compassion; despicableness, contemptibleness.

PITILESS, pit'té-léz. a. Wanting pity, wanting compassion, merciless.

PITTANCE, pit'tánz. s. An allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion.

PITUITARY, pit'té-té-ré. a. Conducting the phlegm. —Miner.

PITUITÉ, pit'tshú-te. s. (155). Phlegm.


PITY, pit'té. s. Compassion, sympathy, with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of Pity, a subject of pity or of grief.

To PITY, pit'té. v. a. To compassionately misery, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

PLA

To PITY, pit'té. v. a. To be compassionate.

PIVOT, piv'vet. s. A pin on which anything turns.

PIX, pisks. s. A little chest or box in which the consecrated Host is kept.

PLACABLE, pla'ká-blé. 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 (335); but this word and its companion, capable, seem immovably fixed on the long sound of the antepenultimate, though the o in the same situation in docile and indocile evidently inclines to the short sound.—See INCAPABLE, and INDOLCE.

PLACABILITY, pla-ká-blé-té. { s.

PLACABILITY, pla-ká-blé-nés. s.

Will ingness to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.

PLACARD, pla-kárd'. { s. An edict, a declaration, a manifesto.

Bailey places the accent on the first syllable of placard, and Pennington on the first of both these words; all our other orthoepists place the accent as I have done.

PLACED, pla-sid'. { s. Placed.

PLACET, pla kit'. { s. The consent, a declaration, a manifesto.

Bailey places the accent on the first syllable of placard, and Pennington on the first of both these words; all our other orthoepists place the accent as I have done.

PLACE, pláści. 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, plásci. v. a. To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.

PLACER, pla'sür. s. (98). One that places.

PLACID, pla'ssíd. a. Gentle, quiet; soft, mild.

PLACIDLY, pla'ssíd-lé. ad. Mildly, gently.

PLACIT, pla'sit. s. Decree, determination.

PLACKET, or PLAQUET, pla-kit. s. (99). A petticoat.

PLAGIARISM, pla-jé-Ã-rizm. s. Theft, literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.
PUBLIC

PLAGIARY, plâ'ji-ré. 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 plâd-jâri; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Enrick, mark it with the a long; as if written plây-jâri; 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, plâg. s. (257). Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; any thing troublesome or vexatious.

To PLAGUE, plâg. v. a. To trouble, to tease, to vex, to harass, to torment; to afflict.


PLAICE, plâse. s. (202). A flat fish.

PLAID, plâd. s. (204). A striped or variegated cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN, plâne. a. (202). Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; ariless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

PLAIN, plâne. a. (202). Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; ariless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.

To PLAIN, plâne. v. a. To level, to make even.

To PLAIN, plâne. v. n. To lament, to wail. Not used.

PLAINDEALING, plâne-déelling. a. Acting without art.

PLAINDEALING, plâne-déelling. s. (610). Management void of art.

PLAINLY, plâne-lê. ad. Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.

PLAINNESS, plâne-nês. s. Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.

PLAINT, plant. s. Lamentation, complaint, lament; expression of sorrow.

PLAINTEFUL, plant'fúl. a. Complaining, audibly sorrowful.

PLAINTEFF, plâne'tif. a. 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 Enrick agree in this pronunciation.

PLAINTEFF, plâne'tif. a. Complaining, a word not in use, being now written plaintive.

PLAINTEIVE, plâne'tîv. a. Complaining, lamenting, expressive of sorrow.

PLAINWORK, plâne'wûrk. s. Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAÎT, plât. s. (202). A fold, a double.

To PLAÎT, plât. v. a. To fold, to double; to weave, to braid.

There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written plain, which must be carefully avoided.

PLAITER, plâter. s. (93). One that plaits.

P L A

PLAN, plân. s. A scheme, a form, a model; a plot of any building, or iconography.

To PLAN, plân. v. a. To scheme, to form in design.

PLANE, plân. s. A level surface; an instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

To PLANE, plân. v. a. To level, to smooth from inequalities; to smooth with a plane.

PLANE-TREE, plân'tré. s. The name of a fine tall tree.

PLANET, plân'it. s. (99). One of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.

PLANETARY, plân'ê-tär-re. a. Pertaining to the planets; produced by the planets.

PLANETICAL, plân'ê-tê-kàl. a. Pertaining to planets.

PLANETSTRUÇ, plân'ê-strûk. a. Blasted.
PLA (559).—Fâte, făr, fâil, fât;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;

PLANE, plān′né-sārē. s. A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plāŋk. s. (408). A thick string board.

To PLANK, plāŋk. v. a. To cover or lay with planks.

PLANOCONVEX, plā-nō-kō̄n′né-kāl. a. Level on one side, and conical on the other.

PLANOCONE, plā-nō-kō′nē-kēs. a. Flat on the one side, and convex on the other.

PLANT, plānt. s. Any thing produced from seed, any vegetable production; a sapling.

PLANTATION, plān-ta′shun. s. The practice of planting; the place where plants are cultivated; the land set apart for planting; the harbor or shipyard.

FLASH, plāshaw. s. A small lake of water or puddle; branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

To FLASH, plāshaw. v. a. To interweave branches.

PLASH, plāshaw. a. Watery, filled with puddles.

PLASTER, plās′tūr. 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, plās′tūr. v. a. To overlay with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERS, plās′tūr-ər. s. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster; one who forms figures in plaster.

PLASTIC, plās′tik. a. Having the power to give form.

PLASTRON, plās′trōn. 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, plāt. v. a. To weave, to make by texture.

PLAT, plāt. s.—See PLAT. A small piece of ground.

PLATANE, plāt′ān. s. The plane-tree.

PLATE, plāt. 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, plāt. v. a. To cover with plates; to arm with plates; to beat into laminae or plates.

PLATEN, plāt′en. s. (103). In printing, that flat part of the press by which the impression is made.

PLATFORM, plā′fōrm. 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-tōn′ık. a. A Platonic lover, is one who professes great purity in love.

PLATONIST, plā-tōn′ist. s. One who adopts the sentiments of Plato.

PLATONISTS, plā-tōn′ists. s. A small square body of musicians.

PLATTER, plāt′tār. s. (91). A large dish, generally of earth.

PLAUDIT, plāw′dīt. s. (213). Applause.

PLAUSEIBILITY, pląw′zē-bil′i-tē. s. Speciousness, superficial appearance of right.

PLAUSIBLE, pląw′zē-əl. a. Such as gains approbation, superficially pleasing or taking, specious, popular.
PLA

PLAUSIBLENESS, pla'ibl-néz. s. Speciousness, show of right.

PLAUSIBLY, pla'ibl-é. ad. With fair show, speciously.

PLAUSIVE, pla'blv. a. (158) (428). Applauding; plausible. Not used in this last sense.

To Play, pla. 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, pla. v. a. To put in action or motion, as he played his cannon; to use an instrument of music; to act a mirthful character; to exhibit dramatically, to act, perform.

Play, pla. 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, pla'bök. s. Book of dramatic compositions.

Playday, pla'dé. s. Day exempt from tasks or work.

Playbill, pla'bit. s. Debt contracted by gaming.

Player, pla'dér. s. (98). One who plays; an iller, a lazy person; actor of dramatick scenes; a mimic; one who touches a musical instrument; one who acts in any certain manner, not in earnest, but in play.

Playfellow, pla'fél-ló. s. Companion in amusement.

Playful, pla'ful. a. Sportive.

Play-game, pla'gáinge. s. Play of children.

Playhouse, pla'hóus. s. House where dramatick performances are represented.

Playsome, pla'sóm. a. Wanton.

Playsomeness, pla'sóm-néz. s. Wantonness, levity.

Plaything, pla'athing. s. A toy.

PLE

Playwright, pla'rite. s. A maker of plays.

Plea, pla. s. (227). The act or form of pleading; thing offered or demanded in pleading; allegation; an apology, an excuse.

To Plead, pla'ld. v. a. (227). To bend, to interweave. Not in use.

To Plead, pla'dé. 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, pla'ld. v. a. To defend, to discuss; to allude in pleading or argument; to offer as an excuse.

Pleadable, pla'dé-bl. a. Capable to be alluded in plea.

Pleader, pla'dér. s. (98). One who argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against.

Pleading, pla'dling. s. (410). Act or form of pleading.


Pleasant, pla'zánt. a. (234). Delightful; good humoured, cheerful; gay, lively, merry; trifling, adapted rather to mirth than use.

Pleasantly, pla'zant-ly. ad. In such a manner as to give delight; gaily, in good humour; lively, ludicrously.

Pleasants, pla'zánt-nés. s. Delightfulness, state of being pleasant; gayety, cheerfulness, merriment.

Pleasantly, pla'zant-ly. ad. In such a manner as to give delight; gaily, in good humour; lively, ludicrously.

Pleasantry, pla'zán-tré. s. Gayety, merriment; sprightly, lively talk.

To Please, pla'zé. 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, pla'zé. v. n. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to choose; to condescend, to comply.

Pleasingly, pla'zing-ly. ad. In such a manner as to give delight.

Pleasurable, pla'zhal-á-bl. a. Delightful, full of pleasure.

Pleasure, pla'zhúre. s. (234) (450). Delight, gratification of the mind or senses; loose gratification; approbation; what the will dictates; choice, arbitrary will.

To Pleasure, pla'zhúre. v. a. To please, to gratify.
PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'ē-ān. s. (112). One of the lower people.

PLEBEIAN, plē-bē'yān. a. Popular, consisting of mean persons; belonging to the lower rank; vulgar, low, common.

PLEGE, plējē. s. A gage, anything given by way of warrant or security, a pawn; a surety, a bail, an hostage.

To PLEDGE, plējē. 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, plēd'jēt. s. (99). A small miss of lint.

PLEIADES, plē'ē-ādēz. s. A northern constellation.

PLEIADES, plē'y-ādēz. s. A northern constellation.

I have preferred those orthoepists who mark these words as I have done, to Mr. Sheridan, who makes the first syllable like the verb to fly. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Perry, the only orthoepists 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 PLEBEIAN, is a sufficient proof of English analogy; and that pronouncing them like ee, is an affection 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. (166.)

PLENARILY, plen'ā-relē. ad. Fully, completely.

PLENARY, plen'ā-re, or plenā-re. 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 gunary. 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 orthoepists, except Buchanan, pronounce the e as in plenty.

PLENASINESS, plen'yā-relēs. s. Fulness, completeness.

PLENINARLY, plēn-nē-lū'nā-re. a. Relating to the full moon.

PLENIPOTENTIA, plē-nip'o-tēn'sā. s. A negotiator invested with full power.

PLENIST, plēn'ist. s. (544). One that holds all space to be full of matter.

PLENITUDE, plēn'-nī'tūdē. s. Fulness, the contrary to vacuity; repletion, animal fulness, plentiness; plenitude; exuberance, abundance, completeness.

PLENITUDINE, plēn'-tū'dīnēs. a. (263). Copious, exuberant, abundant; fruitful, fertile.

PLENITOUSLY, plēn'tēshē-ūz-lē. ad. Copiously, abundantly, exuberantly.

PLENITOUSNESS, plēn'tēshē-ūz-nēs. s. Abundance, fertility.

PLENTIFUL, plēnt'ē-fūl. a. Copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, plēnt'ē-fūl-lē. ad. Copiously, abundantly.

PLENTIFULNESS, plēnt'ē-fūl-nēs. s. The state of being plentiful, abundance, fertility.

PLENTY, plēnt'ē. 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-nāzm's. A figure of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLETHORA, plē-thō-rā. s. (468). The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

All our orthoepists, except a Dictionary of Terms in Medicine, place the accent on the first syllable of this word, notwithstanding the Greek and Latin are long. This probably arose from the anglicised word Plenory, where the accent is very properly antepenultimate.—See Principles, No. 503.


PLETHORY, plē-thō-rē. s. (503). Fullness of habit.

PLEVIN, plēv'vin. s. In law, a warrant or assurance.

PLEURISY, plēr'ē-sē. s. An inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITICAL, plēr'-it'ē-kāl. a. Diseased with a pleurisy; denoting a pleurisy.
PLOUGH, plô̇. v. a. To turn with the plough; to bring to view by the plough; to plow, to divide; to tear. PLOUGHBOY, plô̇bô̇. A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy.

PLOUGHER, plô̇r. A person who ploughs or cultivates the ground.

PLOUGHLAND, plô̇land. A farm for corn.

PLOUGHMAN, plô̇m. A person that attends or uses the plough; a gross ignorant rustick; a strong laborious man.

PLOUGHSHARE, plô̇shar. The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

PLOUGH, plô̇k. 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, plô̇k. A pull; a draw, a single act of plucking; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCKER, plô̇k. A person that plucks.

PLUG, plug. A stopple, any thing driven hard into another body.

To PLUG, plug. v. a. To plug up, or to stop with a plug.

PLUM, plû̇m. A fruit; the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Sometimes improperly written plumb.


PLUM, plû̇m. (267). A plummet, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMS, plû̇m. ad. "Perpendicularly to the horizon."

Plough, plô̇. A furrow, a furrowed field.

PLOUGH, plô̇. A farthing, a farthing coin.

PLOUGH, plô̇. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

To PLOUGH, plô̇. v. a. To turn up the ground in order to sow seed.
PLUM

PLUM, plúm. v. a. To pick; and adjust feathers; to strip off feathers; to strip, to pill; to place as a plum; to adorn with plumes; To plum one's self upon, to be proud of.

PLUMALUM, plúm-álùm. s. A kind of asbestos.

PLUMIGEROUS, plúm-ígér-ös. s. Having feathers, feathered.

PLUMPED, plúm-é-pêdê. s. A fowl that has feathers on the foot. See Mill. Lepesds.

PLUMER, plúm'ér. s. (98). A weight of lead hung at a string by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.

PLUMOSITY, plú-mó'sit-té. s. The state of having feathers.

PLUMUS, plú-mús. a. (314). Feathery, resembling feathers.

PLUMP, plúmp. a. Somewhat fat, sleek, full and smooth.

PLUMP, plúmp. 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 polite correcters of language.

To PLUMP, plúmp. v. a. To fatten, to swell, to make large.

To PLUMP, plúmp. v. n. To fall like a stone into the water; to be swollen.

PLUMP, plúmp. ad. With a sudden fall. See Plump.

PLUMER, plúmp'ér. s. (98). Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUMINESS, plúm-néss. s. Fullness, disposition towards fullness.

PLUMORATING, plúm-pór' ridje. s. Portage with plums.

PLUMPUDING, plúmp-plúd'ing. (410). Pudding made with plums.

PLUMP, plúmp'd. a. Plump, fat.

PLUMP, plúmp'd. a. Feathered, covered with feathers.

To PLUNDRED, plúnd-r'd. v. a. (98). To pillage, to rob in a hostile way, to rob as a thief.

PLUNDER, plúnd-r'd. s. Pillage, spoils gotten in war.

PLUNDRED, plúnd-r'd. s. Hostile pillager, spoiler; a thievish robber.

To PLUNGE, plúnj. v. a. (78). To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid; to put into any state suddenly; to hurry into any distress or to force in suddenly.

To PLUNGE, plúnje. v. n. To sink suddenly into water, to dive; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, plúnje. s. Act of putting or sinking under water; difficulty, strait, distress.

PLUNGER, plúnjér. s. (98). One that plunges, a diver.

PLURAL, plúr'al. a. Implying more than one.

PLURALIST, plúr'al-ist. s. One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

PLURALITY, plúr'al-é-té. 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, plúr'al-é ad. In a sense implying more than one.

PLUSH, plúsh. s. A kind of villous or shaggy cloth, shag.

PLUVIAL, plú've-al. s. Rainy, relating to rain.

To PLY, plí. v. a. To work on any thing closely and importantly; to employ with diligence, to keep busy, to set on work; to practise diligently; to solicit importantly.

To PLY, plí. v. n. To work, to offer service; to go in haste; to busy one's self; to bend.

PLY, plí. s. Bend, turn, bias; plait, fold.

PLYERS, plí'verz. s. (98). See Pleers.

PNEUMATICAL, nů-má't'é-kál. a.

PNEUMATIC, nů-má'tik. (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. C and k before a are always silent, as in gnomon, knave. B is not heard in bodilium, 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, nů-má'tiks. s. A branch of mechanism which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified or
POET

-nō, mōve, nör, nôt; —tūbe, tūb, hūl; —ōi; —pōūnd; —china, thūs.

gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nū-mā-tō'-lō-jē. s. The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH, pōtsh. v. a. (352). To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.

To POACH, pōtsh. v. n. To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, pōtsh'ūr. s. (98). One who steals game.

POCK, pōk. s. A pustule raised by the small pox.

POCKET, pōk'klt. s. (88). The small bag inserted into clothes.

To POCKET, pōk'klt. 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 afront so as to say nothing of it.

POCKET-BOOK, pōk'kit-būk. s. A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

POCKET-GLASs, pōk'kit-glās. s. Portable looking-glass.

POCKHOLE, pōk'hōle. s. Fit or scar made by the small pox.

POCKNESS, pōk'kē-nēs. s. The state of being pocky.

POCKY, pōk'kē. a. Infected with the pox.

POCULENT, pōk'ku-lēnt. a. Fit for drink.

POD, pōd. s. The capsule of legumes, the case of seeds.

PODAGRICAL, pō-dag'grē-kāl. a. Afflicted with the gout; gouty, relating to the gout.

PODGE, pōdje. s. A puddle; a splash.

POEM, pōēm. s. (99). The work of a poet, a metrical composition.

POETRY, pō-e-tērē. s. Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

POIGNANCY, pō'ēn-ānsē. s. (387). The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, asperity.

POIGNANT, pō'ē-nānt. a. (387). Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.

POINT, point. 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 size 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, point. v. a. To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to show as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by stops or points.

To POINT, point. 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 sportmen; to show.

POINTED, point'ēd. a. Sharp, having a sharp point or pick; epigrammatic, abounding in conceits.

POINTEDLY, point'ēd-lē. ad. In a pointed manner.

POINTEDNESS, point'ēd-nēs. s. Sharpness, pickedness with asperity; epigrammatic smartness.

POINTIL, point'ēl. s. Any thing on a point.
POL

POITRJI<~LL, POISE, poeze.
POISONOUSNESS, poe'z'n-us-nes. ad.

To POL

POL, pot'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, pö'z'n. v. a. To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to taint.

Poison-tree, pö'z'n-tree. s. A plant.

Poisoner, pö'z'n-ur. s. (98). One who poisons; a corrupter.

Poisonous, pö'z'n-us. s. Venomous, having the qualities of poison.

Poisonously, pö'z'n-us-le. ad. Venomously.

Poisonousness, pö'z'n-us-nés. s. The quality of being poisonous, venomous.

PoiTREll, pö'trel. s. (299). Armour for the breast of a horse; a graving tool.

Poise, pö'zce. s. (299). Balance, equipoise, equilibrium; a regulating power.

To Poise, pö'zce. v. a. To balance; to hold or place in equipoise; to be equivalent to; to weigh; to oppress with weight.

Poke, pö'ke. s. A pocket, a small bag.

To Poke, pö'ke. v. a. To feel in the dark, to search anything with a long instrument.

Poker, pö'kér. s. (98). The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

Polari, pö'lar. a. (58). Found near the pole, lying near the pole, issuing from the pole.

Polarity, pö-lär'i-té. s. Tendency to the pole.

Polary, pö'lar-i. a. Tending to the pole, having a direction towards the pole.

Pole, pö'le. 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 furnis' with poles.

PoLéax, pö-lë'ax. s. An axe fixed to a long pole.
The reason why the o, though under the secondary accent, in the first syllable of this and the three following words, is dull;—oil;—pōind;—thin, this.
long, is because two vowels succeed it in the following syllables.—See Pronunciation, No. 534.

POLYANDROS, pōl′-i-andrəs. s. A plant bearing many flowers.

POLLEON, pōl′-i-ā-drən. s. A solid figure with many sides.

POLYEDRICAL, pōl′-i-ā-drə-kəl. adj. Having many sides.

POLYGAMIST, pōl′i-gə-mist. s. One who holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

POLYGAMY, pōl′i-gə-mé. s. (518). Plurality of wives.

POLYGLOT, pōl′i-glot. a. Having many languages.

POLYGON, pōl′i-gōn. s. (166). A figure of many angles.

POLYNOMIAL, pōl′i-ō-nō-li̇. a. Having many angles.

POLYGRAM, pōl′i-ə-grām. s. A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLYGRAPH, pōl′i-grāf. s. The art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers. 

POLYHEDRON, pōl′i-hē-drən. s. Any thing with many sides.

POLYLOGY, pōl′i-lō-jē. s. (513). Talkativeness.

POLYMATHY, pōl′i-math-ē. s. (518). The knowledge of many arts and sciences, also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLYPTALOUS, pōl′i-pē-tal-əs. a. Having many petals.

POLYPHONISM, pōl′i-fōn-izm. s. Multiplicity of sound.

POLYPOD, pōl′i-pōd. s. A plant.

POLYPUS, pōl′i-pəs. s. (514). Having the nature of a Polyphemus, having feet or roots.

POLYPUS, pōl′i-pəs. s. Polyergus 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, pōl′i-skōpe. s. A multiplying glass.

POLYSPERMOUS, pōl′i-spər-mōs. a. a. Of Poly sperma. These plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flow.
POND, pond. s. A small pool or lake of water, a basin, water not running or emitting any scream.

To PONDER, pond' dər. v. n. (98). To weigh mentally, to consider, to attend. To PONDER, pond' dər. v. n. To think, to muse.

PONDERABLE, pond' dər-ə-bəl. a. Capable to be weighed, measurable by scales.

PONDERAL, pond' dər-əl. a. Estimated by weight, distinguished from number.

PONDERATION, pond' dər-ə-shən. s. The act of weighing.

PONDERER, pond' dər-ər. s. He who ponders.

PONDEROSITY, pond' dər-ə-sə-tē. s. Weight, gravity, heaviness.

PONDEROUS, pond' dər-əs. 2.1. Heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible, strongly impulsive.

PONDEROUSLY, pond' dər-əs-lə. ad. With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, pond' dər-əs-nəs. s. Heaviness, weight, gravity.

PONGREED, pond' wérd. s. A plant. PONEST, pond' nənt. a. Western.—See LEVANT.


PONTAGE, pond' tij. s. (90). Duty paid for the repair of bridges.

PONTIFF, pond' tif. s. A priest, a high priest; the Pope.

PONTIFICAL, pond' tif-əl. a. Belonging to a high priest; popish; splendid, magnificent; bridge-building: in this sense it is used by Milton only.

PONTIFICAL, pond' tif-əl. a. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

PONTIFICALLY, pond' tif-əl-əl. ad. In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, pond' tif-ət. s. (90). Papacy, popedom.

PONTIFICATE, pond' tif-ət. s. (142). Bridge-work, edifice of a bridge. Little used.

PONTIFICIAL, pond' tif-əl. a. Relating to Pontiffs or Popes.—Mason.

PONSON, pond' sən. s. A floating bridge, or invention to pass over water.—See POLTRON and ENCORE.

POXY, pond' ə. s. A small horse.

P O O R, pôôr. s. (306). The hindermost part of the ship.

P O O R, pôôr. a. (308). In digent, oppressed with want; trifling, narrow; palpable, 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; bareen, dry, as a poor soil; lean, emaciated, as a poor horse; without spirit, flaccid.

P O O R L Y, pôôr'lî. ad. Without wealth; with little success; meanly, without spirit; without dignity.

P O O R J O N, pôôr-jôn. s. A sort of fish.

P O O R N E S S, pôôr'nës. s. Poverty, indigence, want; meanness, lowness, want of dignity; sterility, barrenness.


P o r, pôôr. s. A small smart quick sound.

Undoubtedly derived from the noise caused by the sudden expulsion of some small body.

To P o r, pôôr. v. n. To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion.

To P o r, pôôr. v. a. To put out or in suddenly, slyly, or unexpectedly; to shift.

P o p, pôôp. s. The bishop of Rome; a small fish, by some called a mufe.

P o p e d a m, pôôp'dâm. s. (166). Papacy, papal dignity.

P o p e r y, pôôp'ër. s. (555). A name given by Protestants to the religion of the Church of Rome.

P o p e s e y e, pôôp'ës-î. s. The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

P o p g u n, pôôp'gûn. s. A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

P o p i n j a y, pôôp'pin-jà. s. A parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling top.

P o p i s h, pôôp'îsh. a. An epithet of contempt for what is taught by the Pope; relative to what is called Popery.

P o p i s h l y, pôôp'îsh-lî. ad. In a popish manner.
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POP.T-FOLIO, eæ.

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pOi' ta-bI-nes.


money paid lor carriage.

PORT-FOLIO, p6rt-fôl'-d. s. An empty

binding of the size of a large book to keep

loose paper in.—Mason. i6 60q. :3 2".

PORTICO, p6r'teko-. s. A covered

walk, a piazza.

PORT

...l • 1

Portion, port'shún. s. A part; a

part assigned, an allotment, a dividend;

part of an inheritance given to a child, a

fortune; a wife's fortune. pl: u urge

To Portion, p6r'shún. v. a. To di-

vide, to parcel; to endow with a fortune.

PORTIONER, p6r'shún-ur. s. (98).

One that divides. 29 7...

Poutliness, port'lé-nes, s. Dignity

of mien, grandeur of demeanour.

PORTLY, port' Ie.

PORTMAN, pol't'man.

PORTLINESS, port'le-nes.

PORTION, po'rshe!O ...

PORTMANAGER, p01'tman'ger. s.
A vessel

in which broth is eaten.

Portage, p01'tage. s. A safe

station for ships; a gate. Shew all thy

prides within the ports of th~ daughter of

(Sir): 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, port'â-bl. a. (403). Man-

ageable by the hand; such as may be borne

along with one; such as is transported

or carried from one place to another; suflfer-

able, supportable.

PORTABLENESS, port'â-bl-nes. s. The

quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, port'age. s. (90). The

price of carriage; portage.

PORTAL, port'al. s. (88). The gate,

the arch under which the gate opens.

PORTANS, po'r'ans. Air; mien;

demeanour. Obsolete.

PORTASS, po'r'tass. s. A breviary, a


PORTCULLIS, port-kúllis. s. A sort

of machine like a harbour, hung over the

gates of a city, to be let down to keep out

an enemy.

To Portcullis, port-kúllis. v. a. To

not to shut up.

PORTERY, port'er-y. a. Borne in a cer-

tain, or regular order.

PORTER, port'ér. v. a. To

foretell, to foreshow as omens.
### POS

- **-nô**, move, nôr, nôt; -tûbe, túb. **-nôsé-**

**Positional, pô-zish'ón-âl. a.** Respecting position.

**Positive, pô-zé-tív. a.** (157). Not negative, real, absolute; direct, not implied; dogmatical, ready to lay down notions with confidence; settled by arbitrary appointment; certain, assured.

**Positively, pô-zé-tív-lé. ad.** Absolutely, by way of direct position; certainly, without dubitation; peremptorily, in strong terms.

**Possessiveness, pô-zé-tív-néss. s.** Actualness, not mere negation; peremptoriness, confidence.

**Possess, pôs'sé. s.** An armed power, consisting of the populace.

To Possess, pôz-zë's. 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.

**Possession, pôz-zësh'un. s.** The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power.

**Possessory, pôz-zës'sív. s.** Having possession.

**Possessor, pôz-zës'âr. s.** (166). Owner, master, proprietor.

**Possess, pôs'sât. s.** (99). Milk curdled with whey or any acid.

**Possibility, pôs-sé-bi'll-'të. s.** The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible.

**Possible, pôs-sé-bl. a.** (205). Having the power to be or to be done, not contrary to the nature of things.

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### POS

- **-bull; -ôll; -pôum; -thin, this.**

**Possibly, pôs-sé-blé. ad.** By any power really existing; perhaps, without absurdity.

**Post, pôst. s.** A hasty messenger, a courier who comes and goes at stated times; quick course or manner of traveling; situation, seat; military station; place, employment, office; a piece of timber set erect.

To Post, pôst. v. n. To travel with speed.

**To Post, pôst. v. a.** To fix opportunely on posts; to place, to station, to fix; to register methodically, to transcribe from one book into another; to delay, obstruct.

**Postage, pôst'idje. s.** (90). Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

**Postboy, pôst'boé. s.** Courier, boy that rides post.

To Postdate, pôst'dât'e. v. a. To date later than the real time.

**Post Diluvian, pôst-de-lëv'yë-un. s.** One that lived since the flood.

**Poster, pôst'âr. s.** (98). A courier, one that travels hastily.

**Posterior, pôs-të-ré-am. s.** Happening after, placed after, following; backward.

**Posteriors, pôs-të-ré-ûrz. s.** (166). The hinder parts.

**Posterity, pôs-të-ré-të. s.** Succeeding generations, descendants.

**Posterius, pôs'ter'i. s.** A small gate, a little door.

**Postexistence, pôst-ëg-zis'ténsa. s.** Future existence.

**Posthaste, pôst'hâstë. s.** Haste like that of a courier.

**Posthorse, pôst'hôrs. s.** A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

**Posthouse, pôst'hôs. s.** Post-office, house where letters are taken and dispatched.

**Posthumous, pôst'hû-mûs. a.** Done, had, or published after one's death.

**Postil, pôst'il. s.** Gloss, marginal notes.

**To Postil, pôst'il. v. a.** To gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes.

**Postiller, pôs-till'ër. s.** One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

**Postillion, pôs-till'yûn. s.** (113). One who guides the first pair of a set of

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To Pot, pot. v. a. To preserve seasoned meat in pots; to enclose in pots of earth.

Potable, pō’tā-bl. a. (405). Such as may be drank, drinkable.

Potableness, pō’tā-bl-nēs. s. Drinkableness.

Potargo, pō-tār’gō. s. A West-Indian pickle.

Pothash, pō’tāsh. s. Potash is an impure fixed alcaline salt, made by burning from vegetables.

Potation, pō’tā-shūn. s. A Drinking bout, draught.

Potato, pō-tā’to. An esculent root.

Potbellied, pō’tēb’l-ld, a. (283). Having a swollen paunch.

Potbelly, pō’tēb’l-lē. s. A swelling paunch.

To Poi, pōsh. v. a. To poach, to boil slightly.

Poch, pot. a. Hook on which the pot is hung

Potassium, pōt’ā-sēm. (470). A fellow drinker, a good fellow at carousals.

Potency, pō’tēn-sē. s. Power, influence; efficacy, strength.

Potent, pō’tēnt. a. Powerful, efficacious; having great authority or dominion, as Potent monarchs.

Potentate, pō’tēn-tāte. s. (90). Monarch, prince, sovereign.

Potential, pō’tēn’tshēl. 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.

Potentially, pō’tēn-shē-āl’ē-tē. s. (342). Possibility, not actuality.

Potentially, pō’tēn’shē-lē. ad. In power of possibility, not in act or positively; in efficacy; not in actuality.

Potently, pō’tēnt-lē. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

Potency, pō’tēn-nēs. s. Powerfulness, might, power.

Potgun, pō’tgun. s. (By mistake or corruption used for Piggun.—Johnson). A gun which makes a small smart noise.

Pothanger, pō’thāŋ’gār. s. Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

Pothecary, pōth’ē-kā-ře. s. (470). One who compounds and sells medicines.
—nō, mōve, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb, bull;—ōil;—pōund;—thin, thi.

This contraction of Apothecary is allowable in nothing but in Comick Poetry:
"So modern 'apothecaries 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 Pict-
cary, is almost too vulgar to deserve notice.

POther, pōth'ūr. s. (163) (469). Busle, tumult, flutter.
To Pother, pōth'ūr. v. a. To make
a blustering ineffectual effort.

Potherb, pō'térb. s. (394). An herb
fit for the pot.

Pothook, pōt'hōk. s. Hooks to fast-
ten pots or kettles with, also ill-formed
or scrawling letters or characters.

Potion, pō'shūn. s. A draught, commonly
a physical draught.

Pott, pōt'lid. s. Cover of a pot.

Pottage, pō'tidjē. s. (90). Any thing
boiled or decocted for food.

Potter, pō'tēr. s. A maker of
earthen vessels.

Potter, pō'tēr. v. a. To make
a maker of earthen vessels.

Potter, pō'tēr. s. (181). A young chick-
en, particularly of a turkey.

This word is corrupted by the great as
well as the small vulgus, into pott, rhym-
ing with out.—See Asparagus and Cu-
cumber.

Poulterer, pōlt'ūr. s. One whose
trade is to sell foods ready for the cook.

Poultec, pōlt'is. s. (142). A cata-
plasm, a soft mollifying application.
To Poultec, pōlt'is. v. a. (142).
To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

Poultry, pōlt're. s. Domestic
fowls.

Pounce, pōn'cse. s. (313). The claw
or talon of a bird of prey; the powder of
gun sandarack.

To Pounce, pōn'cse. v. a. To pierce,
to perforate; to pour, to sprinkle through
small perforations; to seize with the
pounces or talons.

Pounced, pōnsted. s. (339). Furnished
with claws or talons.

Poucetbox, pōn'sit-bōks. s. A
small box perforated.

Pound, pōnd. s. (313). A certain
weight, consisting in Troy weight of
twelve, in Avercupoicte of sixteen ounces;
the sum of twenty shillings; a pinefold,
an enclosure, a prison in which beasts are en-
closed.

To Pound, pōnded. v. a. To beat, to
grind with a pestle; to shut up, to imprin-
son, as in a pound.

Poundage, pōnd'ādje. s. (90). A
certain sum deducted from a pound; pay-
ment rated by the weight of the com-
modity. —of.

Pounder, pōnd'ūr. s. (98). The
name of a heavy large pear; any person
or thing denominate from a certain num-
ber of pounds, as a Ten-pounder, a gun
that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight;
a pestle.

To Pours, pōür. v. a. 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. Kennicott, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith,
pronounce this word as I have done; Mr.
Nares alone pronounces it pōr.

To Pour, pōür. v. n. To flow rapid-
lly; to rush tumultuously.

Pouer, pōür. s. (98). One that
pours.—See Principles, No. 316.

Pout, pōut. s. (313). A kind of fish,
a coal-fish; a kind of bird; a chick of a
turkey.

To Pout, pōut. v. n. To look sullen
by thrusting out the lips; to gape; to hang
prominent.

Powder, pō'dūr. s. (98) (322). Dust;
any body committed; gunpowder; sweet
Dust for the hair.

To Powder, pō'dūr. v. a. To re-
cduce to dust, to comminute, to pound
small; to sprinkle as with dust; to salt,
to sprinkle with salt.

Powderbox, pō'dūr-bōks. s. A
box in which powder for the hair is kept.

Powderhorn, pō'dūr-horn. s. A
horn-case in which powder for guns.
PRACTISANT, to understand something else. PRAECOGNIT, see "k' A

POWER, pou'ür-ur. s. 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, pou'ür-foul. a. Invested with command or authority, potent; formidable, mighty; efficacious.

POWERFULLY, Pou"ür-foul-e. ad. Potently, mightily; efficaciously, forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pou'ür-foul-nés. s. Power, efficacy, might.

POWERLESS, pou'ür-lès. a. Weak, impotent.

FOX, poks. s. Fustules, efflorescences; the venerial disease.

To Poze, poze. v. a. To puzzle. See Pose and Appose.

PRACTICABILITY, prak'te-ká-bil'-te. s. Practicableness, a possibility of being performed. See IMPRACTICABILITY.

PRACTICABLE, prak'te-ká-bl. a. Formable, feasible, capable to be practised; assailable, fit to be assailed.

PRACTICABLENESS, prak'te-ká-bl-nés. s. Possibility to be performed.

PRACTICABLY, prak'te-ká-bli. ad. In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prak'te-kal. a. Relating to action; not merely speculative.

PRACTICALLY, prak'te-kal-ly. ad. In relation to action; by practice, in real fact.

PRACTICALNESS, prak'te-kal-nés. s. The quality of being practical.

PRACTIC, prak'tis. s. (142). The habit of doing anything; use, customary use; dexterity acquired by habit; actual performance distinguished from theory; method or art of doing anything; medical treatment of diseases; exercise of any profession; wicked stratagem, bad artifice. In this last sense not now in use.

PRACTICK, prák-tik. a. Relating to action, not merely theoretical.

To PRACTISE, prák'tis. v. a. (499). To do habitually; to do, not merely to profess, as To practise law or physic; to use in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRACTISE, prák'tis. 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, prák'tiz-ánt. s. An agent. Not in use.

PRACTISER, prák'tis'er. s. (98). One that practices any thing, one that does anything habitually; one who prescribes medical treatment.

PRACTITIONER, prák-tish'ün-ur. s. One who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art; one who does any thing habitually.

PRAGNITY, prak'n-iti. s. Things previously known in order to understand something else.


PRAGMATICALLY, prág-mát'tik-ál. a. Meddlingly, imperceptibly.

PRAGMATICALNESS, prág-mát'tik-nés. s. The quality of intervening without right or call.

PRAISE, práiz. s. (202). Renown, commendation, celebrity; glorification, tribute of gratitude, laud; ground or reason of praise.

To PRAISE, práiz. v. a. To commend, to applaud, to celebrate; to glorify in worship.

PRAISEFUL, práiz'ful. a. Laudable, commendable.

PRAISER, práiz'ér. s. (98). One who praises, an applauder, a commander.

PRAISEWORTHY, práiz'wór-the. a. Commendable, deserving praise.

PRAKN, práhn. A flat-bottomed boat.

To PRAKE, práhn. 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, prángk. v. a. To decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRANK, prángk. s. (408). A frolic, a wild flight, a licentious trick, a wicked act,
PRE

-no, move, nor, nót,—tube, tub, bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

To Prate, prate, v. n. To talk carelessly and without weight, to chatter, to tattle.

PRAte, prate. s. Tattle, slight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

PraTHER, práthér. s. (98). An idle talker, a chatterer.

PRAtingLY, pra'ting-ly. ad. (410). With tittle tattle, with loquacity.

To Prattle, práthl. v. n. (403). To talk lightly, to chatter, to be trivially loquacious.

PrATeL, prá'tl. s. Empty talk, a trifling loquacity.

PrATther, prá'dhér. s. (98). 'A trifling talker, a chatterer.

PrAVity, práv'ité. s. Corruption, badness, malignity, obelism.

Prawn, prawn. s. A small crustacean 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 improve, to address with petitions; to ask for as a supplicant to entreat in ceremony or form.

Prayer, prá'ur. s. (98). Petition to Heaven; entreaty, submissively importunity.


To Preach, prách. v. n. (227). To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

To Preach, prách. v. a. To proclaim or publish in religious orations; to inculcate publicly, to teach with earnestness.

Preacher, prách'ér. s. (98). One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects; one who is apt to harangue tediously in discourse.

PreachMent, prách'ment. s. A sermon or other discourse mentioned in contempt.

Preamble, pre'am-blé. (303). Something previous, introduction, preface.

PreanEpEnuLTImate, pré-an-te-penu-lte-mate. a. The fourth syllable from the last, —ait, ate, at, ate.


Prebend, pré-bend. s. A stipend granted in cathedral churches; sometimes the book of.

but improperly, a subpension of a cathedral; a prebendary.

PreBENDAL, pre-bén'dal. a. Appertaining to a prebendary. 

PreBENDARY, prél'énd'ré-é. s. (512). A stipendary of a cathedral.

PreCARIOUS, prél-ka'ré-üs. a. Dependent, uncertain because depending on the will of another, held by courtesy.

PreCARIOUSLY, prél-ka'ré-üs-lé. adv. Uncertainty, by dependence, dependently.

PreCARIOUSNESS, prél-ka'ré-us-néz. Uncertainty, dependence on others.

Precaution, pré-kaw' shun. s. Preservation, caution, preventive measures.

To Precaution, pré-kaw' shun v. a. To warn beforehand.

Precedance, prél-s'é-danz. a. Previous, antecedent.

To Precede, prél-sé'de. v. a. To go before in order of time; to go before according to the adjustment of rank.

Precedence, prél-sé'dence. s. The act or state of going before, priority; something going before, something past; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony; superiority.

Precedent, prél-sé'dent. a. Former, going before.

Precedent, prél-sé'dent. s. Any thing that is a rule or example to future times, any thing done before of the same kind.


Preceptor, prél-sept'ur. s. (166). He that leads the choir.

Preceptor, prél-sept'ur. s. (532). A rule authoritatively given, a mandate.

Precept, prél-sept. s. (533). Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, and Entick, make the e in the first syllable of this word long; Dr. Kerrick alone makes it short.

Preceptual, prél-sep'tlul. a. Consisting of precepts.


Preceptor, prél-sept'ur. a. (166). A teacher, a tutor.

Preceptory, prél-sept'or. s. See Receptory. — A seminary of instruction. 

Precession, prél-sesh'un. s. The act of going before.

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PRE

(559).—Fate, fár, fell, fát; —mē, mét; —pine, pln; —

PRECINCT, pré-slingkt'. s. Outward limit, boundary.

PRECIOUS, pré-sh'ōs'é-tē. (554). Value, preciousness; any thing of high price.

PRECIOUSLY, pré'sh'ūs-ly. (557). Valuable, bearing of great worth; costly, of great price, as a precious stone.

PREVIOUSLY, pré'sh'ūs-ly. ad. Valuably, to a great price.

PREVIOUSNESS, pré'sh'ūs-nēs. s. Valuableness, worth, price.

PREDICATE, pré-sē'pt. s. (142). A headlong steep, a fall perpendicular.

PREDICAMENT, pré-sē'pt-ānt-ē. s.

PREDICAMENT, pré-sē'pt-ānt-ē. ad. In headlong haste, in a tumultuous hurry.

PREDICATE, pré-sē'pt-ē. v. a.; To throw headlong; to hasten unexpectedly; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom, a term of chemistry opposed to Sublime.

PREDICATE, pré-sē'pt-ē. v. a.; To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom as a sediment; to hasten without just preparation.


PREDICATION, pré-sē'pt-ē-tāsh'ūn. s. The act of throwing headlong; violent motion downward; tumultuous hurry, blind haste; in Chemistry, subsidence, contrary to sublimation.

PREDICITIOUS, pré-sē'pt-ē-tōs. a. Headlong, steep; hasty, sudden; rash, heady.

PREDICITIOUSLY, pré-sē'sis-ē-tē. a. (427). Exactly, strictly, nice, having strict and determinate limitation; formal, finical.

PREDICITIOUSLY, pré-sē'sis-ē-tē. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately, with superstitious formality, with too much scrupulosity.

Though we seldom hear the adjective *precise* pronounced as if written *precisely*; but if *precisely* is pronounced as if written *precise*; we very often hear the adverb *precisa-
PREDICATE, pr€-dik'at. v. a. To foretell, to foreshow.
To **Pre-exist**, pré-égz-ist'. v. n. To exist beforehand.

**Pre-existence**, pré-égz-išt'ense. s. Existence beforehand, existence of the soul before its union with the body.

**Pre-existent**, pré-égz-išt’ent. a. Existent beforehand, preceding in existence.

**Preface**, pré-f’las. s. (91) (532). Something spoken introductory to the main design, introduction, something promenial.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, pronounce the first e in this word short.

To **Preface**, pré-f’las. v. n. (91). To say something introductory.

To **Preface**, pré-f’las. v. a. To introduce by something promenial; to face, to cover.

**Prefacer**, pré-f’las-ér. s. (98). The writer of a preface.

**Prefatory**, pré-f’la-t’r-é. a. (512). Introductory.

**Prefect**, pré-f’kkt. s. A governor.

**Prefecture**, pré-f’kkt-’tr’-shun. s. Command, office of government.

Though I have agreed with all our orthoepists 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 **Preferr**, pré-f’r’re. v. a. To regard more than another; to advance, to exalt, to raise; to offer solemnly, to propose publicly, to exhibit.

**Preferable**, pré-f’r’re-bl. a. Eligible before something else.

**Preferability**, pré-f’r’re-bl-néshun. s. The state of being preferable.

**Preferably**, pré-f’r’re-bl-é. Ad. In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

**Preference**, pré-f’r’rens. s. The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.

**Preferment**, pré-f’r’re-mént. s. Advancement to a higher station; a place of honour or profit; preference, act of preferring.

**Preferer**, pré-f’r’re-r’. s. (98). One who prefers.

To **Prefigurate**, pré-fi-g’yút-ré. v. n. To shew by an antecedent representation.

**Prefiguration**, pré-fi-g’yút-r’-shun. s. Antecedent representation.

To **Prefigure**, pré-fi-g’yút-r’. v. a. To exhibit by antecedent representation.

To **Prefix**, pré-f’iks’. v. a. To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.

**Prefix**, pré-f’iks. s. (492). Some particle put before a word to vary its signification.

**Prefixed**, pré-f’iks’shun. s. The act of prefixing.

To **Pref orm**, pré-f’r’m’. v. n. To form beforehand.

**Pregnancy**, pré-nan-cé. s. The state of being with young; fruitfulness, inventive power.

**Pregnant**, pré-nant. a. Teeming; breeding; fruitful, fertile, impregnating.


**Pregustation**, pré-gust’-shun. s. The act of tasting before another.

To **Prejudge**, pré-júd’jé. v. a. To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

To **Prejudicate**, pré-jú-dé-kát. v. a. To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

**Prejudic ate**, pré-jú-dé-kát. a. (91). Formed by prejudice; formed before examination; prejudiced, prepossessed.

**Prejudication**, pré-jú-dé-ká-shun. s. The act of judging beforehand.

**Prejudice**, pré-jú-désh’s. (142). Prepossession, judgment formed beforehand without examination; mischief, detriment, hurt, injury.

To **Prejudice**, pré-jú-désh’s. 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**, pré-jú-désh’ál. a. Obstructive by means of opposite prepositions; contrary, opposite; mischievous, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

**Prejudicialness**, pré-jú-désh’álnéshun. s. The state of being prejudicial.
PRELACY, prel'łą-së. s. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order; episcopacy, the order of bishops; bishops.

PRELATE, prel'lät. 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, pre-lat'i-kal. s.

PERRY, and Entick, pronounce pre-late'.

PRELATURSHIP, pre-lätur'ship. s.

PRELATEMENT, pre-lät'i-ment. s.

PRELATION, pre-lät'i-kál. r. Relating to prelates or prelacy.

PRELATION, pre-lä-shun. s. Preference, setting of one above the other.

PRELATURE, prel'ätur. s.

Prelatureship, pre-lätur'ship.

The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION, pre-lek'shun. s. Reading, lecturing.

PRELIBATION, pre-li-bä'shun. (530). s. Take beforehand, effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIMINARY, pre-lë-më-nä-rë. a. Previous, introductory, proemial.

PRELIMINATION, pre-lë-më-në-shun. s. Something previous, preparatory measures.

PRELUDE, prel'ü-dë. s. (532). Some short slight of music 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, prel'ü-dë'. v. a. (492).

To serve as an introduction, to be previous to.


PRELUSIVE, pre-lüs'iv. a. (158) (428). Previous, introductory, proemial.

PREMATURE, pre-mä-tür. a. (531).

Ripe too soon, formed before the time, too early, too soon said or done, too hasty.

PREMATURELY, pre-mä-tür'ë-lë. ad.

Too early, too soon, with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATURENESS, pre-mä-tür'nës. s.

PREMATURETY, pre-mä-tür'të. s.

S. Too great haste, unreasonable carliness.

To PREMEDITATE, pre-mëd'ë-lätë. v. a. To contrive to form beforehand, to conceive beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, pre-mëd'ë-tä-shun. s. Act of meditating beforehand.

To PREMEDITATE, pre-mëd'ë-lät. v. a. To desire before.

PREMISES, prem'is-siz. s. First fruits.

PREMIER, pre-më-yër. a. (113). First chief. This word is used as a substantive for the first minister of state.

To PREMISE, pre-nil'izë'. v. a. To explain previously, to lay down premises; to send before the time. In this last sense not in use.

PREMISES, prem'is-siz. s. (99). Propositions antecedently supposed or proved; in law language, housas or lands.

PREMISS, prem'is. s. An antecedent proposition.

PREMISIE, prem'is-siz. s. (293). s.

PERRY, and Entick, pronounce prem'misset.

PREMISIE, prem'misset.

PREMONISHMENT, pre-mon'i-shun. s. Previous information.

PREMONITION, pre-mö-në-shun. s. Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PREMONITORY, pre-mon'i-të-re. a. Previously advising.

As the singular ends with s, the preceding word in the plural ought to have as also.

PREMIUM, pre-më-më-ëm. s. Something given to invite a loan or bargain; a reward proposed.

To PREMONISH, pre-mon'i-sh. v. a. To warn or admonish beforehand.

PRENOMENSHAM, pre-mö-nësh-ment. s. Previous information.

PRENOMINATION, pre-nöm'në-shun. s. Previous notice, previous intelligence.

PRENOMINATOR, pre-nöm'në-të-re. a. Previously advising.

For the last o, see DOMESTICK (312).

To PREMONSTRATE, pre-mon'ë-strät. v. a. To show beforehand.

PRENOMINE, pre-nöm'në-re. s.

A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrible, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred; a difficulty, a distress.

PRENOMINATION, pre-nöm'në-më-shun. s. The privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, pre-nö'ë-shun. s. Foreknowledge, prescience.

PRENTICE, pren'tis. 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 ap- PRENTICE.

PRENTICE, pren'tis-ship. s. The servitude of an apprentice.
PREPARE, prepār-ā-tīv. a. Having the power of preparing or qualifying.
PREPARATORY, prepārā-tūr-ē. a. Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent.
PREPOSITION, prepāsū-tōn. s. See Pronunciation. The act of telling before.
PREOCUPANCY, prepṓk-kā-pān-sē. s. The act of taking possession before another.
PREOCUPATE, prepṓk-kā-pātē. v. a. To anticipate; or prepossess, to fill with prejudice.
PREOCUPATION, prepṓk-kā-pā-shūn. s. Anticipation; prepossession, anticipation of objection.
PREORDAIN, prepṓr-dān. v. a. To ordain beforehand.
PREORDINAL, prepṓr-dé-nān-ā. Antecedent; decree, first decree.
PREORDINATION, prepṓr-dé-nā-shūn. s. The act of preordaining.
PREPARATION, prepārā-tīshūn. (550). s. The act of preparing or previously filling 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.
PREPARATORY, prepārā-tūr-ē. a. Antecedently necessary; introductory, previous, antecedent.
PREPARE, prepārē. v. n. 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.
PREPARE, prepārē. v. n. To take previous measures; to make everything ready, to put things in order; to make one's self ready, to put himself in a state of expectation.
PREPAREDLY, prepārā-red-le. (364). By proper precedent measures.
PREPAREDNESS, prepārā-red-nē. s. State or act of being prepared.
PREPARE, prepārē-tūr. s. (98). One that prepares, one that previously fitted, which is for any thing.
PREPENSE, prepēn-sē. { (359). Forethought, preconceived, contrived beforehand, as Malice prepense.
PREPONDER, prepōn-dēr. v. a. To outweigh.
PREPONDERANCE, prepōn-dēr-ān-ā. s. Superiority of weight.
PREPONDERANCE, prepōn-dēr-ān-ā. s. Out-weighing.—Mason.
PREPONERATE, prepōn-dēr-ātē. v. a. To outweigh, to overpower by weight; to overpower by stronger influence.
PREPONERATE, prepōn-dēr-ātē. v. n. To exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.
PREPONERATION, prepōn-dēr-ā-shūn. s. The state of outweighing.
PREPOSE, prepōs. v. a. To put before.
PREPOSITION, prepōs-ūn. s. In Grammar, a particle governing a case.
PREPOSITOR, prepōsī-tōr. s. A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.—See Constructure.
PREPOSSESS, prepōsēs. v. a. (531). To fill with an opinion unexamined, to prejudice.
PREPOSSESSION, prepōsēs-ūn. s. Pre-occupation, first possession; prejudice, preconceived opinion.
PREPOSTEROUS, prepōstē-rōs. a. Having that first which ought to be the last, wrong, absurd, perplexed, applied to persons, foolish, absurd.
PREPOSTEROUSLY, prepōstē-rōs-ī. adj. In a wrong situation, absurdly.
PREPOSTEROUSNESS, prepōstē-rōs-nē. s. Absurdity, wrong order.
PREPOTENCY, prepōtēn-sē. s. Superior power, predominance.
PREPUCB, prepūs. s. That which covers the glans, foreskin.
PREPUREMENT, prepū-krūt. v. a. To demand previously.
-no, move, nönt nöt; -tube, tub; bull; -off; -pound; -thin; this.

Presence, prez'zense. s. State of being present; state of being in the view of a superior; a number assembled before a great person: port, air, men, demeanour: readiness at need, quickness at expediens; the person of a superior.

Presence-chamber, prez'zen-shtam-hir.

Presence-room, prez'zen-room. The room in which a great person receives company.

Presenutation, prez-sen-sa'shen. s. Perception beforehand.

Present, prez'zen. a. Not absent; being face to face, being at hand; not made, not future: ready at hand, quick in emergencies; favourably attentive, preferous; unforgotten: The present, an elliptical expression for the present time, the time now existing: At present, at the present time, now.

Present, prez'zen. 1. A gift, a doative, something ceremoniously given; a letter or mandate exhibited.

To Present, prez'zen't. 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 benefits; to offer openly; to lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry.

Presentable, prez'zen-able. a. What may be presented.

Presentaneous, prez'zen-ta'news. a. Ready, quick, immediate.

Presentation, prez'zen-ta'shen. s. The act of presenting; the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical: the act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefit; exhibition.

Presentative, prez'zen-ta'tive. a. Such as that presentations may be made of it.

Presenter, prez'zen-tur'-sir. 198. One that presents.

Presential, prez'zen-shal. a. Supposing actual presence.

Presentiality, prez'zen-shal-it, "s. State of being present.

Presentific, prez'zen-tifik. Making present.
Presently, prē-zēnt-lē. ad. At present, at this time, now; immediately, soon after.

Preservation, prē-zēr-vā' shûn. The act of preserving, care to preserve.

Preservative, prē-zēr'vā-tīv. s. That which has the power of preserving; something preventive.

Preserve, prē-zērv. s. Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

Preserver, prē-zērv'ūr. s. One who preserves, one who keeps from ruin or mischief; he who makes preserves of fruit.

To preserve, prē-zērv'. 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.

To PRESIDE, prē-sīd'. v. n. (447). To be set over, to have authority over.

PRESIDENCY, prē-zē'dēn-sē. s. Superintendence.

PRESIDENT, prē-zē'dēnt. s. One placed with authority over others, one at the head of others; governor, prefect.

PRESIDENCY, prē-zē'dēnt-ship. s. The office and place of president.

Presidential, prē-sīd'jē-āl. a. (293). Relating to a garrison.

To press, prēz. 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, prēz. 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 unreasonably or imprunately; to urge with vehemence and importunity; to act upon or influence; to press upon, to invade, to push against.

Press, prēz.' The instrument by which anything 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.

Press bed, prēz'bed. s. Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

Presser, prēz'sēr. s. (98). One that presses or works at a press.

Press gang, prēz'gang. s. A crew employed to force men into naval service.

Pressingly, prēz'sīng-lē. ad. With force, closely.

Pression, prēsh'ūn. s. The act of pressing.

Pressman, prēz'mān. 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 Composer, who ranges the types.

Press money, prēz'mōn-ē. s. Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced away into the service.

Pressure, prēsh'ūrē. 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, grievance, distress, impression, stamp, character made by impression.

Presso, prēs'ō. s. Quick, at once.

Presumably, prē-zū'mā-ble. ad. Without examination.

To presume, prē-zūm'. 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'mūr. s. (98). One who supposes, an arrogant person.

Presumption, prē-zūm'shūn. s. (512). Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on any thing supposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventitious; presumptuousness; unreasonable confidence of Divine favour.

Presumptive, prē-zūm'tīv. a. Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as the Presumptive heir, opposed to the Heir apparent; confident, arrogant, presumptuous.
PRE

THERE ARE SEVERAL UNUSUAL TERMS IN THIS TEXT. HERE ARE SOME EXPLANATIONS:

- **Preteriment** (pre'ter-im-ment) n. The act of omitting.
- **Presumption** (pre'sum-pshun) s. Arrogant, confident, insolent; irrevocable with respect to holy things.
- **Presupposition** (pre-súp-pó-zish'ún) n. Supposition previously formed.
- **Presumption** (pre'sum-pshun) n. Arrogant confidence, irrevocable.
- **Presumption** (pre'sum-pshun) n. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; assumption, claim to notice; claim true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.
- **Presumption** (pre'sum-pshun) n. Supposition previously formed.
- **Presumption** (pre'sum-pshun) n. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; assumption, claim to notice; claim true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.
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**PRETENTIOUS, pre-zum-tshú-ús** a. Arrogant, confident, insolent; irrevocable 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 *presumus-* but correct speakers carefully preserve these syllables distinct, and pronounce them like the verb to show, and the pronoun us. — See *Uncouth*.

**Presumptuously, pre-zum'tshú-ús-ly** ad. Arrogantly, irrevocably; with vain and groundless confidence in Divine favour.

**Presumptuousness, pre-zum-tshú-ús-nés** s. Confidence, irrevocable.

**Presupposal, pre-súp-pó-zál** (531). Supposal previously formed.

**To Presuppose, pre-súp-pó-zée's**. v. a.

**Presupposition, pre-súp-pó-zish'ún** n. Supposition previously formed.

**Presumption, pre-zum-miz'è** s. Surmise previously formed.

**Pretext, pre-tènt's** s. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; the act of showing or alleging what is not real; assumption, claim to notice; claim true or false; something threatened or held out to terrify.

**To Pretend, pre-tènd'**. v. a.

**Pretendingly, pre-tènd-ling-ly** ad. Arrogantly, presumptuously.

**Pretension, pre-tèn'shún** n. Claim true or false; fictitious appearance.

**Pretension, pre-tèn'shún** n. The state of going past, the state of being past.

**Pretentioussness, pre-tèn-ti-ös-nés** s. State of being past, not present, not futurity.

**Pretensely, pre-tèn-lèps'** a. Past and gone.

**Pretension, pre-tèn'shún** n. Claim true or false; fictitious appearance.

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**Pretentioussness, pre-tèn-ti-ös-nés** s. State of being past, not present, not futurity.

**Pretensely, pre-tèn-lèps'** a. Past and gone.

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**Pretentioussness, pre-tèn-ti-ös-nés** s. State of being past, not present, not futurity.

**Pretensely, pre-tèn-lèps'** a. Past and gone.
PREVALENTLY, prēv′v-ĕl-ĕnt-lĕ. ad. Powerfully, forcibly.

To PREVARICATE, prē-văr′rē-kā-te, v. n.
To cavil, to quibble, to shuffle.

PREVARICATION, prē-văr′rē-kā′shŭn. s. Shuffle, cavil.

PREVARICATOR, prē-văr′rē-kā′tŭr. s. A caviller, a shuffler.

To PREVENE, prē-vĕn′e. v. a. To hinder.

PREVENT, prē-vent. v., a.
To hinder, to obviate. to obstruct, to impel. pointed.

PREVENT, prē-vent. v. n.
A. (314). Antecedent; enquires too narrowly.

PREVENT, prē-vent. v. n.
A. (269). Something to proceed to;
acting before, prior. of a female

PREVENT, prē-vent. v. n.
A. (98). A sharp pointed instrument; a light-horseman.

PREVENTIVE, prē-vent′īv. u.
Preservative, hinder-points. (559).-Farmer.

PREVENTION, prē-vĕn′shun. s.
The act of going before; going ahead, to come upon

PREVENTIONAL, prē-vĕn′shŭn-ăl. a.
Tending to prevention.

PREVENTIVE, prē-vĕn′tīv. a. (157).
Tending to hinder; preservative, hinder ing ill.

PREVENTIVE, prē-vĕn′tīv. s. A pre servative, that which prevents, an ant i dote.

PREVENTIVELY, prē-vĕn′tīv-lĕ. ad.
In a such a manner as tends to prevention.

PREVIOUS, prē-vŏŏ′-ūs. a. (314). Anti cedent, going before, prior.

PREVIOUSLY, prē-vŏŏ′-ūs-lĕ. ad. Be forehand, antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, prē-vŏŏ′-ūs-nĕs. s. Antecedence.

PREY, prē. s. (269). Something to be devoured, something to be seized, plunderer, savage, predation. Animal of prey, is an animal that lives on other animals.

To PREY, prē. v. n.
To feed by violence; to plunder, to rob; to corrode, to waste.

PREYER, prē′-ēr. s. (98). Robber, devourer, plunderer.

PREY, prē. s. (457). Equivalent paid for any thing; value, estimation, supported excellence; rate at which any thing is sold; reward, thing purchased at any rate.

To PRICK, prīk. 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, prīk. v. n.
To dress one's self for show, to come upon the spur.

PRICK, prīk. 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, prīk′kăr. s. (98). A sharp pointed instrument; a light-horseman.

PRICKET, prīk′kēt. s. (99). A buck in his second year.

PRICKLE, prīk′kl. s. 405. Small sharp point, like that of a brier.

PRICKLINESS, prīk′lĭ-nĕs. s. Fullness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE, prīk′lōŭs. s. A word of contempt for a taylor.

PRICKSONG, prīk′sŏng. s. Song set to musick. Obsolete.

PRICKLY, prīk′lĭ. s. Full of sharp points.

PRICKWOOD, prīk′wŏŏd. s. A tree.

PRIDE, prīd. 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, prīd. v. a.
To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

PRIER, prī′r. s. (416). One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST, prīst. s. (275). One who officiates in sacred offices; one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

PRIESTCRAFT, prīst′kraft. s. Religious frauds.

PRIESTESS, prīst′ĕt̆s. s. A woman who officiates in Heathen rites.

PRIESTHOOD, prīst′hŏd. s. The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.

PRIESTLINESS, prīst′lĭ-nĕs. s. The appearance or manner of a priest.
PRIESTLY, prī시'tlē. a. Becoming a priest, sacerdotal, belonging to a priest.

PRIESTRIDDEN, prī시'trid'dn. a. (103). Managed or governed by priests.

PRIG, prig. s. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

PRILL, prill. 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'mā-sē. s. The chief ecclesiastical station.

Mr. Elphinston is the only orthoepist 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 (533); 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'māl. a. First. A word not in use.

PRIMARILY, prī'mā-rē-lē. ad. Originally, in the first intention.

PRIMARINESS, prī'mā-rē-nēs. s. The state of being first in act or intention.

PRIMAR Y, prī'mā-rē. a. First in intention; original, first; first in dignity, chief, principal.—See PRIMACY.

PRIMATE, prī'māt. s. (91). The chief ecclesiastick.

PRIMATESHIP, prī'māt-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 rank; 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'nēs. s. The state of being first; excellence.

PRIMER, prim'mār. s. (94). A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

PRIMERO, pri-mē'rō. s. (132). A game at cards.

PRIMEVAL, pri-mē'vel. (133). a. Original, such as was at first.

PRIMITIVELY, prī'mī-tiv-lē. a. Being of the first production.

PRIMITIVE, prī'mī-tiv. a. Ancient, original, established from the beginning; formal, affectedly solemn, initiating the supposed gravity of old times; primacy, not derivative.

PRIMITIVELY, prim-e-tiv-ī. ad. Originally, at first; primarily, not derivative; according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prī'mī-tiv-nēs. s. State of being original, antiquity, conformity.

PRIMGENIAL, pri-mō'jē-nēl. a. First-born, primary, elemental.

PRIMGENITURE, pri-mō-jē'tūr. s. Seniority, eldership; state of being first-born.

PRIMORDIAL, pri-mōr'dē-ōl, or pri-mōr'dē-l. s. (203) (176). Original, existing from the beginning.

PRIMORDIATE, pri-mōr'dē-a'tē. a. (91). Original, existing from the first.

PRIMROSE, prim'roz. s. A flower; Primrose is used by Shakespeare for gay and flowery.

PRINCE, prince. 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, prince. v. n. To play the prince; to take state.

PRINCEDOM, prins'dām. s. (166). The rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

PRINCELIKE, prins'lik. a. Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prins'kē-nēs. s. The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, prins'kē. a. Having the appearance of one high born; Having the rank of princes; becoming a prince, royal, grand, august.

PRINCELY, prins'kē. ad. In a prince-like manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER, prins'siz-fēth'ār. s. The herb ather sword.
PRINCESS, prin' sè-sé. s. (502). A sove-
regnate 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, prin'sè-pal.' a. (88). Chief
of the first rate, capital, essential.

PRINCIPAL, prin'sè-pal. s. A head,
chiefs, chief, not a second; one primarily or
originally engaged, not an accessory or
auxiliary; a capital sum placed out at in-
terest; the president or governor.

PRINCIPALITY, prin'sè-pal'i-ty. s.
Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince,
one invested with sovereignty; the coun-
try which gives title to a prince, as the
Principality of Wales; superiority, predo-
minance.

PRINCIPALLY, prin'sè-pal'i-ly. ad. Chief-
ly, above all, above the rest.

PRINCIPALNESS, prin'sè-pal'i-ness. s.
The state of being principal.

PRINCIPATION, prin-sip'è-shun. s.
Analysis into constituent or elemental
parts.

PRINCIPLE, prin'sè-pl. s. (405). Ele-
ment, constituent part; original cause;
being productive of other being, operative
cause; fundamental truth; original postu-
late; first position from which others are
deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet
on which morality is founded.

To PRINCIPLE, prin'sè-pl. v. a. To
establish or fix in any tenet, to impress
with any tenet good or ill; to establish
firmly in the mind.

PRINCIPAL, prin'sè-pl. s. A coxcomb,
about some young rogue. Obsolete.

PRINCIPAL, prin'sè-pl. v. n. To prank,
to deck for show.

To PRINCIPAL, prin'sè-pl. v. a. To mark
by pressing any thing upon another; to im-
press any thing so as to leave its form; to
impress words, or make books, not by the
pen, but the press.

To PRINCIPAL, prin'sè-pl. v. n. To publish
a book.

PRINTER, prin'tèr. 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, ar-
angement, 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, prin'tèr. s. (98). One that
prints books; one that stamps linen.
---nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûe, tûb, 
maggy; 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.

PRIVATE, priv'vá-tiv. a. (133). Causing privation of anything; 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 privatius 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 a (333), seems to have another claim to the short vowel from its termination: thus sensitive, disnitive, primitive, derivative, &c, all plead for the short sound.

PRIVATE, priv'vá-tiv. (137). That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

PRIVATELY, priv'vá-tiv-lé. adv. By the absence of something necessary to be present, negatively.

PRIVATIVENESS, priv'vá-tiv-nés. s. Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVATELY, priv'vá-tiv. (99). Evergreen; a kind of phyllarea.

PRIVILEGE, priv'vá-lidje. s. Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

To PRIVILEGE, priv'vá-lidje, v. a. (133). To invest with rights or immunities, to grant a privilege; to exempt from censure or danger; to exempt from paying tax or impost.

PRIVILY, priv'vá-lé. adv. Secretly, privately.

PRIVITY, priv'vá-ti. (530). Private communication; consciousness, joint knowledge.

PRIVy, priv'e. a. Private, not publick; assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to any thing, admitted to participation.

PRIVY, priv'e. s. Place of Retirement, necessary house.

PRIZE, prize's. 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, prise'r. sb. (98). He that values.

PRIZEFIGHTER, prise'f-itur. s. One that fights publickly for a reward.

PRO, pró. For, in defence of.—See Con.

PROBABILITY, prób-á-bill-ité. s. Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument.

PROBABLE, prób'á-bl. a. Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

PROBABLY, prób'á-bl. adv. Likely, in likelihood.

PROOF, próf. s. The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court.

PROBATION, pró-bá'shun. s. Prob, evidence, testimony; the fact of proving by ratification or testimony; trial, exa.
PRÓ

(559).—Pate, far, fall, fat, 9.; either, 9.1. The a in the inseparable preposition of this and similar words, when the accent is on the second syllable, is exactly like the a in obedient, which see. 9.1

PROBATORY, pró-bá'túr-é. a. Serving for trial. 9.1

PROBATION, pró-bá'shún-ér-é. One who is upon trial; a novice. 9.1

PROBATIONER, pró-bá'shún-ér-ér. A. State of being on trial. 9.1

PROCEED, pró-seéd'. s. Produce, as the Proceeds of an estate. A law term. 9.1

PROCEEDER, pró-seéd'ér. s. (98). One who goes forward, one who makes a progress. 9.1

PROCEEDING, pró-seéd'íng. s. (410). Progress from one thing to another, series of conduct, transaction; legal procedure. 9.1

PROCESSION, pró-se'ʃunn. s. Complete preparation, preparation brought to the point of action. 9.1

PROCEED \(\frac{\text{pri-}}{\text{prô}}\)
PROCRASTINATION, pro-kra-stin-a-tion. n. a. To delay, to put off from day to day.

PROCRASTINATOR, pro-kra-stin-a-tor. n. A dilatory person.


PROCESSION, pro-kre-a-shun. n. A procession.

PROCESSIONAL, pro-kre-a-shun-ale. a. Made by a procotor.

PROCESSIONARY, pro-kre-a-shun-e-er. (512). Tending to procuration.

PROCEDURE, pro-kü-ru' shu. v. a. To manage, to transact for another; to acquire, to persuade, to prevail on; to contrive, to forward.

PROCUREMENT, pro-kü're-ment. n. The act of procuring.

PROCURRER, pro-kü're-er. s. One that gains; obtainer; pimp, pander.

PROCURIOUS, pro-kü're-us. a. A bawd.

PRODIGAL, pro-dig'al. a. Profuse, wasteful, expensive, lavish.

PRODIGALITY, pro-dig'al-i-tee. n. Extravagance, profusion, waste, excessive liberality.

PRODIGALLY, pro-dig'al-lee. a. Profusely, wastefully, extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, pro-dig' jüs. a. (314). Amazing, astonishing, monstrous.

PRODIGIOUSLY, pro-dig' jüs-le. a. Amazingly, astonishingly, portentously, enormously.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, pro-dig' jüs-nees. n. Enormousness, portentousness, amazing qualities.

PRODIGY, pro-di' jü. n. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature from which omens are drawn; portent; monster; any thing astonishing for good or b reflected.

PRODITON, pro-di'thon. n. Treason, treachery.

PRODITOR, pro-di'tor. s. (166). A traitor. Not in use.

PRODITIOUS, pro-di'ti-o-us. a. Treacherous, perfidious; apt to make devilish coveries. Not used.

PRODUCER, pro-düz'er. v. a. (492). To offer to the view or notice; to exhibit to the public; to bring as an evidence; to bear, to bring forth as a vegetable; to cause, to effect, to generate, to beget.

PRODUCTION, pro-diš' shun. n. A product, that which any thing yields or brings; amount, gain.

PRODUCE, pro-diš' shu. s. (332). Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnson, Perry, and Entick, make the o in the first syllable of this word short; and Buchanan and Mr. Ash, long.
Prolapse, pró-lép'sis. s. A figure of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.

Prolactial, pró-lép'té-kál. a. Previous, antecedent.

Prolactially, pró-lép'té-kál-lé. ad. By way of anticipation.


Prolifically, pró-lif'fék-kál-lé. a. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

Proliferous, pró-lif'fés. a. Long, tedious, not concise; of long duration.

Proligivous, pró-lif'k'shús. a. Dilatory, tedious. Not used.

Proligivous, pró-lif'k'sé-té. s. Tedi­ous­ness, tiresome length, want of brevity.

Proligivously, pró-lif'k'sé-lé. ad. A great length, tedious­ly.

Proligiveness, pró-lif'k'sné-s. s. Tedi­ous­ness.

Proligivor, pró-ló-kwú'túr. s. (503). The foreman, the speaker of a conversation.

Prolong, pró-lóng'. v. a. To lengthen out, to continue, to draw out; to put off to a distant time.

Prolongation, pró-lón-g-gá'shún. s. (530). The act of lengthening; delay to a longer time.

Prolusion, pró-lú'zhún. s. Entertainment, performance of diversion; prelude.

Prominent; prém'mé-nént. a. Standing out beyond the near parts, prominent.


Prolusion, pró-lú'zhún. s. Entertainment, performance of diversion; prelude.

Prominent; prém'mé-nént. a. Standing out beyond the near parts, prominent.

Prominence, pró-mé-nénsé. s. Prominency, pró-mé-nénsé. s. Protuberance, projecting parts.


Promiscuously, pró-mis'kú-ús-lé. ad. With confused mixture, indiscriminately.

Promise, pró-míz. s. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; hopes, expectation.

To Promise, pró-míz. v. a. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

To Promise, pró-míz. v. n. To assure one by a promise; it is used of assurance even of ill.

Promisegive, pró-míz-brés'th. s. Violation of promise.

Promisegiver, pró-míz-brés'kúr. s. Violator of promises.

Promisseur, pró-míz-úr. s. (98). One who promises.

Promissor, pró-míz-úr. s. (98). One who promises.

Promissorily, pró-míz-súr-lé. ad. By way of promise.

Promontory, pró-mú'n-túr-é. s. (557). A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.

To Promote, pró-mó'té. v. a. To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

Promoter, pró-mó'té-úr. s. Advancer, forwarder, encourager.

Promotion, pró-mó'shún. s. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.

To Promote, pró-mó'té. v. a. To forward, to promote. Not used.

Prompt, prómt. a. (412). Quick, ready; petulant; ready without hesitation, wanting no new motive; ready, told down, as Prompt payment.

To Prompt, prómt. v. a. To assist by private instruction, to help at a loss;
PRO

—in, move, non, not;—tube, tub, bull;—ool;—ound;—thin, this.

Prompt, prompt're. s. (98). One who helps a publick speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters; an admonisher, a reminder.


To Promulgate, prompt'gale. v. a. To publish, to make known by open declaration.


Promulgator, prompt-ul-ga'tur. s. Publisher, open teacher.

To Promulge, prompt'je. v. a. To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.

Promulger, prompt'jor. s. (98). Publisher, promulgator.

Prone, prone. a. Bending downward; lying with the face downwards; precipitous, headlong; sloping; inclined, disposed.

Prone ness, prone'nesc. s. The state of bending downwards; the state of lying with the face downwards; descent, declivity; inclination, disposition to ill.

Prong, prong. s. A fork.

 Pronominal, pro-nöm'én-nal. a. Having the nature of a pronoun.—Mission.

 Pronoun, pro'nown. s. (313). Words used instead of nouns or names.

To Pronounce, pro'nöns. v. a. (313). To speak, to utter confidently; to form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter rhythmically.

To Pronounce, pro'nöns. v. a. To speak with confidence or authority.

Pronouncer, pro'nöns'ür. s. (98). One who pronounces.

Pronunciation, pro-nöns-shö-d' shun. 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 Pronunciation. Those who are sufficiently learned to escape this error, by understanding that the word comes to us either from the Latin pronunciatio, or the French prononciation, are very apt to fall into another, by sinking the first aspiration, and pronouncing the third syllable like the noun it. But these speakers ought to take notice, that, throughout the whole language, e, a, and i, preceded by the accent, either primary or secondary, and followed by en, in, io, or any similar diptong, always become aspired, and are pronounced as if written e. Thus the very same reasons that oblige us to pronounce partiality, precipitation, especially, &c. as if written parsiality, precipitation, especially, &c. oblige us to pronounce pronunciation as if written pronunciation. See Principles, No. 357, 459, 461, and the word Ecclesiastic.
PROPAGATION, prop-og-â-gâ-shûn. s. Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

PROPAGATOR, prop-og-â-tûr. s. (521). One who continues by successive production; a breeder, a promoter.

To PROPHE, prop-pê'. v. a. To drive forward.

To PROPHEE, prop-pê'd'. v. n. To incline to any part, to be disposed in favour of any thing. Not used.

PROPENEITY, prop-pên'dên-sê. s. Inclination or tendency to any thing; pre-consideration. Not used.

PROPENSE, prop-pên's. a. Inclined, disposed.

PROPENSION, prop-pên'shûn. s. Inclination, disposition to any thing good or bad: tendency.

PROPER, prop-pûr. 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, prop-pûr-lê. ad. Fitly, suitably; in a strict sense.

PROPERTY, prop-pûr-nês. s. The quality of being proper.

PROPERTY, prop-pûr-tê. s. Peculiar quality, disposition; right of possession; possession, held in one's own right; the thing possessed; something useful; necessary implements.

To PROPERTY, prop-pûr-tê. v. a. To invest with qualities; to seize or retain as something owned, to appropriate, to hold.

Not in use.

PROPHECY, prop-fi'sê-sê. s. (493). A declaration of something to come, prediction.

PROPHESIER, prop-fi'sê-ûr. s. One who prophesies.

To PROPHESY, prop-fi'sê-ûl. v. a. To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate; to foretell.

To PROPHESY, prop-fi'sê-sl. v. n. To utter predictions; to preach, a scriptural sense.

PROPHET, prop-fi'êt. s. (99). One who tells future events; one of the sacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

PROPHETESS, prop-fi'êt-tês. s. A woman that foretells future events.

PROPHECYING, prop-fi'êt-êng. s. (509). Foreseeing of foretelling future events.

Prophetically, prop-fi'êt-tê-kâl. ad. With knowledge of futurity, in manner of a prophecy.

To PROPHECT, prop-fi'êt-tê. v. n. To give predictions.

PROPHYLACTICK, prop-fi-lak' tik. a. Preventive, preservative.

PROPINQITY, prop-i'ngk-wê-tê. s. Nearness, proximity, nearness of time; kindred, nearness of blood.

PROFITABLE, prop-fi-sh'ê-â-bl. a. Such as may be induced to favour, such as may be made propitious.

To PROPITIATE, prop-fi-sh'ê-â-te. v. a' (543). To induce to favour, to conciliate.

PROPITIATION, prop-fi-sh'ê-â-tûn. s. The act of making propitious; the attestation, the offering by which propitiouness is obtained.

PROPITIATOR, prop-fi-sh'ê-ûr-tûr. s. (521). One that propitiates.

PROPITIATORY, prop-fi-sh'ê-û-tûr-ê. a. Having the power to make propitious.

PROPITIOUS, prop-fi-sh'ûs. a. (292). Favourable, kind.

PROPITIOUSLY, prop-fi-sh'ûs-lê. ad. favourably, kindly.

PROPITIOUSNESS, prop-fi-sh'ûs-nês. s. Favourableness, kindness.

PROPLASM, prop-plazm. s. Mould, matrix.

PROPLASTICE, prop-plaz's. The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPONENT, prop-po-nent. s. (503). One that makes a proposal.

PROPORTION, prop-pûr-shûn. 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, prop-pûr-shûn. v. a. To adjust by comparative relations; to form symmetrically.

PROPORTIONABLE, prop-pûr-shûn-â-bl. a. Adjusted by comparative relation, such as is fit.

PROPORTIONABLY, prop-pûr-shûn-â-blê. ad. According to proportion, according to comparative relations.

PROPORTIONAL, prop-pûr-shûn-â-bl. a. Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

PROPORTIONALITY, prop-pûr-shûn-â-bl-ê-tê. s. The quality of being proportional.
Propotionally, pró-pôr'shûn-āl-lé. 
ad. In a stated degree.

Proportionate, pró-pôr'shûn-āt. a. (91). 'Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To Proporionate, pró-pôr'shûn-āt-e. v. a. (91). To adjust according to settled rates to something else. Little used.

Proportionateness, pró-pôr'shûn-āt-nês. The state of being by comparison adjusted.

ProposAL, pró-pôz'āl. s. (88). Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance; to offer the mind.

To Propose, pró-pôz'. v. a. To offer to the consideration.

To Propose, pró-pôz'. v. n. To lay schemes. Not used.

Proposer, pró-pôz'ār. s. (98). One that offers any thing to consideration.

Proposition, próp-ō-zish'ān. s. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed; proposal, offer of terms.

Propositional, próp-ō-zish'ān-āl. a. Considered as a proposition.

To Propound, pró-pôund'. v. a. (313). To offer to consideration, to propose; to offer, to exhibit.

Propounder, pró-pôund'ār. s. He that propounds, he that offers.

Proprietary, pró-prî'ē-tār-ē. s. Possessor in his own right.

Proprietor, pró-prî'ē-tūr. s. (98). A possessor in his own right.

Proprietress, pró-prî'ē-tūr-ēs. a. A female possessor in her own right.

Propriety, pró-prî'ē-tē. s. Peculiarity of possession, exclusive right; accuracy, justness.

Propt, for Prop'd, própt. (359). Sustained by the same prop.

To Propugn, pró-pûgn. v. a. (385). To defend, to vindicate.

This word and its compounds are exactly under the same predicament as im-pugn; which see.

Propugnation, próp-pûgn-nâ'shûn. s. (560). Defence.

Propugner, pró-pûgn'ār. s. (386). A defender.

Propulsion, pró-pûl'shûn. s. The act of driving forward.

Pror, próv. s. The prow, the foremost part of the ship.

Prorogation, prór-ro-gâ'shûn. s. Continuance, state of lengthening out to distant time, prolongation; interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

To Prorogue, prór-róg'. v. a. (557). To protract, to prolong; to put off, to delay; to interrupt the session of parliament to a distant time.

Proruptron, prór-rûp'shûn. s. The act of bursting out.

Propaedic, pró-zëd'ik. a. (509). Belonging to prose, resembling prose.

To Propribe, pró-skîr'ē. v. a. To censure capitally, to doom to destruction.

Proprietor, pró-skîr'tûr. s. (98). One that dooms to destruction.

Propriekion, pró-skîr'pôshûn. s. Doom to death or consumption.

Prop, próz. s. Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables.

To Prone, próz. v. n. To make tedious narrations.—Mason.

To Proscute, pró'ā-ā-litāt. v. a. (444). To pursue, to continue endeavours after any thing; to continue, to carry on; to proceed in consideration or disposition of any thing; to pursue by law, to sue criminally.

Prosecution, pró-sëk'ūshûn. s. Pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

Prosecutor, pró-sëk'ū-tûr. s. (166). (521). One that carries on any thing, a pursuer of any purpose, one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

Propose, pró-së-lit. s. A convert, one brought over to a new opinion.

Proposelytism, pró'ē-lē-tizm. s. The desire of making converts.—Mason.

To Proposelyte, pró'ē-lē-tize. v. a. To convert to one's own opinion.—Mason.

Propolization, pró-sëm-āt. s. Propagation by seed.


Prosodian, prós-ō'dî-ān. s. One skilled in metre or prosody.

Prosody, prós-ō-dî. s. (444) (503). The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

Proposopoeia, prós-ō-pō-pē'ā. s. Personification, figure by which things are made persons.
PROSPECT, prōs'pekt. 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, prōs'pekt-aktiv. a. Viewing at a distance; acting with foresight.

To PROSPER, prōs'pər. v. a. (98). To make happy, to favour. To PROSPER, prōs'pər. v. n. To be prosperous, to be successful; to thrive, to come forward.

PROSPERITY, prōs-pər'ə-tē. s. Success, attainment of wishes, good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, prōs-pər'ə-us. s. (314). Successful, fortunate.

PROSPEROUSLY, prōs-pər'ə-lē. ad. Successfully, fortunately.

PROSPEROUSNESS, prōs-pər'ə-nəs. s. Prosperity.

PROSPICENCE, prōs-spi'shən. s. (342). The act of looking forward.

PROSPERATION, prōs-tə-rā'shən. s. Dejection, depression, state of being cast down.

To PROSTITUTE, prōs-tə-tət. v. a. To sell to wickedness, to expose to crimes for a reward; to expose upon vile terms.

PROSTITUTE, prōs-tə-tət. a. Vicious for hire; sold to infancy or wickedness.

PROSTITUTE, prōs-tə-tət. s. A hiring, a mercenary, one who is set to sale; a publick strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, prōs-tə-tə-shən. s. The act of setting to sale, the state of being set to sale for vile purposes; the life of a publick strumpet.

PROSTRATE, prōs-trāt. s. (91). Lying at length; lying at mercy; thrown down in humblest adoration.

To PROSTRATE, prōs-trāt. v. a. (91). To lay flat, to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, prōs-trā'shən. s. The act of falling down in adoration; dejection, depression.

PROSLEGOMENON, prōs'lə-jəmən. s. A prolegomenon is a preface or introduction that precedes a work.

PROSPECT, prōs'pekt. a. Protactick persons in plays are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

PROSPERITY, prōs-pər'ə-tē. 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, prō-tēkt'. v. a. To defend, to cover from evil, to shield.

PROTECTION, prō-tēk'shən. s. Defense, shelter from evil; a passport, exemption from being molested.

PROTECTIVE, prō-tēk'tiv. a. (512). Defensive, sheltering.

PROTECTOR, prō-tēk'tər. s. (98). Defender, shelterer, supporter; an officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

PROTECTORATE, prō-tēk'tə-rət. s. Government by a protector.—Mason.

PROTECTRESS, prō-tēk'trəs. s. A woman that protects.

To PROTEST, prō-təzt. v. a. To hold out, to stretch forth.

PROTECTORATE, prō-tēk'tə-rət. s. Petulance, pertinacity.

To PROTEST, prō-təzt'. v. n. (492). To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

To PROTEST, prō-təzt'. v. a. A form in law of entering a caveat against a bill not accepted or paid in due time; to call us a witness, not used.

PROTEST, prō-təzt'. or PROTEST, prō-təzt'. s. A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

The first pronunciation of this word is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kerwick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning; and the second by Dr. Ash, Dr. Johnson, and Entick. As this substantive was derived from the verb, it had formerly the accent of the verb: and that accent was the most prevailing; appears from the majority of authorities in its favour. But the respectable authorities for the second pronunciation, and the presence 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 significance. See BOWL.

PROTESTANT, prō-təzt-tənt. a. Belonging to Protestants.

PROTESTANT, prō-təzt-tənt. s. One who protests against the Church of Rome.

PROTESTANTISM, prō-təzt-tən-im. s. The Protestant religion.—Mason.

PROTESTATION, prō-təzt-tən-shən. s. A solemn declaration or resolution, fact, or opinion.

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PROVERABLE, prōv'ēr-a-bl. a. That may be proved.

PROVED, prōv'ē-dēd. a. One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER, prōv'ven-dūr. s. Dry food for brutes, hay and corn.

PROVERB, prōv'verb. s. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people: a saw, an adage; a word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

To PROVERB, prōv'verb. v. a. To mention in a proverb: to provide with a proverb.

PROVERBIAL, prōv'ē-bē-āl. a. Mentioned in a proverb: resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb: comprised in a proverb.

PROVERBially, prōv'verb-ē-ā-lē. adv. In a proverb.

To PROVIDE, prōv'īd. 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, prōv'īd-d. Upon these terms, this stipulation being made.


PROVIDER, prōv'vī-dēr. s. Forecasting, cautious, prudent with respect to futurity.

PROVIDENTIAL, prōv'vē-dēn-sēl. a. Effected by providence, referrible to providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prōv'vē-dēn-shālē. ad. By the care of Providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prōv'vē-dēn-lē. ad. With foresight, with wise precaution.

PROVIDER, prōv'vī-dēr. s. (98). He who provides or procures.

PROVINCÉ, prōv'vīns. s. A conquered country, a country governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

PROVINCIAL, prōv'in-shāl. a. Relating to a province; appendant to the provincial country; but of the mother country, rude, unpolished, belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVINCIAL, prōv'in-shāl. s. A spiritual governor: vicar. 
PROVINCIAL, pro-vid'bral. s. Provisional, on the condition of present need.

PROVOST, pro-vost. a. Temporarily established, or for a season.

PROVOCATION, pro-vok'shun. (530). v. a. To provoke. For a time, a season.

PROVOCATION, pro-vok'shun. s. The act of provoking beforehand; measures taken beforehand. E.g., accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected, victuals, food, provender; stipulation, terms settled.

PROVOCATION, pro-vok'shun. v. a. To provoke. To stir or excite to anger, to excite by something; to raise; to cause; to promote; to challenge; to move; to incite.

PROVOCATIVE, pro-vok'ativ. s. Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVOCATIVENESS, pro-vok'a-tiv'n-e. s. Quality of being provocative.

PROVOKE, pro-vok. v. a. To cause, to excite by something; to anger, to incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, pro-vok'. v. a. To appeal, a temptation to produce anger.

To PROVOKE, pro-vok'. v. n. One that raises anger; cause, promoter.

PROVOKINGLY, pro-vok'ing-ly. (410). ad. In such a manner as to raise anger.

To PROVOKE, pro-vok'. v. a. To cause; to promote; to challenge; to move, to incite.

To PROVOKE, pro-vok'. s. The chief of any body, as the Provost of a college.

To PROVOKE, pro-vok'. v. a. To corrupt from the French Provost. The executioner of an army.

To PROVOKE, pro-vok'. s. The office of a provost.

To PROVOKE, pro-vok'. or pro-vok. s. The head or forerunners of a ship.

PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

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To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

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To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

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To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.

To PROVINCIATE, pro-vin'shi-ate. v. a. To turn to a province.
PUF

PUG, püg. s. Childishness, boyishness.

PUDENDAL, püd'end-al. s. (90). A state of virginity.

PUDENDUM, püd'en-dum. s. (90). One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUEBLO, pü'e-blo. s. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of flour, milk, and eggs, the gut of an animal; a bowl stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

PUGILISM, püg'i-liz'am. s. 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.

PUEBLA, pü'e-blo. a. Childish, boyish.

PUDDING, pü'ding. s. A kind of mushroom full of dust.

PUDDINGTIME, pü'ding-tim'. 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, pü'dl. s. A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.

PUDDLY, pü'dl-i. a. Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDDLE, pü'dl. s. (405). A small muddy lake, a dirty plash.

PUDDLE, pü'dl. v. a. To muddy, to pellute with dirt, to mix dirt and water.

PUDDLE, pü'dl-i. a. Muddy, dirty, miry.

PUDDLE, pü'dl-i. s. A kind of water fowl.

PUDDLE, pü'dl-i. v. n. To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to swell with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, rumour, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.

To PUFF, püf. 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.

PUFF, püf. s. (98). One that puffs.

PUFFIN, püf-fin. s. A water-fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINGLY, püf'ing-li. ad. (410). Timidly, with swell; with shortness of breath.

PUFFY, püf'i. a. (183). Windy, flatulent; timid, turgid.

PUG, püg. s. A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

PUGH, püg'h. interj. A word of contempt.

PUCINGIOUS, püg'n-sh'us. a. (387). Inclining to fight, quarrelsome, fighting.

PUGNACITY, püg-nä'sis-te. s. Quarrelsome, inclination to fight.

PUISNE, pü'sn. a. (458). Young, younger, later in time; petty, inconsiderable, small.

PuissancE, pu'es-sän's. or pü-is'sän's. s. Power, strength, force.

PUBLICATION, püb-lä'sh'n. s. One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.

PUBLISHER, püb'liz'ar. s. One who makes publick or generally known; one who puts out a book into the world.
PUL

—no, move, nor, not;—tube, tilb, vined 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 tri-

silable:

"And ever as he rode his heart did earne, "To prove his puissance in battle brave "Upon his foe."


Puker, pûkér. s. (98). Medicine causing a vomit.

Pulchritude, pûl’k-r-tü-të. s. Beauty, grace, handsomeness.
To Pule, pûle. v. n. To cry like a chicken; to whine, to cry.

Pulick, plîk. s. An herb.

Pulicose, pûl’k-kòs. a. (427). Abounding with fleas.—See Appendix.

To Pull, pûl. 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, pûl. The act of pulling, pluck.
Puller, pûl’lær. s. (98). One that pulls.

Pullet, pûl’lët. s. (174). A young hen.
Pulley, pûl’é. s. (174). A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.
To Pullulate, pûl’lüt-lât. v. n. (177). To germinate, to bud.
Pulmonary, pûl’mô-när-ë. a. (177). Belonging to the lungs.
Pulp, pûlp. 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.

PUM.

bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.
Pulpit, pûl’pit. s. (174). A place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced.
Pulpo, pûp’ó. a. Soft.
Pulpoiusness, pûp’ó-nës. s. The quality of being pulpoous.
Pulpy, pûp’ë. a. Soft, pappy.
Pulsion, pûl’shûn. a. The act of driving or of forcing forward, in opposition to function.
Pulverable, pûl’vër-ë-bl. a. Possible to be reduced to dust.
Pulverization, pûl’vër-ë-zå’shûn. s. The act of powdering, reduction to dust or powder.
To Pulverise, pûl’vër-ëz. v. n. To reduce to powder, to reduce to dust.
Pulverulence, pûl’vër-ë-lëns. s. Dustiness, abundance of dust.
Pulvill, pûv’il. s. Sweet scents.
To Pulvill, pûv’il. v. a. To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.
Pumice, pûm’is, or pûm’mis. s. A slag or cinder of some fossil.

PUM.

This word ought to be pronounced pëmis. 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, pûm’mèl. s. (99). See Pum.
Pump, plump. 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, plump. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.

* P p
To PUMP, pömp, v. a. To raise or throw out by means of a pump; to examine artfully or by sly interrogatories.

PUNisher, pömp'ish'ér, s. (98). The person or the instrument that punishes.

PUNishment, pömp'shȫm, s. (113). A plant.

PUN, pön, s. An equilocation, a quibble, an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

To PUN, pȫn, v. n. To quibble, to use the same word at once in different senses.

To PUNCH, pȫnch. v. n. To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

PUNCH, pȫnch. 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.

PUNCHER, pȫncher, s. (98). An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression; a measure of liquids.

PUNIT, pȫnch'é, v. a. To PUNISH, pȫnch'ish. v. a. (176). To chastise, to inflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

PUNITIBLE, pȫnch'ish-äl-b'l, s. Worthy of punishment, capable of punishment.

PUNITIVENESS, pȫnch'ish-äl-nès, s. The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER, pȫnch'ish-ér, s. (98). One who inflicts pain for a crime.

PUNISHMENT, pȫnch'mënt, s. Any infliction imposed in vengeance of a crime.

PUNIT, pȫnch, s. A whores, a common prostitute.

PUNISH, pȫnch, v. n. To punish, to punish.

PUPIL, pȫp'il, 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, pȫp'il-äj, s. (90). State of being a scholar; wardship, minority.

PUPPY, pȫp'il, s. (99). A small image moved by men in a mock drama; a word of contempt.

PUPIL, pȫp'il, s. (99). A small image moved by men in a mock drama; a word of contempt.
—nó, mòvé, nó, nó:n; —thò, thòb,
bùll; —òll; —pòund; —thìn, thís.

Puppetman, pur'p'lit-mán. s. Master
of a puppet-show.
Puppet-show, pur'p'lit-shó. s. A
mock drama performed by wooden images
moved by wire.
Pupp, pur'p'pé. s. A whelp, progeny
of a bitch: a name of contempt to an
impatient fellow.
To Pupp, pur'p'pé. v. n. To bring
whelps.

Purblind, pur'blind. a. Near-sight-
ed. Corrupted from Purblind.
Purblindness, pur'blind-nés. a.
Shortness of sight.
Purchasable, pur'tsház-á-bl. a. That
may be purchased or bought.
To Purchase, pur'tsház. v. a. To
buy for a price; to obtain at any expense,
as of labour or danger; to extirpate or re-
compense by a fine or forfeit.
Purchase, pur'tsház. s. Anything
bought or obtained for a price; any thing
of which possession is taken.
Purchaser, pur'tsház-ur. s. A buyer,
one that gains any thing for a price.
Pure, pur. a. Not sullied; clear;
unmingled; not connected with any thing
extraneous; free; free from guilt, guiltless,
inocent; not vitiated with corrupt modes
of speech; mere, as a Pure villain, chaste,
modest.
Purely, pur'é. ad. In a pure man-
er, not with mixture; innocently, with-
out guilt; merely.

Puritans, pur'é-tán. s. (83). A nick-
name given formerly to the Dissenters
from the Church of England.
Puritanical, pur'é-tán'ikál. a.
Relating to puritans.
Puritanism, pur'é-tán'izm. n. The
notions of a puritan.
Purity, pur'é-té. s. Cleanliness; free-
dom from foulness or dirt; freedom from
guilt, innocence; chastity, freedom from
contamination of sexes.
Purl, pur. s. An embroidered and
puckered border; a kind of medicated malt
liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics
are infused.
To Pur, pur. v. n. To murmur,
to flow with a gentle noise.

Purlieu, pur'il. s. The grounds
on the borders of a forest, border, enclo-
ure.
Purlins, pur'linz. s. In Architecture,
those pieces of timber that lie across the
rafters on the inside, to keep them
from sinking in the middle.
PUR

PUR (559).—Fate, far, fault, fat;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;

To Purloin, pur-ló'n. v. a. To steal, to take by theft.
Purloiner, pur-ló'n'-r. s. A thief, one that steals clandestinely.

Purple, pur'pl. a. (405). Red tinctured with blue; in poetry, red.

To Purple, pur'pl. v. a. To make red, to colour with purple.

Purples, pur'plz. s. Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

Purplish, pur'pl-'ish. a. Somewhat purple.

Purport, pur'plirt. v. a. To mean, to signify; to design, to resolve.

Purpose, pur'pur. s. A purpose, the matter of a purpose.

Pursuit, pur-sút. s. The act of pursuing with hostile intention; to proceed.

Pursuivant, pur'sw-vánt. s. (540). A state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.

Pursy, pur'sé. v. a. Short-breathed and fat.

Purtenance, pur'tén-ánse. s. The pluck of an animal.

To Purvey, pur-vá'. v. a. (269). To provide with conveniences; to procure.

To Purvey, pur-vá'. v. n. To buy in provisions.

Purveyance, pur-vá'-ánse. s. Provision, procurement of victuals.

Purveyor, pur-vá'-r. s. (166). One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

Purvey, pur'-vá'. s. (177). Generation of pus and matter.—See Muculent.

Purulent, pur'-vul-ent. s. Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

Pus, pus. s. The matter of a well-digested sore.

To Push, push. 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 tease.

To Push, push. v. n. To make a thrust; to make an effort; to make an attack.

Push, push. 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, push'-ér. s. (98).—He who pushes forward.

Pushing, push'-ing. a. (410). Enterprise; vigorous.

Pusher, push'-ér. s. A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Pusillanimity, pu-sil-lá-nim'-i-té. s. Cowardice.

Pusillanimous, pu-sil-lá-n'é-mús. a. Mean-spirited, narrow-minded, cowardly.

Pusillanimousness, pu-sil-lá-n'é-mús-nés. s. Meaness of spirit.

Puss, pus. s. (173) (174). The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's term for a hare.
—no, move, nor, not; —the, this, boll; —sell; —sound; —thin, this.

Pustule, pū's-tshū-lé. s. (463). A small swelling, a pimple; an efflorescence.


To Put, pūt. v. a. (173) (174). To lay or repos 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 table, 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, to clothe 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 ease; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to protrude; to expel, to drive from; to make public; to discount; 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 publicly; 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, pūt, or pūt. v. n. To shoot or germinate; to steer; to put forth, to leave a por; 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 bar, nut, &c. W. Johnston has adopted this sound, and Mr. Perry gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the regular sound. Mr. Mares is decided 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 Bow.)

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, adopt the first sound.

Put, pūt. s. (175). A rustick, a clown; a game at cards.

Putage, pūt-tāj-je. s. (90). In Law, prostitution on the woman’s part.

Putanism, pū-tā-nizm. s. The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.


Putid, pūt-id. a. Mean, low, worthless.

Putidness, pūt-id-nēs. s. Meaness, villeness.

Putlog, pūt-lōg. 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.

Putreidous, pū-tōr-e-dūs. a. Stinking, rotten.

Putrefaction, pū-tōr-e-fak’shūn. s. The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.


To Putrefy, pūt-tref. v. a. (183). To make rotten, to corrupt with rottenness.

Putrefy, pūt-tref. v. n. To rot.

Putrescence, pū-tōr-e-sens. (510). The state of rotting.

Putrescent, pū-tōr-e-sent. a. Growing rotten.

Putrid, pūt-trid. a. Rotten, corrupt.

Putridness, pūt-trid-nēs. s. Rottenness.

Putter, pūt-ter. s. (98). One who puts; Putter on, incher, instigator. See Put.

Puttingstone, pūt-ing-stōn. s. In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call putting-stones, for trials of strength.
QUA

\[ (359) \]—Fate, får, fall, fåt; më, mé; phë, pin;—\]

PUTTOCK, pût'tók. s. (166). A buzzard.

PYT'TÉ, pú'té. s. A kind of powder on which glass is ground; a kind of cement used by glaziers.

To PUZZLE, pú'z'l. v. a. (405). To perplex, to confound, to embarrass, to entangle.

To PUZZLE, pú'z'l. v. n. To be bewildered in one’s own notions, to be awkward.

Puzzle, pú'z'l. s. Embarrassment, perplexity.

Puzzle, pú'z'l-úr. s. (98). He who puzzled.

PYGARG, pí'garg. s. A bird.

PYGMÉE, píg'mé-án. a. Belonging to a pygmy.

This word has the accent on the penultim ate for the same reason as Epicurean.

It is derived from Pygmai, 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, píg' mí-é. 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, pél-ór'ús. s. (187) (503). The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYPOWDER, pí'pó'-úr. s. See PEPPOWDER.

PYRAMID, pír'á-míd. s. (109) (180). In Geometry, a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRAMIDAL, pír-rá-mi'd-ál. (187).

Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDICALLY, pír-á-mi'd-ik-l-é. ad. In form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, pír-rá-mís. s. A pyramid.

PYRE, pír. s. A pile to be burnt.

PYRITES, pír-rí-t'ez, or pír-rí-t'ez. s. (137). Firestone.

Pythagorean, pír-rá-teí-r'én. s. (519). Divinity by fire.

Pyrotechnical, pír-ró-teí-k'én-kal. a. (530). Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

Pyrotechnics, pír-ró-teí-k'ínk's. s. The art of employing fire to use or pleasure, the art of fireworks.

Pyrotechny, pír-ró-teí-k'én. s. The art of managing fire.

Pyrrhonian, pír-ró-teí-án. a. Embracing the opinion of Pyrrho.—Mason.

Pyrrhonism, pír-ró-noz'm. s. Scepticism, universal doubt.

Pyrrhonist, pír-ró-noz't. s. A sceptick.

Pythagorean, pír-thá-g'ér-é-án. a. Founded on the opinion of Pythagoras.

Pythagorean, pír-thá-g'ér-é-án. s. A Pythagorean philosopher.—Mason.

Pyx, piks.s. The box in which the Host is kept.

QUA

TO QUACK, kwák. v. a. (83) (86). To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boasting pretender to physic, or any other art.

Quack, kwák. s. A boastful pretender to arts, which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physic, one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places; an artful tricking practitioner in physic.

Quackery, kwák-kár'é. s. Mean or bad acts in physic.

Quack Salver, kwák-sal'veér. s. One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.

Quadragesimal, kwó'd-rá-jés-i'mál. a. (414). Lenten, belonging to Lent.

Quadrangle, kwó'd-rán'g-gl. (414). A square, a surface with four right angles.
QUADRANGULAR, kwá-drán'jú-lér·ər. a. (414). Square, having four right angles.

QUADRANT, kwá-dránt. s. (83). 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, 85 &c. that by articulating the a, gives it the deep broad sound equivalent to the diphthong au; and that u, preceded by g, 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 public 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 g, or 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 heart, quart, and quartel, 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, kwá-drán-təl. a. Included to the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATÉ, kwá-drat·tě. a. (91). Square, having four equal or parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts; suited, applicable.

QUADRATÉ, kwá-drat·tě. s. (411). A square, a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

To QUADRATÉ, kwá-drat·tě. v. n. To suit, to be accommodated.

QUADRATURE, kwá-drát'trūr. s. The act of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrature, a square.

QUADRENNIAL, kwá-drén'ně-ěl. a. Comprising four years; happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwá-drí-bl. a. (403). That may be squared.

QUADRIFID, kwá-drí-fíd. a. Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwá-drí-lat'ər·ā·l. a. (414). Having four sides.

QUADRILLE, kwá-drīl'. s. (415). A game at cards.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwá-dríp'pār·tīt. a. (133). Having four parts, divided into four parts.—See Bipartite.

QUADRIPEDAL, kwá-drí-pěd'ə-l. a. A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISyllABLE, kwá-drí-sil·ə-bəl. s. (414). A word of four syllables.

QUADRUPED, kwá-drü-pěd. a. An animal that goes on four legs, as, perhaps, all beasts.

QUADRUPLED, kwá-drü-pěld. a. Having four feet.

QUADRUPLE, kwá-drü-pəl. a. Four-fold, four-times told.

To QUADRUPlicate, kwá-drü-pəl·kā'tā. v. a. To double twice.

QUADRUPliCATiON, kwá-drü-pəl·kā'ti·shən. Taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, kwá-drü-pəl. ad. To a fourfold quantity.

QUARE, kwā'r. v. To shake, shake.

To QUAFF, kwāf. v. a. (85). To drink, to swallow in large draughts.

To QUAFF, kwāf. v. n. To drink luxuriously.

QUAFFER, kwā'fər. s. He who quaffs.

QUAGGY, kwā'g. s. (85). Boggy; soft, not solid.

QUAGMIRE, kwā'gmar·ə s. A shagginess.

QUAIL, kwāl. s. A bird of game.

QUALIPipe, kwā'lip'p. s. A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINt, kwānt. s. Scrupulously, if minutely exact; neat, petty; subtly ex-cogitated, fine-spin; affected, fopish.

QUANTILY, kwānt'ə-li. ad. Nicely, exactly, with petty elegance; artfully.

QUANTINESS, kwānt'nəs. s. Nicety, petty elegance.

To QUAKE, kwāk. v. n. To shake with cold or fear, to tremble; to shake, not to be solid or firm.

QUAKE, kwāk. s. A shudder, a tremulous agitation.

QUAKER, kwā'ker. 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, kwā'kin·grəs. s. An herb.

QUALIFICATION, kwāl-i-fək'shən. s. That which makes any person or thing
Qualm, kwôrn m. (403). A sudden fit of sickness, a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Quarantine, kwôr’-rân-teen’. (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, kwôr’-rill. s. (86) (414). A brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate; objection, ill-will.

To Quarrel, kwôr’-rill. v. n. (99). To debate, to scuffle, to squabble; to fall into variance; to fight, to combat; to find fault, to pick objections.

Quarreler, kwôr’-rill-ér. s. (98). He who quarrels.

Quarrelous, kwôr’-rill-ús. a. Petulant, easily provoked to enmity.

Quarrelsome, kwôr’-rill-sûm. a. Inclined to quarrels, easily irritated, irascible, choleric, petulant.

Quarrelsome, kwôr’-rill-sûm-lé. ad. In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholericly.

Quarrelsoneness, kwôr’-rill-sûm-néss. s. Cholerickness, petulance.

To Qualify, kwôl’-le-i. v. a. (86). To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to adapt, to soften; to assuage; to modify; to regulate.

Quality, kwôl’-i-te. 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.

Persons of high rank.

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Quarrelsome, kwôr’-rill-sûm-lé. ad. In a quarrelsome manner, petulantly, cholericly.

Quarrelsoneness, kwôr’-rill-sûm-néss. s. Cholerickness, petulance.

To Qualify, kwôl’-le-i. v. a. (86). To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to adapt, to soften; to assuage; to modify; to regulate.

Quality, kwôl’-i-te. 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.

To Qualify, kwôl’-le-i. v. a. (86). To fit for any thing; to furnish with qualifications, to accomplish; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to adapt, to soften; to assuage; to modify; to regulate.

Quality, kwôl’-i-te. 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.

Quarrel, kwôr’-rill. s. (86) (414). A fourth part, a quarter; the fourth part of a gallon; the vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

Quartern, kwôr’tur-n. s. The fourth-day ague.

Quartation, kwôr’-tâ’shun. s. A chemical operation.

Quarter, kwôr’tur 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, kwôr’tur. 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, kwôr’tur-idje. s. (90). A quarterly allowance.

Quarterday, kwôr’tur-dâ. s. One of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.

Quarterdeck, kwôr’tur-dék. s. The short upper deck.

Quarterly, kwôr’tur-lé. a. Containing a fourth part.

Quarterly, kwôr’tur-lé. ad. Once in a quarter.

Quartermaster, kwôr’tur-mâ-stûr. s. One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

Quartern, kwôr’tur-n. s. (98). A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

Quartermaster, kwôr’tur-mâ-stûr. s. One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

Quarterstaff, kwôr’tur-stâf. s. A staff of defence.

Quartile, kwôr’til. s. (140) (145). An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

Quarto, kwôr’tô. s. A book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

To Quash, kwôsh’ v. a. To crush, to squeeze; to subdue suddenly; to annul, to nullify, to make void.
To QUASH, kw6sh. v. n. To be shaken with a noise.

QUATERCOUSINS, kw6I'er-k6z'-nz. s. (415). Friends.

QUATERNARY, kw6-t6r'ner-é. s. The number four.

QUATERNION, kw6-t6r'né-un. s. The number four.

QUATERNITY, kw6-t6r'né-té. s. The number four.

QUATRAIN, kw6'tran. s. (202). A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

To QUAVE, kw6'vur. v. n. (86). To shake the voice, to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to tremble; to vibrate.—See QUARDANT.

QUAY, k6. s. (220). A key, an artificial bank to the sea or river.

QUEAN, kw6n. s. (8). A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, kw6'ze-nés. s. The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kw6'ze. a. Sick with nausea; fastidious, squeamish; causing nausea.

QUEEN, kw6'n. s. (8). The wife of a king, a supreme governess.

To QUEEN, kw6'n. v. n. To play the queen.

QUEENING, kw6'nìng. s. (410). An apple.

QUEEN, kw6ér. a. Odd, strange, original, particular.

QUEERLY, kw6'r'lé. ad. Particularly, oddly.

QUEENLESS, kw6'er'nés. s. Oddness, partiularity.

To QUELL, kw6l. v. a. To crush, to subdue originally to kill.

QUELL, kw6l. s. Murder. Obsolete.

QUELLER, kw6l'lur. s. (98). One that crushes or subdues.

QUELQUÉCHOSE, k6k'sho. s. A trifle, a kickshaw. French.

To QENCH, kw6nsh. v. a. To extinguish fire; to still any passion or commotion; to allay thirst; to destroy.

To QENCH, kw6nsh. v. n. To cool, to grow cool. Not in use.

QENCHABLE, kw6nsh'ah-bl. a. That may be quenched.

QENCHER, kw6nsh'ah-r. s. (98). Extinguisher.

QENCHLESS, kw6nsh'lis. a. Unextinguishable.

To QERENT, kw6r'ént. s. The complainant, the plaintiff.

QUERIMONIOUS, kw6-r'é-mo'né-ús. a. Querulous, complaining.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, kw6-r'é-mo'né-ús-ly. ad. Querulously, complainingly.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, kw6-r'é-mo'né-ús-nés. s. A complaining temper.

QUERIST, kw6-ríst. s. An inquirer; an asker of questions.

QUERN, kw6rn. s. A handmill. Obsolete.

QUERPO, kw6r'pó. s. A dress close to the body, a waiscoat.

QUERRY, kw6'r'é. s. A gown belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables.

QUERULOUS, kw6'rú-lús. a. Mourn- ing, habitually complaining.

QUERULOUSNESS, kw6'rú-lús-nés. s. Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY, kw6'r'é. s. A question, an inquiry to be resolved.

To QUERY, kw6'r'é. v. a. To ask questions.

QUEST, kwést. s. Search, act of seeking; an unencumbered jury; searchers, collectively; inquiry, examination.

QUESTANT, kwéstánt. s. Seeker, endeavou r after. Not in use.

QUESTION, kwést'shún. 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, kwést'shún. v. n. To inquire; to debate by interrogatories.

To QUESTION, kwést'shún. 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, kwést'shún-á-bl. a. Doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to suspicion, liable to question.

QUESTIONARY, kwést'shún-á-bl. a. Inquiring, asking questions.

QUESTIONABleness, kwést'shún-á-bl-nés. s. The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER, kwést'shún-ur. s. An inquirer.

QUESTIONLESS, kwést'shún-lés. a. Certainly, without doubt.
s'ift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy,

QUESTMAN, kwést'mán. (88).

QUESTMONGER, kwést'mung-gur.
s. Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions.

QUESTRIST, kwést'rest. s. Seeker, pursuer.

QUESTUARY, kwés'tshú-á-ré. a. Studious of profit.

To QIBBLE, kwib'bl. v. n. (405).
To pun, to play on the sound of words.

QUIBBLE, kwib'bl. s. A low conceit depending on the sound of words, a pun.

QUIBBLER, kwib'bl-úr. s. (98). A punster.

QUICK, kwik. a. Living, not dead; swift, nimble, done with celerity; speedy, free from delay; active, sprightly, ready.

QUICK, kwik. ad. Nimbly, speedily, readily.

QUICK, kwik. s. The living flesh, sensible parts; plants of hawthorn.

QUICKBEAM, kwik'bé-mé. s. A species of wild ash.

To QUICKEN, kwik'k'n. v. a. (103).
To make alive; to hasten; to excite.

To QUICKEN, kwik'k'n. v. n. To become alive, as a woman quickens with child; to move with activity.

QUICKENER, kwik'k'n-úr. s. One who makes alive; that which accelerates, that which quickens.

QUICKLY, kwik'li. ad. Nimbly, speedily, actively.

QUICKNESS, kwik'né-sé. s. Speed; activity; keen sensibility; sharpness.

QUICKSAND, kwik'sánd. s. Moving sand, unsolid ground.

To QUICKSET, kwik'sét. v. a. To plant with living plants.

QUICKSET, kwik'sét. s. Living plant set to grow.

QUICKSIGHTED, kwik'si'téd. a. Having a sharp sight.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, kwik'si'téd-néss. s. Sharpness of sight.

QUICKSILVER, kwik'sil-vúr. s. (98).
A mineral substance, mercury.

QUICKSILVERED, kwik'sil-vúr'd. a. (359). Overlaid with quicksilver.

QUIDDIT, kwid'dit. s. A subtlety, an equivocation.

QUIDDITY, kwid'dé-té. s. Essence, that which is a proper answer to the question Quid est? a scholastic term; a telling nicely, a caviol.

This is derived from the barbarous Latin word *Quiditis*, and can be literally explained by nothing but a word as barbarous in English, *Wattity*.

QUIESCENCE, kwí-és'sénse. s. (510). Rest, repose.

QUIESCENT, kwí-és'sént. a. Resting, not being in motion.

QUIET, kwí'et. a. (99). Still, peaceably; not in motion; not ruffled.

QUIET, kwí'et. s. Rest, repose, tranquillity.

To QUIET, kwí'et. v. a. To calm, to lull, to pacify; to still.

QUIETER, kwí'et-tér. s. The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwí-és-ism. s. Tranquillity of mind. The doctrine of Quietists.

QUIETIST, kwí-és-tist. s. One who follows the doctrine of Quietism, taught by Melinos, a Spanish priest, and condemned by the Church of Rome.

QUIETLY, kwí'et-lé. ad. Calmly; peaceably, at rest.

QUIETNESS, kwí'et-néss. s. Coolness of temper; peace, tranquillity; stillness, calmness.

QUIETSOME, kwí'et-súm. a. Calm, still, undisturbed.

QUIETUDE, kwí'et-túd. s. Rest, repose.

QUILL, kwil. 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, kwí'let. s. (99). Subtily, nicety.

QUILT, kwil. s. A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To QUILT, kwil. v. a. To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

QUINARY, kwí'ná-ré. a. Consisting of five.

QUINCE, kwíns. s. A tree, the fruit.

QUINCIAL, kwíng'kúal. a. (408). Having the form of a quincox.

QUINCUX, kwíng'kúks. s. Quincox 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-
QUINT, kwInt. n. A set of five; sequences of five. A term at cards, pronounced Kent.

QUINTAIN, kwIn'tn. n. (208). A post with a turning top.

QUINTENCE, kwIn'te-sen'se. n. A fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

QUITE, kwIt. n. Completely, perfectly.

QUIET, kwIt'ent. s. Small rent reserved.

QUIET, kwIt. ad. An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

QUITANCE, kwIt'ans. n. Discharge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance; recompense, repayment.

QUITTAJJS, kwIt's. n. A set of five.

QUICK, kwIk. v. n. To sing in concert.

QUICKSTRIKE, kwIk'stIr. n. 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.

QUILL, kwIl. n. A sharp jest, a taunt.

QUILL, kwIl. v. n. To sing in concert.

QUILLER, kwIl'er. n. One who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

QUICLE.BAD, kwIl-kwAd. n. A quick stroke, sharp fit; smart taunt; suetutly, nicety, artful distinction; loose light tune.

QUIT, kwIt. 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 tawant; to abandon, to forsake; to resign, to give up.

QUICKGRASS, kwIl'kIr. n. Dog grass.

QUODLIBET, kwOd'Il:bt. n. A set of five.

QUOIT, kw6It. n. v. a. To throw quots, to play at quots.

QUOIT, kw6It. v. a. To throw.

QUONDAM, kw6N'dAm. a. Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUORUM, kw6r'Am. n. A bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

QUOTA, kw6'tA. n. A share, a proportion as assigned to each.
R A B

Quotation, kwó-ta'shún. s. (415). The act of quoting; citation; passage ad-
duced out of an author as evidence or illus-
tration.

In this and similar words Mr. Sheri-
dan, and several respectable orthoepists, 
pronounce the g. like k; but, as Mr. Nares 
justly observes, it is not easy to say why. 
If it be answered, that the Latins so pro-
nounced these letters, it may be replied, 
that when we alter our Latin pronuncia-
tion, it will be time enough to alter those 
English words which are derived from 
that language.

To Quot, kwote. v. a. To cite an 
author, or the words of another.

Quoter, kwó'tür. s. (98). Citer, he 
that quotes.

Quoth, kwóth, or kwóth. verb imp. 
Quoth I, or said I; Quoth he, says 
he, or said he.

R A C

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott 
W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and 
Mr. Smith, pronounce the o in this word 
long as in bothy, but Buchanan short, as in 
mort. This latter pronunciation is cer-
tainly 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 al-
ways heard it pronounced like the o in dotb, 
as if written kwth, which is the pronun-
ciation Mr. Elphinston gives it, and, in my 
opinion, is the true one.

Quotidian, kwó-ti’dje-án. a. Daily, 
happening every day.

Quotidian, kwó-ti’dje-án. s. (224) 
(293). A quotidian fever, a fever which 
returns every day.

Quotient, kwó’tshent. s. In Arith-
metick, 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 Rabeate, rá’bät. v. n. In Fal-
corry, to recover a hawk to the fist
again.

To Rabet, rá’bat. v. a. (99). To 
pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one
another.

Rabbe, rá’bat. s. A joint made by 
paring two pieces so that they wrap over 
another.

Rabbi, rá’bë, or râbi. ? s. A doc-
tor among the Jews.

The first of these words, when pro-
nounced in Scripture, ought to have the 
last syllable like the verb to buy.

Rabbinical, ráb-bin’é-kal. a. Be-
longing to the Rabbinis.—Maceon.

Rabbot, ráb’bit. s. A furry animal 
that lives on plants, and burrows in the 
ground.

Rabbits, ráb’bit. s. (403). A tumul-
tuous crowd, an assembly of low people.

Rabblemont, ráb’bül’mont. s. Crowd, 
tumultuous assembly of mean people.

Rabid, ráb’sid. a. (544). Fierce, fu-
rious, mad.

Race, rásc. s. A family ascending; 
family descending; a generation, a collec-
tive family; a particular breed; Race of 
ginger, a root or sprig of ginger; a par-
cular strength or taste of wine; contest in 
running; course on the feet; progress, 
course.

Racehorse, ráse’horse. s. Horse 
bred to run for prizes.

Racemation, rá’sé-ma’shún. (530). 
s. Cluster like that of grapes.

Racemiferous, rá’sé-mi’fer-ús. a. 
Bearing clusters.

Racer, rásc’ür. s. (98). Runner, one 
that contends in speed.

Raciness, rá’sé-nés. s. The quality 
of being racy.

Rack, rák. s. An engine of torture; 
torture, extreme pain; a distaff, commonly 
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 spiritu-
ous liquor.

To Rack, rák. v. n. To stream as 
clouds before the wind.

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To _rack_, rāk. v. a. To torment by the rack; to torment, to harass; to screw, to force to performance; to stretch, to extort; to defecate, to draw off from the lees.

_Rack-ent_, rāk’-ent. s. Rent raised to the uttermost.

_Rack-ent-ur_, rāk’-ent-ūr. s. One who pays the uttermost rent.

_Racket_, rāk’-kēt. s. (99). An irregular clattering noise; a confused talk in burlesque language; the instrument with which the players strike the ball.

_Racockoon_, rāk’-kōon’. s. A New England animal, like a badger.

_Racy_, rā’sē. a. Strong, floridous, tasting of the soil.

_Raddock_, rā’dōkk. s. (166). A bird.

_Radiance_, rā’dē-ānsē; or rā’jē-ānsē. (293) (294). Radiance, rā’dē-ān-se, or rā’jē-ān-se. (376). Sparkling lustre.

_Radiant_, rā’dē-ānt; or rā’jē-ānt. a. Shining, brightly sparkling, emitting rays.

_To Radiate_, rā’dē-ā-te; or rā’jē-ā-te. v. n. To emit rays, to shine.

_Radiation_, rā’dē-ā-shūn; or rā’jē-ā-shūn. s. (534). Beauty, lustre, emission of rays; emission from a centre every way.

_Radical_, rā’dē-ā-kāl. a. Primitive, original.

_Radicality_, rā’dē-ā-kāl’ē-tē. s. Originality.

_Radically_, rā’dē-ā-kāl’ē. ad. Originality, primarily.

_Radicalness_, rā’dē-ā-kāl’ē-nēs. s. The state of being radical.

_To Radiate_, rā’dē-ā-kāte. v. a. (91). To root, to plant deeply and firmly.

_Radication_, rā’dē-ā-kā’shūn. s. The act of fixing deep.

_Radicle_, rā’dē-ā-kīl. s. (405). That part of the seed of a plant which becomes its root.

_Radish_, rā’dē-dish. s. A root which is commonly cultivated in the kitchen gardens.

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# _RAI_

_Radius_, rā’dē-ā-us; or rā’jē-ā-us. s. (293) (294). The semi-diameter of a circle; a bone of the former arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

_To Raffle_, rā’fél. v. n. (103). To cast dice for a prize.

_Raffle_, rā’fél. 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_, rāft. s. (79). A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

_Rafter_, rā’fēr. s. (98). The secondary timbers of the house, the timbers which are let into the great beam.

_Raftered_, rā’fērd. a. (539). Built with rafters.

_Rag_, rāg. s. (71). A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter; any thing rent and tattered, worn-out clothes.

_Ragamuffin_, rāg’-ā-muf’fīn. s. A paltry mean fellow.

_Rage_, rā’jē. s. Violent anger, vehemence fury; vexation or exacerbation of any thing painful.

_To Rage_, rā’jē. v. n. (74). To be in fury, to be heated with excessive anger; to rage, to exercise fury; to act with mischievous impiety.

_Rageful_, rā’jē-ful. a. Furious, violent.

_Ragged_, rāg’géd. a. (294). Rent into tatters; uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited; dressed in tatters; ragged, not smooth.

_Raggedness_, rāg’géd-nēs. s. State of being dressed in tatters.

_Ragingly_, rā’jēng-é. ad. With vehemence fury.

_Ragman_, rā’g-mān. s. (88). One who deals in rags.


_Ragstone_, rāg’stōn. s. A stone esteemed from its breaking in a rugged manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

_Ragwort_, rāg’wūrt. s. (166). A plant.

_Rail_, rél. 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_, rél. v. a. To enclose with rails; to range in a line.
To RAIL, rāl. v. n. To use insolent and reproachful language.

RAILER, rāl'ĕr. s. (98). One who insults or defames by using opprobrious language.

RAILING, rā'ling. s. A series of rails; reproachful language.

RAILLERY, rāl'ĕr-ĕ. 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 railler; and, in compliment to that language for the assistance it so often affords us, we 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.

RAINMENT, rā'ment. s. (202). Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.

To RAIN, rān. v. n. (202). To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; it rains, the water falls from the clouds.

To RAIN, rān. v. a. To pour down as rain.

RAIN, rān. s. The moisture that falls from the clouds.

RAINBOW, rān'bow. s. (327). The iris, the semi-circle of various colors which appears in showery weather.

RAINDEER, rān'dēr. s. A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snows.

RAININESS, rān'ĕs. s. The state of being showery.

RAINY, rān'ĕ. a. Showery, wet.

To RAISE, rāz. 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 arouse, to stir up; to begin, 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 in 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 past, to form paste into pies without a dish.
RAMBOoze, rām-bōoze'. s. A drink made of wine, ale, and sugar.

RamiFICATION, rām-mē-fē-kā'šūn. s. Division or separation into branches, the act of branching out.

To RAMIFY, rām-mē-fl. v. a. (185). To separate into branches.

To RAMIFY, rām-mē-fl. v. n. To be parted into branches.

RAMMER, rām'mār. s. (98). An instrument with which any thing is driven hard; the stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

RAMMISH, rām'mish. Strong scented.

RAMOUS, rā'mus. s. (98). The plat- form of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places.

RAMIFY, rām'me-fi. v. a. Mr. Sheridan spells this word Ramify, and pronounces it 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, rān. Preterit of Run.

To RANCH, rānsh. v. a. (Corrupted from wrench). To sprawl, to injure with violent contortion.

RANCID, rān'sid. a. Strong scented. Rancidness, rān'sid-nēs. s. Strong scent, as of old oil.

RANCOROUS, rāng'kōr-ūs. a. (314). Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

RANCOUR, rāng'kōr. s. (314). In- veterate malignity, steadfast implacability.

RANDOM, rān'dūm. s. (166). Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

Random, rān'dūm. a. Done by chance, roving without direction.

RANG, rāng. Preterit of Ring.

RAN

—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; exci- sion, wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing escru- cious.

Ranger, rān'jūr. s. (98). One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

RANK, rāngk. a. (408). High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality, rampant, high grown; gross, coarse.

RANK, rāngk. s. Line of men placed abreast; a row: range of subordination; class, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as He is a man of rank.

To RANK, rāngk. v. a. To place abreast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.

To RANK, rāngk. v. n. To be ranged, to be placed.

To RANKLE; rāngk'kl. v. n. To fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

RANKLY, rāngk'ly. ad. Coarsely, grossly.

RANKNESS, rāngk'nēs. s. Exuberance, superfluity of growth.

RANNY, rān'ne. s. The shrewmouse.

To RANSACK, rān'sāk. v. n. To plunder, to pillage; to search narrowly.

RANSOME, rān'sōm. s. (165). Price paid for redemption from captivity or pur- nishment.

I cannot conceive Dr. Johnson's rea- son for writing this word with the final e, since it comes from the French ransou, and all his examples are without this letter.

To RANSOM, rān'sōm. v. a. To re- deem from captivity or punishment.

RANSOMLESS, rān'sōm-lēs. a. Free from ransom.

To RANT, rānt. v. a. To rave in vi- olent or high-sounding language.

RANT, rānt. s. High-sounding lan- guage.

RANTER, rānt'er. s. (98). A ranting fellow.

RANTIPOLLE, rānt'é-pōl. a. Wild, roving, rakish.
RAP

(559) - Fâte, fâr, fàll, fât; - mé, mêt; - pine, pin;

RANULA, râ'nű-lâ. s. A soft swell- 
ing, possessing those saliva which are 
under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS, râ-nûng'kû-lûs. s. 
Crowfoot.

To Rap, râp. v. n. To strike with 
a quick smart blow.

To Rap, râp. v. a. To affect with 
rapture, to strike with ecstasy, to hurry out 
of himself; to snatch away.

Rap, râp. s. A quick smart blow; 
counterfeit halfpenny.

RAPACIOUS, râ-pâ'shûs. a. Given to 
plunder, seizing by violence.

RAPACIOUSLY, râ-pâ'shûs-lê. ad. By 
rapture, by violent robbing.

RAPACIOUSNESS, râ-pâ'shûs-nûs. s. 
The quality of being rapacious.

RAPACITY, râ-pâ'sê-té. s. Addicted- 
ess to plunder, exercise of plunder; ra-
venousness.

Rape, râpe. s. Violent defloration 
of chastity; something snatched away; a 
plant, from the seed of which oil is ex-
pressed.

Rapid, râp'id. a. Quick, swift.

Rapidly, râp'id-lê. ad. Swiftly, with 
quick motion.

Rapidness, râp'id-nûs. s. Celerity, 
swiftness.

RAPIER, râ'pe-êr. s. (113). A small 
sword used only in thrusting.

RAPIER-FISH, râ'pe-êr-fish. s. A 
swim-fish.

Rapine, râp'in. s. (140). The act 
of plundering; violence, force.

Rapper, râp'pûr. s. (98). One who 
strikes.

Rapport, râp-pôr't. s. French. Re-
lation, reference.

Rapsody, râp-sô-dê. 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 un-
connected effusions of imagination. As 
the R in the Greek Ραψοδία has the rough breathing, this word is better writ-
ten Rhapsody.

Rapture, râp'tshûr. s. (461). Ec-
stasy, transport, violence of any pleasing 
passion; rapacity, haste.

Ravished, râp'tshûd. a. (759). Ra-
vished, transported.

RAPTOROUS, râp'tshûr-ûs. a. (314). 
Ecstatic, transporting.

Rare, râr'e. a. Searce, uncommon; 
excellent, valuable to a degree seldom 
found; thinly scattered, thin, subtle; not 
dense; mây, not fully subdued by the fire. 
See Rare.

RAREESHOW, râr'é-shô. s. A show 
carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, râr-rê-fâk'shûn. s. 
Extension of the parts of a body, that 
makes it take up more room than it did 
beforé.

RAREFIABLE, râr-rê-fl-ê-bl. a. Ad-
mitting rarefaction.

To Raref'y, râr-rê-fl. v. a. (183). 
To make thin, contrary to condense.

To Rarefy, râr-rê-fl. v. n. To be-
come thin.

RARELY, râr'ê-lê. ad. Seldom, not 
often; finely, nicely, accurately.

RARENESS, râr'nê's. s. Uncom-
mmonness, value arising from scarcity.

Rarity, râr'ê-té. s. Uncommonness, 
infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity.

Rarity, râr'ê-té. (530). Thinness, 
subtlety, the contrary to density.

The difference in the pronunciation of 
these words is not only necessary to convey 
their different significance, 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 antep-
ultimate syllable short. See Principles, 
No. 511; also the word CHASTITY.

Rascal, râs'kâl. s. (88). A mean 
 fellow, a scoundrel.

Rascally, râs-kâl'y. s. (113). One 
of the lowest people.

Rascally, râs-kâl'ê-té. s. The low 
means people.

RASCALLY, râs-kâl'ê-a. Mean, worth-
less.

To Rase, râz'e, or râz'e. v.a. See Raze.

To slim; to strike on the surface; to over-
throw, 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 raze; 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 grase, which is evidently formed.
from this word, and seems to have been adopted for the purpose of signifying to strike slightly, has preserved the ə, while erase, which means to destroy, to expunge, to take away entirely, is by all our orthoepists, except Dr. Kenrick, pronounced with the e pure. But rase, whether signifying to strike slightly, or to overthrow, has been so generally pronounced with the e like ə, 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 ə 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 erase, as Dr. Kenrick has done: but to sound it with the hissing ə when it is written rase, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is a solecism in pronunciation; for though ə often goes into the sound of ə, ə never goes into that of ə.

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 rase; 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 ə as in raser, and to pronounce it with the ə when it is written rase.—See Bowl.

Rash, rash. a. Hasty, violent, precipitate.

Rash, rash. s. An efflorescence on the body, a breaking out.

Rashing, rash'ing. s. (96). A thin slice of bacon.

Rashly, rash'ly. ad. Hastily, violently, without due consideration.

Rash'miss, rash'miss. s. Foolish contempt of danger.

Rasp, rasp. s. A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble, a raspberry.

To Rasp, rasp. v. a. To rub to powder with a very rough file.
RAT

rat (559).—Fate, far, fall, flat;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;

other words, which may not improperly be called diminutives. Thus in familiar conversation, when we wish to express very little, we sometimes lengthen the vowel, and pronounce the word as if written fée. In the same manner, when rather signifies the preferable, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written raffer; 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 radd, soon.

RATIFIA, rât-ê-fé. s. A liquor, flavoured with fruit-kernels. Mason.

RATIFICATION, rât-ê-fé-hâ-shûn. s. The act of ratifying, confirmation.

RATIFIER, râ-tê-fi-ur. s. (98). The person or thing that ratifies.

To RATIFY, râ-tê-fi. v. a. To confirm, to settle.

RATIO, râ-shê-ô. s. Proportion.

To RATIOCINATE, râ-shê-ô-sê-nâ-té. v. a. To reason, to argue.

RATIOCINATION, râ-shê-ô-sê-nâ-hâ-shûn. s. (5:6). The act of reasoning, the act of deducing consequences from premises.

RATIONAL, râ-shôn-ôl. a. (507). Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason, wise, judicious, as A rational man.

RATIONALIST, râ-shôn-ô-lîst. s. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practices wholly upon reason.

RATIONALITY, râ-shôn-ô-nâl-ê-ô. s. The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

Rationality, râ-shôn-ô-lî. ad. Reasonably, with reason.

RATIONALNESS, râ-shôn-ô-nâs-s. The state of being rational.

RATSNAKE, râ-tâns-nâ. s. Poison for rats; arsenic.

RATTEN, rât-ten'. s. A kind of staff.

To RATTLE, râ-tôdl. v. i. (405). To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and oscillations; to speak eagerly and noisily.

To RATTLE, râ-tôdl. v. a. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise; to shaken with a noise, to drive with a noise; to sound, to roar at with clamour. soundy

RATTLE, râ-tôdl. s. A quick noise, similarly repeated; empty and loud talk; an instrument which agitated makes a clattering noise; a plant. sh (to

RATTLEHEAD, râ-tôl-ôdôô. a. Gidly, not steadily.

RATTLEHEADS, râ-tôl-ôdôôs. pl. Common names of several plants.

RATTLESNAKE, râ-tâdl-snâkê. s. A kind of serpent. 

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, râ-tâdl-snâkê-rôôt. s. A plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattle-snake.

RATTLETOON, rât-tôôôô. s. A West-Indian fox.

To RAVAGE, râ-vîdje. v. a. (90). To lay waste, to sack, to pillage, to plunder.

Ravage, râ-vîdje. s. Spoil, ruin, waste.


To RAVE, râvé. v. n. To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unreasonably fond.

To RAVEL, râ-vêl. v. n. (102). To entangle, to involve, to perplex; to unweave, to unknit, as To ravel out a twist.

To RAVEL, râ-vêl. v. a. To fall into perplexity or confusion; to work in perplexity, to busy himself with intricacies.

RAVELIN, râ-vôlîn. s. In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle commonly called half-moon by the soldiers.

RAVEN, râ-vên. s. (103). A large black fowl.

To RAVEN, râ-vên. v. a. (103). To devour with great eagerness and rapidity.

After enumerating several derivations of this word, Skinner seems at last to have fixed on the true one, by deriving it from the word roven, as this bird is the most voracious and greedy of all others.

RAVENOUS, râ-vên-ôs. a. Furiously voracious, hungry to rage. d

RAVENOUSLY, râ-vên-ôs-lô. ad. With raging voracity.

RAVENOUSNESS, râ-vên-ôs-nôs-s. s. Rage for prey, furious voracity.

RAVIN, râ-vîn. s. Prey, food gotten by violence; rapine, rapaciousness.

RAVINGLY, râ-vîng-lô. ad. (410). With frenzy, with distraction.

To RAVISH, râ-vîsh. v. a. To constitute by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to transport.

RAVisher, râ-vîsh-ûr. s. (98). He who takes any thing by violence.
REAL, rē'ēl. a. Not fictitious, not imaginary: true, genuine; in Law, consisting of things immovable, as land.

REALITY, rē'ē-tē. s. Truth, what is, not what merely seems; something intrinsically important.

To REALIZE, rē'ē-līz. v. a. To bring into being or act; to convert money into kind.

REAL, rē'ēl. ad. With actual existence; truly, not seemingly; it is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

REALM, rēm. s. (327). A kingdom; a king's dominion; kingly government.

REALTY, rē'ē-tē. s. Loyalty. Little used.

REAM, rém. s. (227). A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

To REANIMATE, rē-ä-nē-māt. v. a. To revive, to restore to life.

To REAP, rē'ē-p. v. a. To annex again.

To REAP, rēp. v. a. (227). To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.

To REAPER, rē'ē-pr. s. (98). One that cuts corn at harvest.

REAPING-HOOK, rē'ē-ping-hōk. s. A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

REAR, rē'ē-r. s. (227). The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.

REAR, rē'ē-r. a. (227). Raw, half roasted, half sodden.

To REAP, rēp. v. n. To harvest.

To REAPER, rē'ē-pr. s. (98). One that cuts corn at harvest.

REASON, rē'ēn. Y.n. To reason; to make enquiries.

To REASON, rē'ēn. v. a. To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.

To REAP, rēp. v. a. (227). To cut corn at harvest; to gather, to obtain.

To REAPER, rē'ē-pr. s. (98). One that cuts corn at harvest.

REASONING-HOOK, rē'ē-ping-hōk. s. A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

REAR, rē'ē-r. s. (227). The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet; the last class.

REAR, rē'ē-r. 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 significance with rear (behind). Junius and Skinner derive this word from the Saxon word breo, signifying fluent or trembling like the white or yolk of an egg when uncoated; hence Junius explains the phrase a Reer-egg, a trembling egg; and Skinner imagines that this word may come from the Greek word πρέα, to flow, because uncoated eggs flow or move about; or he supposes that our word rear, and the Saxon breo, may possibly come from the Latin rarus, as opposed to densus, 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 uncoated; 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, rē'ē-r. 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 raise, to stir up.

REARWARD, rē-ər-wārd. s. The last troop; the end, the tail, a train behind; the latter part.

REAR-MOUSE, rē-rē'ō-mōz. s. The lea­ther-winged bat.

To REASSESS, rē-ô-sēzd'. v. n. To climb again.

To REASSESS, rē-ô-sēzd'. v. a. To mount again.

REASON, rē'ēn. 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'ēn. v. n. To argue rationally, to deduce consequences justly from premises; to debate, to discourse, to raise disquisitions, to make enquiries.

To REASON, rē'ēn. v. a. To examine rationally.

REASONABLE, rē'ēn-ə-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'ēn-ə-bl-nēss. s. The faculty of reason; agreeableness to reason: moderation.

REASONABLY, rē'ēn-ə-bl-ly. ad. Agreeable to reason; moderately, in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

REASONER, rē'ēn-ər. s. (93). One who reasons, an arguer.

REASONING, rē'ēn-ing. s. (410). Argument.

REASONLESS, rē'ēn-ə-lēs. a. Void of reason.

To REASSEMBLE, rē-ô-sěm'bl. v. a. To collect anew.

To REASSERT, rē-ô-sěr't. v. a. To assert anew.

To REASSUME, rē-ô-sěm-ōs'. v. a. To resume, to take again.

See Principles, No. 431, and the word ASSUME.

To REASSURE, rē-ô-shūr'. v. a. To free from fear, to restore from terror.
The first of these pronunciations is by far the most fashionable, but the second most agreeable to analogy and the ear. So many errors in the latter syllables require the aid of the antepenultimate accent to pronounce them with ease, and they ought always to have it. See Accetable and CORRULABLE.

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 orthoepists.

Recent, ré-sén-sé. s. Newness, new state.

Recension, ré-sén-shún. s. Enumeration, review.

Recent, ré-sén-t. a. New, not of long existence; late, not antique; fresh, not long dismissed from.

Recent le, ré-sén-le. ad. Newly, freshly.

Recentness, ré-sén-nès. s. Newness, freshness.

Receptacle, ré-sép-tá-kl, or ré-sép'tá-kl. A vessel or place into which any thing is received.

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, ré-sép'tív. a. Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

Receptory, ré-sép-tó-ré. s. 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.

A view of the diversity of accentuation among our orthoepists will enable the inspector to judge of the propriety of that which I have adopted.

Receptory, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, folio, and quarto, and Barclay.

Receptory, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Scott's Bailey, Mr. Perry, Fenning, and Entick.

Receptory, Dr. Johnson, folio, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Smith, and Barclay.

Receptory, Dr. Johnson, quarto, Dr. Ash, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Scott's Bailey, and Fenning.

Recess, ré-sés'. s. Retirement, retreat; departure; place of retirement; place of secrecy, private abode; remission or suspension of any procedure; removal to distance, secret part.

Recession, ré-sésh'un. s. The act of retreating.

To Recharge, ré-tshánjé'. v. a. To change again.

To Recharge, ré-tshárje'. 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.

Receit, ré-tshété'. A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the dogs are at a fault, to bring them back from pursuing a counterscent.

Receit, ré-tshété'. A lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the dogs are at a fault, to bring them back from pursuing a counterscent.

Reciprocate, ré-sip'ró-kát. v. n. To act interchangeably, to alternate.

Reciprocally, ré-sip'ró-kál-e. ad. Mutually, interchangeably.

Reciprocalness, ré-sip'ró-kál-nès. s. Mutual return, alternateness.

To Reciprocate, ré-sip'ró-kát. v. n. To act interchangeably, to alternate.
Reciprocity, ré-sé-prés'-té. s. A mutual return.

Recision, ré-sé-zh'oun. s. The act of cutting off.

Recital, ré-sé-tál. s. Repetition, rehearsal; enumeration.

Recitation, ré-sé-tá'-shún. s. Repetition, rehearsal.

Recitative, ré-sé-tá'-tév'. s. A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant.

To Recite, ré-sí-té'. v. a. To rehearse, to repeat, to enumerate, to tell over.

To Rec, rék. v. n. To care, to heed. Not in use.

To Reck, rék. v. a. To heed, to care for. Out of use.

Reckless, rék'les. a. Careless, heedless, mindless.

Recklessness, rék'les-nés. s. Carelessness, negligence.

To Reckon, ré-k0-n. v. n. (103). To number, to count; to esteem, to account.

To Reck, rék. v. n. (170). To compute, to calculate; to state an account; to pay a penalty; to lay stress or dependence upon.

Reckoner, rék'kér-nér. s. (98). One who computes, one who calculates cost.

Reckoning, rék'kér-níng. s. (410). Computation, calculation; accounts of debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; account taken; esteem, account, estimation.

To Reclaim, ré-klé-mé'. v. a. (202). To reform, to correct; to reduce to the state desired; to recall, to cry out against; to tame.

To Recline, ré-clíné'. v. a. To lean back, to lean sidewise.

To Recline, ré-clíné'. v. n. To rest, to repose, to lean.

Recline, ré-clíné'. a. In a leaning posture.

To Reclose, ré-klo-zé'. v. a. To close again.

To Recluse, ré-klúzé'. v. a. To open.

Recluse, ré-klúzé'. a. (437). Shut up, retired.

Recluse, ré-klúzé. s. A person shut up or retired.

Recalculation, ré-kó-ké-gú-kal-shún. s. Second calculation.

Recognition, ré-kó-gné-zhün'. s. Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognizer to owe unto the recognizee 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. 307, and the words: Cognizance and Conscience.

To Recognise, ré-kó-gnéz. v. a. To acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing; to review, to re-examine.

Recogniser, ré-kó-gné-ré'. s. He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

Recognition, ré-kó-gné-zhün'. s. He who gives the recognition.

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, ré-kó-gnénshün'. s. Review, renovation of knowledge; knowledge confessed; acknowledgment.

To Recoll, ré-kól'. v. n. (299). To rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back; to fail, to shrink.

To Recon, ré-kó'n. v. a. (299) (200). To coin over again.

Reconage, ré-kó'nidger. s. (90). The act of coining anew.

To Recollect, ré-kól-lék't. v. a. To recover to memory; to recover reason or resolution; to gather what is scattered, to gather again.—See Collect.

Recollection, ré-kól-lék-shún. s. Recovery of notion, revival in the memory.

To Recomfort, ré-küm-fart. v. a. To comfort or console again; to give new strength.

To Recomence, ré-kóm-méns. v. a. (531). To begin anew.

To Recommend, ré-kóm-ménd'. 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, ré-kóm-ménd-bél'. a. Worthy of recommendation.

Recommendation, ré-kóm-mén-dé-shün. s. The act of recommending; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.
RECOMMENDATORY, rék-kóm-mén'. n. (512). That which recommends to another.

RECOMMEND, rék-kóm-mit'. v. a. To commend; to commend to another.

RECOMMENDABLE, rék-kóm-sil-l'bl. a. Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

RECONCILE, rék-kóm-sil-l'bl. v. a. To compose differences, to obviate seeming contradictions, to make to like again; to make anything consistent; to restore to favour. RECONCILABLE, rék-kóm-sil-l'bl. a. Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

Though Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan have written Reconcilable, Unreconcilable, and Reconcilability, with the mute e in the middle of these words, they have omitted in Reconcilable, Irreconcilable, and Irreconcilability. This has sometimes occasioned an impropriety in the pronunciation of these words, by sounding the preceding short, as in silver, and giving the words a syllable more than they ought to have, as if divided into Re-concil'a-ble, &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 Unisiilable, Desirable, &c. so it ought to be reconcilable, reconcilable, &c. This was the orthography adopted by D'Uche before it became so fashionable to imitate the French. See MOVEABLE.

RECONCILEABILITY, rék-kóm-sil-l'bl-nes. s. Consistence, possibility to be reconciled; disposition to renew love.

RECONCILEMENT, rék-kóm-sil-l'ment. n. Reconciliation, renewal of kindness, favor restored; friendship renewed.

RECONCILER, rék-kóm-sil-l'kr. s. One who reneweth friendship between others; one who discovers the consistence between propositions seemingly contradictory.

RECONCILIATION, rék-kóm-sil-l'a'shun. s. Renewal of friendship.

To RECONCILE, rék-kóm-dite. v. a. To condone anew.

To RECONCILE, rék-kóm-dite. v. a. Secret, profound, abstruse.

To RECONCILE, rék-kóm-dite. v. a. To reconsecrate, to reconcile anew.
RECTIFY, ré-kör'd'. v. a. To register anything, so that its memory may not be lost; to celebrate, to cause to be remembered solemnly.

RECORD, ré-kör'd', or ré-kör'd'. s. Register, authentic memorial.

The noun record was animated, as well as 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 anxiously had to the ultimate accent; and since this 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 disyllabic 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 and n. 3.

"Copper's Task."

RECONVENE, ré-kör-d'. v. a. To convene again.

RECREATE, rék'kret-e-ur. a. To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight, to gratify to relieve, to revive.

RECRUITION, ré-kör-d'. s. Relief after toil or pain, amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion.

RECREATIVE, rék'kret-i-ti've. a. Refreshing, giving relief after labour or pain, amusing, diverting.

RECREATIVENESS, rék'kret-i-néss. s. The quality of being recreative.

RECRUITION, ré-kör-d'. s. Dross, superfluous or useless parts.

RECRUITIONAL, rék'kret-i-néshún. s. The quality of being recreative.

RECRUITAL, rék'kret-i-t'al. s. The quality of being recreative.

RECRUITION, ré-kör-d'. s. Dross, superfluous, useless.

To RECRUIT, ré-körü. v. a. To raise new soldiers.

RECRUIT, ré-kör-d'. s. (343). Supply of any thing wasted; a new soldier.

RECTANGLE, rék-taŋ'g-kl. s. A figure which has one angle more of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, rék-taŋ'g-la-r. a. Right angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULARLY, rék-taŋ'g-la-r. ad. With right angles.

RECTIFIABLE, rék-tél-ah-bli. a. (183). Capable to be set right.

RECTIFICATION, rék-té-ka'shún. 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, rék'té-fl. v. a. (183). To make right, to reform, to redress to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

RECTILINEAR, rék-tel-lin'ér. a. Consisting of right lines.
RECTITUDE, rék-‘túd. s. Straightness, not curvity; uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.

RECTOR, rék’túr. s. Ruler, lord, governor; parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORIAL, rék-tó’ré-ál. a. Belonging to the rector of a parish.—Mason.

RECTORSHIP, rék’túr-ship. s. The rank or office of a rector.

RECTORY, rék’túr-é. s. A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other obligations 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.

RECUSSION, rék-kúshún. (530). s. The act of lying or leaning.

RECOVERY, ré-kú’mén-sé. s. The posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose.


RECOVERY, ré-kú’pér-á-shún. a. (From the Latin recupero, to recover.) Belonging to recovery.—Scott.

RECOVERATORY, ré-kú’pér-á-túr-é. a. (From the Latin recupero, to recover.) Belonging to recovery.—Scott.

RECOVERATIVE, ré-kú’pér-á-tiv. 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, ré-kúr’. v. n. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to, to take refuge in.

Recurrence, ré-kú-rén-se. } s. Return.

RECURRENT, ré-kúr’runt. a. Returning from time to time.

Recursion, rék-kúshún. s. Return.

Recravation, ré-kú’vá-shún. } s. Flexure backwards.


Recusant, ré-kú’sant, or rék-kú’ent. A nonconformist.

Red and W. Johnson might, like myself, suppose usage on their side; but the authority of Drs. Johnson, Ash, Keirick, Mr. Nares, Dunn, 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, adjuntant, 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 c.

To Recuse, ré-kúz’. v. n. To refuse. A judicial word.

Red, réd. a. Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.

Redbreast, réd’brést. s. A small bird so named from the colour of its breast, called also a Robin.

Redcoat, réd’kót. s. A name of contempt for a soldier.

To Redden, réd’den. v. a. (103). To make red.

To Redden, réd’den. v. n. To grow red.

Reddishness, réd’dish-nés. Tendency to redness.

Reddition, réd’dish’ón. s. Restitution.

Redtive, réd’triv. a. Answering to an interrogative.

Reddle, réd’él. s. (405). A sort of mineral of the metallic kind.

Rede, réd. Counsel, advice. Obsol. To Redeem, ré’dém’. 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.

Redemable, ré’dé-m’á-bl. a. Capable of redemption.

Redemableness, ré’dé-m’á-bl-nés. s. The state of being redeemable.

Redemer, ré’dé-m’ér. s. (98). One who ransoms or redeems; our Saviour.

To Redeliver, ré’dé-liv’ér. v. a. To deliver back.

To Redeem, ré’dé-liv’ér-é. s. The act of delivering back.

To Demand, ré’dé-mánd’. v. a. To demand back.
RED

Redemption, rédém'shùn. s. (412). Ransom, release; purchase of God's favour by the favour of Christ.


Redhot, réd'hót. a. Heated to redness.


Redintegration, ré-din-tè-gra'shùn. 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, réd-lěd'. s. Minium.

Redness, réd'nès. s. The quality of being red.

Redolence, réd'o-lènse. (503). s. Sweet scent.

Redolent, réd'o-lènt. a. (503). Sweet of scent.

To Redouble, ré-dòub'-bl. v. a. To repeat often; to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

To Redouble, ré-dòub'-bl. v. n. To become twice as much.

Redoubt, ré-dòúṭ'. s. The outwork of a fortification, a fortress.

Redutable, ré-dòúť-a-bl. a. Formidable, terrible to foes.

Redoubted, ré-dòúť'èd. a. Dreadful, awful, formidable.

To Redound, ré-dòûnd'. v. n. To be sent back by reaction; to reduce in the consequence.

To Redress, ré-drè's. v. a. To set right, to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to ease.

Redress, ré-drè's. s. Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.

Redressive, ré-drè'ssiv. a. Succeeding, succeeding remedy.

Redshank, réd'shànk. s. A bird.

Redstreak, réd'strèk. s. An apple, cyder fruit; cyder pressed from the redstreak.

To Reduce, ré-dòúș'. 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.

Redemption, ré-dòúș'mént. s. The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing.

Reducer, ré-dú'zür. s. (98). One that reduces.

Reducible, ré-dú'sè-bl. a. Possible to be reduced.

Reducibility, ré-dú'sè-bl-nèz. s. Quality of being reducible.

Reduction, ré-dúț'shùn. s. The act of reducing; in Arithmetick, Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

Reductive, ré-dúkt'ıv. a. (157). Having the power of reducing.

Reductively, ré-dúkt'ıv-lè. ad. By reduction, by consequence.

Redundance, ré-dàn'dàns. s. Superfluity, superabundance.

Redundant, ré-dúndànt. a. Superabundant, exuberant, superfluous; using more words or images than are necessary.

Redundantly, ré-dúndànt-lè. ad. Superfluously, superabundantly.

To Reduplicate, ré-dúp-lè-kát'e. v. a. To double.

Reduplication, ré-dúp-lè-kà'shùn. s. The act of doubling.


Redwing, réd'wing. s. A bird.

To Re-echo, ré-èck'kò. v. n. To echo back.

Reechy, rétshe'. a. Smoky, sooty, tanned.

Reed, rééd. s. (246). A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow.

To Re-edify, ré-èd'è-fi. v. a. To rebuild, to build again.

Reedless, rééd'èls. a. Being without reeds.

Reedy, rééd'è. a. Abounding with reeds.

Reek, réèk. s. (246). Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To Reek, réèk. v. n. To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.

Reeky, réèk'è. a. Smoky, tanned, black.

Reel, réèl. s. (246). A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skains from the spindle.

To Reel, réèl. v. a. To gather yarn off the spindle.
REF (559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll; fât;mê, mêt;pine, pîn;

To REEL, rél. v. n. To stagger, to incline in walking, first to one side, and then to the other.

Re-election, ré-élk'shûn. s. Repeated election.

To RE-ENACT, ré-án-ákt'. v. n. To enact anew.

To RE-ENFORCE, ré-én-fôrs'. v. a. To strengthen with new assistance.

Re-enforcement, ré-én-fôrs'mént. s. Fresh assistance.

To RE-ENJOY, ré-én-jó'. v. a. To enjoy anew, or a second time.

To RE-ENTER, ré-én'tûr. v. a. To enter again, to enter anew.

To RE-ENTRANCE, ré-én'trán'se. s. The act of entering again.

Reer'mouse, ré-r'mûs'. s. A bat.

To RE-ESTABLISH, ré-é-stáb'lish. v. a. To establish anew.

Re-establisher, ré-é-stáb'lish-ûr. s. One that re-establishes.

Re-establishment, ré-é-stáb'lish'mént. s. The act of re-establishing, the state of being re-established, restoration.


To RE-EXAMINE, ré-égz-àm'n. v. a. To examine anew.

To REFLECT, ré-fék't. v. a. To refresh, to restore after hunger or fatigue.

Reflection, ré-fék'shûn. s. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

Refactory, ré-fék'tûr-é, or ré-fék'tûr'-é. s. (312).—For the 2, 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, dictatory, &c.; and therefore I am decidedly in favour of the accentuation on the second syllable, which is adopted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kemick, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Perry, Scott, Bailey, 

Barclay, and Entick, as all words of this kind have the accent on the same syllable.—See Refractory, Peremptory, Corruptible, and Irrefragable.

To REFUS, ré-fûs'. v. a. To refuse, to repress.

To REFER, ré-fêr'. 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, ré-fêr'. v. n. To respect, to have relation.

REFERENCE, ré-fêr'én'se. s. Relation, respect, allusion to; submission to another tribunal.

To REFERENCE, ré-fer-mént'. v. a. To ferment anew.

Referrable, ré-fêr're-bl. a. Capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFINE, ré-fîn'. v. a. To purify, to clear from dross and excrement; to make elegant, to polish.

To REFINE, ré-fîn'. v. n. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy; to grow pure; to affect nicety.

Refinedly, ré-fi'n'dîl'é. ad. (364). With affected elegance.

Refinement, ré-fi'n'mént. s. The act of purifying by clearing anything from dross; improvement in elegance or purity; artificial practice; affection of elegant improvement.

Refiner, ré-fi'nâr. a. Purifier, one who clears from dross or excrement; improver in elegance; inventor of superfetous subdued.

To REFIT, ré-fît'. v. a. To repair, to restore after damage.

To REFLECT, ré-fék't. v. a. To throw back.

To REFLECT, ré-fék't. 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, ré-fék'tûnt. a. Bending back, flying back.

Reflection, ré-fék'shûn. 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.
REFLECTIVE, ré-flék'tiv. a. Throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. 

REFLECTOR, ré-flék'tör. Considerer.

REFLEX, ré-flék's. Thrown backward.

REFLEXIBILITY, ré-flék's-é-nil'é-té. s. The quality of being reflexible.

REFLEXIBLE, l-e-fleks'e-bl. a. Capable to be thrown back.

REFLEXIVELY, ré-flék's-i-vé. Having respect to something past.

A backward direction.

REFLUX, ré-flék's. Backward course.

REFORM, ré-form'. v. a. To change from worse to better.

REFRESH, ré-fresh'. v. n. To grow better.

REFRESHMENT, ré-fresh'ment. s. Reformation.

REFRAGIBILITY, re-frá-gá-bil'i-te. s. Refrangibility of the rays of light.

REFRANGER, ré-fráng'er. v. a. Throwing back images; considering the operations of the mind.

REFRANGIBLE, ré-frán-jé-nil'é-té. 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.

REFRACTION, ré-frák'shún. s. Change from worse to better.

REFRANGE, ré-frángé. v. a. One who makes a change for the better.

REFRACT, ré-frak't. v. a. To break the natural course of rays.

REFRACTIVE, ré-frák'tiv. a. Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTORY, ré-frák'tór-i. a. Obstinate, perverse, contentious.

REFRACTORYNESS, ré-frák'tór-i-nés's. s. Sullen obstinacy.

REFRIGERATIVE, ré-fríd'jér-a-tiv. (512). s. Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATIVE, ré-fríd'jér-a-tiv. (512). s. Cooling, having the power to cool.

REFRIGERATORY, ré-fríd'jér-a-tór-e. (512) (553). Cooling, having the power to cool.
REGICIDE, ré-gi-sid'. v. a. To slaughter, to destroy.
REGULATED, ré-gu-lát. s. One who adjusts or regulates.
REFUSAL, ré-fúz'al. s. The act of refusing, the denial of any thing before another, without a grant.
REFUSE, ré-fúz'. v. a. To reject, to dismiss without a grant.
REFUSE, ré-fúz'. v. n. To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.
REFUSAL, ré-fúz'al. s. The act of refusing, denial of any thing before another.
REFUSE, ré-fúz'. v. a. (92). To deny what is solicited or required; to reject, to dismiss without a grant.
REFUSE, ré-fúz'. v. n. To pour back; to repay what is received, to restore.
REGAL, ré-gal. a. Royal, kingly.
REGALE, ré-gal'. v. a. To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.
REGALE, ré-gal'. v. a. To refresh, to entertain, to gratify.
REGALITY, ré-gal'i-t'. s. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.
REGARD, ré-gard'. s.—See Guard. Attention as to a matter of importance; respect, reverence; note, eminence; respect, account; relation, reference; look, aspect directed to another.
REGIFERABLE, ré-gar'd-f'bl. a. Observable; worthy of notice.
REGARDER, ré-gar'd'er. s. (98). One that regards.
REGARDFUL, ré-gar'd'ful. a. Attentive; taking notice of.
REGARDFULLY, ré-gar'd-f'ful-ly. a. Attentively, heedfully; respectfully.
REGARDLESS, ré-gar'd-l'ess. a. Heedless, negligent, inattentive.
REGARDLESSLY, ré-gar'd-l'ess-ly. a. Without heed.
REGARDLESSNESS, ré-gar'd-l'ess-n's. s. Heedlessness, negligence, inattention.
REGALIA, ré-gal'i-a. s. (113). Ensigns of royalty.
REGIMENT, ré-gim'ént. s. Regiments.
REGIMENTATION, ré-jim'é-nä-shun. s. The act of sprouting again.
Regiment, réj'-jé-mént. s. Established government, policy: rule, authority; a body of soldiers under one colonel.

Regimental, réj'-jé-mént'-ál. a. Belonging to a regiment; military.

Regiments, réj'-jé-men'-tals. s. The uniform military dress of a regiment.

Register, réj'-jé-rur. s. (99). An account of anything regularly kept; the officer whose business is to keep the register.

To Register, réj'-jé-rur. v. a. To record, to preserve by authentic accounts.

Registry, réj'-jé-rú-1. The act of inserting in the register: the place where the register is kept: a series of facts recorded.

Regnant, réj'-jé-ránt. a. Reigning, predominant, prevalent, having power.

To Regorge, réj'-jé-rój'. v. a. To vomit up, to throw back: to swallow eagerly: to swallow back.

To Regraft, réj'-jé-gráft. v. a. To graft again.

To Regrant, réj'-jé-grant. v. a. To grant back.

To Regrate, réj'-jé-gráte'. v. a. To offend, to shock; not used; to engross, to forestall.

Regulator, réj'-jé-grátor. s. (93). Forester: engrasser.

Te Regreeway, réj'-jé-gré-é'. v. a. To salute, to greet a second time.

Regrett, réj'-jé-gré'. s. Return or exchange of salutation.

Regress, réj'-jé-rés. s. Passage back, power of passing back.

Regression, réj'-jé-gresh'ión. s. The act of returning or going back.

Regret, réj'-jé-grét. s. Vexation at something past, bitterness of reflection; grief, sorrow.

To Regret, réj'-jé-grét. v. a. To repent, to grieve at.

Reguider, réj'-jé-gür. s. Reward, remuneration. Obsolete. See GUARDIAN.

Regular, rég'-jé-lar. a. (179). Agreement in rule, consisting with the mode prescribed: governed by strict regulations: having lines or surfaces composed of equal figures: insinuated or inferred according to established forms.

Regular, rég'-jé-lar. s. In the Roman Catholic 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, rég'-jé-lar'-é-té. s. Agreeableness to rule; method, certain order.

Regularly, rég'-jé-lar'-é. ad. in a manner concordant to rule.

To Regulate, rég'-jé-lát. v. a. To adjust by rule or method; to direct.

Regulation, rég'-jé-lát'-shún. s. The act of regulating; method, the effect of regulation.

Regulator, rég'-jé-lá-túr. s. (521). One that regulates; that part of a machine which makes the motion equal.

To Regurgitate, rég'-jé-gú'-jé-lát. v. a. To throw back, to pour back.

Regurgitation, rég'-jé-gú'-jé-lát'-shún. s. Resorption, the act of swallowing back.

To Rehear, réh'-hár. v. a. To hear again.

Rehearsal, réh'-hár-súl. s. (442). Repetition, recital; the recital of anything previous to public exhibition.

To Rehearse, réh'-hár'-s. v. a. To repeat, to recite; to relate, to tell; to recite previously to public exhibition.

To Reject, réj'-jékt. v. a. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer; to cast off, to make an object; to refuse, not to accept; to throw aside.

Rejection, réj'-jék'-shún. s. The act of casting off or throwing aside.

To Reign, ráin. v. n. (249). To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority; to be predominant, to prevail; to obtain power or dominion.

Regn, ráin. s. (385). Royal authority, sovereignty; time of a king's government; kingdom, dominions.

To Reimbody, rém'-bör'. v. n. To embody again.

To Reimburse, rém'-bür'-s. v. a. To repay, to repair loss or expense by an equivalent.

Reimbursement, rém'-bür'-s'ment. s. Reparation or repayment.

To Reprehend, rém'-préh'-s. v. a. To impregnate anew.

Reimpression, rém'-présh'-ión. s. A second or repeated impression.

Rein, ráin. s. (249). The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand; used
as an instrument of government; or for government; To give the reins, to give licence.

To **REIN**, rân. v. a. To govern by a bridle; to restrain, to control.

**REINS**, râns. s. The kidneys, the lower part of the back.

To **REINSERT**, ré-in-sért'. v. a. To insert a second time.

To **REINSPIRE**, ré-in-spire'. v. a. To inspire anew.

To **REINSTAL**, ré-in-stâll'. (406). To seat again; to put again in possession.

To **REINSTATE**, ré-in-stâte'. v. a. To put again in possession.

To **REINTEGRATE**, ré-in-te-grâ-te. v. a. To renew with regard to any state or quality.

To **REINVEST**, ré-in-vêst'. v. a. To invest anew.

To **REJOICE**, ré-jôëse'. v. n. (299). To be glad, to joy, to exult.

To **REJOINDER**, ré-jôindur. v. a. To answer to a reply.

**REJOINER**, ré-jôë' sûr. s. (98). One that rejoices.

To **REJOIN**, ré-jôijn'. v. a. (299). To join again; to meet one again.

To **REJOIN**, ré-jôijn'. v. n. To answer to a reply.

**REJOINDER**, ré-jôijn'dûr. s. (98). Answer to a reply; reply, answer.

To **REITERATE**, ré-i-têr-â-te. v. a. To repeat again and again.

**REITERATION**, ré-i-têr-a'shûn. s., Dismissal; to set free; to set free from pain; to free from obligation; to quit; to let go; to relax, to slacken.

To **REJUDGE**, ré-jûdje'. v. a. To re-examine; to review, to recall to a new trial.

**REJUDGMENT**, ré-jûd' ment. v. a. To set on fire again.

To **RELAPSE**, ré-lâpse'. v. n. To fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

**RELAPSE**, ré-lâpse'. s. Fall into vice or error once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

To **RELATE**, ré-lâte'. v. a. To tell, to recite; to ally by kindred.

To **RELATE**, ré-lâte'. v. n. To have reference, to have respect to.


**RELATION**, ré-lâ' shûn. 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**, rel'a-tîv. a. (158). Having relation, respecting; considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else.

**RELATIVE**, rel'a-tîv. s. Relation, kinsman; pronoun answering to an antecedent; somewhat respecting something else.

**RELATIVELY**, rel'a-tîv-lè. ad. As it respects something else, not absolutely.

**RELATIVENESS**, rel'a-tîv-nes. s. The state of having relation.

To **RELAX**, ré-lâks'. v. n. 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**, ré-lâks'. v. n. To be mild, to be not rigorous.

**RELAXATION**, rel'âks'a-shûn. (539). Diminution of tension, the act of loosening; cessation of restraint; remission, abatement of rigour; remission of attention or application.

**RELAY**, ré-lî. s. Horses on the road to relieve others.

To **RELEASE**, ré-lêsè'. 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**, ré-lêsè'. s. Dismission from confinement, servitude or pain; relaxation of penalty; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

To **RELEGATE**, ré-lê-gâ-te. v. a. To banish, to exile.

**RELEGATION**, rel'-gâ'shûn. s. Exile, judicial banishment.

To **RELENT**, ré-lênt'. 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**, ré-lênt'. v. a. To slacken, to remit; to soften, to mollify.

**RELENTLESS**, ré-lênt'lës. a. Unpitying, unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

**RELEVANT**, rel'-vânt. a. Relieving.—See **IRRELEVANT**.
RELATION, ré-lä-shun. s. A connecting or uniting up.

Reliance, ré-làns. s. Trust, dependence, confidence.

Relic, rél'ik. 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, rél'ikt. s. A widow, a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

Relief, ré-léf' 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; dismissal of a sentinel from his post; legal remedy of wrongs.

Relievabte, ré-léfv'bl. a. Capable of relief.

To Relieve, ré-léfv. 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, ré-léfv'ér. s. One that relieves.

Relievo, ré-léfv'o. s. The prominence of a figure or picture.

To Relight, ré-lícht'. v. a. (393). To light anew.

Religion, ré-lidj'ün. s. (290). Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments; a system of Divine faith and worship, as opposed to others.

Religionist, ré-lidj'ún-lst. s. A bigot to any religious persuasion.

RELIBATIONIST, ré-lidj'-ät-st. s. A person who opposes to any religious persuasion.

Religious, ré-lidj'ús. a. Pious, disposed to the duties of religion, rearing religion; among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict.

Religiously, ré-lidj'ús-lé. ad. Piously, with obedience to the duties of religion; according to the rites of religion; reverently, with veneration; exactly, with strict observance.

Religiousness, ré-lidj'ús-nés. s. The quality or state of being religious.

To Relinquish, ré-líng'kwish. v. a. To forsake, to abandon; to quit; to release, to give up. (408).

Relinquishment, ré-líng'kwish-mént. s. (408). The act of forsaking.

Relish, ré-lísh. 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, ré-lísh. v. a. To give a taste to anything; to taste, to have a liking.

To Relish, ré-lísh. v. n. To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavour.

Relishable, ré-lísh-ál. a. Having a relish.

To Relive, ré-lív'. v. n. To revive, to live anew.

To Relove, ré-lóuv. v. a. To love in return.

Reluctant, ré-luk'tant. a. Unwilling, repugnance.

Reluctance, ré-lük'tánse. s. Unwillingness, repugnance.

Reluctant, ré-lük'tánt. a. Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

Reluctation, ré-lük-tá'shun. s. (530). Repugnance, resistance.

To Relume, ré-lüm. v. a. To light anew, to rekindle.

To Relumine, ré-lüm'mín. v. a. To light anew.

To Rely, ré-li. v. n. To lean upon with confidence, to put trust in, to rest upon, to depend upon.

To Remain, ré-mán. 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.
REMAIN, ré-mâne'. s. (202). Ret- 

eg, that which is left, generally used in 
the plural; the body left by the soul.

REMAINDER, ré-mâne'ôur. s. What 
is left; the body when the soul is depart-
ed, remains.

To REMAKE, ré-mâke'. v. a. To 
make anew.

To REMAND, ré-mân'd'. v. a. (79). 
To send back, to call back.

REMARKABLE, ré-mârk'a-bl. a. Ob-
serveable, worthy of note.

REMARKABLENESS, ré-mârk'a-bl-nès. 
s. Observableness, worthiness of obser-
vation.

REMARKABLY, ré-mârk'a-bl-ô. ad. Ob-
servably, in a manner worthy of obser-
vation.

REMARKER, ré-mârk'ôur. s. (98). Ob-
server, one that remarks.

REMEDLY, ré-mê-de-lés. a. Cap-
able of remedy.

REMEDITION, ré-mê-de-lé-shun. a. 
Medicinal, affording a remedy.

REMEDIOUS, ré-mê-de-léss. a. Not 
admitting remedy, irreparable, cureless.

Spencer and Milton place the accent 
on 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 monosyl-
abic termination added to a word accent-
ed 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 ea-
sier 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, 
tenes, ly, &c. preserve the accent of the 
radical word; therefore this and the fol-
lowing word ought to have the same accent

as remedy, from which they are formed. 
See Principles, No. 409, 501.

REMEDILESNESS, rém'e-de-lés-nès. 
s. Incurableness.

REMEDY, rém'më-de'. s. A medi-
cine by which any illness is cured; cure of 
any uneasiness; that which counteracts any 
evil; reparation, means of repairing any 
hurt.

To REMEDY, rém'në-de. v. a. To 
cure, to heal; to repair or move mischief.

To REMEMBER, ré-mêm'bûr. 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, ré-mêm'bûr-ôr. s. One 
who remembers.

REMEMBRANCE, ré-mêm'brân'se. s. 
Retention in memory; recollection, revi-
val of any idea; account preserved; me-
memorial; a token by which any one is kept in 
the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, ré-mêm'brân-sûr. 
s. One that reminds, one that puts in 
mind; an officer of the Exchequer.

To REMIGRATE, rém'ô-grâte. v. n. 
(513). To remove back again.

REMINICATION, rém-ê-grâ'shûn. s. 
Removal back again.

To REMIND, ré-mînd'. v. a. To put 
in mind; to force to remember.

REMINIENCE, rém-mê-nis'ênse. s. 
(510). Recollection, recovery of ideas.

REMINISCENTIAL, rém-mê-nis'sên' shûl. a. Relating to reminiscence.

REMISS, ré-mîs'. a. Slack; sloth-
ful; not intense.

REMISSIBLE, ré-mîs'sê-bi. a. (509). 
Admitting forgiveness.

REMISSION, ré-mîs'-ûnn. s. Abate-
ment, relaxation; cessation of intenseness 
in Physick, Remission is when a disemper 
abates, but does not go quite off before it 
returns again; release; forgiveness, pardon.

REMISSLY, ré-mîs'ûl. ad. Carelessly, 
negligently; slackly.

REMISSNESS, ré-mîs'ênse. s. Care-
lessness, negligence.

To REMIT, ré-mît'. v. a. To relax; 
to forgive a punishment; to pardon a fault; 
to resign; to refer; to put again in custo-
dy; to send money to a distant place.

To REMIT, ré-mît'. v. n. To slacken, 
to grow less intense; to abate by growing 
less eager; in Physick, to grow by inte-
riors less violent.
REMOTION, ré-mö't'n. s. The act of removing to a distance.

REMONSTRANCE, ré-mô-n'strân's. s. A show, discovery; not used; strong representation.

REMORSE, ré-môrs'. or ré-môrs'. Pain of guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.

REMOVEDNESS, ré-mô'd-né's. The state of being removed, remoteness.

REMOVED, ré-mô'd'. v. a. To put from its place; to take or put away; to place at a distance.

REMOVED, ré-mô'd. v. n. To change place; to go from one place to another.

REMOVED, ré-mô'd'. 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, ré-mô'd'. part. a. Remove, separate from others.

REMOVEDNESS, ré-mô'd-né's. s. (364). The state of being removed, remoteness.

REMOVER, ré-mô'd'v'ur. s. (98). One that removes.

REMOVAL, ré-mô'v'al. s. Removal, yet left.

REMOLten, ré-môlt'en. part. (103). Melted again.

REMONSTRATE, ré-mô'n'strate. v. n. To make a strong representation, to show reasons.

REMORA, ré-mô'rá. s. (503). A let or obstacle; a fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships and retards their passage through the water.

REMOtE, ré-mô't'. a. Tender, again, rising again into being.

RENAISSANCE, ré-näs's. a. Produced again, rising again into being.

RENAISSIBLE, ré-nä's. é-bl. a. (405). Possible to be produced again.

RENAVIGATE, ré-nä'v'ë-gate. v. a. To sail again.

RENT, rént. v. n., Pret. and pass. Rent. To tear with violence, to lacerate.

RENDER, rénd'ur. s. (98). One that rends, a tearer.

REND, rénd. v. a. Pret. and pass. To rend, to tear by violence, to lacerate.

RENT, rént'dur. v. a. To return, to pay back; to restore; to invest

REMISE, ré-mi's. s. Payment money at a distant place; sum sent to a distant place.

REMITTER, ré-mi'tér. s. (98). In Common Law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of him by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in case where another;

REMITTANCE, ré-mi'tàn's. s. Payment money at a distant 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.

REMITTANCE, ré-mi'tàn's. a. Removedness.

REMORSELESS, ré-môrs'les. a. Unpitying, cruel, savage.

REMOVED, ré-mô'd'. v. a. To remove, the act of removing or casual engagement; to meet an enemy head to head.

REMOVED, ré-mô'd'. v. n. To remove, the act of removing or casual engagement; to meet an enemy head to head.

REMOVED, ré-mô'd'. v. n. To remove, the act of removing or casual engagement; to meet an enemy head to head.

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REMOVED, ré-mô'd'. v. n. To remove, the act of removing or casual engagement; to meet an enemy head to head.
REN

(559).—Fâte; fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—pline, plîn;

with qualities, to make; to translate; to surrender, to give up; to offer, to give to
be used. 

RENDEB, rénd'dhr. s. Surrender. Ob- 

RENEZYOUIS, rén-dé-vôôz'. s. (315). 

Assembly, meeting appointed; place ap- 
pointed for an assembly.

To RENEZYOUIS, rén-dé-vôôz'. 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 

sense 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 

be held; 

"Allike 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, rén-dish't'm. s. Sur- 

rendering, the act of yielding.

RENEGADE, rén-ne-gad'de. s. One 

that apostatises from the faith, an apas- 

tate; one who deserts to the enemy, a 

re-volter.—See LUMBAO.

To RENEGE, ré-nêj'. v. a. To dis- 

own.

To RENEW, ré-nû'. 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, ré-nû'â-bl. a. Capable 
of being renewed.

RENEWAL, ré-nû'âl. s. (88). The act 
of renewing, renovation.

RENTENCY, ré-nil'en-se. s. That re- 

sistance 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. 353, 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 s, syllables as the original, the ac- 

cent of the original should then be pre- 

served; and as the accent of renunci is on 

the second syllable, the word renent 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 renency to be 

brought into common use, I have no doubt 

but that the Latin analogy, that of accent- 

ing this word on the second syllable, would 

generally prevail. This may fairly be pre- 

sumed from the sufrages we have for it; 

namely, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. 

Ash, Buchanan, and Entick, who are op- 
posed by no Dictionary I have consulted 

but by Scott's Bailey.

RENIENT, ré-nil'TENT. a. Acting 

against any impulse by elastic power.

RENNET, ré-nil'TENT. s.—See Runnet. 

The ingredient with which milk is coagu- 
lated in order to make cheese; a kind of 

apple.

To RENOVATE, ré-nil'ô-vate. v. a. To 

renew, to restore to the first state.

RENOVATION, ré-nil'ô-vä'shûn. s. Re- 

newal, the act of renewing.

To RENOUNCE, ré-nil'ônse'. v. a. (313). 

To disown, to abnegate.

RENOUNCEMENT, ré-nil'ônse'ment. s. 

Act of renouncing, renunciation.

RENOOV, ré-nil'ô'n. s. (322). Fame, 

celebrity, praise widely spread.

To RENOOV, ré-nil'ô'n. v. a. To make 

famous.

RENOUIOED, ré-nil'ônd'. part. a. (359). 

Famous, celebrated, eminent.

RENT, rént. s. A break, a laceration.

To RENT, rént. v. a. To tear, to la- 
cerate.

RENT, rént. s. Revenue, annual pay- 
ment; money paid for any thing held of 

another.

To RENT, rént. v. a. To hold by 

paying rent; to set to a tenant.

RENTABLE, rént'â-bl. a. (405). That 

may be rented.

RENTAL, rént'é'l. s. Schedule or ac- 

count of rents.

RENTER, rént'ôr. s. (98). He that 

holds by paying rent.

RENCIATON, ré-nil'shûn. s. 

The act of renouncing.—See Pronun- 
ciation.

To RECORDER, ré-ôr-dâne'. v. a. To 

ordain again, on supposition of some de- 
fect in the commission of ministry.
To REPACIFY, ré-pás'sé-fl. v. a. To pacify again.

To REPAIR, ré-pár. s. Reparation, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

To REPEAL, ré-pél'. v. a. To revocation, abrogation.

REPEATEDLY, ré-pé'tédl-ly. ad. Over and over, more than once.
REPOZI TION, re-poz'izh'un. s. The act of replacing.

REPOSITIVE, re-poz'i-tiv. a. (512). Exhibiting a multitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRIMAND, rep-pl'rim'ánd. s. (599).—Fâte, fár, fâlî, fât; —mê, mêt; —pîne, pîn; —

To REPLAY, ré-plât'. v. a. To fold one part often over another.

To REPLY, ré-plî'. s. Answer, return to an answer.

To REPLYER, ré-plî'êr. s. (98). He that makes a return to an answer.

To REPOLISH, ré-pôl'lish. v. a. To polish again.

To REPORT, ré-port'. v. a. To noise by popular rumour; to give repute; to give an account of.

To REPORT, ré-port'. s. Rumour, popular fame; repute, publick character; account given by lawyers of cases; sound, repercussion.

To REPORTER, ré-port'êr. s. (98). Related, one that gives an account.

To REPORTINGLY, ré-port'îng-ô. ad. By common fame.

To REPOSE, ré-pôz'. s. (88). The act of reposing.

To REPOSE, ré-pôz'. v. a. To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust.

To REPOSE, ré-pôz'. v. n. To sleep, to be at rest, to rest in confidence.

To REPOSE, ré-pôz'. s. Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest.

REPOSEDNESS, ré-pô-zed'ness. (365). State of being at rest.

To REPOSITE, ré-pôz'ît. v. a. To lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSITION, ré-pô-zish'un. s. The act of replacing.

REPOSITORY, ré-pôz'é-tûr'é. s. A place where any thing is safely laid up.

To REPRESS, ré-pôz'êz'. v. a. To possess again.

To REPREHEND, ré-pré-hênd'. v. a. To reprove, to chide; to blame, to censure.

REPREHENDER, ré-pré-hênd'ûr. s. Blamer, censurer.

REPREHENSIBLE, ré-pré-hên'sê-bl. a. Blameable, censurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, ré-pré-hên'sê-bl-nês. s. Blameableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, ré-pré-hên'sê-bl. ad. Blameably.

REPREHENSION, ré-pré-hên'shûn; s. Reproof, open blame.

REPREHENSIVE, ré-pré-hên'sîv. a. Given in reproof.

To REPRESENT, ré-pré-zênt'. 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, ré-pré-zênt-tâ shûn. s. Image, likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, ré-pré-zênt'-âtîv. a. (512). Exhibiting a multitude; bearing the character or power of another.

REPRESENTATIVE, ré-pré-zênt'-âtîv. s. One exhibiting the likeness of another; one exercising the vicarious power given by another; that by which any thing is shown.

REPRESENTATIVE, ré-pré-zênt'-ô. s. One who shows or exhibits; one who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESENTMENT, ré-pré-zênt'mênt. s. Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To REPRESS, ré-préz'. v. a. To crush, to put down, to subdue.

REPRESSION, ré-présh'un. s. Act of repressing.

REPRESSIVE, ré-préz'sîv. a. (158). Having power to repress, acting to repress.

To REPRIEVE, ré-prîv'. v. a. (273). To respire after sentence of death, to give a respite.

REPRIEVE, ré-prîv'. s. (273). Respite after sentence of death; respire.

To REPRIEVE, ré-prîv'. s. (273). To chide, to reprove.

To REPRIEVE, ré-prîv'. s. (79). To chide, to reprove.

REPRIEVE, ré-prîv'. s. (79). To repose, reprehension.
To Reprin{t, ré-prînt'. v. a. To re-
new the impression of any thing; to print
a new edition.
Reprisal, ré-prîzl. s. (88). Some-
ting seized by way of retaliation for rob-
bery or injury.
Reprise, ré-prîze'. s. The act of tak-
ing something in retaliation of injury.
To Reproach, ré-prôsh'. v. a. To
censure in opprobrious terms as a crime;
to charge with a fault in severe language;
to upbraid in general.
Reproach, ré-prôsh'. s. (295). Cen-
sure, infamy, shame.
Reproachable, ré-prôsh'â-bl. a.
Worthy of reproach.
Reproachful, ré-prôsh'fûl. a. Scru-
rilous, opprobrious; shameful, infamous, vile.
Reproachfully, ré-prôsh'fûl-é. ad.
Opprobriously, ignominiously, scurrilously;
shamefully, infamous.
Reprobate, ré-prô-bâte. a. Lost to
virtue, lost to grace, abandoned.
Reprobate, ré-prô-bâte. s. A man
lost to virtue, a wretch abandoned to wick-
edness.
To Reprobate, ré-prô-bâte. v. a.
To disallow, to reject: to abandon to wick-
edness and eternal destruction; to aban-
don to his sentence, without hope or par-
don.
Reprobateness, ré-prô-bâte-nës. s.
The state of being reprobate.
Reprobation, ré-prô-bå'å-shûn. s.
The act of abandoning, or state of being
abandoned to eternal destruction; a con-
demnatory sentence.
To Reproduce, ré-prô-dûse'. v. a.
(330). To produce again, to produce anew.
Reproduction, ré-prô-dûk'shûn. s.
The act of producing anew.
Reproof, ré-prôôf'. s. Blame to the
face, reprehension.
Reprovable, ré-prôôv'â-bl. a. Blame-
able, worthy of reprehension. See Move-
able.
To Reprove, ré-prôôv'. v. a. To
blame, to censure; to charge to the face
with a fault; to chide.
Reprover, ré-prôôv'âr. s. A repre-
hender, one that reproves.
To Reproove, ré-prôôm'. v. a. (339).
To prune a second time.
Reptile, rép'til. a. (140). Creeping
upon many feet.
—nô, môve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûb, bûll; —ôl; —pôund; —thin, this.

RESERVOIR, rés-ér-vôr'. s. Place where any thing is kept in store.

To RESettle, rés-sûl'tl. v. a. To settle again.

RESSETLMENT, rés-sûl'tl-mênt. s. The act of settling again; the state of settling again.

To RESide, rés-zîd'. v. n. (447). To live, to dwell, to be present; to subside.

RESIDENCE, rés-zîn'shûn. s. Dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

RESIDENT, rés'e-dent. s. (98). One that resides.

RESIDENTIAL, rés'e-dên'shêr-e'. a. Holding residence.


RESIDUE, rés'zê-du'. s. (445). The remaining part, that which is left.

To RESIGN, rés-zîn'. 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, rés-zîl'g-nâ'shûn. s. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNER, rés-zîl'nûr. s. (98). One that resigns.

RESIGNMENT, rés-zîn'mênt. s. Act of resigning.

RESILIENCE, rés-zîl'ê-ên'se. s. The act of starting or leaping back.

RESILENT, rés-zîl'ê-ênt. a. (445). Starting or springing back.

RESILITIOn, rés-zîl'Ish'ûn. s. The act of springing back.

RESIN, rés'in. 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.

RESINOSUS, rés'in-ûs. a. Containing resin, consisting of resin.

RESINOUSNESS, rés'in-ûs-nûs. s. The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENCE, rés-î-pris'ên'se. s. (310). Wisdom after the fact, repentance.

To RESIST, rés-zîlst'. v. a. (445) (447). To oppose, to act against; not to give way.

RESISTANCE, rés-zîlst'ân'se. s. The act of resisting, opposition; the quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

RESISTIBILITY, rés-zîlst'-ê-lêl'-ê. s. Quality of resisting.

RESISTIBLE, rés-zîlst'e-bl. a. (445). That may be resisted.

RESISTLESS, rés-zîlst'less. a. Irresistible, that cannot be opposed.

RESOLVABLE, rés-zîl've-bl. a. (445). That may be analysed or separated; capable of solution, or of being made less obscure.

RESOLUBLE, rés-zîl'bûl'. 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 syllable of Dissoluble.

I have differed from some of our orthoepists 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 Indissoluble.

Dissoluble, Sheridan, Ash, Buchanan, W. Johnson, Perry, Entick, Dr. Johnson's quarto.

Dissoluble, Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, Johnson's folio.

Resoluble, Ash, Barclay, Fenning, Entick, Johnson's quarto.

Resolution, Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Johnson's folio.

To RESOLVE, rés-zîl've. 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, rés-zîl've. v. n. To determine, to decree within one's self; to melt, to be dissolved.

RESOLVE, rés-zîl've. s. Resolution, fixed determination.

RESOLVEvELY, rés-zîl've-bl. (365). With firmness and constancy.

RESOLVEvENESS, rés-zîl've-ên'es. s. Resolution, constancy, firmness.

RESOLVEvENT, rés-zîl've-ent. s. That which has the power of causing solution.


RESOLVER, ré-zólˈvər. s. (98). One that forms a firm resolution; one that dissolves, one that separates parts.

RESOLUTE, ré-zˈo-lútˌə. a. Determined, constant, firm.

RESOLUTELY, ré-zˈo-lútˈli. ad. Determinately, steadily.

RESOLUTENESS, ré-zˈo-lútˈnisˌ. s. Determinateness, state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLUTION, ré-zˈo-lúˈshənˌ. s. Act of clearing difficulties; analysis, act of separating anything into constituent parts; dissolution; fixed determination, settled thought; firmness, steadiness in good or bad; determination of a cause in courts of justice.

RESOLUTE, ré-zˈo-lúˈtə. s. Sound, resound.

RESOUND, ré-zˈo-əndˌ. v. n. To have recourse to; to frequent; to repair to; to fall back; a term in law.

RESOUND, ré-zˈo-əndˌ. v. a. To echo, to celebrate by sound; to tell so as to be heard far; to return sounds.

RESOUND, ré-zˈo-əndˌ. v. n. To be echoed back.

RESOUND, réˈzəndˌ. v. a. (446). To sound again.

RESOURCES, réˈsərˌsəsˌ. (318). Some new or unexpected means that offer, resort, expedient.—See Source.

TO RESOLVE, réˈzəlˌvəlˌ. v. n. To answer.

TO RESPECT, réˈspektˌ. v. a. To regard, to have regard to; to consider with a low degree of reverence; to have relation to; to look toward.

RESPECT, réˈspektˌ. s. Regard; attention; reverence; honour; awful kindness; goodwill; partial regard; reverence character; manner of treating others; consideration, motive; relation, regard.

RESPECTABLE, réˈspektˈəблˌ. 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 uncombinatable consonants in the latter syllable, this accentuation is not improper, as despicable, disputable, preferable, &c.; but when consonants of so different an organ as c 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 detectible, destructible, perceptible, susceptible, discernible, &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.

RESPECTFUL, réˈspektˈfəlˌ. a. Ceremonious, full of outward civility.

RESPECTFULLY, réˈspektˈfəlˌ. ad. With some degree of reverence.

RESPECTIVE, réˈspektˈivˌ. a. Particular, relating to particular persons or things, belonging to each; relative, not absolute.

RESPECTIVELY, réˈspektˈivˌli. ad. Particularly, as each belongs to each; relatively, not absolutely.

RESPERSION, réˈspeərˈʃənˌ. s. The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION, réˈspiərˈshənˌ. s. The act of breathing; relief from toil.

RESPIRE, réˈspərˌ. v. n. To breathe; to catch breath; to rest, to take rest from toil.

RESPITE, réˈspətˌ. s. (140). Reprieve, suspension of a capital sentence; pause, interval.
RESPONSIVE, re-spon'siv. a. Answering, making answer; correspondent, suited to something else.
RESPONSORY, re-spon'sur-e. a. (512). Continuing answer.—See DOMESTICK.
RESPONSIBLE, re-spon'se-bl. a. Answerable, accountable; capable of discharging an obligation.
RESPONSIBILITY, re-spon'se-bl-nés. s. State of being obliged or qualified to answer.
RESPONSE, re-spon'se'. s. An answer; answer made by the congregation; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.
RESPONSIBLE, re-spo'nd-ént. a. Bright, having a beautiful lustre.
RESPONSIBILITY, re-spon'dén-sé. s. Lustre, splendour.
RESPONDENT, re-spond'en-t. v. n. To answer, to correspond, to suit. Little used.
RESPOND, re-spond'. v. n. To respond, to answer; to place as on a support.
RESTORE, re-stô'ra'. v. a. To make to stand, to return to its former state; to recover; to make whole; to repair; to set in motion; to return to repose; to cause to reappear; to return in books from corruption.
REST, rëst. v. a. To rest; to lay to rest; to place as on a support.
RESTORATE, re-stô'rat. v. a. To cause to stand, to make to stand; to renew; to restore; to repair; to make to stand without labour; to repose; to arrange;
RESTORATIVE, re-stô'rə-tiv. a. That which has the power to recruit life.
RESTORATION, re-stô-rä'shun. s. The act of recovering to the former state.
RESTORABLE, re-stô'ra-bl. a. Capable of being restored; capable of assuming or assuming that which has been lost or taken away; capable of being recovered; capable of being renewed; capable of being repaired; capable of being returned to.
RESTORATION, re-stô-rä'shun. s. The act of recovering to the former state; the act of restoring what is lost, or taken away; the act of recovering its former state; to recover; to make whole; to repair; to make to stand without labour; to repose; to arrange; to return in books from corruption.
RESTFUL, rest'ful. a. Quiet, being at rest.
RESTLESS, re-stl'ès. a. Being without sleep; unquiet, without peace; inconvenient, unsettled; not still, in continual motion.
RESTLESSLY, re-stl'ès-lé. ad. Without rest, unequally.
RESTLESSNESS, re-stl'ès-nés. s. Want of sleep; want of rest; unquietness; motion; agitation.
RESTORABLE, re-stô'ra-bl. a. What may be restored.
RESTORATION, re-stô-rä'shun. s. The act of replacing in a former state; recovery.
RESTORATIVE, re-stô'rə-tiv. a. That which has the power to recruit life.
RESTORE, re-stô're'. 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.
RESTRAIN, re-strân. v. a. To restrain; to keep in; to repress, to keep
RES

(559).—Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât;—mê, mêt;—phê, pin;

in anew; to hinder; to abridge; to limit; to confine.

RESTRAINABLE, ré-strâ'nâ-bl. a. Capable to be restrained.

RESTRAINibly, ré-strâ'neblé ad. With restraint, without latitude.

RESUMER, ré-strû'mâ-r. s. (202). One that restrains, one that withholds.

RESTRAINT, ré-strânt'. s. Abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation; restriction; repression, hindrance of will; act of withholding.

To RESTRICT, ré-strîkt'. v. a. To limit; to confine.

RESTRICTION, ré-strîk'shûn. s. Confine ment, limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, ré-strîk'tîv. a. Expressing limitation; stypick, astringent.

RESTRICTIVELY, ré-strîk'tîv-lé. ad. With limitation.

To RESTRICTION, ré-strînje'. v. a. To limit, to confine.

RESTRINGENT, ré-strîn'jînt. s. That which hath the power of restraining.

RESTY, rês'tî. a.—See RESTIFF. Obstruct in standing still.

To RESUBLIME, ré-sûb-lîmê'. v. a. To sublime another time.

To RESULT, ré-zûlt'. 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, ré-zûlt'. s. Resilience, act of flying back; consequence, effect produced by the concurrence of cooperating causes; inference from premises; resolve, decision.

RESUMABLE, ré-zû'mâbl. a. What may be taken back.

To RESUME, ré-zûmê'. 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, ré-zûm'shûn. s. (412). The act of resuming.

RESUMPTIVE, ré-zûm'tîv. a. Taking back.

RESUPINATION, ré-sûp-rëzûm'shûn. s. (446). The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVEY, ré-sûr-vâ'. v. a. To review, to survey again.

RESURRECTION, ré-zûr-rëk'shûn. s. (445) Revival from the dead, return from the grave.

RETo RESUSCITATE, ré-sûs-sè'tâte. v. a. (445). To stir up anew, to revive.

RESUSCITATION, ré-sûs-sè-tâ' shùhn. s. The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

To RETAIL, ré-tâl'e. 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.

RETAILER, ré-tâl'âr. s. One who sells by small quantities.

RETAIL, ré-tâl'e. s. Sale by small quantities.

RETAILER, ré-tâl'âr. s. One who sells by small quantities.

To RETAIN, ré-tânde'. v. a. (202). To keep, to keep in mind; to keep in pay, to hire.

RETAI 

Hider, a dependant, a hanger-on; the act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence.

To RETAKE, ré-tâke'. v. a. To take again.

To RETALIATE, ré-tâlî-lâ'te. v. a. (113). To return by giving like for like, to repay, to requite.

RETAILATION, ré-tâl-lâ-d' shûn. s. Requital, return of like for like.

To RETARD, ré-târd'. v. a. To hinder, to obstruct in swiftness of course; to delay, to put off.

To RETARD, ré-târd'. v. n. To stay back.

RETARDATION, ré-târ-dâ'shûn. s. (530). Hindrance, the act of delaying.

RE TARDER, ré-târd'âr. s. (98). Hinderer, obstructer.

To RETCH, rét'sh, or rét'sh. v. a. To force up something from the stomach.

This word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb to recéc, 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, rét'sh'les. a. Careless. Not used.

REFLECTION, ré-ték'shûn. s. The act of discovering to the view.
RETRIBUTION, ré-tén'shun. s. The act of retaining; memory; limitation; custody, confinement, restraint.

RECENTIVE, ré-tén'tiv. a. Having the power of retention; having memory.

RETENTIVENESS, ré-tén'tiv-néss. Having the quality of retention.

RETRICENCE, ré-ték'sens. s. Concealment by silence.

RETICLE, ré-té'kl. s. (405). A small net.

RETICULATED, ré-ték'u-lá't. Made of network.

RETICE, ré-ték's. s. Having the form of a small net.

RETICULAR, ré-ték'ú-lár. Made of network.

RETICULATE, ré-ték'u-lát. a. Having the form of a small net.

RETINUE, ré-tu'n. s. A number attending upon a principal person, a train.

RETORT, ré-tórt'. s. Soliloquy, retort.

RETORTING, ré-tób'ing. s. The act of retorting.

RETOSS, ré-tóss'. v. a. To toss back.

RETOUCH, ré-tóch'. v. a. To improve by new touches.

 RETRACE, ré-trás'. v. a. To trace back.

RETRACT, ré-trakt'. v. a. To recall, to recant.

RETRACTATION, ré-trakt'é-shun. s. (330). Recantation, change of opinion.

RETRACTION, ré-trák'shun. s. Act of withdrawing something advanced; recantation, declaration of change of opinion; act of withdrawing a claim.

RETREAT, ré-trét'. s. Place of privacy, retirement; place of security; act of retiring before a superior force.

RETRACTION, ré-trakt'é-shun. s. A number attending upon a principal person, a train.

RETREAT, ré-trét'. 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.


RETRIENCH, ré-trénch'. v. a. To retreat, to take away.

RETRY, ré-trét'. v. n. To try again.

RETRY, ré-trét'. v. a. To try again.

RETIRE, ré-tir'. s. Retreat, retirement.

RETIRED, ré-thi'd. part. a. Secret, private.

RETIREMENT, ré-tir'ment. s. Solitude, privacy, secrecy.

RETRIBUTE, ré-tri'bút. v. a. To repay, to make repayment of.

RETRIBUTIVE, ré-tri'bút-iv. (512). 

RETRIBUTORY, ré-tri'bút-ó-ré. s. Repaying, making repayment.

RETRIVABLE, ré-trí'vá-bl. a. That may be retrieved.

RETRIEVE, ré-trév'. v. a. (275). To recover, to restore; to repair; to regain; to recall, to bring back.


RETROGRADE, ré-tro-grād. a. Going backwards; contrary, opposite.

RETROSPECTION, ré-tro-spek’shən. s. (530). The act of going backwards.

RETROSPECTIVE, ré-tro-spek’tiv. a. (530). Looking backwards.

REVENGE, ré-vēnj. v. a. To return; to come with vengeance, vindictively.

REVENGE, ré-vēnj. n. v. a. To return; to come with vengeance, vindictively.

REVENGEFUL, ré-vēn’julf. adj. Vindictive, full of vengeance.

REVENGEFULLY, ré-vēn’julf-əl. adj. Vindictively.

REVENGER, ré-vēn’jər. n. One who revenges.

REVENGEMENT, ré-vēn’jə-mənt. n. Vengeance, return of an injury.

REVENGINGLY, ré-vēn’jing-əl. adj. With vengeance, vindictively.

REVENUE, ré-ven’i. n. v. a. Income, annual profits received; from lands or other funds.

REVERBERATE, ré-vər-bər-ət. v. a. To reverberate. Not to be reported back.

REVERSIBLE, ré-ver′sə-bəl. adj. One who pays or remits money.

REVERB, ré-vər-b. v. a. The building of a franchise or manor.

REVERE, ré-vər. v. a. The building of a franchise or manor.

REVEAL, ré-vēl. v. a. (227). To lay open, to disclose a secret; to impart from heaven.

REVEALER, ré-vēlər. n. (98). Discovers, one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view.

REVEL, ré-vəl. v. n. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

REVEL, ré-vəl. v. a. A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

REVEL, ré-vəl. v. a. To retract, to draw back.

REVOLUTION, ré-vəl-ə-shən. s. Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

REVOLVER, ré-vəl-ə-rōv. n. An unlawful assembly.

REVENGE, ré-vēnj. v. a. To sell; to give in requital; to give back; to return.
REVERBERATION, ré-vér-bér-á-shún. s. The act of beating or driving back.
To REVERE, ré-vér. v. a. To reverence, to venerate, to regard with awe.
REVERENCE, ré-vér-éns. s. Veneration, respect, awful regard; act of obedience, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.
To REVERENCE, ré-vér-éns. v. a. To regard with reverence, to regard with awful respect.
REVERENT, ré-vér-én-t. a. Venerable, deserving reverence; the epithet of the clergy.
REVERENTIAL, ré-vér-é-nál. a. Humble, expressing submission, testifying veneration.
REVERSAL, ré-vér-s'l. n. Change; the act of returning, beating back.
REVERSE, ré-vér. v. a. (286). Change, vicissitude; a contrary, an opposite; the side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.
REVERSIBLE, ré-vér-s'bl. a. Capable of being reversed.
REVERSION, ré-vér-shún. s. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor; succession, right of succession.
REVIRONMENT, ré-vér-shún-á-ré. a. To be enjoyed in succession.
To REVERT, ré-vér. v. a. To change; to turn to the contrary; to turn back.
To REVERT, ré-vér. v. n. To return, to fall back.
REVERT, ré-vér-t. s. Return, recurrence.
REVERTIBLE, ré-vér-t'bl. a. Returnable.
REVER, ré-vér. 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 Rewerie 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:

Reverie, Sheridan, W. Johnston, Barclay.
Revowy, Johnson's quarto, Entick.
Reverie, Buchanan.
Reverie, Kenrick, Johnson's folio.
Reveries, Bailey.
Reveries, Ferry.

To REVEST, ré-vést. v. a. To clothe again; to reinvest, to vest again; to invest in a possession or office.
REVESTIARY, ré-véstshé-á-ré. s. Place where dresses are reposited.

To REVIEW, ré-ví-vuí. 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, ré-vuí. s. (286). Survey, re-examination; an exhibition of troops when performing their military exercises.

To REVILE, ré-ví-lé. v. a. To reproach, to vilify, to treat with contumely.
Revile, ré-ví-lé. s. Reproach, contumely, exprobration. Not used.
Reviler, ré-ví-lé-dr. s. (93). One who reviles.
Revilingly, ré-ví-líng-dr. a. In an opprobrious manner, with contumely.

REVIVAL, ré-ví-vál. s. Review, re-examination.

To REVISE, ré-víz. v. a. To review, to overlook.
REVISE, ré-viz'. s. Review, re-examination; among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

REVISER, ré-viz'ér. s. (98). Examiner; superintendent.

REVISION, ré-vish'ún. s. Review.

To REVISIT, ré-víz'ít. v. a. To visit again.

REVIVAL, ré-ví-vál. s. (88). Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To REVIVE, ré-vív'. v. n. To return to life; to return to vigour or fame, to rise from languor or obscurity.

To REVIVE, v. a. To bring to life again; to raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion; to renew, to bring back to the memory; to quicken, to rouse.

REVIVER, ré-ví-vúr. s. (98). That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVIFICATE, ré-vívi-fi-ca'te. v. a. To quicken, to revive; to quicken from languor or obscurity.

REVIVISCENCY, ré-ví-ví-sén'sé. s. The act of recalling to life.

REVIVISCO, ré-ví-ví'shú-n. s. Rememberance, revival.

To REWORD, ré-vór'd'. v. a. To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.

REWORDABLE, ré-vórd'a-bl. a. Worthy of reward.

REWARD, ré-war'd'. s. Reward. One that recompenses.

To REWARD, v. n. To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.

REWARDABLE, ré-war'd'a-bl. a. Worthy of reward.

REWARDER, ré-war'd'er. s. One that rewards, one that recompenses.

To REWARD, v. a. To repeat in the same words.

RHABARBARATE, rá-bár'ba-rát'. a. Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

RHABDOMANCY, ráb'dó-mán'sé. (519). s. Divination by a wand.

Rhapsodist, ráp'só-dist. s. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Rhapsody, ráp'só-dé. See Rhapsody. Any number of parts joined together, and W. Johnston, a clear analogy, and, if I am not mistaken, the best usage on its side.

REVOLT, ré-vólt'. s. Desertion, change of sides; a revoler. One who changes sides; gross departure from duty.

REVOLTED, ré-vólt'éd. part. adj. Having swerved from duty.

REVOLTER, ré-vólt'ér. s. One who changes sides, a deserter.

To REVOLVE, ré-vólv'. v. a. To roll in a circle, to perform a revolution; to fall in a regular course of changing possessors, to devolve.

To REVOLVE, ré-vólv'. v. a. To roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on.

REVERSION, ré-vó-ren'shún. 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, ré-vó-lú'shún-ár. a. (512). Founded on a revolution.—Mason.

REVOLUTIONIST, ré-vó-lú'shún-list. s. An undistinguishing promoter of revolutions in government.—Mason.

To REVOMIT, ré-vóm'mit. v. a. To vomit; to vomit again.

REVULSION, ré-vul'shún. s. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To Reward, ré-nárd'. v. a. To give in return; to repay, to recompense for something good; to repay evil.

REWARDABLE, ré-nárd'a-bl. a. Worthy of reward.

REWARDER, ré-nárd'er. s. One that rewards, one that recompenses.

To REWARD, ré-nárd'. v. a. To repeat in the same words.

RHABARBARATE, rá-bár'ba-rát'. a. Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

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Rhapsody, ráp'só-dé. See Rhapsody. Any number of parts joined together,
RH\V

-\nô, mójve, nôr, nôt; -tubé, tub, bûh; -ôil; -pôand; -tûm, th\s.

To Writers, rhume, v. n. To agree in sound; to make verses.

Rhyme, rîm, s. (98.)

Rhymester, rîm\st\n, s. Who makes rhymes, a versifier.

Rhyming, rîthimg. The proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other.

Rhythmical, rîth\m-kål. a. Harmonical, having proportion of one sound to another.

Rhythmus, rîth\m\s. s. The same as rhythm.

Rid, rid. s. A bone in the body; any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

Ribald, rib\bd. s. (88.) A lewd, mean wretch.

Ribaldry, rib\bd\rdy. s. Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Riband, rib\bd. s. (88.) A fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

Ribbed, rib\bd. a. (359.) Furnished with ribs; intersected by ribs.

Ribon, rib\bn. s. (166.) See Riband.

To Rubroast, rib\roast. v. n. To beat soundly. A cant word.

Ribworth, rib\wrth. s. A plant.

Rice, rîc. s. (560.) One of the es-
culent grains.

Rich, rîsh. a. (352.) Wealthy, valuable, precious; having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree; fertile.

Riches, rîsh\lz. s. (39.) Wealth, money or possession; splendid, sumptuous appearance.

Richly, rîsh\l. ad. Wealthily, splendidly; plentifully.

Richness, rîsh\ness. s. Opulence; finery; fertility; abundance or perfection of any quality.

Rick, rîk. s. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up and sheltered from wet.

Rickets, rîk\kits. s. The Rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs move not.

Ricketny, rîk\nt\n. a. (99.) Diseased with the rickets.

Rid, rîd. v. a. To set free, to redeem; to clear, to disenchant; to drive away, to destroy.

To Rid, rîd. v. n. To read, to redeem; to clear, to disenchant; to drive away, to destroy.
RID  (559).—Fate, far, fall, flat;—mit, mêt;—pine, pin;

RIDANCE, ri’d’gânse. s. Deliverance; rescuability, success in the saving of something. One is glad to lose; act of clearing away any encumbrances.
RIDEN, ri’d’in. The part of Ride. (103).
RIDDLE, ri’d’l. a. (405). An enigma, a puzzling question, a dark problem; any thing puzzling; a coarse or open sieve.
To RIDDLE, ri’d’ll. v. a. To solve, to peruse; to separate by a coarse sieve.
To RIDDLE, ri’d’l. v. n. To speak ambiguously, or obscurely.
RIDDLINGLY, ri’d’ll-ing-lé. ad. In the manner of a riddle.
To RIDE, ri’d. 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, ride. v. a. To manage moderately.
RIDER, ri’d’r. s. (98). One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle; one who manages or breaks horses.
RIDGES, ri’j. s. The top of the back; the rough top of any thing; a steep provance; the ground thrown up by the plough; the top of the root 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, ri’dje. v. a. To form a ridge.
RIDGIL, ri’d’il.
RIDGING, ri’d’l’ing. s. A ram half castrated.
RIDGY, ri’d’ji. a. Rising in a ridge.
RIDICULOUS, ri’d’ik’lu-lus. a. Worthy of laughter, exciting contemptuous merriment.
RIDICULOUSLY, ri’d’ik’lu-lus-lé. ad. In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.
RIDICULOUSNESS, ri’d’ik’lu-lus-nés. s. The quality of being ridiculous.
RIDING, ri’d’iing. part. a. Employed to travel on any occasion.
RIDING, ri’d’iing. s. (410). A district visited by an officer.
RIDING-CACTL, ri’d’iing-kót. s. A coat made to keep our weather.
RIDING-HOOD, ri’d’iing-húd. s. A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.
RIDOTTO, ri’d’ó’t. s. An entertainment of singing; a kind of opera.
RIÉ, ri. s. An esculent grain.
RIPE, ri’P. a. Prevalent, abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.
RIFELY, ri’d’lé. ad. Prevalently, abundantly.
RIFENESS, ri’d’nés. s. Prevalence, abundance.
To RIFLE, ri’fl. v. a. (405). To rob, to pilage, to plunder.
RIFLER, ri’flr. s. Robber, plunderer, pilferer.
RIFT, ri’t. s. A crack, a breach, an opening.
To RIFT, rift. v. a. To cleave, to split.
To RIFT, rift. v. n. To burst, to open; to belch, to break wind.
To RIG, rig. v. a. To dress, to accouter; to fit with tackle.
RIGACOON, ri’g-a’kón. s. A dance.
RIGATION, ri’gá’shún. s. The act of watering.
RIGGER, ri’gér. s. (382). One that rigs or dresses.
RIGGING, ri’gíng. s. (410). The sails or tackling of a ship.
RIGGISH, ri’gísh. a. (382). Wanton, whorish.
To RIGGLE, ri’g’gl. v. a. (405). To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain; properly, wriggle.
RIGHT, ri’t. a. (593). Fit, proper, becoming, true; not mistaken, just, honest; convenient; not left; straight, not crooked.
RIGHT, ri’t. interj. An expression of approbation.
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 error; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; property, interest, power, prerogative; immunity, privilege; the side not left; to rights, in a direct line, straightly, deliverance from error.

To Right, rite. v. a. To do justice to, to establish in possessions justly claimed, to relieve from wrong.  
Righteous, rite'-thès. a. (263) (164). Just, honest, virtuous, uncorrupt; equitable.

Righteously, rite'-thès lé. ad. Honestly, virtuously.

Righteousness, rite'-thès-nés. s. Justice, honesty, virtue, goodness.

Rightful, rite'-fél. a. Having the right, having the just claim; honest, just.

Rightfully, rite'-fél é. ad. According to right, according to justice.  
Right-hand, rite'-hand é. s. Not the left.

Rightfulness, rite'-fél-nés. s. Moral rectitude.

Rightly, rite'-lé. ad. According to truth, properly, suitably, not erroneously; honestly, uprightly; exactly; straightly, directly.

Rightness, rite'-nes. s. Conformity to truth, exemption from being wrong, rectitude; straightforwardness.

Right, rite. s. (380). Still, not to be bent, unpliant; severe, inflexible; sharp, cruel.

Right, right. s. Stiffness; stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

Rigidly, rite'-jíd-lé. ad. Stiffly, unpliantly; severely, inflexibly.

Rigidity, rite'-jíd-nés. s. Severity, inflexibility.

Rigol, rí'-gol. s. A circle; in Shakespeare, a diadem. Not used.

Rigour, rigur. s. (314) (544). Cold stiffness; a convulsive shuddering with sense of cold; severity; sternness, want of concession to others; severity of conduct; strictness, unbated exactness; hardness.

Rigorously, rí'-gúr-ús. a. Severe, allowing no abatement.

Rigorously, rí'-gúr-ús lé. ad. Severely, without tenderness or mitigation.

Rill, rill. s. A small brook, a little streamlet.

To Rill, rill. v. n. To run in small streams.

Rillet, rí'-lét. s. (99). A small stream.

Ring, rim. s. A border, a margin; that which encircles something else.

Ring, rime. s. Hoar frost, not used; a hole, a chink.

To Ringleader, rín'-pl. v. a. (405). To gather, to contract into corration.

Rind, rind. s. (105). Bark, husk.

Ring, ring. s. (57). A circle; a circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament; a circle of metal to be held in; a circular course; a circle made by persons a about; 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 stam a log by a ring in his nose.

To Ring, ring. v. n. a. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal; to practise the art of making music with bells; to sound, to resound, to utter as a bell; to tinkle; to be filled with a fruit or report.

Ringo-né, ríng'-óné. 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.

Ringbone, ring'-bóné. s. A kind of pigeon.

Ringer, ríng'-dr. s. (98) (403). He who rings.

Ringleader, rín'-plédr. s. The head of a riotous body.

Ringlet, ring'-lét. s. (99). A small ring; a circle; a curl.

Ringstreaked, ring'-stréktd. a. Circularly streaked.

Ringstall, ring'-stall. s. A kind of kite.

Ringworm, ring'-wúrm. s. A circularetter.

To Rinse, rinse. v. a. To wash, to cleanse by washing; to wash the sope out of clothes.

This word is often corruptly pronounced as if written reser, running with sense; but this impro配上 is daily being ground, and is now almost confined to the lower order of speakers.

Rinser, rinse-dr. s. (98). One that washes or rinses, a washer.
Riot; rū't. s. (165). Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, an uproar; To run riot, to move or act without control or restraint.

To riot, rū't. 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; rū’t-er. s. (98). One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

Riotous; rū’t-ōus. a. (314). Luxurious, wanton, licentiously festive; seditious, turbulent.

Riotously; rū’t-ō-s-lē. adv. Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; seditiously, turbulently.

Riotousness; rū’t-ō-s-nēs. s. The state of being riotous.

To ripe; rip. v. a. To bear, to lacerate; to make ripe; to raise; to ascend, to be swollen; to be elevated in tone; to raise one's voice, to laugh.

Ripe; rip. 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; rip. v. n. To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

To ripen; rip’n. v. a. To make ripe. Not used.

Ripely; rip’ē-lē. adv. Maturely, at the right time.

To ripen; rip’n. v. n. (103). To grow ripe.

To ripen; rip’n. v. a. To mature, to make ripe.

Ripeness; rip’nēs. s. The state of being ripe, maturity.

Ripen; rip’n. s. (98). One who ripens, one who tears, one who lacerates.

To ripple; rip’pl. v. n. (403). To tread on the surface, as water swiftly running.

Ripping; rip’ing. s. A moving roughness on the surface of a running water. — Mar.:

To rise; rīz. v. n. To change a facet or recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move upwards; to break out from below the skin; to begin to act; to be called up; to break into military commotion; 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; rise. 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.

Rising; rīz’iŋ. This word very properly takes the pure sound of i 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 " the Rise and " fall of the Roman Empire," " the rise and fall of provisions," &c. with the s like s. 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; rīz’er. s. (98). One that rises.

Risibility; rīz’i-bl’ē-tē. s. The quality of laughing.

Risible; rīz’ē-bl. a. (405). Having the faculty or power of laughing; ridiculous, exciting laughter.

Rise, risk. s. Hazard, danger, chance of harm.

To rise; rīsk. v. a. To hazard, to put to chance, to endanger.

Risiker; rīsk’ér. s. (98). He who is risas.

Rite; rīt. s. Solemn act of religion, external observance.

Ritual; rīt’u-al. a. (463). Solemnly ceremonious, done according to some religious institution.

Ritual; rīt’u-al. s. A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

Ritualist; rīt’u-al’ist. s. One skilled in the Ritual.

Rival; rīv’al. s. (88). One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor; a competitor in love.

Rival; rīv’al. a. Standing in competition, making the same claim, emulous.

To rival; rīv’al. v. a. To stand in competition with another, to oppose; to emulate, to endeavour to equal or excel.

To rival; rīv’al. v. n. To be in competition.

Rivalry; rīv’al-rē. s. Competition, emulation.

Rivalship; rīv’al’-shēp. s. The state or character of a rival.
RIVER-GOD, rlv'r-gôd. s. Tutelary deity of a river.
RIVER-HORSE, rlv'r-horse. s. Hippopotamus.
RIVET, riv'lt. v. (a). To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immovable.
ROACH, rôch. s. (295). A fish.
ROAD, rôd. s. (295). Large way, path; ground where ships may anchor; inroad, incursion—not used; journey.
ROBBERY, rob'irll,-e. s. Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.
ROBY; t', rob'yl. s. A sort of wild garlic.
ROBBER, rôb'bér. s. (98). A thief, one that robs by force, or steals by secret means.
ROBIN, rôb'bín. s. A bird so named from his red breast.
ROBIN-RED-BREAST, rôb-bîn-rl'6l'. s. biel.
ROCK, rôk. s. (98). A thing violently; to rule the coast; to manage, to govern, to manage, to govern.
ROCKERY, rôk'rîr'. s. (98). A species of plant.
ROCKET, rôk'èkt. s. (98). A species of rocket.
ROCKWIND, rôk'wînd. s. The wind, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue.
ROCK-SALT, rôk'salt. s. Mineral salt.
ROCK, rôk. s. A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, a scriptural sense; a distress held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.
ROCKY, rôk. a. (295). Covered with rocks.
ROE, râ. s. A species of deer.
ROESE, rôs'dô. s. A species of deer.
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.
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.
RIVEL, riv'yl. v. a. To split, to cleave, to divide by a blunt instrument.
RIVET, riv'lt. v. a. To fasten with rivets; to fasten strongly, to make immovable.
RIVER, rlv'r. s. (98). A long current of water larger than a brook.
ROAR, rôr. v. To give a loud noise.
Roguer, rō'gūr. a. Full of rocks; resembling a rock; hard, stony, obdurate.
Rogé, rōd. s. A long twig; any thing long and slender; an instrument for measuring, an instrument of correction made of twigs.
Rodé, rōd. Pret. of Ride.
Rogomontade, rōd'-ō-mōn-tā'dē. s. An empty noisy bluster or boast, a rant.
Roe, rō. s. A species of deer; the female of the hart.
Roé, rō. s. The eggs of fish.
Rogation, rō-gā'shōn. s. Litany, supplication.
Rogation-week, rō-gā'shōn-week. s. The week immediately preceding Whit-
Sunday.
Rogue, rōg. s. (337). A vagabond; a name of slight quality of tricks; waggery, arch tricks.
Roguish, rō'gūsh. a. Knavish, fraudulent; waggish, slightly mischievous.
Roguishly, rō-gūsh-lē. ad. Like a rogue, knavishly, wantonly.
Roguiness, rō-gūsh-nēs. s. The qualities of a rogue.
Roguy, rō'gū. a. (345). Knavish, wanton.
To Roist, rēist.
To Roister, rōs'tār. v. n. To be-turbulently, to act at discretion, to be at free quarter, to bluster.
Roister, rois'tār. s. (299). A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.
To Roll, rōl. v. a. (406). To move any thing by volition, 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 turn by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.
To Roll, rōl. 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, rōl. 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; public writing; a register, a catalogue; chronicle.
Roller, rōl'ér. s. (98). Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks; bandage, fillet.
Rollingpin, rōl'ing-pin. s. A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.
Rollypoly, rōl'ē-pōl'ē. s. A corruption of roll ball into the pool. A sort of game, in which a ball rolls into a certain place it wins.
Romage, rō'māj. s. (90). A tumult, a bustle, an active and tumultuous search for any thing.
Romance, rō-māns's. s. A military fable of the middle ages, a tale of wild adventures in war and love; a lie, a fiction.
To Romance, rō-māns' v. n. To lie, to forge.
To Romanize, rō-mān-iz. v. a. To latinize, to fill with modes of the Roman speech.
Romantick, rō-mānt'ēk. a. Resembling the tales of romances, wild; improbable, false; fanciful, full of wild scenery.
Rome, rō'mē. s. The capital city of Italy, supposed to have been founded by Romulus, and once the mistress of the world. Asb.

The o in this word is irrecoverably fixed in the English sound of that letter in move, prove, &c. Pope, indeed, rhymes it with done.

"Thus when we view some well-proportion'd done,
"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
serve to confirm an established usage, but
can never direct us where usage is various
and uncertain. But the pun which Shake-
speare puts into the mouth of Cassius in
Julius Caesar 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.
ROOM, rōm. s. A rude, awkward,
oisterous, untainted girl; rough, rude
play.
To ROOM, rōmp. v. a. To play
rudely, noisily, and boisterously.
RONDEAU, rōn-dō'. 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, rōn'yon. s. (113). A fat
bulky woman.
ROST, rōnt. s. (163). An animal
stinted in the growth.
ROOD, rōd. 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, rōf. s. (306). The cover of
a house; the vault, the inside of the arch
that covers a building; the palate, the up-
per part of the mouth.
To ROOF, rōf. v. a. To cover with
a roof; to inclose in a house.
ROOFY, rōf'é. a. Having roofs.
ROOK, rōk. s. (305). A bird re-
sembling a crow, it feeds not on carrion
but grain; a piece at chess; a cheat, a
trickish rapacious fellow.
To ROOK, rōk. v. n. To rob, to
cheat.
ROOKERY, rōk'ir'é. s. A nursery of
rooks.
ROOKY, rōk'é. a. Inhabited by
rooks.
ROOM, rōm. s. (306). Space, ex-
tent of place; space of place unoccupied;
way unobstructed; place of another, stead;
unobstructed opportunity; an apartment
in a house.
ROOMAGE, rōm'aj. s. (30). Space,
place.
ROOMINESS, rōm'ēnès. s. Space,
quantity of extent.
ROOMY, rōm'é. a. Spacious, wide,
large.
ROOT, rōst. s. (306). That on
which a bird sits to sleep; the act of sleep-
ing.
To ROOT, rōst. v. n. To sleep as
a bird; to lodge, in burlesque.
ROOT, rōt. 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, rōt. v. n. To fix the
root, to strike far into the earth; to turn
up earth.
To ROOT, rōt. v. a. To fix deep
in the earth; to impress deeply; to turn
up out of the ground; to eradicate, to
exterminate; to de-root, to banish.
ROOTED, rōt'ëd. s. Fixed deep,
radical.
ROOTEDLY, rōt'éd-ë. adv. Deeply,
strongly.
ROOTY, rōt'é. a. Full of roots.
ROPE, rōp. s. A cord, a string, a
halter; any row of things depending as
a rope of onions.
To ROPE, rōp. v. n. To draw out
in a line as viscous matter.
ROPE DANCER, rōp' déns-ér. s. An
artist who dances on a rope.
ROPINESS, rōp'énès. s. Viscosity,
glutinousness.
ROPEMAKER, rōp'mákér. s. One
who makes ropes to sell.
ROPERY, rōp'ér é. s. Rogue's tricks.
Not used.
ROPETRICK, rōp'trëk. s. Probably
rogue's tricks, tricks that deserve the hal-
ter. An old cant word.
ROPY, rōp'é. a. Viscous, tenacious,
glutinous.
ROQUELAURE, rōk'é-lôr. s. French.
A cloak for men.
ROUFEROS, rōf'-fër-ôs. a. Pro-
ducing dew.
ROUFLENT, rōf'flënt. a. (518).
Flowing with dew.
ROSA, rōz'-är. s. (440). A string
of beads, on which prayers are numbered.
A place abounding with roses.—Mass.
ROSGID, rōz'gëd. a. Dewy, abound-
ing with dew.
Rose, röze. s. A flower; To speak under the rose, to speak any thing with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered.

Rose, röze. Pret. of Rise.

Roseate, röžhè-at. a. (91) (452). Rosy, full of roses; blooming, fragrant, as a rose.

Rosean, röz'ën-ân. Roseate, röž-hè-at. a.

Rosemary, röž'mé-ré. s. A plant.

Rose-noble, röž'nö-bl. s. An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

Rosenater, röžswa'tur. Water distilled from roses.

Rözet, röž'ët. s. A red colour for painters.

Rosin, röz'in. s. Insipissated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any insipissated matter of vegetables that dissolve in spirit.

1. 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 insipissated juice of turpentine, it is called rosin.

"Bouleboes who could sweetly sing,
"Or with the rosin'd bow torment the string." - Gay.

To Rosin, röz'in. v. a. To rub with rosin.

Rosiny, röz'ën-i. a. Resembling rosin.

Rosset, röz'sët. s. (99). Light land.

Rosseted, röz'sët-tëd. a. Adorned with beaks of ships.

Rossetum, röz'sët-um. s. The beak of a bird: the beak of a ship; the scaffold whence craters harangued; the pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks.

Rosy, röz'ë. a. (438). Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To Rosy, röz'ë. v. n. To put on, to add to, to enhance.

To Rotary, röz'të. v. a. To make rotund, to bring to completeness.

Rot, rözt. a. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

Rotary, rözt-ët. a. Whirling as a wheel.

Rotated, rözt-tëd. a. Whirled round.

Rotation, rö-tă'hün. s. The act of whirling round like a wheel; revolution; the act of taking anything in turn.

Rotator, rö-tă'tür. s. (166). That which gives a circular motion.

Rose, rötz. s. Words uttered by rote, memory without meaning, memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

To Rose, röz. v. a. To fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

Rogut, rögz'ët. s. Bad small beer. A low term.

Rotten, rö't'en. a. (103). Putrid, carious; not trusty, not sound.

Rotteness, ro't'en-nês. s. State of being rotten, cariousness, purefaction.

Rotund, rö'tün'd. a. Round, circular, spherical.

Rotundiform, rö'tün-dë-för'dë-uhs. a. Having round leaves.

Rotundity, rö'tün-dë'të. s. Roundness, circularity.

Rotundo, rö'tün'dë-o-s. A building formed round both in the inside and outside, such as the Pantheon in Rome.

To Rove, rövä. v. n. To ramble, to range, to wander.

To Rove, rölë. V. a. To wander over.

Rover, rövä. s. (98). A wanderer, a ranger; a fickle inconsistent man; a robber, a pirate.

Rogue, rözhe. s. French. Red paint to paint the face.

Rough, rökh. a. (314) (391). Not smooth, rugged; austere to the taste; harsh to the ear; rugged of temper, in-elegant of manners; harsh to the mind, severe; hard featured; not polished; rug­ged, disordered in appearance; stormy, boisterous.

To Roughcast, rökh'kast. v. a. To mould without nicety or elegance, to form with asperities and inequalities; to plater with rough mortar; to form any thing in its first rudiments.

Roughcast, rökh'kast. s. A rude model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaster.

Roughdraught, rökh'draught. s. A draught in its rudiments.

To Roughdraw, rökh'draw. v. a. To trace coarsely.

To Roughen, rökh'ën. v. a. (103). To make rough.
-nô, movë, nôr, nôt;—tûbë, tûb, bûl; —ôl; —rûund; —ôlû, tûs.

To Roughew, rûf-hû. v. a. To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

Roughewn, rûf-hûn. part. a. Rugged, unpolished, uncivil, unrefined; yet not finely finished.

Roughly, rûf-lë. ad. With uneven surface, with asperities on the surface; harshly, uncivilly, rudely; severely, without tenderness; hastily, to the taste; boisterously, tempestuously; harshly to the ear.

Roughness, rûf-nës. s. Superfluous aspersion, unevenness of surface; austerity 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, ruggedness, storminess; coarseness of features.

Rough-ride, rûf-ridür. s. One that breaks horses for riding.—Muson.

Rought, râwt. Old pret. of Reach. (319). Resolved.

To Roughwork, rûf-wûrk. v. a. To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

Rouceval, rûm-se-vâl. s. (313). A species of pea.

Round, rûund. a. (313). Cylindrical; circular; spherical; not broken; large, not inconsiderable; plain, candid, open; quick, brisk; plain, free without delicacy, almost rough.

Round, rûund. 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, rûund. ad. Every way, on all sides: in a revolution; circularly; not in a direct line.

Round, rûund. prep. On every side of: about, circularly about: all over.

To Round, rûund. v. a. To surround, to encircle; to make spherical or circular; to raise to a relief; to move about anything; to mould into smoothness.

To Round, rûund. v. n. To grow round in form; to whisper; to go rounds.

Rounded, rûundêd. s. A kind of ancient poetry; a round form or figure.

Roundly, rûundêly. s. (313). Circumference, enclosure. Not used.

Roundhead, rûnd-ëd. s. A partisan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

Roundhouse, rûnd-hûs. s. The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street are confined.

Roundish, rûnd-ësh. a. Somewhat round, approaching to roundness.

Roundly, rûndêly. ad. In a round form, in a round manner; openly, plainly, without reserve; briskly, with spirit; completely, to the purpose; vigorously, in earnest.

Roundness, rûnd-nës. s. Circularity, sphericity, cylindrical form; smoothness; honesty, openness, vigorous measures.

To Rouse, rûzû. 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, rûzû. v. e. To awake from slumber; to be excited to thought or action.

Rouse, rûzû. s. A dose of liquor rather too large.

Rouser, rûzûr. s. One who rouses.

Rout, rûût. s. (313). A clamorous multitude, a rabble, a tumultuous crowd; confusion of any army defeated or dispersed.

To Rout, rûût. v. a. To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

Route, rûût. or rûût. 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, vb. s. (324). A rank or file, a number of things ranged in a line.
To Row, rød. v. n. To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

To Row, rød. v. a. To drive or help forward by oars.

Rowed, rød'lıl. v. a. (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, rød'il. v. a. To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rowed, rød'lıl. s. (98). One that manages an oar.

Royal, rødäl. a. (329). Kingly; belonging to a king, becoming a king, regal; noble, illustrious.

Royalist, rødäl-ist. s. Adherent to a king.

To Royalise, rødäl-lız. v. a. To make royal.

Royally, rødäl-é ad. In a kingly manner, regally, as becomes a king.

Royalty, rødäl-të. s. Kingship, character or office of a king; state of a king; emblems of royalty.


To Rub, rüb. 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 carry a horse; To rub up, to excite, to awaken; to polish, to refresh.

To Rub, rüb. v. n. To fret, to make a friction; to get through difficulties.

Rub, rüb. s. Collision, hindrance, obstruction; act of rubbing; inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bow; difficulty, cause of unceasiness.

Rubstone, rüb'ston. s. A stone to scour or sharpen.

Rubber, rüb'bür. s. (98). One that rubs; the instrument with which one rubs; a coarse file; a game, a contest, two games out of three.

Rubbage, rüb'bilj. s. (90). Rubbish of building, fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled glass; any thing vile and worthless.

Rubbish, rüb'bilsh. s. (90). Rubbish of building, fragments of matter used in building; confusion, mingled glass; any thing vile and worthless.

Rubblestone, rüb'bl-stön. s. Stones rubbed and worn by the water at the latter end of the deluge.

Rubicund, röö'bê-kund. a. (339). Inclined to redness.

Rueled, röö'bld. a. (283). Red as a ruby.


Rubiform, röö'bê-form. a. Having the form of red.

To Rubify, röö'bê-fl. v. a. (183). To make red.

Rubious, röö'bê-üs. a. (314). Ruddy, red. Not used.

Rubricated, röö'bê-râ-tëd. a. Smeared with red.

Rubrick, röö'brîk. s. Directions printed in books of law, and in prayer-books, so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

Ruby, röö'by. 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, röö'bê. a. Of a red colour.

Ructation, rûk-tä'shûn. s. A bathing arising from wind and digestion.

Rudder, rü'dûr. 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, rüd'dë-nës. s. The quality of approaching to redness.

Rudel, rüd'ël. s. (405). Red earth.

Rudeck, rü'duki. s. A kind of bird.

Ruddy, rü'dë. a. Approaching to redness, pale red; yellow.

Rude, röö'd. a. (359). 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, röö'dë-lë. ad. In a rude manner; unskilfully; violently, boisterously.

Rudeness, röö'dë-nës. s. Coarseness of manners, incivility; violence, boisterousness.

Rudesey, röö'dëz'ë. s. An uncivil turbulent fellow. Obsolete.

Rudiment, röö'dë-ment. s. The first principles, the first elements of a science; the first part of education; the first inaccurate, unshapen beginning.

Rudimental, röö'dë-ment'al. a. Initial, relating to first principles.

To Rue, röö. v. a. (359). To grieve for, or regret; to lament.

Rue, röö. s. An herb called Herb of Grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it.
RUINS, ru'ìn-ūs. a. (314). Fallen
ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, base, destructive.

RUINOSLY, ru'ìn-ūs-lē. a. In a ru-

To RUIN, ru'ōn. v. a. To subvert,
to demolish; to deprive of fel-
licity or fortune; to impoverish.

To RUIN, ru'ōn. v. n. To fall in
ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to
poverty or misery. Little used.

To RUINATE, ru'ōn-ātē. v. a. To
subvert, to demolish. Obsolete.

RUINATION, ru'ōn-ā-shūn. s. Sub-
version, demolition. Obsolete.

--nō, móve, nōr, nōt; --tūbe, tūb, būl; --ūl; --pound; --thin, this.
off the ground at the same time; to rush violently; to take a course at sex; 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 tenor 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 wanted or exhausted.

To run, run. v. a. To pierce, to stab; to force, to drive; to force into any way or form; to drive with violence; to melt; to incend; 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 overpower; To run over, to recount cursorily; to consider cursorily; To run through, to pierce to the further surface, to spend one's whole estate.

Run, run. s. The act of running, as, The play has a great run, I have had a run of ill luck.

Runagate, run'hâ-gate. s. A fugitive, rebel, apostate.

Runaway, run'hâ-wâ. s. One that flies from danger, a fugitive.

Rundle, run'dl. s. (405). A round, a step of a ladder; a peritrichium, something put round an axis.

Rundlet, run'dlit. s. (99). A small barrel.

Rung, rung. Pret. and part. pass. of ring.

Rune, run. a. Denoting the old Scandinavian language.—Mason.

Runnel, run'nél. s. (99). A rivulet, a small brook. Not used.

Runner, run'nér. s. (98). One that runs; a racer; a messenger; a shooting sprig; one of the stones of a mill; a bird.

Runnet, run'néit. s. (99). A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

Runyon, run'yôn. s. (113). A party scurry wretch. Out of use.

Runt, runt. s. Any small animal below the natural growth of the kind.

Rupture, rûp'thûn. s. Break, solution of continuity.

Rupture, rûp'thûre. s. (461). The act of breaking, state of being broken; a breach of peace, open hostility; burstedness, preternatural eruption of the gut.

To Rupture, rûp'thûre. v. a. To break, to burst, to suffer disruption.

Rupturewrt, rûp'thûr-wûrt. s. A plant.

Rural, rû'roál. a. (88) (339). Country, existing in the country, not in cities; suitng the country, resembling the country.

Rurality, rû-rál'lt-é. s. The quality of being rural.

Rush, rush. s. A plant; any thing proverbially worthless.

Rush-candle, rush-kând'le. s. A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

To Rush, rush. v. n. To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

Rush, rush. s. A violent course.

Rushy, rush'e. a. Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

Rusk, rusk. s. Hard bread for stores.

Russel, rûs'slt. a. (99). Reddish brown; Newton seems to use it for gray; course, homespun, rustic.

Russeting, rûs'sit-ing. s. A name given to several sorts of pears or apples, from their colour.

Rust, rust. s. The red incrustation of iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To Rust, rust. v. n. To gather rust, to have the surface tarnished or corroded, or degenerated in idleness.

To Rust, rust. v. a. To make rusty; to impair by time or inactivity.

Rustical, rûst'è-kál. a. (88). Rough, boisterous, rude.

Rustically, rûs'tè-kál-é. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.
SABBATH, sabb'ath. s. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day, set apart from works of labour, to be employed in piety; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

SABBATHBREAKER, sabb'ath-bré-krér. s. Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

SABBATICAl, sáb-bá'tikl. a. Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SABBATISl, sáb-bá-tizm. s. Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SABINE, sáb'ín. s. (140). A plant.

SABLE, sáb'bl. s. (405). Fur.

SABLE, sáb'bl. a. Black.

SABRE, sáb'brér. s. (419). A scimitar, a short sword with a convex edge, a fauchon.

SABULOSITY, sáb-u-lós'it-té. s. Grittiness, sandiness.

SAC, sák. s. A bag, a pouch, commonly a large bag; the measure of three bushels; a woman's loose robe.

To SACK, sák. v. a. To put in bags; to take by storm, to pillage, to plunder.

SACK, sák. s. Storm of a town, pillage, plunder; a kind of a sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries.

SACKBUT, sák'brét. s. A kind of pipe.
SACRIST, sāk’sh-rist. a. A. A relieving officer of a church, or of a monastery. SACRISTAN, sāk’sh-rist-ān. a. A sacrist, or sacristan. SACRISTY, sāk’sh-rist-ē. a. A sacristy; a sacrist's room. SACRIFICE, sāk’ri-fik-ēs. n. 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 (102). SACRIFICER, sāk’ri-fik-ēr. s. (98). One who offers sacrifice, one that immolates. SACRIFICAL, sāk’ri-fik-āl. a. Performing sacrifice, included in sacrifice. SACRILEGE, sāk’ri-lēj. a. The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven.—See SACRAMENT. SACRILEGIOUS, sāk’ri-lē-jē-ūs. a. Violating things sacred, polluted with the crime of sacrifice. SACRILEGIOUSLY, sāk’ri-lē-jē-ūs-le. ad. With sacrilege. SACRING, sā’kri-ing. part. (410). Consecrating. SACRIST, sāk’rist. SACRISTAN, sāk’sh-rist-ān. s. He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.—See SACRAMENT. SACRISTY, sāk’rist-ē. s. An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited. SAP, sāp. a. Sorrowful, habitually melancholy; affective, calamitous; bad; inconvenient; vexatious; dark coloured. To SADDEN, sā’d-dän. v. a. (105). To make sad; to make melancholy, to make gloomy. SADDLE, sā’dl. s. (405). The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider. To SADDLE, sā’dl. v. a. To cover with a saddle; to load, to burden. SADDLEBACK, sā’dl-bākt. a. Horses, saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. SADDLEMAKER, sā’dl-mā-kār. s. SADDLER, sā’dl-ār. See CLOTH. One whose trade is to make saddles. SADDLE, sā’dl. s. See CLOTH. One whose trade is to make saddles. SADLY, sā’dl-le. ad. Sorrowfully, mournfully; calamitously, miserably. SADNESS, sā’dnēz. s. Sorrowfulness, depression of mind; melancholy look. SAFE, sāf. a. Free from danger or hurt; conferring security; no longer dangerous, reposited out of the power of doing harm. SAFE, sāf. a. A buttery, a pantry. SAFE-CONDUCT, sāf-ko’ndukt. s. Convey, guard, through an enemy's country; pass, warrant to pass. SAFE-GUARD, sāf-gūrd. s. Defence, protection, security; convey, guard through.
SAI

—nd, mova, nor, not; —owe, táb, any interdicted road, granted by the possessor; pass, warrant to pass.

SAFELY, sáfé'té. adv. In a safe manner, without danger; without hurt.

SAFENESS, sáfé'nes. s. Exemption from danger.

SAFETY, sáfé'té. s.—See NICETY. Freedom from danger; exemption from hurt; custody, security from escape.

SAFFRON, sáf'frón. A plant. Saffron, sáf'frón. s. Yellow, having the colour of saffron.

To SAG, ság. v. n. To hang heavy. Not in use.

SAGACIOUS, sá-ga'shú's. a. Quick of scent; quick of thought, acute in making discoveries.

SAGACIOUSLY, sá-ga'shú's-lé. ad. With quick scent; with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sá-ga'shú's-nés. s. The quality of being sagacious.

SAGACITY, sá-gá'sé-té. s. Quickness of scent; acuteness of discovery.


SAGELY, sàdje'tlé. ad. Wisely, prudently.

SAGENESS, sàdje'nes. s. Gravity, prudence.

SAGITTAL, sàd'jé-tal. a. Belonging to an arrow; in Anatomy, a suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

SAGITTARY, sàd'jé-tá-ré. s. A centaur, an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. Sagittarius, one of the signs of the Zodiac.

SAGO, sà'gó. s. A kind of eatable grain.

SAI, sàl'k. s. A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.

SALD, séd. (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 saed, payed, and layed. "Perseus is saged to have been "sent by Pallas to slay Medusa," &c. page 156.

SAIL, sál. s. (202): The expanded sheet which catches the wind and carries on the vessel through the water; wings; a ship, a vessel: Sails 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, sál. v. b. To be moved by the wind with sails; to pass by sea; to swim; to pass smoothly along.

To SAIL, sál. v. a. To pass by means of sails; to fly through.

SAILER, sál'ér. { s. (166). A seaman, who one practices 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. 450.

SAILMAID, sál'méd. s. The pole on which the sail is extended.


To SAINT, sánt. v. a. To number among saints, to reckon among saints by a publick decree, to canonize.

To SAINT, sán't. v. n. To act with a show of piety.

SAINTED, sán'téd. a. Holy, pious, virtuous.

SAINTLIKE, sán't'lík. a. Suiting a saint, becoming a saint; resembling a saint.

SAINTLY, sán'tl'é. ad. Like a saint, becoming a saint.

SAINTSHIP, sán't'ship. s. The character or qualities of a saint.

SAKE, sák. s. Final cause; end, purpose; account, regard to any person or thing.

SAKERET, sák'er-ët. s. (99). The male of a saker-hawk.

SAL, sál. s. Salt. A word often used in Pharmacy.

SALACIOUS, sá-lá'shú's. a. Lustful, lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, sá-lá'shú'l'é. ad. Lecherously, lustfully.

SALACITY, sá-lá'sé-té. s. Lust, lechery.

SALAD, sál'íd. s. Food of raw herbs.

This word is often pronounced as if written sallet; the true pronunciation is, however, more in use and less pedantic than that of Asparagus and Cucumber would be.

SALAMANDER, sá-lá-mán'dér. s. An animal supposed to live in the fire.
SAL

SALAMANDRINE, sāl-lā-māndrīn. a. (140). Resembling a salamander.

SALARY, sāl′ā-rē. s. See GRANARY. Stated hire, annual or periodic payment.

SALÉ, sālē. 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.

SALÉABLE, sāl-ē-ble. adj. In a saleable manner.

SALÉABLENESS, sāl-ē-bl-nēs. s. The state of being salable.

SALÉABLY, sālē-bly. adv. In a saleable manner.

SALÉBROUS, sālē-brūs. a. Rough, uneven, rugged.

SALÉSMAN, sāl′ē-smān. s. (88). One who sells clothes ready made.

SALÉWORK, sālē-wōrk. s. Works for sale, work carelessly done.

SALIENT, sālē-ēnt. a. (113). Leaping, bounding; beating, panting, springing or shooting with a quick motion.

SALINE, sā-line, or sal-ē-ne. a. Consisting of salt.

SALINER, sā-lē-nēr. n. 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.)

SALINOUS, sā-lē-nōs. Consisting of salt, constituting salt.

SALIVARY, sā-lē-vārē. s. (503, b.) Every thing that is spit up, but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salivary.

SALIVA, sā-lē-vā. s. (503, b.) As this word is a perfect Latin word, all our Dictionaries very properly accent it on the second syllable (503). But salive, 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. John-

SALMON, sāl-man. s. (401). The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish.

SALMONFISH, sāl-man-fish. s. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

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SALMONFISH, sāl-man-fish. s. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.
SAL

—nô, môve, nor, not;—tôbe, tôb.

SALSOACID, săl-sô-às'sld. a. (84). Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

SALSUGINOUS, săl-sül'jé-nús. a. Saltish, somewhat salt.

SALT, sălt. s. (84). Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor; taste; smack; wit; meriment.

SALT, sălt. a. Having the taste of salt, as salt fish; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt; lecherous, salacious.

TO SALT, sălt. To season with salt.

SALT-PAN, sălt'pân. } s. Pit where salt is got.

SALTATION, săl-tà' shûn. 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).

SALTCACT, sălt'kât. s. A lump of salt.


SALTER, sălt'ôr. s. (98). One who salts; one who sells salt.

SALTERN, sălt'èrn. s. A salt-work.

SALTISH, sălt'ish. a. Somewhat salt.

SALTLESS, sălt'les. a. Insipid, not tasting of salt.

SALTILY, sălt'ilé. ad. With taste of salt, in a salt manner.

SALTINESS, sălt'înès. s. Taste of salt.

SALTPETRE, sălt'pè'tôr. s. (416). Nitre.

SALTBENCIL, săl-bò-bèl'tô. s. Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

SALVABLE, săl'và-bèl. a. (405). Possible to be saved.

SALVAGE, săl'vagè. s. (90). A recompense allowed to those who have assisted in saving goods or merchandise from a wreck.

SALVATION, săl'và-shûn. s. Preservation from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.

SALVATORY, săl'và-tô-rô. s. (512). A place where any thing is preserved.

SALUBRIOUS, săl-lûb'rîus. a. Wholesome, healthful, promoting health.

SALUBRITY, săl-lûb'rî-tô. s. Wholesomeness, healthfulness.

SALVE, sălv. 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 salve; which having salves in the plural, the singular, in time, was borrowed from it: salve, Saxon, undoubtedly from saluus, Latin. There is some diversity among our orthoepists 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 undoubtedly counterenanced in this word by cæve and balse; but as they are very irregular, and are the only words where the l is silent in this situation, for salve, delce, solae, &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, sălv. v. a. To cure with medicaments applied; to help, to remedy; to help or save by a salvo, an excuse, or reservation.

SALVER, săl'ver. s. (93). A plate on which any thing is presented.

SALVO, săl'vo. s. An exception, a reservation, an excuse. See SALUTATION.

SALUTARINESS, săl-lú-tà' rî-nèz. s. Wholesomeness, quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY, săl-lú-tà' rî. a. Wholesome, healthful, safe, advantageous, contributing to health or safety.

SALUTATION, săl-lû-tà' shûn. s. The act or style of saluting, greeting.

TO SALUTE, săl'-útô. v. a. To greet; to hail; to kiss.

SALUTE, săl'-útô. s. Salutation, greeting; a kiss.

SALUTER, săl-lû'tôr. s. (93). He who salutes.

SALUTIFEROUS, săl-lû-tîfèr'ôs. a. Healthy, bringing health.

SAME, săm. a. Identical, being of the like kind, sort, or degree; mentioned before.

SAMENESS, săm'nès. s. Identity.

SAMLET, săm'let. s. A little salmon.
SANG, sán′g. (559).—fán, fár, fúl, fát. —mé, méi—pí, pín—

CAMPHERE, sán′fir. s. (140). A plant preserved in pickle.

SAMPLE, sán′pľ. s. (405). A specimen, a part of the whole shown that judgement may be made of the whole.

SAMPLER, sán′pľ-ør. s. (98). A pattern of work, a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

SANABLE, sán′n′bl. a. (535). Curable, susceptible of remedy, remediable.

Sanction, sán′shún. s. The act of curing.

Sanative, sán′tā-vī. a. (158). Powerful to cure, healing. See DATIVE.

Sanative, sán′n′tā-vī-nēs. s. Power to cure.

Sanctification, sán′gk′tē-fē-kā′shún. s. (403). 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, sán′gk′tē-fī-ľūr. s. He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To Sanctify, sán′gk′tē-fl. 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, sán′k′tē-mō′lē-ds. a. Soundly, having the appearance of sanctity.

Sanctimonious, sán′k′tē-mō′nēs. Holiness, scrupulous austerity, appearance of holiness.

Sanction, sán′k′shún. s. (408). The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a law, a decree ratified.

Sanctitude, sán′gk′tū-de. s. Holiness, godliness, saintliness.

Sanctity, sán′gk′-tē. s. Holiness, godliness, godliness; saint, holy being.

To Sanctuarise, sán′gk′tshū′-ārīz. v. n. To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

Sanctuary, sán′gk′tshū′-ā-rē. s. (463). A holy place, holy ground; a place of protection, a sacred asylum; shelter, protection.

Sand, sánd. s. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder; barren country covered with sands.

Sandal, sán′däl. s. (88). A loose shoe.

Sandblind, sánd′bīld. a. Having a defect of the eyes, by which small particles appear before them.

Sandbox, sánd′bōks. s. A plant.

Sandped, sán′dēd. a. Covered with sand, barren; marked with small spots, variegated with dusky specks.

Sandish, sánd′ish. a. Approaching to the nature of sand, loose, not close, not compact.

Sandstone, sánd′stōn. s. Stone of a loose and friable kind.

Sandy, sán′dē. a. Abounding with sand, full of sand; consisting of sand, unsold.

Sane, sān. a. Sound, healthy.

Sang, sāng. The pret. of Sing.

Sanguiferous, sán′gwē′fēr-ūs. a. Conveying blood.

Sanguification, sán′g-wē′fē-kā′shún. s. The production of blood. The conversion of the chyle into blood.

Sanguifier, sán′g-wē′fī-ūr. s. Producer of blood.

To Sanguify, sán′g-wē′fl. v. n. (340). To produce blood.

Sanguinary, sán′g-wē′nā-rē. a. Cruel, bloody, murderous.

Sanguine, sán′g-wīn. a. (340). Red, having the colour of blood; abounding with blood more than any other humour, cheerful; warm, ardent, confident.

Sanguineness, sán′g-wīn′nēs. s. Sanguinity, sán′g-wīn′čē. s. Ardour, heat of expectation, confidence.

Sanguineous, sán′g-wīn′čē-ds. s. Constituting blood; abounding with blood.

Sanhedrin, sán′hē-drīn. s. The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the High-priest presided.

Sanicle, sán′kē-kl. s. (405). A plant.

Sanies, sán′ē-ē-zē. s. Thin matter, serum excretion.
SARDENA, sar'-d6'-nya. s. (314). Running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus.

SANITY, san'-e-te. s. Soundness of mind.

SANK, sangk. The pret. of Sink.

SANZ, san'-z. prep. Without. Obsol.

SAP, sap. n. The vital juice of plants, the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

To SAP, sap. v. a. To undermine, to subvert by digging, to mine.

To SAP, sap. v. n. To proceed by mine, to proceed invisibly.

SAPIENT, sap'-e-ent. s. Wisdom, sagacity, knowledge.

SAPIENT, sap'-e-ent. a. Wise, sage.

SAPLESS, sap'-les's. a. Wanting sap, wanting vital juice; dry, old, husky.

SAPLING, sap'ling. s. A young tree, a young plant.

SAPONACEOUS, sap'-o-nas'e-us'. (857).

SAPONARY, sap'-o-nar-e. n. Sap, resembling soap, having the qualities of soap.

SAPOR, sap'or. s. (166). Taste, power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORIFICK, sap'-o-rif'ik. a. (530). Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPPHIRE, sap'-fiir. s. (140) (415). A precious stone of a blue colour.

SAPPHIREINE, sap'-fiir-i-ne. s. (140). Made of sapphire, resembling sapphire.

SAPPHINESS, sap'-phin-es's. s. The state or the quality of abounding in sap, succulence, juiciness.

SAPPY, sap'pi. a. Abounding in sap, juicy, succulent; young, weak.

SARABAND, sar'-a-band. s. (524). A Spanish dance.

SARCASM, sar'-kazm. s. A keen reproof, a taunt, a gibe.

SARCASCTCALLY, sar'-kaz-te-kal-a. ad. Tauntingly, severally.

SARCASCTC, sar'-kaz-te-kal. s. A keen, taunting, severe.

SARCENET, sar'-se-net. s. Fine thin woven silk.

SARCOMA, sar-kó'ma. s. (92). A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCOPHAGUS, sar-kóf'a-gus. s. (518). Flesh eating, feeding on flesh. Hence a tomb, where the human flesh is consumed and eaten away by time, is called a Sarcophagus.

SARCOPHAGY, sar-kóf'a-jé. s. (518). The practice of eating flesh.

SARCOTICK, sar-kó'tik. s. (509). Medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh, the same as incrimates.

SAREDEL, sa're-nil. s. SARDINE, sar'-di-ne. (140).

SARDIUS, sar'-di-us. s. SARDIUS, sar'-di-us, or sár'di-us. (293) (294). A sort of precious stone.

SARDONYX, sar'don-i克斯. s. A precious stone.

SARS, sar's. s. SASSAPARILLA, sar-sa'par-il'a. (99). Both a tree and a plant.

SASH, sa'sh. s. A belt worn by way of distinction, a silken hand-woven by officers in the army; a window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.

SASSATRAS, sa'sa-tras's. s. A tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.

SAT, sat. The pret. of Sit.

SATAN, sat'an, or sat'tan. s. The prince of hell, any wicked spirit.

SATAN, sat'an. s. This word is frequently pronounced as if written Satan; 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 alleged, for an answer to this see Principles, No. 544, and the word SATIRE. Mr. Mares and Buchan 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.


SATCHEL, sat'che-l. s. (99). A little bag used by schoolboys.
The sound of the second syllable of this word has been grossly mistaken by the
generality of speakers; nor is it much to be wondered at. To, with the accent on it,
will always be sounded or aspirated; that the English noun
shall have the same sound, though it is not pronounced.

In the first place, then, the sound commonly
in the second syllable of this word, which is that of the first of sience, as if
written sa-se-ate, is never found annexed to
the same letters throughout the whole language.

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-se-ate, 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 it 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
SAT

—no, mōve, nōr, nōt; —tūbe, tūb;

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, sā'tin. s. A soft, close, and shining silk.

SATIRE, sā'tūr, sā'tür, sā'tir, or sā'tíre. 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 syllable 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 Satire is short. But if this reasoning were to hold good, we ought to pronounce the first syllable of silence, local, label, liberal, locust, paper, and many others short, because aërumen, loca-

lis, labellum, libellus, larina, papryrus, &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 short, which is the case with the word satura; but it may be answered, if we were to follow the quantity of the Latin accented vowel, we must pronounce fœtus, nimius, frigidus, eëdulcid, comic, rebus, crédit, spirit, and tility, with the first vowel long, because it is the case in the Latin words foetidus, nimius, frigidus, eëdulcidus, comicus, rebus, créditus, spiritus, and spiritum.

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 civile, 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 platæa, sepulcrum, atomæ, &c. from platæas, sephythrus, atomusæ, &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 disowned 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. 549.

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 Umbriæ, which see.

SATIRICAL, sā'tir-ik'al. s. Belonging to satire, employed in writing of satiric; censorious, severe in language.

SATIRICK, sā'tir-ik. s.
S A T

SATIRICALY, sâ’tîr’i-käl-é. ad. With invective, with intention to censure or vilify.

SATIRIST, sâ’tîr’-îst. s. One who writes satires.—See Patroness.

To SATIRISE, sâ’tîr’-îzî. v. a. To censure as in a satire.

SATISFACTION, sâ’tîs-fak’shûn. 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.

SATISFACTORY, sâ-tîs-fa’-tor-e. s. Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, sâ-tîs-fak’tor-e. s. A man untaught and uncivilized; a hal·brian.

SATISFACTORY, sâ-tîs-fak’tor-e. a. Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

SATISFACTORY, sâ-tîs-fak’tor-e. a. Giving satisfaction, giving content; atoning, making amends.

For the ã, see Domestick.

To SATISFY, sâ’tîs-fi. v. a. To content, to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired; to feed to the full; to recompense, to pay, to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, suspense; to convince.

To SATISFY, sâ’tîs-fi. v. n. To make payment.

SATRAP, sâ’trâp. s. A nobleman in ancient Persia who governed a province.

SATURABLE, sâ’tîshu’râ-bîl. a. Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

SATURAT, sâ’tîshu-rant. a. Impregnating to the full.

To SATURATE, sâ’tîshu’-râte. v. a. To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURDAY, sâ’tîr’-dê. s. (223). The last day of the week.

SATURITY, sâ’tîr’-tê. s. Fullness, the state of being saturated, repletion.

SATURN, sâ’tûrn, or sâ’tûrn. s. The remotest planet of the solar system; in chemistry, 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 æ is long in the original. Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Kenrick, Perry, and Enjick, adopt the second pronunciation of this word; and Mr. Sheridan, Scott, Buchan- nan, W. Johnson, and, if we may guess by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash and Bailey, the first.


SATURNIAN, sâ’-tûrn’-e-i-n. a. Happy, golden.

SATYR, sâ’tîr, or sâ’tîr. s. A sylvan god.

This word, and Satire a poem, are pronounced exactly alike, and for similar reasons.

SAVAGE, sâ’vîdje. a. (90). Wild, uncivilized; uncivilized, barbarous.

SAVAGE, sâ’vidje-s. A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

SAVAGELY, sâ’vidje-lê. ad. Barbarically, cruelly.

SAVAGENESS, sâ’vidje-nêz.s. Barbarousness, cruelty, wildness.

SAVAGERY, sâ’vidje-rê. s. Cruelty, barbarity; wild growth.

SAYANNA, sâ-vâ’nâ. s. (92). An open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, sâw-se. s. (218). Something eaten with food to improve its taste; To serve one the same sauce, a vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE, sâw-se. 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.

SAUCERBOX, sâw-se’bûs. s. An impatient or petulant fellow.

Saucepan, sâw-se’pân. s. A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, sâw-se’r. 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-se’-lê. ad. Impudently, impertinently, petulantly.

SAUCINES, sâw-se’nêz.s. Impudence, petulance, impertinence.


The regular sound of this diphthong must be carefully preserved, as the Italian sound of a given to it in this word,
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. Johnson for the last. Mr. Perry gives both; but by placing them as I have done, seems to give the preference to the first.

To Say, sa'vôr', or sôw'n'tûr', v.n. To wander, about idly, to loiter, to linger.

To Savour, sôv'vûr', or sôw'n'tûr', v.a. To have any particular smell or taste; to betoken, to have an appearance or taste of something.

To Savour, sôv'vûr', v.n. To like; to exhibit taste of.

SAVOURILY, sôv'vûr-é-lè. ad. With gust, with appetite; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS, sôv'vûr-é-nèz. s. Taste pleasing and piquant; pleasing smell.

SAVOURY, sôv'vûr'-é. a. Pleasing to the smell; piquant to the taste.

SAVOY, sô-vô'. s. A sort of cole-wort.

SAUSAGE, sô-sû'dje, or sô'sû'dje. A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal minced very small, with salt and spice.

SAY, sô-y. (219). The pret. of Sec.

SAY, sô-w. s. A dentated instrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a saying, a sentence, a proverb.

To Say, sô-w. v.a. Part. Saved and Sawn. To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

SAW-DUST, sôw'düst. s. Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

SAW-FISH, sôw'fish. s. A sort of fish.

SAWPIT, sôw'pit. s. Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

SAW-WORTH, sôw'wûrt. s. A plant.

SAW-WREST, sôw'rest. s. A sort of tool. With the saw-wrest they set teeth of the saw.

SAWER, sôw'èr.

SAWYER, sôw'yôr. (113). s. One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

SAXIFRAGE, sôk'sé-frûdje. s. A plant.

SAXIFRAGOUS, sôk-si-frûg'güs. a. Dissolvent of the stone.

To Say, sô. v.a. (220). Pret. Said. To speak, to utter in words, to tell; to tell in any manner.

SAYING, sô-yûng. (410). Expression, words, opinion sententiously delivered.

SAYS, sêz. Third person of To say.

SCAB, skâb. s. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter; the itch...
SCAFFOLDING, ská'bd'nd. s. (418). The sheath of a sword.

SCABBED, ská'bd, or ská'b'd. a. (366). Covered or diseased with scabs; paflry, 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, ská'bd-nés. s. The state of being scabbed.

SCABBINESS, ská'bd-nés. s. The quality of being scabby.

SCABBY, ská'bd. a. Diseased with scabs.

SCALDING, ská'blng. s. Rough, rugged, pointed on the surface; harsh, unmusical.

SCABWORT, ská'wurt. a. A plant.

SCALD, skáld. s. A kind of fish; probably the same as Skald.

SCAFFOLD, ská'f'ld. 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, ská'f'ld-aj. (90). Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, ská'f'ld-ing. s. (410). Building slightly erected.

SCALADE, skal-lad. s. A storm.

SCALADO, ská'la-dó. s. Given to a place by raising ladders against the walls—See L umbagó.

SCALARY, ská'l-a-ré. a. Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

TO SCALD, skáld. v. a. (84). To bum with hot liquor.

SCALD, skáld. s. Scurf on the head.

SCALD, skáld. a. Paflry, sorry.

SCALHEAD, skáld-héd. s. A lothsome disease, a kind of local lepromy in which the head is covered with a scab.

SCAL, skál. s. A balance, a vessel suspended by a beam against another; the sign Libra in the Zodiac; the small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes; any thing exhibited, a thin lamina; ladder, means of ascent; the act of storming by ladders; regular graduation; 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, skál, v. a. To climp as by ladders; to measure or compare, to weigh; to take off a thin lamina; to pare off a surface.

To SCALE, skál. v. n. To peel off in thin particles.

SCALD, skáld. a. (359). Squamous, having scales like fishes.

SCALENE, ská-léne'. s. In Geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

SCALINESS, ská-lé-nés. s. The state of being scaly.

SCALL, skál. v. (84). Leprosy; morbid baldness.

SCALLION, skál'yón. s. (113). A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, ská'lp. y, a. 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, ská'lp. v. a. To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP, skálp. s. The scalp, the cranium, the bone that incloses the brain and the integuments of the head.

To SCALP, skálp. v. a. To deprive the scalp of its integuments.

SCALPEL, ská'pél. s. An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALY, ská'l-e. a. Covered with scales.

To SCAMBLE, skám'bl. v. n. (405). To be turbulent and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used.

SCAMMONIATE, ská-m né-a'té. a. (91). Made with scammony.

SCAMMONY, ská-m né-n. s. The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant.

To SCAMPER, skám'pr. v. n. (98). To fly with speed and trepidation.

To SCAN, skán. v. a. To examine a verse by counting the feet; to examine nicely.
SCANDAL, skan'dal. s. (89). Offence
given by the faults of others; reproachful
aspiration, opprobrious censure, infamy.

To SCANDAL, skan'dal. v. a. To treat
oppressively, to charge falsely with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, skan'da-lize. v. a.
To offend by some action supposed crimi-
nal; to reproach, to disgrace, to defame.

SCANDALOUS, skan'da-Io.s. s.
Giving publick offence; opprobrious, dis-
reputable; shameful, openly vile.

SCANT, skant.
Quantity cut for a
particular
purpose; a small quantity,
ignorantly.

SCANTINESS, skan'tl:-nes.
Want of space; want of amplitude
or greatness.

SCANT, skant.
Quantity cut for a
particular
purpose; a small quantity,
ignorantly.

SCANTINESS, skan'tl:-nes.
Want of space; want of amplitude
or greatness.

SCAPT, skape.
To SCAPE, skal)e. v. n. To
escape, to shun, to
fly.

SCAPE, skape. v. a. To escape,
to shun, to fly.

SCAPE, skape. v. n. To get away
from hurt or danger.

SCAPE, skape. s. Escape, flight from
hurt or danger; negligent freak; loose act of
vice or vileness.

SCAPULA, ská-yú-la. s. The shoul-
der-blade.

SCAPULARY, ská-pú-lár-é. s. Relat-
ing or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, skár. s. (78). A mark made
by a hurt or fire, a cicatrix.

To SCAR, skár. v. a. To mark as
with a sore or wound.

SCARAB, skár'ab. s. A beetle, an in-
spect with sheathed wings.

SCARABOUS, skár'ab-oús. s. A
buffoon in motley dress.

SCARGE, skár'ge. a.
Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARGE, skár'se.
SCARGELY, skár-se'lé. ad. Hardly;
sparingly; with difficulty.

SCARGENESS, skár'se-nés.
SCARGENESS, skár-se-nés.
Smallness of quantity, not plenty, penury;
rareness, unfrequency, not commonness.

To SCARE, skár'e. v. a. To frighten,
to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, skár-se'k’ró. s. An image
or clapper set up to fright birds.

SCARF, skár'f. s. Any thing that
hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

To SCARF, skár.f. v. a. To throw
loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture.

SCARFSKIN, skár'f'skin. s. The cuti-
cle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, skár-é-fi-shún. s.
Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such
like instrument.

SCARIFICATOR, skár-é-fi-kár.tor. s.
One who sacrifices.

SCARIFIER, skár-fi-r. s. (98). He
who sacrifices; the instrument with which
scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY, skár-fi. v. a. (182).
To let blood by incisions of the skin, com-
monly after the application of cupping-
glasses.

SCARLET, skár’lét. s. (99). A beau-
tiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a
scarlet colour.

SCARLET, skár'lét. s. Of the colour
of scarlet.

SCARLETDOAK, skár-lét-dák’. s. The
flex; a species of oak.

SCARP, skár.p. s. The slope on that
side of a ditch which is next to a fortified
place, and looks towards the fields.

SCAR, skár'. s. A kind of wooden
shoe on which people slide.

To SCARCE, skár'se. v. n. To slide on
classes.

SCARCE, skat'se. s. A fish of the spe-
cies of thornback.
Scene, sén-č. s. The appearance of place or things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed; the disposition and succession of the scenes of a play.

Scene, sén-ch. n. The stage, the theatre of dramatic 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.

Scheinick, ske'n-ick. a. Dramatic, theatrical.

From the general tendency of the antepenultimate accent to shorten the vowel, and the particular propensity to contract every vowel but a 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 i in the Latin senicus, yet, if this plea were admitted, we ought for the same reasons to alter the sound of mitic; 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 pretense of conforming to Latin quantity; as this would disturb our most settled usages, and quite uningle the language.

Scenographical, sén-ó-gráf'ı-kál. a. Drawn in perspective.

Scenographically, sén-ó-gráf'ı-lék. ad. In perspective.
adversary is introduced in order to be exposed.

**SCISM, sizm. 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. Cf. in English words, coming from Greek words with θ, 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, *skism* may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *schema*, *schema*, as *scism*, *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 entire language will be metamorphosed: for the very same reason that induced Dr. Johnson to spell *Skeptic*, *Skeptic*, ought to have made him spell *scism*, *sizm*, and *skeleton*, *sedule*. All our orthoepists pronounce the word as I have marked it.

**SCHISMATICAL, siz-ma'te-kal. a. Implying schism, practising schism.**

**SCHISMATICAL, siz-ma'te-kal-e. ad.**

In a schismatical manner.

**SCHISMATICK, siz'ma-tik. s.** One who separates from the true church.

**Scholar, skó'lér. 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, skó'lér-ship. s. Learning, literature, knowledge; literary exhibition; exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.**

**Scholastic, skó-las'tik. a.** Belonging to a scholar or school.

**Scholastically, skó-las'te-kal-e. ad.** According to the niceties or method of the schools.

**Scholastic, skó-las'tik. a. Pertaining to the school, practised in the schools; befitting the school, suitable to the school, pedantic.**

**SchoUastic, skó-las'tik. a.** A writer of explanatory notes.

**Scholion, skó'lé-ón. { s. A note, an explanatory observation.**

**School, skóól. 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**, skóól. v. a. To instruct, to train; to teach with superiority, to tutor.

**Schoolboy, skóól'boé. s. A boy that is in his rudiments at school.**

**Schoolday, skóól'da. s. Age in which youth is kept at school.**

**School fellow, skóól'fél-ló. s. One bred at the same school.**

**Schoolhouse, skóól'hóuse. s. House of discipline and instruction.**

**Schoolman, skóól'mán. s. (88). One versed in the niceties and subtilities of academical disputations; one skilled in the divinity of the school.**

**Schoolmaster, skóól'más-tür. s.** One who presides and teaches in a school.

**Schoolmistress, skóól'mis-tris. s. A woman who governs a school.**

**Sciatika, si-at'te-ká.**

**Sciatick, Skeptick, Skeptick, Skizm. s.** A separation or an division.

**SCIENCE, si'bnse.** Producing demonstrative knowledge.

**Scientia, sl-á'té-ká.**

**Scientia, sl-á'tik.**

The hip-gout.

**Scientia, si-á'té-kal. a. Afflicting the hip.**

**Science, si'ense. s. Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precepts, or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge.**

**Scientia, si-á'ni-shál. a. Producing science.**

**Scientia, sl-á-tifte-ká.**

**Scientia, sl-á-tifik.**

Producing demonstrative knowledge, producing certainty.

**Scientially, sl-á-tifte-kal-e. ad.**

In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

**Scientia, si-á-mé-tür. s. (88). A short sword with a convex edge.**

To **Scintillate**, sl'n-till-áté. v. n. To sparkle, to emit sparks.

**Scintillation, sl-n-till-á'shún. s.** The act of sparkling, sparks emitted.

**Sciologist, sl'o-list. s. One who knows things superficially.**

**Scioliouss, sl'o-lús. a. Superficially or imperfectly knowing.
his induration of rent, terminated.

Mr. Nares questions whether the c should not be pronounced hard in this word, (or as it ought rather to be sechirrus;) and if so, he says, ought we not to write stenchimacy, for the same reason as skeptic? I answer, exactly.—See Scirrus and Skeptic.

Scion, sló'n. s. (166). A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another. Scire facias, slí-re-fá'shás. s. A writ judicial in law.


This word is sometimes, but improperly, written schirrus, with the b in the first syllable instead of the last; and Bailey and Fenning have given us two aspirations, and spelt it schirrus, both of which modes of spelling the word are contrary to the general analogy of orthography; for as the word comes from the Greek σκίρως, 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 b after it, by spelling it schirrus, than there is for spelling scene for σκήνη, scheme; or sceptre from σκέπτερα, sceptre. The most correct Latin orthography confirms this opinion, by spelling the word in question sterrrus; 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 syninges, Sinis, &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 sterrrus, not merely because it comes from σκίρως, but because c in English has before ñ and 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 errors 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 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. 390, and the word Skeptic.

Mr. Sheridan pronounces this word sterrrus 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 sterrrus.

Scirrhous, skir'rus. a. (314). Having an induration gland.

Scirrhosity, skir-ró's'é-té. s. An induration of the glands.

Scissible, sí'sé-bl. a. Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Scissile, sí'slé. s. (140). Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Scission, siz'hán. s. The act of cutting.—See Absission.

Scissors, sí'szúr'z. s. (166). A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

Scissure, sí'zhúr. s. A crack; rent, a fissure.

Sclavonia, sklá-vó'né-a. s. A province near Turkey in Europe.

Sclavonic, sklá-vón'ik. a. The Sclavonian language.

Sclerotick, sklé-rót'ik. a. Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To Scoat, skót. { a. To stoj
To Scotch, skótsh. — 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, skóf. v. n. To treat with insolent ridicule, to treat with contumelious language.

Scoff, skóf. s. (170). Contemptuous ridicule, expression of scorn, contumelious language.

Scoffer, skóf'für. s. (98). Insolent ridiculer, saucy scorner, contumelious reproacher.

Scoffingly, skóf'ling-lé. ad. : I contempt, in ridicule.

To Scold, skóld. v. n. See Moult. To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Scold, skóld. s. A clamorous, rude, foul-mouthed woman.

Scollor, skól'lor. s. (166). A per- tained shell fish.
—nó, móvé, nór, nóť;—túb, tób.

Scónc, skó́nse. s. A fort, a bulwark; the head; a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.

To Scónc, skó́nse. v. a. To mulct, or fine.

Scóop, skóop. s. (306). A kind of large ladle, a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

To Scóop, skóop. v. a. To lade out; to carry off in any thing hollow; to cut hollow, or deep.

Scóoper, skóop’úr. s. (38). One who scoops.

Scópe, skópe. s. Aim, intention, drift; thing aimed at, mark, final end; room, space, amplitude of intellectual view.

Scórútical, skóór’ú-té-kál. } a.

Diseased with the scurvy.

Scórútically, skóór’ú-té-kál-é. ad.

With tendency to the scurvy.

To Scórch, skórtsh. v. a. (352). To burn superficially; to burn.

To Scórch, skórtsh. v. n. To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

Scórétum, skór’édúm, or skór’jé-úm. s. (393) (394) (376). An herb.

Scóre, skóre. 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; value, account, reason referred to some one; twenty; A song in score, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To Scóre, skórez. v. a. To set down as a debt; to impute, to charge; to mark by a line.

Scória, skót’ē-á. s. (92). Dross, excrement.

Scóríous, skót’ē-ús. a. (314). Drossy; recriminious.

To Scórn, skórn. v. a. To despise, to revile, to vilify.

To Scórn, skórn. v. n. To scoff.

Scórn, skórn. s. Contempt, scoff, act of contumely.

Scóner, skóñ’úr. s. (98). Contemner, desipser; scoffer, ridiculer.

Scórful, skór’fúl. a. Contemptuous, insolent; acting in defiance.

Scórfully, skór’fúl-é. ad. Contemptuously, insolently.

Scóróron, skót’pe-ún. s. A reptile much resembling a small lobster with a very venomous sting; one of the signs of the Zodiac; a scourage so called from its cruelty; a sea-fish.

Scot, skót. s. Shot, payment; Scot and lot, parish payments.

To Scot, skótsh. v. a. To cut with shallow incisions.

Scotch, skóthsh. a. Belonging to Scotland.

Scotch collops, skóthsh

Scotch’d collops, skóthsh }

коло́ps

Scóre’d collops, skórtsh }

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, skóthsh’úp-púrz. s.
A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

Scótómy, skót’ō-mé. s. A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

Scoundrel, skóúndrél. s. (99). A mean rascal, a low petty villain.

To Scour, skóúr. v. a. (313). 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, skóúr. v. n. To perform the office of cleaning domestic 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.

Scouer, skóúr’úr. s. One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.

Scorse, skóúrje. 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 Scorse, skóúrje. v. a. To lash with a whip, to whip; to punish, to chastise, to chasten; to castigate.

Scorse, skóúrje. v. n. To perform in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Scow, skóul. v. n. Torown, to pout, to look angry, sour, and sullen.
Scratch, skrátch. s. An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.

Scratcher, skrátch'ur. s. (98). He that scratches.

Scratches, skrátch'iz. s. (99). Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot.

Scratchingly, skrátch'ing-lé. ad. With the action of scratching.

Scrawl, skrál. s. (219). Surface or scurf.

To Scrawl, skráwl. v. a. (219). To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily; to write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Scrawl, skráwl. s. Unskilful and inelegant writing.

Scrawler, skráwl'ur. s. A clumsy and inelegant writer.

Scray, skræ. s. (220). A bird called a sea-swallow.

To Scree, skré. v. n. (227). To make a shrill or harsh noise.

To Screech, skréčh. v. n. (246). To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.

Scream, skrém. s. A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.

To Screech, skréčh. v. n. (246). To cry out as in terror or anguish; to cry as a night owl.

Scheechowl, skréčh'oul. s. An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to 'betoken danger, or death.

Screem, skréen. s. (246). Any thing that affords shelter or concealment; any thing used to exclude cold or light; a raddle to sift sand.

To Screen, skréen. v. a. To shelter, to conceal; to hide; to sift, to riddle.

Screw, skró. s. (265). One of the mechanical powers; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning.

To Screw, skró. 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, skrib'bl. v. a. (405). To fill with artless or worthless writing; to write without use or elegance.

Scribble, skrib'bl. s. Worthless writing.

Scribbler, skrib'bl'ur. s. (98). A petty author, a writer without worth.
 SCRIBE, skriibe. s. A writer; a pub-
lick notary.
SCRIMMER, skri'mür. s. (98). A gla-
diator. Not in use.
SCRIP, skrip. s. A small bag, a
satchel; a schedule, a small writing.
SCRIPPAGE, skrip'plège. s. (90).
That which is contained in a scrip.
SCRIPTORY, skrip'tør-ë. a. (512).
Written, not orally delivered.—See Do-
MESTICK.
SCRIPTURAL, skrip'tshű-ràl. a. Con-
tained in the Bible, biblical.
SCRIPTURE, skrip'tshüre. s. (461).
Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.
SCRIVENER, skri'ven'r. s. One who
draws contracts; one whose business is to
place money
CARTER, the state of being scrupulous.
SCRUPULOUS, skróò'pü-lüs-lë. ad-
Carefully, nicely, anxiously.
SCRUPULOUSNESS, skróò'pü-lüs-nës. s.
The state of being scrupulous.
SCRUTABLE, skróò'tä-bl. a. (405).
Discoverable by inquiry.
SCRUTATION, skróò'tä'shün. s.
Search, examination, inquiry.
SCRUTATOR, skróò-tä'tör. s. (166).
Inquirer, searcher, examiner.
SCRUTINIZATION, skróò'tin-žë. v. a.
A case of drawers for writing.
SCRUTINIZE, skróò'tin-žë. s. (339).
Inquiry, search, examination.
SCRUTINOUS, skróò'tin-us. a. Cap-
tious, full of inquiries.
SCRUTINY, skróò'tin-üs. a. Capt-
tious, full of inquiries.
SCRUPULOUSNESS, skróò'pü-lüs-nës. s.
The state of being scrupulous.
SCRUPULOUSLY, skróò'pü-lüs-lë. ad-
Carefully, nicely, anxiously.
SCRUPULOUSNESS, skróò'pü-lüs-nës. s.
The state of being scrupulous.
SCRUTATION, skróò'tä'shün. s.
Search, examination, inquiry.
SCRUTATOR, skróò-tä'tör. s. (166).
Inquirer, searcher, examiner.
SCRUTINOUS, skróò'tin-žë. v. a.
To search, to examine.
SCRUTINOUSLY, skróò'tin-žë-lë. ad.
Carefully, nicely, anxiously.
SCRIPTURE, skrip'tshüre. s. (461).
The art of carving wood, or holding stone
visualized by the mind. Not in use.
SEABEAT, sè-bèt. a. Dashed by the waves of the sea.

SEABEACH, sè-brèsh. s. Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SEABREEZE, sè-brèz. s. Wind blowing from the sea.

SEABUOY, sè-boi. s. Boy employed on shipboard.

SEABOAT, sè-bo. s. Vessel capable to bear the sea.

SEABOATMAN, sè-bo't. a. Built for the sea.

SEACAFE, sè-kaf'. s. The seal.

SEACAP, sè-káp. s. Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

SEACART, sè-kart'. s. Card made to be used on shipboard.

SEACOCK, sè-kok'. s. Boy employed on shipboard.

SEACOAL, sè-kole. s. Coal so called, because brought to London by sea.

SEACOAST, sè-kòst'. s. Shore, edge of the sea.

SEACOMPASS, sè-köm'pas. s. The card and needle of mariners.

SEACOW, sè-kò'. s. The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetacean kind.

SEADOG, sè-dög'. s. Perhaps the shark.

SEAFARER, sè-fa'r. s. A traveller by sea, a mariner.

SEAFARING, sè-fa'ring. a. (410). Travelling by sea.

SEAFENCE, sè-fén'nil. s. (99). The same with SAMPHIRE, which see.

SEAFIGHT, sè-fl't. s. Battle of ships, battle on the sea.

SEAFOWL, sè-fowl'. s. A bird that lives at sea.

SEAGIRL, sè-gi'l. a. Guided or encircled by the sea.

SEAGREEN, sè-grèn. a. Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.

SEAGULL, sè-gull'. s. A sea bird.

SEAHEDGEHOG, sè-hèdje'hog. s. A kind of sea shell-fish.

SEAHOLLY, sè-höl'le. s. A plant.

SEACOMPASS, sè-köm'pas. The card and needle of mariners.

SEACOAL, sè-kole. Coal so called, because brought to London by sea.

SEACOAST, sè-kòst'. Shore, edge of the sea.

SEACOMPASS, sè-köm'pas. The card and needle of mariners.

SEACOW, sè-kò'. The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetacean kind.

SEADOG, sè-dög'. Perhaps the shark.

SEAFARER, sè-fa'r. A traveller by sea, a mariner.

SEAFARING, sè-fa'ring. Travelling by sea.

SEAFENCE, sè-fén'nil. The same with SAMPHIRE, which see.

SEAFIGHT, sè-fl't. Battle of ships, battle on the sea.

SEAFOWL, sè-fowl'. A bird that lives at sea.

SEAGIRL, sè-gi'l. Guided or encircled by the sea.

SEAGREEN, sè-grèn. Resembling the colour of the distant sea, cerulean.

SEAGULL, sè-gull'. A sea bird.

SEAHEDGEHOG, sè-hèdje'hog. A kind of sea shell-fish.

SEAHOLLY, sè-höl'le. A plant.
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 
neatly half an inch in diameter in the broad-
est part; the morse; by the seahorse Dry-
den means the hippopotamus.

SEAMAI日照, s'má'de. s. Mermaid.

SEAMAN, sé'mán. s. (38). A sailor, 
a navigator, a mariner; man, the male 
of the mermaid.

SEARK, s'é'mark. s. Point or con-
spicuous place distinguished at sea.

SEAM, s'me. v. n. To make; to mark, to shut. 

SEAM, s'me. v. a. To join to-
gether by sutura or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, sém'les. a. Having no 
seam.

SEAME, s'me. a. Hazard at sea.

SEARMARK, sém'mark. s. Point or con-
spicuous place distinguished at sea.

SEASICK, sé'sik. s. Sea-sick.

SEASIDE, s'é'side'. s. The edge of 
the sea.

SEASICK, s'é'sik. a. Sick, as new 
voyagers on the sea.

SEASIDE, s'é'side'. s. The edge of 
the sea.

SEASURGEON, s'é'súr-jún. s. A chir-
rurgeon employed on shipboard.

SEAT, s'é't, a. Word of art 
used by seamen.

SEAWATER, s'é'wa-tür. s. The salt 
water of the sea.

SEAL, sél. s. (227). The seal.

SEAL, sél. s. A stamp engraved 
with a particular impression, which is 
fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or 
afixed as a testimony; the impression 
made in wax; any act of confirmation.

To SEAL, sél. v. a. To fasten with 
a seal; to confirm or attest by a seal; to 
confirm, to ratify, to settle; to shut, to 
shut; to mark with a stamp.

To SEAL, sél. v. n. To fix a seal.

SEALER, sél'fér. s. (93). On that seals.

SEALINGWAX, sél'li-ing-waks. s. Hard 
wax used to seal letters.

SEAMAN, sém'mán. 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, sém. v. a. To join to-
gether by suture or otherwise; to mark, to scar with a long cicatrix.

SEAMLESS, sém'les. a. Having no 
seam.

SEAMstress, sém'stres. s. (231).

SEARCE, sér'sh. a. A women whose 

SEAM, sém. s. The salt Summer, 
Autumn, Winter; a time dis-
tinguished from others; a fit 

SEASIER, sér'siér. a. A pirate.

SEASERPETENT, sér'ser-pent. a. Ser-
pent generated in the water.

SEASERVICE, sér'sér-vis. s. Naval war.

SEASHA, sél'shärk. s. A raven-
ous sea-fish.

SEASHILL, sél'shél. s. Shells found 
on the sea shore.

SEASHORE, sél'shór'. s. The coast 
of the sea.

SEASICK, sél'sik. a. Sick, as new 
voyagers on the sea.

SEASEA, sél'se. s. The edge of 
the sea.

SEASURGEON, sél'súr-jún. s. A chir-
rurgeon employed on shipboard.

SEATERM, sél'term. s. Word of art 
used by seamen.

SEAWATER, sél'wa-tür. s. The salt 
water of the sea.

SEAL, sél. s. (227). The seal.

SEAL, sél. s. A stamp engraved 
with a particular impression, which is 
fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or 
afixed as a testimony; the impression 
made in wax; any act of confirmation.
SEEMER, sém'm'èr. s. (98). One that carries an appearance.

SEEING, sém'm'èjng. s. (410). Appearance, show, resemblance; fair appearance; opinion.

SEEMINGLY, sém'm'èjng-lé. ad. In appearance, in show, in semblance.

SEEMINGNESS, sém'm'èjng-nèss. s. Plausibility, fair appearance.

SEEMLINESS, sém'm'èjnésh-èss. s. Decency, handsomeness, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEENLY, sém'm'èl. a. (182). Decent, becoming, proper, fit.

SEEMY, sém'mé. ad. In a decent manner, in a proper manner.

SEEN, sém'n. a. (246). Skilled, versed.

SEE, sér. s. One who sees; a prophet, one who foresees future events.

SEERWOOD, sér'vewud. s. Dry wood.

SEESEAW, sér'sèw. s. A reciprocating motion.

SEESAW, sér'sèw. v.n. To move with a reciprocating motion.

TO SEESAW, sér'sèw. v.n. To move with a reciprocating motion.

TO SEEETH, sér'th. v.a. (246). To boil, to decoct in hot liquor.

TO SEEETH, sér'th. v.n. (467). To be in a state of ebullition, to be hot.

SEETHER, sèr'th'er. s. (98). A boiler, a pot.

SEGMENT, sèg'mènt. 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, sèg'grè-gàt. v.a. To set apart, to separate from others.

SEGREGATION, sèg'grè-gàshùn. s. Separation from others.

SEIGNEURIAL, sènuir'è-èl. a. (250). Invested with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR, sèn'yèr. s. (166). A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SEIGNORY, sèn'yèr-è. s. (113). A lordship, a territory.

SEIGNORAGE, sèn'yèr-àdè. s. (90). Authority, acknowledgment of power.

TO SEIGNORIZE, sèn'yèr-izh. v.a. To lord over.

SEINE, sèn. s. A net used in fishing.

TO SEIZE, sèzè. v.a. (250). To take possession of, to grasp, to lay hold on, to fasten on; to take forcible possession of by law.
SELL, sél'l. v. To give for a price. To SELL, sél. v. n. To have commerce or traffic with one.

SELLER, sél'lér. s. (98). The person that sells, vender.

SELLER, sél'l. s. (98). The person that sells, vender.

SELLER, sél'lér. s. (98). The person that sells, vender.

SELLER, sél'lér. s. (98). The person that sells, vender.

SELLER, sél'lér. s. (98). The person that sells, vender.
SEMENATION, sém-e-nya'shún. s. The act of sowing.

SEMINIFICAl, sém-e-nif'ik-kál. a. Productive of seed.

SEMINIFICATION, sém-e-nif'ik-shún. s. The propagation from the seed or seminal parts.

SEMIOPACOUS, sem-me-pek's. a.

SEMIPELUCID, sem-me-rel-ik. s.

SEMIQUADRATE, sém-mé-kwá' drát. (91).

SEMIQUARTILE, sém-mé-kwár'til. (140).

In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sine and a half.

SEMIQUIVER, sém-mé-kwa-vér. s. In Music, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMIQUINTILE, sém-mé-kwin'til. s. (140). In Astronomy, an aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

SemiSixth, sém-mé-séks'til. (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, sém-mé-sfér're-kál. a. (58). Belonging to half a sphere.

SemiSpheroidal, sém-mé-sfér-ol'íd'ál. a. Formed like a half spheroid.

SemiTertian, sém-mé-tér'shún. s. An acute compound of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMIVOWEL, sém-mé-vóó'il. a. A consonant which has NO IMPERFECT of its own.

SEMIPERMANENT, sém-pé-tér'mén'tal a. Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end: in Poetry, it is used simply for external.

SEMIPERMANENT, sém-pé-tér'mén'tal. a. Eternal in futurity, having beginning, but no end: in Poetry, it is used simply for external.

SEMIPERMANENCY, sém-pé-tér'mén'c-én-s. s. Future duration without end.

SEMPITRESS, sém-mítrüs's. s. (515). A woman whose business is to sew, a woman who lives by her needle. This word ought to be written Semantress.

SENSIBLE, sén-séb'l-ál. s. (71). An assembly of counsellors, a body of men set apart to consult for the public good.

SENATE, sén'nát. s. (91). A body of men set apart to consult for the public good.

SENATOR, sén'nát'or. s. (166). A publick counsellor.


SEND, sén'd. v. a. To dispatch from one place to another, to commission by authority to go and act; to hasten as from a distant place; to inflict as from a distance; to emit, to emit; to diffuse; to propagate.

TO SEND, sén'd. v. i. To deliver or dispatch a message; To send for, to require by message to come or cause to be brought.

SENDER, sén'd'or. s. (98). He that sends.

SERNESCENCE, sén-nés'sense. s. (510). The state of growing old, decay by time.

SENESCIAL, sén-nés-kál. 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. sherman, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Barclay, like k. As the word does not come from the learned languages (552), 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, sén'il. a. (140). Belonging to old age, consequent on old age.

SENIOR, sén'or. or sén'e-yún. (113). s. One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; an aged person.

SENSIBILITY, sén-sé-b'l-ú-rë-b'l-é. s. Eldership, priority of birth.

SENNA, sén'ná. s. A physical tree.

SENNIGHT, sén'nít. s. (144). The space of seven nights and days, a week.

SENCULAR, sén'nök'ku-lár. S. Having six eyes.

SENSATION, sén-sa'shon. s. Perception by means of the senses.

SENSE, sén's. s. (427) (431). Faculty or power by which external objects are
SENSELESS, sēns'les. a. Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid; contrary to true judgment; wanting sensibility, wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.

SENSELESSLY, sēns'les-Iy. ad. In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably.

SENSELESSNESS, sēns'les-nēs. s. Folly, absurdity.

SENSIBILITY, sēn-sē-bil'ė-tē. s. Quickness of sensation; quickness of perception.

SENSIBLE, sēn'shē-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.

SENSIBILITIES, sēn'shē-bil'ėz. s. Possibility to be perceived by the senses; actual perception by mind or body; quickness of perception, sensibility; painful sensibilities.

SENSIBLY, sēn'she-blē. 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, sēn'shē-tiv. a. (157). Having sense of perception, but not reason.

SENSITIVELY, sēn'shē-tiv-Iy. ad. In a sensitive manner.

SENSIBILITY, sēn-sō'-bī-li-tē. The organ of sensation.

SENSUAL, sēn'shū-al. a. (452). Consisting in sense, depending on sense, affecting the senses, pleasing to the senses, carnal, not spiritual; devoted to sense, lewd, luxurious.

SENSUALIST, sēn'shū-al-ist. a. A carnal person, one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

SENSUALLY, sēn'shū-āl-Iy. s. Addiction to brutal and corporeal pleasures.

SENSUALIZE, sēn'shū-ā-Iize. v. a. To sink to sensual pleasures, to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

Sensually, sēn'shū-āl. ad. In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, sēn'shū-ōs. a. (452). Tender, pathetick, full of passion.

SENT, sēnt. The part, pass. of Send.

SENTENCE, sēn'ten-se. 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, sēn'ten-se. v. a. To pass the last judgement on any one; to condemn.

SENTIMENTOSITY, sēn-tē'n-šē-ōs'-tē. s. Comprehension in a sentence.


SENTIMENTOUSLY, sēn'tēn-shūs-Iy. ad. In short sentences, with striking brevity.

SENTIMENTOUSNESS, sēn-tēn-shūs-nēs. s. Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

SENTETY, sēn'tē-tē. a. One who is sent to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.


SENTIENT, sēn'shē-ent. s. He that has perception.

SENTIMENT, sēn'tē-men-tē. s. Thought, notion, opinion; the sense considered distinctly from the language or things, a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTINEL, sēn'tē-nēl. s. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

SENTRY, sēn'trē. s. A watch, a sentinel, one who watches in a garrison or army; guard, watch, the duty of a sentry.

SEPARABILITY, sēp'pār-ā-bī-lē-tē. The quality of admitting disunion or disjunction.

SEPARABLE, sēp'pār-ā-bl. a. (407). Susceptive of disunion, discreetible; possible to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABILITY, sēp'pār-ā-bī-lētē. s. The quality of admitting disunion or disjunction.

SEPARABLE, sēp'pār-ā-bl. a. (407). Susceptive of disunion, discreetible; possible to be disjoined from something.

SEPARABILITIES, sēp'pār-ā-bī-lētēs. s. Capableness of being separable.

To SEPARATE, sēp'pār-atē. v. a. To break, to divide into parts; to disunite; to disjoin; to sever from the rest; to set apart; to segregate; to withdraw.
To **SEPARATE**, sép'pér-á-té. v. n. To part or divide

**SEPARATE**, sép'pér-á-t. a. (91). Divided from the rest; disunited from the body, disengaged from corporeal nature.

**SEPARATELY**, sép'pér-á-t-lé. adv. Apart, distinctly.

**SEPARATENESS**, sép'pér-á-t-nés-s. The state of being separate.

**SEPARATION**, sép-pér-á-shún. s. The act of separating, disjunction; the state of being separate, disunion; the chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled; divorce, disjunction from a married state.

**SEPARATIST**, sép'pér-á-tlst. s. One who divides from the Church, a schismatic.

**SEPARATOR**, sép'pér-á-túr. s. (521).

One who divides, a divider.

**SEPARATORY**, sép'pér-á-tú-r-é. a. Used in separation.

**SEPPOSITION**, sé-pó-zish'ún. s. (530).

The act of setting apart, segregation.

**SEPT**, sépt. s. A clan, a race, a generation.

**SEPTANGULAR**, sép-táng'gu-lár. a. Having seven corners or sides.

**SEPTEMBER**, sép-té-m'bér. s. The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.


Consisting of seven.

**SEPTENARY**, sép-tén-nár-é. s. The number seven.

**SEPTENNIAL**, sép-tén-né-á-l. a. (113).

Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

**SEPTENTHENION**, sép-tén'tré-án. s. The north.

**SEPTENTHENION**, sép-tén'tré-án.


**SEPTENTRIONALLY**, sép-tén'tré-án-ál-lé. ad. Towards the north, northerly.

To **SEPTENTRIONATE**, sép-tén'tré-ó-ná-té. v. n. (91).

To tend northerly.

**SEPTHAL**, sép'thál. a. Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.


**SEPTUAGINARY**, sép-tshú-ád'jé-ná-ri. a. (463) (528).

Consisting of seventy.


**SEPTUAGINT**, sép-tshú-á-jínt. s. (465).

The Old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

**SEPTUPLE**, sép'tú-pl. a. (405).

Seven times as much.

**SEPULCHRAL**, sé-pùl'kra-l. a. Relating to burial, relating to the grave, monumental.

**SEPULCHRE**, sép'pùl-kür. 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 accentuated by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable, but by Jenner 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 sepulchre, 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 sepulchre, by dropping a syllable, the accent removes to the first (see Acade-

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
—no, move, nór, nót; —tube, táb; 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. Ashi, Mr. Perry, Barclay, Enrick, and W. Johnston, place the accent on the first syllable both of this word and sepulture. Temning 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 Sepulchre; and Bailey on the second of both. All our orthoepists 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 uncorrect pronunciation this accentuates produces, is a fresh proof of the impropriety of the common accent (493).


To Sequester, sé'kwés'túr. 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. Sequesterable, sé'kwés'trá-bl. a. Subject to privation; capable of separation.

To Sequestrate, sé'kwés'trá'te. v. n. (91). To sequester, to separate from company. Sequestration, sé'kwés-trá'shé-n. s. (530). Separation, retirement; dissolution, disjunction; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

SERVILELY, ses-kwe-al'ter-al, ses-kwe-al'ter-al.

SERVILITY, ser'vill-te.

SERPIGNOUS, ser-pl'd'jal-us.

SERPENT, ser'pen-t. An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, ser'pen-the, a. (149). Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

SERPIGNOUS, ser-pl'd'jal-us. a. Diseased with a serpigo.

SERPENT, ser'pen-t. An animal that moves by undulation without legs.

SERPENTINE, ser'pen-the, a. (149). Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

SERPIGNOUS, ser-pl'd'jal-us. a. Diseased with a serpigo.

SERPENTINE, ser'pen-the, a. (149). Resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

SERPIGNOUS, ser-pl'd'jal-us. a. Diseased with a serpigo.

SERVILENESS, ser'vil-nes.
—nö, mőve, nör, not;—tőbe, tőb,

Se(st)erse, sës'térse. s. Among the Romans, a sum of about eight pounds one shilling and five-pence halfpenny sterling.

To (s)et, sët. v. a. Pret. I Set. Part. past. 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 music, to adapt with notes; to plant, not sow; to intersperse or mark with anything; 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 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 station, or posture; to make motionless; to go, or pass, or put the sun: to set down, to mention, to explain, to write; to make appear; To set for under; to reject; to omit for the present; to refuse; 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 anything 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 (s)et, sët. 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 music 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, sët. 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.

Sett(ie)eceous, sët-ë'shëus. a. (357). Bristly, set with strong hairs.

Seton, sët'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 humors may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle Rowelling.

Settle, sët-lë. s. A large long seat with a back to it.

Sette, sët-të. 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 hawkeye's follower.

Sett(i)n-dog, sëtting-dog. s. A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsmen.

Settle, sët'l. s. (405). A long wooden seat with a back, a bench.

To Settle, sët'l. 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 unalterably 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, sët'l. 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 joynure for a wife.

Settled(ness), sët'ld-nës. s. The state of being settled, confirmed state.

Settlement, sët'ld-mënt. s. The act of settling, the state of being settled; the act of giving possession by legal sanction; a joynure 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, sëv'n. a. (103). Four and three, one more than six.

Sevenfold, sëv'n-fold. a. Repeated seven times, having seven doubles.
SEVENFOLDED, sév'v'n-fold-erd. Seven
times.

SEVENIGHT, sén'nh. 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 Sevenight, that is, on
the Monday after Monday.

SEVENSCORE, sév'v'n-skôrë, a. Seven
times-twenty.

SEVENTEEN, sév'v'n-teën. a. Seven
and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, sév'v'n-teënth. a. The
seventh after the tenth.

SEVENTH, sév'v'nth. a. The ordinal
of seven, the first after the sixth; contain-
ing one part in seven.

SEVENTHLY, sév'v'nth-lë. ad. In the
seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sév'v'n-teëth. s. The
tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, sév'v'n-të. a. (182). Sev-
ten times ten.

To SEVER, sév'vür. v. a. (98). To
part by violence from the rest; to force
sever; to disjoin, to separate; to keep
distinct, to keep apart.

To SEVER, sév'vür. v. n. (98). To
make a separation, to make a partition.

SEVERAL, sév'v'-ërål. a. (88). Dif-
cerential, unlike one another; divers,
many; particular, single; distinct, appro-
priate.

SEVERAL, sév'v'-ërål. s. Each partic-
ular singly taken; any inclosed or sepa-
rate place.

SEVERALLY, sév'v'-ërål-ë. ad. Dis-
inctly, particularly, separately.

SEVERALTY, sév'v'-ër ál-të. s. State of
separation from the rest.

SEVERANCE, sév'v'-ërânse. s. Separa-
tion, partition.

SEVERE, sév'v-rë. a. Sharp, apt to
punish, apt to blame, rigorous; austere,
moral; cruel, inexorable; regulated by
rigid rules; strict; grave, sober, sedate;
rigidly exact; painful, affective; concise,
not luxurious.

SEVERELY, sév'v-rë-lë. ad. Painfully,
affectively; ferociously, horribly.

SEVERITY, sév'v'-ër-itë. s. (511). Cruel
treatment, sharpness of punishment; hard-
ness, power of exhausting; strictness, rigid
accuracy; rigour, austerity, harshness.

To SEW, só. v. n. (266). To join
anything by the use of the needle.

To SEW, só. v. a. To join by threads
drawn with a needle.

SEWER, sú'vûr. s. (266). An officer
who serves up a feast.

SEWER, sú'vûr. s. He or she that
uses a needle.

SEWER, shôrë. s. A passage for the
foul or useless water of a town to run
through and pass off.

SEX. 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, Londinensis hic
corrupte dicitur, the common sewer."—
Johnson has given us no etymology of this
word; but Skinner tells us, "Non infeli-
citer Concilium declinavit a verb. Issue, dic-
sum numquam quasi Issus abjecta initiali
syllaba." Nothing can be more natural
than this derivation; the going into se before
u, preceded by the accent, is agreeable
to analogy (452); and the u in this case
being pronounced like eu, might easily
draw the word into the common orthogra-
fy, sewer; while the sound of eu was
preserved, and the eu as in asem, street, and
sew, might soon slide into o, and thus pro-
duce the present anomaly.

SEX, sëks-s. The property by which
every animal is male or female; womankind,
by way of emphasis.

SEXAGENERY, sëks-ad'jën-ärë. a.
Aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA, sëks-å-jës'së-má. s.
The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL, sëks-å-jës'së-má-lë. a.
Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED, sëks-ång'gëd. (359).

SEXANGULAR, sëks-ång'gù-lär. a.
Having six corners or angles, hexa-
gonal.

SEXANGULARLY, sëks-ång'gù-lär-lë.
ad. With six angles, hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL, sëks-ën'ni-ål. a. (113).
Lasting six years, happening six times.

SEXTAIN, sëks'tën. s. (208). A staun-
ta of six lines.

SEXTANT, sëks-tënt. s. The sixth
part of a circle.

SEXTILE, sëks-tël. a. (130). Is a po-

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nô, mów, nô, nôt; -túbê, tûb.

 Sexton, sêks'tûn. s. (170). An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

 Sextonship, sêks'tûn-ship. s. The office of a sexton.

 Sextuple, sêks'tûpl. a. (405). Six fold, six times told.

 Shackly, shâk'klê. ad. Meanly, reproachfully, despicably.

 Shackleness, shâk'klës. s. Meanliness, paltriness.

 Shabby, shâb'bi. a. Mean, paltry.

 To Shackle, shâk'kl. v. a. (405). To chain, to fetter, to bind.

 Shackles, shâk'kläz. s. Wanting the singular.

 Fettes, given, chains.

 Shade, shâd. s. A kind of fish.

 Shade, shâd. 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, shâd. 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.

 Shadelessness, shâd'ê-nês. s. The state of being shady, umbrageousness.

 Shadow, shâd'dô. s. (337) (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, shâd'dô. 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, shâd'dô-ê. a. Full of shade, gloomy; faintly representative, typical: unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque.

 Shady, shâd'ô. a. Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or shallowness of heat.

 Shaft, shâft. s. An arrow, a missile weapon; a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit; anything straight, the spire of a church.

 Shag, shâg. s. Rough woollen hair; a kind of cloth.


 Shagreen, shâg-grëen'. s. The skin of a kind of fish; or skin made rough in imitation of it.

 To Shake, shâke. 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, shâke. v. a. To agitate 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, shâke. s. Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

 Shaker, shâkar. s. (98). The person or thing that shakes.

 Shale, shâle. s. A husk, the case of seeds in silaceous plants.

 Shall, shâl. 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 stil; and where 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 shallow.

 Shallow, shâl-lô. s. A slight woollen stuff.

 Shallop, shâl-lôp. s. A small boat.
SHALLOW, shàl'lo. a. (327). Not deep; not profound; trifling, futile, silly; not deep of sound.

SHALLOW, shàl'lo. s. A shelf, a sand, a flat, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

SHALLOW-MAIDEN, shàl'lo-brànd. Foolish, futile, trifling.

SHALLOWLY, shàl'lo-lé. ad. With no great depth; simply, foolishly.

SHALLOWNESS, shàl'lo-néss. s. Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility.

SHAM, shàm. s. (German.) (403). A kind of musical pipe.

SHAM; shàit. The second person of She'll.

To SHAM, shàm v. n. To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to delude with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, shàm. s. Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture.

SHAM, shàm. a. False, counterfeit, pretended.

SHAMBLES, shàm'bléz. s. (359). The place where butchers kill or sell their meat, a butchery.

SHAMBLING, shàm'blíng. a. (410). Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

SHAME, shàm. s. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause of reason of shame; disgrace, ignominy, reproach.

To SHAME, shàm. v. a. To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.

To SHAME, shàm. v. n. To be ashamed.


SHAMEFACEDLY, shàm'fàst-lé. ad. Modestly, bashfully.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, shàm'fàst-néss. s. Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.

SHAMEFUL, shàm'ful. a. Disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHAMEFULLY, shàm'ful-lé. a. Disgracefully, ignominiously, infamously.

SHAMELESS, shàm'les. a. Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, shàm'les-lé. ad. Impudently, audaciously, without shame.

SHAMELESSNESS, shàm'les-néss. s. Impudence, want of shame; immodesty.
SHARPE, shärp. a. Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acutly of mind, witty, ingenious, inventive; quick, as of sight or hearing; shrill, piercing the ear with a quick noise, not flat; severe, biting, sarcastic; severely rigid; eager, hungry, keen upon a quest; painful, affective; fierce, attentive, vigilant; piercing, as the cold; subtle, witty, acute; among workmen, hard, emaciated, lean.

SHARPEN, shärp'n. v. a. To make keen.

SHARPENING, shärp'ning. n. To sharpen.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shärp-sî'tid. a. Having quick sight.

SHARRY, shär'ri. v. a. To make keen, to point; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting or sarcastic; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make sour.

SHARPE, shärp'dr. s. A tricking fellow, a petty thief. A rascal.

SHARPLY, shärp'lé. ad. With keenness, with good edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously, affectively, painfully; with quickness; judicially, acutely, wittily.

SHARPNESS, shärp'nes. s. Keenness of edge or point; severity of language, satirical sarcasm; soreness; painfulness, affectiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity; wit; quickness of senses.

SHARP-SET, shärp-set'. a., Eager, vehemently desirous.


SHARP-TOED, shärp-to'd. a. Having quick sight.

SHATTER, shât'tur. 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.

SHATTER, shât'tur. v. n. To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

SHATTERED, shât'tur-brâd'. (359).

SHATTERED, shât'tur-pâtëd'. (98). Inattentive, not consistent.

SHATTERED, shât'tur-e. a. (182). Disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts.

SHAVE, shâ've. 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, shâ've'ling. s. (410). A man shaved, a name of contempt for a friar or religious.

SHAVE, shâ've. s. (98). A man that practises the art of shaving; a man closely attentive to his own interest.

SHAVING, shâ've'ing. s. (410). Any thin slice pared off from any body.

SHAWM, shâ'wîm. s. A hautboy, a corone.

SHE, shë'. prn. 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, shë'f. s. (227). A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

SHEAL, shë'al. v. a. (227). To shell.

SHEAR, shë'ər. v. a. (227). To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a river; to cut.

SHEAR, shë'ər. s. (324). A fragment.

SHEARS, shë'ərz. s. (227). An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.

SHEARER, shë'ə-r. s. (98). One that clips with shears, particularly one that sheers sheep.

SHEARMAN, shë'əm-an. s. (88). He that shears.

SHEATH, shë'th. s. (227). The case of any thing, the scabbard of a weapon.

SHEATH, shë'th. v. a. To enclose in a sheath or scabbard to enclose in any case; to fit with a sheath; to defend the main body by an outward sheathing.

SHEATHWINGED, shë'th-wînd. s. Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.
Sheath, shéth. a. (182). Forming a sheath.

To She'd, shed. v. a. To effuse, to pour out; to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

To Shed, shed. v. n. To let fall its parts.

Shed, shed. s. A slight temporary covering; in Composition, effusion, as blood-shed.

Shedder, shed'dér. s. (98). A splitter, one who sheds.

Sheen, sheen. s. Brightness, splendour.

Sheep, sheép. s. (246). The animal that bears wool; a foolish silly fellow.

To Sheer, sheér'blte. v. n. To use petty thefts, to injure slyly.

Sheeper, sheép'bltor. s. A petty thief, a sly injurer.

Sheepcot, sheep'kot. s. A little enclosure for sheep.

Sheepfold, sheep'föl. s. The place where sheep are enclosed.

Sheephook, sheep'hök. s. A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

Sheepish, sheep'ish. a. Bashful, over-modest, timorously and meanly diffident.

Sheepishness, sheep'ish-nés. s. Bashfulness, mean and timorous diffidence.

Sheepmaster, sheep'mas'tür. s. An owner of sheep.

Sheepshering, sheep'sheér'ing. s. The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn.

Sheep's-eye, sheep's'-l. s. A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

Sheepwalk, sheep'wák. s. Pasture for sheep.


Sheers, sheërz. s. —See Shears.

Sheet, sheét. (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 bolt; a single compilation or fold of paper in a book; any thing expanded.

Sheet-anchor, sheét-ángk'kér. In a ship, the largest anchor.

To Sheet, sheé. v. a. To furnish with sheets; to enfold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.

Shekel, sheék'kél. s. (102). An ancient Jewish coin, in value about two shillings and six pence sterling.

Sheep, s. Etc. 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.

Shelest, sheél't. a. Full of hidden rocks or banks, full of dangerous shallows.

Shell, shél. s. The hard covering of any thing, the external crust; the covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal: the covering of the seeds of silicious 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, shél. v. a. To take out of the shell, to strip off the shell.

To Shell, shél. v. n. To fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

Shelduck, shél'dük. s. A kind of wild duck.

Shellfish, shellfish. s. Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

Shelly, shél'lé. a. Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.

Shelter, shél'tür. 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, shél'tür. 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, shél'tür. v. n. To take shelter; to give shelter.

Shelterless, shél'tür-lés. a. Harbourless, without home or refuge.

Shelling, shél'ving. a. (410). sloping, inclining, having declivity.

Shelvy, shel'vé. a. Shallow, rocky, full of banks.

To Shend, shénd. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Shent. To ruin to disgrace; to surpass. Obsolete.

Shepherd, sheép'púrd. s. (98) (515). One who tends sheep in the pasture; a swain; a rural lover; one who tends the congregation, a pastor.
SHIELD, shield, s. 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, shield, 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, clumsy practice; a woman's linen.

SHIFTER, shifter, s. (98). One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

SHIPTERSHIPS, ships' parts, s. (50). A county the suit of a ship.

SHIPWRECK, shipwreck, s. (410). The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves; the parts of a shattered ship; destruction, miscarriage.

SHIPWRIGHT, shipwright, s. A builder of ships.

SHIRE, shire, s. (410). A division of the kingdom, a county.

SHIRT, shirt, s. (410). A garment of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.

SHIRK, shirk, s. A corrupt reduplication of Shill J. To stand shirk, shirk, is to maintain hesitating.

SHIRKING, shirking, s. (410). A coin of various value in different times; it is now twelve pence.
SHO

SHIRT, shirt. s. (108). The under
linen garment of a man. 

To SHIRT, shirt. v. a. To cover, to 
clothe as in a shirt.

SHIRTLESS, shirtless. a. Wanting a shirt.

SHITTAR, shit'tar. } Hebrew. A
sort of precious wood growing in Arabia.

SHITTLE COCK, shit'til-kok. s. A cork
stock with feathers, and driven by owners to one another with battle-doors.

SHOE, shoe. s. A thick splinter or lamina cut off
from the
main substance.

To SHOE, shoe. v. n. (286). To
make, to tremble, to shudder as with cold
or fear.

To SHOE, shoe. v. n. To fall at
once into many parts or shives.

To SHOE, shoe. v. n. To break
by one act into many parts, to shatter.

SHOE, shoe. a. (513). One frag-
ment of many into which any thing is
broken.

SHOELACE, shoe-lace. a. Loose of co-
herence, easily falling into many fragmen-
ts.

SHOAL, shoal. s. (295). A crowd, a
multitude, a throng; a shallow, a sand
bank.

To SHOAL, shoal. v. n. To crowd,
to throng, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHALLOW, shoal. a. Shallow, obstructed
or overburdened with banks.

SHALLOWNESS, shoaleness. s. Shal-
lowness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALS, shoals. s. Full of shoals,
of shallow places.

SHOOK, shook. s. A partial im-
pression of violence, violent conf erence;

concussion, external violence; the conflict
of enemies; offence, impression of disgust;

t a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, shook. v. a. To shake by
violence; to offend, to disgust.

To SHOCK, shook. v. n. To be offen-
sive.

To SHOCK, shook. v. n. To build up
piles of sheaves.

SHOE, shoe. s. (296). The cover of
the foot.

To SHOE, shoe. v. a. Pret. I Shod;
Part. pass. Shod. To fit the foot with a
shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, shoe'boy. s. A boy that

shoes boats.

SHOEING-HORN, shoe'ing-horn. s. A
horn used to facilitate the admission of the
foot into a narrow shoe.

SHOE-MAKER, shoe'maker. s. One
whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOE-TUBE, shoe'tube. s. The ribband
with which women yze shoes.

SHOOG, shog. s. Violent concussion.

To SHOOG, shog. v. a. To shake, to
agitare by sudden interrupted impulses.

SHONG, shon. The pret. of Shine.

This word is frequently pronounced so
as to rhyme with bone; 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. Elphinstone,
Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kennick, Mr. Duguey,
and Mr. Smith; nor do I find the other
sound in any of our Dictionaries.

SHOOK, shook. (306). The Pret. and
in Poetry. Part. pass. of Shake.

To SHOOK, shook. 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 out; 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, shook. v. n. To perform
the act of shooting; to germinate, to in-
crease in vegetable growth; to form itself
or into any shape; to be emitted; to prepa-
rate, to set out; to pass as an arrow;
to become any thing suddenly; to move
swiftly along; to feel a quick pain.

SHOOT, shook. s. The act of striking,
or endeavouring to strike with a missile
weapon discharged by any instrument,
—no, more, nor, not;—tube, tub. Obsolete; branches issuing from the main stock. notes He.

SHOOTER, shout'dr. s. (96). One that shoots, an archer, a gunner. n

Shop, shop. s. A place where any thing is sold; a room in which manufactu-

res are carried on.

SHOPBOARD, shôp'bôrd. s. Bench on which any work is done. m

SHOPBOOK, shôp'book. s. Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPKEEPER, shop'keep-ôr. s. A trader who sells in a shop, not a merchant,

i who only deals by wholesale, s. 1. m

SHOPMAN, shop'mán. s. (88). A petty trader; one who serves in a shop. s i

SHORE, shore. The pret. of Shear.

SHORE, shore. s. The coast of the sea; the bank of a river; a drain, properly:

Sewer; the support of a building, a butt-

tress.

To Shore, shore. v. n. To prop to support; To set on shore, not in use.

SHORELESS, Shore'lis. a. Having no coast.

SHORE, shorn. The part, pass, of Shear. s

This word was inadvertantly marked with the third sound of o in the first edi-

tion of this Dictionary; but from con-

sidering its analogy with swear, swear, 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.

SHOFT, shout. a. (167). Not long. commonly not long enough; repeated by

quick iterations; not reaching the pur-
poused point, not adequate; not far distant

to the time; defective; scanty; not going so

far as was intended; narrow, contracted;

Sparkle. m

SHOFT, shout. s. A summary account.

SHOFT, shout. ad. Not long.

To Shorten, shout'n. v. a. (103).

To make short; to contract, to abbreviate;

to reduce, to hinder from progression; to

let off; to lop. m

SHORHAND, short'land. s. A me-

thod of writing in compendious characters.

SHORLIVED, short-li'vd. a. (59). Not living or lasting long.

SHORLY, shout'd. ad. Quickly, soon,
in a little time; in a few words, briefly.

bull; — Gil; — point; — thin, tell.

SHORTNESS, shout'tes. s. The quality

of being short; fineness of words, brevity,

correspondence; want of resemblance; defi-

cence, imperfection. m

SHORTRIBS, short-ribz'. s. (59) The bastard ribs.

SHORTSIGHTED, short-siftéd. a. Un-

able to see far. m

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, short-siftéd-nés. s. Defect of sight. m

SHORTWAISTED, short-wasted'. a. Having a short body. m

SHORTWINDED, short-wind'ed. a. Having short wings. s

Shortbreathed, asthmaick, breathing by

a quick and faint respirations.

SHORTWINGED, short-wing'd. a. Having short wings. s

Short, shôt. s. (103). Lying near the coast.

Short, shot. 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 reck-

oning.

SHORTFEEK, shô't-fré. a. Clear of the

reckoning.

SHORTEN, shout'tn. a. (103). Having

ejected the spawn. s

To SHOEp, shôv. v. a. (105). 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

SHOEP, shôv. s. The act of shooting,
a push. s

SHOEL, shôv'l. s. (102). An instru-

ment consisting of a long handle and

short blade with raised edges. s

To SHOEL, shôv'l. v. a. To throw

or heap with a shovel; to gather in great

quantities.

SHOELBOARD, shôv'l-bôrd. s. A

long board on which they play by sliding

metal pieces at a mark. s

SHOUGH, shôk. s. (321) (392). A

species of shaggy dog, a shock. s

SHOULD, shôd. (320). This is a kind

of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive

mood, of which the signification is not eas-

ily fixed.—See BEEN.
SHOULDER, shōl'dér. 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'dér. v. a. To push with insolence and violence; to put upon the shoulder.

SHOULDERBelt, shōl'dér- belt. s. A belt that comes across the shoulder.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, shōl'dér-klāp-pur. s. One who affects familiarity.

SHOULDERSHOT TEN, shōl'dér-shōt-t'n. a. Strict to the shoulder.

SHOULDERSLIP, shōl'dér-slip. s. Dislocation of the shoulder.

To SHOUT, shōt. v. n. (313). To cry in triumph or exaltation.

SHOUT, shōt. s. A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exaltation.

SHOUTS, shōt'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 publicly exposed to view for money; splendid appearance; spectacular display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; semblance; speciousness; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificent spectacle; phantoms, not realities; representitious action.

SHOWBREAD, of SHOWBREAD, shō broid. s. Among the Jews, they thus called leaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table which was in the Sanctuary before the Lord.

SHOWERS, shō'wars. (328). Rain either moderate or violent; storm of anything falling thick; any very liberal distribution.

To SHOWERS, shō'wars. v. a. To wet or drown with rain; to pour down; to distribute or scatter with great liberality.

To SHOWERS, shō'wars. v. n. To be rainy.

SHOWERY, shō'wér-ē. a. Rainy.

SHOWISH, or SHOWY; shō'ish. a. Splendid, gaudy; ostentatious.

SHOWN, shō'n. Pret. and Part. pass. of To show. Exhibited.

SHRANK, shrank. The pret. of Shrink.

To SHRED, shröd. v. a. Pret. Shred. To cut into small pieces.

SHRED, shröd. s. A small piece cut off; a fragment.


SHREW, shröd. a. Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously, sly, cunning; illetokening; mischievous.

SHREWDLY, shröd'le. ad. Mischievously; vexatiously; cunningly; slyly.

SHREWDNESS, shröd'nes. s. Sly cunning; archiness; mischievousness, pertunance.

SHREWISH, shröd'ish. a. Having the qualities of a shrew; froward, petulantly clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, shröd'ish-le. ad. Petulantly, peevishly, clamorous.

SHREWINESS, shröd'ish-nes. s. The qualities of a shrew, frowardness, pertulance, clamorousness.

SHREWHOUSE, shröd'můus. s. A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed venomous.

To SHRIEK, shrić. v. n. (275). To cry cut inarticulately with anguish or horror, to scream.

SHRIEK, shrić. s. An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.

SHRIEVE, shriév. s. (275). A sheriff.

This was the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing this word. Stow, indeed, writes it shriev; 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. Reeve, or Reeve, signifies a steward; and Shrievie 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 Topes's use of this word, "Now Mavers and Shrievies all rush'd and, " satiate lay,"
shrill;—oil;—pound;—thing this.

SHRIEVALTY, shrée've-val-tē. s. The office of a sheriff.

* By a capricious term 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 Shrive for Sheriff, except among the lower classes of people in London, we do not unfrequently hear, even among the better sort, Shrivalty for Sheriffly; 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 Shrivalty."" 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, shrikt. s. Confession made to a priest.

SHRILL, shrił. a. Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

To SHRILL, shir'll. v. n. To pierce the ear with quick vibrations of sound.

SHRILLNESS, shrił'nès. s. The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, shrimp. s. A small crustaceous verniculated fish; a little wrinkled man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, shrin. s. A case in which something sacred is reposed.

To SHRINK, shriŋk. v. n. Pret. To Shrink, or Shrunk; Participle, Shrunk.

To contract itself into less room, to shrivel; to withdraw as from danger; to express fear, horror, or pain, by shrinking or contracting the body; to fall back as from danger.

To SHRINK, shriŋk. v. a. Part. pass. Shrunk, Shrinkt, or Shrunk'en. To make to shrink.

SHRINK, shriŋk. s. A contraction into less compass; contraction of the body from fear or horror.

SHRINKER, shrik'ér. s. (98). He who shrinks.

To SHRIVE, shriv. v. a. To hear at confession.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'el. v. n. (102). To contract itself into wrinkles.

To SHRIVEL, shriv'el. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

SHRINTH, shriinth. s. (98). A confessor.

SHRINTH, shriinth. s. (318). A shelterer, a cover; the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet; rope that supports the mast.

To SHRINTH, shriinth. v. n. To shelter, to cover from danger; to dress the grave; to cover or conceal; to defend, to protect.

To SHRINTH, shriinth. v. n. To harbour, to take shelter.

SHROVETIDE, shro've-tide. (317).

SHROVETUESDAY, shro've-tu's-dē. s. (223). The time of confession, the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent.

SHRUB, shrub. s. A small tree; spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

SHRUBBY, shrub'by. a. Resembling a shrub; full of shrubs, bushy.

To SHRUG, shrug. v. n. To express horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders of whole body.

To SHRUG, shrug. v. a. To contract or draw up.

SHRUG, shrug. s. A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.

SHRUNken, shrunkk'n. (103). The part. pass. of Shrink.

SHRUNken, shrunkk'n. (103). The part. pass. of Shrink.

To SHudder, shd'ér. v. a. (98). To quack with fear, or with aversion.

To SHUFFLE, shuf'le. v. n. (102). 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, shuf'le. 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, shuf'le. s. (105). The act of disordering things, or making them more confusedly the place of each other; a trick, an artifice.

SHUFFLE-cap, shuf'le-kap. s. A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

SHUFFler, shuf'ler. s. (98). He who plays tricks, or shuffles.


To Shux, shum. v. a. To avoid, to decline, to endeavour to escape.
SKINLESS, skín'les. a. Inevitable, unavoidable.

To Shut, shut. v. a. Pret. I Shut; Past. Part. 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 cut, to exclude, to deny admission; To shut up, to close, to confine; to conclude

To Shut, shut. v. n. To be closed, to close itself.

Shut, shut. part. a. Rid, clear, free.

Shut, shut. s. Close, act of shutting; small door or cover.

Shutter, shut'ter. s. (98). One that shuts; a cover; a door.

Shuttei:ng, shut'ti:ng. n. (405). The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

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Sey, shut. a. Reserved; cautious; keeping at a distance, unwilling to approach.

Sibilant, sib'il-ant. a. Hissing.

Sibilation, sib'il-a'shun. s. A hissing sound.

Sicamous, si'kám-o pesos s. A tree.

Siccity, si'ké-sé. s. Dryness, aridity, want of moisture.

Six, six. s. The number six at dice.

Sick, sick. a. Afflicted with disease; filth in the stomach; corrupted; disgusted.

To Sicken, sick'kn. v. a. (103). To make sick; to weaken, to impair.

To Sicken, sick'kn. v. n. To grow sick; to be satisfied; to be disgusted or disordered with abhorrence; to grow weak, to decay, to languish.

Sickle, sik'kl. s. (405). The hook with which corn is cut, a reaping-hook.

Sickleman, sik'kl-mán. s. A reaper.

Sickness, sikh'nes. s. Disposition to sickness, habitual disease.

Sickly, sick'le. a. Not healthy; somewhat disordered; faint, weak, languid.

To Sicken, sick'kn. v. a. To make sick; to make sick; to make sick.

To Sicken, sick'kn. v. a. To make sick; to make sick; to make sick.

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To Sicken, sick'kn. v. a. To make sick; to make sick; to make sick.

To Sicken, sick'kn. v. a. To make sick; to make sick; to make sick.

To Sicken, sick'kn. v. a. To make sick; to make sick; to make sick.
nô, mûve, nôr, nôt; —tûbe, tûl,
in the language. This pronunciation approaches to the word əgəhrə; and the only difference is, that əgəhrə has the flat aspiration as in əbə; and əgəhrə the sharp one, as in əthin. 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 əb like əb: 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 əb, 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 laugh, laugh, &c. and sometimes into a consonant entirely unrelated to them, as in laugh, caugh, &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 ətide 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 əib, as an aspiration must necessarily accompany the act of sighing; but (to take no notice that, in this case, the ə ought to be before the i) (397), though such an aspiration 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 shaking 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 etymological sound:

"Love is a smoke, rais'd with the fume of sighs;"

"Being pung'd, a fire, sparkling in lovers' ad: eyes."
S I L

(559).—Fart, fär, full, (fát; mé, mêt;—pln, pln;—

SIGNIFICANTLY, sig'nifik't-e-kánt-le. adv. With force of expression.

SIGNIFICATION, sig'nifik'shün. s. The act of making known by signs; meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sig'nifik't-i-tiv. a. Betokening by any external sign; forcible, strongly expressive.

SIGNIFICATORY, sig'nifik't-o-rä-tiv. s. (512). That which signifies or betokens.

TO SIGNIFY, sig'nif-ë. v. a. To declare by some token or sign; to mean, to express; to import, to weigh; to make known.

TO SIGNIFY, sig'nif-ë. v. n. (385). To express meaning with force.

SIGNORY, së'në-yö-rë. s. (113). Lordship, dominion.

SIGNPOST, së'nig'pöst. s. That upon which a sign hangs.

SILK, sik. òr. adj. The old word for sure or surely.

SILENCE, sile'nëse. s. The state of holding peace; habitual taciturnity, not loquacity; secrecy; stillness.

SILENCE, sile'nëse. interj. An authoritative restraint of speech.

TO SILENCE, sile'nëse. v. a. To still, to oblige to hold peace.

SILENT, sile'nt. a. Not speaking; not talkative; still; not mentioning.

SILENTLY, sile'nt-le. adv. Without speech; without noise; without mention.

SILICIOUS, sël'i-köz'ës. a. (135) (337). Made of hair.

SILICULOSE, sël'i-kël'-özës. a. (427). Husky, full of husks. See Appendix.

SILICINOSAE, sël'i-kës-nö'-se. a. (427). Made of white wheat. See Appendix.

SILICA, sël'i-kë. s. (92). A carat of which six make a scruple; the seed vessel, husk, pod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILICA, sël'i-kë. s. (103). Made of silk; silk; silken; covered with silk.

SILENCE, sile'nëse. s. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the web made of the worm's thread.

SILK, silek. n. a. (103). Made of silk; •soft; silken; dressed in silk.

SILKMERGER, silek'mer-jör. s. A dealer in silk.

SILKWEAVER, silek'wë-vër. s. One whose trade is to weave silk, stuff.
SING, sing. v. a. To make any sound; to utter a voice; to make a noise.

SING, sing. v. n. To worship God; to give praise to; to sing a song; to celebrate.

SING, sing. v. n. To make music; to perform music; to voice to music; to chant; to break out in song; to utter sweet sounds inarticulately; to make any sound shrill or treble.

SING, sing-ma'ster. A. One who teaches to sing.

SING, sing'er. a. Pure, unmingled; honest, undissembling, uncorrupt.

SING, sing'er'y, ad. Honestly, without hypocrisy.

SING, sing'er-ly. a. Honesty, purity of mind; freedom from hypocrisy.

SINGE, sing. v. y. A right line, 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.

SINGURE, sin'gu-lär. An office which has revenue without any employment.

SIN, sin. S. A ten- don, 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.

SIN, sin. v. a. To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

SINEWED, sin-nu'dē. a. (359). Furnished with sinews; strong, firm, vigorous.

SINEWY, sin'nū'ē. a. Consisting of a sinew, nervous; strong, vigorous.

SINFUL, sin'fūl. a. Alien from God; unsanctified; wicked, not observant of religion, contrary to religion.

SINFULLY, sin'fū-lē. ad. Wickedly.

SINFULNESS, sin'fūl-nēs. s. Alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

SING, sing. v. n. Pret. I SING, or Sing; Part. pass. Sung. To form the voice to melody, to articulate musically; to utter sweet sounds inharmoniously; to make any sound shrill or treble; to tell, in Poetry.

SING, sing. v. a. (409). To relax or mention, in Poetry; to celebrate; to give praise to; to utter harmoniously.

SING, sing. v. a. To search, to burn slightly or superficially.

SINGER, sin-ser. a. Pure, unmingled; honest, undissembling, uncorrupt.

SINGING, sing'ing-ma's-tér. s. (410). One who teaches to sing.

SINGINGMASTER, sing'ing-ma's-tér. s. (410). One who teaches to sing.

SING, sing'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.
To SING{t}, sing'gl. v. a. To choose out from among others; to sequester, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate. 

SINGleness, sing'gl-nec. s. Simplicity, sincerity, honest plainness. 

Singly, sing'gl. ad. Individually; without partners or associates; honestly, simply, sincerely. 

SINGULAR, sing'gl-er. 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, sing'gl-uni'ty. s. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others; any thing remarkable, a curiosity. 

SINGULARLY, sing'gl-ar-ly. ad. Particularly, in a manner not common to others. 

SINISTER, sin'is-tér. a. (98) (505). Being on the left hand; left, not right; ban, deviating from honesty, unfair; unlucky, insidious. 

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 plied a mighty mug of potent ale," 

it has the accent on the second syllable; but when in the figurative sense of concept, intention, etc. on the first. This distinction seems not to be founded on the best usage, and is liable to the objections noticed under the word Bowel.—See Principles, No. 495. 

SINISTRous, sin'is-trós. a. Absurd, perverse, wrong-headed. 

SINISTRously, sin'is-trós-ly. ad. With a tendency to the left; perversely, abnormally. Accented according to the adjective. 

To SINK, singk. v. n. Pret. I Sink; anciently Sank; past Sunk or Sunken. To fall down through any medium, not to swing, to go to the bottom; to fall gradually, to grow or penetrate into any body, to lose height, to fall to a level; to lose outward prominence; to be overwhelmed, depressed; to be received, to be impressed, to decline, to decrease, to decay, to fail into rest or indolence; to fall into any state worse than the former, to tend to ruin. 

To SINK, singk. v. a. (408). To put under water, to disable from swimming or floating; to delive, to make by declining; 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, singk. s. (408). A drain, a jakes; any place where corruption is gathered. 

SINLESS, sin'les. a. Exempt from sin. 

SINLESSNESS, sin'les-nec. s. Exemption from sin. 

SINNER, sin'ner. s. (98). One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good; an offender, a criminal. 

SINOFFERING, sin'of-fur'ing. s. An expiation or sacrifice for sin. 

SINOPER, sin'op-ér. s. (98). A species of earth, rubbed. 

To SINK'TE, sin'yu-té. v. a. To bend in and out. 

SINUATION, sin-yu-l'shun. s. (113). A bending in and out. 

SINUOUS, sin'yus. a. (113). Bending in and out. 

SINUS, sin'iús. s. A bay of the sea, an opening of the land; any fold or opening. 

To SIP, sip. v. a. To take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth. 

SIP, sip. s. A small quantity of liquid taken in at the mouth. 

SIPPER, sip'per. s. (88). One that sips. 

SIPPET, sip'pet. s. (99). A small sop. 

SIR, sir. s. (109). The word of address in compliment; the title of a knight, a 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. 

SIRK, sirk. 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, siren. s. A goddess who enchanted men by singing, and deceived them. 

SIRSALIS, sis'ral-isl. s. (133) (508). An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.
—nō, move, nör, nōt;—tube, tub,

Sirius, shir’tē-ūs. s. The dog star.

Sirroco, sē-rōk’kō. s. The south-east or Syrian wind.

Sirrah, sēr’rā. s. A compellation of reproach and insult.

Sir, shir. This is a corruption of the first magnitude, but too general and inexact to be remedied. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, pronounce it as I have done. W. Johnson alone pronounces it as if written serr-rob' and Mr. Elphinston, because it is derived from Sir and the interjection ab, says it ought to have the first syllable like Sir. See quotation under the word Shire.

Sirup, or Sirup, sēr’rūp. s. (166). The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.


Sirupy, sēr’rūp’ē. a. Resembling sirup.

Sister, sist’er. 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, sist’er-in-law. s. A husband or wife's sister.

Sisterhood, sist’er-hūd. s. The office or duty of a sister; a set of sisters; a number of women of the same order.

Sisterly, sist’er-lē. a. Like a sister, becoming a sister.

To sit, sit. v. i. 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, sit. v. a. To keep upon the seat; to be settled, to do business.

Sit, sit. s. Situation; local position.

Sith, sith. ad. Since, seeing that. Obsolete.

Sith, or Scythe, sithe. s. The instrument of mowing, a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Sitter, shir’tūr. s. (98). One that sits; a bird that breeds.

Sitting, sit’ting. 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, sit’tshū-āt. part. a. (463). Placed with respect to any thing else.

Situation, sit’tshū-ā’shiun. s. Local respect, position; condition, state.

Six, siks. s. Twice three; one more than five.

Sixpence, siks’pēns. s. A coin, half a shilling.

Sixpore, siks’skōre. a. Six times twenty.

Sixteen, siks’sē’en. a. Six and ten.

Sixteenth, siks’sē’neth. a. The sixth from the tenth.

Sixth, siks’th. a. The first after the fifth, the ordinal of six.

Sixth, siks’h. s. A sixth part.

Sixthly, siks’h’lē. ad. In the sixth place.

Sixtieth, siks’tē’ēth. a. (279). The tenth six times repeated.

Sixty, siks’tē. s. Six times ten.

Size, size. s. Bulk, quantity of superficialities, comparative magnitude; condition; any viscous or glutinous substance.

To size, size. v. a. To adjust, to arrange according to size; to settle, to fix; to cover with glutinous matter, to besmear with size.

Sizes, siz’d. a. (359). Having a particular magnitude.

Sizesable, siz’ā-bl. a. Reasonably bulky.

Sizer, siz’ūr. s. (98). A certain rank of students in the universities.

Sizeness, siz’enēs. s. Glutinousness, viscosity.

Size, siz’e. a. Viscous, glutinous.


Skate, skātē. s. A flat sea fish; a sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

Skene, skēnē. s. A short sword, knife.
SKILLED, skēld. a. A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

TO SKREW, skōr. v. n. (98). To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF, skīf. s. A small light boat.

SKILFUL, skīfūl. a. Knowing, qualified with skill.

SKILFULLY, skīfūl-ē. ad. With skill, with art, with uncommon ability, dexterously.

SKILFULNESS, skīfūl-nēs. a. Art, ability, dexterity.

SKILL, skil. s. Knowledge of any practice or art, readiness in any practice.

TO SKILL, skīl. v. n. To be knowing in, to be dexterous at.

SKILLED, skīl'd. a. (359). Knowing, dexterous, acquainted with.

SKILLLESS, skīl'sēs. a. Wanting in skill.

SKILLS, skil'ēs. pl. (99). A small kettle or boiler.

TO SKIN, skin. 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 SKIN, skin. v. n. To pass lightly, to glide along.

SKIMMED, skin'ēd. a. (98). A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

SKIMMILK, skin'milk. s. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIN, skin. s. The natural covering of the flesh; hide, pelt, that is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

TO SKIN, skin. v. a. To lay, to strip or divest of the skin; to cover with the skin; to cover superficially.

SKINK, skin'gk. s. A Saxon word—Drink, any thing potable; pottage.

TO SKINK, skin'gk. v. n. (408). To serve drink.

SKINKER, skin'gkr. s. One that serves drink.

SKINNED, skin'nēd. a. (359). Having the nature of skin or leather.

SKINNER, skin'nur. s. (98). A dealer in skins.

SKINNINESS, skin'nē-nēs. s. The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY, skin'nē. a. Consisting only of skin, wanting flesh.
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, skipp, s. A light leap or bound. Skipjack, skip-jack. s. An upstart.

Skipper, skip'per. s. A lackey, a footboy.

Skipper, skip'per. s. (98). A shipmaster, or shipboy.

Skirmish, skér'mish. s. (108). A slight fight, less than a set battle; a contest, a contention.

To Skirmish, skér'mish. v. n. To fight loosely, to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Skirmisher, skér'mish-er. s. He who skirmishes.

To Skirre, skér. v. a. To scour, to scumble over in order to clear.

To Skirre, skér. v. n. To scour, to scumble, to run in haste.


Skirt, skért. s. (108). The loose edge of a garment, a part which hangs below the waist; the edge of any part of the dress; edge, margin, border, extreme part.

To Skirt, skért. v. a. To border, to run along the edge.

Skittish, skít'ish. a. Shy, easily frightened; wanton, volatile; changeable, of spirit.

Skittishly, skít'ish-ly. ad. Unsteadily, uncertainly, sickly.

Skittishness, skít'ish-néss. s. Wantonness, fickleness, shyness.

Skittle, skít'ul. s. (403). A piece of wood like a sugar-loaf used in the play of skittles.

Skittles, skít'les. 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 Logget, 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, skónse. s.—See Sconce.

Scream, skréén. s. (246). Riddle or coarse sieve; any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off; shelter, concealment. Better written Sconce.

To Screen, skréén. v. a. To riddle, to sift; to shade from sun or light, or weather; to shelter or protect.

bühl; —oil; —pond; —tin, this.

Skeue, skú. a. (335). Guile, side-long.

To Skulk, skůlk. v. n. To hide, to lurk in fear or malice.

Skull, skul. s. The bone that incloses the head; a skull. skul., skull.

Skullcap, skůl'káp. s. A head-piece.

Sky, ské. 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, skél'é. a. Ethereal.

Skycolour, skél'kuld-ur. s. An azure colour, the colour of the sky.

Skycolour'd, skél'kuld-d. a. Azure, like the sky.

Sky'd, sky'd. a. Coloured like the sky.

Skyed, skéide. a. (339). Ent joped by the skies.

Skyish, skér'tish. a. Coloured by the ether.

Skylark, skél'lärk. a. A bird that mount's and sings.

Skylight, skél'lit. s. A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

Skyrocket, skél'rok-it. s. A kind of fireworks, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

Sla, sláb. s. A puddle; a plane of stone, as a marble slab.

Sla, sláb. a. Thick, viscous, glutinous.

To Slap, sláb'Brit, or slób'Brit. v. n. To let the spittle fall from the mouth, to drive; 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 disconteneanced, 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.

Slate, slate. s. (98). He who slabbers.

Slabby, sláb'by. a. Thick, viscous; wet, fluid.

Sla, sláb. a. Loose; remiss; relaxed.

To Slack, slák. s. (103). To be remiss, to neglect; to lose the power of cohesion; to abate; to languish, to flag.
To Slack, slâk.  v. a. To loosen, to make less tight; to relax, to retreat from ease; to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble; to neglect; to repulse; to make less quick and feasible.

SLAVER, slâvér.  s. Small coal, coal broken in small parts.

SLACKLY, slâk'li.  ad. Loosely, negligently, remissly.

Slackness, slâk'ness.  s. Looseness, not tightness; negligence; remissness; want of tendency; weakness.

Slag, slâg.  s. The dross or refuse of metal.

SLADE, slâd.  s. A weaver's reed.

Slain, slân.  The part. pass. of Slay.

To Slake, slâk.  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 undutiful, slant; pronounce the a in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided.

To Slam, slâm.  v. a. To slaughter, to crush; to win all the tricks in a hand at Whist.

SLAUGHTER, slâght'ur, s. A term at Whist, when all the tricks in a hand are won.

To Slander, slân'dür.  v. a. (78). To censure falsely, to belie.

SLANDER, slân'dür.  s. False invective; disgrace, reproach; disreputation, ill name.

SLANDERER, slân'dür-ér.  s. One who belies another, one who lays false imputations on another.

SLANDEROUS, slân'dür-os.  a. (314). Uttering reproachful falsehoods; containing reproachful falsehoods, calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, slân'dür-os'lé.  ad. Calumniously, with false reproach.

SLANG, slang.  The pret. of Sling.

SLANK, slânk.  s. An herb.
SLEEP, slëp. To rest; to be motionless; to be dead, death being a state from which man will sometimes awake; to be inattentive, not vigilant; to be unnoticed, or unnoticed.

SLEEK, slëk. a. Smooth, glossy. To SLICK, slëck. v. a. To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy. SLEEKLY, slëk'le. ad. Smoothly, gaily.

SLEET, slët. s. A kind of smooth or small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

SLEEPINESS, slëp'ë-nes. s. Disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.

SLEEPLESS, slëp'ë-lës. a. Wanting sleep.

SLEEP, slëp. To SLEEP, slëp't. v. a. To masacre, to slay, to kill with the sword.

Slaughterhouse, släw'tur-house. s. House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

Slaughterer, släw'tur-man. s. One employed in killing.

Slaughterous, släw'tur-ous. a. Destructive, murderous.

Sleazy, slëz'ë. a. Servile, mean, base, dependent. SLEAZILY, slëz'ë-lë. ad. Servilely, meanly.

Sleaziness, slëz'ë-nëz. s. Servility, meanness.

Sleazily, slëz'ë-lë. ad. Servilely.

Sleeve, slëv. s. A sleeve.

Sleeveless, slëv'ë-lës. a. Wanting sleeves; wanting reasonableness, wanting propriety.

Sleight, slët. s. (253). Artful trick, cunning artifice, dexterous practice.

Sleender, slën'dër. a. Thin, small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist, having a fine shape; slight; small, weak; sparing; not amply supplied.

Sleenderly, slën'dër-lë. ad. Without bulk; slightly, meanly.

Sleenderness, slën'dër-nës. s. Thinness, smallness of circumference; want of bulk or strength; slightness; want of plenty.

Slepe, slëp. The pret. of Sleep.

Slew, slë. (265). The pret. of Slay.


Sleek, slëk. a. To SLEEK, slëk. v. a. To comb smooth and even; to render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Sleekly, slëk'le. ad. Smoothly, gaily.

Sleekness, slëk'nës. s. Drowsiness, disposition to sleep, inability to keep awake.

Sleekly, slëk'le. ad. Drowsily, with desire to sleep; dully, lazily; stupidity.

Sleek, slëk. a. To SLEEK, slëk. v. a. 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 error; to be not firm; to pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLEEP, slëp't. v. a. To pass imperceptibly.
SLIDE, slide. s. Smooth and easy passage; slow, even course.

SLIDER, slide'r. s. One who slides.

SLIGHT, slight. a. (393). Small, inconsiderable; weak; negligent; foolish, weak of mind; not strong, thin, as a slight silk.

SLIGHT, slight. s. Neglect, contempt; artifice, cunning practice.

To SLIGHT, slight. v. a. To neglect; to disregard; to throw carelessly; To slight over, to treat or perform carelessly.

SLIGHTER, slight'er. s. (98). One who disregards.

SLIGHTINGLY, slight'ing-lé. ad. (410). Without reverence, with contempt.

SLIGHTLY, slight'ly. ad. Negligently, contemptuously; weakly, without force; without worth.

SLIGHTNESS, slight'nes. s. Weakness, want of strength; negligence, want of attention.

SLIM, slim. ad. Slender, thin of shape.

SLIME, slime. s. Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

SLIMEINESS, slime'i-nes. s. Viscosity; glutinous matter.

SLINLY, slime. a. Overspread with slime; viscous, glutinous.

SLINESS, slim'nes. s. Designing artifice.

SLING, sling. s. (410). A missile weapon made by a strap; a throw, a stroke; a kind of hanging bandage.

To SLING, sling. 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, sling'er. s. (409) (410). One who slings, or uses the sling.

To SLOSH, slosh. v. n. Pret. Slunk. To sneak, to steal out of the way.

To SLIP, slip. v. a. (408) (410). To cast, to miscarry of.

To SLIP, slip. v. n. To slide, not to tred 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, slip. v. a. To convey secretly: to lose by negligence; to part twigs, from the main bough by incursion; to escape from, to leave slily; to let loose; to throw off any thing that holds one to pass over negligently.

SLIP, slip. s. The act of slipping; a false step; error, mistake; fault; a twist torn from the main stock; a leash or string in which a dog is held; an escape, a desertion; a long narrow piece.

SLIPBOARD, slip'bord. s. A board sliding in grooves.

SLIPNOT, slip'nöt. s. A bow knot, a knot easily untied.

SLIPPER, slip'pur. s. (98). A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

SLIPPERINESS, slip'pur-ë-nes. s. State or quality of being slippery, smoothness, glibness; uncertainty, want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY, slip'pur.ë. a. Smooth; glib; not affording firm footing; hard to hold, hard to keep; not standing firm; uncertain, changeable; not stable.

SLIPPY, slip'pe. a. Slippery.

SLIPSHOD, slip'shôd. a. Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but partly slipped on.

SLIPSTOP, slip'stôp. s. Weak liquor. Affectation of using elegant words, and mistaking them.

To SLIP, slight. v. a. Pret. and Part. Slighted. To cut longwise.

SLIT, slit. s. A long cut and narrow opening.

To SLIVE, slice. v. a. To split, to divide longwise, to tear off longwise.

SLIVER, slice. s. (98). A branch torn off.

SLOATS, slots. s. (295). Sloats of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

Slobber, slób'bur. s. Slaver. See SLABBER.

SLOE, slo. s. (296). The fruit of the blackthorn.


SLOP, slop. s. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOP, slop. s. Generally used in the plural. Trowsers, loose breeches.

SLOPE, slope. a. Oblique, not perpendicular.

SLOPE, slope. s. An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLOPE, slope. ad. Obliquely, not perpendicular.

To SLOPE, slope. v. a. To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.
SLU

-ñó, move; nór, nó.; -túbe, túb,

To Slope, slope. v. n. To take an oblique or declivious direction.

Slopesness, slope'nes. s. Obliquity, t declivious.

Slopeswise, slope'wize. a. Obliquely.

Sloppingly, slop'ing-le. ad. (410).

Obliquely.

Sloppy, slop'pé. a. Miry and wet.

Slot, slot. s. The track of a deer.

Sloth, sloth. s. (467). Laziness, sluggishness, idleness; an animal of very slow motion.

Slothful, sloth'ful. a. Lazy, sluggish, dull of motion.

Slothfully, sloth'fully. ad. With sloth.

Slothfulness, sloth'ful-nés. s. Laziness, sluggishness, inactivity.

Slooch, slooth. s. (313). A downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clovenish.

To Slooch, sloothsh. v. n. To have a downcast clovenish look.

Sloven, slov'ven. s. (103). A man indecently negligent of cleanliness, a man dirtily dressed.

Slovenliness, slov'ven-lé-nés. s. Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.

Slovenly, slov'ven-lé. a. Negligent of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.

Slovenly, slov'ven-lé. ad. In a coarse, inelegant manner.

Slovenry, slov'ven-ré. s. Dirtiness, want of neatness.

Slough, sloú. s. (313) (390). A deep miry place.

Slough, sluff. s. (391). The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

Sloughly, sloúlé. a. Miry, boggy, muddy.

Slow, sló. 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, sló. In Composition, is an adverb. Slowly.

To Slow, sló. v. a. To delay, to procrastinate. Not in use.

Slowly, sló'le. ad. Not speedily; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.

Slowness, sloán's. s. Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness; deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination.

Slowworm, sló'wurm. s. The blind worm, a small viper.

To Slumber, slób'búr. v. a. (98). To do any thing lazily, imperceptibly, or with idle hurry; to stain, to daub; to cover coarsely or carelessly.


Sludge, slúdje. s. Mire, dirt mixed with water.

Slug, slúg. s. An idler, a drone; a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

Sluggard, slúg'gard. s. (88). An inactive lazy fellow.

To Sluggardise, slúg'gard-ize. v. a. To make idle, to make drowsy.

Sluggish, slúg'gish. a. Lazy, slothful.

Sluggishly, slúg'gish-lé. ad. Lazily, idly, slowly.

Sluggishness, slúg'gish-nés. s. Sloth, laziness, idleness.

Sluice, slúse. s. (342). A water-gate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To sluice, slúse. v. a. To emit by floodgates.

Sluicy, slú'sé. a. Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

To Slumber, slúm'búr. 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, slúm'búr. s. (98). Light sleep; sleep, repose.

Slumberous, slúm'búr-ús. a. So.

Slumbery, slúm'búr-é. s. Poriferous, causing sleep; sleepy.

Slung, slúng. The pret. and part. pass. of Sling.

Slunk, slúngk. The pret. and part. pass. of Slink.

To Slur, v. a. To sully, to soil; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.

Slur, slúr. s. Slight disgrace.

Slut, slút. s. A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.
SLUTTISH, slut'tish-a. (357). The qualities or practice of a slut.


SLUTTISHLY, slut'tish-ly. In a slutish manner, nastily, dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, slut'tish-ness. The qualities or practice of a slut, nastiness, dirtiness.

SLIT, slit. a. Meanly artful, secretly insidious.

SLITLY, slit'ly. With secret artifice, insidiously.

To S MACK, smák. 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 S MACK, smák. v. a. To kiss; to make any quick smart noise.

SMACK, smák-a. 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, small-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, small. a. The small or narrow part of any thing; particularly applied to the leg.

SMALLGOLD, small'kôl. a. Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALLCRAFT, small'kraft. s. A little vessel below the denomination of ship.


SMALLNESS, small'nés. s. Littleness, not greatness; want of bulk, minuteness; weakness.

SMALLY, small'ly. ad. In a little quantity, with minuteness, in a little or low degree.

SMAGBLINK, smál-tâk'din. a. (140). Made of emerald, resembling emerald.

SMART, smart-a. (78). Quick, pungent, lively pain; pain, corporeal or intellectual.

To SMART, smart-a. v. n. To feel quick liveir pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMARTLY, smart'ly. a. Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, witty; brisk, lively.

SMART, smart-a. A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity.

SMARTLY, smart'ly. ad. After: smart manner, sharply, briskly.

SMARTNESS, smart'nes. The quality of being smart, quickness, vigour, liveliness, briskness, witlessness.

SMATCH, smâsh-a. Taste, tincture; to twang, a bird.

To SMATTER, smâttur-a. v. n. To have a slight, superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMATTERER, smâttur'er-a. One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

To S M E A R, smeër. v. a. (227). To overspread with something viscous and adhesive, to besmear; to soil, to contaminate.

Smeer, smeër-a. Dauby, adhesive.

To SMELL, smell-a. v. a. To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

To SMELL, smell-a. 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, smell-a. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, power of affecting the nose.

SMELLER, smell'er-a. He who smells.

SMELLFEAST, smell'fest-a. A paradise, one who haunts good tables.

SMELT, smel. The pret. and part. pass. of Smell.

SMELT, smelt-a. A small sea-fish.

To S MELT, smel-a. v. a. To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.


SMIRLING, smir'lin. a. A fish.


To SMILE, smile-a. v. n. To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

SMILE, smile-a. A look of pleasure, or kindness.

To SMIRCH, smîrîsh. v. a. (108). To cloud, to dust, to soil.

To SMIRK, smîrk. 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 smirk, which signifies nice, smart; therefore the verb may perhaps not be improperly defined to be, To assume a pleasant vivacity of countenance.

SMIT, smît. The part. pass. of Smite.

To SMITE, smîte. v. a. Pret. Smote; Part. pass. Smit, Smitten. To strike; to kill, to destroy; to afflict, to chaste; to affect with any passion.

To SMITE, smîte. v. n. To strike, to collide.

SMITTER, smît'ûr. s. (98). He who smites.

SMITH, smîth. s. (467). One who forges with his hammer, one who works in metals.

SMITHCRAFT, smîth'краf t. s. The art of a smith.

SMITHERY, smîth'èr-èc. s. The shop of a smith.

SMITHY, smîth'èc. s. The work-shop of a smith.

SMITTEN, smît'tûn. (103). The part. pass. of Smite.

SMOCK, smök. s. The under garment of a woman, a shift.


SMOKE, smôke. s. The visible effluvium or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, smôke. 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, smôke. v. a. To scent by smoke, or dry in smoke; to smoke a pipe; to smell out, to find out.

SMOKER, smôk'ûr. s. (98). One that dries or perfumes by smoke; one that uses tobacco in a pipe.

SMOKELESS, smôke'le's. a. Having no smoke.

SMOKY, smôk'ë. a. Emitting smoke; dimid; having the appearance or nature of smoke; noisome with smoke.

SMOOTH, smûth'. a. (306) (467). Even on the surface, level; evenly spread, glossy; equal in pace, without starts or obstruction; flowing, soft; mild, adulatory.

To SMOOTH, smûth'. 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.


SMOOTHLY, smûth'lë. ad. Evenly; with even glide; without obstruction, easily, readily; with soft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS, smûth'nës. s. Evenness on the surface; softness or mildness on the palate; sweetness and softness of numbers; blandness and gentleness of speech.

SMOTE, smôte. The pret. of Smite.

To SMOOTHER, smûth'ûr. v. a. (469). To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air; to suppress.

SMOTHER, smûth'ûr. s. (98). A state of suppression; smoke, thick dusk.

SMOTHER, smûth'ûr. v. n. To smoke without vent; to be suppressed or kept close.

SMOULDERING, smûld'år-ing. ? a. Burning and smoking without vent.

SMOULDRY, smûld'ër. (318). Burning and smoking without vent.

SMUG, smûg. a. Nice, spruce, dressed with affectation of niceness.

To SMUGGLE, smûg'gl. v. a. (405). To import or export goods without payment of the customs.

SMUGGLER, smûg'gl-ur. s. (98). A wretch who imports or exports goods without payment of the customs.

SMUGLY, smûg'lë. ad. Neatly, sprucely.

SMUGNESS, smûg'nës. s. Sprueness, neatness.

SMUT, smût. s. A spot made with soot or coal; must or blackness gathered on corn, mildew; obscenity.

To SMUT, smût. v. a. To stain, to mark with soot or coal; to taint with mildew.

To SMUT, smût. v. n. To gather must.
To **Smutch**, smutsh. v. a. To black with smoke.

**Smuttily**, smút'te-lé. ad. Blackly, smokily; obscenely.

**Smuttiness**, smút'te-nés. s. Soil from smoke; obsceneness.

**Smitty**, smút'té. a. Black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene.

**Snack**, snák. s. A share, a part taken by compact.

**Snaffle**, snáff'lé. s. (405). A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.

To **Snaffle**, snáff'lé. v. a. To bridle, to hold in a bridle, to manage.

**Snag**, snág. s. A jag or sharp protuberance; a tooth left of snags, fallen from the slow motion of a snail. The snake's bite is harmless.

**Snaggle**, snágl'ag. s. (383). A Full of snags, full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

**Snake**, snáke. s. (203). 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.

**Snakehead**, snáks'héd. s. A plant.

**Snakeweed**, snáks'wéed. s. A plant.

**Snakewood**, snáks'wud. s. A kind of wood used in medicine.

**Snakey**, snák'ké. a. Serpentine, belonging to a snake, resembling a snake; having serpents.

To **Snake**, snáp. 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 **Snaf**, snáp. v. n. To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.

**Snab**, snáb. s. The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.

**Snaddragon**, snápd'drág'únd. s. A plant; a kind of play.

**Snapper**, snáp'púr. s. (98). One who snaps.

**Snapshish**, snáp'plsh. a. Eager to bite; peevish, sharp in reply.

**Snappishly**, snáp'plsh-lé. ad. Peevishly, tartly.

**Snappishness**, snáp'plsh-nés. s. Peevishness, tartness.

**Snapsack**, snáp'sák. s. See **Knapsack**.

A soldier's bag.

**Snare**, snáre. s. Anything set to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.

To **Snare**, snáre. v. a. To entrap, to entangle.

To **Snarl**, snárl. v. n. To growl, as an angry animal; to speak roughly, to talk in rude terms.

**Snarler**, snárl'ér. s. (98). One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrel-some fellow.

**Sney**, snáy. a. Entangling, insidious.

To **Snatch**, snáthsh. v. a. To seize anything hastily; to transport or carry suddenly.

**Snatch**, snáthsh. s. A hasty catch; a short fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action, a short fit.

**Snatcher**, snáthsh'úr. s. (98). One that snatches.


To **Sneak**, sneék. v. n. (227). To creep slyly, to come or go as if afraid to be seen; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch.

**Sneaker**, sneék'er. s. (98). A small bowl of punch.

**Sneaking**, sneék'ing. part. a. Servile, mean, low; covetous, niggardly.


**Sneakup**, sneék'úp. s. A cowardly, creeping, insidious scommard.

To **Sneak**, sneép. v. a. (227). To reprimand, to check; to nip. Not in use.

To **Sneer**, sneére. v. a. (246). To show contempt by looks; to insinuate contempt by covert expressions; to chatter with grimeace; to show awkward mirth.

**Sneer**, sneér. s. A look of contemptuous ridicule; an expression of ludicrous scorn.

To **Sneeze**, sneeze. v. n. (246). To emit wind audibly by the nose.

**Sneeze**, sneéz. s. Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

**Sneezewort**, sneez'wúrt. s. A plant.

**Sneet**, snét. s. The fat of a deer.
SNICK-AND-SNEE, snik'and-snee. s. A combat with knives.
To SNIF, snif. v. n. To draw breath audibly through the nose.
To SNIP, snip. v. a. To cut at once with scissors.
SNIP, snip. s. A single cut with scissors; a small shred.
SNIPPE, snip'pe. s. A small fen fowl with a long bill; a fool, a blockhead.
SNIPPER, snip'pur. s. (98). One who snips.
SNIPPET, snip'pit. s. A small part, a share.
SNIPSnap, snip'snap. s. Tart dialogue.
SNIVEL, sniv'v'l. s. (102). Snot, the running of the nose.
To SNIVEL, sniv'y'l. v. n. To run at the nose; to cry as children.
SNIVELLER, sniv'y'l-ur. s. (98). A weeper, a weak lamenter.
To SNORE, snôre. v. n. To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.
SNORE, snôre. s. Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.
To SNORT, snort. v. n. To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.
SNOT, snôt. s. The mucus of the nose.
SNOTTY, snôt'té. a. Full of snot.
SNOUT, snôut. s. (313). The nose of a beast; the nose of a man, in contempt; the nostril or end of any hollow pipe.
SNOUTED, snôut'éd. a. Having a snout.
SNOW, snô. s. (324). The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops.
To SNOW, snô. v. n. To have snow fall.
To SNOW, snô. v. a. To scatter like snow.
SNOWBALL, snô/ball. s. A round lump of congealed snow.
SNOWBROTH, snô'/broth. s. Very cold liquor.
SNOWDROP, snô'dróp. s. An early flower.
SNOW-WHITE, snô'/h'wite. a. White as snow.
SNOWY, snô'ë. a. White like snow; abounding with snow.
To SNUB, snûb. v. a. To check, to reprimand; to nip.

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SNUFF, snûff. 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 snifling, perverse resentment; powdered tobacco taken by the nose.
To SNUFF, snûff. v. a. To draw into the breath by the nose; to sniff in contempt.
SNUFFBOX, snûf'box. s. The box in which snuff is carried.
SNUFFERS, snûf'fèrz. s. The instrument with which the candle is clipped.
To SNUFFLE, snûfl. v. n. (405). To speak through the nose, to breathe hard through the nose.
To SNOG, snög. v. n. To lie close.
SNUG, snug. a. Close, free from any inconvenience: close, out of notice; shily or insidiously close.
To SNUGGLE, snûg'gl. v. a. (405). To lie close, to lie warm.

So, só. 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, sóke. v. n. (295.) To lie steeped in moisture; to enter by degrees into pores; to drink glutonously and in temperately.
To SOAK, sóke. v. a. To macerate in any moisture, to steep, to keep wet till moister is imbibed, to drench; to drain, to exhaust.
SOAP, sópe. s. (295). A substance used in washing.
SOAPOILER, sópe'bôil-ôr. s. One whose trade is to make soap.
SOAPWORT, sópe'würt. s. Is a species of campion.
To SOAR, sóre. v. n. (295). To fly aloft, to tower, to mount, properly to fly without visible action of the wings; to
mount intellectually, to tower with the mind; to rise high.

Soar, sôr. v. n. Towering flight.

To Soôr, sób. v. n. To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow, to sigh with convulsion.

Sôb, sób. s. A convulsive sigh, a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Sôber, só'búr. 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 Soôber, só'búr. v. a. To make sober.

Sôberly, só'búr-ly. ad. Without temperance; without madness; temperately, moderately; coolly, calmly.

Soberness, só'búr-néss. s. Temperance in drink; calmness, freedom from enthusiasm, coolness.

Sobriety, só-brí-é-té. s. Temperance in drink; general temperance; freedom from inordinate passion; calmness, coolness; seriousness, gravity.

Soggage, só'kág'e. s. (90). A tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

Sociability, só-sché-á-billé-é-té. s. Natural tendency to be sociable. — Mason.

Sociable, só'sché-á-billé. a. (405). Fit to be conjoined; ready to unite in a general interest; friendly, familiar, inclined to company.

Sociable, só'sché-á-billé. s. A kind of less exalted Phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. — Mason.

Sociableness, só'sché-á-billé-néss. s. Inclination to company and converse; freedom of conversation, good fellowship.

Sociably, só'sché-á-billé. ad. Conversably, as a companion.

Social, só'schál. a. (357). Relating to a general or publick interest; easy to mix in friendly gaiety; consisting in union or converse with another.

Socialness, só'schál-néss. s. The quality of being social.

Society, só-sché-é-té. s. (460). Union of many in one general interest; numbers united in one interest, community; company, converse; partnership, union on equal terms.

Socrânis, só-shn'é-án. s. One who adopts the tenets of Socinus. — Mason.

Sôck, sók. s. Something put between the foot and shoe; the shoe of the ancient comic actors.

Socket, só-kít. s. (99). Any hollow pipe, generally the hollow of a candlestick; the receptacle of the eye; any hollow that receives something inserted.

Sod, sód. s. A turf, a clot.

Sodality, só-dál-é-té. s. A fellowship, a fraternity.

Sodden, sód'dún. The part. pass. of Seethe (105). Boiled, seethed.

To Sôder, sód'dür. v. a. (98). To cement with some metallic cement.

Sôder, sód'dür. s. — See Solder. Metallic cement.

Sôver, só-ev'tér. ad. (98). A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as whosoever, whatsoever, howsoever.

Sôf, sóf. a. (92). A splendid seat covered with carpets.

Sôft, sóf. a. (163). Not hard; ducile; 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 sóf't, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity.

Sôft, sóf. interj. Hold, stop, not-so fast!

To Sôften, sóf'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 Sôften, sóf'f'n. v. n. (103). To grow less hard; to grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

Sôftly, sóft-ly. ad. Without hardness; not violently, not forcibly; not loudly; gently, placidly; mildly, tenderly.

Sôftener, sóf'f'n-ér. s. That which makes soft; one who palliates.

Sôftness, sóf'néss. s. Quality contrary to hardness; mildness; gentleness; effeminacy, vicious delicacy; timorousness, pusillanimity; quality contrary to harshness; easiness to be affected; meekness.

Sôho, só-hó'. interj. A form of calling from a distant place.
To Soil, sōl. v. a. (299). To foul, to dirt, to pollute, to stain, to sully; to dung, to manure.

Soil, sōl. s. Dirt, spot, pollution, foulness; ground, earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities; land, country; dung, compost; cut grass given to cattle.

Soiliness, sōl’ē-nēs. s. Stain, foulness.

Soilure, sōl’ē-yūr. s. Stain, pollution. Not in use.

To Sojourn, sō’jūrn. v. n. (314). To dwell any where for a time, to live as not at home, to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.

To Sojourn, sō’jūrn. s. A temporary residence, a casual and no settled habitation.

Sojourn, sō’jūrn. s. A temporary dweller.

To Solace, sōl’ās. v. a. (91) (544). To comfort, to cheer, to amuse.

To Solace, sōl’ās. v. n. To take comfort.

Solace, sōl’ās. s. Comfort, pleasure, alleviation, that which gives comfort or pleasure.

Solar, sōl’ār. (544). Solar, sōl’ār-lē. a. Being of 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, sōl’dān. s. The emperor of the Turks.

To Soldier, sōl’dār. v. a. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallic 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 solidare, 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 orthoepists agree in leaving out the l, they differ in pronouncing the o. Sheridan sounds the o as in sol'd, 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.

Soldier, sōl’dār. s. Metalick cement.

Soldier, sōl’dār. s. One that soldiers or amends.

Soldier, sōl’jūr. s. (295) (576). A fighting man, a warrior; it is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

No orthoepist, 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’jūr-like.


Soldiership, sōl’jūr-ship. s. (404). Military character, martial qualities, behaviour becoming a soldier.

Soldiery, sōl’jūr-ē. s. Body of military men, soldiers collectively; soldiership, martial skill.

Sole, sōlē. s. The bottom of the foot; the bottom of the shoe; the part of anything that touches the ground; a kind of sea-fish.

To Sole, sōlē. v. a. To furnish with soles, as, To sole a pair of shoes.

Sole, sōlē. a. Single, only; in Law, not married.

Solecism, sōl’ē-silm. a. (503). Unfitness of one word to another.

Solely, sōlē’ē. ad.—See Wolly. Singly, only.
SOL

(559).—Fate, fâr, fàl; fêt; —mê, mét; —phé, phn;

SOLERN, sól'èm. a. (411). Anniversary; observed once a year; religiously grave; awful, striking with seriousness; grave, affectingly serious.

SOLENNESS, sól'èm-nés. 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.

SOLEMNIZATION, sól'èm-nè-zâ'shûn. s. The act of solemnizing.

To SOLEMNIZE, sól'èm-nize. v. a. To dignify by particular formalities, to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year.

SOLEMNLY, sól'èm-lè. ad. With annual religious ceremonies; with formal gravity and庄重ness; with affected gravity; with religious seriousness.

To SOLICIT, só-lîs'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, só-lîs'sè-dâ'shûn. s. Importunity; act of importuning; invitation, excitement.

SOLICITOR, só-lîs'âr. s. (166). One who petitions for another; one who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.


SOLICITUDE, só-lîs'sè-tûdè. s. Anxiety, carefulness.

SOLICITRESS, só-lîs'sè-três. s. A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sól'îd. 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.

SOLIDITY, sól'îd'-tè. s. Quality of being solid; firmness, hardness, compactness; density; truth, not fallaciousness, intellectual strength, certainty.

SOLIDLY, sól'îd-lè. ad. Firmly, densely, compactly; truly, on good ground.

SOLIDNESS, sól'îd-nés. s. Firmness, density.

SOLIQUITY, só-lîl'tô-kwè. s. A disguise not made by one in solitude to himself.

SOLITARY, só-lîtârè. s. A recluse; an ornament for the neck; without company. s. SOLITARINESS, só-lîtârè-nès. s. Solitude, forbearance of company, habitual retirement.

SOLITARY, só-lîtâ-râ. a. Living alone; retired, gloomy, dismal; single.

SOLITUDES, só-lîtè-tûdès. s. One that lives alone, an hermit.

SOLUTION, só-lû'sû-lûn.' s. A medium in which the ingredients are combined; a union of parts; a dissolving, dissolvent; separation in parts, division, disjunction; a thing dissolved; a portion of a solution; a liquid; a removal of matter; a medium; an agent; a secret; a mystery; a matter dissolved, a solution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLMEN, sól'men. n. Some is.

SOM

SOLMODY, só-lîl'dô-kwè. s. A disjunction, separation; matter dissolved, that which contains any thing dissolved; resolution of a doubt, removal of an intellectual difficulty.


SOME, sôm. 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
SON

-SOQ

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, bûll;—ôil;—pound;—thin, this.

to Some, or to Others; one, any, without determining which.

SOMEbody, süm’bôd-y. a. One, a person indiscriminate and undetermined; a person of consideration.

SÔMERSE; süm’mûr-set. a. Corruptsed from Somersault; from sommer, a beam; and saint, Fr. a leap. A leap by which a jammer throws himself from a beam and turns over his head.

SÔMEhow, süm’hóô. a. One way or other.

SÔMETHING, süm’tîng. s. (410). A thing indeterminate; more or less; part, distance not great.

SÔMETHING, süm’tîng. ad. In some degree.

SÔMEtimE, süm’tîmE. ad. Once, formerly.

SÔMEtimES, süm’tîmz. ad. Now and then, at one time or other; at one time, opposed to Sometimes, or to Another time.

SÔMETHAT, süm’hwôt. s. (475). Something, not nothing, though it be uncertain what; more or less; part greater or less.

SÔMETHAT, süm’hwôt. ad. In some degree.

SÔMEWHERE, süm’hware. ad. In one place or other.

SÔMEWIILE, sûm’hwile. s. Once, for a time.

SÔNIFEROUS, sóm-nil’fér-us. a. Causing sleep, procuring sleep.

SÔNIFIC, sóm-nil’fîk. a. (509). Causing sleep.

SÔNONLENCY, sôm’nô-lên-sê. s. Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SÔN; sôn. 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.

SÔN-IN-LAW, sûm’in-lâw. s. One married to one’s daughter.

SÔNSHIP, sûn’ship. s. Filiation; the state of being a son.

SÔNÔTA, sô-nô’tâ. s. A tume.

SÔNG, sông. 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.

SÔNGISH, sông’ish. a. Containing songs, consisting of songs. A low word.

SONGSTER, sông’stûr. s. (98). A singer.

SONGSTRESS, sông’stîres. s. A female singer.


SONNETTEER, sôn’nît-têér. s. A small poet, in contempt.

SONIFEROUS, sô-nil’fêr-us. a. Giving or bringing sound.


SONOROUS, sô-nô’tûs. a. (512). Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding, magnificent of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, sô-nô’tûs-nês. s. The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

SOON, sûnm. ad. (306). Before long time be past, shortly after any thing assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, unwillingly; Soon as, immediately.

SOOPBERRY, sôp’bèr-rê. s. A plant.

SOOT, sôôt. 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 orthoepists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the ou like u, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right.

SOOTED, sôt’ëd. a. Smeared, marured, or covered with soot.

SOOTERKIN, sôt’ër-kin. s. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH, sôt’h. s. (467). Truth, reality. Obsolete.

SOOTH, sôt’h. a. (467). Pleasing, delightful.

TO SOOTH, sôt’th. v. a. (467). To flatter, to please; to calm, to soften; to gratify.
SOR

SOR, SÔR. s. A female magician, an enchantress.

SORE, SÔR. s. A place tender and painful; a place excoriated, an ulcer.

SORREL, sôr'rl. s. (99). The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second a pricket, the third a Sorel.

SORREL, sôr'rl. s. (99). A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.

SORREL, sôr'rl. s. (99). A plant like dock, but having an acid taste.

SORELY, sôr'le. ad. With a great degree of pain or distress; with vehemence dangerous or afflicting.

SORENESS, sôr'ne-s. s. Tenderness of a hurt.

SORORICIDE, sôr'o-rîs'd. s. (143). The murder of a sister.

SORRINESS, sôr're-neS. s. A kind, a species; a manner, a form of being or acting; a degree of any quality; a class, or order of
SOUL, sôl. a. (318). The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; soul principle; spirit, essence, principal part; superior 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, sôl'd. a. (359). Furnished with mind.

SOULLESS, sôl'les. a. Mean, low, spiritless.

SOUND, sôund. a. (313). Healthy, hearty; right, not erroneous; stout, lusty; valid; fast, hearty.

SOUND, sôund. ad. Soundly, heartily, completely fast.

SOUND, sôund. s. A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

SOUND, sôund. s. A probe, an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

To Sound, sôund. v. a. To search with a plummeter, to try depth; to try, to examine.

To Sound, sôund. v. n. To try with the sounding line.

SOUND, sôund. s. Any thing audible, a noise, that which is perceived by the ear; mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

To Sound, sôund. v. n. To make a noise, to emit a noise; to exhibit by likeness of sound.

To Sound, sôund. v. a. To cause to make a noise, to play on; to breaken or direct by a sound; to celebrate by sound.

SOUNDBOARD, sôund'bôrd. s. Board which propagates the sound in organs.

SOUNDING, sôund'ing. a. (410). Sonorous, having a magnificent sound.

SOUNDING-BORD, sôund'ing-bôrd. s. The canopy of the pulpit; the ceiling over the front of the stage.

SOUNDLY, sôund'le. ad. Healthily; heartily; lustily, stoutly, strongly; truly, rightly; fast, closely.

SOUNDNESS, sôund'ness. s. Health, heartiness; truth, rectitude, incorrupt state; strength, solidity.

SOUR, sôur. s. (313). Acid, austere; harsh of temper, crabbed, peevish; affectionate, painful; expressing discontent.

SOUR, sôur. s. Acid substance.
To Sour, sóyr. v. a. To make acid; to make harsh; to make uneasy, to make less pleasing; to make discontented.

To Sour, sóyr. v. n. To become acid; to grow peevish or crabbed.

Source, sórs. 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 source and resource; 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 point, to resource also. Mr. Scott gives both sounds, but seems to prefer the first; Kenrick only gives source the sound of source, and the diphthong ou in resource, the same sound as in bower, town, &c.

Sourish, sóir'ish. a. Somewhat sour.

Sourly, sóir'lé. ad. With acidity; with acrimony.

Sourness, sóir'nes. s. Acidity; asperity, harshness of temper.

Sous, souse, or sóo. 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 more entitled to a place in an English Dictionary, than the word penny is in a French one.

Souse, souse. s. (313). Pickle made of salt; any thing kept parboiled in a salt pickle.

To Souse, souse. v. n. To fall as a bird on its prey.

To Souse, souse. v. a. To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey.

Souse, souse. ad. With sudden violence. A low word.

Souterrain, sót tér'ran. s. (313). A grotto or cavern in the ground.

South, sóth. 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, sóth. a. (313). Southern, meridional.

South, sóth. ad. Towards the south; from the south.

South'ing, sóth'ing. a. Going towards the south.

Southeast, sóth'èst. s. The point midway between the east and south.

Southerly, sóth'ur lé, or sóth'ur 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, sóth'ùrn, or sóth'ùrn. a. Belonging to the south, meridional; lying towards the south; coming from the south.

Southernwood, sóth'ùrn-wùd. s. A plant.

Southernmost, sóth'most. a. Farthest towards the south.

Souths'ay, sóth'sá. s. (315). Prediction; properly Soothsayer.

To Souths'ay, sóth'sá. v. n. To predict.—See Sooths'ay.

Southsayer, sóth'sá-úr. s. A predictor; properly Soothsayer.

Southward, sóth'wárd, or sóth'úrd. ad. Towards the south.

Southwest, sóth'wést. s. Point midway between the south and west.

Sow, só. s. (322). A female pig, the female of a boar: an oblong mass of meal; an insect, a millepede.

To Sow, só. v. n. (324). To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

To Sow, só. 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, só. v. a. (From suo, Latin). To join by needle-work.

To Sowe, sóise. v. a. (323). To throw into the water.

Sower, sóúr. s. (98). He that sprinkles the seed; a scatterer; a breeder, a promoter.

Sowins, sóúinz. s. (323). Flummery made of oatmeal, somewhat soured.

To Sowl, sóul. v. a. (323). To pull by the ears. Obsolete.

Sown, sóne. The part of To sow.

SPACE, spāse. s. Room, local extension; any quantity of place; quantity of time; a small time; a while.

SPACIOUS, spā′shūs. a. (357). Wide, extensive, roomy.

SPACIOUSNESS, spā′shūs-nes. s. Roominess, wide extension.

SPADDLE, spā′dl. s. (405). A little spade.

SPADE, spāde. s. (73). The instrument of digging; a suit of cards.

SPADILLE, spā′dil. s. The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

SPAKE, spāk. e. The old pret. of Speak.

SPALT, spālt. s. A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, spān. s. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; any short duration.

To SPAN, spān. v. a. To measure by the hand extended; to measure.

SPANCOUNTER, spān′koun-tūr. s. A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

SPANGLE, spang′gl. s. A small plate or boss of shining metal; any thing sparkling and shining.

To SPANGLE, spang′gl. v. a. To be sprinkled with spangles or shining bodies.

SPANIEL, spā′niel. s. (113) (281). A dog for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience: a low, mean, sneaking fellow.

To SPANK, spānk. v. a. (408). To strike with the open hand.—Abbr. SPANKER, spānk′ur. s. A small coin.

SPAR, spār. s. Marcasite; a small beam, the bar of a gate.

To SPAR, spār. v. n. To fight like cocks with prelusive strokes.

To SPAR, spār. v. a. To shut, to close, to bar. Obsolete.

To SPARE, spār. 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, spār. v. n. To live frugally, to be parsimonious; to forbear, to be scrupulous; to use mercy, to forgive, to be tender.

SPARE, spāre. a. Scanty, parsimonious; superfluous, unwanted; lean, wanting flesh.

SPARER, spā′túr. s. (98). One who avoids expense.

SPARERIB, spā′rē-rib. s. Some part cut off from the ribs.

SPARGEFACTION, spār′jē-fá′kshan. s. The act of sprinkling.

SPARING, spā′ring. a. (410). Scare; scanty; parsimonious.

SPARINGLY, spā′ring-lē. ad. Frugally, parsimoniously; with abstinence; now with great frequency; cautiously, tenderly.

SPARK, spārk. 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, spārk. v. n. To emit particles of fire, to sparkle.

SPARKFUL, spārk′ful. a. Lively, brisk, airy.

SPARKISH, spārk′ish. a. Airy, gay; showy, well-dressed, fine.

SPARKLE, spar′kl. s. (458). To emit sparks; to issue in sparks; to shine; to glitter.

SPARKLINGLY, spar′kling-lē. ad. With vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARKLINGNESS, spar′kling-nes. s. Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARROWHAWK, spax′ro-hawk. s. The female of the musket hawk.

SPARROWGRASS, spax′ro-gräs. s. Corrupted from ASPARAGUS, which see.

SPARRY, spar′ry. a. (82). Consisting of spar.

SPASM, spazm. s. Convulsion, violent and involuntary contraction.

SPASMODICK, spáz′mod-ik. s. (509). Convulsive.

SPAT, spāt. The pret. of Spit. Obsol.

To SPATIATE, spāt′iat-e. v. n. To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

To SPATTER, spāt′tur. v. a. (93). To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive; to throw out any thing offensive; to asperse, to defame.

To SPATTER, spāt′tur. v. n. To spit, to sputter, as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

SPATTERDASHES, spāt′tur-dash-iz. s. Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.
SPATTLING-POPPY, sp'at'līng-pōp'pē. s. White behen; a plant.

SPATULA, spā'tshə-lə. s. (461). A spattle, or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines.

SPEAR-GRASS, spēr'grās. s. (557). Long stiff grass.

SPEARMAN, spēr'mən. s. (88). One who uses a lance in fight.

SPEARMINT, spēr'mint. s. A plant, a species of mint.

SPEARWORT, spēr'wərt. s. An herb.

SPEAK, spēk. v. n. To speak. expreflsthOllghts; to make mention; to give sound; to address, to converse with.

SPEAKABLE, spē'kā-bl. a. (405). Possible to be spoken; having the power of speech.

SPEAKER, spē'krä. 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'king-trump'it. s. (99) (410). Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, spēr. s. (227). A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

SPECK, spēk. s. A small discolouration, a spot.
SPEEDILY, spek'le. a. To spot, to stain in drops.

SPECKLE, spek'kl. s. (405). Small speck, little spot.

To SPECK, spek. v. a. To spot, to mark with small spots.

SPECTACLE, spek'tak'l. n. 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, spek'ta-kld. a. (359). Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTATOR, spek-ta'tor. s. (76) (521). A looker-on, a beholder, an observer.

SPECTATORSHIP, spek-ta'tor-ship. s. Act of beholding.

SPECTRE, spek'ter. s. (416). Apparition, appearance of persons dead.

SPECTRUM, spek'trum. s. An image, a visible form.

SPECIAL, spek't(al). s. (88). Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; assisting sight.

To SPECTATE, spek'ta-tor. v. n. (91). To meditate, to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

To SPECTATE, spek'ta-tor. v. a. To consider attentively, to look through with the mind.

SPE\LULATION, spek-\(a\)'l\(a\)'sh\(e\)'n. 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.

SPE\LULATIVE, spek-'k\(u\)'-l\(a\)'tive. a. Given to speculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

SPE\LULATIVELY, spek-'k\(u\)'-l\(a\)'tive-\(l\)\(e\)'ly. ad. Contemplatively, with meditation; ideally, theoretically, not practically.

SPE\LULATOR, spek-'k\(u\)'-l\(a\)'-t\(a\)'-tor. s. (521). One who forms theories; an observer, a contemplator; a spy, a watcher.

SPE\LULATORY, spek-'k\(u\)'-l\(a\)'-t\(a\)'-\(t\)\(y\). s. (512). Exercising speculation.

SPE\LULUM, spek-'k\(u\)'-l\(u\)'m. s. (503). A mirror, a looking-glass.

SPE\L, spepd. The pret. and part. pass. of SPEED.—See MISTAKEN.

SPE\LCH, speptshl. s. (245). 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.

SPE\LCELESS, speptsh'les. a. Deprived of the power of speaking, made mute or dumb; mute, dumb.

To SPEED, spepd. v. n. (246). Prett. and part. pass. Speed and Speeded. To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

To SPEED, spepd. 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, spepd. s. Quickness, celerity; haste, hurry, despatch; the course or pace of a horse; success, event.

SPEEDILY, spepd'\(e\)'-\(l\)\(e\)'ly. ad. With haste, quickly.

SPEEDINESS, spepd'\(e\)'-\(n\)\(e\)'s. s. The quality of being speedy.

SPEEDWELL, spepd'w\(e\)'l. s. A plant.

SPEEDY, spepd'\(e\)'-\(y\)' s. Quick, swift, nimble, quick of despatch.

SPELL, spepl. s. A charm consisting of some words of occult power; a turn of work.

To SPELL, spepl. v. a. To write with the proper letters; to read by naming letters singly; to charm.

To SPELL, spepl. v. n. To form words of letters; to read.

SPELTER, spepl'tor. s. (98). A kind of semi-metal.

To SPEND, spepld. 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, spepld. v. n. To make expense; to prove in the use; to be lost or wasted.

SPENDER, spepl'dor. s. (98). One who spends; a prodigal, a lavisher.

SPENDTHRIFT, spepl'd\(h\)'-\(r\)\(i\)'ft. s. A prodigal, a lavisher.

SPERM, sperm. s. Seed; that by which the species is continued.

SPERMACETI, sper'-m\(a\)'-\(s\)\(e\)'-te. s. Corruptedly pronounced Parmasity.

When Shakespeare makes Hotspur describe a top using this word, "And telling me the sovereignst thing on earth, 'Was parmasity for an inward bruise——" it is highly probable this was not a topsish pronunciation, but that which gene-
SPICER, *spī'ser-. s. (98). One who deals in spice.

SPICY, *spī'se-. a. Producing spice, abounding with aromatics; aromatic, having the qualities of spice.

SPIDER, *spī'dor-. s. (98). The animal that spins a web to catch flies.

SPIGOT, *spig'ot. s. (166). A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep it in the service.

SPIKE, *spīk. v. a. To fasten with long nails; to set with spikes.

SPIKENARD, spike'nard-. s. The name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

SPIN, *spīn. v. a. To turn; to wind; to twist; to fasten into the faucet to keep it in the service.

SPINY, *spīn'e-. a. Producing spine; abundant in a veined substance; having the spines of a spine.

SPIRIT, *spīr't. v. n. To waste, to drain; to shed, to throw away.

SPIRITUAL, *spīr'ū-l. a. Part. Spun. or the spirit of the compound.

SPIRITUALITY, *spīr'u-lit'e-. s. A state of mind; a state of being; a state of being.

SPIRITED, *spīr'it-td. a. Spiritful; spirited; spirited.

SPIRITUOUS, *spīr'u-lēs. s. A spirit; a spirit.

SPHERE, *sfīr'e-. s. A globe, an orbicular body, a body of the centre 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.

SPHERICAL, *sfēr'i-kəl. a. Orbicular; globular; planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

SPHERICALLY, *sfēr'i-kəl-ē-. ad. In form of a sphere.

SPHERICALITY, *sfēr'i-kəl-iti-. s. Roundness, roundness.

SPHEROID, *sfēr'oid. s. A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

SPHERICAL, *sfēr'i-kəl. a. Having the form of a sphere.—*Mason.

SPHERICAL, *sfēr'i-kəl. a. Having the form of a sphere.

SPHERE, *sfēr'ē. s. A little globe.

SPHINX, *spīnks. s. The Sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

SPICE, *spīs. s. A vegetable production fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate, an aromatic substance used in sauces; a small quantity.

TO SPICE, *spīs. v. a. To season with spice.
pinage, spin'1dʒ-. s. (90). A plant.

pinal, spin'ldl. a. (95). Belonging to the back bone.

pin'dle, 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.

pin'dleshanked, spin'dl-shankt. a. Having small legs.

pin'dletree, spin'dl-trē. s. Prickwood; a plant.

pine, spine. s. The back bone.

pineI, spin'é. s. A sort of mineral.

piner, spin'nul. s. A small harp-sichord; an instrument with keys.

piniferous, spin-i-fi'rous. a. Bearing horns.

pinner, spin'nr. s. (98). One skilled in spinning; a garden spider with long jointed legs.

pin'ning-wheel, spin'ning-hwēl. s. The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

pinosity, spin'nis'sē-tē. s. Crabbedness, thrifty or brawny perplexity.

pinous, spin'ous. a. (314). Thorny; full of thorns.

pinner, spin'pur. s. (98). A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

pinsti', spin'stùr. s. (98). A woman that spins; the general term for a girl or maiden woman.

pinsty, spin'strey. s. The work of spinning.

piny, spine. a. Thorny, brawny, perplexed.

miracle, spin'ā-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 (403).


mirally, spin'āl-ē. a. In a spiral form.

mirror, 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.

o spine, spire. v. n. To shoot up pyramidically.

p'irit, spire. s. (109). Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial substance; the soil of man; an apparition;ardon, 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.

SPIRIT. 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 spir-i, 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 Others, are now more frequently and properly heard with the short sound of i.

To Spirit, spîr'it. v. a. To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to excite.

spirited, spîr'it-èd. a. Lively, full of fire.

spiritedness, spîr'it-èd-nèsh. s. Disposition or make of mind.

spiritedness, spîr'it-èd-nèsh. s. Swiftness, liveliness.

spiritedness, spîr'it-èd-nèsh. s. Swiftness, liveliness.

spiritedness, spîr'it-èd-nèsh. s. Fine-
ness and activity of parts.

spiritedness, spîr'it-èd-nèsh. s. Fine-
ness and activity of parts.

Spiritual, spîr-it-shū-āl. a. (461). Distinct from matter; immaterial, incorpo-
real, mental, intellectual; not gross, re-
fined from external things, relative only to the mind; not temporal, relating to the things of heaven.

Spirituality, spîr-it-shū-āl-èt. 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.

Spirituality, spîr-it-shū-āl-èt. s. Ecclesiastical body.


To Spiritualize, spîr-it-shū-āl-iz. v. a. To refine the intellect, to purify from the fecundities of the world.
SPIRITUALLY, spirit'tesh-ul-la. ad.
Without corporeal grossness, with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUOUS, spirit'tesh-ul-ous. a. Having the quality of spirit, tenacity and activity of parts; lively, gay, vivid, airy.

SPIRITUOUSITY, spirit'tesh-ul-os'se-ti.

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spirit'tesh-ul-os'-ness.

The quality of being spirituous.

To SPIRIT, spirit. v. n. (108). To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

To SPIRIT, spirit. v. a. To throw out in a jet.

To SPIRIT, spirit. v. a. (405). To dissipate.

SPIRIT, spirit. a. Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

SPIRITITUDE, spirit'u-tude. s. Grossness, thickness.

SPIRIT, spirit. 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 SPIRIT, spirit. v. a. Pret. Spat; Part. Pas. Spit or Spitted. To put upon a spit; to thrust through.

To SPIRIT, spirit. v. n. To eject from the mouth; to throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

To SPITCHCOCK, spitch'kok. v. a. To cut an eel in pieces and boil it.

Spite, spite. s. Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or in spite of, notwithstanding, in defiance of.

To SPIFTE, spite. v. a. To vex, to thwart malignantly; To fill with spite, to offend.

SPIEFUL, spite'ful. a. Malicious, malignant.

SPIEFULLY, spite'ful-ly. ad. Maliciously, malignantly.

SPIEFUENESS, spite'ful-nes. s. Malignity, desire of vexing.

SPIFITAL, spite'tal. s. Corrupted from Hospital, and seldom used but to a sermon preached at an hospital, as a spittal sermon; or in the proverbial phrase, Ród not the spital; or in the name of that district of London called Spittal-field.

The a in all these words has a tendency to sink its sound, and to confound them with spitte. In the last of these words this tendency is ineradicable; but in the two first it would be far from pedantic to preserve the sound of the a as in medial. Dr. Johnson seems to depart from etymology in doubling the s in these words.

SPIFFED, spité'ed. a. Shot out into length, put on a spit.

SPIFFER, spité'r. s. (98). One who puts meat on a spit; one who spits with his mouth; a young deer.

SPIFFLE, spité'l. s. Corrupted from Hospital. Not in use.

SPIFFLE, spité'l. s. Moisture of the mouth.

SPIFFVYON, spité've-on. s. Poison ejected from the mouth.

 SPLASHY, spla'shi. a. Full of dirty water, spit to daub.

SPLAYFOOT, splea'foot. a. Having the foot turned inward.

SPLAYMOUTH, splai'mouth. s. Mouth widened by design.

SPLÉEN, spleen. 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.

SPLÉENED, spleén'd. a. (359). Deprived of the spleen.

SPLÉENFUL, spleén'ful. a. Angry, peevish, fretful.

SPLÉENLESS, spleén'less. a. Kind, gentle, mild.

SPLÉENWORT, spleén'wort. s. Milk-waste; a plant.

SPLÉENY, spleén'y. a. Angry, peevish.

SPLÉNĐENT, spleén'dent. a. Shining, glossy.

SPLÉNDID, spleén'did. a. Showy; magnificent, sumptuous.

SPLÉNDIDLY, spleén'did-ly. ad. Magnificently, sumptuously.

SPLÉNDOUR, spleén'dur. s. (314) Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLÉNETICK, spleén'tik. a. (510) Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.

SPLÉNICK, spleén'ikk. a. (508). Being longing to the spleen.

SPLÉNISH, spleén'ish. a. Fretful peevish; properly Splenish.

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...
nō, mōve, nōr, nōt;—ūbe, tūb, of ube, 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 error.


Splent, splent. s. Splent is a callous hard substance, or an inensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg.

To Splice, splice. v. a. To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

Splint, splint. s. A thin piece of wood or other matters used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set.

To Splinter, splint'ur. v. a. To break by splints; to shiver, to break into fragments.

Splinter, splint'ur. s. (98). A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To Splinter, splint'ur. v. n. To be broken into fragments.

To Split, split 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, split. v. n. To burst asunder, to crack; to be broken against rocks.

Splitter, split'tur. s. (98). One who splits.

Splutter, split'tur. s. Bustle, tumult; hasty and inarticulate speaking. A low word.

To Spoil, spoil. v. a. (299). To rob; to plunder; to corrupt, to mar, to make useless.

To Spoil, spoil. v. a. To practise robbery or plunder; to grow useless, to be corrupted.

Spoil, spoil. 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, spoil'ur. s. (98). A robber, a plunderer.

Spoilful, spoil'ful. a. Wasteful, rapacious.

Spoke, spoke. s. The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

Spoke, spoke. The pret. of Speak.
SPO

SPOONFUL. spōn'fūl. s. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon; any small quantity of liquid.

SPOONMEAT. spōn'mēt. s. Liquid food, nourishment taken with a spoon.

SPOONWORT. spōn'wūrt. s. Scurvy-grass.

SPORT, spōrt. 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, spōrt. v. a. To divert, to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.

To SPORT, spōrt. v. n. To play, to frolick, to game, to wanton; to trifle.

SPORTFUL, spōrt'fūl. a. Merry, frolicksome, wanton, ludicrous, done in jest.

SPORTFULLY, spōrt'fūl-ē. adv. Wantonly, merrily.

SPORTFULNESS, spōrt'fūl-nēs. s. Wantonness, play, merriment, frolick.

SPORTIVE, spōrt'iv. a. Gay, merry, frolicksome, wanton, playful, ludicrous.

SPORTIVENESS, spōrt'iv-nēs. s. Gayety, play.

SPORTSMAN, spōrts'mān. s. One who pursues the recreations of the field.

SPORTULE, spōrt'shūl. s. (461). An alms, a dose.

SPORT, spōrt. s. A blot, a mark made by discoloration; a taint, a disgrace, a reproach; a small extent of place; any particular place.

To SPORT, spōrt. v. a. To mark with discoloration; to corrupt, to disgrace, to taint.

SPORTLESS, spōrt'les. a. Free from spots; immaculate, pure.

SPOTTER, spōt'ār. s. (98). One that spots.

SPOTTY, spōt'ē. a. Full of spots.

SPOUSE, spōz. s. (99). Nuptial, matrimonial, bridal.

SPOUSELESS, spōz'les. a. Wanting a husband or wife.

SPOUT, spōt. s. (313). A pipe, the mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured; a cataract.

To SPOUT, spōt. 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, spōt. v. n. To issue as from a spout.

To SPRAY, sprā. v. a. (202). To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the joint.

SPRAY, sprā. v. n. Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

SPRING, sprāng. The pret. of Spring.

SPRAT, sprāt. s. A small sea-fish.

To SPRAYL, sprāl. 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, sprēd. 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, sprēd. v. n. To extend or expand itself.

SPREAD, sprēd. s.Extent, compass; expansion of parts.

SPREADER, sprēd'ār. s. (98). One that spreads, publisher, divulger.

SPRENT, sprēnt. Part. Sprinkled.

SPRIG, sprīg. s. A small branch.

SPRIGGY, sprīg'ē. a. (385). Full of small branches.

SPRIG, sprīg. s. (393). Spirit, shade, soul, incorporeal agent; walking spirit, apparition.

SPRIGFUL, sprīg'fül. a. Lively, brisk, gay, vigorous.

SPRIGFULLY, sprīg'fül-ē. adv. Briskly, vigorously.

SPRIGLINESS, sprīg'lin-nes. s. Liveliness, briskness, vigour, gayety, vivacity.

SPRIGLY, sprīg'le. a. Gay, brisk, lively, vigorous, airy, vivacious.

To SPRING, spring. v. n. Preterit. Spring 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 elastic power; to rise from a covert; to is-
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 anything is supplied; rise, beginning, course, original.

SPRING, spring-e. s. Rhymes, fringe. A gin, a noose which catches by a spring or jerk.

SPRINGER, spring'ur. s. (98). One who springs or rousses game.

SPRINT, spring't. 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. 331 and 409.

SPRINGHALT, spring'halt. s. A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

SPRINGINESS, spring'e-nès, or sprin'je-nès. s. Elasticity, power of restoring itself. See SPRING.

SPRINGLE, spring'gl. s. (405). A springe, an elastick noose.

SPRINTIDE, spring'tide. s. Tide at the new moon, high tide.

SPRINGY, spring'e, or sprin'je. a. Elastick, having the power of restoring itself.

SPRINTING, SPRING. 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 elastick 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 substantivformed 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, how ev er, 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'e. a. (409). Full of springs or fountains.

SPRINGKE, spring'kl. v. a. (405). To scatter, to disperse in small masses; to scatter in drops; to be sprinkled, to wash, to wet, or dust by sprinkling.

SPRINKLE, spring'kl. v. n. To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

SPRIT, sprit. v. a. To throw out, to eject with force.

SPRIT, sprit. v. n. To throw, to terminate, to sprout.

SPRIT, sprit. s. Shoot, sprout.

SPRITSAIL, sprit'sale. s. The sail which belongs to the boatsprit-mast.

SPRITE, sprite. s. A spirit, an incorporeal agent.

SPRITFULLY, sprite'fully. adv. Vigorously, with life and ardour.

SPROUT, sprout. s. To shoot by vegetation, to germinate; to shoot into ramifications; to grow.

SPROUT, sprout. s. A shoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, spróose. a. (339). Nice, trim, neat.

SPRUCE, spróose. v. n. To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCERER, spróose-beér. s. Deer tinctured with branches of fir.

SPRUCELATHER, spróos-léth'ur. s. Prussian leather.

SPRUCENESS, spróose'nès. s. Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG, sprung. The pret. and part. pass. of Spring.

SPUD, spud. s. A short knife.

SPUMP, spúme. s. Foam, froth.

SPUME, spúme. v. n. To foam, to froth.

SPUMOUS, spú'mús. } a. Frothy, foamy.

SPUMY, spú'mé. } a. Frothy, foamy.

SPUN, spún. The pret. and part. pass. of Spin.

SPUNGE, spúng. More properly SPONGE. s. A sponge.

SPICE, spúng. v. n. (74). To hang on others for maintenance.
SPUNG-HOUSE, spūn'ging-house.
A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison.

SPUNG, spūn'g. a. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge; wet, moist, watery; drunken, wet with liquor.

SPUNK, spūŋk. s. (403). Rotten wood, touchwood. Used in Scotland for animation, quick sensibility.

SPUR, spūr. s. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel; incitement, instigation; a stimulus, anything that galls and teases; the sharp points on the legs of a cock; anything standing out, a snag.

To SPUR, spūr. v. a. To prick with the spur, to drive with the spur; to instigate, to incite, to urge forward; to press by force.

To SPUR, spūr. v. n. To travel with great expedition; to press forward.

SPURGALLED, spūr'gāl'd. a. Hurt with the spur.

SPURGE, spūr'j. s. A plant violently purgative.

SPURIOUS, spūr'ē-us. a. (314). Not genuine, counterfeit, adulterine; not legitimate, bastard.


To SPURN, spūrn. 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, spūrn. v. n. To make contemptuous opposition; to toss up the heels, to kick or struggle.

SPURNED, spūrn'ed. s. A plant.

SPURREY, spūr'ē. s. A plant that makes spurs.

SPURREY, spūr'ē. s. A plant.

To SPURT, spūrt. v. n. To fly out with a quick stream. —See SPIRT.

SPUTATION, spū-ta'shūn. s. The act of spitting.

To SPUTTER, spūt'tūr. 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, spūt'tūr. v. a. (98). To throw out with force.

SPUTTERER, spūt'tūr'er. s. One that sputters.

SPY, spi. s. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others.

To SPY, spi. v. a. To discover by the eye at a distance; to examine by close observation; to search or discover by artifice.

To SPY, spi. v. n. To search narrowly.

SPYBOAT, spi'bōt. s. A boat sent out for intelligence.

SQUAB, skwōb. a. (86) (87). Unfeathered, newly hatched; fat, thick and stout, awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, skwōb. s. A kind of sofa or couch, a stuffed cushion.

SQUAB, skwōb. ad. With a heavy sudden fall.

SQUABBLE, skwōb'bl. s. A pie made of many ingredients.

SQUABBISH, skwōb'bish. a. Thick, heavy, fleshy.

To SQUABBLE, skwōb'bl. v. n. (405). To quarrel, to debate peevishly, to wrangle.

SQUABBLED, skwōb'bl'id. s. A low bawl, a petty quarrel.

SQUABBLER, skwōb'bl'er. s. A quarrelsome fellow, a brawler.

SQUADR, skwā'dr. s. (83) (85). A body of men drawn up in square; part of an army, a troop; part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.

SQUADRONE, skwā'drō'n. a. (559). Formed into squadrons.

SQUALL, skwāl. s. (86). Foul, nasty, filthy. —See QUADRANT.

To SQUALL, skwāl. v. n. To scream out as a child or woman frightened.

SQUALL, skwāl. s. Loud scream; sudden gust of wind.

SQUALLER, skwāl'ér. s. (98). Screamer, one that screams.

SQUALLY, skwāl'ē. a. Windy, gusty.

SQUAMOUS, skwā'mōs. a. (314). Scaly, covered with scales.

To SQUANDER, skwōn'dār. v. a. To scatter lavishly, to spend profusely; to scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.

SQUANDERER, skwōn'dār'er. s. A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.

SQUARE, skwār. 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.
Square, skwâr. 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 ground; short and thick, having one top short, or lying close; a sudden fall.

To SQuare, skwâr. 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, skwâr. v. n. To suit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to press, to crush between bodies.

Squareness, skwâr'nës. s. The state of being square.

Square, skwâsh. 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, skwâsh. v. a. To crush into pulp.

To SQuat, skwât. v. n. To sit covering, to sit close to the ground.

SQuat, skwât. a. Covering close to the ground; short and thick, having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and covering.

SQuat, skwât. s. The posture of covering or lying close; a sudden fall.

To SQuake, skwelche. 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.

SQuake, skwelche. s. A shrill quick cry.

To SQuelch, skwelch. v. n. (227). To cry with a shrill sharp voice, to cry with pain.

SQuelch, skwelch. s. Heavy fall.

SQuib, skwib. s. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire any petty fellow.

SQuill, skwil. s. A plant; an insect.

SQuint, skwÎnt. a. Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.

To SQuint, skwÎnt. v. n. To look obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.

To SQuint, skwÎnt. v. a. To form the eye to oblique vision: to turn the eye obliquely.

SQuint-eyed, skwÎnt'îde. a. Having the sight directed oblique; indirect, oblique, malignant.

To SQuint, skwÎnt'îde. v. n. To look asquint. Obsolete cant word. See.

SQuire, skwîre. s. A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warriour.

SQuirel, skwîr'el. s. (109). A small animal that lives in woods, leaping from tree to tree.

SQuirel, skwîr'el. 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, skwÎrt. v. a. (108). To throw out in a quick stream.

To SQuirt, skwÎrt. v. n. To prete, to let fly.

SQuirt, skwÎrt. s. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected; a small quick stream.

SQuirt, skwÎrt'ur. s. (98). One that plies a squirt.

To STab, stab. v. a. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mentally or mischievously.

STAB, stab. s. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a dark injury, a sly mischief; a stroke, a blow.

STABBER, stab'bër. s. (98). One who stabes, a private murderer.

STABILE, stab'bl'il-e'ment. s. Support, firmness, act of making firm.

STABILITY, stab'bl'il-e'ty. s. Steadiness, strength to stand; fixedness; firmness of resolution.

STABLE, stab'bl. a. (405). Fixed, able to stand; steady, constant.

STABLE, stab'bl. s. (405). A house for beasts.
To **Stable**, stâb. v. n. To kennel, to dwell as beasts.

**Stableboy**, stâb-bô. (38). s.

One who attends in the stable.

**Stableman**, stâb/âmân. (38). s.

**Stablemess**, stâb-lâ-nas. s. Power to stand; steadiness, constancy, stability.

To **Stabilize**, stâb/lîz. v. a. To establish, to fix, to settle.

**Stack**, stâk. s. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys or funnels.

To **Stack**, stâk. v. a. To pile up regularly in ricks.

**Stact**, staкт. s. An aromatick, the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

**Stadholder**, stât/hâld-ôr. s. The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

**Staff**, stâf. 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**, stâf/ârtr. s. A sort of evergreen privet.

**Stag**, stâg. s. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

**Stage**, stâдж. s. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; the theatre, the place of scenic entertainments; any place where any thing is publicly transmitted or performed, a place in which rest is taken on a journey; single step of gradual process.

To **Stage**, stâдж. v. a. To exhibit publicly. Not in use.

**Stagecoach**, stâдж-kôtsh. s. A coach that keeps its stages, a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

**Stageplay**, stâдж/plâ. s. Theatrical entertainment.

**Stager**, stâagher. s. (98). A player; one who has long acted on the stage of life; a practioner.

**Staggard**, stâag/ârd. s. (88). A four-year-old stag.

To **Stagger**, stâag/gur. 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**, stâag/gur. v. a. To make to stagger, to make to reel; to shock, to alarm.

**Staggers**, stâag/gûrz. s. A kind of horse apoplexy; madness, wild conduct.

In this last sense out of use.

**Stagnancy**, stâg/nâ-sê. s. The state of being without motion or ventilation.

**Stagnant**, stâg/nânt. a. Motionless, still.

To **Stagnate**, stâg/nâte. v. n. (91). To lie motionless, to have no course or stream.

**Stagnation**, stâg-nâ-shun. s. Stop of course, cessation of motion.

**Stake**, stâk. s. (202) (222).

Sobers, grave, regular.

**Staidness**, stâde/nâss. s. Sobriety, gravity, regularity.

To **Stain**, stâin. v. a. (202). To blot, to spot, to disgrace, to spot with guilt or infamy.

**Stain**, stâin. s. (73). Blot, spot, discolouration; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach, shame.

**Stainer**, stâ'nâr. s. One that stains, one who blots.

**Stainless**, stâ'nâls. a. Free from blots or spots; free from sin or reproach.

**Stair**, stâir. s. (202). Steps by which we rise in an ascent from the lower part of a building to the upper.

**Staircase**, stâir/kâse. s. The part of a fabric that contains the stairs.

**Stake**, stâke. 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**, stâke. v. a. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

**Stale**, stâle. a. Old, long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or esteem.

**Stale**, stâle. 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**, stâle. v. a. To wear out, to make old. Not in use.

To **Stale**, stâle. v. n. To make water.
nô, mîve, nôr, nôt; tûb, tûb,
Stâkely, stâkle'dé. ad. Of old, long time.
Stâleness, stâle'nês. s. Oldness, state of being long kept, state of being corrupted by time.
To StâlK, stâlk. v. n. (84). To walk with high and superb step; to walk behind a st暗ng horse or cover.
Stâlk, stâlk. s. High, proud, wide, and stately step; the stem on which flowers of fruits grow; the stem of a quill.
Stâlinghorse, stâlk'ing-horse. s. A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.
Stâley, stâw'ké. s. Hard like a stall.
Stâll, stâll. s. (84). A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stall; 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 Stâll, stâll. v. a. To keep in a stall or stable; to invest.
Stâlled, stâll'edd. a. Fed not with grass but dry seed.
Stâllion, stâm'li'n. s. (113). A horse kept for males.
Stâm'mér, stâm'mér. 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 anâmâlcula, is often, by mere English speakers, used as a singular. Thus, speaking of microscopic objects, they talk of seeing the leg of an anâmâlcula, and, observing a person with a good constitution, they say he has a good stâmâna: to such speakers it may be observed, that these words are perfectly Latin plurals, the singulars of which are anâmâlculum and stâmâna. — See Anâmâl-cule, Lâmâna, and Mîâsâna.
Stâmînous, stâm'mîn'ês. a. Consisting of threads.
To Stâmmer, stâm'mür. v. n. (98). To speak with unnatural hesitation, to utter words with difficulty.
Stâmmerer, stâm'mür'ur. s. One who speaks with hesitation.
To Stâmp, stâm'p. v. a. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.
To Stâmp, stâm'p. v. n. To strike the foot suddenly downward.
Stamp, stâm'p. 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 pave customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.
Stânper, stâm'pér. s. (98). An instrument of pounding.
To Stânch, stânsh. v. n. (78). To stop blood, to hinder from running.
Stânch, stânsh. a. Sound, such as will not run out; firm, sound; of principle, trusty, hearty, determined; strong, not to be broken.
Stânchion, stân'shîn. s. A prop, a support.
Stânchless, stânsh'lês. a. Not to be stopped.
To Stând, stân'd. 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 succeed; to be
To STAND, v. a. To endure, to resist without flying or yielding; to await, to abide, to suffer; to keep, to maintain.

STAND, 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, s. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse; that which is of undisputed 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, s. One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDER, s. (98). One who stands; a tree that has stood long; Stander by, one present, a mere spectator.

STANDING, s. Settled, established; lasting, not transitory; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

STANDING, s. (410). Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in; power to stand; rank; condition; competition, candidacy, contest.

STANDISH, s. A case for pen and ink.

STANG, s. A perch, a measure of five yards and a half.

STANK, s. The pret. of Stink.

STANKARTE, s. Relating to the firewarks.

STAR, 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, s. A plant.

STARBOARD, s. Is the right-hand side of a ship, as farboard is the left.

STARCH, s. A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened.

STARCHER, s. (98). One whose trade is to starch.

STARCHILY, ad. Stiffly, precisely.

STARCHINESS, s. Stiffness, preciseness.

STARE, s. To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, incomprehension, confidence, stupidity, horror; To stare in the face, to be undeniably evident; to stand out.

STARE, s. Fixed look; stareling.

STARK, s. (78). Stiff, strong, rigid; deep, full; mere, simple, plain, gross.

STARK, ad. Is used to extend or augment the signification of a word, as Stark mad, mad in the highest degree.

STARKLE, s. Ad. Stiffly, strongly.

STARKLESS, s. Having no light of stars.

STARDUST, s. Lustre of the stars.

STARLIGHT, s. Lighted by the stars.

STARLIKE, s. Having various points resembling a star in lustre; bright, illustrous.

STARLING, s. A bird; it is one of those that may be taught to whistle, and articulate words.
To STARTLE, star'd.

To STAR~lNGLY, ~i:art'ling-Ie.

S~A~;F.R,

To SHRINK, to move out of place.

To STARK, stérk.

To SHOCK, sudden impression of terror.

To SHRED, shred.

To SHAR~D1G, ~i:art'ing-Ie.

STARRD1G, star'ring.

Shining with stellar light.

STARSHOT, star'shot.

An emission from a star.

To START, start. 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 withach; to deviate; to set out from the barrier at a race; to set out on any pursuit.

To START, start. 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, start. s. A motion of terror, 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, start'er. s. (98). One that shrinks from his purpose.

STARTINGLY, star'ing-lé. ad. (410). By sudden fits, with frequent intermission.

To STARTLE, start'le. v. n. (405) To shrink, to move on feeling a sudden impression.

To STARTLE, start'ler. v. a. To fright, to shock, to impress with sudden terror.

STARTLE, start'ler. s. Sudden alarm, shock, sudden impression of terror.

STARTUP, start'üp. s. One that comes suddenly into notice.

To STARVE, starv. 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, starv. v. a. To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to kill with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.
STATONER, stā'shon-ūr. s. (98). A bookseller; a seller of paper.

STATIST, stā'tist. s. A statesman, a politician. Not in use.

STATISTICAL, stā-tis'tē-kāl. a.STATISTICK, stā-tis'tik. s. 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 confused with Statical and Statick.

STATUARY, stā'tshū-i-re. s. The art of carving images or representations of life; one that practises or professes the art of making statues.

STATUE, stā'tshū. s. (463). An image, a solid representation of any living being.

STATUES, stāz. v. a. To place as a statue. Not used.

STATURE, stā'tshūr. s. (463). The height of any animal.

STATUTABLE, stā'tshū-lābl. a. According to statute.

STATUTE, stā'tshūt. s. (463). A law, an edict of the legislature.

STATUE, stāv. v. a. To break in pieces; to push off as with a staff, to pour out by breaking the cask.

STAYES, stāz. s. The plural of Staff.

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 contentedly.

STAY, stā. v. a. To stop, to withhold, to repress: to delay, to obstruct, to hinder from progress; to keep from departure; to prop, to support, to hold up.

STAY, stā. s. Continuance in a place, forbearance of departure; stand, cessation of progress; a stop, an obstruction, a hindrance from progress; restraint, prudential caution, a fixed state; a prop, a support; tackling.

STAYED, stā'ded. part. a. (222). Fixed, settled; serious, not volatile; stopped.

STAYEDLY, stā'de'ē. ad. Composedly, gravely, prudently, soberly.

STAYEDNESS, stā'de'nēs. s. Composure, prudence, gravity, judiciousness.

STAYER, stā'ūr. s. (98). One who stops, holds, or supports.

STAYLACE, stālāsē. s. A lace with which women fasten bodice.

STAYS, stāzē. s. Without singular. Bodice, 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, stē'd. s. (234). See Instead. Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.

STEAD, stē'd. v. a. To help, to support, to assist. Little used.

STEADFAST, stē'dfāst. a. Fast in place, firm, fixed; constant, resolute.

STEADFASTLY, stē'dfāst-lē. ad. Firmly, constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, stē'dfāst-nēs. s. Immutability, fixedness; firmness, constancy, resolution.

STEADILY, stē'di-lē. ad. Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

STEADINESS, stē'di-nēs. s. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken; firmness, constancy; consistent, unvaried conduct.

STEADY, stē'dē. a. Firm, fixed; not tottering; notwavering, not fickle, not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

STEAK, stāk. s. (240). A slice of flesh broiled or fried, a collop.

STEAL, stēl. 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, stēl'ūr. s. (98). One who steals, a thief.

STEALINGLY, stēl'ing-lē. ad. (410). Silly, by invisible motions.

STEALTH, stēlth. s. (234) (515). The act of stealing, theft; the thing stolen; secret act, clandestine practice.

STEALTHY, stēl'tē. a. Done clandestinely, performed by stealth.
STENDERSMATE, st'ndé·rs·má·t] (7) s. A pilot, one who steers a ship.

STEER, stéér. v. a. To direct, or oppose a current, to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

STEEP, step. v. n. (246). 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, step. v. n. In Composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage.

STEPPINGSTONE, sté·píng-sto·né. s. Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.


STERCORATION, stér-kó-rá-shú'ñ. s. The act of dunging.

STEREOPHIC, stér-i-óf·ik. a. Delineated on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHIC, stér-i-óf·ik. a. Delineated on a plane.

STEREOSCOPIC, stér-i-óf·ik. a. Delineated on a plane.

STEREOSCOPY, stér-i-óf·ik. a. Delineated on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHY, stér-i-óf·ik. a. Delineated on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHY, stér-i-óf·ik. a. Delineated on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHY, stér-i-óf·ik. a. Delineated on a plane.
STERIL, stér'il. a. -Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.  

STERILITY, stér'il-i-té. s. -Bareness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.  

To STERILIZE, stér'il-i-ze. v. a. -To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.  

STERLING, stér'ling. a. (410). -An epiteth by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having past the test.  

STERLING, stér'ling. s. English coin, money; English standard rate.  

STERN, stér'n. a. -Severe of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting, hard, afflicting.  

STERN, stern. s. -The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed; post of management, direction; the hinder part of any thing.  

STERNAGE, stern'idje. s. (90). -The sternage or stern.  

STERNLY, stér'n lé. ad. -In a stern manner, severely, severely.  

STERNNESS, stern'néss. s. -Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.  

STERNON, stern'ón. s. (166). -The breast-bone.  

STERNUTATION, stern-nú-ta'shún. s. -The act of sneezing.  

STERNUTATIVE, stern-nú-ta'tiv. a. -Having the quality of sneezing.  

STERNUTATORY, stern-nú-ta-tó-ré. s. -Medicine that provokes to sneeze.  

See DOMESTIC. (312) (557).  

To STEW, stik. v. a. -To seethe any thing in a slow moist heat.  

To STEW, stik. v. n. -To be seethed in a slow moist heat.  

STEW, stú. s. -A bagnio, a hot-house; a brothel, a house of prostitution; a store-pond, a small pond where fish are kept for the table.  

STEWARD, stú'ard. s. (88). -One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.  

STEWARDSHIP, stú'ard-ship. s. -The office of a steward.  

STICK, stik. s. (400). -A piece of wood small and long.  

To STICK, stik. v. a. -To fasten on so as that it may adhere.  

To STICK, stik. 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, stik. 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, stik'ke-nés. a. -Adhesive quality, glutinousness, tenacity.  

To STICKLE, stik'kl. v. n. (405). -To take part with one side or other; to contest, to altercation, to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence; to trim, to play fast and loose.  

STICKLEBAG, stik'kl-bág. s. -The smallest of fresh-water fish.  

STICKLER, stik'kl-ür. s. (98). -A sidesman to fencers, a second to a duellist; an obstinate contender about any thing.  

STIFF, stiff. a. -Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hard, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease; constrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.  

To STIFFEN, stiff'en. v. a. (103). -To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.  

To STIFFEN, stiff'en. v. n. -To grow stiff, to grow rigid, to become unpliant; to grow hard, to be hardened; to grow less susceptible of impression, to grow obstinate.  

STIFFHEARTED, stiff'hart'ed. a. -Obstinate, contumacious.  

STIFFLY, stiff'lé. ad. -Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.  

STIFFNECKED, stiff'nékt. a. (566). -Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.  

STIFFNESS, stiff'nés. 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 STIFFLE, stiff'l. 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, stig'má. s. (92). -A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.
STING, sting. a. A sharp point with which some animals are armed; anything that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.

STINGILY, sting'jé-lé. ad. Covetously.

STINGINESS, sting'jé-néz. s. Avarice, covetousness, niggardliness.

STINGLESS, sting'léz. a. Having no sting.

STINGO, sting'gö. s. Old strong beer.

STINGY, sting'jé. a. Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To STINK, stingk. v. n. Pret. I Stunk or Stank. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

STINK, stingk. s. (408). Offensive smell.

STINKARD, stingk'árd. s. (88). A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER, stingk'er. s. (88). Something intended to offend by the smell.

STINKINGLY, stingk'íng-lé. ad. (410). With a stink.

STINKPOT, stingk'pót. s. An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To STINT, stint. v. a. To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.

STINT, stint. s. Limit, bound, restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.

STIPEND, stip'end. s. Wages, settled pay.

STIPEDIARY, stip'ed-i-áry or stip'én-dé-a-ré. or stip'enjé-a-ré. a. (293) (294) (376). Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.

STIPENDIARY, stip'én-dé-a-ré. s. One who performs any service for a settled payment.

STIPTICAL, stip'té-kál. s. a. Having the power to stanch blood, astringent.

STIPEND, stip'end. s. (509). To stink, stingk. 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.

STIPULATION, stip'-ú-lá'shún. s. Contract, to bargain, to settle terms.

To STIR, stir. v. a. (109). 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.

STILL, still. a. Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, still. s. Calm, silence.

STILL, still. ad. To this time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increasing degree: always, ever, continually; after that; in continuance.

STILL, still. a. Silently, not speaking.

STILL, still. s. A vessel for distillation, an alembick.

To STILL, still. v. a. To distil, to extract or operate upon by distillation.

STILLATIOUS, still-lá-tish'ós. a. Falling in drops, drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, still'hl-tor-e. s. An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed; the room in which stills are placed, laboratory (557).

STILLBORN, still'bórn. a. Born lifeless, dead in the birth.

STILL-LIFE, still'life. s. See 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, still'nes. s. Calm, quiet, silence, taciturnity.

STILLY, still'lé. ad. Silently, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.

STILLS, stilts. s. Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

To STIMULATE, stim'mú-lát-e. 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, stim'mú-lá'shún. s. Excitement, pungency.

To STING, sting. v. a. Pret. I Stung; Part. passive, Stung, and Stung. To pierce or wound with a point darterd out,
STIR, stür.  s. Tumult, bustle; commotion, public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.

STIRP, stérp.  s. (108) Race, family, generation.

STIRRER, stür'rér.  s. (98) One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a riser in the morning. Stirrer up, an inciter, an instigator.

STIRRUP, stür'rúp.  s. An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

To STITCH, stitch.  v. a. To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To STITCH, stitch.  v. n. To practice needlework.

STITCH, stitch.  s. A pass of the needle through anything; a sharp sudden pain.

STITCHERY, stitch'ér-é.  s. Needlework.

STITCHWORT, stitch'wurt.  s. Camomile.

STITCHY, stitch'é.  s. An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

STOCCADO, stök-ká'dó.  s. A thrust with the rapier.—See LUMBAZO.

STOCK, stök.  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 stocado; something made of linen, a cravat, a close neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal capital store, fund already provided; quantity, stock, body; a fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

To STOCK, stök.  v. a. To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store, to put in the stocks; To stock up, to extirpate.

STOCKDOVE, stök'dúv.  s. Ringdove.

STOCKFISH, stök'fish, s. Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKSHELLFLOWER, stök-jill'é-hó-lú'fér.  s. A plant.

STOCKING, stök'ing.  s. (410). The covering of the leg.

STOCKJOBBER, stök'job-búr.  s. One who gets money by buying and selling in the fairs.

STOCKISH, stök'ish.  a. Hard, blockish.

STOCKLOCK, stök'lók.  s. Lock fixed in wood.

STOCKS, stöks.  s. Prison for the legs.

STOCKSTILL, stök'still.  a. Motionless.

STOICK, stö'ík.  s. A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things.

STOLE, stöle.  s. A long vest.

STOLE, stöle.  s. The pret. pass. of Steal.

STOLEN, stöl'n.  (103). Part. pass. of Steal.

STOLIDITY, stö-lid'é-té.  s. Stupidity, want of sense. Not used.

STOMACH, stüm'mük.  s. (165) (359). The ventricle in which food is digested, appetite, desire of food; inclination, liking, anger, resolution; sullenness, resentment, pride, haughtiness.

To STOMACH, stüm'mük.  v. a. To resist, to remember with anger and malignity.

To STOMACH, stüm'mük.  v. n. To be angry.

STOMACHED, stüm'mukt.  a. (359). Filled with passions of resentment.

STOMACHER, stüm'má-tshér.  s. An ornamental covering worn by women, on the breast.

STOMACHFUL, stüm'mük-fúl.  a. Sul.len, stubborn, perverse.

STOMACHFULNESS, stüm'mük-fúl-néss.  s. Stubbornness, sullenness.

STOMACHICAL, stö-mák'é-kál.  a. Relating to the stomach, pertaining to the stomach.

STOMACHICK, stök'mák'ik.  s. A medicine for the stomach.

STONE, stön.  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, stön.  a. Made of stone.

To STONE, stön.  v. a. To pelt or beat or kill with stones; to harden.
STORAXTREE, sto'l'jks-tree. a. An herb.
STONE, store. v. n. To STOP, st&p. v. n. To cease to go forward.
STOOP, stoop. S. Act of stooping, inclination downward; descent from dignity or superiority; fall of a bird upon his prey; a vessel of liquor.
STOPPABLE, stopp'plb. s. A plant.
STOPPLE, stop'pldje. s. A supply hoarded; the storehouse, treasury.
STOPPAGE, stop'pldje. s. Interruption; prohibition of sale; that which obstructs, obstructs, impediment; instruments by which the sounds of wind music are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers; the act of applying the stop in music; a point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.
STOPCOCK, stop'kák. s. A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.
STOPDREG, stop'pídje. s. (90). The act of stopping, the state of being stopped.
STOPPLE, stop'pl. s. (405). That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.
STORAKTREE, st6l'ks't'I. s. A tree; a resinous and odoriferous gum.
STORER, sto'd!r. s. A. Made of stone; lated, a supply hoarded; the storehouse, magazine.
STORE, store. a. To hinder from To
STOREHOUSE, st61'ks'hoouse. s. Magazine, treasury.
STOREL, st6'ür. s. (98). One who lays up; STORED, st6'urd. a. (283). Adorned with historical pictures.
STORE, st6rk. s. A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.
STOREBIL, st6r'ks'bl. s. An herb.
STORM, st6rm. 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 4v.
STORM, st6rm. v. a. To attack by open force.
STORM, st6rm. v. n. To raise tempests; to rage, to fume, to be loudly angry.
STONY, sto'ne. Large number, large quantity, plenty; a stock accumulated, a supply hoarded; the state of being accumulated, hoard; storehouse, magazine.
STONE, store. s. A. To hinder from To
STORMY, störm'ë. a. Tempestuous; violent, passionate.

STORY, stö'ry 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, stö'ry v. a. To tell in history, to relate.

STORYTELLER, stö'ri-tel-lér. s. (93). One who relates tales.

STOVE, stöv. s. A hot-house, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

To STOVE, stöv. v. a. To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

STOUT, stôt, a. (313). Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; obstinate, resolute; proud; strong.

STOUT, stôt. s. A cant name for strong beer.

STOUTLY, stôlt'ë. ad. Lusty, boldly, obstinately.

STOUTNESS, stôt'néz. s. Strength, valour; boldness, fortitude; obstinacy, stubbornness.

To STOW, stô, v. a. (324). To lay up, to reposit in order, to lay in the proper place.

STOWAGE; stôl'dgé. s. (90). Room for laying up; the state of being laid up.

To STRADDLE, strád'dl. v. n. (405). To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To STRAGGLE, strâg'gl. v. n. (105). To wander without any certain direction, to rove, to ramble; to wander disorderedly; to exuberate, to shoot too far; to be dispersed, to be apart from any main body.

STRAIGHTENER, strâg'gl-er. s. (98). A wanderer, a rover, one who forsakes his company; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

STRAIGHT, strât. a. (202) (393). Not crooked, right; narrow, close.

STRAIGHT, strât. ad. (249). Immediately; directly.

To STRAIGHTEN, strât'en. v. a. (103). To make straight.

STRAIGHTNESS, strât'néz. s. Rectitude, the contrary to crookedness.

STRAIGHTWAYS, strât'waiz. ad. Immediately, straight.

To STRAIN, strâin. v. a. (202). To stretch through something; to purify by filtration; to squeeze in an embrace; to strain, 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, strân. v. n. To make violent efforts; to be filtered by compression.

STRAIN, strât. 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'nér. s. (98). An instrument of filtration.

STRAIGHT, strât. 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.

STRAIGHT, strât. s. A narrow pass, or path; distress, difficulty.

To STRAIGHT, strât. v. n. To put to difficulties.

To STRAIGHTEN, strât'en. v. a. (103). To make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight, to intend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, to perplex.

STRAIGHTLY, strât'ë. ad. Narrowly; strictly, rigorously; closely, intimately.

STRAIGHTNESS, strât'néz. s. Narrowness; strictness, rigour; distress, difficulty; want, scarcity.

STRAIGHTLACED, strât'lásé. 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, strânj. a.—See Change. Foreign, of another country, not domestic; wonderful, causing wonder; odd, irregular; unknown, new; uncommonly good or bad; unacquainted.

STRANGE, strânj. interj. An expression of wonder.

STRANGELY, strânj'ë. ad. With some relation to foreigners; wonderfully, in a way to cause wonder.

STRANGENESS, strânj'néz. 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, strânj'ër. s. (98). A foreigner, one of another country; one unknown; a guest, one not a domestic; one
To STRANGER, stran'gür. v. a. To strange, to alienate. Not used.

To STRANGLE, strang'gl. v. a. (405). To choke, to suffocate, to kill by intercepting the breath; to suppress, to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLER, strang'gl-ür. s. (98). One who strangles.

STRANGLES, strang'glz. s. Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, strän-gû-l'shûn. s. -The act of strangling, suffocation.

STRANGURY, strâng'gl-ré. s. A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP, strâp. s. A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPADO, strâp-pâ’dô. s. Chastisement by blows.—See LUMBERAGE.

STRAPPING, strâp'pling. a. (410). Vast, large, bulky.

STRATA, strâ'tâ. s. Plural of Stratum. (92). Beds, layers.—See DRAMA.

STRATAGEM, strâ'tá-jém. s. An artifice in war, a trick by which an enemy is deceived; an artifice, a trick.


STRATUM, strâ'tûm. s. A bed, a layer.

STRAW, stràw. s. (219). The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed; any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAWBERRY, strâw-bêr-râ. s. A plant; the fruit.

STRAWBUILT, strâw'builtin. a. Made up of straw.

STRAW-COLOURED, strâw'kôl-ûrd. a. Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, strâw'wûrm. s. A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY, strâw'ë. a. Made of straw, consisting of straw.

To STRAY, strâ. v. n. (220). To wander, to rove; to rove out of the way; to err, to deviate from the right.

STRAY, strâ. s. Any creature wandering beyond its limits, any thing lost by wandering; act of wandering.

STREAK, strâk. s. (227). A line of colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, strâk. v. a. To stripe, to variegate in hues, to dapple.

STREAKY, strâk-ré. a. Striped, variegated by hues.

STREAM, strém. 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, strém. 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, strém'mér. s. (98). An ensign, a flag, a pennon.

STREAMY, strém'ë. a. Abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, strît. s. (246). A way, properly a paved way; proverbially, a public place.

STREETWALKER, strît-wâl'ker. s. A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

STRENGTH, strênght. s. Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance, firmness, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of liquor; fortification, fortress; armament, force, power; argumentative force.

This word and its compounds are often erroneously pronounced as if written streth, strethen, &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, strêng'ënhn. 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, strêng'ënhn. v. n. To grow strong.

STRENGTHENER, strêng'ënhn-ûr. s. That which gives strength, that which makes strong; in Medicine, strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids.

STRENGTHLESS, strêng'-hës. a. Wanting strength, deprived of strength; wanting potency, weak.

STRENuous, strênh'ûs. a. Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehement.

STRENously, strênh'ûs-lé. ad. Vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.

STREPHERous, strêp'hr-s. a. Loud, noisy.

STRESS, strës. s. Importance, important part; violence, force, either acting or suffered.

To STRETCH, strêch. 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.
To Stretch, strētsh. v. n. To be extended; to bear extension without rupture; to sally beyond the truth.

Stretch, strētsh. 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, strētsh'ér. s. (98). Anything used for extension; the timber against which the roover places his feet.

To Stretch, strētsh. v. a. (266). To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

Strewment, strō'ment. s. Anything scattered in decoration.

Strike, strīk'k'n. The ancient participle of Strike (103).

Strike, strīk'kl. s. (403). That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel.

Strict, strikt. a. Exact; accurate, rigorously nice; severe, rigorous; confined, not extensive; close, tight; tense, not relaxed.

Strictly, strikt'lé. ad. Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously, severely, without remission.

Strictness, strikt'nis. s. Exactness, rigid accuracy, nice regularity; severity, rigour.

Structure, strik'tshur. s. (463). A stroke, a touch; contraction, closure by contraction; a slight touch upon the subject, not a set discourse.

Stride, strīd. s. A long step, a step taken with great violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To Stride, strīd. v. n. Pret. I Struck or Stridden; Part. pass. Stridden. To walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To Stride, strīd. v. a. To pass by a step.


Strife, strīf. s. Contention; contest; discord; contrariety.

Strifeful, strif'jul. a. Contentious, discordant.

To Strike, strīk. v. a. Pret. I Struck or Smookt; 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 clapping on a bell; to stamp; to impress; to push, to strike; to contract, to lower; to swell; 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 percut; 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, strīk'k'r. s. (98). One that strikes.

Striking, stri'king. part. a. (410). Affecting, surprising.

String, string. 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, string. v. a. Pret. I Strang; Part. pass. String. To furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file on a string; to make tense.

Stringed, string'd. a. (359). Having strings, produced by strings.

 Stingent, strin'jent. a. Binding, contracting.

Stringhalt, string'halt. s. A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hunder leg of a horse, much higher than the other.

Stringless, string'lis. a. Having no strings.

Stringy, string'g. a. See Springy. Fibrous, consisting of small threads.

To Strip, strip. 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.
To Strive, strive. v. n. To Strive, anciently Strived; Past. pass. Striven. To struggle, to labour, to make an effort; to contest, to contend, to struggle in opposition to another; to vie, to compete; to contend, to struggle; to make an effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress.

To Struggle, strug'ge. v. a. To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to be in agonies or distress.

To Stroll, stroll. v. n. To Stroll, a walk, a rove, a ramble, to wander, to roam, to ramble, to rove.

Strogue, strug'gl. s. 405. To Stroll, strole. a. 405. To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress.

Strob, strob. s. 98. A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

Strong, strong. a. Vigorous, forcible, of great ability; body; fortified, secured, from attack; powerful, mighty; supplied with forces; able, 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 instrumental; furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed; violent, vehement, forcible, cogent, conclusive; firm, compact, not soon broken; forcibly written.


Strongly, strong, ly. ad. Powerfully, forcibly; with vigour, with firmness.
thing 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, stuf, v. n. To feed glutonously.

STUFFING, stüf'f-inig, s. (410). That by which any thing is filled; relishing ingredients put into meat.

STULTIFICATION, stült-il'i-kö-wen-se, s. (518). Foolish talk.

STULTIFY, stült'il'i-ko-ke, s. The same as STULTIFICATION.

To STULTIFY, stült'il-e-fl, v. a. To prove void of understanding.—Masnon.

STUM, stüm, s. Wine yet unfermented; new wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STUM, stüm, v. a. To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

To STUMBLE, stüm'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, stüm'bl, v. a. To obstruct in progress, to make to trip or stop; to make a boggle, to offend.

STUMBLE, stüm'bl, s. A trip in walking; a blunder, a failure.

STUMBLER, stüm'bl-ur, s. (98). One that stumbles.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, stüm'blin-g blok, s. (410).

STUMBLINGSTONE, stüm'blin-g stö-ne, s.

Cause of stumbling, cause of offence.

STUMP, stüm, s. The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

STUMPY, stümp'e, a. Full of stumps, hard, still.

To STUN, stüm, v. a. To confound or dizzy with noise; to make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

STUNG, stüng. The pret. and part. pass. of Sting.

STUNK, stün-k. The pret. of Stink.

To STUNT, stün't, v. a. To hinder from growth.

STUPE, stüpe, s. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

To STUFF, stüpe, v. a. To foment, to dress with stuples.
S.TUPIDITY, stū'pid-ī-tē. s. Dullness, heaviness of mind, sluggishness of understanding.

STUPIDLY, stū-pid-le. ad. With suspension or inacuity of understanding; dully, without apprehension.

STUPIFIER, stū'pē-fi-dr. s. (98). That which causes stupidity.

To STUPIFY, stū'pē-fi. v. a. (183).

To make stupid, to deprive of sensibility.

STUPOR, stū'por. s. (166).

Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

To STUPRATE, stū'prā-te. v. a. To ravish, to violate.

STUPRATON, stū-prā'tōn. s. Rape; violation.

STURDY, stū'de. s. Hardy, stout, brutal, obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff.

STURDY, stū'de-lē. ad. Stoutly, hardily; obstinately, resolutely.

STURDINESS, stū'de-nēs. s. Strength, hardness of mind, brutal strength.

To STURDINESS, stū'de-nēs. v. a. To act of reducing to any state.

STURDY, stū'de. ad. Hardy, stout, brutal, obstinate; strong, forcible, stiff.

STURGEON, stūr'jōn. s. (259).

A sea-fish.

STURK, stūrk. s. A young ox or heifer.

To STUTTER, stūt' tūr. v. n. (98).

To speak with hesitation, to stammer.

STUTTERER, stūt'tūr-er. s. A stammerer.

STUTTERER, stūt'tūr-er. s. A stammerer.

STY, sty. s. A cabin to keep hogs in; any place of bestial debauchery.

To STY, sty. v. a. To shut up in a sty.

STYGIAN, stū'dje-ān. a. Hellish, infernal, pertaining to Styx one of the p欲tcrical rivers.

STYLE, stīl. 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, stīl. v. a. To call, to term, to name.

STYPTICK, sup'tikk. a. The same as astringent, but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages.

STYPTICITY, stīp-tis'ē-tē. s. The power of stanching blood.

SUASIVE, swa'slv. a. (423).

Having power to persuade. Little used.

SUASORY, swa'sor-e. a. (429). (512).

Having tendency to persuade.—See Domestic (.27).

SUAVITY, swā'vā'ty. s. (511).

Sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.

SUB, sūb. In Composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID, sūb-ā'ssīd. a. Sour in a small degree.

SUBACID, sūb-ā-k'ārid. a. Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

SUBACT, sūb-āk't. v. a. To reduce, to subdue.

SUBACTION, sūb-āk'shūn. s. The act of reducing to any state.

SUBALTERN, sūb'-āl-tērn. a. Inferior, subordinate.

SUBALTERN, sūb'-āl-tērn. s. An inferior, one acting under another; it is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

SUBSTRINGENT, sūb-ā-strīng'ent. a. Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBRADLE, sūb-brad'le. s. A under beardle.

SUBCELLESTIAL, sūb-sē-lēs'tē-āl. s. Placed beneath the heavens.

SUBCHANTER, sūb-chānt'ér. s. The deputy of the preacher in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN, sūb-kłā'vē-ān. a. Under the arm pit or shoulder.
SUB-CONSTELLATION, sūb-kōn-stēl'ē-lā'shūn. s. A subordinate or secondary constellation.

SUB-CONTRARY, sūb-kōn-trā-rē. a. Contrary to an inferior degree.

SUB-CONTRACTED, sūb-kōn-trāk'tēd. part. a. Contracted after a former contract.

SUB-DUPLICATE, sūb-du'pl-i-kāt. a. Containing one part of two.

SUB-DUPLICATION, sūb-du'i-plē-kā'shūn. s. The act of subduing; the parts distinguished by a second division.

SUBDUED, sūb-du'dēd. a. (503). Cumber, subtle, sly.

SUBDUCED, sūb-duk'sēd. To withdraw, to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUCTION, sūb-dūk'shūn. s. The act of taking away; arithmetical subtraction.

SUBDUED, sūb-du'dēd. a. To crush, to oppose, to sink; to conquer, to reduce under a new dominion; to tame, to subdue.

SUBJACENT, sūb-jāsēnt. a. Lying under.

SUBJECT, sūb-jēk't. v. a. 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, sūb-jēk'tēd. part. adj. Put under, reduced to submission, exposed, made liable to.

SUBJECT, sūb-jēkt. s. (492). One who lives under the dominion of another; obnoxious; to expose, to bring under the dominion of another; exposed, liable, obnoxious; belong to, be subject to.

SUBJECTIVE, sūb-jēk'tiv. a. Relating not to the object, but to the subject.

SUBJUDICATURE, sūb-jū-dūg'ātōr. a. To conquer, to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

SUBJUNCTION, sūb-jūn'shūn. s. The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.
SUB

SUBJECTIVE, subjunct'iv. a. Subjoined to something else.

SUBLATION, subj-l'shun. s. The act of taking away.

SUBLATION, subj-l'shun. s. The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE, subj-mul'bl. a. Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABILITY, subj-mul'bl-ity. s. Quality of admitting sublimation.

SUBLIMATE, subj-mat' s. (91). Anything raised by fire in the retort; quicksilver raised in the retort.

To SUBLIMATE, subj-mat' v. a. (91). To raise by the force of chemical fire; to exalt, to heighten, to elevate.

SUBLIMATION, subj-mul'shun. s. A chemical operation which produces bodies in the vessel by the force of fire; exalting, elevation, act of heightening or improving.

SUBLIME, subj-l'm. a. 1. High in place, exalted aloft; high in excellence; sublimated by nature; high in style or sentiment, lofty, grand; elevated by joy; haughty, proud.

SUBLIME, subj-l'm. s. The grand or lofty style.

To SUBLIME, subj-l'm. v. n. To raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, to heighten, to improve.

To SUBLIME, subj-l'm. v. n. To raise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLIMENT, subj-l'm-it'. ad. Lofthly, grandly.

SUBLIMALITY, subj-mul'i-ty. s. Height of place, local elevation; height of nature; excellence; loftiness of style or sentiment.

SUBLINGUAL, subj-l'gl. a. Placed beneath the tongue.

SUBLUNAR, subj-l'nur. s. Situated beneath the moon, earthy, terrestrial.

Accenting the word sublunar sublunary 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. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Dr. Kenrick, Dr. Ash, Barelly, and Entneck, accent the first; and Bailey and Fleming only, the second syllable.

SUBMARINE, subj-ma-ren'. a. Lying or acting under the sea.

To SUBLUNATE, subj-l'nat'. v. a. To drown, to put under water.

SUBMERSION, subj-mis' ' s. The act of drowning, state of being drowned, the act of putting under water.

To SUBMINISTER, subj-mis' ' s. To SUBMINISTER, subj-mis'tur. v. a. To supply, to afford, subserve.

To SUBMINISTER, subj-mis'tur'. v. n. To subsist, to obviate.

SUBMISS, subj-mis'. a. Humble, submissive, obsequious.

SUBMISSIVELY, subj-mis'siv. ad. Humbly, with confession of inferiority.

SUBMISSIVENESS, subj-mis'siv-ness. s. (153). Humility, confession of fault, or inferiority.

SUBMISSLY, subj-mis'. ad. Humbly, with submission.

To SUBMIT, subj-mit'. v. a. To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment.

To SUBMIT, subj-mit'. v. n. To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

SUBMULTIPLE, subj-mul'ti-pl. s. A multiple 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, subj-o'ka've. m. Containing one part of eight.

SUBORDINACY, subj-o'rd-n-si. s. The state of being subject; series of subordination.

SUBORDINATE, subj-o'rd-n't, a. (91). Inferior in order; descending in a regular series.

SUBORDINATELY, subj-o'rd-n't-le. ad. In a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINATION, subj-o'rd-n-si. s. The state of being inferior to another; a series regularly descending.
SUBSTANTIA., sub-stan-te-ya.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sub-stan-shul-iti.

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SU;;SEi}UENT, su-se-kwod'shu-n. s. The crime of procuring any person to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, sub-or-nur. s. (98). One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOENA, sub-po'e-na. 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.

SUBLIQUADUPLE, sub-kwod'dru-pl. a. Containing one part of four.

SUBLIQUUPLE, sub-kwin'tu-pl. a. Containing one part of five.

SUBRECTOR, sub-rek'tur. s. (166). The rector's vicegerent.

SUBSECTION, sub-rep'shu-n. s. The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

SUBREPTITIOUS, sub-rep-tish'us. a. Fraudulently obtained.

To SUBSCRIBE, sub-skri'be'. v. a. To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to contract, to limit, not used.

SUBSCRIBER, sub-skri'bu-r. s. (98). One who subscribes; one who contributes to any undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTION, sub-skrip'shu-n. 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, sub-sek'shu-n. s. A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

SUBSEQUENCE, sub'se-kwênse. s. The state of following, not precedence.

SUBSECTIVE, sub-sek'tiv. a. Following in train.

SUBSEQUENT, sub-sek'tu-pl. a. Containing one of the seven parts.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sub-sek'tu-ly. a. Following in train, not preceding.

SUBSEQUENTLY, sub-sek'tu-ly. a. Not so as to go before, so as to follow in train.

To SUBSERVE, sub-sèr've. v. a. To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

SUBSERVIENCE, sub-ser've-ên-se. s. Instrumental fitness or use.

SUBSERVIENCY, sub-ser've-ên-se. s. Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

SUBSEXTUPLE, sub-seks'tu-pl. a Containing one part of six.

To SUBSIDE, sub-sid'. v. n. To sink, to tend downwards.

SUBSIDENCE, sub-sid'en-se. s. The act of sinking, tendency downward.

SUBSIDY, sub'se-de. s. Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

To SUBSIGN, sub-shne'. v. a. To sign under.

To SUBSIST, sub-sist'. 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, sub-sis'tence. s. Real being; competence, means of support.

SUBSISTENT, sub-sis'tent. a. Having real being.

SUBSTANCE, sub-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, sub-stân'shul. a. Real, actually existing; true, solid, real, not merely seeming; corporeal, material; strong, stout, bulky; responsible, moderately, wealthy.

SUBSTANTIALS, sub-stân'thalz. s. Without singular. Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sub-stân-shel-te-te. s. Real existence; corporeity.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sub-stân-shel-te. ad. In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly; truly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sub-stân'hal-nnes. s. State of being substantial, firmness, strength, power of lasting.
To **Substantiate**, sūb-stān'shē-ā'tē. v. a. To make to exist.

**Substantive**, sūb-stān'tīv. s. (512). A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

To **Substitute**, sūb'stē-tū'tē. v. a. To put in the place of another.

**Substitute**, sūb'stē-tū'tē. s. (463). One put to act in the place of another.

**Substitution**, sūb-stē-tū'shūn. s. The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

To **Subtract**, sūb-strākt'. v. a. To take away from the whole; to take one number from another.—See To **Subtract**.

**Subtraction**, sūb-strāk'shūn. 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**, sūb-strūk'shūn. s. Underbuilding.

**Substructural**, sūb-stīl'ār. a. Substructural line is, in Dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

**Subtivious**, sūb'stīlv. s. Loosening, moving by starts.

Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoepist who has accepted 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, **Devillify**, is accepted 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.

**Subsultory**, sūb'sūl-tūr'-ē. a. In a bounding manner.

**Subtangent**, sūb-tān'jēnt. s. In any curve, the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To **Subtend**, sūb-tēnd'. v. a. To be extended under.
SUCCESS, suk-ses'iv. a. (158). Following in order, continuing a course or succession uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, suk-ses'siv-ly. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSFULNESS, suk-ses'siv-n. s. The state of being successful.


SUCCESSOR, suk-k'u-r. s. (557). A plant.——See Domestic.

SUCCESSOR, suk-k'u-r. s. Aid, assistance, relief of any kind, help in distress; the persons or things that bring help.

SUCCESSFUL, suk-ses'ful. a. Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

SUCCESSFULNESS, suk-ses'ful-n. s. Happy conclusion, desired events, series of good fortune.

SUCCESSION, suk-se'sh'un. s. Consequence, 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, suk-ses'siv. a. Following in order, continuing a course or succession uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, suk-ses'siv-ly. ad. In uninterrupted order, one after another.

SUCCESSION, suk-klush'un. s. The act of shaking; in physique, such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli.

SucH, sush, pron. Of that kind, of the like kind; the same that; comprehended under the term prefixed; a man.
To Suck, sūk. 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, sūk. v. n. To draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

Suck, sūk. s. The act of sucking; milk given by females.

Suck, sūk. s. The act of sucking; milk given by females.

Sucker, sūk/k'ür. s. (93). 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, sūk'klet. s. (99). A sweat-meat.

Suckling-bottle, sūk'kling-böt'-tl. s. A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

To Suckle, sūk'kI. v. a. (105). To nurse at the breast.

Suckling, sūk'ling. s. (410). A young creature yet fed by the pap.

Suction, sūk'ʃən. s. The act of sucking.

Sudation, sū-dā'ʃən. s. Sweat.

Sudatory, sū-dā-tər'-ë. s. (512) (557).

Hot-house, sweating bath.

Sudden, sūd'dn. a. (105). Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.

Sudden, sūd'dn. s. Any unexpected occurrence, surprise. Not in use. On a sudden, sooner than was expected.

Suddenly, sūd'dn-ly. ad. In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily, &c.

Suddenness, sūd'dn-nəs. s. State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

Sudorific, sū-dōr'i-fik. a. Provoking or causing sweat.

Sudorific, sū-dōr'i-fik. s. (509). A medicine promoting sweat.

Sudoric, sū'dō-rık. a. Consisting of sweat.

Suds, sūdз. s. A lixivium of soap and water; To be in the suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To Suck, sū. v. a. (335). To prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure.

To Suck, sū. v. n. To beg; to entreat, to petition.
SUIT, sute. v. a. To dress, to clothe.

SQUEEZE, sugh'ez. To compress or press; to squeeze; to extract; to milk.

SUGAR, shug'ur. To reduce to the state of sugar; to sweeten.

SUGGEST, sugh-jest'. v. a. To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to suggest, to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.

SUICIDE, sugh-su'de. n. A notion, to make one's self.

SULK, sulk. v. a. To be sullen, to have a sullen mood, to be in a sullen mood.

SULKINESS, sulk'in-ses. n. A temporary sullenness.

SULKY, sulk'ke. a. Silently sullen, sour, morose, obstinate.

SULCENT, sulk'ka-ted. a. Furrowed.

SULKY, sulk'ke. a. Silently sullen, sour, morose, obstinate.

SULLEN, sull'an, sull'en. a. Mournful, sad; melancholy.

SULLENNESS, sull'an-nes. n. Mournfulness, sadness.

SULPHATE, sugh-pát. n. A salt of sulphuric acid.

SULPHATE, sugh-pát. n. A salt of sulphuric acid.

SULPHUREOUS, sugh-pür-re-us. a. Containing sulphur, as a sulphureous stone.

SULPHUR, sugh'ur. n. A chemical element, symbol S, atomic number 16, atomic weight 32.69, a nonmetallic element that is yellowish brown, odorless, and highly reactive, occurring as yellowish brown crystals or pungent fumes.

SULPHUR, sugh'ur. n. A yellowish brown, odorless, and highly reactive nonmetallic element, occurring as yellowish brown crystals or pungent fumes.

SULPHUREOUS, sugh-pür-re-us. a. Containing sulphur, as a sulphureous stone.

SULPHURIC, sugh-pür-ur-ik. a. Of or containing sulphuric acid.

SULPHURIC, sugh-pür-ur-ik. a. Of or containing sulphuric acid.

SULPHURIC ACID, sugh-pür-ur-ik a's'id. A strong, dense, choking liquid, formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on water, and used in medicine and chemistry.

SULPHURIC ACID, sugh-pür-ur-ik a's'id. A strong, dense, choking liquid, formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on water, and used in medicine and chemistry.

SULPHURIC MONOCHLORIDE, sugh-pür-ur-ik mon-o-klor'id. A yellowish brown, odorless, and highly reactive nonmetallic element, occurring as yellowish brown crystals or pungent fumes.

SULPHURIC MONOCHLORIDE, sugh-pür-ur-ik mon-o-klor'id. A yellowish brown, odorless, and highly reactive nonmetallic element, occurring as yellowish brown crystals or pungent fumes.

SULPHURIC OXIDE, sugh-pür-ur-ik ox'id. A colourless gas, formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on water, and used in medicine and chemistry.

SULPHURIC OXIDE, sugh-pür-ur-ik ox'id. A colourless gas, formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on water, and used in medicine and chemistry.

SULPHURIC TRICHLORIDE, sugh-pür-ur-ik tri-klor'id. A yellowish brown, odorless, and highly reactive nonmetallic element, occurring as yellowish brown crystals or pungent fumes.

SULPHURIC TRICHLORIDE, sugh-pür-ur-ik tri-klor'id. A yellowish brown, odorless, and highly reactive nonmetallic element, occurring as yellowish brown crystals or pungent fumes.

SULPHURIC TRIOXYDE, sugh-pür-ur-ik tri-ok'sid. A colourless gas, formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on water, and used in medicine and chemistry.

SULPHURIC TRIOXYDE, sugh-pür-ur-ik tri-ok'sid. A colourless gas, formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on water, and used in medicine and chemistry.

SULPHURIC ACID, sugh-pür-ur-ik a's'id. A strong, dense, choking liquid, formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on water, and used in medicine and chemistry.

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SULPHURIC ACID, sugh-pür-ur-ik a's'id. A strong, dense, choking liquid, formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on water, and used in medicine and chemistry.
bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, thin.

**SUMMERHOUSE** [sən'mər'hous'] n. An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

**SUMMERSAULT** [səm'mər'soLT] [′səm-] n. A high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

**SUMMIT** [səm'mit] n. The top, the utmost height.

**SUMMON** [səm'mən] v. a. To call with authority, to admonish to appear, to cite; to excite, to call up, to raise.

**SUMMONER** [səm'mən'ər] n. One who cites.

**SUMMONS** [səm'mən'sz] n. A call of authority, admonition to appear, citation.

**SUMPTER** [səm'tər] n. (412). A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

**SUMPTUARY** [səm'tshə-rəri] [′səm-] n. The act of taking.

**SUMPTUOSITY** [səm'tshə-o-sə-tē] [′səm-] n. Relating to expense, regulating the cost of life.

**SUMPTUOUS** [səm'tshə-o-s] adj. Expensively, with great cost.

**SUMPTUOUSLY** [səm'tshə-o-lə] adv. Expensively, with great cost.

**SUMPTUOUSNESS** [səm'tshə-o-nəs] n. Expensiveness, costliness.

**SUMMER** [səm'mər] n. The hither part of life.

**SUMMERHOUSE** [səm'mər'hous] n. An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

**SUMPTUOUSNESS** [səm'tshə-o-nəs] n. Expensiveness, costliness.

**SUMMERSET** [səm'mər'seT] [′səm-] n. A raised land, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

**SUMMARY** [səm'ma-rē] [′səm-] n. The chief result of reasoning or computation; height, completion.

**SUMMARYLY** [səm'ma-rə-li] adv. Briefly, the shortest way.

**SUMMARY** [səm'ma-rē] adj. Short, brief, comprehensive.

**SUMMARY** [səm'ma-rē] n. Compendium, abridgment.

**SUMMER** [səm'mər] n. (98). The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice; the principal beam of a floor.
SUN DIAL, sún'ði-ál. s. A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

SUNDAY, sún'dre. a. Several, more than one.

SUNFLOWER, sún'flou-ər. s. A plant.

SUN, súng. The pret. and part. pass. of Sing.

SUNK, sánk. The pret. and part. pass. of Sink (408).

SUNLESS, sún'lies. a. Wanting sun, wanting warmth.

SUNLIKE, sún'lik. a. Resembling the sun.

SUNNY, sún'né. a. Resembling the sun; bright; exposed to the sun, bright with the sun; coloured by the sun.

SUNRISE, sún'ríz. s. Morning, the appearance of the sun.

SUNSET, sún'sét. s. Close of the day, evening.

SUNSHINE, sún'shine. s. Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

SUNSHINY, sún'shí-né. a. Bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

To SUP, súp. v. To drink by mouthfuls, to drink by little at a time.

To SUP, súp. v. n. To eat the evening meal.

SUP, súp. s. A small draught, a mouthful of liquor.

SUPERABLE, sú'pér-á-bl. a. (405). Conquerable, such as may be overcome.

SUPERABUNDANCE, sú'pér-á-búns. s. More than enough, great quantity.

SUPERABUNDANT, sú'pér-á-búndánt. a. Being more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, sú'pér-á-búnd-lé. ad. More than sufficiently.

To SUPERADD, sú'pér-ád. v. n. To add over and above, to join any thing so as to make it more.

SUPERADDITION, sú'pér-á-di'shún. s. The act of adding to something else; that which is added.

SUPERADVENT, sú'pér-á-vén't. a. Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERANNUATE, sú'pér-á-nú'-áte. v. a. To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

SUPERANNUATION, sú'pér-á-nú'-áshún. s. The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPERB, sú'pér'b. a. Grand, pompous, lofty, august, stately.

SUPERCARGO, sú'pér-ka'-rú. s. An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

SUPERCELESTIAL, sú'pér-sé'-lës'tšál. a. Placed above the firmament.

SUPERCELESTIOUS, sú'pér-sé'-li-ús. a. Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

SUPERCELESTIOUSLY, sú'pér-sé'-li-ús-lé. ad. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously.

SUPERCELESTIOUSNESS, sú'pér-sé'-li-ús-néss. s. (113). Haughtiness, contemptuousness.

SUPERCESSION, sú'pér-ké'-shún. s. A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCESSION, sú'pér-ké'-shún. s. That which grows upon another.

SUPERCONCEPTION, sú'pér-ké'-shún. s. A conception made after another conception.

SUPERCESSION, sú'pér-ké'-shún. s. That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, sú'pér-ém'mé-néns. s. Eminent in a high degree.
—nō, move, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb,

**To Supererogate**, su-per-ēr-ō-gāte.

v. n. (91). 2. To do more than duty requires.

**Supererogation**, su-per-ēr-ō-gā-shūn. s. Performance of more than duty requires.

**Supererogatory**, su-per-ēr-ō-gā-tō-ē. a. (512). Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

**Superexcellency**, su-per-ēx-ell-lēnt. a. Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

**Superexcrement, su-per-ēks-kre's** sensē. s. Something superfluously growing.

**To Superfetate**, su-per-ō-fē-tātē. v.n.

To conceive after conception.

**Superfetation**, su-per-ō-fē-tā'shūn. s. One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together.

**Superfice**, su-per-fiś. s. (142). Outside, surface. Not used.

**Superficial, su-per-fiš-āl. a.** Lying on the surface, not reaching below the surface; shallow, contrived to cover something; shallow, not profound; smattering, not learned.

**Supericiality, su-per-fiš-ē-dē'tē.** s. The quality of being superficial.

**Supericially, su-per-fiš-ē-lē. ad.** On the surface, not below the surface; without penetration, without close heed; without going deep; without searching.

**Supericialness, su-per-fiš-ē-nēs.** s. Shallowness, position on the surface; slight knowledge, false appearance.

**Supericies**, su-per-fiš-ē'ez. s. (505). Outside, surface, superfice.

**Superfine, su-per-fi-ne.** a. (524).

Eminently fine.

**Superfluitance, su-per-flū-ē-tānsē.** a. The act of floating above.

**Superfluent, su-per-flū-ē-tēnt. a.** Floating above.

**Superfluity, su-per-flū-ē-tē. s.** More than enough, plenty beyond use of necessity.

**Superfluous, su-per-flū-ō-us.** a. (518).

Exuberant, more than enough, unnecessary.

**Superfluosness, su-per-flū-ō-nēs.** s. The state of being superfluous.

**Superflux, su-per-flūks.** s. That which is more than is wanted.

**Superimposition, su-per-im-přeš-nō'shūn.** s. Superconception, superfetation.

**bull ;—ūl ;—pōlind ;—thin, THIS.**

**Superincumbent, su-per-in-kŭm'bent.** s. Lying on the top of something else.

**To Superinduce, su-per-in-dūsē.** v. a. 1. 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, su-per-in-dūk'shūn.** s. The act of superinducing.

**Superinjection, su-per-in-jēk'shūn.** s. An injection succeeding upon another.

**Superinstitution, su-per-in-sti'tūn.** s. In Law, one institution upon another.

**To Superintend, su-per-in-tēnd.** v. a. To oversee, to overlook, to take care of others with authority.

**Superintendence, su-per-in-tēnd-ēnsē.** s. Overseeing, the act of overseeing with authority.

**Superintendent, su-per-in-tēnd-e'n.** s. One who overlooks others authoritatively.

**Superiority, su-per-iōr-ē-ē'tē.** s. Pre-eminence, the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

**Superior, su-per-iō-rē.** a. (166). Higher, greater in dignity or excellence, preferable or preferred to another; upper, higher locally; free from emotion or concern, unconquered.

**Superior, su-per-iō-rē.** a. One more excellent or dignified than another.

**Superlative, su-per-lāt-īv.** a. Implying or expressing the highest degree; rising to the highest degree. a. In such a manner.

**Superlative, su-per-lāt-e.** ad.

In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree; in the highest degree.

**Superlativeness, su-per-lāt-e-nēs.** s. The state of being in the highest degree.

**Superlunar, su-per-lō-nār.** a. Not sublunar, placed above the moon.

**Supernal, su-per-nāl.** a. (58). Having an higher position, locally above us; relating to things above, placed above, celestial.

**Supernatant, su-per-nātānt.** a.

Swimming above, swimming to the top of any thing.

**Supernatation, su-per-nā-tā'shūn.** s. The act of swimming on the top of any thing.
SUPERNATURAL, sú-pèr-nát'tshú-rál. a. Being above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURALLY, sú-pèr-nát'tshú-rál-è. ad. In a manner above the course or power of nature. 2 5 3

SUPERNUMERARY, sú-pèr-nú'mér-èr-è. a. Being above a stated, a necessary, a usual, or a round number.

To SUPERPONDERATE, sú-pèr-pón'dér-è. v. a. To weigh over and above.

SUPERPERSION, sú-pèr-prö-pór'shún. s. Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURATION, sú-pèr-púr-gá' shún. s. More purgation than enough.

SUPERREFLECTION, sú-pèr-re-flek't shún. s. Reflection of an image, reflected.

SUPERSALIENCY, sú-pèr-sá'lé-an'sé. s. The act of leaping upon anything.

To SUPERSCRIBE, sú-pèr-skri'be. v. a. To inscribe upon the top or outside.

SUPERSCRIPTION, sú-pèr-skrip'shún. s. The act of superscribing; that which is written on the top or outside.

To SUPERSEDE, sú-pèr-sè'dè. v. a. To make void or ineficacious by superior power, to set aside.

SUPERSEDEAS, sú-pèr-sè'dè-às. s. In Law, the name of a writ to stop or set aside some proceeding in law.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, sú-pèr-sèrv've-sá' bl. a. Over-officious.

SUPERSTITION, sú-pèr-stish' shún. 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.

SUPERSTITIONALLY, sú-pèr-stish' shún-lè. ad. In a superstitious manner.

To SUPERSTRAIN, sú-pèr-strán'é. v. a. To strain beyond the just stretch.

To SUPERSTRUCT, sú-pèr-strökt'. v. a. To build upon anything.

SUPERSTRTCTION, sú-pèr-strök't shún. s. An edifice raised on anything.

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, sú-pèr-strök'tive. a. Built upon something else.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, sú-pèr-strök't shúres. That which is raised or built upon something else.
SUPPLIANT, su'lp-pl'ant. s. One that entreats or implores with compliance, beseeching, precatory.

SUPPLELlENT, su'lp-pl'-m'ent. s. Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.

SUPPLE, sup'pl. v. To make soft, to make flexible; to sustain, to prop, to support, to accommodate, to furnish.

SUPPLEMENTARY, su'lp-pl'-m'ent'-är.i. s. Additional, such as may supply the place of what is lost.

SUPPLY, sup-pH'. s. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

SUPPORTEE, su'lp-pört'. v. a. To support, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORTEE, su'lp-pört'. s. Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessities of life; maintenance, supply.

SUPPORTEABLE, su'lp-pört'-ä-bl. a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTEABILITY, su'lp-pört'-ä-bl-nês. s. The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTEANCE, su'lp-pört'-änse. s. Maintenance, support.

SUPPORTER, su'lp-pört'- tér. s. (98). One that supports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.

SUPPOSABLE, su'lp-pô'-zal. a. (403). That may be supposed.

SUPPOsAL, su'lp-pô'-zal. s. (88). Position without proof; imagination, belief.

SUPPOSE, su'lp-pöz'. 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.

SUPPOSITE, su'lp-pöz'. s. Supposition, position without proof, unevienced conceit.

SUPPOSER, su'lp-pöz'-är. s. (98). One that supposes.

SUPPOSITION, su'lp-pô'-zish'-än. s. Position laid down, hypothesis, imagination yet improved.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, su'lp-pô'-zôt'-iš'-üs. a. Not genuine, put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS, su'lp-pôz'-ët'-ish'-nôn-s. State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVELY, su'lp-pôz'-ët'-lë. ad. Upon supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, su'lp-pô'-zô-tä'-č. s. (512). That which is to fill up deficiencies.

SUPPILAN'T, su'lp-pl'-änt. a. Entreat­ing, beseeching, precatory.

SUPPLIAN'T, su'lp-pl'-änt. s. An hum­ble petitioner.

SUPPLIANTI, su'lp-pl'-kánt. s. One that entreats or implores with great sub­mission.

SUPPILlicate, su'lp-pl'-kä-te. v. n. To implore, to entreat; to petition submissively.

SUPPLICATION, su'lp-pl'-kä-shôn. s. Petition humbly delivered, entreaty; petitionary worship, the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

SUPPLY, su'lp-pl'. 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, su'lp-pl'. s. Relief of want, cure of deficiencies.

SUPPORTEE, su'lp-pört'. v. a. To support, to prop, to bear up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to endure.

SUPPORTEE, su'lp-pört'. s. Act or power of sustaining; prop, sustaining power; necessities of life; maintenance, supply.

SUPPORTEABLE, su'lp-pört'-ä-bl. a. Tolerable, to be endured.

SUPPORTEABILITY, su'lp-pört'-ä-bl-nês. s. The state of being tolerable.

SUPPORTEANCE, su'lp-pört'-änse. s. Maintenance, support.

SUPPORTER, su'lp-pört'- tér. s. (98). One that supports; prop, that by which any thing is borne up from falling; sustainer, comforter; maintainer, defender.
SURENESS, shū'ren'ēs. s. Certainty.

SURESHIP, shū'ret'ship. s. The office of a surety or bondsman, the act of being bound for another.

SURETY, shū'ret'y. 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.

SURE, sûr. s. The swell of the sea that beats against the shore, or a rock—Mason.

SURFACE, sûr'fəs. s. (91). Superficies, outside.

To SURFEIT, sûr'fīt. v. a. (255). To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

To SURFEIT, sûr'fīt. v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness.

SURFEIT, sûr'fīt. s. Sickness or satiety caused by over-fullness.

SURFEITER, sûr'fīt-ūr. s. (98). One who riots, a glutton.

SURFEITWATER, sûr'fīt-wā-tūr. s. Water that cures surfeits.

SURGE, sûr'jé. s. A swelling sea, wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

To SURGE, sûrje. v. a. To swell, to rise high.

SURGEON, sûr'jōn. s. (259). One who cures by manual operation.

SURGEONRY, sûr'jōn-rē. } s. The act of curing by manual operation.

SURGERY, sûr'jēr'ē. s. Gloomy moroseness, sour anger.

SURILY, sûr'ilē-lē. ad. In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, sûr'ilē-nēs. s. Gloomy moroseness, sour anger.

SURLY, sûr'ilē. a. Gloomily morose, rough, uncivil, sour.

To SURMISE, sûr'mīz'e. v. a. To suspect, to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, sûr'mīz'e. s. Imperfect notion, suspicion.

To SURMOUNT, sûr'mōunt'. v. a. To rise above; to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, sûr'mōunt'ā-bl. a. Conquerable, superable.

SURNAME, sûr'nām. s. (492). The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.
To **Surly**, sūr-nā’l. s. A large coat worn over all the rest.

To **Survive,** sūr-vīv. v. a. To outlive, to remain alive.

**Survival,** sūr-vīv. s. The state of outliving another.

**Susceptible,** sūs-sep-tē-bil’-tē. s. Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

**Susceptibly,** sūs-sep’tē-bl. a. Capable of admitting. See **Incomparable**.

> Dr. Johnson says, Prior has accepted this word improperly on the first syllable.

To which observation Mr. Mason adds, "Perhaps it is Johnson who has improperly placed the accent on the second syllable..."
Suspect, sús-pékt'. 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, sús-pékt'. v. n. To imagine guilt.

Suspicious, sús-pékt'. part. a. Doubtful.

To Suspend, sús-pénd'. 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, sús-pén'se'. 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, sús-pén'se'. a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

Suspension, sús-pén'shún. 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, sús-pén'sér'é. a. (512). Belonging to that by which a thing hangs. See Domestick.

Suspicion, sús-pish'ún. s. The act of suspecting, imagining of something ill without proof.

Suspicious, sús-pish'ús. a. (314). Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.

Suspiciously, sús-pish'ús-lé. ad. With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

Suspiciousness, sús-pish'ús-nés. s. Tending to suspicion.

Suspiration, sús-spé-rá'shún. s. Sigh, act of fetching the breath deep.

To Suspire, sús-píre'. v. a. To sigh, to fetch the breath deep; it seems in Shakespeare to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To Sustain, sús-tán'. 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, sús-tá'ná-bl. a. That may be sustained.
SUSTAINER, sus-tä'në-r. s. (98). One that prop, one that supports; one that suffers, a sufferer.

SUSTENANCE, sus-ten-nans. s. Support, preservation from falling; support of life, use of vi­tu­cials; maintenance.

SUTURE, su'tshure. To bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

SUTLER, sut'ler. A man that sells provisions.

SWAB, swab. To clean with a mop.

SWADDLE, swod'dl. s. (405). Clothes bound round the body.

SWADDLINGBAND, swod'ling-bánd. SWADDLINGCLOUT, swod'ling-klöût. SWADDLINGCLOTH, swod'ling-klöth. s. Cloth wrapped round a new-born child. To SWAG, swag. v. n. (85). To sink down by its weight, to lie heavy.

To SWAGGER, swag'gür. v. n. (98). To bluster, to bully, to be turbulently and tumultuously proud.

SWAGGERER, swag'gür-ér. s. (383). A blusterer, a bully, a turbulent noisy fellow.

SWAGGY, swag'gë. a. (383). Dependent by its weight.

SWAIN, swaine. s. (202) (383). A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a pastoral youth.

To SWALE; swale. To waste or blaze away; to melt.

SWALLOW, swól'ë. s. (327). s. A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in winter. To SWALLOW, swól'ë. 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 engulp; to devour, to destroy, to be lost in any thing, to be given up.

SWALLOW, swól'ë. s. (85). s. The threat, voracity.

SWAMP, swam. The pret. of Swim.

SWAMP, swum­p. s. A marsh, a bog, a fen.

SWAN, swon. s. (85). A great water fowl.

SWANSKIN, swon'skin. s. A kind of soft flannel.

SWAP, swop. A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB, swób. v. a. To clean with a mop.

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SWALLOW, swól'ë. s. (85). The threat, voracity.
obtest some superior power, to utter an oath; to declare or promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtist the name of God profanely.

To SWEAR, swər. v. n. (240). To put to an oath; to declare upon oath; to obtist by an oath.

SWEARER, swər'ər. s. (98). A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

SWEAT, swet. s. (234). The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation or moisture.

To SWEAT, swet. v. n. Pret. Swet, Sweated; Part. pass. Sweaten. To be moist on the body with heat or labour; to toil, to labour, to drudge; to emit moisture.

To SWEAT, swet. v. a. To emit as sweat.

SWEATER, swet'ər. s. (98). One who sweats.

SWEATY, swet'tē. a. Covered with sweat, moist with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious, toilsome.

To SWEET, swět. 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 SWEET, swět. v. n. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to drive or carry off with a besom; to pass over with pomp, to drive with an oath; to declare upon oath; to show elegance; to raise to arrogance.

SWEETNESS, swet'nes. s. (410). The quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

SWEETWILLIAM, swet-wil'yəm. s. A plant. It is a species of gilliflower.

SWEETWILLOW, swet-wu'llə. s. Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWEET, swět. v. n. Part. pass. Swept. To grow bigger, to grow turbid, to extend the parts; to tumify by obstruction; to be exasperated; to look big; to protuberate; to rise into arrogance, to be elated; to be inflated with anger; to grow upon the view.

To SWEET, swět. v. a. To cause to rise or increase, to make tumid; to aggravate, to heighten; to raise to arrogance.

SWEET, swět. s. Extension of bulk. SWEETWILL, swet-wil'yəm. s. (410). Morbid tumour; protuberance, prominence; effort for a vent.

To SWEET, swět. v. n. (98). To be moistened with heat.

To SWEET, swět. v. a. To parch, or dry up with heat.

SWEETBRIAR, swět-bri'ər. s. A fragrant shrub.

SWEETBREAD, swět-bréd. s. The pancreas of the calf.
—no, move, nör, nót;—tōbe, tōb, Lōl;—ōnd;—ōin, THI.

SWIFT, swift. s. A bird like a swallow, a martinet; the current of a stream.

SWIFTLY, swift'ly. adv. Fleely, rapidly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, swift'nes. s. Speed, nimbleness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.

To SWING, swing. v. n. To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, swill. v. a. To drink luxuriously and grossly; to wash, to drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, swill. s. Drink luxuriously poured down.

SWILLER, swill'er. s. (98). A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, swim. v. n. Pret. Swim. Swon, 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 vertiginous; to be floated; to have abundance of any quality, to flow.

To SWIM, swim. v. a. To pass by swimming.

SWIM, swim. s. The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

SWIMMER, swim'mär. s. (98). One who swims; the protuberance in the legs of a horse resembling a piece of hard dry horn.

SWIMMINGLY, swim'ing-lē. adv. Smoothly, without obstruction.

To SWINDLE, swindl. v. a. (405). To cheat under the pretense 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 is to 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 senses 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 track was more sacred in England than in Germany, though Ger-
SYLLOGICAL, syl-ló-gik-l, a. Relating to syllogisms, consisting of propositions.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, syl-ló-gis-ti-kál-é, ad. In a syllogistic manner.

SYLLOGISTIC, syl-ló-gis'ti-k, a. (509). Relating to syllogisms.

SYLLOGICAL, syl-ló-gis'ti-kál, a. An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM, syl-ló-jizm, s. An argument composed of three propositions.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, syl-ló-jis'ti-kál-é, ad. In the form of a syllogism.


SYLLOGIZE, syl-ló-jíz, v. n. To reason by syllogism.

SYLLOGIZE, syl-ló-jíz, v. n. To reason by syllogism.

SYLLOGIC, syl-ló-jík, s. Symbol, syl-'ból, s. (165). An abstract, a compendium, a comprehensive form: a type, that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

SYMBOLICALLY, sim-bó-lé-kál-é, ad. Typically, by representation.
Symptom, sīn′to−tām. 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, sīn′to−māt′ē−kāl. (509).

Symptomatic, sīn′to−māt′ē−kāl. (509). Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

Symptomatically, sīn′to−māt′ē−kē−kāl. (509).

Symphony, sīn′to−bō−nēs. s. (170). Concert of instruments, harmony of mingled sounds.

Symposion, sīn′pō−zē−shēn. n. (451).

Symposium, sīn′pō−zē−shēn. n. (451).

Symposiastic, sīn′pō−zē−stā−ık. a. (509).

Symposium, sīn′pō−zē−stā−ık. (451).

Tone, sīn′to−nē. s. (166) (412). A part of the whole, or any particular part of a whole.

Tradition, sīn′trā−shēn. n. (166) (412). The preservation of a thing or idea from one generation to another.

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TAB

**Synopsis**, s. A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

**Synoptical**, s.-nöp/-'käl. a. Affording a view of many parts at once.

**Syntactical**, s. ták/-'käl. a. Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

**Syntax**, s. tá:k. s. A system, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

**Synthesis**, s. thi' -sisis. s. The act of joining, opposed to analysis.

**Synthetic**, s. thi'-nithik. a. (509). Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

**Systematize**. s. A tube, a pipe.

**Systemic**, s. tá:k. s. (184). A pipe through which any liquor is squirited.

**System**, s. tá:k. s. (184). A pipe through which any liquor is squirited.

**To System**, s. tá:k. v. a. To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

**Systematology**, s. thi' -tlois. s. The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

**Systematic**, s. thi' -tik. s. (184). A quick sand, a bog.

**Systeme**, s. thi' -nem. s. Any complex or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or cooperation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

**Tabeny**, tá' -bè. s. A kind of waved silk.


**Tabefaction**, tá' -fèk'shùn. s. The act of wasting away.

**To Tabefy**, tá' -fèli. v. n. To waste, to be exterminated by disease.

**Tabernacle**, tá' -ber-nà. s. (405). A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.


**Tabidness**, s. tá' -bìd-nès. s. Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

**Taber Nature**, s. tá' -ber-nùr. s. (463). Painting on walls or ceiling.

**Table**, tá' -bl. s. (405). Any flat or level surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and
TAC

—nò, mòvé, nór, nót;—tûbé, tôb, hûll;—ôil;—pôünd;—tôin, thîs.

T A I

Tack, tăk’k. s. (505). Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.
Tackled, tăk’k’ld. a. (359). Made of ropes tacked together.
Tackling, tăk’ling. s. (410). Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.
Tactical, tăk’i-tăk’l. a. (509). Relating to the art of ranging a battle.
Tactics, tăk’tiks. s. The art of ranging men in the field of battle.
Tactile, tăk’til. a. (140). Susceptible of touch.
Tactility, tăk’ti-lit’l-të. s. Perceptibility of the touch.
Taction, tăk’shôn. s. The act of touching.
Tadpole, tă’dpōl. s. A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.
Taffeta, tăf’é-të. s. A thin silk.
Tag, tâg. 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.

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’tăl. s. A worm which has the tail of another colour.
Tail, tăl. s. (302). That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebra 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, tăl’d. a. (359). Furnished with a tail.
Taille, tăl. s. A limited estate, an entail.
Tailor, tăl’or. s. (166). One whose business is to make clothes.
To Taint, taint. 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, tânt. v. n. To be infected, to be touched.
Taint, tânt. s. A tincture, a stain; an insect; infection; a spot, a soil, a blemish.
TAUNTLESS, tānt'lıss. a. Free from infection.

TAUNTURE, tān'thür. s. (461).
Taint, urge, dénialment.

To TAKR, tāk. v. a. Pret. Took; Past. pass. Taken, sometimes Took. To receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; 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; to mistake; 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 oil, 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 engulf, to engage; to have final recourse to; to seize, to catch, to arrest; to admit; to answer by replying; to repel; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to appease; to comprise; to adopt; to assume; to collect, to exact a tax; to take away, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit; to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority.

To TAKE, tāk. v. t. 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, tāk'n. The part. pass. of Take (103).

TAKING, tāk'king. s. (98). He that takes.

TALEN'T, tāl'ënt. 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'iz-mán. s. (88). A magical character.

TALISMANICK, tāl'iz-mán'ık. a. (509). Magical.

To TALK, tāwk. v. n. (84). To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to prate, to speak impropriety; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.

TALK, tāwk. s. Oral conversation, fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALKATIVE, tāwk'å-tiv. a. Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, tāwk'å-tiv'nis. s. Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, tāwk'år. s. (98). One who talks; a loquacious person, a prater; a boaster, a braggart fellow.

TALKY, tāwk'é. a. Consisting of talk.
To TALLY, tall'i.-je. s. (90). Impost, excise.

To TALLOW, tal'lo. s. (85). The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

To TALLOWCHANDLER, tal'lo-tshánd-lur. v. s. One who makes tallow candles.

TALLY, tal'-lë. s. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; any thing made to suit another.

To TALLY, tal'-lë. v. a. To fit, to suit, to cut out for any thing.

To TALLY, tal'-lë. v. n. To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TALMUD, tal'mùd. s. The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law.

TALNESS, tal'nës. s. (84) (406). Height of stature, prosperity.

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, tal'lon. s. (166) (544). The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, tam'ar-ìnd. s. A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, tam'rá-risk. s. A tree.

TAMARINE, tam-bä-re'n. s. (112). A bough, a small drum.

TAME, täme. a. Not wild, domestic; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

To TAME, täme. v. n. To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush; to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, tä'mä-ìbl. a. (403). Susceptive of taming.

TAMELY, täme'ë. ad. Not wildly, meekly, spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, täme'nës. s. The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, tä'mar. s. (98). Conqueror, subduer.

To TAMPER, täm'par. v. a. (98). To be busy with physic; to meddle, to have to do without access or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

To TAP, táp. v. a. To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrow by the sun.

TANG, táng. 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, táng. v. n. To ring with.

TANTLING, tán'tling. s. A line right perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, tâng'-bi-lä'. s. The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, tâng'-bi-bl. a. (405). Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, tâng'gl. v. a. (403). 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.

TANKARD, tânk'ärd. s. (88). A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER, tân'ner. s. (98). One whose trade is tan leather.

TANTALIZE, tan-tä-liz. v. a. To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TANTLING, tan-të-ling. s. (410). One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Obsolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tânt'-mäunt. s. Equivalent.

To TAP, táp. v. a. To touch lightly; to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to broach a vessel.

TAP, táp. s. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, tápe. s. A narrow fillet.

TAPER, táp'par. s. (75) (93). A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, táp'par. a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, táp'-par. v. n. To grow smaller.

TAPESTRY, tâp'stré. or tâp'-stré. s. Cloth woven in regular figures.
TAR

TO TAR, tār, v. a. To smear over with tar; to tease, to provoke. TARRATION, tār'ā-shon, s. The act of hindering or delaying. TAR-DILY, tār'dē-lī, ad. Slowly, sluggishly. TAR-DINESS, tār'dē-nēs, s. Slowness, sluggishness, unwillingness to action or motion. TAR-DITY, tār'dē-tī, s. Slowness, want of velocity. TAR-DY, tār'dē, a. Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious. To TAR-DY, tār'dē, v. a. To delay, to hinder. TARE, tār, s. A weed that grows among corn. TARE, tār, s. A mercantile word, denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it. TART, tār, s. Pret. of Tear. TARING, tār-ing, s. A poetical word for Target. TARGET, tār'ĭt, s. (381). A kind of backler or side horse 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. Kemick, W. Johnston, Dyche, and that profound searcher into English sounds, Mr. Philp, pronounce it hard, and the etymology be any rule, the English word an target is decidedly in favour of this pronunciation: for almost all our English words which have the g hard before s and t are of Erse or Saxon original. See Principles, No. 380, 381.

TARFF, tār'ĭff, s. (81). A cartel of commerce.
---no, move, nor, not;—tube, tubb,

Tassel, tás'sél. s. (102). An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Tasselled, tás'séld. s. Adorned with tassels.

Tasteful, tás'téfl. a. Having a particular relish.

Tasting, tást'ing. 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'ed. a. Having a particular relish.

Tasteful, tást'ful. 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'léss-nés. a. Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

To Tatter, tát'tér. v. a. To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

Tatter, tát'tér. s. A rag, a fluttering rag.


To Tattle, tát'tl. v. n. (405). To prate, to talk idly.

Tattletale, tát'tl. s. Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

Tattler, tát'tl. s. An idle talker, a prater.

Tattoo, tát-tú'. s. The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

Tavern, tá'vún. s. A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

Tavernkeeper, tá'vún-kép'ér. s. One who keeps a tavern.

Taut, tá't. a. To stretch, to draw tight; to make ragged. To talk idly. To dress white leather, commonly called alumb
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 Teach, té ch. v. a. Pret. Tore. Anciently, part. pass. Torn. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laminate, 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 Tease, the. v. n. To fume, to raze, to raut turbulently.

Teaser, té zér. s. (98). He who rends or tears.

Tearing, té r'ing-a. Weeping, full of tears.

To Tease, té ze. v. a. (227). To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with impunity.

Teaser, té zér. s. (98). Any thing that torments by incessant impunity.

Teat, té et. s. (227). The dug of a beast.

Technical, té k'né-lal. a. (352). Belonging to arts, not in common or popular use.

Techy, té tsh'y. a. (352). Peevish, fretful, irritable.

Tectonic, ték-tön'lik. a. (509). Pertaining to building.

To Ted, téd. v. a. To lay grass newly mown in rows.

Tedder, téd'dér. s. See Tether.

A rope with which a horse is tied in the field, that he may not pasture too wide; anything by which one is restrained.

Te Deum, té dé'um. s. An hymn of the Church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

Teidious, té dé'düs, or té'jé-düs. a. (293) (294). Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by proximity; slow.

Teidiously, té dé'düs-lé, or té'jé-düs-lé. ad. (294). In such a manner as to weary.
 TEM T E M

—nò, mòvè, nòr, nòt; —tòbe, tòb,
Tediousness, tèdé-ús-nès, or tèjé-
ús-nès. s. Wearisomeness by con-
tinuance; proximity; quality of wearying.
To Tel, tèlm. v. n. (246). To
bring young; to be pregnant, to engender
young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding
animal.
To Tèm, tèm. v. a. To bring
forth, to produce; to pour.
Temer, tèm'iür. s. (98). One that
brings young.
Temeful, tèm'fyl. a. Pregnant,
prolific.
Temel'ness, tèm'él's. a. Unfruitful,
not prolific.
Teens, tèenz. s. The years reckon-
ed by the termination Teen, as thirteen,
fourteen.
Teeth, tèith. The plural of Tooth.
Temperature, tèt'g'ment. s. Cover,
the outward part.
Tell tree, tèl'tree. s. Linden or
lime tree.
Tint, tint. s. Colour, touch of the
pencil.
Telegraph, tèl'é-grafl. s. An in-
strument that answers the end of writing
by conveying intelligence to a distance
through the means of signals.—Mason.
Telescope, tèl'é-skòpe. s. A long
glass by which distant objects are viewed.
Telescopic', tèl'-le-skòp'é-kál. a.
(518). Belonging to a telescope, seeing at
a distance.
To Tell, tèll. 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, tèll. v. n. To give an ac-
count; to make report.
Tell'er, tèl'èr. s. (98). One who
tells or relates; one who numbers; a
Teller is an officer of the Exchequer.
Tell'al, tèl'tale. s. One who gives
malicious information, one who carries of-
ficious intelligence.
Temelarious, tèm-èrl-a-rè-ús. a.
Rash, heady; careless, heedless.
Temerity, tèm-èrr'è-tè. s. Rashness,
unreasonable contempt of danger.
To Temper, tèm'pùr. 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;
bullet; —oil; —pound: —min, this.
to soften, to mollify; to assuage, to soothe;
to form metals to a proper degree of hard-
ness.
Temper, tèm'pùr. s. Due mixture
of contrary qualities; middle course; mean
or medium in the constitution of body; divi-
sion of mind; constitutional frame of mind;
moderation; state to which means are reduced.
Temperament, tèm'pèr-à-men't. s.
Constitution, state with respect to the pre-
dominance of any quality; medium, the
mixture of opposites.
Temperamental, tèm-pèr-à-men'tal.
a. Constitutional.
Temperance, tèm'pèr-àns. s. (88).
Moderation, opposed to gluttony and
drunkenness; patience, calmness, self-con-
tenance, moderation of passion.
Temperate, tèm'pèr-àt. a. (91). Not
excessive, moderate in degree of any qua-
ility; moderate in meat and drink; free
from ardent passion.
Temperately, tèm'pèr-àt-lè. ad.
Moderately, not excessively, calmly, with-
out violence of passion; without gluttony
or luxury.
Temperateness, tèm'pèr-àt-nès. s.
Freedom from excesses, mediocrity; calm-
ness, coolness of mind.
Temperature, tèm'pèr-tùr. s.
Constitution of nature, degree of any qua-
lities; mediocrity, due balance of contra-
eties; moderation, freedom from predo-
minant passion.
Tempered, tèm'pùrd. a. (359). Dis-
posed with regard to the passions.
Tempest, tèm'pèst. s. The utmost
violence of the wind; any tumult, com-
motion, perturbation.
To Tempest, tèm'pèst. v. a. To
disturb as by a tempest.
Tempest-beaten, tèm'pèst-bè-t'n. a.
Shattered with storms.
Tempest-tost, tèm'pèst-tòst. a.
Driven about by storms.
Tempestivity, tèm-pèst-èv'tè. s.
Seasonableness.
Tempestuous, tèm-pèst'ùs. a.
(461). Stormy, turbulent.
Templar, tèm'plar. s. (88). A stu-
dent in the law.
Temple, tèm'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 up-
per part of the sides of the head.
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 tenor, minor, &c. have the first vowel short in Latin) (344); 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 teneor, and being of a different form, comes under a different analogy. The termination able, though derived from the Latin able, is frequently annexed to new English words, as pleasurable,处罚able, &c. and therefore makes no alteration in the quantity of the word by 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 plen 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.
Ten

- nô, move. nôr, nôt; — tûbë, tûb, tain-conditions has temporary possession, and uses the property of another.

To Tenant, ten'ánt. v. a. (544). To hold on certain conditions.

Tenanted, ten'ánt-ëd. a. (405).

Such as may be held by a tenant.

Tenantless, ten'ánt-lës. a. Unoccupied, unpossessed.

Tench, tensh. s. (352). A pond fish.

To Tend, tend. v. a. To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To Tend, tend. v. n. To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants.

Tendancy, ten'den'sëc. s. (88). Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

Tendency, ten'den'sëc. s. (88). Direction or course towards any place or object; direction or course towards any inference or result; drift.

Tender, ten'dûr. s. (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 passages; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To Tender, ten'dûr. v. a. To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

Tender, ten'dûr. s. Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind concern.

In this last sense not in use.

Tender-hearted, ten'dûr-hârt'ëd. a. Of a soft compassionate disposition.

Tenderling, ten'dûr-ling. s. (410).

The first horns of a deer; a fondling.

Tenderly, ten'dûr-lë. Ad. In a tender manner, mildly, genteelly, softly, kindly.

Tenderness, ten'dûr-nës. 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.

Tendingous, ten'dë-nûs. a. Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

Tendon, ten'dûn. s. (166). A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

Tendril, ten'drill. s. The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.


Tenderbosity, té-në-brôs'ë-të. s. Darkness, gloom.

Tendemant, ten'è-mënt. s. Any thing held by a tenant.

Tendertly, té-në-të. s. Tenderness.

Tenderness, té-nëz'mës. s. Needing to go to stool.

Tend to, ten'dë. v. See Tenable.

It is sometimes written Tenent; Position, principle, opinion (99).

Ten'sis, ten'nës. s. A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

Tenor, or Tenor, ten'tûnr. s. See Tenable. Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; sense contained, general course or drift; a sound in music.

Tense, ten'së. a. (451). Stretched, stiff, not lax.

Tense, ten'së. s. A variation of the verb to signify time.

Ten'sensëss, ten'së'nës. s. Contraction, tension, the contrary to laxity.

Tensibility, ten'së-bl'ë. a. (405). Capable of being extended.

Tensile, ten'sîl. a. (140). Capable of extension.

Tension, ten'shûn. s. The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

Tensive, ten'sëv. a. (158) (429). Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

Tensure, ten'shûrë. s. (461). The act of stretching, or state of being stretched, the contrary to laxity or laxity.

Tent, ten't. s. A soldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of tent put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

To Tent, tent. v. n. To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

To Tent, tent. v. a. To search as with a medical tent.

Tentation, ten-të'zshûn. s. Trial, temptation.

Tentative, ten'të-tîv. a. (512). Trying, essaying.

Tented, ten'tëd. a. Covered with tents.
TENTER, tènt'tür. 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, tènt'tür. v. a. To stretch by hooks.

TENTH, tènt'h. a. First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, tènt'h. s. The tenth; tithe.

TENTHLY, tènt'hl'e. ad. In the tenth place.

TENTWORT, tènt'wört. s. A plant.

TENURE, tèn'ùr. s. See TENABLE.

TENURE is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFACTION, tép'é-fák'shùn. s. The act of warming to a small degree.

TÉPID, tè-p'id. a. (544). Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.

TÉPIDITY, tè-p'id'i-te. s. Thinness, small, minute.

TÉPIDITY, tè-p'id-i-te. s. The tenth; tithe. To TERMINATE, tèr'mé-nát. v. a. To bound, to limit; to put an end to. To TERMINE, tèr'mén. v. n. To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.

TERMINATION, tèr'mé-ná'shùn. s. The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words as varied by their significations.

TERMINTUS, tèr-mín'tús. s. A tumour.

TERMLESS, tèr'ml'ls. a. Unlimited, boundless.

TERMLY, tèrm'l'e. ad. Term by term.

TÉRRARY, tèr'rÁ-ri. s. (98). A dog that follows his game or places.

TÉRRIBLY, tèr're-bly. adj. Formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TÉRRIBLE, tèr're-bl. a. (405) (160). Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TÉRRIBLENESS, tèr're-ble-nés. s. Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.

TÉRRIBLE, tèr're-bl. a. (405) (160). Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TÉRRIBLENESS, tèr're-ble-nés. s. Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.

TÉRRIBLE, tèr're-bl. a. Dreadfully, formidable, so as to raise fear; violently, very much.

TÉRRIER, tèr're-ir. s. See TERRIER.

A dog that follows his game underground.

TÉRRIFICK, tèr-rí-fi'k. a. (509). Dreadful, causing terror.

TÉRRIFICK, tèr-rí-fi'k. a. (509). Dreadful, causing terror.

TÉRRIFY, tèr're-fi. v. a. To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.
Tether, tê'tér-tûr-é. a. (557). Land, country, dominion, district.—See Domestic.

Territory, têr'tér-tûr-é. s. (557).

Terror, têr'tér-tûr. s. (165). Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.

Tese, têr'se. a. Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

Tetrician, têr'têk-ri'shôn. s. (88). Is an air intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tesselated, tê'sêl-lâ-ted. a. Variegated by squares.

Test, têst. 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 characteristic.

Testaceous, tês-ta'shûs. a. (557). Consisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells, opposed to crusaceous.

Testament, têstâ'mënt. 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, tês-ta'më-nâ't-râ. a. Given by will, contained in wills.

Testate, têstâté. a. Having made a will.

Testator, tês-ta'tôr. s. (165). One who leaves a will.

Testatrix, tês-ta'trik's. s. A woman who leaves a will.

Tested, têstéd. a. Tried by a test.

Tester, têstôr. s. (93). A sispence; the cover of a bed.

Testicle, têstîk'kl. s. (105). An organ of seed in animals.

Testification, têstî-fêk'kâ'shûn. s. The act of witnessing.

Testification, tês-têk'kâ-lîr. s. One who witnesses.

Testifier, têstî-fi'r. s. (521). One who testifies.

To Testify, têstî-fi. v. n. (183). To witness, to prove, to give evidence.

To Testify, têstî-fi. v. a. To witness, to give evidence of any point.

Testily, têstî-lâ. ad. Prettily, peevishly, morosely.

Testimonial, têstî-mô'në-ál. s. A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Testimony, têstî-mûn-é. s. (557). Evidence given, proof; publick evidence; open attestation, profession.—See Domestic.

Testiness, tês-të-nës. Moroseness.

Testy, tês-të. a. Prettful, peevish, apt to be angry.

Testify, tês-tëf'é. v. a. Foward, peevish.


Tether, tôthôr. s. (469). A string by which cattle are held from pasturing too wide.

Tether, tês-të-fô'na. a. Square (518).

Tetrapod, tô-të'pôd, or tô-të'pôd. s. A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Tetragonal, tê-trä'gon-âl. a. Square (518).

Tetraphyle, tô-të-râ'kî. A Roman government.


Tetrarch, tô-të-rârk, or tô-të-rârk. 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, tô-të-rârk'tôt. A Roman government.


Tetrastich, tô-të-râ'stîk. s. (509). An epigram or stanza of four verses.

Tetter, tôthôr. s. (98). A scab, a scurf, a ringworm.

Teutonic, tô-tô-ton'ïk. a. Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans.—Marom.

Text, têkst. s. That on which a comment is written; sentence of scripture.

Textile, tôkst'îl. a. (140). Woven, capable of being woven.

Textuary, tôkst'o-rû-ri. s. (65). Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative,

TEXTILE, tôkst'o-rû-ri. a. (140). Woven, capable of being woven.

TEXTUARY, tôkst'o-rû-ri. a. (65). Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative,
THANKFUL, ῦaɪk'fʊl. a. Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, th'angk'fʊl-ɪ. ad. With lively and grateful sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, th'angk'les. a. Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, th'angk'les-nɛs. s. Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, th'angk'-ɒf'fɜr-ɪŋ. s. Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVING, th'angks'gɪv-ɪŋ. s. Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, th'angk'wɜr-thɛ. a. Deserving gratitude.

THAT, th'æt. 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).

THAT, th'æt. pronoun relative. Which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent person.

THAT, th'æt. conjunct. (50) (466). Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end, in That, as being.

THAT, th'æt. pronoun relative. 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 (38), 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, 1
"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 thus (92).

THAT, th'æt. conjunct. (50) (466). Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end, in That, as being.

THAT, th'æt. 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 but, mat, &c. Thus in Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 5.

"But of the two, less dangerous is th' of-
ence.
"To tire our patience, than mislead four
sense, •

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 peculiar, peculiar to the English language.—This is humorously exemplified by Mr. Steele in the Spectator, No. 80, in the just remonstrance of afronted th'at,
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 a humble submission, that that I say, is, that that that gentleman has advanced is not that that he should have proved to your Lords- or ships." In the pronunciation of this passage, it is plain that the word *that* which is not printed in italics, 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 it 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 italics. 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 Sir John Falstaff*.  

**THATCH, thath**. s. (466). Straw laid "upon the top of a house to keep out the weather."

**To THATCH, thath**. v. a. "To cover with straw."

**THATCHER, thath'ar.** s. One who covers houses with straw.

**To THAW, thaw.** v. n. (466). "To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to repli the cold which had caused frost."

**To THAW, thaw.** v. a. "To melt what was congealed."

**THAW, thaw.** s. Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth, such as lique- fies congelation.  

**THE, the.** or the. 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 band, &c.* with the *oil, the air, &c.* or the difference of this word before *ancient* and *modern* in the following couplet of Pope.

"Some foreign writers, some our own despise;  
'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 of *e* by an apostrophe, and omits 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.

"To tire our patience, than mistrust 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 dost 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 word. 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 dangerous is th' offence."

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
I would not, however, be supposed to disapprove of the practice of eliding the e before a vowel to the eye 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.

Theatrical, thé'-á-trí-al. a. Belonging to a theatre.

Theatre, thé'-á-túr. s. (416) (470). A place in which shows are exhibited, a playhouse; a place rising by steps like a theatre.

Theatric, thé'-á-trík. (409). a. Scenic, suitting a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrally, thé'-á-trík-ál-e. ad. In a manner suitting the stage.

Thee, thi'. (466). The oblique singular of Thou (36).

Theft, thi'. s. (466). The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

Their, thare a. (466). Of them; the pron. poss. from They; Theirs is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

Theist, th'ist. s. One who believes in God. (466).

Them, them s. (466). The oblique case of They.

Theme, thém s. (166). A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topic; the original word whence others are derived.

Themselves, them-sél'vz. s. These very persons; the oblique case of They and Selves.

Then, th'en. 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.

Thee, th'ee. s. (466). From that place; from that time; for that.

Then ever, th'énsé'-fórth. ad. From that time.
Therapeutic, theér-áp’thék. a. Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

There, thäre. ad. (94). In that place; it is opposed to Here; an exclamation directing something at a distance.

Thereabout, thäre’á-bóût. } ad. Near that place; nearly, near that number, quantity or state; concerning that matter.

Thereafter, thäre’áfter. ad. According to that, accordingly.

Thereat, thäre’át. ad. At that, on that account; at that place.

Thereby, thäre-bi. ad. By that, by means of that.

Therefore, thäre’fóre. ad. (94). For that, for this, for this reason, in consequence; in return for this, in compensation for this or for that.

Therefrom, thäre-fröm’ ed. From that, from this.

Therein, thäre-in’. ad. In that, in this.

Thereinto, thäre-in-tó’. ad. Into that, into this.

Thereon, thäre-ð’en’ ad. (377). Of that, of this.

Thereout, thäre-ð’n’. ad. On that.

Therewithal, thäre-with’-all’ ad. Under that; immediately. See Forthwith.

Therewith, thäre-with’ ad. With that; immediately. See Forthwith.

Therewithal, thäre-with’-all’ ad. Over and above; at the same time; with that.


Thermometer, thér-móm’e-tór. s. (518). An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.


Thermoscope, thér’mós-kòpe. s. An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

These, thès. pron. The plural of This. Opposed to Those; These relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and Those to the first (406).

These, thès. s. A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively.

Therapeutic, thér’ú-p’jik. a. Relating to Therapy.

Therapeutic, thér’ú-jik. s. The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

Thew, thël. s. Quality, manners; in Shakespeare it seems to signify brown or bulk.

They, thél. 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, thék. a. (466). Not thin; dense, not rare, gross; muddy, fudacious; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easilyervious, set with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

Thick, thék. ad. Frequently; fast; closely; to a great depth; thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.

To Thicken, thék’k’n. v. n. (162). To make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concrete; to strengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make thick, to make close or numerous.

To Thicken, thék’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, thék’ét. s. (99). A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood.

Thickly, thék’li. ad. Deeply, to a great quantity.

Thickness, thék’éné. 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.
THI.

THICKSKINNED, thick'skned. a. Dull, stupid. 
THICKSET, thick'set. a. Close planted.
THICKSKIN, thick'skin. s. A coarse gross man. Old cant word.
THIEF, thîf. s. (275) (466). One who takes what belongs to another; an existence in the sound of a candle.
THIEFCAUGHTER, thîf'kâth-ur. s.
THIEFTAKER, thîf'tak-ur. s.
To THIEF, thîf. v. n. (275). To steal, to practice theft.
THIEVERY, thîv-er-e. s. The practice of stealing; that which is stolen.
THIEVISH, thîv'ish. a. Given to stealing; practising theft; secret, sly.
THIEVISHLY, thîv'ish-le. ad. Like a thief.
THIEVISHNESS, thîv'ish-nès. s. Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.
THIGH, thî. s. (466). The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.
THILL, thîl. s. (466). The shafts of a waggon.
THILL-ORSE, thîl'horse. s. The last horse, the horse that goes between the shafts. 
THIMBLE, thîm'bl. s. (405) (466). A small cover by which a woman secures her finger from the needle.
THINE, thîne. s. Properly THYME. 
THIN, thîn. a. (466). Not thick; rare, not dense; not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compact or accumulated; small, not abounding; lean, slight, slender.
THIN, thîn. ad. Not thickly.
To THIN, thîn. v. a. To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.
THINER, THINING, pron. (466). Belonging or relating to thee.
THING, thing. s. (466). Whatever it is not a person; it is used in contempt; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.
To THINK, thingk. v. n. (408). To fancy; to muse, to meditate; to recollect, to observe; to judge, to conclude.
To THINK, thingk. v. a. (50) (466). To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive; To think much, to grudge.
THINKER, thingk'ur. s. (98). One who thinks.
THINKING, thingk'ing. s. (410). Imagination, cogitation, judgment.
THINLY, thîn'le. ad. Not thickly; not closely, not numerously.
THINNESS, thîn'nes. s. The contrary to thickness, exility, tenuity; scarcity; rareness, not sparsitude.
THIRD, thîrd. a. (108). The first after the second.
THIRD, thîrd. s. The third part.
THIRDOROUGH, thîrd'ôr-ro. s. An under-constable.
THIRDLY, thîrd'le. ad. In the third place.
THIRST, thîrst. s. (108). The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire.
To THIRST, thîrst. v. n. To feel want of drink, to be thirsty or athirst; to have a vehement desire for any thing.
THIRSTINESS, thîrst'î-nes. s. The state of being thirsty.
THIRSTY, thîrst'î. a. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire, as blood-thirsty.
THIRTEEN, thîr'teen. a. (108). Ten and three.
THIRTEENTH, thîr'tîñth. a. The third after the tenth.
THIRTIETH, thîr'tî-leth. a. (279). The tenth thrice told.
THIRTY, thîr'tî. a. (108). Thrice ten.
THIS, this. 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 respect a former sentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; sometimes it is opposed to The other.
THISTLE, this'sl. s. (466) (473). A prickly weed growing in corn fields.
THISTLY, this'le. a. Overgrown with thistles.
THITHER, thîth'ur. ad. (466). To that place, it is opposed to Hither; to that end, to that point (398) and to seen!!
THO
—nō, mōve, nūr, nōt;—tūbe, tāb, bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

THITHERTO, thith'tūr-tō. ad. To that end, so far.

THITHERWARD, thith'tūr-wārd. Towards that place.

THO, thō. 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, thōng. s. A strip or string of leather.

THORACIJK, thōr'ā-sīk. a. (509). Belonging to the breast.

THORAL', thōr'al, a. Relating to the bed.

THORN, thōrn. s. A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-bush; any thing troublesome.

THORNAPPLE, thōrn'āp-pl. A plant.

THORNBACK, thōrn'bāk. s. A sea-fish.

THORNSUT, thōrn'būt. s. A sort of sea-fish.

THORNY, thōrn'ē. a. Full of thorns, rough, prickling, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.

THOROUGH, thōr'ō. prepos. (318).

By way of making passage or penetration; by means of, commonly written Through: which see.

THOROUGH, thōr'ō. a. (390) (466).

Complete, full, perfect; passage through.

THOROUGHFARE, thōr'ō-fār. s. A passage through, a passage without any stop or hinderance.

THOROUGHLY, thōr'ō-lē. ad. Completely, fully.

THOROUGHPASED, thōr'ō-pāstē. a. Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.

THOROUGHSPED, thōr'ō-spēd. a. Finished in principles, thoroughpaced.

THOROUGHSTICK, thōr'ō-stīch. ad. Completely, fully.

THOISE, thōızē. pron. (466). The plural of That.

THOU, thō. 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, thō. v. a. To treat with familiarity. "Little used.

THOUGH, thō. conjunct. (466). Notwithstanding that, although; As though, as if, like as if.

THOUGHT, thōwlt. The pret. and part. pass. of Think (466).
To THREAD, thred. v. a. (466). To pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through.

THREADED, thred'éd. a. Deprieved of the nap, wore to the naked threads; worn out, rite.

THREADFALL, thred'dfall. a. Made of thread.

THREAD, thred. s. (234). Menace, denunciation of ill.

To THREAD, thred. v. a. (103). To menace, to denote evil; to menace, to terrify, to attempt to terrify; to menace by action.

THREADENER, thred't'n-er. s. (98). Menacer, one that threatens.

THREADINGLY, thred't-ing-ly. ad. With menace, in a threatening manner.

THREADFUL, thred'ful. a. Full of threats.

THREAD, thred. a. (246) (466). - Two and one; proverbially, a small number.

THREFOLD, thred'fold. a. Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

THREADPENCE, thred'pence. s. A small silver English coin valued at thrice a penny.

THREADPENNY, thred'penny. a. Vulgar, mean.

THREADPILE, thred'pile. s. An old name for good velvet.

THREADPILED, thred'piled. a. Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled on another.

THREADSCORE, thred'score. a. Thrice twenty, sixty.

THREADNODY, thred'nody. s. (466). A song of lamentation.

THRESHER, thres'her. s. (466). Properly, Thresher.

THRESHOLD, thres'hold. s. The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.


THRISE, thrise. ad. (468). Three times; a word of amplification.

THIRD, thrid. v. a. To slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, thrift. s. (466). Profits, gain of riches gotten; parsimony, frugality; good husbandry; a plant. (296) (466).

THRIFTIY, thrift'ly. ad. Frugally, parsimoniously.

THRIFTINESS, thrift'i-nes. s. Frugality, husbandry.

THRIFTLESS, thrift'less. a. Profuse, extravagant.

THRIFTY, thrift'y. a. Frugal, sparing, not profuse; well husbanded.

THROUGH, throu. (466). To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

THROUGH, throul. 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.

THRIVEness, thriv'en-nes. s. (466). One that prospers, one that grows rich.

THRIVINGLY, thriv'ing-ly. ad. In a prosperous way.

THRONE, thron. s. (295) (466). The forepart of the neck; the main read of any place; To cut the throat; to murder, to kill by violence.

To THROB, throb. v. n. (466). To heave, to beat, to rise as the breast; to beat, to palpitate.

THROBBINGLY, throb'-ing-ly. ad. In a throbbing manner.

THROTH, throt. s. (296) (466). The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal struggle.

To THROE, throe. v. n. To put in agonies. Not in use.

THROE, throe. s. (466). A royal seat, the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop in the church.

To THROE, throe. v. a. To enthrone, to set on a royal seat.

THROUGH, throught. s. (466). A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other.

To THROUGH, throught. v. n. To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To THROK, throok. v. a. To oppress or incommoded with crowds or tumults.

THROSTLE, throst. s. (466) (472). The thrush, a small singing bird.

THROTURE, throt'th. s. (495) (466). The windpipe.

To THROTURE, throt'th. v. a. To choke, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, throve. The preterit of Thrive. New 3 102 8.
THROUGH, throʊ. prep. (315). From end to end of; noting passage; by transmission; by means of.

THROUGH, throʊ. ad. (466). From one end or side to the other; to the end of any thing.

THOROUGHBRED, throʊ'brɛd. a. Completely educated, completely taught. Generally written Thoroughbred.

THORONGLIGHTED, throʊ'-li'tɛd. a. Lighted on both sides.

THOROUGHLY, throʊ'li. ad. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reserve, sincerely. More commonly written Thoroughly.

THROUGHOUT, throʊ'ou. prep. Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, throʊ'ou. ad. Every where, in every part.

THOROUGHFACED, throʊ'fɑsɛd. a. Perfect, complete. More commonly written Thoroughfaced.

To Throw, throʊ. 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, throʊ. v. n. 15 (324) (466). To perform the act of casting; to cast dice; To throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.

Throw, throʊ. 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, throʊr. One that throws.

Throwster, throʊ'stɛr. s. 15 THRU. The ends of weavers threads; any coarse yarn.

To Thrum, thrum. v. a. To grate, to play coarsely.

Thrush, thrʊsh. 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, thrʊst. 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, thrʊst. 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, thrust. s. (466). Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault, attack.

Thrust, thrust.˚. He that thrusts.

Thumb, thɔm. s. (347). The short strong finger answering to the other four.

To Thumb, thɔm. v. a. (466). To handle awkwardly.

Thumbstall, thɔm'stɔl. s. (406). A thimble, a cover.

Thump, thɔmp. s. (465). A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

To Thump, thɔmp. v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows.

To Thump, thɔmp. v. n. To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

Thumper, thɔmp'r. s. (98). The person or thing that thumps.

Thunder, thʊn'dər. s. (466). A loud rumbling noise which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

To Thunder, thʊn'dər. v. n. a. To make a loud, sudden, and terrible noise.

To Thunder, thʊn'dər. v. n. a. 2 To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.

Thunderbolt, thʊn'dər-bɔlt. s. Lightning, the arrows of Heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical.

Thunderclap, thʊn'dər-kɑp. s. Explosion of thunder.

Thunderer, thʊn'dər-ɛr. s. The power that thunders.

Thunderous, thʊn'dər-əs. a. Producing thunder.
To THY, THWARTINGLY, thwirt-ing-li. Op­

THWART, THUS, THIS.

THURSDAY, THUNDERS TONE, thun'der-stone, THURIFICA TION, thun-rif-fe'lu-sion.

THURIFEROUS, thuri-rif'er-us.

TIMERSHOWER, thun’der-sho’ur.

THUNDERSTONE, thun’der-stone.

A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder, a thunderbolt.

To THUNDERSTRIKE, thun’der-strike.

v. n. To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thresh, to bang.


THWART, thwàrt, a. (85) (466). Transverse, to cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.

To THWACK, thwàk. v. a. (466). To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thresh, to bang.

THWARTINGLY, thwàrt’ing-li. ad. Oppos­

iteiy, with opposition.

THY, THI, or THÉ. 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 the as she, even when unemphatical, would be inanible; while suffering thy, when unemphatical, to slide into the in the pronunciation of slight and familiar composi­

tion, seems to lower the sound to the lan­
guage, and form a proper distinction be­
 tween different subjects. If, therefore, it should be asked why, in reciting epic or tragic composition, we ought always to pronounce thy rhyming with byg, while my, when unemphatical, sinks into the sound of me, it may be answered, because my is the common language of every sub­
ject, while thy is confined to subjects ei­
ther elevated above common life, or sunk below it into the negligent and familiar.

—When, therefore, the language is ele­
vated, the uncommonness of the word thy, and its full sound rhyming with byg, is suitable to the dignity of the subject; but the slender sound like ths gives it a famil­
arity only suitable to the language of en­
dearthment 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 "crow’nd,

"Look’d 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 ob­
served of the following passages from Adderson’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 every 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 Por­
tius, in the first scene of the same trage­
dy:

"Thou see’s’t 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.”
—nô, mòve, nôr, nòt; —ûbe, ûbû;

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 bigh, there are other in-
stances in tragedy where the subject is low
and familiar, which would be better pro-
nounced 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 adopt-
ed, 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 pro-
nounced so as to rhyme with bigh when
the subject is raised, and the personage
digullified; but when the subject is familiar
and the person we address, without dignity
or importance, if thy be the personal pro-
noun 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 ne-
ever hear the pronoun thy sounded so as
to rhyme with bigh: and it is always pro-
nounced 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 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 52.

THYSELF, thi-seIlf, pron. reciprocal.
It is commonly used in the oblique cases
or following the verb; in poetical or so-
lemn language it is sometimes used in the
nominal.

THYME, time, s. (471). A plant.
THYNEWOOD, thy-Ôwâd, s. A
precious wood.

TIAR, tì-ár, 
TYARA, ty-árá, (116), s. A dress
for the head, a diadem.

To TICE, tíc, v. a. To draw, to al-
lure. Used seldom, for Entice.

---bull; -cIl; -pound; -thin, this.

TICK, tik, s. Score, trust; the house
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, 
TICKING, 

The same with Tick. A sort of strong linen
for bedding.

TICKET, tik'ít, s. (99). A token of
any right or debt upon the delivery of
which admission is granted, or a claim ac-
knowledged.

To TICKLE, tik'íl, v. a. (405). To
affect with a prurient sensation by slight
touches; to please by slight gratification.

To TICKLE, tik'íl, v. n. To feel ti-
tillation.

TICKLE, tik'íl, a. Tottering, unfix-
ed, unstable. Not in use.

TICKLEish, tik'íl-ish, a. Sensible to
titillation, easily tickled; tottering, uncer-
tain, unfixed; difficult, nice.

TICKLEINESS, tik'íl-ínès, s. The
state of being tickleish.

TICKTACK, tik'ták, s. A game at ta-
bles.

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, tide'gâte, s. A gate
through which the tide passes into a ba-
son.

TIDESMAN, tidz'mân, s. (85). A
tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who
watches on board merchandises till the
duty of goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, tid'â-wâ-târ, s. An
officer who watches the landing of goods at
the customhouse.

TIGHT, tît'it, ad. Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, tid'è-nès, s. Neatness,
readiness.

TIDINGS, tid'íngz, s. News, an ac-
count of something that has happened.

TITY, tid'ë, a. Neat, ready.

Q Q Q
The text on the page is a dictionary entry for the word "TUG." It defines various terms related to the use of "tug" as a verb, including "tug on," "tug at," and "tug at the reins." It also provides definitions for related words such as "tugboat," "tugboatman," and "tugboatman's." The text is structured as a list of definitions, each beginning with "To TUG,..." followed by a verb and a definition. The definitions are followed by examples and usage notes. The text is written in a formal, dictionary style, with each definition clearly separated from the next. The font is standard, and the text is well-organized, making it easy to read and understand. The page appears to be an excerpt from a larger dictionary, as indicated by the continuation of the text at the bottom of the page. The text is clear and concise, providing a comprehensive overview of the word "TUG."

TIN, tin. s. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN, tin. v. a. To cover with tin.

To TINCT, tingk. s. (408). Colour, stain, spot.

TINCTURE, tingk't5r'ur. s. (461). Colour or taste superadded by the introduction of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.

To TINCTURE, tingk'tshur. v. a. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue with a taste.

TINCT, tingk't. s. (408). Colour; stain, spot.

TIPPLE, tip'pl. v. n. (403). To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.

To TIPPLE, tip'pl. v. a. To drink in luxury or excess.

TIPPLED, tip'pl'd. a. (359). Tipsy, drunk.


TIPSTAFF, tip'stuf. s. An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself, so tipt.

TIPSY, tip'sti. a. Drunk.

TIT TOE, tip'tó. s. The end of the toe.

TIRE, ti'r. s. See TIER. Rank, pow.

To TIRE, tire. v. a. To tire; to tire.

To TIRE, tire. v. n. (408). To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKEER, tingk'ær. s. A mender of old brass.

To TINKLE, tingk'kl. v. n. (405). To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.

TINMAN, tin'mán. s. (88). A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

TINNERS, tin'nur. s. (98). One who works in the tin mines.

TINSEL, tin'sil. s. (99). A kind of shining cloth; anything shining with false lustre, anything showy and of little value.

To TINSIL, tin'sil. v. a. To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre that has no value.

TINT, tint. s. A dye, a colour.

TINY, t'ni. a. Little, small, puny.

TIP, tip. s. Top, end, point, extremity.

To TIP, tip. v. a. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike slightly, to tap, to give an innuendo, or give secretly.

TIPPET, tip'pit. s. (99). Something worn about the neck.

TIRINGHOUSE, ti'rlng-hou's. s. The room in which players dress for the stage.

'Tis, tiz. Contracted for 'tis. This contraction is allowable only in poetry.

TISICK, tiz'ik. s. Properly Phthisick. Consumption.

TISCAL, tiz'kál. a. (509). Consumptive.
TITULATION, tít-tshú-lá-shún. s. The act of stumbling.

TITULAR, tít-tshú-lór. a. (88). Nominal, having only the title.

TITULARITY, tít-tshú-lá-ré. s. The state of being titular.

TITULARY, tít-tshú-lá-ré. a. Consisting in a title; relating to a title.

TIVY, tívé. a. A word expressing speed, from Tantivy, the note of a hunting horn.

To, tôo. 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.

TIT int. Nice bit; nice food.

TITRABLE, tít-rabl. a. Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, tít-he. s. (467). The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of anything; a small part, a small portion.

To TITHE, tít-he. v. a. To tax, to pay the tenth part.

To TITHE; tít-he. v. n. To pay tithes.

TITHEE, tít-thér. s. (98). One who gathers tithes.

TITLING, tít-thíng. 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.

TITHE-MAN, tít-thíng-mán. s. A petty peace officer.

To TITILLATE, tít-thí-lát. v. n. To tickle.

TITILLATION, tít-thí-lá-tión. s. The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.

TITLARK, tít-lárk. s. A bird.

TITLÉ, tít-lé. s. (405). A general head comprising particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.

To TITLE, tít-l. v. a. To entitle, to name, to call.

TITLELESS, tít-léz. a. Wanting a name or appellation.

TITLEPAGE, tít-thí-pájé. s. The page containing the title of a book.

TITMICE, tít-mí-sé. s. A small species of birds.

To TITTER, tít-tér. v. n. (98). To laugh with restraint.

TITTER, tít-tér. s. A restrained laugh.

TITTER, tít-tér. s. (405). A small particle, a point, a dot.

TITTER TATTO, tít-tí-tát-tó. s. Idle jocosity, empty gabble.

TOAD, tôód. s. (295). An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the
—nô, move, nor, nôt;—tube, tubi.

Toadfish, tôde'fish. s. A sea-fish.

Toadflax, tôde’hâks. s. A plant.

Toadstone, tôde’stôn. s. A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

Toadstool, tôde’stûl. s. A plant like a mushroom, not esculent.

To Tost, tôste. v. a. (295). To dry or heat at the fire; to warm when a health is drunk.

Toast, tôst. s. Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

Toaster, tôst’ûr. s. (98). He who toasts.

Tobacco, tô-bâk’kô. s. An American plant much used in smoking, chewing, and snuffing.

To Bastonist, tô-bâk’kô-nîst. s. A preparer and vender of tobacco.

Toā, tô. s. A bush, a thick shrub; a certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Toe, tô. s. (296). The divided extremities of the foot; a finger of the foot.


Togeth, tô’gêth. a. (381). Gowned; dressed in gowns.

Together, tô-gêth’ûr. ad. (381). In company; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity; Together with, in union with.

To Toll, tôll. v. n. (299). To labour.

To Toll, tôll. v. a. To labour, to work at; to weary, to overwork.

Toil, tôl. s. Labour, fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.

Toilet, tôl’â’t. s. A dressing-table.

Toil some, tôl’sûm. a. Laborious.

Toil someness, tôl’sûm-nèss. s. Laboriousness.

Token, tôk’n. s. (103). A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship, an evidence of remembrance.

Told, tôld. Pret. and Part. pass. of Tell. Mentioned, related.—See Mould.

To Tole, tôle. v. a. To train, to draw by degrees.

Tolerable, tôl’ûr-á-bl. a. (88). Supportable, that may be endured or supportible; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.

Tolerance, tôl’ûr-ânse. s. (557). The state of being tolerable.

Tollably, tôl’ûr-á-blé. ad. Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

Toleration, tôl’ûr-â’siûn. s. Allowance given to that which is not approved.

Toll, tôl. s. (406). An excise of goods, a rate or tax.

To Toll, tôl. v. n. To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to sound as a single bell.

To Toll, tôl. v. a. To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this sense sounded Tol.

Tollbooth, tôl’ûl’ôth. s. A prison.

Tollgatherer, tôl’gâth-û-r. s. The officer that takes toll.

Tolsey, tôl’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.

Tone, tôm. s. (164) (347). A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

To Tone, tôm. v. a. (347). To bury, to entomb.

Tomblcss, tôm’lîs. a. Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.

Tombs, tôm’bôs. s. A mean fellow, sometimes a wild coarse girl.

Tome, tôme. s. One volume of many; a book.

Tomtit, tôm-tit’. s. A titmouse, a small bird.

Ton, tôn. s. (165). A quantity or weight.

Tone, tôn. 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, tông. s. (165) (406). The catch of a buckle.

Tongs, tôngz. s. An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

Tongue, tông. s. (165) (337). The instrument of speech in human beings;
To Tongue, tōng. v. a. (537). To chide, to scold.

To Tongue, tōng. v. n. To talk, to prate.

Toongueless, tōng′less. a. Wanting a tongue.

Toonguepad, tōng′pād. s. A great talker.

Toongueted, tōng′tide. a. (282). Having an impediment of speech.

Toonic, tōn′ik. (509). { a. Being extended, being elastick; relating to tones or sounds.

Toonage, tōn′idge. s. (90) (165). A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.

Tonsil, tōn′sil. s. Tonsils or almons are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.

Tonsile, tōn′sil. a. Patient of being clipped.—Mason.

Tonsure, tōn′shūre. s. (452). The act of clipping the hair.

Toö, tōō. ad. (10). Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.

Toök, tōök. The preterit and sometimes the past. pass. of Toake.

Tooi, tōöl. s. (306). Any instrument of manual operation; a hreling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

Tooth, tōoth. s. Plur. Teeth. (467). One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a file, 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, tōoth′ v. a. (306). To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

Toothache, tōoth′āke. s. (355). Pain in the teeth.

Toothdrawer, tōoth′draw′dr. s. One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Toothed, tōoth′t. a. (559). (467). Having teeth.

Toothless, tōoth′less. a. Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

Toothpick, tōoth′pik. s. An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.

Toothsome, tōoth′sum. a. (165). Palatable, pleasing to the taste.

Toothsome-ness, tōoth′sum′nēs. s. Pleasantness to the taste.

Toothwort, tōoth′wurt. s. (165). A plant.

Top, tōp. s. The highest part of any thing; the surface, the superificies; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head, the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a playing for boys; Top is sometimes used as an adjective, to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

To Top, tōp. v. n. To rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his best.

To Top, tōp. 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.

Tofful, tōff′ul. a. Full to the top, full to the brim.

Topgallant, tōp′gall′lant. s. The highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thing elevated.

Topheavy, tōp′hēv′ē. a. Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

Topiary, tō′pi är′ē. a. Shaped by tonsure.—Mason.

Toopknot, tōop′knot. s. A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

Topman, tōp′mān. s. (88). The Sawyer at the top.

Topmost, tōp′mōst. s. Uppermost, highest.

Topprout, tōop′prōut. a. Proud in the highest degree.

Toppail, tōop′sāl. s. The highest sail.

Topaz, tōp′āz. s. A yellow gem.

To Tope, tōpe. v. n. To drink hard, to drink to excess.

Topper, tōp′pər. s. (98). A drunkard.

Tophaceous, tōf′shäsh′. s. (357). Gritty, stony.
TOPHE, tōpˈfē. s. Hell, a scriptural name.

TOPICAL, tōpˈi-kəl. a. (509). Relating to some general head; local, confined to some particular place; applied medially to a particular part.

TOPICALLY, tōpˈi-kə-lē. ad. With application to some particular part.

T O P I C K, tōpˈi-k. s. (508) (544). A general head, something to which other things are referred; things as externally applied to any particular part.

TOPLESS, tōpˈleς. s. Having no top.

TOPOGRAPHER, tōpˈə-graf-ər. s. (318). One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPOGRAPHY, tōpˈə-graf-ə-ˈe. s. (518). Description of particular places.


T O P P L E, tōpˈpl. v. n. (405). To fall forward, to tumble down.

T O P S T U R V Y, tōpˈstərˈvē. ad. With the bottom upward.

T O R C H, tōrsh. s. (352). A waxlight bigger than a candle.

T O R C H B E A R E R, tōrshˈbār-ər. s. One whose office is to carry a torch.

T O R C H L I G H T, tōrshˈlaɪt. s. Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

T O R C H E R, tōrshˈər. s. (98). One that gives light.

T O R E, tōr. Preterit. and sometimes part. pass. of Tear.

T O R M E N T, tōrˈmənt. v. a. To put to pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciare; to tease, to vex with impertinency; to put into great agitation.

T O R M E N T, tōrˈmənt. s. (492). Any thing that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal anguish, torture.

T O R M E N T O R, tōrˈmənt-or. s. (166). One who tormentes, one who gives pain; one who inflicts penal tortures.

T O R M E N T I L I, tōrˈmənt-əl. s. Septfoil.

T O R N, tōrn. Part. pass. of Tear.

T O R N A D O, tōrˈnə-dō. s. A hurricane.—See LUMBAJO.

T O R P E D O, tōrˈpē-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, FLAME, and PHALANX.

T O R P E N T, tōrˈpənt. a. Benumbed; struck motionless, not active.


T O R P I D, tōrˈpĭd. a. Numbed, motionless, not active.

T O R P I D N E S S, tōrˈpĭd-nēs. s. The state of being torpid.

T O R P I T U D E, tōrˈpĭt-əd. s. State of being motionless.

T O R P O R, tōrˈpōr. s. (166). Dunness, numbness.

T O R R E F A C T I O N, tōrˈrə-fəkˈshən. s. The act of drying by the fire.

T O R R E F Y, tōrˈrə-fi. v. a. (183). To dry by the fire.

T O R R E N T, tōrˈrənt. s. A sudden stream raised by summer showers; a violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

T O R R E N T, tōrˈrənt. a. Rolling in a rapid stream.

T O R R I D, tōrˈrid. a. (168). Parched, dried with heat; burning, violently hot; it is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics.

T O R S E L, tōrˈsəl. s. (99.) Any thing in a twisted form.

T O R S I O N, tōrˈshən. s. The act of turning or twisting.

T O R T I L E, tōrˈtəl. a. (140). Twisted, wreathed.

T O R T I O N, tōrˈshən. s. Torture, pain.


T O R T O I S E, tōrˈtəz. s. (301). An animal covered with a hard shell; there are tortoises both of land and water.

T O R T U O S I T Y, tōrˈtə-sə-tē. s. Wrench, figure.

T O R T U O U S, tōrˈtəs. a. (463). Twisted, wreathed, winding; mischievous.

T O R T U R E, tōrˈtər. s. (461). Torments judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is published, or confession extorted; pain, anguish, pang.

T O R T U R E, tōrˈtər. v. a. To punish with tortures; to vex; to excruciare, to torment.

T O R T U R E R, tōrˈtər. s. (557). He who tortures, a tormentor.


TORY, tō'trē. 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, tōs. 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, tōs. 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, tōs. s. The act of tossing; an affected manner of raising the head.

Toss'er, tōs'sār. s. (98). One who throws, one who flings and writhes.

Tosspot, tōs'pōt. s. A toper, a drunkard.

Tost, tōst. Pret. and part. pass. of Toss; properly Tossed. (360) (367).

Total, to-tāl. a. (88). Whole, complete; full; whole, not divided.

Totality, to-tōl'ā-tē. s. Complete sum, whole quantity.

Totally, to-tōl'ē. ad. Wholly, fully, completely.

Tooth, tōth. n. Contracted for The other.

To Tooth, tōth. v. n. (98). To shake so as to threaten a fall.

To Touch, tōch. v. a. (314). To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; to uncer, 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, tōch. 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, tōch. s. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reached 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, characteristic of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affectation; a stroke; exact performance of aught or none; a small quantity intermingled; a hint, slight notice given; acant word for a slight essay.

Touchable, tōch'ā-ble. a. (405). Tangible, that may be touched.

Touch-hole, tōch'hōl'. s. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

Touchiness, tōch'ē-nēs. s. Peevishness; irritability.

Touching, tōch'ing. prep. (419) With respect, regard, or relation to.

Touchingly, tōch'ing-lē. ad. With feeling, emotion, in a pathetick manner.

Touchmenot, tōch'mē-nōt. s. An herb.

Touchstone, tōch'stōn. s. Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

Touchwood, tōch'wōd. s. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

Touchy, tōch'ē. a. Peevish, irritable, insensible, apt to take fire. A low word.

Touch, tōch. s. (314) (391). Yielding without fracture; not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy, repugnacious.

To Toughen, tōch'ēn. v. n. (103). To grow tough.

Toughness, tōch'nēs. s. Not brittleness; flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, gluttonousness; firmness against injury.

Toopet, tōp'ēt. s. (315). A curl, an artificial lock of hair. This word is generally written and pronounced Topee.

Tour, tōr. s. (315). Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.

My experience fails me if this word is not slowly confirming to the true English sound of the vowels heard in topho. 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 party; and the sober English critic sees infinite advantage in this pronunciation, as it prevents our mistaking taking a tour for selling 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
TOW

—nô, môve, nôr, nôt;—tôbe, tùb, be sufficiently preserved without departing from the general analogy of pronunciation. —See the word BOWL.

TOURNAMENT, tôôr’nâ-mênt; or tûr’nâ-mênt.

TOURNEY, tôôr’nê, or tûr’nê.

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 diaphong 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. Kennick, and Mr. Perry, give the first sound of this word; and Buchanan and W. Johnston, the second. Junius and Skinner spell the word Tourment.

To TOURNEY, tôôr’nê, or tûr’nê. v. n.

To TOW, tôôr’nê. v. n. (313). To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag; whence Towser, or TOWER, the name of a mastiff.

TOW, tôôr’nê. s. Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance. To TOW, tôôr’nê. v. n. To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

TOWAR‘D, tôôr’ard. (294). prep. In 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 Towards, 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 orthoeptists 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 generally in one syllable, though Dr. Kennick says otherwise. Mr. Sheridan so pronounces it; Mr. Nares and Mr. Smith rhyme it with boards: Bailey accent the first syllable of toward, and Enckick the same syllable on the same word, and on tournament as a preposition.

TOWARD, tôôr’ward. a. (88). Ready to do or learn, not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, tôôr’ward-lê-nês. s.

Docility, compliance, readiness to do or to learn.

TOWARDLY, tôôr’ward-lê. a. Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, tôôr’ward-nê-s. s.

Docility.

TOWEL, tôôr’lîl. s. (99) (323). A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

TOWER, tôôr’ôr. s. (99) (323). A high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel: a high headress; high flight, elevation.

To TOWER, tôôr’nê. v. n. (98). To soar, to fly or rise high.

TOWERED, tôôr’ôrd. a. (359). Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, tôôr’ôrd. a.

Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tôôm. 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, tôôm’klêrk. s. An officer who manages the publick business of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tôôm’houôs. s.

The hall where publick business is transacted.

TOWNSHIP, tôôm’ship. s.

The corporation of a town, a district.

TOWNSMAN, tôôm’s’mân. s.

An inhabitant of a place: one of the same town.

TOWNTALK, tôôm’tôlk. s.

Common prattle of a place.

TOWY, tôô. s. (329). A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a playing, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, silly opinion; play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolick; humour, odd fancy.

TOY

bull;—ôll;—poon’d;—thin, this.
TRADITION, träd'ish'n. s. The
mensoon, the periodical wind between
the tropicks.—See WIND.

TRADED, träd'did. Versed, practised.

TRADE, träd'or. s. (98). One
engaged in merchandise or commerce; one
long used in the methods of money getting,
a practitioner.

TRADESTOLK, trädz'FOke. s. Peo-
ple employed in trades.—See Folk.

TRADESMAN, trädz'män. s. (88). A
shopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, träd'FOF. a. Commer-
cial: busy in traffick.

TRADE, träd'or. a. The
merchandising,

TRADE, träd'or. n. To
practise commerce, to merchandise . .

TRADE, träd'v. n. To
practise, to engage in trading.

TRADE, träd'v. n. To
merchandise, to deal in goods;

TRADE, TRAFFICK, trädz'FOke. s. People
employed in trades.—See Folk.

TRADESMAN, trädz'män. s. (88). A
shopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, träd'FOF. a. Commercial:
business in tradings.

TRADE, träd'or. a. The
merchandising,

TRADE, träd'or. n. To
practise commerce, to merchandise . .

TRADE, träd'v. n. To
practise, to engage in trading.

TRADE, träd'v. n. To
merchandise, to deal in goods;

TRADE, TRAFFICK, trädz'FOke. s. People
employed in trades.—See Folk.

TRADESMAN, trädz'män. s. (88). A
shopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, träd'FOF. a. Commercial:
business in tradings.

TRADE, träd'or. a. The
merchandising,
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 Ablication, and to the ti in Transition. The same aversion to the repetition of similar sounds makes us drop the first aspiration in Diphtong, Triphtong, Ophthalmic, &c.—See Ophthalmic.

Tragedy, träd’jé’dé. s. A dramatic representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

Tragical, träd’jé-kál. a. Relating to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, sorrowfully, calamitously.

Tragically, träd’jé-kál’-é. ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.

Tragicallness, träd’jé-kál-nés. s. Mournfulness, calamitousness.

Tragicomedy, träd-jé-köm’édé. s. A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

Tragicomical, träd-jé-köm’édál. a. Relating to tragicomedy; consisting of a mixture of mirth and sorrow.

Tragicomically, träd-jé-köm’édál’-é. ad. In a tragicomic manner.

To Traject, träd’jék’t. v. a. To cast through, to throw.

Traject, träd’jék’t. s. (492). A ferry, a passage for a water-carrige.

Trajectior, träd’jék’shún. s. The act of darting through; emission.

To Trail, träd’lé. 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, träd’lé. v. n. To be drawn out in length.

Trail, träd’lé. s. Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

To Train, träd’né. 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, träd’né. s. Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; bowl 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, träd’né-bándz. s. The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

Trainoil, träd’oil. s. Oil drawn by coaction from the fat of the whale.

Trainy, träd’né. a. Belonging to train oil.

To Traipse, träd’ pé. v. a. (202). To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

Trait, träd’or träd’t. s. (472). A stroke, a touch, an outline.

Traitor, träd’túr. s. (166) (202). One who, being trusted, betrays.

Traitorly, träd’tur’-lé. a. Treacherous, peridious.

Traitorous, träd’túr’-úss. a. (314). Treacherous, peridious.

Traitorously, träd’túr-úss’-ó. ad. In a manner suitting traitors, pereditously.

Traitress, träd’trés. s. A woman who betrays.—See Tutoress.

To Traelineate, träd-lín’éát’e. v. n. (113). To deviate from any direction.

Trammel, träm’mél. 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, träm’mél. v. a. To catch, to intercept.

To Trample, träm’ pl. v. a. (405). To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

To Trample, träm’ pl. v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

Trampler, träm’ pl’-úr. s. (98). One that tramples.

Transation, trä-ná’shún. s. The act of swimming over.
transferable, a. Capable of being transferred.

TRANSFIGURATION, trans-spé-rá-shun. s. Change of form; the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

TRANSFIGURE, trans-spé'gur. v. a. To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.

TRANSPORT, trans-fórt'. v. a. To pierce through.

TRANSFORM, trans-form'. v. a. To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form.

TRANSFORMATION, trans-fó-rmá'shun. s. State of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFUSION, trans-fó-zhun. s. Passage over the sea.

TRANSFUSE, trans-fúz'. v. a. To pour out of one into another.

TRANSFORMATION, trans-fó-rmá'shun. s. State of being changed with regard to form.

TRANSFUSION, trans-fó-zhun. s. The act of pouring out of one into another.

TRANSGRESS, trans-grés'. v. a. To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate.

TRANSGRESS, trans-grés'. v. n. To offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRESSIVE, trans-grés'siv. a. Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSION, trans-grés'shun. s. Law-breaker, violator of command, offender.
Transient, trān’shē-ěnt. a. (542). 
Soon passed, soon passing, short, momentary.

Transiently, trān’shē-ěnt-lē. ad. In passage, with a short passage, not extensively.

Transiency, trān’shē-ěn-sē. s. Shortness of continuance, speedy passage.

Transience, trān-sil’i-ěnse. {}

Transition, trān-siž’hūn. or trānsil’shūn. 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 sounds. 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." [N. 4. 403. 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, trān’sē-ěl-tiv. 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, trān’sē-tūr-lē. ad. With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.

Transitoriness, trān’sē-tūr-nēs. s. Speedy evanescence.

Translation, trān-slā’shūn. s. Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

Translator, trān-slā’tur. s. (166). One that turns any thing into another language.

Translatory, trān-lā’tur-e. a. (512). Transferring.

Translocation, trān-lō-ka’shūn. s. Removal of things reciprocally to each other’s place.

Translucency, trān-lū’sē-sē. s. Diaphanity, transparency.

Translucency, trān-lū’sē-sēnt. { }

Translucid, trān-lū’sid. s. Transparent, diaphanous, clear.

Transmarine, trān-mā’rēn. a. (112). Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.

Transmigrant, trān’sē-mi-grant. s. Passing into another country or state.

To Transmigrate, trān’sē-mi-grate. v. t. To pass from one place or country into another.

Transmigration, trān’sē-mi-grā’shūn. s. Passage from one place or state into another.

Transmission, trān-niš’hūn. s. The act of sending from one place to another.

Transmissive, trān-mis’sēv. a. Transmitted, derived from one to another.

Transmittal, trān-mit’i-tal. s. The act of transmitting, transmission.

Transmutable, trān-mū’tā-bl. a. Capable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

Transmutably, trān-mū’tā-blē. ad. With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

Transmutation, trān-mū’tā-shūn. s. Change into another nature or substance; the great art of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

To Transmute, trān-mū’tē. v. t. To change from one nature or substance to another.
TRANSCHAPER, trans-chape.  s. One that transmutes.

TRANSPARENCY, trans-pa'ren-se. s. Clearness, diaphaneity, transluence, power of transmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, trans-pa'rent. s. Transparent, pervious to the sight.

TRANSPORT, trans-port. s. The act of transporting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPORTATION, trans-port'a'shun. s. The act of transporting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPORTER, trans-port'er. s. One that transports.

TRANSPOSITION, trans-po-zish'ün. s. The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

TRANSPORT, trans-port. s. To transport, to carry from one place to another; to carry by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment, as a felon; to sentence to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstacy, to ravish with pleasure.

TRAPEZOID, tra-pe zoid. s. A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPDOOR, trap-door. s. A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

TRAPEZIUM, tra-pé'zé-üm. s. A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAP, trap. 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.

TRAP, trap. s. To trap, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, trap-door. s. A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

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TRAVELLER, trav-l'ler. n. A traveller; a tourist.

TRAVEL, trav'el. v. To make journeys; to pass, to go, to travel; to journey:

TRAVELER, trav'il-ur. n. One who goes a journey, a waver; one who visits foreign countries.

TRAVEL TUINGED, trav'il-tàng'éd. a. Harassed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVEL, trav'il. s. A 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, trav'il-ur. s. (406). One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

TRAVEL TAINTED, trav'il-tàn't-téd. a. Harassed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVELLE, trav'er'se. n. Lying across, 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 everywhere on the first; but the distinction in which I have followed Dr. Johnson's folio, I must think the most accurate.

TRAVEL, trav'er'se. prep. Through, crosswise.

TRAVEL, trav'er'se. a. Lying across, athwart.

TRAVEL, trav'er'se. s. Any thing laid or built across.

To TRAVEL, trav'er'se. 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 TRAVEL, trav'er'se. v. n. To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRAVELING, trav'er'se. a. Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

To Tremble, trénsh. v. a. To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Trench, trénsh. s. A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

Trenchant; trén’shánt. a. Cutting, sharp.

Trencher, trén’shür. s. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleasures of the table.

Trencherfly, trén’shür-fil. s. One that haunts tables, a parasite.

Trencherman, trén’shür-mán. s. (88). A feeder, an eater.

Trenchmate, trén’shür-mát. s. A table companion, a parasite.

To Tend, tred. v. n. To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in use.

Trendle, trén’dl. s. (405). Any thing turned round.

Trench, trénsh. /s. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull; a snare, a stratagem.

To Trench, trénsh. v. a. To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to ensnare.

Trepidation, trép-é-dá’shún. a. The state of trembling; state of terror.

To Trespass, tres’pas. v. n. To transgress; to offend; to enter unlawfully on another’s ground.

Trespass, tres’pas-s. s. Transgression; offence; unlawful entrance on another’s ground.

Trespasser, tres’pas-sér. a. An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another’s ground.

Trestless, tres’séd. a. (104) (366). Knotted or curled.

Tresses, tres’siz. (99). Without a singular. A knot or curl of hair.

Trestle, tres’sl. s. (472). The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is supported.

Trest, tér. s. An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity.

Trevet, tré’vit. (99). Any thing that stands on three legs.

Trey, trí. s. A three at cards.

Triable, trí-ábl. a. (405). Possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.

Triad, trí’ad. s. (88). Three united.
TRIAL, trɪˈɔːlə. n. (88). Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; test of virtue; state of being tried.

TRIALOGUE, trɪˈɔːləˌɡoʊ. n. (519). A colloquy of three persons.

TRIANGLE, trɪˈæŋɡəl. n. A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, trɪˈæŋɡjʊlər. a. Having three angles.

TRIBE, trɪb. n. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic; it is often used in contempt.

TRIBULATION, trɪb̝əˈluːʃən. n. Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, trɪb̝uˈnɔl. n. (119). The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUNE, trɪbəˈnjuː. n. An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUTARY, trɪˈbjuːtərی. a. Paying tribute, as an acknowledgment of submission to a master, subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trɪb̝uˈtærɪ. n. One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of submission.

TRIBUTE, trɪbəˈtʃuːt. n. Payment made in acknowledgment of submission.

TRICK, trɪk. n. A short time, an instant, a stroke.

TRICHOTOMY, trɪkəˈtɒmɪ. n. (518) (353). Division into three parts.

TRICK, trɪk. n. A sly fraud; a dextrous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antic, any thing done to cheat jeocely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK, trɪk 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, trɪk v. n. To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trɪkəˈrɪkər. n. (98). The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trɪkˈɪŋ. n. Dress, ornament.

TRIPLICITY, trɪˈplɪsəti. n. Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.

To TRICKLE, trɪkˈkl. v. n. (405). To fall in drops, to spill in a slender stream.

TRICKSY, trɪkˈsɪ. a. (168). Pretty; Obsolete.

TRICORPORATE, trɪˈkɔrpoʊrət. n. (119). Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trɪˈdɛnt. n. A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trɪˈdɛnt. a. (544). Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trɪˈdjuːən. a. (293) (576). Lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, trɪˈiənjɔ l. a. (113) (119). Lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trɪˈɪər. a. (98). One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test, one who brings to the test.

To TRIFALLOW, trɪˈfɔːləˌv. a. To plough land the third time before sowing.

TRIFID, trɪˈfɪd. a. (119). Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFOLIARY, trɪˈfɒlɪəri. a. Having three pipes.

To TRIFLE, trɪˈfl. 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, trɪˈfl. v. a. To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, trɪˈfl. n. (403). A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, trɪˈflər. n. (98) a. One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.


TRIFLINGLY, trɪˈflɪŋli. adv. Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFORM, trɪˈfɔːrm. a. Having a triple shape.

TRIGGER, trɪˈgɪr. n. (98). A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground; the catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trɪˈdʒɪntəlz. n. (119). A number of masses to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, trɪˈɡlɪf. a. (119). A member of the frize of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.
TRIGON, trɪˈɡɒn. s. A triangle.
TRIGONAL, trɪˈɡɒn-əl. 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 a, when not followed by a diphthong (533). 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 long—See Principles, No. 530, 533.

TRIGONOMETRY, trɪˈɡɒn-əˈnɜːtrɪ. s. The art of measuring triangles.
TRIGONOMETRICAL, trɪˈɡɒn-ə-məˈtrɪkl. a. Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRIANGULAR, trɪˈe-nə-lər. a. Pertaining to a triangle.

TROCHNE, trɒkˈni. s. (88). The vessel; a kind; three verses rhyming together.

TRILATERAL, trɪˈle-tərəl. a. Consisting of three parts, having three sides.
TRILL, trɪl. v. a. To utter a quaver, tremulousness of music.

To TRILL, trill. v. a. To utter quavering.
To TRILL, trill. v. n. To trinkle, to fall in drops or slimmer streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLION, trɪˈlɪl-ən. s. (113). A million of millions of millions.

TRIUMINAR, trɪˈjuː-mɪn-ər. s. Having three lights.
TRIUMINOUS, trɪˈjuː-mɪn-əs. s. Having three lights.

TRIM, trim. a. Nice, snug, dressed up.
To TRIM, trim. v. a. To fit; to decorate; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust; to balance a vessel; it has often Up emphatical.
To TRIM, trim. v. n. To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trim. s. Dress, gear, ornaments.

TRIPIRETHER, trɪˈpi-rɪ-ˈθɜːr. a. Consisting of three measures. Maem.—See TRIGONAL.

TRIMLY, trimˈlɪ. ad. Nicely, neatly.
TRIMMER, trimˈmər. s. (98). One who changes sides to balance parts, a tupcoat; a piece of wood inserted.

TRIMMING, trimˈmɪŋ. s. (410). Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRIPLET, trɪˈplet. s. Threefold.
TRIPLE, trɪˈpl. a. (405). Threefold, consisting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.—See CODLE.

To TRIPLE, tripˈpl. v. a. To treble, to make treacle, or make as many, to make threefold.

TRIPLET, tripˈlet. s. (99). Three of a kind; three verses rhyming together.
TRIPlicate, tripˈli-kət. a. Made treble as much.

TRIPlication, tripˈli-kəˈʃən. s. The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPlicity, tripˈli-sɪ-tə. s. Trebleness, state of being threefold.

TRIPLET, tripˈmət. s. An herb.

TRIPLET, tripˈlɪt. s. (544). A seat with three feet, such as that from which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To TRIPLE, tripˈv. a. To supplant, to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To TRIP, tripˈv. n. To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be deficient; to stumble, to totter; to run lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, trip. 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, trɪˈpɑrt-ɪt. a. (155). Divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies.—See TRIGONAL and BIPARTITE.

TRIPE, trip. s. The intestines, the guts; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, tripˈi-dəl. a. Having three feet.—See TRIGONAL.

TRIPETALOUS, triˈpɛtə-ləs. a. (119). Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, trɪˈθfɒŋ. s. (413). A coalition of three vowels to form one sound. See OPTHALMOG and TRAGEDIAN.

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TRIPLET, tripˈmət. s. An herb.

TRIPLET, tripˈlɪt. s. (544). A seat with three feet, such as that from
TRI

---nö, mőve, nör, nöt ---tőbe, tőb, 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 s long, we ought to adopt the first pronunciation of the word in question, and not the second.

---See DRAMA.

TRIPOLY, trip'pöl-e. s. A sharp cutting sand.

TRIPOD, trip'pōd. s. See TRIPOD. A tripod.

TRIPPER, trip'pär. s. (98). One who trips.

TRIPPING, trip'ping; a. (410). Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, trip'ping; s. Light dance. 

TRIPTOTE, trip'tōt-e. s. Triptote is a noun used but in three cases.

TRIPPINGLY, trip/plng-le. s. Trippingly.

TRIPOTE, trip'pote. s. Triptote is a noun used but in three cases.

TRISULC, tri'sulk. a. (353). A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, trite. a. Worn out, stale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, trit'enes. s. Staleness, commonness.

TRI FURATION, trilt-shu'-rä'shūn. s. Reduction of any substance to powder upon a stone with a muller, as coloured earth.

TRIVET, triv'it. s. (99). Anything supported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, triv'yāl. a. (118). Worthy, worthless, vulgar: light, trivial, unimportant, inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, triv'yāl-e. ad. Commonly, vulgarly: lightly, inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, triv'yāl-nēss. s. Commonness, vulgarity: lightness, unimportance.

TRIUMPH, trī'umf. s. (116). Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; state of being victorious; victory conquest: joy for success; a conquering card now called trump.

To TRIUMPH, trī'umf. v. n. To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insulate upon an advantage gained.

TRIUMPHANT, trī'umf'ant. a. Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trī'umf'ant-le. ad. In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trī'um-fēr. s. (98). One who triumphs.

TRIUMPHAL, trī'um-fal. a. (88). Used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, trī'umf'ant. a. Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, trī'umf'ant-le. ad. In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, trī'um-fēr. s. (98). One who triumphs.

TRIUMVRATE, trī'umv're-tät. s. A coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIUNE, trī'-ün-e'. a. At once three and one.

TROCAR, trō'kār. s. A chirurgical instrument used in tapping for a dropsy.


TROCHEE, trō'kē. s. (353). A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.
**TRO**

**TROPE**

- TROPE, tröp. The pret. of Tread.
- TROD, tröd. Part. pass. of Tread.

**TROVER**

- TROVER, tröv'vwr. One who inhabits caves of the earth.

**TROGLODYTE**

- TROG'LO-DYTE, trögl'ö-dît. One who inhabits caves of the earth.

**TROUBLED, tröbl'd.**

- TROUBLED, tröbl'd. 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 tease; to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to sue for a debt.

**TROUBLE, tröbl'bl.**

- TROUBLE, tröbl'bl. Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation, obstruction, inconvenience; uneasiness, vexation.

**TROUBLER, tröbl'bl-ur.**

- TROUBLER, tröbl'bl-ur. A disturber, confounder.

**TROUBLESOME, tröbl'bl-söm.**

- TROUBLESOME, tröbl'bl-söm. Full of molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflicting; burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teasing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teasing.

**TROUBLESOMELY, tröbl'bl-söm-li.**


**TROUBLESOMENESS, tröbl'bl-söm-nês.**

- TROUBLESOMENESS, tröbl'bl-söm-nês. Unseasonfulness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

**TROUBLOUS, tröbl'bl-ûs.**

- TROUBLOUS, tröbl'bl-ûs. Turmoil, confused, disordered, put into commotion.

**TROVER, tröv'vwr.**

- TROVER, tröv'vwr. In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them.

**TROUGI, trüj.**

- TROUGI, trüj. A horse soldier.

**TROUGI, tröj.**

- TROUGI, tröj. A change of a word from its original signification.

**TROPIFY, tröp'fi.**

- TROPIFY, tröp'fi. Adorned with trophies.

**TROPICAL, tröp'i-kâl.**

- TROPICAL, tröp'i-kâl. Rhetically changed from its original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

**TROPIK, tröp'rik.**

- TROPIK, tröp'rik. The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

**TROOSTER, tröös'sürz.**

- TROOSTER, tröös'sürz. Breeches, hose. Not in use.—See TROUSERS.

**TROTH, tröth.**

- TROTH, tröth. To move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

**TROTH, tröth.**

- TROTH, tröth. The jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman.

**TROTHLESS, tröth'lës.**

- TROTHLESS, tröth'lës. Fruitless, treacherous.

**TROTHLIGHT, tröth'light.**


**TROUANOUR, trö'û-on-ôr.**

- TROUANOUR, trö'û-on-ôr. A general appellation for any of the early poets of Provence in France.—French.

**TROUBLE, tröbl'bl.**

- TROUBLE, tröbl'bl. v. a. (314). A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks.

- TROY WEIGHT, trö'wât. (329). A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed.

**TROUANT, trö'û-ânt.**

- TROUANT, trö'û-ânt. An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting...
TRUANT, tru'ant. a. (88). Idle, wandering from business, lazy, loitering.

To TRUANT, trü'ant. v. n. To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, trü'ant-ship. s. Idle,

TRUCATION, troo-se-cU',;ldm. s.

TRUCE, tru'ce. a.

TRUCK, truk. 7. To TRUDGE, tro.dje. v. n.

TRUE, tru6. Of

TRUELove, trü'lov. s. An herb, called Herba Paris. 3a (399).

TRUENESS, trü'nës. s. Sincerity, faithfulness.
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.

TRENCH-MOSE, trungen'hôze. s. Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNKIONS, trun'yûnz. s. (113). The knobs or bunchings of a gun that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION; tru'zhûn. s. (451). The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, trús. s. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lumping; bundle, any thing thrust close together.

TRUST, trûst. To.

TRUSION; tru'zhûn. s. (451). The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUST, trûst. 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, trús. v. a. To pack up close together.

TRUST, trús. 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, trús. 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.

TRUSTE, trús-té'. s. One entrusted with anything; one to whom something is committed for the use and behalf of another.

TRUSTER, trús'tür. s. One who trusts.

TRUSTINESS, trús'té-nés. s. Honesty, fidelity, faithfulness.

TRUSTLESS, trús'tlès. a. Unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTY, trús'ty. a. Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TRUTH, troth. s. (399) (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.

TRUSTINATION, trost-i-nà'shûn. s. The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

To TRU, tro. 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 TRU, tro. v. n. To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, tub. s. A large open vessel of wood; a state of salivation.

TUBE, tube. s. A pipe, a siphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tü'bér-kl. s. (405). A small swelling or excrescence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, tü'bér'åde. s. A flower.

TUBEROUS, tü'bér-ús. a. (314). Having prominent knots or excrescences.

TUBULAR, tü'bû-lûr. a. Resembling a pipe or trunk, consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular.

TUBULE, tü'bûle. s. (505). A small pipe, or fistular body.


TUCK, tûk. s. A long narrow sword; a kind of net; a fold.

To TUCK, tûk. v. a. To crush together, to hinder from spreading; to enclose, by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, tûk'ûr. s. (98). A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women.

TUESDAY, tuy'ède. s. (223) (335). The third day of the week.

TUFT, tûft. s. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster, a clump.

To TUFT, tûft. v. a. To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, tûft-tûd. a. Growing in tufts or clusters.

TUFTY, tûft-i. a. Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, tûg. v. a. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, tûg. v. n. To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to struggle.

TUG, tûg. s. A pull performed with the utmost effort.

TUGGER, tûg'gur. s. (98). One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, tü-shûn. s. (462). Guardianship, superintendence.
TUN

—nô, móve, nôr, nôt;—tûbe, tûb;
Tulip, tul'îp. s. A flower.
Tuliptree, tul'îp-trê. s. A tree.
To Tumble, tûm'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 libra-
tions of the body.
To Tumble, tûm'bl. v. a. To turn over, to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down:
Tumble, tûm'bl. s. (405). A fall.
Tumbler, tûm'bl-r. s. (98). One who shows postures or feats of activity.
Tumbrel, tûm'bril. s. (99). A dung-
cart.
Tumefaction, tû-mê-fâk'shun. s. Swelling.
To Tumefy, tûm'é-fi. v. a. (462). To swell, to make to swell.
Tumid, tûm'id. a. (462). Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised above the level; pompous, boastful, puffy, falsely sublime.
Tumour, tûm'o-r. s. (314) (462). A morbid swelling; affected pom, falsely magnificence, puffy grandeur.
Tumorous, tûm'o-rús. a. (462). Swelling, protuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsely magnificent.
To Tumulate, tûm'u-lâte. v. n. (462). To swell.
Tumulose, tû-mû-lôse'. a. (462). Full of hills.—See Appendix.
Tumult, tûm'ult. s. (462). A promis- cious commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence; a wild commotion.
Tumultarily, tû-mûl'tshü-â-ré-lé. ad. (462). In a tumultuous manner.
Tumultariness, tû-mûl'tshü-â-ré-ré-nês. s. (462). Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.
Tumultuary, tû-mûl'tshü-â-ré. a. Disorderly, promiscious, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.
Tumultuous, tû-mûl'tshü-âs. a. Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.
Tumultuously, tû-mûl'tshü-âs-lé. ad. By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.
Tun, tûn. s. A large cask; two pipus, the measure of four hogheads; bull;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

TUR

any large quantity proverbially; a drunk- ard, in burlesque; a cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.
To Tun, tûn. v. a. To put into cask, to barrel.
Tunable, tûn'â-bl. a. (405) (463). Harmonious, musical.
Tunableness, tûn'â-bl-nês. s. Harmony, melodiousness.
Tunably, tûn'â-bl. ad. Harmoniously, melodiously.
Tune, tûn. s. (462). Tune is a di-
versity 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, tûn. v. a. (462). To put into such a state as that the proper sound may be produced; to sing harmoniously.
To Tune, tûn. v. n. To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.
Tuneful, tûn'ë-fü. a. Musical, harmonious.
Tuneless, tûn'ë-lës. a. (462). Un-
harmonious, unmusical.
Tuner, tû'nûr. s. (98). One who tunes.
Tunick, tû'nîck. s.—See Draca,
Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunicle.
Tunicle, tû'nîck'l. s. (405). Cover,
t integument.
Tunnage, tû'níj. s. (90). Content of a vessel measured by a tun; tax laid on a tun, as To levy tonnage and poundage.
Tunnel, tû'nûl. 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, tû'nû. s. A sea-fish.
To Tun, tûp. v. a. To butt like a ram.
Turban, tûr'ban. s. (88). The Tur- band, tûr'bûnd. cover worn by the Turks on their heads.
Turbaned, tûr'ban'd. a. (557). Wearing a turban.
Turbary, tûr'bar-ë. s. The right of digging turf.
Turd, tūrd. s. A vulgar word for excrement.

Turf, tūrf. s. A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To Turf, tūrf. v. a. To cover with turf.

Turfiness, tūrf’e-nēs. s. The state of abounding with turfs.

Turf, tūrf e. a. Full of turfs. Swelling; pouting, tumbid.

Turfiness, tūrf’e-nēs. s. The state of abounding with turfs.

Turf, tūrf e. a. Swelling, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, tumbid, fastous, vainly magnificent.

Turfiness, tūrf’e-nēs. s. State of being swollen.

Turkey, tūr’kē. s. (270). A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.

Turkois, tūr’koēs. s. (301). A blue stone numbered among the meeker precious stones.

Turkscap, tūrks-kāp. s. An herb.

Turk, tūrn. s. A troop.

Turmeric, tūr’mēr-ik. s. An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

Tumoul, tūrm’ōl. s. Trouble, disturbance, harassing, uneasiness.

To Tumoul, tūrm’ōl. v. a. To harass with commotion; to weary, to keep in uneasiness.

To Turn, tūrn. 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 trade; to return; 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 contumulously; 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, tūrn. 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;
TUT

—nō, mōre, nōr, nōt;—tūbe, tūb,

Turncoat, tūrn'kōte. s. One who forsakes his party or principles, a renegade.

Turner, tūrn'ār. s. (98). One whose trade is to turn.

Turning, tūrn'īng; s. (410). Flexure, winding, meander.

Turnip, tūrn'īp. s. A white esculent root.

Turnpike, tūrn'pīk. 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.

Turnsole, tūrn'sōle. s. A plant.

Turnspit, tūrn'spīt. s. He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. A dog used for this purpose.

Turnstile, tūrn'stīl. s. A turnpike; a cross-bar turned on a pin to let foot passengers through, and prevent horses.

Turnstine, tūrn'pēn-tīne. s. (149). The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, with a quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.


Turnspite, tūrn'spīt. s. Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness, badness.

Turret, tūr'ret. s. (99). A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.

Turreted, tūr'ret-ēd. a. Formed like a tower, rising like a tower.

Turtle, tūr'tl. s. (405). A species of dove; the sea tortoise.

Tuscan, tūs'kān. s. Denoting the rudest of the five orders of architecture.—Mason.

Tush, tūsh. interj. An expression of contempt.

Tusk, tūsk. s. The long tooth of a fighting animal, thefang, the holding tooth.


Tut, tūt. interj. A particle noting contempt.

Tutelage, tūtēl'-āge. s. (90). Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.

Tutelar, tūtēl-lār. (88). a. Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protectng, defensive, guardian.

Tutor, tūtūr. s. (166). One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To Tutor, tūtūr. v. a. To instruct, to teach, to documcnt; to treat with superiority or severity.

Tutorage, tūtūr-āge. s. (90). The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Tutoress, or Tutress, tūtūr-es, or tūtūr-ēs. s. Directress, instructor, governess.

The most general way of pronouncing this word is the former, but the most analitical is certainly the latter; the termination or has a masculine import, and therefore ought to be dropped in the feminine, as in actress, traitress, suitoress, etc.

Tutty, tūtī. s. A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

Tuž, tūz. s. A lock or tuit of hair. Not in use.

Tweak, tūk. a. Two.

To Twang, twang, v. n. To sound with a quick sharp noise.

Twang, twangk. s. (85). A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

Twangling, twang'īng. a. Contemptibly noisy.

To Twang, twangk. v. n. (85). To make to sound.

'Twas, twāz. Poetically contracted from It was.

To TWattle, twō'tl. v. n. To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To Tweak or Tweak, twēk. v. a. The same as to tweak, but not so authorised a spelling.

Tweak or Tweak, twēk. s. A pinch, a squeeze between the fingers. The same as tweak, but a different spelling.

To Tweak, twēkē. v. a. (227). To pinch, to squeeze between the fingers.

To Tweedle, twē'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 vindictive, but with additioaal propriety and humour, where he says, "A fiddler had brought in "with him a body of lusty youth fellows, "whom he had tweedled into the service."

The sarcastic couplet of Swift,

"To strange there should such difference, by a "Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee."
To T W I N G E, twing·e. v. a. To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to tweak.

TWINGE, twing·e. s. Short, sudden, sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.

TWINK, twingk. s. The motion of an eye, a moment. See TWINKLE.

To T W I N K L E, twingk'kl. v. n. (405). To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.

TWINKLING, twingk'ling. (410). s. A sparkling intermitting light, a motion of the eye; a short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

To T W I N N IN G, twin·ing. (410). A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twin·ner. s. (98). A breeder of twins.

To T W I R L, twerl. v. a. (108). To turn round, or move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twerl. s. Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

To T W I S T, twist. 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 T W I S T, twist. v. n. To be contorted, to be convoluted.

TWIST, twist. s. Anything 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, twist·er. s. (98). One who twists, a ropemaker.

To T W I T, twit. v. a. To sneer, to frown, to reproach.

To T W I T C H, witch. v. a. To pluck with a quick motion, to snatch.

TWITCH, witch. s. A quick pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWIT, twit. s. A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, act of convoluting itself round

A plant. 7

To T W I T T E R, twit·te. v. n. To make a sharp tremulous intermitting noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twit·ter. s. (98). Any motion or disorder of passion.

TWITTLE, twit·le. v. t. To tattle; to gabble.

TWIST, twist. A poetical contraction of Betwist.
VACANCY, vâ'kân-sé. s. Empty space, vacancy; chasm, space unfilled; state of a post or employment when it is unsupplied; relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; listlessness, emptiness of thought.

VACANT, vâ'kânt. 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, vâ'kâte. 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, vâ-kâ-shân. s. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments, recess of courts or senates; leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VACCINE, vâk'sîn. 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
ACILLANCY, vās'sil-ān-sē. s. A state of wavering fluctuation, inconsistency. a

Vacillation, vās-sil-itā. v. n. (91). To real, to stagger. a

VACCINATION, vās'kū′shun. The act of vaccinating someone.

VACUITY, vā-kū′tē. s. Emptiness, or lack of substance, or reality.

VACUOUS, vāk′ū-ūs. a. (314). Empty, lacking substance.

VACUUM, vāk′ū-ūm. s. Space unoccupied by matter. a

VAGABOND, vāg′ā-bōnd. a. Wandering about without any settled habit, wandering vagrant.

VAGABOND, vāg′ā-bōnd. s. A vagrant, one who wanders illegally, without any settled habit.

VAGABOND, vāg′ā-bōnd. a. (88). Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGABOND, vāg′ā-bōnd. s. A vagrant, one who wanders illegallly, without any settled habit.

VAGARY, vā-gā′rē. s. A wild freak; a capricious frolic.

VAGRANCY, vā-grān-sē. s. A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, vā-g्र�nt. a. (88). Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vā-grait. s. A vagrant, one who wanders illegally, without any settled habit.

VAGRUE, vā-gro. a. (357). Wandering, vagrant, vagabond; unfixed, unsettled, undetermined. a

VAL, vale. s. (292). 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, vale. v. a. To cover. a

To Vail, vale. v. a. To let fall, to lower; to descend; to fall in token of respect; to fall, to let sink in fear, or for any other interest. a

To Vail, vale. v. a. To yield, to give place.

VAIL, vāl. s. (292). To yield, to give place.

VAILE, vāl. s. (292). To yield, to give place.

VAILEY, vā-lé. v. n. To be covered. a

VAIN, vān. a. (202). Fruitless, ineffective; empty, unreal, shadowy; mealy-proud, proud of petty things; showy, ostentatious; idle, worthless, unimportant; false, not true; in vain, to no purpose, to no end, ineffectually.

VAINGLORY, vān-glo′rē. s. Boasting without performances, proud in disproportionate to desert.

VAINGLORY, vān-glo′rē. s. Pride above merit, empty pride.

VAINLY, vān′lē. ad. Without effect, to no purpose, in vain; proudly, arrogantly, idly, foolishly.

VAINNESS, vān′nēs. s. The state of being vain.

VAIVODE, vā′vōd. s. A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VALANCE, vāl′an-se. s. The act of placing the accent on the first syllable of this word, as it is in Excellent and till good reasons can be given for placing the accent on the second syllable with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, and Etick. I shall concur with Dr. Ash in accentuating the first, as in Vacillate. — See Miscellany.

MISCELLANY.
VALLEY, vâl'li. s. A low ground between hills.

VALOROUS, vâl'ô-rús. a. (166). Brave, stout, valiant.—See DOMESTICK.

VALOUR, vâl'ôr. s. (314). Personal bravery, strength, prowess, puissance, stoutness.

VALUABLE, vâl'u-â-bl. s. Value set upon any thing; the act of setting a value, appraisement.

VALUATION, vâl'u-a'shun. s. To appraise, to estimate; to rate highly, to have an opinion of the thing bought.

VALUE, vâl'ô. s. (335). Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

To VALUE, viHv. v. a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have a high esteem; to appraise, to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon at; to consider with respect to importance, to hold important; to equal in value, to countervalue; to raise to estimation.

VALUELESS, vâl'u-lès. a. Being of no value.

VALUES, vâl'ô-lès. s. (98). He that values.

VALUE, vâl'ô. 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.

VALUABLE, vâl'u-â-bl. s. Value.

VALUE, vâl'ô. s. A small valve.

VAMP, vâmp. s. The upper leather of a shoe.

To VAMP, vâmp. v. a. To piece an old thing with some new part.

VAMPER, vâmp'er. s. (98). One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAMPYRE, vâmp'îr. 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, vân. 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.

VANCOUVER, vân-kôoor-yôr. s. A harbinger, a precursor.

VANE, vân. s. A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

VANGUARD, vân-gwârd. s. The front, or first line of the enemy.

VANILLA, vân-nil'lâ. s. A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate and tobacco.

To VANISH, vân'îsh. v. n. To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

VANITY, vân'ê-té. s. Emptiness, uncertainty, inanity; fruitless desire, fruitless endeavour; trifling labour; falsehood; untruth; empty pleasures, vain pursuit; petty pride, pride exerted upon slight grounds.

To VANQUISH, vân'kîsh. v. a. To conquer, to overcome; to confute.

VANQUISHER, vân'kîsh-ur. s. Conqueror, subduer.

VANTAGE, vân'tâdje. s. (90). Gain, profit; superiority; opportunity, convenience.

VANTBRASS, vân'brâs. s. Armour for the arm.

VAPID, vâp'id. a. (54). Dead, having the spirit evaporated, spiritless.

VAPIDITY, vâp'id-ê-té. s. The state of being vapid.

VAPIDNESS, vâp'id-nès. s. The state of being spiritless or mawkish.

VAPORER, vâp'ôr-ur. s. (98) (166). A boaster, a braggart.

VAPORISH, vâp'ôr-îsh. a. (166). Splenetic, humorous.

VAPORS, vâp'ôr-ûs. a. Full of vapours or exhalation, fumy; windy, flatulent.

VAPOUR, vâp'ôr. 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, vâp'ôr. v. n. To pass in a vapour or fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.

To VAPOUR, vâp'ôr. v. a. To effuse, or scatter in fume or vapour.
V A R

VARIEGATION, vär'-é-ga'shun. s. Variety of colours.

VARIETY, vär'-é-té. 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.

VARIETY, vär'-é-té. s. Anciently a servant or footman; a scoundrel, a rascal.

VARIEGAT, vär'-é-gát. a. To diversify; to stain with different colours.

All our orthoepists 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 early. That so great a master of English analogy as Mr. Elphinston should here overlook the lengthening power of the vocal assemblage ae, is not a little surprising. —See Principles, No. 116.

VARNISH, vär'ning. s. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine; cover, pailiation.

To VARNISH, vär'nish. v. a. To cover with something shining; to cover, to conceal with something ornamental; to paillate, to hide with colour of rhetoric.

VARNISHER, vär'nisher. s. One whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser, an adorer.

To VARY, vär' re. v. a. To change, to make unlike itself; to change to something else; to make of different kinds; to diversify, to variegate.

To VARY, vär' re. 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.


VASE, vás. 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 a like e, and sometimes, by people of refinement, with the a like a, 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 vaur: but this, as Mr. Nares justly observes, is an affected pronunciation.

VASSAL, vás'sál. 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, vás'sál-láj. s. (90). The state of a vassal; tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

VAST, vást. a. (79). Large, great; viciously great, enormously extensive.

VAST, vást. s. An empty waste.

VASTATION, vás-tá'shun. s. Waste, depopulation.

VASTITY, vás-ti'té. s. Wide- ness, immensity.
VASTLY, vast'ly. ad. Greatly, to a great degree.

VASTNESS, vast'ness. s. Immensity, enormous greatness.

VASTLY, vast'ly. a. Large.

VAT, vät. s. A vessel in which liquids are kept in an immutable state.

VATICIDE, volt'é-side. s. (143). A murderer of poets.

VATICINATE, volt'é-tät. v. a. To prophesy, to predict.

VAULT, yawlt. v. a. To arch, to cover with an arch. To cover with an arch; to cover with an arch.

VAULTAGE, volt'é-ij. s. A. To cover with an arch; to cover with an arch.

VASTNESS, vast'nes. s. Immensity, enormous greatness.

VASTY, vast'c. a. Large.

VAUNITY, volt'é-ii. v. a. To arch, to cover with an arch. To cover with an arch; to cover with an arch.

VAUNTER, yawlt'ér. s. A. To arch, to cover with an arch. To cover with an arch; to cover with an arch.

VAUVE, yawlt. v. n. To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.

VAUNTED, yawlt'éd. a. Arched, concave.

VEAL, vél. e. a. Arched, concave.

VEATHER, vawlt'er. s. (90). Arched cellar.

VEGETABILITY, vëg'ë-tä-bil'i-té. s. Vegetable nature.

VEGETATION, vëg'ë-tä-shän. s. The act of carrying, or being carried.

VEGETABLE, vëg'ë-tä-ble. s. Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

VEGETATE, vëg'ë-tät. v. n. To grow as plants, to shoot out, to grow without sensation.

VEGETATIVE, vëg'ë-tät'iv. a. Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

VEGETATIVE, vëg'ë-tät'iv. a. Belonging to a plant; having the nature of plants.

VEGETATIVENESS, vëg'ë-tät'i-nës. s. The quality of producing growth.
V E N

VEGETE, vé-jété'. s. Vigorous, active, sprightly.

VEGETIVE, véd'jé-tiv. a. Vegetable.

VEGETIVE, véd'jé-tiv. s. A vegetable.

VEHENCE, vé-hé-méns. s. Violence, force; ardour; mental, violence, terror.

VEHEMENTLY, vé-he'men't-le. ad. Forcibly; pathetically.

VEHICLE, věhl'kl. s. (405). That in which anything is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable; that by means of which anything is conveyed.

To VEIL, vál. v. n. (249). To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, invest; to hide, to conceal.

VEIL, věl. s. A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.

VEIN, ván. 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.

VÉINÉD, ván'd. (559). a. Full of veins; streaked, variegated.

VÉINVITÉ, věl'lvé-té. s. The lowest degree of desire.

To VÉLLICATE, věl'liv-ká'te. v. a. To twitch, to pluck, to act by stimulation.

VÉLLICATION, věl-liv-ká'shún. s. Twitching, stimulation.

VÉLLUM, věll'üm. s. The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

VÉLOCITE, věl'los'ité. s. Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

VÉLÉT, věl'vět. s. (99). Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

VÉLÉT, věl'vět. s. Made of velvet; soft, delicate.

VÉLÉTÉ, věl'lér. s. Velvet. An old word.

VÉNAL, věn'al. a. (88). Mercenary, prostitute; contained in the veins.

VÉNALITY, věn'ál-ité. s. Mercenary, prostitution.
VEN - vén-é-ná'shún. s. Pois-
son; venom.

VENGE, vén'jé. v. a. To avenge,
to punish.

VENGEANCE, vén'jánse. s. (244). Pu-
nishment, 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, vén'jé-fúl. a. Vindictive,
revengeful.

VENIABLE, vén'jé-ábl. a. Para-
donable, susceptible of pardon, excusable; permitted, allowed.

VENIALNESS, vén'jé-né-sés. s. State
of being excusable.

VENISON, vén'zín, or vén'zén. s. Game, beast of chase, the flesh of deer.

VENOM, vén'óm. s. (166). Poison.

VENOMOUS, vén'óm-ús. a. Poison-
ous; malignant; mischievous.

VENOMOUSLY, vén'óm-ús-lé. ad. Pois-
sonously, mischievously, malignantly.

VENOMOUSNESS, vén'óm-ús-nés. s. Poisonousness, malignity.

VENT, vén't. s. A small aperture, a
hole; a spiral; a passage out from sec-
cracy to public notice; the act of open-
ing; emission, passage; discharge, ma-
ne of discharge; sale.

VENTAGE, vén'tidje. s. (90). One
of the small holes of a flute.—Mastor.
VENTER, vënt'èr. s. (98).—Any cavity of the body; the abdomen; womb, a mother.

VENTIDUCT, vën-tē-dukt. s. A passage for the wind.

To VENTILATE, vën-tē-läte. v. a. To fan with wind; to winnow, to fan; to examine, to discuss.

VENTILATION, vën-tē-lä'shun. s. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned; vent, utterance; refrigeration.

VENTILATOR, vën-tē-lä-tur. s. (521). An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTOSITY, vën-tōs'e-tē. s. Windiness.—Mason.

VENTRICLE, vën-trîckl. s. (405). The stomach; any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of his heart.

VENTRILQUIST, vën-tril'k-wist. s. (518). One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENTRILQUY, vën-tril'k-wē. s. (518). Speaking inwardly as from his belly.

VENTURE, vën'thûr. s. (461).—A hazard, an undertaking of chance and danger; chance, hazard; the thing put to hazard, a stake; At a venture, at hazard, without much consideration, without any hope more than the hope of a lucky chance.

To VENTURE, vën'thûr. 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, vën'thûr. v. a: To expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

VENTURER, vën'thûr'er. s. (555). He who ventures.

VENTUROUS, vën'thûr-ūs. a. (514). Daring, bold, fearless, ready to run hazards.

VENTUROUSLY, vën'thûr-ūs-le. ad. Daringly, fearlessly, boldly.

VENTUROUSNESS, vën'thûr-ūs-nēs. s. Boldness, willingness to hazard.

VERACITY, vër-'ä-sē. s. Moral truth, honesty of report; physical truth; consistency of report with fact.

VERACIOUS, vër-a-chish. a. (357). Obstant of truth.

VERA, verb. s. A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.

VERBJAL, vër'-b'l. a. (83). 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, vër-b'l-liz. v. n. To use many words to protract a discourse.

VERBATIM, vër-bat-im. ad. In words, orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, vër-bät-im. ad. Word for word.

To VERBERATE, vër-bër-ā-te. v. a. (94). To beat, to strike.


VERBOSE, vër-bōs'. a. (427). Exuberant in words, profuse, tedious by multiplicity of words.

VERBOSITY, vër-bōs'e-tē. s. Exuberance of words, much empty talk.

VERDANT, vër'dant. a. Green. v. v. VERDANTER, vër'dant'er. s. (555). An officer in the forest.

VERDICT, vër'dikt. s. The determination of the jury declared to the judge; declaration, decision, judgement, opinion.

VERDIGRIS, vër'di-grēs. s. (112). The rust of brass.

VERE, in this word corrected Dr. Johnson, by comparing him with Hales. If "Amherst" 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.

VERDURE, vër'dûr. s. The fairest and palest green. VERDÛRE / o

VERDURE, vër'dûr. s. (461) (376). Green, green colour.

VERDUROUS, vër'dû-rōs. a. (314). Green, covered with green.

VERECUND, vër'-kûnd. a. Modest, bashful.—See FACUND.

VERGE, vër. 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, vër. v. n. To tend, to bend downward.
VERGER, věr’jér. s. (98). He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERIDICAL, věr-i’dé-kál. a. Telling truth.

VERIFICATION, věr-i-fě-ká’shún. s. Confirmation by argument, evidence.

VERIL, věr’i-l. s. Probable, likely.

VERILIMITE, věr-i-sim’lí-túd. s. Probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth.

VERITY, věr’le-te. s. Truth, consonant to the reality of things; a true assertion; a true tenet; moral truth, agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, věr’jus. s. Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.

VERMICELLI, věr-me-tšel’e. a., v. n. A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

VERMICULATE, věr-mi-k’u-lá-té. s. A maker of verses, a poet, a writer in verse.

VERIFICATION, věr-i-fi-ká’shún. s. Continuation of motion from one part to another.

VERMICULE, věr’mé-kúle. s. A little grub.

VERMICULOUS, věr-mi-k’u-lús. a. Full of grubs.

VERMIFORM, věr’mé-fórm. a. Having the shape of a worm.

VERMIFUGE, věr’mé-fúdje. s. Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, věr’mil. s. The cochineal, a grub of a particular plant;
This word is perfectly anglicized, and therefore ought to have its last syllable pronounced according to English usage, like Centre, Sceptr, Minion. See Principles, No. 416. There is a common mistake in the use of the Latin word from which this is derived, which 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 Vertebrae, 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 Vertebra, and pronounced as if written Vertebrae.

Verte, vertex. s. Zenith, the point overhead; the top of a hill.

Vertical, verté-kal. a. (88). Placed in the zenith; placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

Vertically, verté-kal-é. ad. In the zenith.

Verticity, verté-tés. s. The power of turning, circumlocation, rotation.

Vertiginous, verti-gin-ous. a. Turning round, rotatory; giddy.

Vertigo, verti-gé. or vert’égé. s. (112). A giddiness, a sense of turning in the head.

Vertebrate, verté-brate. s. [An exact pronunciation as Saupego and Lentigo. If we pronounce it learnedly, we must place the accent in the first manner (305). If we pronounce it modestly, 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 Enrick; 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.) ver’ven. A plant.

Very, ver’d. a. True, real; having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree, to note the things emphatically, or emphatically; same.

Very, ver’d. ad. In a great degree, in an eminent degree.

To Vescigate, vés’se-kát. v. a. (91). To blister.

Vescication, vés’kék’shun. s. Blistering, separation of the cuticle.

Vesicatory, vés’ik’-a-tér’. s. (512). A blistering medicine. See Domestic.

Vesicle, vés’kl. s. (498). A small cuticle, filled or inflated.

Vescular, vés’kúl’-ár. a. (88). Hollow, full of small interstices.

Vesper, vés’pér. s. (98). The evening star, the evening.

Vespers, vés’pérz. s. The evening service.

Vespertine, vés’pér-tín. a. (149). Happening or coming in the evening.

Vessil, vés’sil. 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.

To Vést, vést. v. a. To dress, to deck, to enrobe; to dress in a long garment; to make possession, to invest with; to place in possession.

Vestal, vés’tl. s. A pure virgin.

Vestal, vés’tl. a. (88). Denoting pure virginity.

Vestibule, vés’tibul. s. The porch or first entrance of a house.

Vestige, vés’tídje. s. Footstep, mark left behind in passing.

Vestment, vés’ment. s. Garment, part of dress.

Vestry, vés’trés. s. A room appertaining to the church, in which the sacramental garments and consecrated things are reposited; a parochial assembly convened in the vestry.

Vesture, vés’tshure. s. (461). Garment, robe; dress; habit, external form.
—nö, mőve, nör, nöt; —túbe, túb,

Vetch, větš. s. A plant.

Vetchy, větš'é. a. Made of vetches, abounding in vetches.

Veteran, věťúr-an. s. (88). An old soldier, a man long practised.

Veteran, věťúr-an. a. Long practised in war, long experienced.

Veterinary, věťěr-é-nā-re. 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, věks. v. a. To plague, to torment, to harass; to disturb, to disquiet; to trouble with slight provocations.

Vexation, věk-sá'shun. s. The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.

Vexatious, věk-sá'shus. a. (314). Afflicting, troublesome, causing trouble; full of trouble, full of uneasiness; teasing, slightly troublesome.

Vexatiously, věk-sá'shus-le. ad. troublesome, uneasily.

Vexatiousness, věk-sá'shus-nés. s. Troublesomeness, uneasiness.

Vexer, věks'úr. s. (98). He who vexes.

Uglily, ŭg'lé-le. ad. Filthily, with deformity.

Ugliness, ŭg'lé-nés. s. Deformity, contrariety to beauty; turpitude, loathsomeness, moral depravity.

Ugly, ŭg'lé. a. Deformed, offensive to the sight, contrary to beautiful.

Vial, v'iáI. s. (88). A small bottle.

Viand, v'iánd. s. (88). Food, meat dressed.

Viaticum, v'i-ať'é-küm. s. (116). Provision for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To Vibrate, vi-bráte. v. a. (91). To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To Vibrate, vi-bráte. v. n. To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

Vibration, vi-Lek'shun. s. (138). The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.

Vibratory, vi-brá-túr-e. Vibrating continually.—Affect.

For the sound of the o, see Domestick; and for the accent, see Principles, No. 512.

Vicar, vik'úr. s. (88) (138). The incumbent of an appropriated or appropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

Vicarage, vik'úr-idje. s. (90). The benefit of a vicar.

Vicarial, vik-ká-re-ál. a. Belonging to a vicar.—Mason.

Vicarious, vik-ká-re-ús. s. (138). Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

Vicarship, vik'úr-ship. s. The office of a vicar.

Vice, vísca. s. The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, and offence; the fool, or punchinello of the court.

Vice, vis. s. This word is the ablative case of the Latin word visca, and is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command; as, a Vicerey, Vicechancellor.

Vice Admiral, vise-ád'mé-rál. s. The second commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the second rank.

Vice Admiralty, vise-ád'mé-rál-té. s. The office of a vice admiral.

Viceregent, vise-jé'rent. s. One who acts in the place of another.


Vicegerent, vise-jé'rent. s. A lieutenant, one who is entrusted with power of the superior.

Vicegerency, vise-jé'ren-sé. s. The office of a vicegerent, lieu tenancy, deputed power.

Vice chancellor, vise-tshán'sél-lúr. s. The second magistrate of the universities.
VICTORIOUS, vict'rw-s. a. Conqueror, vanquisher, he that gains the advantage in any contest.

VICTORIOUSNESS, vict-tor'e-us-nés. s. The state or quality of being victorious.

VIGIL, vld'jil. a. Watch, devotion performed in the customary hours of rest; a fast kept before a holiday; watch, forbearance of sleep.

VIGILANCE, vid'jil-anse. { s. (88). Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness, circumpection, incessant care; guard, watch.

VIGILANT, vid'jil-ant. a. (388). Watchful, circumspect, diligent, attentive.

VIGILANTLY, vid'jil-ant-ly. ad. Watchfully, attentively, circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, vln'yét. s.

VIGNETTES, vln-yét-s. Ornamental flowers or figures placed by printers at the beginning or end of chapters, sometimes emblematical of the subject.

VIGOROUS, vig'w-r-s. a. (314). Forcible, not weakened, full of strength and life.—See VAPORER.

VIGOROUSLY, vig'w-r-ly. ad. With force, forcibly.

VIGOROUSNESS, vig'w-r-us-nés. s. Force, strength.

VIGOUR, vig'w-r. s. (314). Force, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

VILE, vile. a. Base, mean, worthless, sordid, despicable; morally impure, wicked.
VILLY, vile’le. a. Basely, meanly, shamefully.

VILENESS, vile’nis. s. Baseness, meanness, despicableness; moral or intellectual baseness.

To Vilify, vile’fi. v. a. (183). To degrade, to defame, to make contemptible.

Villa, vil’la. s. A country seat.

Village, vil’lidge. s. (90). A small collection of houses, less than a town.


Villagery, vil’lid-jür-é. s. District of villages.

Villain, vil’lin. s. (208). One who held by a base tenure; a wicked wretch.

Villanage, vil’lân-adje. s. (90). The state of a villain, base servitude; baseness, infamy.

To Villanize, vil’lân-ize. v. a. To degrade, to degrade.

Villanous, vil’lan-ús. a. Base, vile, wicked; sorry.


Villanousness, vil’lân-us-nés. s. Baseness, wickedness.

Villany, vil’lân-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 villamy; and it is certain, that it either ought to be written so from the old French villonie, 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.

Villattick, vill-lât’tik. a. (509). Belonging to villages.

Vill, vil’l. s. In Anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in Botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.


Villineous, vé-min’lé-ús; or vé-min’é-ús. a. (138). Made of twigs.


Vincibility, vin’sibl-nés. s. Liability to be overcome.

Vindemial, vin’d-em’i-al. a. (88). Belonging to a vintage.

To Vindicate, vin’dék-âte. v. a. To justify, to support, to maintain; to revenge, to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to clear, to protect (91).

Vindication, vin’dék-shûn. s. Defense, assertion, justification.

Vindicative, vin’dék-tîv. a. Given to revenge.

Vindicator, vin’dék-tûr. s. (521). One who vindicates, an assessor.

Vindicatory, vin’dék-tûr-é. a. (512). Punitory, performing the office of vengeance; defensive, justificatory.

Vindictive, vin’ dik’tiv. a. Given to revenge, revengeful.

Vine, vine. s. The plant that bears the grape.

Vinegar, vin’né-gûr. s. (88). Wine grown sour; anything really or metaphorically sour.

Vineyard, vin’yârd. s. (91) (515). A ground planted with vines.

Vinous, vin’ûs. a. (314). Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.

Vintage, vin’tidje. s. (90). The produce of the vine for the year, the time in which grapes are gathered.

Vintager, vin’tâ-jûr. s. He who gathers the vintage.

Vintner, vin’tûr. s. (98). One who sells wine.

Vio, vil’ûs. (166). A stringed instrument of music.

Violable, vil’ó-la-bl. a. (405). Such as may be violated or hurt.

To Violate, vil’ó-la-te. v. a. (91). To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break anything venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish, to defile.

Violation, vil’ó-la-shûn. s. (170). Infringement or injury of something sacred; rape, the act of deflowering.

Violator, vil’ó-la-tûr. s. (521). One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

Violence, vil’ó-lênse. s. (170). Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder; outrage, unjust force; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infringement; forcible deflowering.
UC

Impregnated with vitriol, consisting of vitriol.

VITRILICK, vit'-ril-ik. a. Resembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITRILOUS, ve'-tril-ous. a. Resembling vitriol, containing vitriol.

VITULINE, vit'-shu-line. a. (149). Belonging to a calf.

VITUPERABLE, ve'-tuy-per-able, or vi-tu'-per-able. a. (138) (405). Blame-worthy.

VITUPERATE, ve'-tuy-per-ate, or vi-tu'-per-ate. v. a. (138). To blame, to censure.

VITUPERATION, ve'-tuy-per-a'shun. s. The act of blaming, of censuring, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the properties.

VIVACIOUS, ve-va'shshus. a. (158). Long-lived; sprightly, active, lively.

VIVACITY, ve-va'shsh-us. s. Liveliness, sprightliness; longevity, length of life; power of living.

VIVID, vi-vid. a. (544). Lively; quick; striking, sprightly, active.

VIVIDLY, vi-vid-ly. ad. With life, with quickness, with strength.

VIVIDNESS, vi-vid-nes. s. Life, vigour, quickness.

VIVIFY, vi-vi-fi. 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, vi-vi-fi-ca'shun. s. The act of giving life.


VIVIFY, vi-vi-fi. v. a. (183). To make alive, to animate, to endue with life.

VIVIPAROUS, vi-vi-pa'rous. a. (138). Bringing the young alive, opposed to Oviparous.

VIXEN, vi-k'en. 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, vi'zard. s. (88). A mask used for disguise.

VIZIER, vi-z'ie-er. s. The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

ULCER, ul'ser. s. (98). A sore of inflammation, not a new wound.

ULCERATE, ul'ser-ate. v. a. To disease with sores.

UMB

ULCERATION, ul'ser-a'shun. s. The act of breaking into ulcers; ulcer, sore.


ULCEROUSNESS, ul'sor-us-nes. s. The state of being ulcerous.

ULCERED, ul'sor-ed. a. (359). Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

ULCEROUSNESS, ul-sor-us-nes. a. Slimy, muddy.

ULTIMATE, ul'te-mat. a. (91). Intended in the last resort.

ULTIMATELY, ul'te-mat-ly. ad. In the last consequence.

ULTIMITY, ul'ti-mi-tee. s. The last stage, the last consequence.

ULTRAMARINE, ul-tra-mar'-in. s. (112). One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli.

ULTRAMARINE, ul-tra-mar'-in. s. (112). Being beyond the sea, foreign.

ULTRAMONTANE, ul-tra-mout'-nante. a. Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ul-tra-mun'-dance. a. Being beyond the world.

UMBELLIFER, um-bel'i-f'er. s. (98). A fish. The umber and grayling were first applied to a fish. The umber and grayling were first applied to a fish.

UMBELLIFEROUS, um-bel'i-fi-fer-ous. a. (518). Consisting of umbels, of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS, um-bel'i-fi-fer-ous. a. Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks (518).

UMBRE, um'br. s. (98). A colour; a fish. Theumber and grayling differ in nothing but their names.

UMBRED, um'br'd. a. (359). Shaded, clouded.

UMBILICAL, um-bi'-kal. a. Belonging to the navel.

UMBLES, um'blz. s. (405). A deer’s entrails.

UMBO, um'bo. s. The point or prominent part of a buckler.

UMBREAGE, um-brayjeg. s. (90). Shade, screen of trees; shadow, appearance; resentment, offence, suspicion of injury.

UMBREAGEOUS, um-brayjeg-ous. a. Shady, yielding, shade.

UMBREAGOUSNESS, um-brayjeg-ous-nes. s. Shadiness.

UMBRELLATE, um-brayjeg-t. a. (145). Being in the shade.
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 orthoepists 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.

Empire. 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 Sature and Sampire may be looked on as irregular.

Un, un. 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 Shakspeare and Milton) is not merely 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 inexpressible, and what is directly opposite to it, is intensive in inflammatory. The English preposition un is privative in inured; 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 un bent; but if it was previously straight, we cannot properly say it is un bent, as that it is not bent. See Unprincipled.


Unable, un-a'bl. a. (405). Not having ability; weak, impotent.

Unaccomplished, un-á-ból'ansht. a. Not performed, remaining in force.

Unacceptable, un-á-k'sépt-tá-bl. a. Not pleasing, not such as is well received.


Unaccessionless, un-á-k'sépt-tá-bl-nés. s. State of not being to be attained or approached.


Unaccompanied, un-á-k-l'm-pánd-ád. a. (283). Not attended.


Unaccountable, un-á-k-köm'ánd-dá-bl. a. (405). Not explicable, not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule; not subject, not controlled.

Unaccountably, un-á-k-köm'ánd-bli-ble. ad. Strangely.

Unaccurate, un-á-k'k-rát. a. (91). Not exact; properly Inaccurate.

Unaccustomed, un-á-k-kást'tum'd. a. Not used, not habituated; new, not usual.


Unacquainted, un-á-k-kwán'tánsc. s. Want of familiarity.

Unacquainted, un-á-k-kwán'téd. a. Not known, unusual, not familiarly known; not having familiar knowledge.

Unactive, un-á-k'tiv. a. Not brisk; not lively; having no employment; not busy, not diligent; having no efficacy; more properly inactive.

Unadmired, un-á-d'mírd. a. (359). Not regarded with honour.

Unadored, un-á-dór'd. a. (359). Not worshipped.

Unadvised, un-á-d'viz'd. a. (359). Prudent, indiscreet; done without due thought, rash.

Unadulterated, un-á-dúl'túr-d-téd. a. (359). Genuine; not counterfeited having no base mixture.
UNAFFECTED, ūn-āf-ekt‘l’d. a. Real, not hypocritical; free from affection, open, candid, sincere; not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not moved, not touched.

UNAFFECTING, ūn-āf-ekt‘īn·g’- a. (410). Not pathetic, not moving the passions.

UNAIDED, ūn-ā’l-dëd. a. Not assisted, not helped.

UNABLE, ūn-ā’b‘l. a. In-able’-ness, un-a-ble’-ness. State of being unable.

UNALIGNED, ūn-ā’l·īnd. a. In-al’igned, un-a-lined’.

UNALIGNED, ūn-ā’l·īnd. a. In-al’igned, un-a-lined’.

UNALIGNED, ūn-ā’l·īnd. a. In-al’igned, un-a-lined’.

UNAWARE, ūn-a-wā’r. a. Without previous meditation; unexpect-antly, when it is not thought of; suddenly.

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UNAWARE, ūn-a-wā’r. a. Without previous mediation; unexpect-antly, when it is not thought of; suddenly.

UNABEATEN, ūn-ā-be-ten’-n. a. Not treated with blows; not trodden on.

UNBARRED, ūn-bær’-d. a. To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.

UNBEATTEN, ūn-bē’t-‘n. a. Not treated with blows; not trodden on.

UNBECOMING, ūn-be-kōm’·ing. a. In-decent, unsuitable, indecorous.

UNBEFITTING, ūn-bēf’-t‘i·ng. a. Not becoming, not suitable.
Not, move, nor; not;——thine; thin; thus.

Unbegotten, un-bé-gót'·n. a. Eternal, without generation; not yet generated.

Unbelief, un-bé-léf'. s. Incredulity; infidelity, irreligion.

To Unbelieve, un-bé-léev'·v. a. To discredit, not to trust; not to think real or true.

Unbeliever, un-bé-léev'·r. s. An infidel, one who believes not the scripture becoming obtuse.

Unbending, un-bén'ding. a. (410). Not suffering flexure; devoted to relaxation.

Unbenevolent, un-bé-név'yó-lént. a. Not kind.

Unbeneficed, un-bén'né-flst. a. Not preferred to a benefice.


Unbent, un-bent'. a. Not strained by the string; having the bow unstrung; brought into life, future.


Unblemished, un-blém'·ish't. s. Free from turpitude, free from reproach.

Unblest, un-blést'. a. Accursed, excluded from benediction; wretched, unhappy.

Unbloodied, un-blú'díd. a. (282) (104). Not stained with blood.

Unblown, un-blown'. a. Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Unblunted, un-bláunt'·éd. a. Not becoming obtuse.

Unbodied, un-bód'·id. a. (282). Incorporal, immaterial; freed from the body.

To Unbolt, un-bolt'·v. a. To set open, to unbar.

Unbolted, un-bolt'·éd. a. Coarse, gross, not refined.

Unbonneted, un-bón'·net'·éd. a. Wanting a hat or bonnet.

Unbookish, un-bó'·késh. a. Not studious of books; not cultivated by erudition.


Unborned, un-búrt'·ode. a. Genuine, native, one's own.

Unbottomed, un-bót'·túmd. a. Without bottom, bottomless; having no solid foundation.

To Unbosom, un-bó'som'. v. a. (169). To reveal in confidence; to open, to disclose.—See Bosom.

Unbought, un-blót'. a. Obtained without money; not finding any purchaser.

Unbound, un-bóünd'·á. Loose, not tied; wanting a cover; preterit of Unbind.

Unbounded, un-bóünd'·éd. a. Unlimited, unrestrained.

Unboundedly, un-bóünd'·éd-le. ad. Without bounds, without limits.

Unboundedness, un-bóünd'·énd'·néss. s. Exemption from limits.


To Unbowl, un-bóów'·él. v. n. To exenterate, to eviscerate.

To Unbrace, un-bráce'. v. a. To loose, to relax; to make the clothes loose.

Unbreathed, un-bréth'·d'. v. a. Not exercised.

Unbred, un-bréd'. a. Not instructed in civility, ill educated, not taught.

Unbreedeed, un-bréed'·ch*t'. a. (359). Having no breeches.
UNC

(559).—Fate, far, falt, fat:—mé, mét;—pine, pin;—

Uncrined, un-brî'bd.' a. Not influenced by money or gifts.
Uncrînged, un-brî'ld.' a. (559). Licitous, not restrained.
Uncrowned, un-brôk' n. a. Not violated; not subdued, not weakened; not tamed.
Uncrooked, un-brô'kè. } a. Not like.
Uncrookedly, un-brô'kè-lè. } a. Ill suiting with the character of a brother.
To Unbuckle, un-bûk'kl. v. a. To loose from buckles.
To Unbuild, un-blîld'. v. a. To raze, to destroy.
Unburied, un-bèr'rid. a. (282). Not interred, not honoured with the rites of funeral.
Unburned, un-bûrn'd. } a. (559). Not consumed, not wasted, not injured by fire, not heated with fire.
Unburning, un-bûrn'ing. a. Not consuming by heat.
To Unburn then, un-bûr'thèn. v. a. To rid of a load: to throw off, to disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
To Unbutton, un-bût't'n. v. a. To loose any thing buttoned.
Uncalcined, un-kâl'sh' d. a. Free from calcination.
Uncalled, un-kâw'l'd. a. Not summoned, not sent for, not demanded.
Uncanonical, un-kâ-nôn'é-kâl. a. Not agreeable to the canons.
Uncapable, un-kâ'pâ-bl. a. Not capable, not susceptible; more properly incapable.
Uncarnate, un-kâr'nât. a. (91). Not fleshly; more properly incarnate.
To Uncase, un-kâsè'. v. a. To discharge from any covering; to flay.
Uncauged, un-kâw't'. a. Not yet caught.
Uncau sed, un-kâw'z'd. a. Having no precedent cause.
Uncaw ting, un-kâw'shâs. a. Not wary, heedless.
Uncertain, un-sèr't'un. a. (208). Doubtful, not certainly known; doubtful, not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; unsettled, irregular.
Uncertainty, un-sèr't'un-tè'. s. Doubiousness, want of knowledge; contingency, want of certainty; something unknown.
To Uncatch, un-tshâne'. v. a. To free from chains.
Uncatchable, un-tshân'jâ-bl. a. Immutable.
Uncatched, un-tshân' j'd. a. (559). Not altered; not alterable.
Uncatchableness, un-tshân'jâ-bl’ n.s. Immutable.
Uncatchingly, un-tshân' j' blé. a. Immutably, without change.
U ncatching, un-tshân' j' ing. a. Suffering no alteration.
To Uncash, un-tshâr'jè'. v. a. To retract an accusation.
Uncashable, un-tshâr’è-tá-bl. a. Contrary to charity, contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.
Uncashableness, un-tshâr’è-tá-bl’ n.s. Want of charity.
Uncashably, un-tshâr’è-tá-bl’d. a. In a manner contrary to charity.
Uncashy, un-tshâr’e. a. Not wary, not cautious.
Uncash, un-tshâ’st’e. a. Lewd, libidinous, not continent.
Uncashity, un-tshâst’è-té. s. (530). Lewdness, incontinence.
Uncashfulness, un-tshè f’ôl-nèss. s. Melancholy, gloominess of temper.—See Cheerful.
Uncashed, un-tshèd’e. a. (359). Not masticated.
To Uncle, un-tshild’. v. a. To deprive of children.
Unc christian, un-kris’tshan. a. (464). Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unconverted, infidel.
Uncchristianness, un-kris’tshan’ nèss. s. Contrariety to Christianity.
Uncial, un’shâl. a. Belonging to letters of a larger size, anciently used in inscriptions. Capital letters.
Uncircumcised, un-sèr’ kum-siz’d. a. Not circumcised, not a Jew.
UNC

—nô, mòvês, nôr; —tubê, tûb, bûl; —ôil; —pôund; —ôin, THI.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, un-sér-kûm-skribd'. a. Unbounded, unlimited.


UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, un-sér-kûm-stân'shûl. a. Unimportant.

UNCIVIL, un-sîv'il. a. Unpolite, not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

UNCIVILLY, un-sîv'il-i. ad. Unpolite, not complaisantly.

UNCIVILIZED, un-sîv'il-iz'd. a. Not reclaimed from barbarity; coarse, indecent.

UNCLEAN, un-klêrn'. a. Foul, dirty; filthy; not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin; lewd, unchaste.

UNCLEANLINESS, un-klêrn'le-nês. s. Want of cleanliness.

UNCLEANLY, un-klêrn'le. a. Foul, filthy, nasty; indecent, unchaste.

UNCLEANNESS, un-klêrn'le-nês.s. Lewdness, incontinence; want of cleanliness, nastiness; sin, wickedness; want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, un-klênz'd'. a. Not cleansed.

To UNCLEW, un-klôw'. v. a. To undo.

To UNCLENCH, un-klên'ch. v. a. To open the closed hand.

To UNCLIPPED, un-klîpt'. a. (339). Whole, not cut.

To UNCOAT, un-kôt'. 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 Un-clothe.

To UNCLOSE, un-klôz'. v. a. To disencumber, to exonerate; to set at liberty.

To UNCLOSEST, un-klôs'tûr. v. n. To set at large.

To UNCLOSE, un-klôz'. v. a. To open.

UNCLOSED, un-klôz'd'. a. Not separated by enclosures.

To UNCLOSE, un-klôz'. v. a. To open.

To UNCLOSE, un-klôz'. v. a. To pull the cap off.—See To Quoit.

To UNCOIL, un-kôill. v. a. To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.


UNCOLLECTED, un-kôl-lek'tëd. a. Not collected, not recollected.

UNCOLOURED, un-kûl'er'd. a. Not stained with any colour, or dye.

UNCOMMON, un-kûm'in. a. Not from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

UNCOMMONLY, un-kûm'in-le-nês. s. Want of grace, want of beauty.

UNCOMFORTABLE, un-kûm'fûr-të-bl. a. Affording no comfort, gloomy, dismal, miserable; receiving no comfort, melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, un-kûm'fûr-të-bl-nês. s. Want of cheerfulness.

UNCOMFORTABLY, un-kûm'fûr-të-bl-i. ad. Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED, un-kûm-màn'dëd. a. Not commanded.

UNCOMMON, un-kôrn'môn. a. Not frequent, not often found or known.

UNCOMMONNESS, un-kôrn'môn-nês. s. Infrequency.

UNCOMPACT, un-kûm-pâkt'. a. Not compact, not closely cohering.

UNCOMMUNICATED, un-kûm-mûn'kûtëd. a. Not communicated.

UNCOMPANIED, un-kûm'pân-id. a. (104). Having no companion.

UNCOMPelled, un-kôm-pûl'd'. a. Free from compulsion.

UNCOMPLETE, un-kôm-plût'. a. Not finished; properly incomplete.

UNCOMPOUNDED, un-kôrn-pûn'd'. a. Simple, not mixed; simple, not intricate.

Uncomprehensive, ån-köm-pré-hén'slv. a. Unable to comprehend; in Shakespeare it seems to signify incomprehensible.

Unconceivable, ån-kön-sé'vá-bl. a. Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

Unconceivableness, ån-kön-sé'vá-bl-nés. s. Incomprehensibility.


Unconcern, ån-kön-sérn'. a. Negligence, want of interest in, freedom from perturbation.

Unconcerned, ån-kön-sér'néd-lé. ad. Having no interest in; not anxious, not disturbed, not affected (104).

Unconcernedly, ån-kön-sér'néd-lé-néd-lé. ad. Without interest or affection (354).

Unconcernedness, ån-kön-sér'néd-nés. s. Freedom from anxiety.

Unconcerning, ån-kön-sér'níng. a. Not interesting, not affecting.

Unconcernment, ån-kön-sérn'mént. s. The state of having no share.

Unconductory, ån-kön-klu'dént. a. Not decisive, inferring no plain or certain conclusion.

Unconcludingness, ån-kön-klu'déng-nés. s. Quality of being unconcluding.

Unconquerable, ån-kön-g'kár-á-bl. a. Incapable of being conquered.

Uncoursable, ån-kön'nsél-lá-bl. a. Not to be advised.

Uncountable, ån-kön'tá-bl. a. Innumerable.

Uncountercfellt, ån-kön'tér-lit. a. Genuine, not spurious.

To Uncouple, ån-küp'pl. v. a. To loose dogs from their couples.

Uncourtous, ån-kär'tshé-ús. s. Uncivil, unpolite.

Uncourtousness, ån-kört'tlé-nés. s. Unsuitableness of manners to a court.

Uncourtly, ån-kört'tlé. a. Inelegant of manners, uncivil.

Uncouth, ån-köth'. a. (315). Odd, strange, unusual.

To Uncreate, ån-kré-å-téd. v. a. To annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to deprive of existence.

Uncreated, ån-kré-d'é-téd. a. Not yet created; not produced by creation.

Uncreditableness, ån-kré'd'é-tá-bl-nés. s. Want of reputation.

Uncropped, ån-kröpt'. å (359). Not cropped, not gathered.


Uncrouched, ån-kród'd. a. Not straightened by want of room.

To Uncrown, ån-króun'. v. a. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

Uction, ång'shún. 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.

Uncosity, ång-tshú-ös'é-té'. s. Fatness, oiliness.

Uncuous, ång-tshú-us. a. (408). Fat, clammy, oily.

This word is as frequently mispronounced as sumptuous, and presumpitious, and for the same reason. We are apt to confound this termination with ious and ions, and to pronounce the word as if written ungu'sbus, without attending to the u after the 3, which makes so great a difference in the sound of this word and its compounds.

Uncoustness, ång-tshú-us-nés. s. Fatness, oiliness, clamminess, greasiness.

Unculled, ån-kúd'd. a. Not gathered.

Uncullable, ån-kúl'pá-bl. a. Not blameable.

Uncultivated, ån-kul'té-vá-téd. a. Not cultivated, not improved by tillage; not instructed, not civilized.

Uncumbered, ån-küm'bur'd. a. Not burdened, nor embarrassed.

Uncurbable, ån-kër'bá-bl. a. That cannot be curbed or checked.

Uncurbed, ån-kür'bád'. å (359). Licentious, not restrained.

To Uncurl, ån-kúrl'. v. a. To loose from ringlets or convolutions.

To Uncurl, ån-kúrl'. v. n. To fall from the ringlets.

Uncurrant, ån-kür'rent. a. Not current, not passing in common payment.

To Uncurse, ån-kür'se'. v. a. To free from any excreation.

Uncut, ån-kút. a. Not cut.
To UNDERBIN, oun-dur-bid'. v. a. To offer for any thing less than its worth.

UNDERCLERK, oun-dur-klark'. s. A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

To UNDERDO, oun-dur'doo'. v. n. To act below one's abilities; to do less than is requisite.

UNDERFACTION, oun-dur-fak'shen'. s. Subordinate faction, subdivision of a faction.

UNDERFELLOW, oun-dur-fel'lo'. s. A mean man, a sorry wretch.

UNDERFILLING, oun-dur-fil'ling'. s. Lower part of an edifice.

To UNDERFURNISH, oun-dur-fur'nish. v. a. To supply with less than enough.

To UNDERGIRD, oun-dur-gird'. v. a. To bind round the bottom.

To UNDERGO, oun-dur-go'. 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, oun-dur-ground'. s. Subterraneous space.

UNDERGROWTH, oun-dur-growth'. s. That which grows under the tall wood.

UNDERHAND, oun-de-rh'and'. ad. By means not apparent, secretly; clandestinely, with fraudulent secrecy.

UNDERLABOURER, oun-dur-lär'bour'. s. A subordinate workman.

UNDERLIVE, oun-de-liv'. a. (104). Not borrowed.

To UNDERLAP, oun-dur-lap'. v. a. To strengthen by something laid under.

To UNDERLINE, oun-dur-lin'. v. a. To mark with lines below the words.

UNDERLING, oun-dur-ling'. s. (410). An inferior agent, a sorry mean fellow.

To UNDERMINE, oun-dur-mine'. 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, oun-dur-mi'nur'. s. He that saps, he that digs away the supports; a clandestine enemy.

UNDERMOUTH, oun-dur-möst'. a. Lowest in place; lowest in state or condition.

UNDERMOUTH, oun-dur-meth'. ad. In the lower place, below, under, beneath.


UNDEROFFICER, oun-oft-er-off'-er'. s. A subordinate officer, one in subordinate authority.

To UNDERPIN, oun-dur-pin'. v. a. To prop, to support.

UNDERDORY, oun-de-rog'ga-tur'. a. Not derogatory, which see.

UNDERPART, oun-dur-pört'. s. Subordinate, or unessential part.

UNDERPETTICOAT, oun-dur-pet'te-kot'. s. That worn next the body.

UNDERPLAIT, oun-dur-plot'. s. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it; a clandestine scheme.

To UNDERPRAISE, oun-dur-praize'. a. To praise below desert.

To UNDERPRISE, oun-dur-prize'. v. a. To value at less than the worth.

To UNDERPROP, oun-dur-prop'. v. a. To support, to sustain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, oun-dur-pro-po-r'shen'd. a. Having too little proportion.

UNDERRATE, oun-dur-rate'. v. a. To rate too low.

UNDERRATE, oun-dur-rate'. s. (498). A price less than is usual.

UNDERSECRETARY, oun-dur-sek'ra-tor'. s. A subordinate secretary.

To UNDERSELL, oun-dur-sell'. v. a. To defeat by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

UNDERSERVANT, oun-dur-ser'vent'. s. A servant of the lower class.

To UNDERSET, oun-dur-set'. v. a. To prop, to support.

UNDERSETTER, oun-dur-set'ter'. s. Prop, pedestal, support.


UNDERSHIRE, oun-dur-shür'. s. The deputy of the sheriff. See SHERIFF.

UNDERSHIRIFF, oun-dur-shür'iff'. s. The office of an under-sheriff.

UNDERSHOT, oun-dur-shot'. n. part. a. Moved by water passing under it.

UNDERSONG, oun-dur-song'. s. Chorus, burden of a song.

To UNDERSTAND, oun-dur-ständ'. v. a. To comprehend fully, to have knowledge of; to conceive.

To UNDERSTAND, oun-dur-ständ'. v. n. To have use of the intellectual faculties: to be an intelligent or conscious being; to be informed.

UNDERSTANDING, oun-dur-ständ'ing'. s. Intellectual powers, faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judge-
—nô, môve, nór, nôt;—tûbe, tûb, ment; skill; intelligence, terms of communication.

**Understanding,** ün-dûr-stân’d’ing. a. Knowing, skillful.

**Understandingly,** ün-dûr-stân’d’ing-û. ad. With knowledge.

**Understood,** ün-dûr-stûd’s. Pret. descr. described.

**Underwork,** ün’dûr-wûrk. s. Subordinate business, petty affairs.

**To Underwork,** ün’dûr-wûrk’. v. a. Pret. Underworked, or Underwrought; Part. pass. Underworked, or Underwrought. To destroy by clandestine measures; to labour less than enough.

**Underworkman,** ün’dûr-wûrk’mân. s. An inferior labourer.

**Undoubtedly,** ün-dûr-stân’d’. s. With certainty.

**Undoubtedly,** ün-dûr-stân’d’. s. With certainty.

**Underwrite,** ün-dûr-writ’. v. a. To write under other name.

**Underwriter,** ün-dûr-wîr’t. s. An insurer, so called from writing his name under the conditions.

**Undescribed,** ün-di’d-skrîbd’. a. Not described.

**Undeserved,** ün-di’d-zêrd’. a. Not merited, or obtained by merit; not incurred by fault.

**Undeservingly,** ün-di’d-zêrd’-vîl-ly. adv. Without desert, whether of good or ill.

**Undeserver,** ün-di’d-zêrd’. s. One of no merit.

**Undeserving,** ün-di’d-zêrd’-ving. a. Not having merit, not having any worth; not meriting any particular advantage or hurt.


**Undesigning,** ün-di’d-sînd’-ing. a. Not acting with any set purpose; having no artful or fraudulent schemes, sincere.

**Undesirable,** ün-di’d-zîrl’-bl. a. Not to be wished, not pleasing.


**Undesiring,** ün-di’d-zîrl’-ing. a. Negligent, not wishing.

**Undestructible,** ün-di’d-strôt’-bl. a. Indestructible, not susceptible of destruction.


**Undeterminable,** ün-di’d-têrm’n-bl. a. Impossible to be determined.

**Undetermined,** ün-di’d-têrm’n-ût. a. (91). Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.

**Undeterminateness,** ün-di’d-têrm’n-ût’-e-nîs. s. Uncertainty, indecision; the state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

**Undetermined,** ün-di’d-têrm’n-ût. a. (91). Not settled, not decided, contingent; not fixed.


**Undiapaphous,** ün-di’d-áf’fâ-nûs. a. Not pellucid, not transparent.

**Undid,** ün-di’d’. The pret. of Undo.
To Undress, un-drēs'. v. a. To divest of clothes; to strip; to divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress, un-drēs'. s. (498). A loose or negligent dress.

Undressed, un-drēst'. a. Not regulated; not prepared for use.


Undriven, un-drīv'vn. a. (103). Not impelled either way.

Undrossy, un-drōs'sē. a. Free from recrement.

Undoubted, un-du'te-tā-bł. a. Not admitting doubt; unquestionable; more properly Indubitable.

Undue, un-du'. a. Not right; not legal; not agreeable to duty.


To Undulate, un-jū-lā-tē. v. a. To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. See Principles, No. (376).

To Undulate, un-jū-lā-tē. v. a. To play as waves in curls.

Undulation, un-jū-lā-shūn. s. Waving motion.


Unduly, un-dū'le. ad. Not properly; not according to duty.

Unduteous, un-dū-tē-ūs. a. (376). Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient. See Dutious.

Undutiful, un-dū-tē-fūl. a. Not obedient; not reverent.

Undutifully, un-dū-tē-fūl-ly. ad. Not according to duty.

Undutifulness, un-dū-tē-fūl-nēs. s. Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

Undying, un-dī'ing. a. Not destroyed, not perishing.

Unearned, un-ěrn'd'. a. (359). Not obtained by labour or merit.

Unearthed, un-ěrth'. a. (359). Driven from the ground.

Unearthly, un-ěrth-lē. a. Not terrestrial.


Uneastiness, un-ězē-nēs. s. Trouble, perplexity, state of disquiet. 

Uneasy, un-ězē. a. Painful, giving disturbance; disturbed, not at ease; con-

bull; —ōll; —pōund; —thūn, thīs.

straining, cramping; peevish, difficult to please.

Uneat, un-ět'n. a. (103). Not devoured.


Unedifying, un-ěd-ěf'ing. a. Not improving in good life.

Uneligible, un-ēl'é-jē-bl. a. Not chosen.

Unemployèd, un-ěm-plōid'. a. Not busy, at leisure, idle; not engaged in any particular work.

Unemptiable, un-ěmp'tē-ă-bł. a. Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.


Unengaged, un-ěn-gādʒ'tē. a. Not engaged, not appropriated.

Unenjoyèd, un-ěn-jōid'. a. Not obtained, not possessed.

Unenjoying, un-ěn-jōe'ing. a. Not using, having no fruition.


Unenslaved, un-ěn-slāv'd'. a. Free, not enthralled.


Unenvied, un-ěn'vid. a. (282). Except from envy.

Unequal, un-ěkwā-bl. a. Different from itself, diverse.

Unequal, un-ěk'wā-bl. a. Not even; not equal, inferior; partial, not bestowing on both the same advantages; disproportionate, ill matched; not regular, not uniform.

Unequalable, un-ěk'wāl-ă-bł. a. Not to be equalled, not to be paralleled.


Unequally, un-ěk'wāl-ă. ad. In different degrees, in disproportion one to the other.

Unequality, un-ěk'wāl-nēs. s. Inequality, state of being unequal.


UNFATHOMABLE, un-fá-thom-á-bl. ad. So as not to be sounded.

UNFATHOMED, un-fá-thom-d. a. Not to be sounded.


UNFAVOURABLE, un-fá-var-á-bl. Unpropitious.

UNFAVOURABLY, un-fá-var-á-bU-. Unkindly, unpropitiously; so as not to countenance or support.

UNFEARED, un-férd'. a. Not affrighted, intrepid, not terrified; not dreaded, not regarded with terror.

UNFEASIBLE, un-éz-í-bl. a. Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, un-féth-érd'. a. Implumous, naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, un-fe'tshur'd. Really, sincerely, without hypocrisy.


UNFEED, un-fed'. a. Unpaid.

UNFEELING, un-fee- Ling. a. Insensible, void of mental sensibility.

UNFEIGNED, un-fán'd'. a. Not counterfeit, not hypocritical, real, sincere.


UNFELT, un-felt'. a. Not felt, not perceived.

UNFENCED, un-fénst'. a. (359). Naked of fortification; not surrounded by any enclosure.


UNFERTILE, un-fér-tíl. a. Not fruitful, not prolific.

UNFEEDER, un-féd'er. v. a. To unchain, to free from shackles.

UNFIGURED, un-fíg-yúrd'. a. Representing no animal form.

UNFILLED, un-fil'd'. a. Not filled, not supplied.

UNFIRM, un-fírm'. a. Weak, feeble; not stable.

UNFIT, un-fit'. a. Unsuitable to a son.

UNFITTED, un-fit'éd. a. Unsuitable, not fit for the worst.

UNFITLY, un-fit'li. ad. Not properly, not suitably.

UNFITTING, un-fit'ing. a. (410). Not proper.

UNFIX, un-fix'. v. a. To loose, to make less fast; to make fluid.

UNFIXED, un-fix'éd. a. Not supplied; not secured.

UNFOLD, un-fold'. y. a. To unroll, to spread, to open; to tell, to declare; to discover, to reveal, to display, to set to view.

UNFOLDED, un-fold'ed. a. (410). Directing to unfold.

UNFORBIDDEN, un-for-bid'd'n. a. Not prohibited.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, un-for-bid'd'n-ness. s. State of being unforbidden.

UNFORCED, un-fórst'. a. (99) (359). Not compelled, not constrained; not impelled; not befallen; not violent; not contrary to ease.

UNFORCEABLE, un-for-sé-bl. a. Wanting strength.

UNFOREBODING, un-for-bód'ing. a. Giving no omens.

UNFORESEEN, un-for-sén'. a. Not foreseen by prescience.

UNFORTUNATE, un-fórt'n'. a. Not known before it happened.

UNFORFEITED, un-for'fét'éd. a. Not forfeited.

UNFORGOTTEN, un-for-gót'én. a. Not lost to memory.

UNFORGIVING, un-for-giving. a. Relentless, implacable.

UNFORMED, un-for'md'. a. Not modified into regular shape.

UNFORSAKEN, un-for-sák'én. a. Not deserted.

UNFORSED, un-for-séd. s. (382). Not secured by walls or bulwarks; not
stretched, firm, weak, feeble; wanting securities.

UNFORTUNATE, un-for'tshu'-nát. a. (91). Not successful, unprosperous, wanting luck.

UNFORTUNATELY, un-for'tshu-nál-; e. Unhappily, without good luck.

UNFORTUNATENESS, un-for'tshu-nánes. s. Ill luck.

UNFOUGHT, un-fawt'. a. Not fought.

UNFOULED, un-foul'd'. a. Unpoluted, uncorrupted, not soiled.

UNFOUND, un-found'. a. Not found, not met with.

UNFRAMEABLE, un-fram'bl. a. Not to be moulded.

UNFRAMED, un-frám'd'. a. Not formed, not fashioned.

UNFREQUENT, un-fré'kwént. a. Uncommon, not happening often.—See Frequent.

TO UNFREQUENT, un-fré'kwént'. v. a. To leave, to cease to frequent.

UNFREQUENTED, un-fré'kwént'èd. a. Rarely visited, rarely entered.

UNFREQUENTLY, un-fré'kwént-lè. a. Not commonly.


UNFRIENDLINESS, un-friénd'le-nés. s. Want of kindness, want of favour.

UNFRIENDLY, un-friénd'le. a. Not benevolent, not kind.

UNFROZEN, un-fróz'n. a. (103). Not congealed to ice.

UNFRUITFUL, un-fróót'ful. a. Not prolific; not fruitiferous; not fertile; not producing good effects.

UNFULFILLED, un-fúl'-fíld'. a. Not fulfilled.

TO UNFURL, un-fúrl'. v. a. To expand, to unfold, to open.

TO UNFURNISH un-fúr'nish. v. a. To deprive, to strip, to divest; to leave naked.

UNFURNISHED, un-fúr'nísht. a. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments; unsupplied.

UNGAIN, un-gáin'.

UNGAINLY, un-gáin'ly. a. Awkward, uncouth.

UNGALLED, un-gál'ld'. a. Unhurt, unwounded.

UNGATHERED, un-gá'thúrd. a. Not cropped, not picked.

UNGENERATED, un-jén'èr-à-téd. a. Unbegotten, having no beginning.


UNGENEROUS, un-jén'èr-ús. a. Not noble, not ingenuous, not liberal; ignominious.

UNGENIAL, un-jén'e-ál. a. Not kind or favourable to nature.

UNGENTLE, un-jen'tl. a. Harsh, rude, rugged.

UNGENTLEMANLY, un-jen'tl-mán-ly. a. Ad. Liberal, not becoming a gentleman.

UNGENTLENESS, un-jen'tl-nés. s. Harshness, rudeness, severity; unkindness, incivility.


UNGEOMETRICAL, un-jé'-ót'mét'r-kál. a. Not agreeable to the laws of Geometry.

UNGILDED, un-gil'ded. a. Not overlaid with gold.

TO UNGIRD, un-gírd'. v. a. To loose any thing bound with a girdle.

UNGIRL, un-gírl'. a. Loosely dressed.

UNGLORIFIED, un-gla'rit-fíld. a. (282). Not honoured, not exalted with praise and adoration.

UNGLOVED, un-glu'vd'. a. Having the hand naked.

UNGIVING, un-giv'ing. a. Not bringing gifts.

TO UNGIVE, un-gív'. v. a. To loose any thing cemented.

TO UNGOD, un-gód'. v. a. To divest of divinity.

UNGODLY, un-gódl'y. a. Wickedly, wickedly.

UNGODLINESS, un-gódl'le-nés. a. Impiety, wickedness, neglect of God.

UNGODLY, un-gódl'y. a. Wicked, negligent of God and his laws; polluted by wickedness.

UNGORED, un-gór'd'. a. Unwounded, unhurt.

UNGORGED, un-górg'd'. a. Not filled, not sated.

UNGOVERNABLE, un-góv'ér-nábl. a. Not to be ruled, not to be restrained; licentious, wild, unbridled.
UNCOVERED, un-gov' ern'd. a. Being without any government; not regulated, unbridled, licentious.

UNGOT, un-got'. a. Not gained, not acquired; not begotten.

UNGRACEFUL, un-gras' ceful. a. Wanting elegance, wanting beauty.

UNGRACEFULNESS, un-gras' ceful-n 5 s.

UNGRACIOUS, un-gra'cious. Offensive, unpleasing; unsavory, disgusting.

UNGRANTED, un-grant' ed. a. Not given, not yielded, not bestowed.

UNGRATEFUL, un-grat'eful. a. Making no returns, or making ill returns; making no returns for culture; unpleasing.

UNGRATEFULLY, un-grat' ely. ad. With ingratitude; unacceptably, un pleasingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, un-grat' el-n 5 s.

UNGRAVELY, un-grav' ely. ad. Without seriousness.

UNGROUNDLED, un-gro und' ed. a. Having no foundation.

UNGRUDGINGLY, un-grud' ing- ly. ad. Without ill will, willingly, heartily, cheerfully.

UNGUARD, un-guard' ed. a. Careless, negligent.—See Guard.

UNHANDSOME, un-han' s 5 m. a. Ungraceful, not beautiful; illiberal, disingenious.

UNHANDY, un-han' dy. a. Awkward, not dexterous.

UNHAPPY, un-hap' py. a. Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, calamitous, distressed.

UNHARMED, un-harm' led. a. Unhurt, not injured.

UNHARMFUL, un-harm' ful. a. Innocuous, innocent.

UNHARMONIOUS, un-har' m o' ne-us. a. Not symmetrical, disproportionate; unmusical, ill sounding.

To UNHARNESS, un-har' n es. v. a. To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.


UNHATCHED, un-ha' c hed. a. Not disclosed from the eggs; not brought to light.

UNHEALTHFUL, un-health' ful. a. Morbid, unwholesome.

UNHEALTHY, un-health' y. a. Sickly, wanting health.

To UNHEART, un-hart' 세. v. a. To discourage, to depress.

UNHEARD, un-herd' . a. See HEARD. Not perceived by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; unknown in celebration; unheard of, obscure, not known by name; unprecedented.

UNHEATED, un-heated. a. Not made hot.

UNHEeded, un-heeded. a. Disregarded, not thought worthy of notice.

UNHEEDING, un-heed' ing. a. (410). Negligent, careless.

UNHEEDY, un-heed' 5. s. Precipitate, sudden.

UNHELPED, un-help' ed. a. Un assisted, having no auxiliary, un supported.

UNHELPFUL, un-help' ful. a. Giving no assistance.


UNHIDDEN, un-hidden. a. Lat. of maw, capacious.

To UNHINDER, un-hinder' . v. a. To throw from the knees; to displace by violence; to discover, to confound.

UNHOLINESS, un-hol' iness. s. Impiety, profaneness, wickedness.

UNHOLY, un-holy'. a. Profane, not hallowed; impious, wicked.

UNHONORED, un-hon' ered. a. Not regarded with veneration, not celebrated, not treated with respect.

To UNHOOP, un-hoop' . v. a. To divest of hoops.

UNHOPE, un-hope'. a. (358). Not expected, greater than hope had promised.

UNHOPEFUL, un-hope' ful. a. Such as leaves no room to hope.

To UNHOPE, un-hope'. v. a. To beat from a horse, to throw from the saddle.

UNHOSPITALABLE, un-host' ciable. a. Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

UNHOSPITABLE, un-host' ciable. a. Unhospitable, wanting a house; having no settled habitation.

UNHOSPITALITY, un-host' ciable. a. Not having the sacrament.
UNHUMBLED, un-unm'bld. a. (359). Not humbled, not touched with shame or confusion.

UNHURT, un-hurt. a. Free from harm.

UNHURTFUL, un-hurt'ful. a. Innoxious, harmless, doing no harm.

UNHURTFULLY, un-hurt'ti-ly. ad. Without harm, innocuously.

UNICORN, yu'né-korn. s. A beast that has only one horn; a bird.

UNIFORM, yu'né-form. a. Keeping its tenon, similar to itself; conforming to one rule.

UNIFORMITY, yu'né-form'i-te. ad. Resemblance to itself, even tenon; conformity to one pattern, resemblance of one to another.

UNIFORMLY, yu'né-form-ly. ad. Without variation, in an even tenon; without diversity of one from another.

UNIMAGINABLE, un-im-mad'jin-á-bl. a. Not to be imagined by the fancy.

UNIMAGINABLY, un-im-mad-jin-á-blé. ad. Not to be imagined.

UNIMITIGATED, un-im-mé-tá-bl. a. Not to be mitigated.


UNIMPAIRABLE, un-im-pá'rá-bl. a. Not liable to waste or diminution.

UNIMPEACHED, un-im-peé'tsh't. a. (359). Not accused.

UNIMPORTANT, un-im-pór'tant. a. Assuming no airs of dignity.

UNIMPORTUNED, un-im-pórt'-tun'd. a. Not solicited, not teased to compliance.

UNIMPROVABLE, un-im-próov'd-bl. a. Incapable of improvement.

UNIMPROVABILITY, un-im-próov'ai-bl. bl-.s. Quality of not being improvable.

UNIMPROVED, un-im-próov'd. a. Not made more knowing; not taught, not liberalized by instruction.

UNINCRESABLE, un-in-kré'sá-bl. a. Admitting no increase.

UNINDIFFERENT, un-in-di'l'fer-ent. a. Partial, leaning to a side.


UNINFLAMMABLE, un-in-flám'má-bl. a. Not capable of being set on fire.


UNINFORMED, un-in-form'd. a. Un taught, uninstructed, not en livened.


UNINHABITABLE, un-in-háb'it-á-bl. a. Unfit to be inhabited.

UNINHABITABILITY, un-in-háb'it-á-bl-nés. s. Incapacity of being inhabited.

UNINHABITED, un-in-háb'it-éd. a. Having no dwellers.

UNINJURED, un-in-in'jur'd. a. Unhurt, suffering no harm.


UNINSPIRED, un-in-spir'd'. a. Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

UNINSTRUCTED, un-in-strük'téd. a. Not taught or helped by instruction.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, un-in-strük'tiv. a. Not conferring any improvement.

UNINTELLIGENS, un-in-tel'le-jént. a. Not knowing, not skilful.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, un-in-tel-le-jé-bil'i-te. s. Quality of not being intelligible.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, un-in-tel'le-jé-bl. a. Not such as can be understood.


UNINTERMITTED, un-in-tér-mít'téd. a. Continued, not interrupted.


UNINVESTIGABLE, un-in-vés'té-gá-bl. a. Not to be searched for.


UNJOINTED, un-jón'téd. a. Disjointed, separated; having no articulation.

UNION, yu'né-ún. s. (8). The act of joining two or more; concord, conjunction of mind or interests.
UNISON, yu'ne-sun. a. Bringing one at a birth.

UNIPAROUS, yu-nip'pa-rus. a. A string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

UNIT, yu'nlt. v. To unite, yu-nite'. v. a. To join in an act, to concur, to act in concert; to coalesce, to be cemented, to be uniting, yu-nit'ing. adj. The act or power of uniting, conjunction.

UNITIVE, yu'ne-tlv. a. Having the power of uniting.

UNITY, yu'ne-te. s. The state of being one; concord, conjunction; agreement, uniformity; principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenor of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved.

UNIVALVE, yu'ne-válv. a. Having one shell.


UNIVERSAL, yu-ne-ver'sáI. a. (8). General, extending to all; total, whole; not particular, comprising all particulars.

UNIVERSALITY, yu-ne-ver'sáI'té. s. Not particularity, generality, extension to the whole.

UNIVERSALLY, yu-ne-ver'sáI-l. ad. Throughout the whole, without exception.

UNIVERSE, yu'ne-ver's. s. (8). The general system of things.

UNIVERSITY, yu-ne-ver'si-te. s. A school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

UNIVOCAL, yu-niv'o-kál. a. Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour.

UNIVOCALLY, yu-niv'o-kál-l. ad. In one term, in one sense; in one tenour.

UNJOYOUS, un-joë'ús. a. Not gay, not cheerful.

UNJUST, un-just'. a. Iniquitous, contrary to equity, contrary to justice.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, un-just'i-ài-bI. a. Not to be defended, not to be justified.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, un-just'ie-fi-a-bI-nés. s. The quality of not being justifiable.

UNJUSTLY, un-just'i. ad. In a manner not to be justified.

UNIVERSE, yu-ne-ver'se. s. (8). The state of the whole, the general system. Throughout the whole, without exception. The school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied. Having one meaning; certain, regular, pursuing always one tenour. In one term, in one sense; in one tenour. Not gay, not cheerful.
Unkennel, un-kén’nl. v. a. (99).
To drive from its hole; to loose from its secrecy or retreat.
Unkept, un-képt’. a. Not kept, not retained; unobserved, unobeyed.
Unkindly, un-kyind’l.e. a. Unnatural, contrary to nature; malignant, unfavourable.
Unkindly, un-kyind’l.e. ad. Without kindness, without affection.
Unkindness, un-kyind’nés. s. Malignity, ill-will, want of affection.
To Unkin, un-kíng’. v. a. To deprive of royalty.
Unknightly, un-níte’l. a. Unbecoming a knight.
To Unknit, un-nítt’. v. a. To unweave; to separate; to open.
Unle, un’g klí s. Properly Uncle. (408). The brother of a father or mother.
To Unknow, un-nó’. v. a. To cease to know.
Unknowable, un-nó’bl. a. Not to be known.
Unknowing, un-nó’ing. a. Ignorant, not knowing; not practised, not qualified.
Unknowingly, un-nó’ing-l. ad. Ignorantly, without knowledge.
Unknown, un-nó’ns. a. Not known, greater than is imagined; not having habitation; without communication.
Unlaboured, un-lá’búrd’. a. Not produced by labour, not cultivated by labour; spontaneous, voluntary.
To Unlade, un-lá’dé’. v. a. To loose any thing fastened with strings.
To Unlade, un-lá’dé’. v. a. To remove from the vessel which carries; to exonerate that which carries; to put out of the reach of enmity.
Unlaid, un-lá’dé’. a. Not placed, not fixed; not pacified, not subdued.
Unlamented, un-lá’ment’ed. a. Not deplored.
To Unlatch, un-lá’tsh’. v. a. To open by lifting up the latch.
Unlawful, un-lá’wfül. a. Contrary to law, not permitted by the law.
Unlawfully, un-lá’wful-é ad. In a manner contrary to law or right; illegitimately, not by marriage.
Unlawfulness, un-law’fülnés. s. Contrariety to law.
To Unlearn, un-lérn’. v. a. To forget, to disuse; what has been learned.
Unlearned, un-lér’néd. a. Ignorant, not informed, not instructed; not gained by study; not known; not suitable to a learned man.—See Learned.
Unlearnedly, un-lér’néd-lé. ád. Ignorantly, not grossly.
Unleavened, un-lév’vénd’. a. (104). Not fermented, not mixed with fermenting matter.
Unless, un-lés’. conjunct. Except, if not, supposing that not.
Unlessoned, un-lés’ed’s’nd. a. (359). Not taught.
Unlettered, un-létt’úrd. a. Unlearned, untaught.
Unlevelled, un-lév’él’d. a. (406). Not cut; even.
Unlicenced, un-lí’senst. a. Having no regular permission.
Unlighted, un-lí-téd. a. Not kindled, not set on fire.
Unlike, un-li’k’. a. Dissimilar, having no resemblance; improbable, unlikely, not likely.
Unlikelihood, un-li’k’l-héd’. s. Improbability.
Unlikely, un-li’k’té. a. Improbable, not such as can be reasonably expected; not promising any particular event.
Unlikeliness, un-li’k’l-nés. s. Dissimilitude, want of resemblance.
Unlimitable, un-límit-á-bl. a. Admitting no bounds.
Unlimited, un-límit-ed. a. Having no bounds, having no limits; undefined, not bounded by proper exceptions, unconfined, not restrained.
Unlinear, un-lí’nér-l. a. (113). Not coming in the order of succession.
To Unlink, un-línk’. v. a. To untwist, to open.
To Unload, un-lódé’. v. a. To disburden, to exonerate; to put off any thing burdensome.
To UNLOCK, ĭn-lōk'. v. a. To open what is shut with a lock.

UNLOOKED-FOR, ĭn-lōk't-för. a. Unexpected, not foreseen.

To UNLOSE, ĭn-lōs'. v. a. To lose.


UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not corresponded, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married, not acquired.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRED, ĭm-mâr'eld. a. Not marred, not marred.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.

UNMATCHED, ĭn-mâr't'. a. Not equalized, not equal.

UNMARRIED, ĭm-mâr'l. a. Not married, not married.
UNMERITEDNESS, un-mér'it-éd-nès. s. State of being undeserved.

UNMILKED, un-milk't. a. Not milked.


UNMINFUL, un-mind'ful. a. Not heedful, not regardful, negligent, inattentive.

To UNMINGLE, un-ming'gl. v. a. (505). To separate things mixed.

UNMINGLED, un-ming'gl'd. a. (359). Pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled.

UNMIXED, un-míx'éd. a. Not mingled with any thing, pure.

UNMORALIZED, un-mór'ál-iz'd. a. Un-tutored, un-tْed.

UNMOIST, un-móist'. a. Not fouled with dirt.


UNMIXT, un-míx't. (359). Not mingled with any thing, pure.

UNMOUNTED, un-móunt'd. a. Not mounted.

UNMOISTENED, un-móist'éd.n'd. a. (359). Not made wet.

UNMOLTEN, un-mólt'én. a. Free from disturbance.

To UNMOOR, un-móor'. v. a. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

UNMORALIZED, un-mór'ál-iz'd. a. Untutored by morality.


UNMORTIFIED, un-mórt'é-fí'd. a. Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

UNMOVABLE, un-móv'á-bl. a. Such as cannot be removed or altered.

UNMOVED, un-móv'éd. a. Not put out of one place into another; not changed in resolution; not affected, not touched with any passion; unaltered by passion.

UNMOVING, un-móv'ing. a. (410). Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unaffected.

To UNMOULD, un-móuld'. v. a. To change as to the form.—See Mould.

UNMOURNED, un-mórn'd. a. Not lamented, not deplored.

To UNMUFFLE, un-múf'fl. v. a. To put off a covering from the face.

To UNMUSCLE, un-músl'z. v. a. To loose up a muckle.

UNUSUAL, un-músl'é-kál. a. Not harmonious, not pleasing by sound.

UNMAKER, un-nám'éd. a. Not mentioned.

UNNECESSARILY, un-néss'sé-sár'i-l'é. ad. Without necessity, without need.

UNNECESSARY, un-néss'sé-sár'ré. a. Needless, not wanted, useless.

UNNECESSARINESS, un-néss'sé-sár-i'nès. s. Needlessness.


UNNERVE, un-nér've. a. (91). Weak, feeble.

To UNNERVE, un-nér've. v. a. To weaken, to enfeeble.

UNNERVED, un-nér'véd. a. Weak, feeble.

UNNOBLE, un-nóbl'. a. Mean, ignominious, ignoble.

UNNOTED, un-nót'éd. a. Not observed, not regarded.

UNNUMBERED, un-núm'bréd. a. Innumerable.

UNOBSERVED, un-nóv'bréd. a. Inconsidered.

UNOBSERVABLE, un-nóv'brá-bl. a. Not to be observed.

UNOBSERVANT, un-nóv'bránt. a. Not obsequious; not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, un-nóv'bréd. a. Not regarded, not attended to.

UNOBSERVING, un-nóv'br'ing. a. Inattentive, not heedful.

UNOBSTRUCTED, un-nób-strük'téd. a. Not hindered, not stopped.

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, un-nób-strük'tiv. a. Not raising any obstacle.

UNOBTAINED, un-nób-tán'd. a. Not gained, not acquired.
UNOBSERVABLE, un-óbs'ér-á-bl. a. Not perceived.
UNOFFICIAL, un-óf'i-shál. a. Not of the official character or nature; secret.
UNOFFICIOUS, un-óf'i-shús. a. Without officiousness or officious act.
UNOFFICIUM, un-óf'i-shúm. a. Lack of officiousness.
UNOFFENDING, un-óf-fend'íng. a. Harmless, innocent; sinless, pure from fault.
UNOFFERABLE, un-óff'ér-á-bl. a. Not offerable; not receivable; uncomparable.
UNOFFERABLES, un-óff'ér-á-bl-lz's. a. Character, that is not offerable or receivable.
UNOFFERED, un-óf'er-d. a. Not proposed to acceptance. Not forgiven; not discharged, not cancelled by a legal pardon.
UNOFFERING, un-óf'-fén'g. a. To cease from offering.
UNOFFENSE, un-óf'fens. a. Injury, wrong, or harm, done to another.
UNOFFENSIVE, un-óf'-fens'ív. a. Galling, hurtful, offensive, or repulsive in any manner.
UNOFFICIALLY, un-óf'i-shál-ly. ad. Without official character.
UNOFFICIANT, un-óf'i-shánt. a. Not holding a civil or legal office.
UNOFFICER, un-óf'or. a. To perform a civil or military duty.
UNOFFICIBLY, un-óf'i-shí-bli. ad. Not performing occupation.
UNOFFICIALITY, un-óf'i-shál-it-è. a. The condition of being unofficiable.
UNOFFICIALIZED, un-óf'i-shál-íz'd. a. Having been unofficiable.
UNOFFICIALISM, un-óf'i-shál-íz'm. a. Being unofficiable.
UNOFFICIALNESS, un-óf'i-shál-néz. a. Condition of being unofficiable.
UNOFFENDED, un-óf-fend'éd. a. Not offended; not hurt.
UNOFFENDIBILITY, un-óf-fend'i-bil-i-àt. a. The quality of being unoffendable.
UNOFFENDIBLE, un-óf-fend'í-bl. a. Not being capable of being offended.
UNOFFENDIBLY, un-óf-fend'i-ble. ad. Not being capable of being offended.
UNOFFENCIBLY, un-óf-fenc'i-bly. ad. Without offense.
UNOFFENDINGNESS, un-óf-fend'íng-néz. a. The quality of being unoffending.
UNOFFENDINGNESS, un-óf-fend'íng-néz. a. The quality of being unoffending.
UNOFFENSEMENT, un-óf-fens-'m. a. An act of offense.
UNOFFENSEMENT, un-óf-fens-'m. a. An act of offense.
UNOFFENSEMENT, un-óf-fens-'m. a. An act of offense.
UNOFFENSEMENT, un-óf-fens-'m. a. An act of offense.
UNOFFENSEMENT, un-óf-fens-'m. a. An act of offense.
UNOFFENSEMENT, un-óf-fens-'m. a. An act of offense.
Unperplexed, un-per-pléks'· a.
Disentangled, not embarrassed.

Unperspicuous, un-per-spi'·b-k a.
Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.

Unpersuadable, un-pér-swá-dá·b·l· a.
Inexorable, not to be persuaded.

Unpetrified, un-pétt'·l·f·d· a.
Not turned to stone.

Unphilosophical, un-fi-ló·zóf'·k·l· a.
Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy or right reason.

Unphilosophically, un-fi-ló·zóf'·k·l·nés.
Incongruity with philosophy.

To Unphilosophize, un-fi·ló-só-fi·z· e. v. a.
To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

Unpierced, un-pérs't· a.
Not penetrated, not pierced.—See Pierce.

Unpillowed, un-plíl'd·d.
A Divested of pillars.

Unpinned, un-plín'd·d.
Wanting a pillow.

To Unpin, un-plín· v. a.
To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

Unpinked, un-pínt·d.
Not marked with eyelet holes.

Unpitied, un-pítt·d.
Not compassionate, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.

Unpitifully, un-pítt'·fúl·l· e.
Unmercifully, without mercy.

Unpitifully, un-pítt'·fúl·l· y.
Having no compassion.

Unplaced, un-plást· a.
Having no place of dependence.

Unplugged, un-plág'd a.
Not tormented.

Unplanted, un-plánt·d· a.
Not planted, spontaneous.

Unplausible, un-pláw'·zé·b·l· a.
Not plausible, not such as has a fair appearance.

Unplausible, un-pláw's·v.
Not approving.

Unpleasing, un-pléz'·nt.
Not delighting, troublesome, uneasy.

Unpleasantly, un-pléz't·nt·l· e.
Not delightfully, uneasily.

Unpleasantness, un-pléz't·nt·nés.
Want of qualities to give delight.

Unpleased, un-pléz'·d.
Not pleased, not delighted.

Unpleasing, un-pléz'·ng.
Offensive, disgusting, giving no delight.

Unpliant, un-pliánt.
Not easily bent, not conforming to the will.

Unplowed, un-pou·l'd· a.
Not plowed.

To Unplume, un-plúm· v. a.
To strip of plumes, to degrade.

Unpoetical, un-pó·é·k·l· a.
Not such as becomes a poet.

Unpolished, un-póls·nt.
Not smoothed, not brightened by attribution; not civilized, not refined.

Unpolite, un-pó-lít· e.
Not elegant, not refined, not civil.

Unpolluted, un-póll·lú-t·d.
Not corrupted, not defiled.

Unpopular, un-póp'·lär.
Not fitted to please the people.

Unportable, un-pórt'·b·l.
Not to be carried.

Unpossessed, un-póz·zést.
Not had, not obtained.

Unpossessing, un-póz·zés'·s·ng.
Having no possession.

Unpracticable, un-prákt'·k·b·l.
Not feasible.

Unpractised, un-prákt'·ist.
Not skilled by use and experience.

Unpraised, un-prázd'
Not celebrated, not praised.

Unprecarious, un-pré-kár'·s
t.
Not dependent on another.

Unprecedented, un-pré·s'·s·lent·d.
Not justifiable by any example.

To Unpredict, un-pré·dikt.
To retract prediction.

Unpreferred, un-pré·fér'd.
Not advanced.

Unpregnant, un-pré·gánt.
Not profitless.

Unprejudicate, un-pré·júd'·k·t.
Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

Unprejudiced, un-pré·júd'·ist.
Free from prejudice.

Unprelatical, un-pré·lá-tlé·k·l.
Unsuitable to a prelate.

Unpremeditated, un-pré·méd-é·t·d.
Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Unprepared, un-pré·pär'd.
Not fitted by previous measure; not made fit for the dreadful moments of departure.
UNPREPAREDNESS, un-pre-pä'rd-nâs. s. (365). State of being unprepared.

UNPREPARED, un-pre'pârd. a. Not prepared, not equipped by notions.

UNPRESS, un-prâs. a. Not pressed, not enforced.

UNPRETENDING, un-prê-tênd'ing. a. Not claiming any distinctions.

UNPREVAILING, un-prê-vâl'ing. a. Being of no force.

UNPREVENTED, un-pre'vent'èd. a. Not previously hindered; not preceded by any thing.

UNPRINCIPALLY, un-prîn'sî-plî. a. Unsuitable to a prince.

UNPRINCIPLE, un-prîn'sî-plî. a. (389). 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, un-print'èd. a. Not printed.

UNPRISABLE, un-prîz'âl. a. Not valued, not of estimation.

UNPRINTED, un-print'èd. a. (359). Set free from confinement.

UNPRISONED, un-prîz'zûn'd. a. Not violated.

UNPROCLAIMED, un-pro'klâm'd. a. Not notified by a public declaration.

UNPROFANED, un-pro'fàn'd. a. Not violated.

UNPROFITABLE, un-pro'fî-tâ-bl. a. Useless, serving no purpose.

UNPROFITABleness, un-pro'fî-tâ-bl-nâs. s. Uselessness.

UNPROFITABLY, un-pro'fî-tâ-blî. ad. Uselessly, without advantage.

UNPROFITED, un-pro'fît'èd. a. Having no gain.

UNPROFIC, un-pro'fî-fik. a. Barren, not productive.

UNPROOUNCED, un-pro'ô-nûns't. a. Not uttered, not spoken.

UNPROPER, un-propâr. a. (98). Not peculiar.

UNPROPERLY, un-propâr'î. ad. Contrary to propriety, improperly.

UNPROPITIOUS, un-pro'phîsh'ds. a. Not favourable, insipidous.

UNPROPITIOUS, un-pro'phîsh'ds. a. Not favourable, insipidous.

UNPROPORTIONED, un-pro'prop'tîn'dd. a. Not suited to something else.

UNPROPPOsed, un-pro'pôz'd. a. Not proposed.

UNPROPPED, un-pro'ppd. a. (359). Not supported, not upheld.

UNPROSEROUS, un-pro'sôr'os. a. Unfortunate, not prosperous.

UNPROSPEROUSLY, un-pro'sôr'sô-lî. ad. Unsuccessfully.

UNPROTECTED, un-pro'têkt'èd. a. Not protected, not supported.

UNPROVED, un-pro'vûd. a. Not evinced by arguments.

To UNPROVIDE, un-pro-vîd'd. v. a. To divest of resolution or qualifications.

UNPROVIDED, un-pro'vûd. a. Not secured or qualified by previous measures; not furnished.

UNPROVOKED, un-pro'vûk'd. a. Not provoked.

UNPRUNED, un-prûn'd. a. Not cut, not lopped.

UNPUBLIC, un-pû'blik. a. Private, not generally known.

UNPUBLISHED, un-pûl'fîsh't. a. Secret, unknown; not given to the public.

UNPUNISHED, un-pûn'ûsh't. a. Not punished, suffered to continue in impunity.

UNPURCHASED, un-pûr'châst. a. Unbought.

UNPURGED, un-pûr'jûd. a. Not purged.

UNPURIFIED, un-pûr'fûd. a. (392). Not freed from recrimination, not cleansed from sin.

UNPURSUED, un-pûr'sûd. a. Not pursued.

UNPUTRIFIED, un-pût'rûfî. a. Not corrupted by rottenness.


To UNQUALIFY, un-kwûl'fî. v. a. To disqualify, to divest of qualification.

UNQUARRELABLE, un-kwûr'ôl'è-blî. a. Such as cannot be impugned.

To UNQUEEN, un-kwûen'. v. a. To divest of the dignity of queen.

UNQUESTENABLE, un-kwûst'è-nâl. a. Unextinguishable.

UNQUESTENABLE, un-kwûst'è-nâl. a. Unextinguishable; not extinguishable.

UNQUESTIONABLE, un-kwûst'è-nâl. a. (405). Indubitable, not to be
UNRECLAIMABLE, un-re-kám’d’ . a. Not reclaimed.
UNRECLAIMED, un-re-kám’ed . a. Not reclaimed.
UNRECOVERABLE, un-re-kér’sibil’ . a. Not recoverable.
UNRECOVERED, un-re-kér’sed’ . a. Not recovered.
UNRECORDED, un-re-kér’dad’ . a. Not recorded.
UNREFRACTED, un-re-frak’ted’ . a. Not refracted.
UNRECOGNIZABLE, un-re-gón-sibil’ . a. Not noticeable.
UNRECOGNIZED, un-re-gónz’ed . a. Not recognized.
UNREAD, un-re-ged’ . a. Not read.
UNREADABLENESS, un-re-géd’nés’ . s. Inability to be read.
UNREADIER, un-re-gé’dér’ . a. Not readily readable.
UNREAL, un-re-el’ . a. Unreal.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’alized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
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UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
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UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
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UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
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UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
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UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
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UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
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UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
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UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
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UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
UNREALISTIC, un-re-el’istik’ . a. Unrealistic.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Lack of reality.
UNREALITY, un-re-el’at’ . s. Inability to be real.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized . a. Not realized.
UNREALIZED, un-re-él’aized’ . a. Not realized.
—nó, móve, nór, nót; —tūbe, tūb,
Unremovably, ún-ré-móōv'ə-blé. ad. In a manner that admits no removal.
Unremoved, ún-ré-móōv'd. a. Not taken away; not capable of being removed.
Unrepaid, ún-ré-pād'e. a. Not recompensed, not compensated.
Unrepealed, ún-ré-pēl'd. a. Not revoked, not abrogated.
Unrepented, ún-ré-pēnt'əd. a. Not regarded with penitential sorrow.
Unrepenting, ún-ré-pēnt'əng. a. Not repenting, not penitent.
Unrepining, ún-ré-pīn'əng. a.
Unreproachable, ún-ré-prōchə-bl. a. Not upbraided, not censured.
Unreproved, ún-ré-prōv'əd. a. Not liable to blame.
Unreproved, ún-ré-prōvō'd. a. Not censured; not liable to censure.
Unrepugnant, ún-rē-pūg'ənt. a. Not opposite.
Unrequited, ún-rē-kwēst'əd. a. Not asked.
Unremitting, ún-rē-kwīt'ə-bəl. a. Not to be retaliated.
Unresisted, ún-rē-zīst'əd. a. Not opposed; resistance, such as cannot be opposed.
Unresisting, ún-rē-zīst'əng. a. Not opposing, not making resistance.
Unresolvable, ún-rē-zōvə'blə. a. Not to be solved, insoluble.
Unresolved, ún-rē-zōl'əd. a. Not determined, having made no resolution; not solved, not cleared.
Unresolving, ún-rē-zōl'vəng. a. Not resolving.
Unrespective, ún-rē-spēk'ətə. a. Inattentive, taking little notice.
Unrest, ún-rēst'. s. Disquiet, want of tranquillity, unquietness.
Unrestored, ún-rē-stōr'd. a. Not restored; not cleared from an attendant.
Unrestricted, ún-rē-strēkt'əd. a. Not confined, not hindered; licentious, loose; not limited.
Unrestrained, ún-rē-trān'stəd. a. Not restrained, not limited.
Unrestoring, ún-rē-trān'vərəng. a. Not restoring, not relieving.
Unrestrainedly, ún-rē-trān'stər'ələ. ad. Disrespectfully.
Unrestrainedly, ún-rē-trān'stər'ələ. ad. Disrespectfully.
Unrestrainedly, ún-rē-trān'stər'ələ. ad. Disrespectfully.
Unrestrainedly, ún-rē-trān'stər'ələ. ad. Disrespectfully.
Unrestrainedly, ún-rē-trān'stər'ələ. ad. Disrespectfully.
Unrestrainedly, ún-rē-trān'stər'ələ. ad. Disrespectfully.
To Unriddle, ún-rīd'əl. v. a. To solve an enigma, to explain a problem.
Unriddling, ún-rīd'əling. a.
Unriddle, ún-rīd'əl. v. a. To strip off the tackle.
Unrighteous, ún-rītshə-əs. a. Unjust, wicked, sinful, bad.
Unrighteousness, ún-rītshə-əs-nəs. s. Wickedness, injustice.
Unrightful, ún-rīt'fəl. a. Not rightful, not just.
To Unring', ún-rīng'. v. a. To deprive of a ring.
To Unrip, ún-rīp'. v. a. To cut open.

Dr. Johnson very justly censors this word as improper, though authorized by Shakespeare, Bacon, Taylor, and Collier; for, says he, there is no difference between a rip and a wrigp: 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 wrigp must signify joining together something that has been ripped: the inappraisable preposition un is not like in used.
intensively; for when we want to enforce the verb to rip, we say to rip up, or to rip open.—See Unloose.

Unripe, un-ripe'. a. Immature, not fully con consume; too early.

Unripened, un-rip'en'd. a. (359). Not matured.

Unripeness, un-ripe'nes. s. Immaturity, want of ripeness.

Unrivalled, un-riv'al'd. a. Having no competition; having no peer or equal.

ToUNROLL, un-ro'nal. a. To open what is enrolled or convol ved.

Unromantic, un-ro'mantik. a. Contrary to romance.

To Unroof, un-roof'. v. a. To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

Unroofed, un-roof'ed. a. Driven from the roof.


To Unroot, un-root'. v. a. To tear from the roots, to extirpate.

Unrouted, un-root'd. a. Not shaped, not cut to a round.

Unroyal, un-ro'yal. a. Unprincely, not royal.

To Unruffle, un-ruff'le. v. a. To cease from commotion, or agitation.

Unruffled, un-ruff'ld. a. (359). Calm, tranquil, not tumultuous.

Unruly, un-ruly'. a. Not directed by any superior power.

Unruliness, un-rul'li-nes. s. Turbulence, tumultuousness.

Unruly, un-roo'li. a. Turbulent, ungovernable, licentious.

Unsafe, un-safe'. a. Not secure, hazardous, dangerous.

Unsafe, un-safe'. ad. Not securely, dangerously.

Unsafe, un-safe'. a. (203). Not uttered, not mentioned.

Unsalted, un-salt'ed. a. Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

Unsanctified, un-sank'tied. a. Unholy, not consecrated.

Unsatisfied, un-sat'tied. a. Not satisfied.

Unsatisfactoriness, un-sat-tis-fak'tor-i-nes. s. Want of satisfaction.


Unsatisfiability, un-sat-tis-fak'tor-é-nés. s. The state of not being satisfied.

Unsatisfied, un-sat'tisfied. a. Not convinced, not pleased.
UNSHAPEN, un-sha'p'n. a. (410). Mis-shapen, deformed.
UNSHAKEN, un-sha'ken. a. Not parted; not broken in common.
UNSEEN, un-seen'. a. To draw from the scabbard.
UNSHED, un-shed'. a. Not split.
UNSHIELDED, un-shiel'd'. a. Wanting protection.
UNSHIP, un-ship'. v. a. To take out of a ship.
UNSHOWED, un-shoe'. a. (359). Not disgusted, not offended.
UNSHOD, un-shod'. a. Having no shoes.
UNSHOT, un-shot'. a. Not hit by shot.
UNSHORTED, un-short'ed. a. To retract a short.
UNSHOWERED, un-show'ered. v. a. Not watered by showers.
UNSHRUNK, un-shruk'. a. Not recoiling.
UNSHOT, un-shot'. a. Not hit by shot.
UNSHSIDED, un-shish'ed. a. To retract a short.
UNSHUNTED, un-shun'ted. a. Not parted, not divided.
UNSETTLE, un-set'tl. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.
UNSETTLED, un-set'tld. a. (359). Not fixed in resolution, not determined, not steady; unequal, not regular, changeable; not established; not fixed in a place of abode.
UNSEVERED, un-sev'er'd. a. Not parted, not divided.
UNSHACKLE, un-sha'k'l. v. a. To loosen from bonds; properly Unshackle—See COBLE.
UNSELFISH, un-self'ish. a. Not ad-
UNSEXED, un-sex'ed. a. Not
UNSEXED, un-sex'ed. a. Not
UNSHACKLED, un-sha'kld'. a. Not parted; not broken in common.
UNSHAKEN, un-sha'ken. a. Not parted; not broken in common.
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UNSHUNTED, un-shun'ted. a. Not parted, not divided.
UNSETTLE, un-set'tl. v. a. To make uncertain; to move from a place; to overthrow.
UNSELEE, un-seed. a. Not to add
dicted to private interest.
UNSEEN, un-s'en'. a. Not seen, not discovered; invisible, undiscoverable; unskilled, inexperienced.
UNSELFISH, un-self'ish. a. Not add
dicted to private interest.
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Unsteadily, ûn-stêd’lê. ad. Without any certainty; inconsistently, not consistently.

Unsteadiness, ûn-stêd’lê-nês. s. Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.

Unsteady, ûn-stêd’lê. a. Inconstant, irresolute, mutable, variable, changeable; not fixed, not settled.

Unsteadfast, ûn-stêd’fâst. a. Not fixed, not fast.

Unsteeped, ûn-stêp’d. a. Having proceeding to the wished event.

Not nes.s., without success.

Unsuspected, ûn-slêk-sêk’. a. Not imagined that any ill is supposed to be.

Unswept, ûn-swei’pt. v. To sweep away, to remove all that is in the way. 1. With a broom, or other means: as, a. To be unswept. a. To unsweep.

Unswept, ûn-swei’pt. a. Not undertook to do or to be accomplished.

Unsweeten, ûn-sui’ten. v. To remove the sweet taste; to deprive of the natural sweetness.

Unsuitable, ûn-sui’te-bîl. a. Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

Unsuitableness, ûn-sui’te-bîl-nês. s. Incongruity, unfitness.

Unsuiting, ûn-sui’tîng. a. (410). Not fitting, not becoming.

Unsuitable, ûn-sui’te-bîl. a. Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

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Unsuiting, ûn-sui’tîng. a. (410). Not fitting, not becoming.
UNT (359).—Fate, far, fall, flat;—mé, mé;—pine, pin;—

UNTAILED, un-ta'nt'ed. a. Not subdued, not subdued; not charged with any crime; not corrupted by mixture.

UNTAKEN, un-tāk'n. a. Not taken.

UNTALKED-OF, un-tāwk't-ov. a. Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, un-tā'm-a-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 Etymology Dictionary, page xiii. See also the word RECOGNIZABLE.

UNTAMED, un-tām'd. a. (369). Not subdued, not suppressed.

To UNTANGLE, un-tāng'gl. v. a. (403). To loose from intrigue or conversation. UNTASTED, un-tāst'ed. a. Not tasted, not tried by the palate.

UNTASTING, un-tāst'ing. a. (410). Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.

UNT причин, un-tāwt. a. Uninstructed, uneducated, ignorant, unlettered; debared from instruction; unskilled, new, not having use or practice.

To UTEACH, un-tētsh'. v. a. To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

UNTEMPERED, un-tēm'pūrd. a. Not tempered.

UNTEMPT, un-tēmt'ed. a. Not embarrassed by temptation; not invited by anything alluring.

UNTENABLE, un-tēn'a-bl. a. Not to be held in possession; not capable of defense. See TENABLE.

UNTENANTED, un-tēn'tānt-ed. a. Having no tenant.

UNTENED, un-tēnd'ed. a. Not having any attendance.

UNTENDER, un-tēn'dür. a. (98). Wanting softness, wanting affection.

UNTENDERED, un-tēn'dür'd. a. Not offered.

To UNTENT, un-tēnt'. v. a. To bring out of a tent.

UNTENTED, un-tēnt'ed. a. Having no medications applied.

UNTERRIFIED, un-tēr'tē-rīd. a. (359). Not affrighted, not struck with fear.

UNTHANKED, un-thānk't. a. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.

UNTHANKFUL, un-thānk'ful. a. Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

UNTHANKFULLY, un-thānk'ful-ē. adv. Without thanks.

UNTHANKFULNESS, un-thānk'ful-nēss. s. Want of thankfulness.

UNTHAWED, un-thāw'd. s. Not dissolved after frost.

To UNTINK, un-thīnk'. v. a. To recall, or dismiss a thought.

UNTHINKING, un-thīnk'ing. a. Thoughtless, not given to reflection.

UNTHORNY, un-thōrn'ē. a. Not obstructed by prickles.

UNTHOUGHT-OF, un-thāwt'ov. a. Not regarded, not needed.

To UNTREAD, un-thrēd'. v. a. To loose.

UNTHREATENED, un-thrēt'én'd. a. (359). Not menaced.

UNTERRIFIED, un-thīr'īd. s. An extravagant, a prodigal.

UNTERRIFIEDLY, un-thīr'īd-ly. adv. Without frugality.

UNTERRIFY, un-thīr'ī. a. Prodigious, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or fatten.

UNTHRIVING, un-thīrv'ing. a. Not thriving, not prospering.

To UNTIME, un-thīm'. v. a. To pull down from a throne.

UNTIDY, un-tīd'. a. Reverse of tidy. A colloquial word.—Mason.

To UNTIE, un-tī'. v. a. To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from conversation or knot; to set free from any objection; to resolve, to clear.

UNTIED, un-tīd'. a. (382). Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot.

UNTIL, un-tīl'. ad. To the time that; to the place that.

UNTILLED, un-tīl'd. a. (359). Not cultivated.

UNTIMBERED, un-tim'bird'. a. Not furnished with timber, weak.

UNTIMELY, un-tīm'le. a. Happening before the natural time.

UNTIMELY, un-tīm'le ad. Before the natural time.
UNTROD, un-tro'd. a. Not trodden, not marked by the foot.

UNTRIED, un-tried' a. Not attempted; not yet experienced; not having passed trial.

UNTRATED, un-trate'd. a. Not instructed, not disciplined; awkward, ungraceful.

UNTRAMEABLE, un-tre'ma-bl. a. Incapable of being transferred.

UNTRANCEABLE, un-tr'a-sa-bl. a. Not traceable.

UNTRACED, un-trac'ted. a. Not traced.

UNTRADABLE, un-tra'da-bl. a. Incapable of being transferred.

UNTRADING, un-tra'ding. a. Not engaged in commerce.

UNTRAINED, un-train'd. a. Not educated, not instructed, not disciplined; irregular, ungovernable.

UNTRANSFERABLE, un-trans-fär'ab-l. a. Incapable of being transferred.


UNTRAVELLED, un-trav'əld. a. Never trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.

UNTREAD, un-trēd' v. a. To tread back, to go back in the same steps.

UNTREASURED, un-trēzh'ūrd. a. Not laid up, not reposed.

UNTREATABLE, un-tre'ta-bl. a. Not treatable; not practicable.

UNTRED, un-tréed'. v. a.

UNTRODDEN, un-trōd'd'n. (103.) a.

UNTROIL, un-trōil'd. a. Not bowlcd, not rolled along.

UNTROUBLED, un-trōb'ld. a. (359). Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt; not agitated, not confused; not interrupted in the natural course; transparent; clear.

UNTRUE, un-trū'ə. a. (359). False; contrary to reality; false, not faithful.

UNTURLY, un-trū'əl-ə. a. Faithful, not according to truth.

UNTUSTINESS, un-trōst'i-nəs. s. Unfaithfulness.

UNTURBULED, un-tūr'əd. a. (359). Not disturbed; not perplexed.

UNTURNED, un-tūrn'd. a. Not turned.


UNTUNE, un-tūn'ə. v. a. To make incapable of harmony; to disorder.

UNTUNED, un-tūn'd. a. Not tuned.

UNTUNABLE, un-tūn'ə-bəl. a. Unadmissible, not suitable.

UNTY, un-dī. y.

UNTWIST, un-twist'. v. a. To untwine.

UNTWINE, un-twīn'. v. a. To cover, to strip of a veil.

UNVAIL, un-nīl'. v. a. To unspread, to show.

UNVALUABLE, un-valū'a-bl. a. Inestimable, above price.

UNVALUED, un-valūd. a. Not prized, neglected; inestimable, above price.

UNVANQUISHED, un-vān'kwhĭst. a. Not conquered, not overcome.

UNVARIABLE, un-vār'ə-bəl. a. Not changeable, not mutable.

UNVARED, un-vārd. a. (282). Not changed, not diversified.

UNVARNISHED, un-vārn'əsh. a. Not overlaid with varnish; not adorned, not decorated.

UNVARYING, un-vār'yəng. a. (110). Not liable to change.

UNVEIL, un-vēl', un-vēl'. v. a. To disclose, to show.


UNVENTILATED, un-věntə-la-təd. a. Not fanned by the wind.
UNVERIFIABLE, un-ver'i-fa-bal. a. Not true.
UNVEILED, un-vi'led. a. Not troubled, undisturbed.
UNVIOLETED, un-vi'o-lëd. a. Not injured, not broken.
UNVIRTUOUS, un-ver'tu-ous. a. Not furnished with offensive arms.
UNWALLED, un-wa'll'd. a. Not cased or walled.
UNWANTAING, un-wa'ting. a. Not anticipated, not expected.
UNWANTING, un-want-ing. a. Not waiting.
UNWATERED, un-wa'ter-ëd. a. Not watered.
UNWEIGHTED, un-wë'thed. a. Not weighted.
UNWEARING, un-wë'ring. a. Not wearing.
UNWEARINGLY, un-wë'ring-ly. adv. Without wearing;
UNWEARY, un-wë're. V. a; to be tired.
UNWEARYING, un-wë're-ing. a. Not wearisome; not tiring.
UNWEATHERED, un-wë'thëd. a. Not weathered.
UNWEIGHTED, un-wë'thëd. a. Not weighted.
UNWEIGHTY, un-wë'thë. a. Not weighty.
UNWEDGED, un-wëd'ed. a. Not sewed.
UNWEIGHTED, un-wëd'ed. a. Not weighted.
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UNWEIGHTY, un-wëd'ë. a. Not weighty.
UNWIELDY, un-w wł’ld’-é. a. Unmanageable, not easily moving or moved, bulky, weighty, ponderous.

UNWILLING, un-wi’ll’lng. a. (410). Loath, not contented, not inclined, not complying by inclination.

UNWILLINGLY, un-wi’ll’lng-lé. ad. Not with good will, not without loathness.

UNWILLINGNESS, un-wi’ll’lng-né. s. Loathness, disinclination.

To UNWIND, un-wind’. v. a. Pret. and Part. pass. Unwound. To separate any thing convoluted, to untwist, to untwine; to disentangle, to loose from entanglement.

To UNWIND, un-wi’ll’nd’. v. n. To admit evolution.


UNWISE, un-wi’se’. a. Weak, defective in wisdom.

UNWISELY, un-wi’se-lé. ad. Weakly, not prudently, not wisely.

To UNWISH, un-wi’sh’. v. a. To wish that which is, not to be.

UNWISHED, un-wi’sh’t’. a. (359). Not sought, not desired.

To UNWIT, un-wit’. v. a. To deprive of understanding.

UNWITHDRAWING, un-wi’th-draw’ing. a. Continually liberal.


UNWITNESSED, un-wit’ness’-ed. a. Wanting evidence, wanting notice.

UNWITTINGLY, un-wit’t-ing-lé. ad. Without knowledge, without consciousness.

UNWONTED, un-won’t’-éd. a. Uncommon, unusual, rare, infrequent; unaccustomed, unused.

UNWORKING, un-wórk’-lng. a. Living without labour.


—nd, mów’, nór, nót; —túb, táb.

bull; —oil; —pünd; —thin', this.

UNWOUNDED, un-wóon’d’-éd. a. Not wounded, not hurt.

To UNWEREATH, un-wé-th’. v. a. To untwine.

UNWRITING, un-writ’-ing. a. (410). Not assuming the character of an author.

UNWRITTEN, un-wri’t’n. a. (105). Not conveyed by writing, oral, traditional.


UNYOKED, un-yok’-éd. a. Not given up.

To UNYODE, un-yó’ke’. v. a. To loose from the yoke; to part, to disjoin.


UNZONED, un-zón’éd. a. (359). Not bound with a girdle.

VOCABLE, vok’-ál. s. (405). A word.

VOCABULARY, vok’-ál-ú-ri’. s. A dictionary, a lexicon, a word book.

VOCAL, vok’-ál. Having a voice, uttered by the voice.

To VOCALISE, vok’-ál-iz’. v. a. To make vocal; to form into voice.

VOCALITY, vok’-ál’-ti’. s. Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCALLY, vok’-ál-le. In words, articulately.

VOCATION, vók’-á-shún. s. Calling by the will of God; summons, trade, employment.

VOCATIVE, vok’-á-tiv. s. (157). The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERATION, vók’-if-ér-a’shún. s. Clamour, outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, vók’-if’-rús. a. Clamorous, noisy.

VOGUE, vóg. s. (337). Fashion, mode.

VOICE, vóiz. s. (299). Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath; voice, suffrage, opinion expressed.

To VOICED, vóid’. a. (359). Furnished with a voice.

VOID, vóid. a. (299). Empty, vacant; vain, ineffectual, null; unsupplied, unoccupied; wanting, unfurnished, empty; unsubstantial, unreal.

VÖD, vód. s. An empty space, vacuum, vacancy.
VOL

(559).—Fate, fär, fål, fát;—mé, mét;—pine, pin;—

To VOL, void. v. a. To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit as excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.

VOIDABLE, void'ā-bl. a. (405). Such as may be annulled.

VOIDER, void'er. s. (98). A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

VOIDNESS, void'nes. s. Emptiness; vacancy; nullity, inefficacy; want of substantiability.

VOITURE, void-tūr. s. French. A carriage with horses; a chaise.

VOLANT, vol-lānt. a. Flying, passing through the air; active.

VOLATILE, vol'ā-tīl. a. (445). Flying through the air; having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; lively, fierce, changeable of mind.

VOLATILITY, vol'ā-tē-tī. s. The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixed; mutability of mind.


To VOLATILIZE, vol'ā-tīl-ī-ze. v. a. To make volatile, to sublimate to the highest degree.

VOLT, vol'lt. s. A deal at cards that draws the whole tricks.

VOLGANO, vol-kā'no. s.—See LUMBAgo. A burning mountain.

VOLK, vol'k. s. (535). A flight of birds.

VOLATIZATION, vol'ā-tā-shūn. s. The act or power of flying.

VOLITION, vol'ī-shūn. s. The act of willing, the power of choice exerted.

VOLITIVE, vol'ī-tīv. a. (158). Having the power to will.

VOLLEY, vol'ē. s. A flight of shot; an emission of many at once.

To VOLLEY, vol'ē. v. n. To throw out.


VOLT, vol't. s. A round or a circular track; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLUBILITY, volū-bīl'ē-tī. s. The act or power of rolling; activity of tongue, facility of speech; mutability; lability to revolution.

VOLUBLE, volū-bl. a. (403). Formed so as to roll easily, formed so as to be easily put in motion; rolling, having quick motion; nimble, active; fluent of words.

VOLUMEN, vōl'yūm. s. (115). Something rolled, or convolved; as much as seems convolved at once; a book.

VOLUMINOUS, vō-lō-mē-nūs. a. Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffuse.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vō-lō-mē-nūs-lē. ad. In many volumes or books.

VOLUNTARILY, volun-ta-re-e. Spontaneously, of one’s own accord, without compulsion.

VOLUNTARY, vol'ūn-tā-re. a. Acting without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.

VOLUNTARY, vol'ūn-tā-re. s. A piece of music played at will.

VOLUNTEER, vol'ūn-tēr'. s. A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

To VOLUNTEER, vol'ūn-tēr'. v. n. To go for a soldier.

VOLUPTUARY, volū-pū'tshū-ā-re. s. A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

VOLUPTUOUS, volū-pū'tshū-us. a. Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, volū-pū'tshū-us-lē. ad. Luxuriously, with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, volū-pū'tshū-us-nēs. s. The state of being luxurious.

VOLUTE, vol'ūt. s. A member of a column.

VOMIA, vōm'ē-kā. s. An encysted humour in the lungs.

VOMICK-NUT, vōm'ik-nūt. s. Poison that kills by excessive vomiting.

To VOMIT, vōm'it. v. n. To cast up the contents of the stomach.

To VOMIT, vōm'it. v. a. To throw up from the stomach; to throw up with violence from any hollow.

VOMIT, vōm'it. s. The matter thrown up from the stomach; an emetic medicine.

VOMITION, vō-mish'ūn. s. The act or power of vomiting.

VOWFELLOW, vō'fēl-lō. s. One bound by the same vow.

VOYAGE, vō'āj. s. 1. A passage by sea.
To VOYAGE, vō'āj. v. n. To travel by sea.
To VOYAGE, vō'āj. v. a. To travel, to pass over.
VOYAGER, vō'ā-jər. s. 91. One who travels by sea.

Up, up. ad. A loft, 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 remote 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, up. interject. A word exhorting to rise from bed; a word of exhortation exciting or rousing to action.

Up, up. prep. 3. From a lower to a higher part, not down.

To UPEAR, ēp-bēr. v. a. Preterit. Upbore; Part. pass. Uphorn. 3 To sustain aloft, to support in elevation; to raise aloft; to support from falling.

To UPERAID, ēp-brād. 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.

UPERAISINGLY, ēp-brā'ding-li. ad. By way of reproach.

UPEBRUGHT, ēp-brākt. Part. pass. of Upbring. Educated, nurtured.


UPECAST, ēp-kāst. s. (497). A term of bowing, a throw, a cast.

UPEFIELD, ēp-hēld. 2. Pret. and Part. pass. of Uphold. Maintained, sustained.

UPIhill, ēp-hill. a. Difficult, like the labour of climbing a hill.

To UPHOARD, ēp-hōrd. v. a. (205). To treasure, to store, to accumulate in private places.

To UPHOLD, ēp-hōld. v. a. Preterit. Upheld; and Part. pass. Upheld and Up-
URINAL, yû'rén-nál. s. (8). A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.

Urine, yû'rín. s. (140). Animal water.

URINOUS, yû'rín-lús. a. Partaking of urine.

URPLE, yû'rín. 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.

USER, yû'sur. s. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USE, yû'zur. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to fore-run.

USEFUL, yû'zur-fúl. a. Convenient, profitable to any end, conducive or helpful to any purpose.

USEFULLY, yû'zur-fúl-é. ad. In such a manner as to help forward some end.

USELESSLY, yû'zur-lés-é. Ad. In a useless manner.

USELESSNESS, yû'zur-lés-nès. s. Uselessness, or unfitness to any end.

USELESSLY, yû'zur-lés-é. a. Answering no purpose, having no end.

USE, yû'zur. s. (98). One who uses.

USER, yû'zur. s. (98). One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; an under-teacher.

To USE, yû'zur. v. a. To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger, to fore-run.

UsuBAUGH, yû'su-bâ'. s. (390). A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics.

Usual, yû'zhû-áil. a. (452). Common, frequent, customary.

USUALLY, yû'zhû-lél. ad. Commonly, frequently, customarily.

USELESSNESS, yû'zhû-lél-nès. s. Commonness, frequency.
To Utter, út'tür. 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, út'tür-á-bl. a. Expressible, such as may be uttered.

Utterance, út'tür-áns. s. Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extremity, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.

Utterer, út'tür-úr. s. One who pronounces; a divulger, a discloser; a seller, a vender.

Utterly, út'tür-lé. ad. Fully, completely, perfectly.

Uttermost, út'tür-móst. a. Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.

Vulgar, vúl'gər. a. (88). Plebeian, the accent is two syllables higher.

Vulgarity, vúl'gər'té. s. Mean-ness, state of the lowest people; particular instance or specimen of meanness.

Vulgarily, vúl'gər-lé. ad. Commonly, in the ordinary manner, among the common people.

Vulnerable, vúl'núr-á-bl. a. Susceptive of wounds, liable to external injuries.

Vulnary, vúl'núr-á-re. a. (555). Useful in the cure of wounds.

Vulnrate, vúl'núr-á-te. v. a. (91). To wound, to hurt.

Vulpine, vúl'pín, vólt'pín. a. Belonging to a fox.

Vulturine, vúl'túr-in. a. (149). Belonging to a vulture.

Wadd, wád. s. A bundle of straw thrust close together. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value.

Wadding, wád'íng. s. (410). A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

Waddle, wád'íl. v. n. (405). To shake in walking from side to side, to deviate in motion from a right line.
To WAG, wág. v. a. (35). To move lightly, to shake lightly.

To WAG, wóg. v. n. To be in quick or ludicrous motion; to go, to be moved.

WAG, wág. s. One ludicrously mischievous, a merry droll.

To WAGE, wájge. v. a. To attempt, to venture, to make, to carry on.

WAGER, wájgér. s. (98). A bet, anything pledged upon a chance of performance.

To WAGER, wájger. v. a. To lay, to pledge as a bet.

WAG, wág. s. (99). Pay given for service.

WAGGY, wág'gér-e. s. (555). Mischievous merriment, roguish trick, sarcastical gayety.

WAGGISH, wág'gish. a. (383). Knavishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicksome.

WAGGISHNESS, wág'gish-nés. s. Merry mischievous.

To WAGGLE, wág'gll. v. n. (405). To waddle, to move from side to side.

WAGON, wág'gon. s. (166). A heavy carriage for burdens; a chariot.

WAGONER, wág'o-nér. s. (98). One who drives a wagon.

WAGTAIL, wág'tál. s. A bird. Generally called a Water-wagtail.


WAIF, wáif. s. Goods found and claimed by nobody. That of which every one waives the claim. Sometimes written wéif or wéef. This, says Mr. Mason, is a legal word, but not legally explained: since

**—nó, móve, nór, nójt;—túbé, túsh.** 

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Scott, pronounce the a in this word as I have marked it: Mr. Perry adopts the a in fastér; and though Mr. Smith thinks this the true sound, confesses the short a is daily gaining ground; but W. Johnson, for want of attending to the rule laid down in Principles, No. 85, makes wáif rhyme with soft. Mr. Nares has not got the word; but by omitting it in classes where the a is pronounced as in fastér and water, shows he is of opinion it ought to have the sound I have given it.

To WAIL, wáil. v. a. To mourn, to lament, to bewail.

To WAIL, wáil. v. n. (203). To grieve audibly, to express sorrow.

WAIF, wáif. s. Audible sorrow.

WAILING, wáiling. s. (410). Lamentation, moan, audible sorrow.

WAIFFUL, wáif'ful. a. Sorrowsful, mournful.

WAIFS, wáifz. s. A carriage.

WAIR, wáir. s. A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon.

WAIRSCOT, wén'skót. s. The inner wooden covering of a wall.

To WAIRSCOT, wén'skót. 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. Johnson, who pronounces both this word and Waiscoat regularly, is, in my opinion the most correct.

WAIST, wásst. s. The smallest part of the body, the part below the ribs; the middle deck of a ship.

WAISTCOAT, wás'tkót. s. A garment worn about the waist. The garment worn by men under the coat.—Asb.

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 WAIST, wásst. v. a. To expect, to stay for; to attend, to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.

To WAIST, wásst. 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.

WAITS, wáités. s. Ambush, secret attempt.

WAITER, wáit-ér. s. (98). An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.
To, W a l k, 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 

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, wâke. 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, wâke. 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, wâke. s. The feast of the Dedication of the Church, formerly observed by watching all night; Vigils, state of forbearing sleep.

Wakeful, wâke'ful. a. Not sleeping, vigilant.

Wakefulness, wâke'ful-nës. s. Want of sleep; forbearance of sleep.

To Waken, wâk'n. v. n. (103). To wake, to cease from sleep, to be roused from sleep.

To Waken, wâk'n. v. a. To rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to produce, to bring forth.

Walk, wâlc. s. A rising part in cloth.

To Walk, wâwk. 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 spectator: to act in sleep; to act in any particular manner.

To Walk, wâwk. v. a. To pass through.

Walk, wâwk. 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: Wall, is the slowest of least speed, pace, or going of a horse.

Waller, wâl'er. s. (98). One who walla; a fuller.

Walkingstaff, wâwk'ing-staff. s. A stick which a man holds to support himself in walking.

Wall, wâll. s. (88) (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, wâll. v. a. To enclose with walls; to defend by walls.

Wallcreep, wâl'k'reep-ur. s. A bird.

Wallet, wâl'lit. s. (85) (99). A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put, a knapsack; any thing provender and swagging.

Walleyed, wâl'âde. a. Having white eyes.

Wallflower, wâll'flower. s. See Stockgilliflower.

Wallfruit, wâll'frût. s. Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

To Wallow, wâll'âw. v. n. (166). To boil.

Wallhouse, wâll'hâuse. s. An insect.

To Wallow, wâl'âw. 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, wâl'âw. s. (85). A kind of rolling groveling motion.

Wallre, wâll'râ. s. An herb.

Wallwort, wâll'wôrt. s. A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort. See Elder.

Walnut, wâll'nâut. s. The name of a tree; the fruit and wood of the tree.

Wallpepper, wâll'pêp-pur. s. House-leek.

Waltron, wâll'tron. s. (166). The sea-horse.

To Wamble, wâm'bl. v. n. (405). To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

Wan, wân. 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 wall-ten, and find Mr. Nares,
—no, move, nör, nat; —tub, tub,
W. Johnston, and Mr. Perry, have so
marked it. I have indeed, heard soon, 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, wond. s. A small stick or
twig, a long rod; any staff of authority or
use; a charming rod.
To Wander, wondür. v. n. (98).
To rove, to ramble here and there, to go
without any certain course; to deviate, to
go astray.

Wanderer, wondür-ür. s. (555).
Rover, rambler.

Wandering, wondür-ing. s. (410).
Uncertain peregrination; aberration, mis-
taken way; uncertainty; want of being
fixed.

To Wane, wáne. v. n. To grow less;
to decrease; to decline, to sink.

Wane, wánne. s. Decrease of the
moon; decline, diminution, declension.

Wanned, wón'd. a. (85) (359).
Turned pale and faint coloured.

Wanness, won'nes. s. Paleness,
langor.—See Wan.

To Want, wont. v. a. To be with-
out something fit or necessary; to be de-
fective 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, wont. v. n. (85). To be
wanted, to be improperly absent; to fail;
to be deficient.

Want, wont. s. Need; deficiency;
the state of not having; poverty, penury,
indigence.

Wanton, wón'tún. a. (166). Lasci-
vious, libidinous; licentious, dissolute;
frolicksome, gay, sportive, airy; loose,
unrestrained; quick and irregular of mo-
tion; luxuriant, superfluous; not regular,
turned fortuitously.

Wanton, wón'tún. s. A licentious
person, a strumpet, a whoremonger; a
triller, an insignificant flatterer; a word
of slight endearment.

To Wanton, wón'tún. v. n. To play
licaviously; to revel, to play; to move
nimblv and irregularly.

Wantonly, wón'tún-lé. ad. Lasci-
viously, frolicksomely, gayly, sportively.

Wantonness, wón'tún-néss. s. Lasci-
viousness, lassery; sportiveness, frolick,
bull; —oil; —pound; —thin, this.

humour; licentiousness, negligence of re-
straint.

Wantwit, wont'wit. s. A fool.

Waped, wápéd. a. Depected, crush-
ed by misery. Obsolete.

War, wár. s. (85). The exercise
of violence under sovereign command; the
instruments of war, in poetical language;
forces, army; the profession of arms; hostil-
ity, state of opposition, act of opposi-
tion.

To War, wár. v. n. To make war,
to be in a state of hostility.

To Warble, war'ble. v. a. (405). To
quaver any sound; to cause to quaver; to
utter musically.

To Warble, war'bl. v. n. To be
quaved; to be uttered melodiously; to
sink.

Warbler, war'bl-ür. s. (98). A
singer, a songster.

To Ward, wárd. v. s. To guard,
to watch; to defend, to protect; to fence
off, to obstruct, or turn aside any thing
mischievous.

To Ward, wár'd. v. n. To be vigi-
lant, to keep guard; to act upon the de-
fensive with a weapon.

Ward, wár'd. 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 or-
phans.

Warden, wár'd'n. s. (103). A
keeper, a guardian; a head officer; a large
pear.

Warder, wár'd'ür. s. (98). A keep-
er, a guard; a truncheon by which an of-
cer of arms forbad fight.

Wardmote, wár'mót. s. A meet-
ing, a court held in each ward or district
in London for the direction of their affairs.

Wardrobe, wár'dróbe. s. A room
where clothes are kept.

Wardship, wár'd'ship. s. Guar-
dianship; pupillage, state of being under
ward.

Ware, wáre. The pret. of Wear,
more frequently Wore.

Ware, wpéré. a. For this we com-
monly say Aware; being in expectation
of, being provided against; cautious, wary.
To War, wāre. v. n. To take heed of, to beware.

War, wāre. s. Commonly something to be sold.

Warehouse, wā'reh'ouse. s. A storehouse of merchandise.

Warlike, wā'relik. a. Uncautious, unwar.

Warfare, wā'fāre. s. Military service, military life.

Warily, wā'relī. ad. Cautiously, with timorous prudence, with wise forethought.

Wariness, wā'renēs. s. Caution, prudent forethought, timorous scrupulousness.

Warlike, wārlike. a. Fit for war, disposed to war; military, relating to war.

Warlock, wā'lok. s. Scottish.

Warruck, wā'ruck. s. A witch, a wizard.

War, wārm. a. (85). Not cold, though not hot, heated to a small degree; zedalous, ardent; violent, furious, vehement; busy in action; fanciful, enthusiastic.

To Warm, wārm. v. a. To free from cold, to heat in a gentle degree; To heat mentally, to make vehement.

Warmingpan, wā'ming-pān. s. A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

Warmingstone, wā'ming-stōne. s. The Warming-stone is dog in Cornwall, England, which, being once well heated at the fire, retains its warmth a great while.

Warmly; wārm'li. ad. With gentle heat; eagerly, ardently.

Warmness, wārm'nes. s. Gentle heat; zeal, passion, fervour of mind; fancifulness, enthusiasm.

To Warn, wārn. 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, wār'ning. s. (410). Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

War, wārp. s. (85). That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.
WAS

—nó, móvé, nór, nó́t; —úbé, túb, the act of washing the clothes of a family, the linen washed at once.

WASHBILL, wósh’báll. s. Ball made of soap.

WASHER, wósh’ár. s. (98). A one that washes. —s. or v. a.

WASHY, wósh’é. a. Watery; damp; weak, not solid.

WASP, wósp. s. (83). A bristling 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 error 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 o in was, wash, &c.; and that this is the true sound, see Principles, No. 35.

WASPISH, wóspish. a. Peevish, malignant, irritable.

WASPISHLY, wóspish-lé. ad. Peevishly.

WASPISHNESS, wóspish-néss. s. Peevishness, irritability.

WASSAIL, wóss’il. s. (203). A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellow; a drunken bout.

WASSAILER, wóss’il-ér. s. A toper, a drunkard.

WAST, wóst. n. The second person of Was, to To Be.

To WASTE, wáste. v. a. (72). To diminish; to destroy wanton and luxuriously; to destroy; to desolate; to wear out; to spend, to consume.

To WASTE, wáste. v. n. To drink, to be in a state of consumption.

WASTE, wáste. 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, wáste. s. Wanton or luxurious destruction, consumption, loss; useless expense; desolate or uncultivated ground; ground, place, or space unoccupied; region ruined and deserted; mischief, destruction.

WASTEFULLY, wáste’fúll. ad. With vain and dissolute consumption.

WASTEFULNESS, wáste’fúl-néss. s. Prodigality.

WASTER, wást’ér. s. (83). One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly, a squanderer, vain consumer.

WATCH, wósh. s. (85). Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep, attention, close observation; guard, vigilant; 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, wósh. v. n. (85). 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, wósh. v. a. To guard, to have in keep; to observe in ambush; to tend; to observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER, wósh’ér. s. (95). A one who watches; diligent over seker or observer.

WATCHET, wósh’ét. s. (95). Pale blue.

WATCHFUL, wósh’fúll. a. Vigilant, attentive, cautious, nicely observant.

WATCHFULLY, wósh’fúll-lé. ad. Vigilantly, cautiously, attentively; with cautious observation.

WATCHFULNESS, wósh’fúll-néss. s. Vigilance, heed, suspicious attention, cautious regard; inability to sleep.

WATCHHOUSE, wósh’hous. s. Place where the watch is set.

WATCHING, wósh’ing. s. (410). Ability to sleep.

WATCHMAKER, wósh’má’ker. s. One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

WATCHMAN, wósh’mán. s. (55). Guard, sentinel, one set to keep ward.

WATCHTOWER, wósh’tòwr. s. Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

WATCHWORD, wósh’wúrd. s. The word given to the sentinel to know their friends.

WATER, wá’tér. s. (58) (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, wá’tér. v. a. (64). To irritate, to supply with moisture; to sup-

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Digitized from Best Copy Available
To Water, wā'tūr. 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, wā'tūr-kāl-ūrū. s. Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water, those they call Watercolours.

Watercresses, wā'tūr-krē'siz. s. (99). A plant. There are five species.

Waterer, wā'tūr-ūr. s. (555). One who waters.

Waterfall, wā'tūr-fāll. s. Cata-ract, cascade.

Waterfowl, wā'tūr-fō写字楼. s. Fowl that live or get their food in water.

Watergruel, wā'tūr-grō'jul. s. Food made with oatmeal and water.

Waterliness, wā'tūr-lē-nēs. s. Humidity, moisture.

Waterish, wā'tūr-ish. a. Resembling water; moist, insipid.

Waterishness, wā'tūr-ish-nēs. s. Thinness, resemblance of water.

Waterleaf, wā'tūr-dēf. s. A plant.

Waterlily, wā'tūr-li'lī. s. A plant.

Waterman, wā'tūr-mān. s. (88). A ferryman, a boatman.

Watermark, wā'tūr-märk. s. The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Watermelon, wā'tūr-mehl'ān. s. A plant.

Watermill, wā'tūr-mill. s. Mill used by water.

Watermint, wā'tūr-mint. s. A plant.

Water-ordeal, wā'tūr-ōr-dē'āl. 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 swooning, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt — Wazen.

Waterradish, wā'tūr-rād-īsh. s. A species of watercresses which see.

Waterrat, wā'tūr-rāt. s. A rat that makes holes in banks.

Waterrecket, wā'tūr-rēk-it. s. A species of watercresses.

Waterviolet, wā'tūr-vōl-lēt. s. A plant.

Watersapphire, wā'tūr-sāf-fīr. s. A sort of stone. The occidental sapphire is neither so bright nor so hard as the oriental.

Waterwrench, wā'tūr-wrēk. s. A plant of Jamaica growing on dry bills 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, wā'tūr-wārk. s. Play of fountains, any hydraulic performance.

Water, wā'tūr-e. a. Thin, liquid, like water; tasteless, insipid, vivid, spiritless; wet, abounding with water, relating to the water, consisting of water.

Wattle, wō'tl'll. s. (98). The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill; a hurdle.

To Wattle, wō'tl'll. v. a. To bind with twigs, to form by plating twigs.

Wave, wāvē. s. Water raised above the level of the surface, hillow; unevenness, inequality.

To Wave, wāvē. v. n. To play loosely, to float; to be moved as a signal.

To Wave, wāvē. v. a. To raise into inequalities of surface; to move loosely; to waft, to remove anything floating; to beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; to put off; to put aside for the present.

To Waver, wā'vār. 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, wā'vār-er. s. One unsettled and irresolute.

Wavy, wāvē. a. Rising in waves; playing to and fro, as in undulations.

To Waw, wāwl. v. n. To cry; to howl.

Wax, wāks. 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 w loses its deepening power, and the word comes under the rule in the Principle, No. 85.

To Wax, wāks. v. a. To smear, to join with wax.

To Wax, wāks. v. n. Preterit, Wax; Part. pass. Waxed, Waxed. To grow, to increase, to become bigger; to pass into any state, to become, to grow.
Weaken, wák's'n. a. (103). Made of wax.

Way, wá. 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, wák'fár. s. (98). Passenger, traveller.

Wayfaring, wák'fär-ing. a. (410). Travelling, passing, being on a journey.

To Waylay, wá'lay. v. a. To watch insidiously in the way, to beset by ambush.

Waylayer, wá'lay'er. s. (98). One who waits in ambush for another.

Wayless, wálës. a. Pathless, untracked.

Waymark, wák'mark. s. Mark to guide in travelling.

Wayward, wák'wurd. a. (88). Foolish, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant, not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit or much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified.

We, wé. pron. (96) (246). The plural of I. — See I.

Weak, wék. a. (227). Feeble, not strong; infirm, not healthy; soft, pliant, not stiff; low of sound; feeble of mind; wanting spirit or much impregnated with any ingredient; not powerful, not potent; not well supported by argument; unfortified.

To Weaken, wék'én. v. a. (103). To debilitate, to enfeeble.

Weakling, wék'ling. s. (410). A feeble creature.

Weakly, wék'le dé. ad. Feebly, with want of strength.

Weakly, wék'le. a. Not strong, not healthy.
WEARISOME, we're-sóm. a. (155). Troublesome, tedious, causing weariness.

WEARISOMELY, we're-sóm-lé. adv. Tediously, so as to cause weariness.

WEARISOMENESS, we're-sóm-nés. s. The quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired.

TO WEARY, wèr'e. 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, wèr'e. a. (227). Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any thing painful; desirous to discontinue; causing weariness, tiresome.

WEASEL, wèz'l. s. (102) (227). A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

WEASPIDER, wèz'-n. s. (227). The windpipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted.

WEATHER, wèth'-ûr. 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, wèth'-ûr. 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, wèth'-ûr-bè-t'n. a. Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

WEATHERCOCK, wèth'-ûr-kök. 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, wèth'-ûr-driv'-n. part. Forced by storms.

WEATHERGUARD, wèth'-ûr-gàdje. s. Any thing that shows the weather.

WEATHERGLASS, wèth'-ûr-glàs. s. A barometer.

WEATHERSYP, wèth'-ûr-spl'. s. A stargazer, an astrologer.

WEATHERWISE, wèth'-ûr-wize. a. Skilful in foretelling the weather.

TO WEAVE, wèv'e. v. a. Pret. Wove; wèv'd. Part. pass. Woven. Weave. To form by texture; to unite by intermix-ture; to interpose, to insert.

TO WEAVE, wèv'e. v. in. (227). To work with a loom.

WEAVER, wèv'er. s. (28). One who makes threads into cloth.

WEB, wèb. s. Texture, any thing woven; a kind of dusty thin thatbinders the sight. -

WEBBED, wèb'd. a. (359). Joined by a film.

WEBFOOTED, wèb'-fôtd. a. Having films between the toes.

TO WEED, wèd. 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 WEED, wèd. v. n. To contract matrimony.

WEDDING, wèdd'ing. s. (410). Marriage, nuptials, the nuptial ceremony.

WEDGE, wèdje. 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, wèdje. v. a. To fasten with wedges, to straiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

WEDLOCK, wèd'lök. s. Marriage.

WEDNESDAY, wèn'z'dé. s. (223). The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Oden.

WEEN, wè. a. Little, small.

WEECHELM, wèctsh'èlm. s. A species of elm, often written Witchelm.

WEED, wèéd. s. An herb noxious or useless; a garment, clothes, habit.

TO WEED, wèéd. v. a. (246). To rid of noxious plants; to take away noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful; to root out vice.

WEEDEER, wèd'd'èr. s. (98). One that takes away any thing noxious.

WEEDEHOOK, wèd'h'hook. s. A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

WEEDELESS, wèd'd'lès. a. Free from weeds, free from any thing useless or noxious.

WEEDY, wèd'è. a. Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, wèk. s. (246). The space of seven days.

WEEKDAY, wèk'dáy. s. Any day not Sunday.

WEEKLY, wèk'&l. a. Happening, produced, or done once a week, hebdomadary.

WEEKLY, wèk'ld. ed. Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

TO WEEK, wèk'. v. n. (246). To imagine, to form a notion, to fancy.

TO WEEP, wèp. 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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WHIRL, hwp'd. a. (359).—Fête, fâr, fâl, fât; —mê, mêt; —pin, pin; — bi-

Whether one or the other.

A blast, a puff of wind.

To WHIRPLE, hwp'd. v. n. (405). To move hastily, as if driven by a puff of wind.

WHIRLER, hwp'd. v. a. (322). Relating to the Whirls.

The notions of a Whirl.

WHILE, while. s. Time, space of time.

WHIST, hwp-st. ad. During the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

To WHIPE, while. v. n. To loiter.

WHIPSTAFF, hwp'st. ad. (166). Formerly, once, of old.

A freak, an odd fancy, a caprice.

To WHIPPER, hwp'pr. v. n. To cry without any loud noise.

WHIRLPOOL, hwp'pl'd. a. (359). This word seems to mean distorted with crying.

WHIRLS, hwp's. A freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

WHIRLICAL, hwp'chək-ləl. a. Freakish, capricious, oddly fanciful.

A weed, fuzz.

To WHIRL, whirl. v. n. To lament in low murmurs, to make a plaintive noise, to moan mournfully and elastically.

WHIRL, whirl. s. Plaintive noise, mean or affected complaint.

To WHIRL, whirl. v. n. To make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHIRLPROOF, hwp'prəuf. s. Cord of which lashes are made.

WHIRP, hwp. v. a. To strike with anything rough and flexible; to sew slightly; to drive with lashes; to correct with lashes; to lash with screams; to enwrap; to take anything nimbly.

To WHIRP, hwp. v. n. To move nimbly.

WHIRL, hwp. s. An instrument of correction rough and plant.

WHIRPLED, hwp'd. s. Advantage over.

WHIPPLASH, hwp'plash. s. The lash or small end of a whip.

WHIPPER, hwp'pr. s. (98). One who punishes with whipping.

WHIPPINGPOST, hwp'pin-post-s. A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

WHIPSAY, hwp's. s. The whipsaw is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through.

WHISTLE, hwp'stl. s. A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship.

WHISTLER, hwp'slér. s. (98). A nimble fellow in contempt.

WHIP, hwp. v. n. For Whipped (359).

To WHIRL, whirl. v. a. To turn round rapidly.

WHIRL, whirl. 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 a, as if it were written whir, 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 rýthm, cétérà, &c., though I would recommend the other sound to foreigners and provincials as the more easily conceived, and sufficiently near the truth.

WHIRLBAT, whirl'bat. s. Anything moved rapidly round to give a blow.

WHIRLPOOL, whirl'pool. s. A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex.

WHIRLWIND, whirl'wind. s. A stormy wind moving circularly.
White, hwit. a. A point, a jot.

Whitewash, hwit'wosh. s. A wash to make the skin seem fair; the wash put on walls to whiten them.

Whitewash, hwit'wosh. v. a. To make white by applying a wash to the surface; to give a fair representation of a bad character.

Whitewine, hwit'wine. s. A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

Whiter, hwit'Her. ad. (469). To what place, interrogatively; to what place, absolutely; to which place, relatively; to what degree.

Whitessoever, hwit'-so-év'ur. ad. To whatsoever place.


Whitish, hwit'ish. s. Somewhat white.

Whiteness, hwit'nes. s. The quality of being somewhat white.

Whiterather, hwit'ler-thur. s. (515). Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness.

Whitlow, hwit'lo. s. A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periomen and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Whitster, hwit'stor. s. (515). A whitener.

Whitensitude, hwit'len-tid. s. So called because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsundate in white; the feast of Pentecost.

Whittle, hwit'tl. s. (515). A white dress for a woman; a knife.
WHITTE, hwit’tl. v. a. (402). 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, hwiz. v. a. To make a loud hissing noise.

Who, hōô. pron. (474). A pronoun relative applied to persons: As who should say, elliptically for as one who should say.

WHOEVER, hōô-évr’år. pron. Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whole, hōô. a. (474). All, total, containing all; unimpaired, unimpaired; well of any hurt or sickness.

Whole, hōô. s. The totality, no part omitted.

Wholesale, hōô’sâl–e. s. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

Wholesome, hōô’sôm–e. a. (165). Sound, contributing to health; preserving, salutary; totally, in all parts or kinds.

Whoa, hōô. The Accusative of Who, singular and plural.


Whoop, hōôb’ôôb. s. Hubbub.

Whoop, hōôp. s. A shout of pursuit; a bird.

To WHOOP, hōôp. v. n. To shout with scorn; to shout insultingly; to shout in the chase.

Whoop, hōôp, or hōô. s. A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatrix, an adulteress, a strumpeter; 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. Kemble 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 deplore a little from the vulgarity of the word, by departing from its genuine pronunciation.

To WHOPE, hōôr. v. n. To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

To WHORE, hōôr. v. a. To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Whoredom, hōôr–dôm. s. Fornication.

Whoremaster, hōôr–mâs–tôr. \Whoremonger, hōôr–mông–gûr. \ One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatrix.

Whoreson, hōôr–sôn. s. A bastard.

Whoish, hōôr–ish. a. Unchaste, unclean, incontinent.


Whose, hōôs. Genitive of Who; Genitive of Which.

Whoso, hōôzô. A small stick.


Whurt, hwâr’t. s. A whortleberry, a bilberry.

Why, hwî. ad. (397) (475). For what reason, interrogatively; for what reason, relatively; for what reason, relatively; it is sometimes used emphatically.

Whynot, hwî’nôt. s. A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Wick, wîk. s. The substancial round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

Wicked, wîk’d. a. (99). Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or slight blame; cursed, base, perilous, bad in effect.

Wick’dly, wîk’dlî. ad. Criminal, corruptly.

Wickedness, wîk’dn–sês. s. Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

Wicker, wîk’ôôr. a. (98). Made of small sticks.

Wicket, wîk’t. s. (99). A small gate.

Wide, wîd. a. Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as Three inches wide; deviating, remote.

Wide, wîd. ad. At a distance; with great extent.
WIN

(559).—Fate, før, full, fåt;—mê, mét;—pine, pin;—

Willingly, willing-ly. ad. With one's own consent, without dislike, without reluctance; by one's own desire.

Willingness, willing-nés. s. Consent, freedom from reluctance, ready compliance.

Willow, will'ow. s. (327). A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

Willowish, will'ow-ish. a. Resembling the colour of willow.

Willowort, will'ow-wort. s. A plant.

Wily, wîl'e. a. Cunning, sly, full of stratagem.

Wimple, win'bl. s. (405). An instrument with which holes are bored.

Wimple, win'pl. s. (405). A hood, a veil.

To Win, win. 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, win. v. n. To gain the victory; to gain influence or favour; to gain ground; to be conqueror or gainer at play.

To Winse, winse. v. a. To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

To Winch, winch. v. a. (352). To kick with impatience, to shrink from any uneasiness.

Wind, wind, or wind. 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, windlessness; anything insignificant or light, as wind; Down the wind, to decay. To take or have the wind, to have the upper-hand.

The two modes of pronunciation have long been 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 want in blood and spirits, fill'd with
"wind."

But in prose this regular and analogical pronunciation borders on the antiquated and pedantic.

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 feters of rhyme; but these feters, 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, etc. (as it is a prevailing idiom of pronunciation to shorten simples in their compounds, see Principles, No. 315, 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 long." A very illiberal critic retorted this upon Mr. Sheridan, by saying, "If I may be so bold, I should be glad to told why you pronounce it gold." 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 impounds his own prejudice to it, we shall get nothing but confusion by departing from the general voice. With respect to the word 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 ou; the true sounds of this last word seems not quite irrecoverable, except in the compounds goldsmith, but the compounds of wind, such as windy, windmill, windward, etc. 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 authorize the long sound, but no other. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott gave the same preference to the first sound of this word that I have done. Dr. Ken-
—nô, mòve, nôr, nôt;—tôbe, tôb,
bull;—ôil;—pôund;—thin; this.

**WINDOW, wind'ô.** s. (327). An aperture in a building by which air and light are admitted; the frame of glass, or any other material that covers the aperture; lines crossing each other; an aperture resembling a window.

**To WINDOW, wind'ô.** v. t. To furnish with windows; to place a window; to break into openings.

**WINDPIEPE, wind'pi'pe, or wind'pipe.** s. The passage of breath.

**WINDWARD, wind'wârd.** a. Towards the wind.

**WINDY, wind'é.** a. Consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy, tempestous, molested with wind; puffy, flatulent.

**WINE, wind.** s. The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of Wines.

**WING, wind.** s. (410). The limb of a bird by which she flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wings; the side bodies of an army; any side pieces.

**To WING, wind.** v. t. To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to train a bird by hitting the wings; to supply with side bodies.

**To WING, wind.** v. n. To pass by flight.

**WINGED, wind'êd.** a. Furnished with wings, flying, swift, rapid, hurt in the wing.

**WINGEDPEA, wind'êd'pe.** s. A plant.

**WINGSHELL, wind'shêl.** s. The shell that covers the wings of insects.

**WINGT, wind'ê.** a. Having wings.

**To WINK, wind'ê.** 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, wind'ê.** s. Act of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

**WINNER, wind'ôr.** s. One who winks.

**WINNINGLY, wind'îng-li.** ad. With the eye almost closed.

**WINTER, wind'ôr.** s. (98). One who wins.


**WINNING, wind'îng.** s. The sum won.

**To WINNOW, wind'ô.** v. a. (327). To separate by means of the wind, to
part the grain from the chaff; to fan, to beat as with wings; to sift, to examine; to separate, to part.

To WIPEN, wip'n. To part corn from chaff.

WINNOWER, wih'noör. s. (98). He who winnows.

WINTER, wih'tür. s. (98). The cold season of the year.

To WINTER, wih'tür. v. n. To pass the winter.

WINTERBEATEN, wih'tür-Le-tün. a. Harassed by severe weather.

WINTERCHERRY, wih'tür-tshér'i-re. s. A plant.

WINTERCITRON, wih'tür-çit-türn. s. (417). A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN, wih'tür-green. s. A plant.

WINTERLY, wih'tür-lé. a. Such as is suitable to winter, of a wintry kind.

WINTRY, wih'tré. a. Belonging to winter; properly Wintery.

WINE, wī'né. a. Having the taste or qualities of wine.

To WIPER, wiper. v. a. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft; to take away by tension; to strike off gently; to clear away; To wipe out, to efface.

WIPER, wiper. s. An act of cleansing; a blow, a stroke, a jeer, a gybe, a sarcasm; a bird.

WISP, wisp. s. A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

WIST, wist. a. Fret. and Part. of Wisp.

WISTFUL, wist'ful. a. Attentive, earnest, full of thought.


WITY, wity. 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 expediency.

WITCH, wits'h. s. A woman given to unlawful arts.

To WITCH, wits'h. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant.

WITCHCRAFT, wits'h-kraft. s. The practices of witches.

WITCHERY, wits'h-i-re. s. Enchantment.

WITCHCRAFT, wits'h-kraft. s. Contrivance, invention.

WITCHCRAKER, wits'h-kra-ker. s. A joker, one who breaks a jest.

WIT, wit. 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 expediency.

To WIT, wīt. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant.

WITNESS, wī't-nés. s. Wisdom.

To WIT, wīt. v. n. To have strong desire, to long; to be disposed, or inclined.

To WISH, wish. v. a. To desire, to long for; to recommend by wishing; to impress; to ask.

WISH, wish. s. Longing desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

WISHER, wish'er. s. One who longs; one who expresses wishes.

WISHEFUL, wish'ful. a. Longing, showing desire.

WISHELLY, wish'fi-ly. ad. Earnestly, with longing.

WISP, wisp. s. A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

WIST, wist. v. a. A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

To WISP, wisp. v. a. To detect, to examine; to grow out; to be disposed, or inclined.

WISP, wisp. s. A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

WIT, wit. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant.

WIT, wit. 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 expediency.
With, with. s. A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

Wither, with'ār. v. n. To fade, to grow sappy, to dry up; to waste, to pine away; to lose or want animal moisture.

Wither, with'ā. v. a. To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle.

Witheredness, with'ārd-nēs. s. The state of being withered, marcellity.

Withers, with'ār. s. Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

Withering, with'ār-rūng. s. An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide.

Withhold, with-hold'. v. a. pret. and part. Withheld, or withheld, To restrain, to keep from action, to hold back; to keep back, to refuse.

Withholding, with-hold'ın. Part. pass. of Withheld.

Withholder, with-hold'ār. s. He who withholds.

Within, with-in'. prep. In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond, used both of place and time: not longer ago than; into the reach of; in the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the inclosure of.

Within, with-in'. ad. In the upper parts, inwardly, internally: in the mind.

Within-side, with-in'side. ad. In the interiour parts.

Without, with-out'. 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, with-out'. ad. Not in the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

Without, with-out'. conj. Unless, if not, except.

Withstand, with-stand'. v. a. To gain stand, to oppose, to resist.

Withstander, with-stand'ār. s. An opponent, resisting power.

Withy, with'é. s.—See Withe. Willow.

Withless, with'é.s. Wanting understanding.

Witting, with'īn'. s. (410). A pretender to wit, a man of petty snares.

Witness, with'nēs. s. Testimony; attestation; one who gives testimony; With a witness, effectually, to a great degree.

Witness, with'nēs. v. a. To attest.

To Witness, with'nēs. v. a. To bear testimony.

Witness, with'nēs. interj. An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

Witnessnapier, with'snap-pār. s. One who affects reportee.

Witten, with'ten. a. Having wit, as a quick-witted boy.

Witticism, with'tīsīm. s. A mean attempt at wit.

Wittily, with'tīl. ad. Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination.

Wittiness, with'tīnēs. s. The quality of being witty.

Wittingly, with'tīng-lē. ad. (410). Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design.

Wittol, wit'tōl. s. (166). A man who knows the falseness of his wife, and seems contented.

Wittolly, wit'tōl. a. Cuckoldly.

Witty, with'tē. a. Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; sarcastick, full of taunts.

Witworm, wit'wīrn. s. One that feeds on wit.

To Wife, wive. v. n. To marry, to take a wife.

To Wive, wive. v. a. To match to a wife; to take a wife.

Wively, wive'lē. ad. Belonging to a wife.
To WOON, wóom· n. To enclose, to breed in secret. 108. To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished. 112.

To WOND'ED, wónd'ed· s. (347). The place where anything is produced.

To WOND'ER'D, wónd'ér'd· s. In a wonderful manner, to a wonderful degree.

To WOND'R'FUL, wónd'r'ful· s. & adj. Admirable, strange, astonishing.

To WOND'R'FULLY, wónd'r'full-y· ad. In a wonderful manner.

To WONT, wónt· v. n. Prt. and part. Went. To be accustomed, to use, to be used.

To WONTED, wónt'ed· part. a. Accustomed, used.

To WONTLESSNESS, wónt'less·nés· s. State of being accustomed to.

To WOO, wóo· v. n. To court, to sue for love; to court solicitously, to invite with importunity.

To WOOD, wóod· s. (307). A large and thick plantation of trees; the substance of trees, timber.

To WOODBINE, wóod'bin· s. Honey-smoke.

To WOODCOCK, wóod'kóck· s. A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known.

To WOODED, wóod'ed· Supplied with wood.
In proper wood is

Wooden, wūd’n. s. (88). A sportsman, a hunter.

Woodenrose, wūd’mán. s. (88). A sportsman, a hunter.

Woodman, wūd’mán. s. A woodsman, a hunter.

Woodmonger, wūd’mong’gur. s. A woodseller.

Woodnote, wūd’note. s. Wild music.

Wood nymph, wūd’nimf. s. A dryad.

Wood Offering, wūd’of-′er-ing’s. Wood burnt on the altar.

Woodpecker, wūd’pék-kur. s. A bird.

Wood pigeon, wūd’pidgeon. s. A wild pigeon.

Woodroof, wūd’roof. s. An herb.

Wood sorrel, wūd’ sor-ril. A plant.

Woodward, wūd’ward. s. A forester.

Wood, wūd’. a. Abounding with wood; ligneous, consisting of wood relating to wood.1

Wooder, wūd’er. s. (98). One who courts a woman.

Wood, wūd’. s. The set of threads that crosses the warp, the weft; texture, cloth. cloth.

Woodingly, wūd’ing-li. ad. (410). Pleasingly, so as to invite stay.

Wool, wūl’. s. (207). The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth; any short thick hair.


Woolpack, wūl’pack. s. A bag of wool.

Woolsack, wūl’sak. s. Wool, a bundle of wool; the seat of the Judges in the House of Lords; any thing bulky without weight.

Wool stapler, wūl’sta-plur. s. One who deals largely in wool; one who buys wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothiers.

Woolly, wūl’li. a. Consisting of wool, clothed with wool; resembling wool.

Word, wūrd. s. A single part of speech; a short discourse; talk, discourse in verbal speech; a short discourse; talk discourse, agreement; in the Dictionary as the Molc catchers.

Wordy, wūrd’li. a.Verbose, full of words.

Wor., wūr. The pretense of Wear.

To Work, wūrk. 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 purer or other physic; to act as an object; to make way.

To Work, wūrk. 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 expert; to embroider with a needle; To work out, to effect by toil; to ease; to efface: To work up, to raise.

Work, wūrk. s. Toil, labour, employment; a state of labour; bungling attempt; flowers or embroidery of the needle; any fabric or compages of art; action, feat, deed; any thing made; management, treatment; To set on work, to employ, to engage.

Worker, wūrk’er. s. One that works.

Workefelllow, wūrk’fel’lo. s. One engaged in the same work with another.

Workhouse, wūrk’house. s. A place where any manufacturer is carried on; a place where killers and vaga bonds are condemned to labour.

Working day, wūrk’ing-dā. s. Day on which labour is permitted, not the sabbath.
WOR

WORKMAN, wūrk'màn. s. (89). A artisan, a maker of any thing.

WORKMANLIKE, wūrk'màn-li-kē. a. Well performed, like a good workman.

WORKMANLY, wūrk'màn-li. a. Skillful, well performed, workmanlike.

WORKMANSHIP, wūrk'màn-ship. s. Manufacture, something made by any one; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WORKMASTER, wūrk'mā-tūr. s. The performer of any work.

WORKWOMAN, wūrk'wūm-ān. s. A woman skilled in needle-work; a woman that works for hire.

WORKDAY, wūrk'è-dā. s. A day not the sabbath.

This is a gross corruption of Work-Monday, and so gross that the use of it is a sure mark of vulgarity.

WORLD, wūrd. s. (165). World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever; system of beings; the earth, the terrestrial globe; present state of existence; a secular life; public life; great multitude; mankind, an hypothetical expression of a genus; course of life; the manners of men. In the world, in possibility; For all the world, exactly.

WORLDINESS, wūrd'-ē-nēs. s. Covetousness, indulgence to gain.

WORLDLING, wūrd'-ling. s. (410). A moral set upon profit.

WORLDLY, wūrd'-ē. a. Secular, relating to the 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, wūrd'-ē. a. With relation to the present life.

WORM, wūrm. s. (165). A small harmless serpents that live in the earth; a poisonous serpent; animal bred in the body; the animal that spins silk; grubs that grow wood and furniture; something tormenting; any thing vermicated or turned round; az thing spirital.

To WorM, wūrm. v. n. To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

To WORM, wūrm. v. a. To drive by slow and secret means.

WORMASTER, wūrm'-ā-tur. a. Gnawed by worms; old, worthless.

WORMWOOD, wūrm'wūd. s. A plant.

WORMY, wūrm'ē. a. Full of worms.

Worn, worn. Part. pres. of Wear.

To Worry, wūr'ī. v. a. (165). To tear or mangle as a beast tears its prey; to harass, or persecute brutally.

Worse, wūr'sē. a. (165). The comparative of Bad; more bad, more ill.

Worse, worse. a. In a manner more bad.

The Worse, worse. s. The loss, not the advantage, not the better; something less good.

To Worse, worse. v. a. To put to disadvantage. Not in use.

Worship, wūr'shīp. s. (163). Dignity, eminence, excellence, a character of honour; a term of irreligious respect; adoration, religious act of reverence; honour, respect; civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

To Worship, wūr'shīp. v. a. To adore, to honour or venerate with religious rites; to respect, to honour, to treat with civil reverence.

To Worship, wūr'shīp. v. n. To perform acts of adoration.

Worshipped, wūr'shīp-p̄t. a. Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of irreligious respect.

Worshippedly, wūr'shīp-p̄lē. adv. Respectfully.

Worshiper, wūr'shīp-p̄r. s. Adorer; one that worships.

Worst, wūrst. a. (165). The superlative of Bad; most bad, most ill.

Worst, wūrst. s. The most calamitous or wicked state.

To Worst, worst. v. a. To defeat, to overthrow.

Worsted, wūrst-id. s. (99) (162). Woolen yarn, wool spun.

Wort, wūrt. 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, wūrth. s. (165) (467). Price; value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

Worth, wūrth. a. Equal in price to, equal in value to; deserving of, equal in possessions to.

Worthily, wūrth'-ē. adv. Suitably, not below the rate of; deservedly; justly, not without cause.

Worthless, wūrth'-ēs. s. Desert, excellence, dignity, virtue: state of being impolitic, quality of deserving.

Worthless, wūrth'-ēs. a. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence; having no value.
WORTHLESSNESS, wúrth’lés-nés. s. Want of excellence, want of dignity, want of value.

WORTHY, wúr’th él s. 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 it.

WORTHY, wúr’th él s. A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for value.

To Wot, wót. v. n. To know, to be aware.

Mr. Elphinston is singular in pronouncing this word so as to rhyme with bow; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, rhyme it with not.

Wove, wóvè. (The Pret. and Part. pass. of Weave.)

Woven, wó’vn. (103). The Part. pass. of Weave.

Would, wúd. (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, wúd’be é a. Foolishly prettending to be.—Mason.

Wound, wónd, or wound. 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 Bow).—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 Sign). 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, wónd, or wound. v. a. To hurt by violence.

Wound, wónd. The Pret. and Part. pass. of To wind.

WOUNDLESS, wónd’lés é a. Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT, wónd’wórd é s. A plant.

WRACK, rák è s. Properly WRECK. Destruction of a ship; ruin, destruction. See Shipwreck.

To WRACK, rák. v. n. (474). To destroy in the water, to wreck, it seems in Milton to mean, to rock, to shake; to torture, to torment.

To WRANGLE, rán’gl è v. n. (405). To dispute peevishly, to quarrel perversely. WRANGLE, rán’gl è s. A quarrel, a perverse dispute.

WRANGLER, rán’gl-é r è s. A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

To WRAP, ràp è v. n. (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 custody.

This word is often pronounced rop, rhyming with top, even by speakers much above vulgar. They have a confused idea, that a preceding m 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, ràp’r è s. (98). One who wraps; that in which anything is wrapped.

WRATH, róth è r è s. (474). Anger, fury, rage.

The first pronunciation of this word is by far the more usual, but the last is more analogous. 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 wrath, are the reasons of the present currency of this erroneous
VRECK, rékh, or rékh'fúl. a. Angry, furious, raging.

WRECKFUL, rékh'fúl-é, or rékh'fúl-é. ad. Furiously, passionately.

WRATHLESS, rékh'fúl-és, or rékh'fúl-és. a. Free from anger.

To WRECK, rékeh. v. a. Old Pret. and Part. pass. Wrote. 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.

WRECK, rékeh. s. (474). Revenge, vengeance; passion, furious fit.

WRECKFUL, rékh'fúl. a. Revengeful, angry.

WREATH, réth, or réth-é. 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 bis- sining 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, 489.

To WREATH, réth-é. v. a. Preterit. Wreathed; Part. pass. Wreathed, Wreath'en. To curl, to twist, to convolve; to interweave, to entwine one in another; to encircle as with a garland.

WREATHY, réth'é. a. Spiral, curled, twisted.

WRECK, rékh. 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 â 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, rékh. v. a. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to ruin.

To WRECK, rékh. v. n. To suffer wreck.

WREN, rén. s. (474). A small bird.
Writonder, rite. v. n. (474). To perform the act of writing; to play the author; to tell in books; to engrave, to impress; to produce as an author; to tell by letter.

To Write rithe, v. a. (467). To distort, to deform with distortion; to twist with violence; to wrest, to force by violence; to twist.

To Write, rite. 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 a letter.

Writhe, rite. v. a. (103). The Part. pass. of Write.

Wrong, rong. a. An injury, a designated or known detriment; error, not right.

Wrong, rong. a. (474). Not morally right, not agreeable to propriety or truth; not physically right, unfit, unsuitable.

Wrong, rong. ad. Not rightly, amiss.

X

Xero, xer. s. X.

Xerabole, x-er-"e-bale. s. Any tumour attended with dryness.

Xeromirum, xer-o-"mi-rium, s. (306). A drying ointment.

Xerophagia, xero-"faj-"a-jia. s. (318). The eating of dry means, a sort of fast among the Primitive Christians.

Xerophthalmia, xero-"faj-"a-thal-"me-jia. s. A dry red soreness or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or swelling.
Yacht, yót. 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 yot, rhyming with bat; and Mr. Barclay yout, rhyming with shout.

Yam, yám. s. A root that grows in America and the South-Sea Islands.—Mason.

Yard, yár-d. s. (78). Enclosed ground adjoining to a house; a measure of three feet; the supports of the sails of a ship.

Yare, yär-e. a. Ready, dextrous, skilful.

Yarely, yär'e-lé. adv. Dextrously, skilfully.

Yarn, yärn. s. (78). Spun wool, woollen thread.

Yarrow, yär-ro. s. (81). A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.

Yawl, yäwl s. (219). A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To Yawn, yawn. v. n. (219). To give passage to the mouth opened involuntarily; to open wide; to express desire by yawning.

Yawn, yawn. s. Oscillation; gape, breath.

Yawning, yawn'ing, a. (410). Sloping, slumbering.

Yule, yül. Part. for Cristmas.

Ye, yé. The solemn nominative plural of Them.

Ye, yé. adv. (227). Yes.

Yea, yēa. s. [gæltær or, yellow Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg.

This is commonly pronounced, says Johnson, and often written Yole. To which we may add, that when the word is so written, the e is silent, and the word pronounced Yole. 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.
YeO

—nô, move, nôr, nôt;—ûbè, tûb,

To Yell, yèll v. n. To cry out with
horrour and avoyv. q. e. in
Yell, yèll s. A cry of horrou.

Yellow, yèl’lo, a. Being of a bright
 glowing colour, as gold. 1. 0. in

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott,
Dr. Jones, and Mr. Fry, pronounce this
word as if written yellow, rhyming with
tellow. 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, yèl’lo’bôc. s. A gold
 coin. A very low word.

Yellowhammer, yèl’lo-hâm-mûr. s.
or A bird.

Yellowish, yèl’lo-ìsh. a. Approaching
to yellow.

Yellowishness, yèl’lo-ìsh-nês. s.
The quality of approaching to yellow.

Yellowness, yèl’lo-nês. s. The quality
of being yellow: it is used in Shake-
spere for jealousy.

Yellowly, yèl’lo-ze. s. A disease in
horses.

To Yelp, yèlp. v. n. To bark as a
beagle hound after his prey.

Yeoman, yô’mân. s. (260). A man
of a small estate in land, a farmer, a gen-
tleman farmer; it seems to have been an-
ciently a kind of ceremonious title given
to soldiers as Yeomen of the guard; it was
probably a freetholder not advanced to the
rank of a gentleman.

Junius gives us a great variety of deri-
vations of this word, but seems most to
approve of that from geaman in the old
Friscick, signifying a countryman or villa-
ger; and this word is derived farther by
Junius from the Greek γεμάν, γειμά, γρ, 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 Geaman, or the Teutonic Ge-
man, a common man, or one of the com-
monalty; or from Eosomean, a shepherd;
from Goodman, an appellation given to in-
ferior people; from Gemana, a companion;
from Geonman, a young man; from Ye-
man, 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. Con-
te (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 jénman; Dr. Kenrick
pronounces it as if written jénman; Mr.
Elphinston, (who quotes Langham, the fa-
mous reformer of orthography in Queen
Elizabeth’s time, for the same pronunciation.) sounds the eo like e; 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 Mr.
Jenson, who says, that yeoman, people,
and jealousy, were truer written júnman, jún-
man, jądman.

But W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, Entick and Fry, pronounce the eo like long
open o, as if written jémman: and this last appears to me to be the most received pro-
nunciation. It is that which is consis-
tently 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, in-
properly be called the best echo of the pub-
lick voice. I well remember hearing Mr.
Garriott pronounce the word in this man-
er, in a speech in King Lear: “Tell me,
‘fellow, is a madam a gentleman, or a
jénman?”

Yeomanry, yô’mân-ré. s. (260). The
collective body of yeomen.

To Yerk, yèrk s. 2. To throw out
or move with a spring.

Yerk, yèrk s. A quick motion.

To Yern, yérn v. a.—See Y earn.

Yes, yis. ad. (101). A term of af-
firmation; 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 frequen-
ty interchangeable, and few changes can
be better established than this. W. John-
ston and Mr. Perry are the only ortho-
epists 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 bliss, miss, blind, &c.—
See Been and Despatch.

Yest, yést. s. The foam, spume, or
flower of beer in fermentation; barin; the
spume on a troubled sea.
D. Johnson has very properly spelled this word yest, from the Saxon yes; and most correct are sometimes seen; 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 yes; Dr. Kennicott spells it yeat, and rhymes it with mist; Mr. Barclay pronounces it yeat; Mr. Perry writes it yeat 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 last,) but, if I mistake not, more consonant to polite usage. The vulgar do not only pronounce the diphthong long, but think the y, and reduce the word to east.

YESTER, yé'ste. a. Trothy, sponky.

YESTER-dÀY, yé'stér-dà. s. The day last past, the day next before to-day.

YESTER-dÀY, though yes, from its continual use, is allowedly wrought into the somewhat easier sound of yest, there is no reason why yesterday should not accept the same change; and though I cannot pronounce this change myself, since Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Kennicott, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Scott have adopted it, I do not hesitate to pronounce the regular sound given by W. Johnson, as the more correct, and agreeable to the best usage.

YESTERNIGHT, yé'ster-nícht. s. The night before this night.

YET, yé. conj. Nevertheless, notwithstanding, however.

YET, yé. a. Barely, 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; itnotes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined; still, in a new degree; even, after all; hitherto.

YEWW, yé's. s. A tree of tough wood.

YIELD, yéld. 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.

YIELD, yéld. 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 inferior in excellence or any other quality.

YIELDER, yéldér. s. One who yields.

YOKÉ, yó'ké. 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 YOKÉ, yó'ké. v. a. To bind by a yoke or carriages; to join or couple with another; to enslave, to subdue; to restrain, to confine.

YOKÉ-ELM, yó'ké-elm. s. A tree.

YOKÉ-FELLOW, yó'ké-fél-ló. s. Companion in labour; mate, fellow.

YOLK, yolk. s. The yellow part of an egg. — See Yolk.

YON, yon. s. 

YONDER, yó'nder. (98.) a. Being at a distance within view.

There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in London, as if written yonder. This cannot be too carefully avoided.

YORE, yó're. ad. Long; of old time, long ago.

YOO. yó. 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, yung. s. Being in the first part of life, not old; ignorant, weak; it is sometimes applied to vegetable life.

YOUNGISH, yung'ish. a. (381.) Some what young.

YOUNGLING, yung'lîng. s. (410.) Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, yung'ly. ad. (581.) Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGSTER, yung'stér. s. Ludi ciously, a young person.

YOUR, yóir. pron. Belonging to you: Yours is used when the substantive goes
ZEA

For the true Name of this Letter, see Principles, No. 483.

ZAN, zá'né. s. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zé'el. s. Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zél'ó't, or zél'ót. 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 zealously. 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 zealously may either come from the Latin zelus, (or rather zealus,) or be a formative of our own from zeal, as vilious, libelous, &c. from villain, libel, &c. analogy might very allowable 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 usage and analogy, the short sound must in this case be called the proper one.—See Knowledge, and Principles, No. 515.

ZEALOUS, zél'ó's, or zél'ús. a. Ardently passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, zél'ó's-lé, or zél'ó's-lé. ad. With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zél'ó's-nés, or zél'ó's-nés. s. The quality of being zealous.

ZECHIN, tshé-kéén'. s. A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zéd, or iz'zúrd. 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, zén'íth. s. The point over head opposite the nadir.

—nó, móvé, nór, nó't,-túb, túb, before or is understood, as, This is your book, This book is yours.

This word is nearly under the same predication as the pronoun My. When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun Ever; as, "The moment I had read "Your letter I sat down to write Mine," but when it is not emphatical, it generally sinks into yer, exactly like the last syllable of Lawyer; as, "I had just answered your first letter as your last arrived." Here, if we were to say, "I had just answered your first letter as your last arrived," with your sounded full and open like ever, 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

buii;—oil;—pound;—thin, this.

those metaphors which professional men most commonly fall into, ss.s. "Your men " of business usually have recourse to such "instances as are too mean and familiar." Spectator, No. 421.

YOURSELF, yün-sel'. 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, yóòth. s. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; a young man; young men.

YOUTHFUL, yóòth'-ful. a. Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, yóòth'-ful-é. ad. In a youthful manner.

YOUTHLY, yóòth'-ly. a. (581). Young; youthful.
ZIGZAG, zig'zâg. a. Having many short turnings; turning this way and that.
ZING, zîng'k. s. (408). A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue.—Mason.
ZODIACK, zo'dé-âk, or zo'jé-âk. (293) (294) (376). The track of the sun through the twelve signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.
ZONE, zône. s. A girdle, a division of the earth.
ZOOGRAPHER, zo-o'grâ-fer. s. One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.
ZOOGRAPHY, zo-o'grâ-fe. s. (518). A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.
ZOOLOGY, zo-o'lo-je. s. (518). A treatise concerning living creatures.
ZOOPHYTE, zo'o-fîte. s. (156). Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.
ZOOPHORICK, zo-o-for'ik. a. (509). In Architecture, having the figure of some animal.
ZOOPHOROUS, zo-o-fôr-us. s. (557). The member between the architrave and the cornice, so called because it had sometimes the figures of animals carved on it.
ZOOTOMIST, zo-o-tô-mist. s. A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.
ZOOTOMY, zo-o-tô-mê. s. (518). Dissection of the bodies of beasts.
APPENDIX.

A.

ACREDITED, ak-kréd'it-èd. a. Of allowed reputation; confidential. Mason.


ACTUANCY, åk-jù-tân-sé. s. The office of an adjutant; skilful arrangement. Mason.

ADJUTAULT, å'dé-ó-nàwít. One who sails through the air. Mason.

ADIDDE-CAMP, åd-de-de-hàwng'. s. An officer who attends the General that has the chief command of the army, to carry his orders to the inferior officers. Aeb.


AMATEUR, åm-å-túrè'. s. A lover of any particular pursuit or system; not a professor.


ANGICISM, ång'glè-szm. s. A mode of speech peculiar to the English. Aeb.

ANTIPHON, ånt'å-fön. s. Alternate singing. Mason.


AONIAN, å-óô-nè-å. Belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the Muses. Aeb.

APOLOGIST, å-pól'å-jist. s. One who makes an apology.


APPRAISAL, åp-pråz'mènt. s. The act of appraising; a valuation. Aeb.

APPURTENANCE, åp-pår'tè-nànse. s. That which belongs to something else considered as the principal. Aeb.


ARI STOCRAT, år-is-tó-kràt. s. A favorite of Aristocracy. Mason.

ASTHENITES, ås-tèn-i'tèz. s. A precious stone; a kind of opal sparkling like a star. Aeb.

AURIUM, åw'èrèm. s. One who professes to cure disorders of the ear. Aeb.

AUTHORESS, åw'thå-rèss. s. A female writer.


B.

BACCHANTES, båk-kånt'tèz. s. The mad priests of Bacchus. Mason.

BARBARIZE, bå-bar'â-rize. v. a. To make barbarous. Mason.

BASALTES, bå-sål'tèz. s. A kind of marble, never found in layers, but standing upright. Aeb.

BEAUMONDE, bô-mônde'. The fashionable world. Mason.
APPENDIX.

C.

CACOPHONY, kák-ó-dé-món. s. An evil spirit; the Devil. Abb.

CADUCEUS, ká-ðyú-sé-ús. s. The rod or wand with which Mercury is depicted. Abb.

CADDICTY, ká-du'sé-té. s. Tendency to fall. Mason.

CANNIBALIZE, kán-ðé-bal-izm. s. The manners of a cannibal. Mason.

CANAAN, ká-ða-kín. s. A small can to drink out of. Mason.

CAPILLARY, káp-pil-lár-é. a. This word is accent on the second syllable in the Dictionary instead of the first. For the propriety of this latter accentuation, see Papillary.

CARIATIDES, ká-re-at'-é-déz. s. The Cariatides in architecture are an order of pillars resembling women.


CATGUT, kát'gút. s. A kind of cord or gut of which fiddle-strings are made; a kind of canvas for ladies’ work. Abb.

Either I have been misinformed, or these strings are made in Italy of the guts of goats; and therefore ought properly to be called Goat Gut.


CENTIPEDE, sénti-pé's. s.

Biped and Quadruped are spelled in Johnson without the final e, while Solipede, Palipede, Plupede, Multipede, and Centipede, render it. The orthography in this case is of importance to the pronunciation; and therefore as the words are of perfectly similar origin, 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 inessential 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.

CHARADE, sháp-a-rá'd. s. A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in the habit of their order. Abb.

For the pronunciation of the last syllable, see the word Encore.

CHARITY, tslálté'té. a. Liberal of conversation. Mason.


CLASSIFICATION, klás-se-té-ká-shún. s. Ranging into classes. Mason.

CLough, klú, or klúf. 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 Bow.

COAT-CARD, kó'te-kárd. s. Now corrupted into Court-card. Mason.

COLOPHONY, kó-lóf'-ó né. s. Rosin. Mason. See Appendix.

CORD, kór'má. s. (91). A leathargy. Abb.

CONATASE, kóm-á-tó'se. a. Lethargic. Abb.


COMPLEXITE, kóm-pléks'-ité. s. State of being complex. Mason.

CONCESSIVE, kóm'-és'siv. a. Yielded by way of concession. Abb.

CONSTRUCTIVE, kóm-strukt'ív. a. Tending to, or capable of construction. Abb.

CONVENTUAL, kóm'-ven-túl. a. Custom, usage. Abb from Scott.

CONTRARY, kóm-trár'e. a.

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 orthoepy, page 533.

CONVIVIAL, kóm-vív'íl. a. The post of a cornet in the army. Mason.

COTTILLON, kó-til-lón. s. A kind of dance. See Encore.
D.  

DAUPHIN, dâw-fən. s. Heir apparent to the crown of France. Mason. Obsolete.  


CURRICLE, kərˈrikəl. s. (405). An open two-wheeled chaise made to be drawn by two horses abreast. Mason.  

CURULE, kərˈrool. s. The epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried. Mason.  

E.  

EDEMATOSO, ə-dəˈmə-təsō. a. Swellings full of humours. See the latter end of the Appendix.  

ELEGIST, ēlēˈjest. s. A writer of elegies.  

ELECTIONEERING, ēlənˈtʃən-eərɪŋ. s. Concern in parliamentary elections. Mason.  

EMBASEMENT, əmˈbāz-mənt. s. Deprivation. Mason.  

EMIGRANT, əmˈɪgrənt. s. One that emigrates. Mason.  

EMMENAGOUES, əmˈmənə-gōz. s. This word is mis-spelled in the Dictionary, having but one m instead of two.  

ENDENIZE, ēnˈdənəz. v. a. To naturalize. Mason.  

ENERGIZE, ənˈerəz. v. n. To act with energy. Mason.  

ENSMARIE, ənˈsmārə. v. a. The same as Insnaire. Mason.  

ENTIRETY, ənˈtɪrētē. s. Completeness. Mason.  

* Gggg

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 syllable.
APPENDIX.

Fæte, fár, fáll, fató;—mê, mêt;—pne, pîn;--

FESCENNINE, fês'sênnîn. a. Belonging to a kind of wanton obscene poetry sung by the ancient Romans at weddings. Asb.

FESTAL, fês'tål. a. Belonging to a feast; festive, joyous. Asb.

FIDGER, fid'jît. v. n. To move by fits and starts; to be in agitation. Asb.


FINE-SPOKEN, fine-spô'k'n. a. Affectedly polite. Mason.

FIRM, fîr'm. s. The name or names under which any house of trade is established. A commercial word. Mason.

FISC, fîsk. s. Public treasury. Mason.

FORMULA, fôr'mû-lâ. s. (91). A prescribed form.

FREE-MASON, frê-mâ's'n. s. (170). One of a numerous society who profess having a secret to keep. Mason.

FREQUENTATION, frê-kwen-ta'shûn. s. Habit of frequenting. Mason.

FRISEUR, frî-se-zûr. s. A hair-dresser. Mason.

FRIUOITY, frî-vô'tê. s. Insignificance. Mason.

FRITH, frîth. s. (Not so common a spelling) A frith, a wood; a plain between woods. Asb.

G.

GALOCHER, gâ-lôšhe'. s. A man's shoe (without straps or other fastening) Made to wear over another shoe. Mason.

GASTRILQUIST, gâ-strîl'kwîst. s. One who speaks from the belly. Mason.

GAZETTE, gâ-zêt'. s. A small Venetian coin; the price of a newspaper; whence probably arose the name of Gazette.

GEMINI, jêm'é-nî. s. The twins; the third sign in the zodiac. Mason.

GENTILES, jên'tîlz. s. A gentile substantive, in 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, jên'êr-äl-i-zè. v. a. To arrange particulars under general heads.

NAME, fàw'n. s. A kind of rural deity. Mason.
- nó, móvé, nóř, nót; - tůbe, túb,

Gránam, grán’ám. s. A ludicrous word for grandam. Mason.

Graphíc, grá-fík. a. Well described, delineated. Asb.

Gréekling, gréek’ling. s. A smatterer in Greek.

To Gréet, gréét. v. a. To Wait. Mason.

Guérdon.

Since I wrote the observations on this word in the Dictionary, I have found that Ben Jonson classes the gr 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.


Hendecasyllable, hén-dek-á-sil’lá-bl. A line or verse consisting of eleven syllables. Asb.


Hexastícon, héks-ás’té-kón. s. A poem or epigram in six lines. Asb.

Hierárchal, hiér-ar’kál. a. Of an hierarchy. Mason.

Hurry Skurry, hur’rè-skù’rè. ad. A word formed to exhibit its own meaning wildly. Mason.

Hussar, huź-zár’. s. One of the Hungarian horsemen, so called from the shout they generally make at the first onset. Asb.

Hydrocele, hi-dró-sé’lé. s. This word, like all of the same origin and form, as bæbomecæa, enteroceæa, bronchocææ, spermacææ, sarcææ, &c. ought to be pronounced with the final e forming a syllable; for as they are perfectly Greek words, as βαμοτά, or formed from the Greek, as Enterocææ from εντραγεσ, and κραλ, they ought to be pronounced like apostrophe, hyperbole, &c. The reason why Diaístyle and Osteoence 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 δεκ and στομα, and στος and κραλ, where we find the Greek termination altered.

I.

Identify, i-dèn’té-fl. v. a. To make two things the same.

Idyl, i’dil. 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 idyl; 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 diaphones in 薅sSac, as the Greek and Latin quantities are uncertain and fallacious guides to the quantity of English words. See Principles, No. 544, 545, &c.


Impoliteness, im-pó-lít’énès. s. Want of politeness. Mason.

Importancy, im-pör’tá-ná-sé. s. The act of importuning. Mason.


Inaptitude, in-á’p’tédé. s. Unfit ness. Mason.

Indecision, in-de-sizh’ón. s. Want of determination. Mason.

Inefficient, in-élfish’ént. a. Inef fective. Mason.

Infantine, infán-tine. a. Suitable to an infant. Mason.

Inferable, in-fér’-á-bl. a. (405). To be inferred. Mason.

Insanity, in-sán’été. s. The state of being insane, madness. Mason.


Intensity, in-tén’sé-té. s. Intense ness. Asb.
APPENDIX.

INTESTINAL, int-e-sti-nal. a.

This word is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the third syllable, because the i in intestine 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, b, how many exceptions there are to this rule, and how probable it is that this word is one.

INTOLERANCE, in-tol-er-ance. s. Want of toleration.

IREITABLE, i-re-i-ta-ble. s. Larceny, theft, robbery. A literal version of the Latin latrocinium, which was afterwards contracted into larceny. Mason.

LACONISM, lák-on-ism. s. A short, pithy expression, after the manner of the Lacedemonians.

LANDAU, lan-claw'. s. A coach whose top may occasionally be open. Mason.

LATROCINY, lat-ro-see-ne. 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, lib'er-ál-ize. v. a.

To make liberal. Mason.

To LIBERATE, lib'er-á-te. v. a. (91).

To free from confinement. Mason.

LIBERATION, lib'er-á-shun. s. The act of delivering, or being delivered. Mason.


LOGOGRAPHIE, log'o-grif. s. A kind of riddle. Ab.

M.


MANNERIST, má'nér-ist. s. Any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner. Mason.

MANTOLOGY, mán-tól'óm-jé. s. The gift of prophesy. Mason.

MARAUDER, má-ro'dér. s. A soldier that roves about in quest of plunder. Ab.

MARQUES, már'kwés. s. The right word for what is now usually written and called Marquis. Mason.

To MATERIALIZE, má-té'ri-á-lize. v. a. To regard as matter. Mason.


Thus certain adjectives formed from substantives are called materiae adjectives, as oaken from oak, wooden from wood, &c.


To MEANDER, mé-án'dér. v. n. To run winding, to be intricate. Mason.

MENGARIE, mén-ázhé-ur'-é. s. A place for keeping foreign birds, and other curious animals. Mason.

MENDICANCY, mén-di-kán-se. s. Beggary. Mason.

METHPHITIC, mé-fit'ık. a. Ill savoured, stinking. Mason.

METEOROSCOPE, mé-te'u-ro-skope. 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 Albamar has pronounced it.

MONOSTROPHIC, món-o-strôf'ık. a. Written in unvaried metre. Mason.


MUNICIPALITY, mú-ni-se-pål'-ét-e. s. The people of a district in the division of republican France. Mason.

MYOPES, mí'-ó-pés. s. Short-sighted person. Mason. Singular, Myop'.

N.


NAIADÉS, nóy'á-dez. s. The Latin plural of Naiad. Mason.
APPENDIX.

OPTATIVE, ópt'át-i-v. 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 critic, 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 attrice and atory.

OSTEOCOPE, ós-té'o-cópe.
By a great oversight, this word was omitted in the Dictionary, and, by a still greater oversight, is introduced under the word Diaiystyle, 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, óks'-tô-né. 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.

SATIRE, sá'tür. 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 dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires;
And flattery to fulsome dedications.

SCIOMACHY, si-óm'á-ké. s.
Dr. Johnson's folio accents this word properly on the second syllable, (see Principles, No. 518,) but the quarto on the first.

SUBTLE, súb'tl. i. (140). Thin, fine, piercing, acute.

SUBTLE, súb'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 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 knew, villain, &c.; but if custom has marked this difference of sense by a difference of spelling and pronunciation, it should seem to be an effect 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 subtle ought to be formed subtlety, and from subtle, subtilly; the o being heard, in the two first, and mute in the two last.

T.

TUMULOSE, tú-mu'l'o-sé. 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.
APPENDIX.


Ambelose Ambeläse Ambelöse
Siliculose Siliculäse Siliculöse
Calcüluse Calcüläse Calcülöse
Tumulose Tumuläse Tumulöse
Artimosë Animäse Animöse
Venënose Venënäse Venënöse Venënöse
Arénose Arenäse Arénöse Arénöse
Siliginose Siliginäse Siliginöse
Crinose Crinäse Crinöse
Operose Operäse Operöse Operöse Operöse Operöse Operöse Operöse Operöse
Moröse Moräse Moröse Moröse Moröse Moröse
Edematose Edematäse Edematöse
Comatose Comatäse Comatöse
Acetose Acetäse Acetöse Acetöse Acetöse
Aquose Aquäse Aquöse
Siliquose Siliquäse Siliquöse Siliquöse Siliquöse
Actuose Actuäse Actuöse

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.