

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—and 93, mēt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nō 162, mōve 164,

BLADE, blāde, *s.* The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument; a brisk man, either fierce or gay.

BLADEBONE, blāde'bōne, *s.* The scapula, or scapular bone.

♯ Probably corrupted from *Platebone*. Gr. *πλατατον*.
BLADED, blā'dēd, *a.* Having blades or spires.

BLAIN, blāne, *s.* A pustule, a blister.

BLAMEABLE, blā'mā-bl, *a.* 405. Culpable, faulty.

BLAMEABLENESS, blā'mā-bl-nēs, *s.* Fault.

BLAMEABLY, blā'mā-blē, *ad.* Culpably.

To BLAME, blāme, *v. a.* To censure, to charge with a fault.

BLAME, blāme, *s.* Imputation of a fault; crime, hurt.

BLAMEFUL, blāme'fūl, *a.* Criminal, guilty.

BLAMELESS, blāme'lēs, *a.* Guiltless, innocent.

BLAMELESSLY, blāme'lēs-lē, *ad.* Innocently.

BLAMELESSNESS, blāme'lēs-nēs, *s.* Innocence.

BLAMER, blā'mūr, *s.* 98. A censurer.

BLAMEWORTHY, blāme'wūr-thē, *a.* Culpable, blameable.

To BLANCH, blānsh, *v. a.* To whiten; to strip or peel such things as have husks; to obliterate, to pass over.

BLANCHER, blān'shūr, *s.* 98. A whitener.

BLAND, blānd, *a.* Soft, mild, gentle.

To BLANDISH, blān'dish, *v. a.* To smooth, to soften.

BLANDISHMENT, blān'dish-mēnt, *s.* Act of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture; soft words, kind speeches; kind treatment.

BLANK, blāngk, *a.* White; unwritten; confused; without rhyme.

BLANK, blāngk, *s.* A void space; a lot by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or shot is directed.

BLANKET, blāngk'it, *s.* 99. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of pear.

To BLANKET, blāngk'it, *v. a.* To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.

BLANKLY, blāngk'lē, *ad.* In a blank manner, with paleness, with confusion.

To BLASPHEME, blās-fēme', *v. a.* To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of.
To BLASPHEME, blās-fēme', *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.

BLASPHEMER, blās-fē'mūr, *s.* A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLASPHEMOUS, blās-fē-mūs, *a.* Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

♯ We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable like *blaspheme*; and as the word *blasphemus* in Latin has the second syllable long, and the English word has the same number of syllables, as *Sonorous*, *Bilumen*, *Acumen*, &c.; but placing the accent on the first syllable of *blasphemous* is by much the most polite; as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, though the learned one, it has been adopted by the vulgar, 503.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blās-fē-mūs-lē, *ad.* Impiously, with wicked irreverence.

BLASPHEMY, blās-fē-mē, *s.* Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself.

BLAST, blāst, *s.* A gust, or puff of wind; the sound made by any instrument of wind music; the stroke of a malignant planet.

To BLAST, blāst, *v. a.* To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.

BLASTMENT, blāst'mēnt, *s.* Sudden stroke of infection.

BLATANT, blātānt, *a.* Bellowing as a calf.

To BLATTER, blāt'tūr, *v. n.* To roar.

BLAY, blā, *s.* A small whitish river fish; a Blay.

BLAZE, blāze, *s.* A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horse.

To BLAZE, blāze, *v. n.* To flame, to be conspicuous.

To BLAZE, blāze, *v. a.* To publish, to make known; to blazon; to inflame, to fire.

BLAZER, blā'zūr, *s.* 98. One that spreads reports.

To BLAZON, blā'zn, *v. a.* 170. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, to set out; to blaze about, to make public.

BLAZONRY, blā'zn-rē, *s.* The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH, blēčtsh, *v. a.* To whiten.

BLEAK, blēke, *a.* Pale; cold, chill.

BLEAK, blēke, *s.* A small river fish.

BLEAKNESS, blēke'nēs, *s.* Coldness, chillness.

BLEAKY, blē'ké, *a.* Bleak, cold, chill.

BLEAR, blēér, *a.* Dim with rheum or water; dim, obscure in general.

BLEAREDNESS, blēér'ēd-nēs, *s.* 365. The state of being dimmed with rheum.

To BLEAT, blēte, *v. n.* To cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, blēte, *s.* The cry of a sheep or lamb.

BLEB, blēb, *s.* A blister.

To BLEED, blēéd, *v. n.* To lose blood; to run with blood; to drop as blood.

To BLEED, blēéd, *v. a.* To let blood.

To BLEMISH, blēm'ish, *v. a.* To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

BLEMISH, blēm'ish, *s.* A mark of deformity, a scar; reproach, disgrace.

To BLEND, blēnsh, *v. n.* 352. To shrink, to start back.

To BLEND, blēnd, *v. a.* To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to spoil.

BLENT, blēnt, *s.* The obsolete part of *Blend*.

To BLESS, blēs, *v. a.* To make happy, to prosper, to wish happiness to another; to praise; to glorify for benefits received.

BLESSED, blēs'sēd, *part. a.* 361. Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESSEDLY, blēs'sēd-lē, *ad.* Happily.

BLESSEDNESS, blēs'sēd-nēs, *s.* Happiness, felicity, sanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.

BLESSER, blēs'sūr, *s.* 98. He that blesses.

BLESSING, blēs'sing, *s.* 410. Benediction; the means of happiness; divine favour.

BLEST, blēst, *part. a.* 361. Happy.

BLEW, blū. The pret. of *Blow*.

BLIGHT, blite, *s.* 393. Mildew, any thing nipping or blasting.

To BLIGHT, blite, *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'fōld, *v. a.* To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes.

BLINDFOLD, blind'fōld, *a.* Having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blind'lē, *ad.* Without sight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blind-mānz-būf, *s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

BLINDNESS, blind'nēs, *s.* Want of sight; ignorance, intellectual darkness.

BLINDSIDE, blind-slīde', *s.* Weakness, foible.

BLINDWORM, blind'wōrm, *s.* A small viper, venomous.

To BLINK, blîngk, *v. n.* To wink; to see obscurely.

☞ This word has been used for some years, chiefly in Parliament, as a verb active; as when a speaker has omitted to take notice of some material point in question, he is said to *blink* the question. It were to be wished that every word which finds its way into that house had as good a title to remain there as the present word. It combines in its signification an omission and an artful intention to omit; and as this cannot be so handsomely or so comprehensively expressed by any other word, this word, in this sense, ought to be received.

BLINKARD, blîngk'ûrd, *s. 98.* One that has bad eyes; something twinkling.

BLISS, blîs, *s.* The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls; felicity in general.

BLISSFUL, blîs'fûl, *a.* Happy in the highest degree.

BLISSFULLY, blîs'fûl-lê, *ad.* Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, blîs'fûl-nês, *s.* Happiness.

BLISTER, blîs'tûr, *s. 98.* A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis; any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

To BLISTER, blîs'tûr, *v. n.* To rise in blisters.

To BLISTER, blîs'tûr, *v. a.* To raise blisters by some hurt.

BLITHE, blîthe, *a. 467.* Gay, airy.

BLITHLY, blîth'lê, *ad.* In a blithe manner.

☞ These compounds of the word *blithe* ought to be written with the final *e*, as *blithely*, *blithesome*, &c. for as they stand in Johnson, the *i* might be pronounced short.—See introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism the 8th.

BLITHNESS, blîth'nês, } *s.*

BLITHSOMENESS, blîth'sûm-nês, } *s.*

The quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME, blîth'sûm, *a.* Gay, cheerful.

To BLOAT, blôte, *v. a.* To swell.

To BLOAT, blôte, *v. n.* To grow turgid.

BLOATEDNESS, blôtêd-nês, *s.* Turgidness; swelling.

BLOBBER, blôb'bûr, *s. 98.* A bubble.

BLOBBERLIP, blôb'bûr-lîp, *s.* A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blôb'bûr-lîpt, } *a.*

BLOBBIPPED, blôb'îpt, } *a.*

Having swelled or thick lips.

BLOCK, blôk, *s.* A short heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals are belanded; an obstruction, a stop; a sea term for a pulley; a blockhead.

To BLOCK, blôk, *v. a.* To shut up, to inclose.

BLOCK-HOUSE, blôk'hôûse, *s.* A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass.

BLOCK-TIN, blôk-tîn, *s.* Tin pure or unmixed.

BLOCKADE, blôk-kâdê, *s.* A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

To BLOCKADE, blôk-kâdê, *v. a.* To shut up.

BLOCKHEAD, blôk'hêd, *s.* A stupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, blôk'hêd'êd, } *a.* Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISH, blôk'îsh, } *a.* Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISHLY, blôk'îsh-lê, *ad.* In a stupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS, blôk'îsh-nês, *s.* Stupidity.

BLOOD, blûd, *s. 308.* The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; descent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, state of the passions; hot spark, man of fire.

To BLOOD, blûd, *v. a.* To stain with blood; to immer to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exasperate.

BLOOD-ALTERED, blûd'âl'têrd, *a.* Blood sprinkled.

BLOODSTONE, blûd'stône, *s.* The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blûd'thîrs-tê, *a.* Desirous to shed blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, blûd'flôû-ûr, *s.* A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blûd-gîlt'ê-nês, *s.* Murder.

BLOOD-HOUND, blûd'hôûnd, *s.* A hound that follows by the scent.

BLOODILY, blûd'ê-lê, *ad.* Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, blûd'ê-nês, *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.

BLOODSHEDDER, blûd'shêd-dûr, *s.* Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, blûd'shôt, } *a. 103.*

BLOODSHOTTEN, blûd'shôt-tû, } *a. 103.*

Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

BLOODSUCKER, blûd'sûk-ûr, *s.* A leech, a fly, any thing that sucks blood; a murderer.

BLOODY, blûd'ê, *a.* Stained with blood; cruel, murderous.

BLOOM, blôôm, *s.* A blossom; the state of immaturity.

To BLOOM, blôôm, *v. n.* To bring or yield blossoms; to produce, as blossoms; to be in a state of youth.

BLOOMY, blôôm'ê, *a.* Full of blooms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, blôs'sûm, *s. 166.* The flower that grows on any plant.

To BLOSSOM, blôs'sûm, *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 something written; a blur; a spot in reputation.

BLOTCH, blôtsh, *s.* A spot or pustule upon the skin.

To BLOTE, blôte, *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 she lodges eggs in flesh.

To BLOW, blô, *v. n.* To move with a current of air: This word is used sometimes impersonally with *It*; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to sound by being blown; to play musically by wind; to bloom; to blossom; To blow over, to pass away without effect. To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To BLOW, blô, *v. a.* To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to swell, to puff into size; to sound an instrument of wind music; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguish by wind; To blow up, to raise or swell with breath; To blow up, to destroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make stale.

BLOWZE, blôûze, *s. 323.* A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whose hair is in disorder.

BLOWZY, blôûzê, *a.* Sun-burnt, high-coloured.

BLOUBER, blûb'bûr, *s.* The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLOUBER, blûb'bûr, *v. n.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

BLUDGEON, blûd'jûn, *s. 259.* A short stick, with one end loaded.

BLUE, blû, *a. 335.* One of the seven original colours.

BLUEBOTTLE, blû'bôt-tl, *s.* A flower of the bell shape; a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUELY, blûlê, *ad.* With a blue colour.

☞ There is an inconsistency in spelling this and similar words with the silent *e*, and leaving it out in *duly* and *truly*, which shows how much our orthography still wants regulating, notwithstanding the labour and attention of Dr Johnson. My opinion is, that the *servile e* ought to be omitted in these words; for my reasons, I must refer the inspector to the Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, Aphorism the 8th.

BLUENESS, blû'nês, *s.* The quality of being blue.

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mé 93, mét 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, möve 164,

BLUFF, blúf, *a.* Big, surly, blustering.
BLUSH, blúsh, *a.* Blue in a small degree.
To BLUNDER, blúnd'úr, *v. n.* 98. To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to flounder, to stumble.
To BLUNDER, blúnd'úr, *v. a.* To mix foolishly, or blindly.
BLUNDER, blúnd'úr, *s.* A gross or shameful mistake.
BLUNDERBUSS, blúnd'úr-bús, *s.* A gun that is discharged with many bullets.
BLUNDERER, blúnd'úr-úr, *s.* A blockhead.
BLUNDERHEAD, blúnd'úr-héd, *s.* A stupid fellow.
BLUNT, blúnt, *a.* Dull on the edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding, not quick; rough, not delicate; abrupt, not elegant.
To BLUNT, blúnt, *v. a.* To dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite.
BLUNTLY, blúnt'lé, *ad.* Without sharpness; coarsely, plainly.
BLUNTNES, blúnt'nés, *s.* Want of edge or point, coarseness, roughness of manners.
BLUR, blúr, *s.* A blot, a stain.
To BLUR, blúr, *v. a.* To blot, to efface; to stain.
To BLURT, blúrt, *v. a.* To let fly without thinking.
To BLUSH, blúsh, *v. n.* To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek; to carry a red colour.
BLUSH, blúsh, *s.* The colour on the cheeks; a red or purple colour; sudden appearance.
BLUSHY, blúsh'é, *a.* Having the colour of a blush.
To BLUSTER, blúst'úr, *v. n.* To roar, as a storm; to bully, to puff.
BLUSTER, blúst'úr, *s.* Roar, noise, tumult; boast, boisterousness.
BLUSTERER, blúst'úr-úr, *s.* A swaggerer, a bully.
BLUSTEROUS, blúst'úr's, *a.* Tumultuous, noisy.
Bo, bò, *int.* A word of terror.
BOAB, bóre, *s.* 295. The male swine.
BOARD, bórd, *s.* A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness; a table, at which a council or court is held; a court of jurisdiction; the deck or floor of a ship.
To BOARD, bórd, *v. a.* To enter a ship by force; to attack, or make the first attempt; to lay or pave with boards.
To BOARD, bórd, *v. n.* To live in a house where a certain rate is paid for eating.
BOARD-WAGES, bórd-wá'jz, *s.* 99. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.
BOARDER, bórd'úr, *s.* One who diets with another at a certain rate.
BOARISH, bóre'sh, *a.* Swinish, brutal, cruel.
To BOAST, bóst, *v. n.* To display one's own worth or actions.
To BOAST, bóst, *v. a.* To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.
BOAST, bóst, *s.* A proud speech, cause of boasting.
BOASTER, bóst'úr, *s.* A bragger.
BOASTFUL, bóst'fúl, *a.* Ostentatious.
BOASTINGLY, bóst'ing-lé, *ad.* Ostentatiously.
BOAT, bóte, *s.* 295. A vessel to pass the water in.
BOATION, bó-á'shún, *s.* Roar, noise.
BOATMAN, bóte'mán, } *s.* 88.
BOATSMAN, bótes'mán, }
 He that manages a boat.
BOATSWAIN, bóts'n, *s.* An officer on board a ship; who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

⚡ This word is universally pronounced in common conversation as it is here marked; but in reading it would savour somewhat of vulgarity to contract it to a sound so very unlike the orthography. It would be advisable, therefore, in those who are not of the naval profession, where it is technical, to pronounce this word, when they read it, distinctly as it is written.

To BOB, bòb, *v. a.* To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud.
To BOB, bòb, *v. n.* To play backward and forward.
BOB, bòb, *s.* Something that hangs so as to play loose; the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a blow; a short wig.
BOBRIN, bòb'bin, *s.* A small pin of wood with a notch.
BOBCHERRY, bòb'tshér-ré, *s.* A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.
BOBTAIL, bòb'tále, *s.* Cut tail.
BOBTAILED, bòb'táld, *a.* 359. Having a tail cut.
BOEWIG, bòb'víg, *s.* A short wig.
To BODE, bóde, *v. a.* To portend, to be the omen of.
BODEMENT, bóde'mént, *s.* Portent, omen.
To BODGE, bódjé, *v. n.* To boggle.
BODICE, bódd'is, *s.* 142. Stays, a waistcoat quilted with whalebone.
BODILESS, bódd'è-lés, *a.* Incorporeal, without a body.
BODILY, bódd'è-lé, *a.* Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.
BODILY, bódd'è-lé, *ad.* Corporeally.
BODKIN, bódd'kín, *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, bódd'é, *s.* The material substance of an animal; matter, opposed to spirit; a person; a human being; reality, opposed to representation; a collective mass; the main army, the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the main part; a pandect, a general collection; strength, as wine of a good body.
BODY-CLOTHES, bódd'è-klóze, *s.* Cloathing for horses that are dieted.
Bog, bòg, *s.* A marsh, a fen, a morass.
BOG-TROTTER, bòg'tròt-túr, *s.* One that lives in a boggy country.
To BOGGLE, bògg'el, *v. n.* 405. To start, to fly back; to hesitate.
BOGGLER, bògg'glúr, *s.* A doubter, a timorous man.
BOGGY, bògg'é, *a.* 283. Marshy, swampy.
BOGHOUSE, bògh'óuse, *s.* A house of office.
BOHEA, bó-hé, *s.* A species of tea.
To BOIL, bóil, *v. n.* 299. To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.
To BOIL, bóil, *v. a.* To seeth; to heat by putting into boiling water, to dress in boiling water.
BOILER, bóil'úr, *s.* The person that boils any thing; the vessel in which any thing is boiled.
BOISTEROUS, bóis'tér-ús, *a.* Violent, loud, roaring, stormy; turbulent, furious, unyielding.
BOISTEROUSLY, bóis'tér-ús-lé, *ad.* Violently, tumultuously.
BOISTEROUSNESS, bóis'tér-ús-nés, *a.* Tumultuousness, turbulence.
BOLARY, bóllá-ré, *a.* Partaking of the nature of bole.
BOLD, bóld, *a.* Daring, brave, stout; executed with spirit; confident, not scrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; standing out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.
To BOLDEN, bóld'én, *v. a.* 103. To make bold.
BOLDFACE, bóld'fáse, *s.* Impudence, sauciness.
BOLDFACED, bóld'fáste, *a.* Impudent.
BOLDLY, bóld'lé, *ad.* In a bold manner.
BOLDNESS, bóld'nés, *s.* Courage, bravery; exemption from caution; assurance, impudence.
BOLE, bóle, *s.* The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a measure of corn containing six bushels.
BOLIS, bó-lis, *s.* Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bôle, s. 406. A round stalk or stem.

BOLSTER, bôle'stûr, s. Something laid in the bed, to support the head; a pad, or quilt; compress for a wound.

To **BOLSTER**, bôle'stûr, v. a. To support the head with a bolster; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compress; to support, to maintain.

BOLT, bôlt, 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**, bôlt, v. a. To shut or fasten with a bolt; to blunt out; to fetter; to shackle; to sift, or separate with a sieve; to examine; to try out; to purify, or purge.

To **BOLT**, bôlt, v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness.

BOLTER, bôlt'ûr, s. A sieve to separate meal from bran.

BOLTHEAD, bôlt'hêd, s. A long strait-necked glass vessel, a mattress, or receiver.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bôlt'ing-hôuse, s. The place where meal is sifted.

BOLTSPRIT, or **BOWSPRIT**, bô'sprît, s. A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope.

BOLUS, bô'lûs, s. A medicine made up into a soft mass larger than pills.

BOMB, bôm, s. 165. A loud noise; a hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar.

♫ I do not hesitate to follow Dr Kenrick and Mr Nares in this word, and all its compounds, in giving the o its fourth sound, equivalent to the second sound of u, though contrary to Mr Sheridan's pronunciation, which makes it rhyme with *Tom*, *from*, &c. Dr Johnson's derivation of the word to *bump*, from the same origin as *bomb*, makes the pronunciation I have given more agreeable to analogy.

BOMB-CHEST, bôm'tshêst, s. A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, bôm'kêtsb, }
BOMB-VESSEL, bôm'ves-sêl, } s.

A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar.

BOMBARD, bôm'bârd, s. A great gun; a barrel of wine.

To **BOMBARD**, bôm'bârd', v. a. To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bôm'bâr-dêér', s. 275. The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, bôm'bârd'mênt, s. An attack made by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, bôm-bâ-zêén', s. A slight silken stuff.

BOMBAST, bôm'bâst, s. Fastian, big words.

BOMBAST, bôm'bâst', a. High-sounding.

BOMBASTICK, bôm-bâst'îk, a. High-sounding, pompous.

♫ Dr Ash is the only lexicographer who has inserted this word; but I think its general usage entitles it to a place in the language, especially as it has the true adjective termination, and relieves us from the inconvenience to which our language is so subject, that of having the substantive and adjective of the same form; and though, as *bombast* stands in Dr Johnson's, 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, bôm-bû-ll'ishûn, s. Sound, noise.

BONAROA, bô'nâ-rô'bâ, s. A whore.

BONASUS, bô'nâ-sûs, s. A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRETIEN, bôn-krê't'shêén, s. A species of pear.

BOND, bônd, s. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; imprisonment, captivity; cement

of union, cause of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.

BONDAGE, bônd'âgê, s. 90. Captivity, imprisonment.

BONDMAID, bônd'mâde, s. A woman slave.

BONDMAN, bônd'mân, s. 88. A man slave.

BONDSERVANT, bônd'sêr-vânt, s. A Slave.

BONDSERVICE, bônd'sêr-vîs, s. Slavery.

BONDSLAVE, bônd'slâve, s. A man in slavery.

BONDSMAN, bôndz'mân, s. 38. One bound for another.

BONDWOMAN, bônd'wôm-ûn, s. A woman slave.

BONE, bône, s. The solid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no scruple; dice.

To **BONE**, bône, v. a. To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONELACE, bône-lâse', s. Flaxen lace.

BONELESS, bône'lês, a. Without bones.

To **BONESET**, bône'sêt, v. n. To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

BONESETTER, bône'sêt-tûr, s. One who makes a practice of setting bones.

BONFIRE, bôn'fîre, 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 *tun*, I now prefer the sound rhyming with *don*.

BONGRACE, bôn'grâs, s. A covering for the forehead.

BONNET, bôn'nît, s. 99. A hat, a cap.

BONNETS, bôn'nîts, s. Small sails set on the courses of the mizzen, mainsail, and foresail.

BONNILY, bôn'nî-lê, ad. Gayly, handsomely.

BONNINESS, bôn'nê-nês, s. Gayety, handsomeness.

BONNY, bôn'nê, a. Handsome, beautiful; gay, merry.

BONNY-CLABBER, bôn-nê-klâb'bûr, s. Sour buttermilk.

BONUM MAGNUM, bôn'ûm-mâg'nûm, s. A great plun.

BONY, bôn'ê, a. Consisting of bones; full of bones.

BOOBY, bôô'bê, s. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow.

BOOK, bôôk, s. A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the register is which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.

To **BOOK**, bôôk, v. a. To register in a book.

BOOK-KEEPING, bôôk'kêép-ing, s. The art of keeping accounts.

BOOKBINDER, bôôk'bin-dûr, s. A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BOOKFUL, bôôk'fûl, a. Crowded with undigested knowledge.

BOOKISH, bôôk'îsh, a. Given to books.

BOOKISHNESS, bôôk'îsh-nês, s. Overstudiousness.

BOOKLEARNED, bôôk'lêrn-êd, a. Versed in books.

BOOK-LEARNING, bôôk'lêrn-ing, s. Skill in literature; acquaintance with books.

BOOKMAN, bôôk'mân, s. 88. A man whose profession is the study of books.

BOOKMATE, bôôk'mâte, s. School-fellow.

BOOKSELLER, bôôk'sêl-lâr, s. A man whose profession it is to sell books.

BOOKWORM, bôôk'wûrm, s. A mite that eats holes in books; a student too closely fixed upon books.

BOOM, bôôm, s. In sea language, a pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; a pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer; a bar laid across a harbour to keep out the enemy.

To **BOOM**, bôôm, v. n. To rush with violence.

BOON, bôôn, s. A gift, a grant.

559 Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93,

BOON, böön, *a.* Gay, merry.
BOOR, böör, *s.* A lout, a clown.
BOORISH, böör'ish, *a.* Clownish, rustick.
BOORISHLY, böör'ish-lê, *ad.* After a clownish manner.
BOORISHNESS, böör'ish-nês, *s.* Coarseness of manners.
To BOOT, bööt, *v. a.* To profit, to advantage; to enrich, to benefit.
BOOT, bööt, *s.* Profit, gain, advantage; To boot, with advantage, over and above; booty, or plunder.
BOOT, bööt, *s.* A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.
BOOT OF A COACH, bööt, *s.* The place under the coach-box.
BOOT-HOSE, bööt'höze, *s.* Stockings to serve for boots.
BOOT-TREE, bööt'trê, *s.* Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.
BOOT-CATCHER, bööt'kêsh-ür, *s.* The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.
BOOTED, bööt'êd, *a.* In boots.
BOOTH, bööth, *s.* A house built of boards or boughs.
BOOTLESS, bööt'lês, *a.* Useless, unavailing; without success.
BOOTY, bööt'yê, *s.* Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery; To play booty, to lose by design.
BOPEEP, bö-peép, *s.* To play Boopeep, is to look out, and draw back as if frightened.
BORACHIO, bö-râ'tshö, *s.* A drunkard.
BORABLE, bö'râ-bl, *a.* That may be bored.
BORAGE, börâdje, *s.* 90. 165. A plant.
BORAX, börâks, *s.* An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine.
BORDEL, bör'dêl, *s.* A brothel, a bawdy-house.
BORDEA, bör'dür, *s.* 98. The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needle-work; a bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers.
To BORDEA, bör'dür, *v. n.* To confine upon; to approach nearly to.
To BORDEA, bör'dür, *v. a.* To adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.
BORDEER, bör'dür-ür, *s.* 555. He that dwells on the borders.
To BORE, böre, *v. a.* To pierce in a hole.
To BORE, böre, *v. n.* To make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point.
BORE, böre, *s.* The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of any hole.
BORE, böre, The pret. of *Bore*.
BOREAL, bör'ê-âl, *a.* Northern.
BOREAS, bör'ê-âs, *s.* The north wind.
BOREE, bö-rê'yê, *s.* A step in dancing.
BORN, börn, Come into life.
BORNE, börne, Carried, supported.

Dr Johnson has made no distinction in the spelling of the participle of *to bear*, to bring forth, and of *to bear*, to support; They undoubtedly both come from the same common stock, but the necessities of men are naturally urging them to make distinctions in language, when there is a difference of idea; and this has produced the universally adopted difference between these two words; the former rhyming with *score*, and the latter with *mourn*. The same necessity which urged the ear to the distinction of sound, induced the eye to adopt a difference in the spelling, and to admit of the final *e* in the latter participle, and this procedure of custom arose from an instinctive sense of utility; for without this distinction in the spelling, nothing can be more puzzling and disgraceful than the bungling method of distinguishing the same word by different sounds, according to its different meaning. Therefore, though the final *e* in *borne* does not necessarily give the *o* the first sound of that letter heard in *worn*, yet there is something analo-

mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

gical in making the *e* a distinctive mark of that sound; and as such a mark does not in the least endanger etymology, but prevents confusion in the pronunciation, it certainly ought to be adopted. To reduce the sound of *born*, supported, to *born*, brought forth, would be impracticable and detrimental to precision; to let these different sounds be both signified by the same letters, would be to perpetuate perplexity; no better way, therefore, remains than to spell them differently.—See the words *Boel* and *Form*.

BOROUGH, bör'rô, *s.* A town with a corporation.
To BORROW, bör'rô, *v. a.* To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

BORROWER, bör'rô-ür, *s.* He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

BOSCAGE, bös'kâje, *s.* 90. Wood, or woodlands.

BOSKY, bös'kê, *a.* Woody.

BOSOM, bööz'um, *s.* The breast, the heart; the innermost part of an enclosure; the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the tender affection; inclination, desire; in composition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondness, as my bosom friend.

This word is pronounced four ways, *Bosum*, *Buzum*, and *Boozum*, the *oo* like *u* in *bull*; and *boozum*, as *ou* in *bouse*. Sheridan and Scott adopt the third sound; Perry seems to mark the fourth; Dr Kenrick has the second and fourth, but seems to prefer the former; and W. Johnston has the second; and that is, in my opinion, the most general; but the stage seems to have adopted the fourth sound, which has given it a currency among polite speakers, and makes it the most fashionable. Mr Elphinston, a nice observer, as well as a deep investigator, announces the second, but tells us that the third was the original pronunciation.

To BOSOM, bööz'um, *v. a.* To enclose in the bosom; to conceal in privacy.

BOSON, bö'sn, *s.* 170. 103. Corrupted from *Boatswain*, which see.

BOSS, bös, *s.* A stud; the part rising in the midst of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

BOSSAGE, bös'sâje, *s.* 90. Any stone that has a projection.

BOSVEL, böz'vel, *s.* 448. A species of crow foot.

BOTANICAL, bö-tân'ê-kâl, }
BOTANICK, bö-tân'nik, } *a.*

Relating to herbs, skilled in herbs.
BOTANIST, bö'tân'nist, *s.* 503, b. 513. One skilled in plants.

BOTANOLGY, bö'tân-ül'ö-jê, *s.* 518. A discourse upon plants.

BOTCH, bötsch, *s.* 352. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.

To BOTCH, bötsch, *v. a.* To mend or patch clothes clumsily; to put together unsuitably, or unskillfully; to mark with botches.

BOTCHY, bötsch'yê, *a.* Marked with botches.

BOTH, böth, *a.* 467. The two.

BOTH, böth, *conj.* As well.

BOTS, böts, *s.* Small worms in the entrails of horses.

BOTTLE, bö'tl, *s.* 405. A small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity of wine usually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

To BOTTLE, bö'tl, *v. a.* To enclose in bottles.

BOTTLEFLOWER, bö'tl-flöô-ür, *s.* A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bö'tl-skroô, *s.* A screw to pull out the cork.

BOTTOM, bö'tüm, *s.* 166. The lowest part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the ground-work; a dale, a valley; the deepest part; bound, limit; the utmost of any man's capacity; the last resort; a vessel for navigation; a chance, or security; a ball of thread wound up together.

To BOTTOM, bö'tüm, *v. a.* To build up, to fix upon as a support; to wind upon something.

To BOTTOM, bö'tüm, *v. n.* To rest upon as its support.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ûli 299—pôund 313—ûlin 466, rnis 469.

BOTTOMED, bôt'tûmd, *a.* 359. Having a bottom.
BOTTOMLESS, bôt'tûm-lês, *a.* Without a bottom, fathomless.

BOTTOMRY, bôt'tôm-rê, *s.* The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom.

BOUD, bôûd, *s.* An insect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE, bôûdje, *v. n.* 315. To swell out.

BOUGH, bôû, *s.* 313. An arm or a large shoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, bâuvt, 319. pret. of *To Buy*.

To BOUNCE, bôûnse, *v. n.* To fall or fly against any thing with great force; to make a sudden leap; to boast, to bully.

BOUNCE, bôûnse, *s.* A strong sudden blow; a sudden crack or noise; a boast, a threat.

BOUNCER, bôûn'sûr, *s.* A boaster, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

BOUND, bôûnd, *s.* 313. A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap, a jump, a spring; a rebound.

To BOUND, bôûnd, *v. a.* To limit, to terminate; to restrain, to confine; to make to bound.

To BOUND, bôûnd, *v. n.* To jump, to spring; to rebound, to fly back.

BOUND, bôûnd, part. pass. of *Bind*.

BOUND, bôûnd, *a.* Destined, intending to come to any place.

BOUNDARY, bôûn'dâ-rê, *s.* Limit, bound.

BOUNDEN, bôûn'dên, part. pass. of *Bind*.

BOUNDING-STONE, bôûn'ding-stône, } *s.*

BOUND-STONE, bôûnd'stône, }

A stone to play with.

BOUNDLESSNESS, bôûnd'lês-nês, *s.* Exemption from limits.

BOUNDLESS, bôûnd'lês, *a.* Unlimited, unconfined.

BOUNTEOUS, bôûn'tshê-ûs, *a.* 263. Liberal, kind, generous.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bôûn'tshê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Liberally, generously.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bôûn'tshê-ûs-nês, *s.* Munificence, liberality.

BOUNTFUL, bôûn'tê-fûl, *a.* Liberal, generous, munificent.

BOUNTFULLY, bôûn'tê-fûl-lê, *ad.* Liberally.

BOUNTFULNESS, bôûn'tê-fûl-nês, *s.* The quality of being bountiful, generosity.

BOUNTHEAD, bôûn'tê-hêd, } *s.* Goodness, virtue.

BOUNTYHOOD, bôûn'tê-hâd, }

BOUNTY, bôûn'tê, *s.* Generosity, liberality, munificence.

To BOURGEON, bûr'jûn, *v. n.* 313, 259. To sprout, to shoot into branches.

BORN, bôrne, *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 *boarn*; but if my memory fail me not, it is a rhyme to *mourn* upon the stage; and Mr Garrick so pronounced it.

*That undiscover'd country, from whose bowrns

*No traveller returns." *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

I am fortified in this pronunciation by the suffrages of Mr Elphinston, Mr Nares, and Mr Smith.

To BOUSE, bôûze, *v. n.* To drink lavishly.

BOUSY, bôûzê, *a.* Drunken.

BOÛT, bôût, *s.* A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time.

To BOW, bôû, *v. a.* To bend, or inflect; to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend or incline, in condescension; to depress, to crush.

To BOW, bôû, *v. n.* To bend, to suffer flexure; to make a reverence; to stoop; to sink under pressure.

BOW, bôû, *s.* An act of reverence or submission.

Bow, bô, *s.* An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instrument with which string-instruments are played upon; the doubling of a string in a slip knot;

Bow of a ship, that part of her which begins at the loof, and ends at the sternmost part of the fore-castle.

To BOW, bô, *v. a.* To bend sideways.

☞ While some words are narrowing and contracting their original signification, others are dividing and subdividing into a thousand different acceptations. The verb *to bow* rhyming with *cow* might originally signify flexure every way, and so serve for that action which made any thing crooked, let its direction be what it would; but it appears certain, that at present it only means that flexure which is vertical, and which may be called a *bowing down*, but is by no means so applicable to that flexure which is sideways or horizontal, and for which, necessarily seems insensibly to have brought the verb *to bow* inserted into use. This verb seems accompanied by the word *out* as the other is by *down*, and we may say such a thing *bows down*, but another thing *bows out*, or swells sideways: the first verb is pronounced so as to rhyme with *cow*, *now*, &c. and the last with *go*, *no*, &c. Milton seems to have used the word with this sound, where *to his Penserio* he says—

"And leave the high embow'd roof,

"With antique pillars' massy proof."

But as nothing can tend more to the ambiguity of language than to have words spelled in the same manner sounded differently in order to distinguish their meaning by their pronunciation, I would humbly advise to spell the word *bow* (to shoot with,) and the verb *to bow* (to bend sideways,) with the final *e*; this slight addition will relieve a reader from the embarrassment he is under at first sight, where he is not thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of a relation, and does not know how to pronounce the word till he has read the context. For the propriety of this additional *e*, see the words *Bow*, *Borne*, 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 *oe* like *o* long. This distinction I believe to be right, though our great Lexicographer has not noticed it. He gives *to bow*, in every sense, the regular sound of *oe*, (that is, rhyming with *cow*.) But of this instance the first and fourth appear to be erroneous; the third is doubtful; and in the second, the word is used to express an inclination of the body, but metaphorically applied to trees. See the four instances from Shakspeare, Dryden, and Locke, under *To bow*, v. a. No. 1."

A want of attending to the different ideas the word *bow* conveys, as it is differently sounded, has occasioned the inconsistent sea-terms; the *bow* of a ship rhyming with *cow*; and an anchor, called the best *bow*er, rhyming with *hour*; and *bow*, in the word *bowspit*, rhyming with *go*, *no*, &c.

BOW-BENT, bô'bênt, *a.* Crooked.

BOW-HAND, bô'hând, *s.* The hand that draws the bow.

BOW-LEGGED, bô'lêgd, *a.* 359. Having crooked legs.

BOWELS, bôû'êlz, *s.* Intestines, the vessels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderness, compassion.

BOWER, bôû'ûr, *s.* 98. An arbour: it seems to signify, in Spenser, a blow, a stroke.

BOWER, bôû'ûr, *s.* An anchor so called.

BOWERY, bôû'ûr-ê, *a.* Full of bowers.

BOWL, bôûle, *s.* A vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin, a fountain.—See the next word.

BOWL, bôûle, *s.* Round mass rolled along the ground.

☞ Many respectable speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *hovel*, the noise made by a dog. Dr Johnson, Mr Elphinston, and Mr Perry, declare for it; but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Smith, pronounce it as the vessel to hold liquor, rhyming with *hole*. I remember having been corrected by Mr Garrick for pronouncing it like *hovel*; and am upon the whole of opinion, that pronouncing it as I have marked it is the preferable mode, though the least analogical. But as the vessel has indisputably this sound, it is rendering the language still more irregular to give the ball a different one. The inconvenience of this irregularity is often perceived in the word *bow*; to have the same word signify different things, is the fate of all languages; but pronouncing the same word differently to signify different things, is multiplying difficulties without necessity; for though it may be alleged, that a different pronunciation of the same word to signify a dif-

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

ferent thing, is in some measure remedying the poverty and ambiguity of language, it may be answered, that it is in reality increasing the ambiguity by setting the eye and ear at variance, and obliging the reader to understand the context before he can pronounce the word. It stands the context before he can pronounce the word. It may be urged, that the Greek and Latin languages had these ambiguities in words which were only distinguishable by their quantity or accent. But it is highly probable that the Greek language had a written accent to distinguish such words as were pronounced differently to signify different things, and this is equivalent to a different spelling; and though the Latin word *lego* signified with either to read or to send, according to the quantity 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.

BOWLINE, bôl'lin, s. A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BOWLING-GREEN, bô'ling-green, s. A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

BOWMAN, bô'man, s. 88. An archer.

BOWSPRIT, bô'sprit, s. Boltsprit; which see.

BOWSTRING, bô'string, s. The string by which the bow is kept bent.

BOW-WINDOW, bô'win'dô, s.

Dr Johnson derives this word, and, perhaps, justly, from *Bay-windows*, or a window forming a bay in the internal part of the room; but present custom has universally agreed to call these windows *bow-windows*, from the curve, like a bow, which they form by jutting outwards. However original and just, therefore, Dr Johnson's derivation may be, there is little hope of a conformity to it, either in writing or pronunciation, while there is apparently so good an etymology, both for sense and sound, to support the present practice.—See *To Bow*.

BOWYER, bô'yur, s. 98. An archer; one whose trade is to make bows.

BOX, bôks, s. A tree; the wood of it.

BOX, bôks, s. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the case of the mariner's compass; the chest into which money given is put; seat in the play-house.

To BOX, bôks, v. a. To enclose in a box.

BOX, bôks, s. A blow on the head given with the hand.

To BOX, bôks, v. n. To fight with the fist.

BOXEN, bôk'sn, a. 103. Made of box, resembling box.

BOXER, bôks'ur, s. A man who fights with his fists.

BOY, bôé, 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, bôé'hôd, s. The state of a boy.

BOYISH, bôé'ish, a. Belonging to a boy; childish, trifling.

BOYISHLY, bôé'ish-lé, ad. Childishly, triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, bôé'ish-nés, s. Childishness, triflingness.

BOYISM, bôé'izm, s. Puerility, childishness.

BRABBLE, bráb'bl, s. 405. A clamorous contest.

To BRABBLE, bráb'bl, v. n. To contest noisily.

BRABBLER, bráb'lur, s. A clamorous noisy fellow.

To BRACE, brâse, v. a. To bind, to tie close with bandages; to strain up.

BRACE, brâse, s. Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick straps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line enclosing a passage, as in a triplet; tension, tightness.

BRACE, brâse, s. A pair, a couple.

BRACELET, brâse'lét, s. An ornament for the arms.

Dr Johnson has, 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 *braces*, as Mr Sheridan has marked it; and which, I believe, is the prevailing pronunciation in Ireland; for though many compounds shorten the vowel in the simple, as is shown at large in the Principles of Pronunciation, 308, 515; yet I think such words are exceptions as are only diminutives, plurals and feminines.—See *Patroness*.

BRACER, brâs'ur, s. 98. A cincture, a bandage.

BRACH, brâsh, s. 252. A bitch hound.

BRACHIAL, brâk'yâl, a. 353. Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY, brâ-kîg'grâ-fé, s. 353. The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

BRACK, brâk, s. A breach.

BRACKET, brâk'kît, s. 99. A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

BRACKISH, brâk'ish, a. Salt, something salt.

BRACKISHNESS, brâk'ish-nés, s. Saltiness.

BRAD, brâd, s. A sort of nail to floor rooms with.

To BRAG, brâg, v. n. To boast, to display ostentatiously.

BRAG, brâg, s. A boast; a proud expression; the thing boasted.

BRAGGADOCIO, brâg-gâ-dô'shé-ô, s. A puffing, boasting fellow.

BRAGGART, brâg'gârt, a. 88. Boastful, vainly ostentatious.

BRAGGART, brâg'gârt, s. } A boaster.

BRAGGER, brâg'gur, s. 98. } A boaster.

BRAGLESS, brâg'lés, a. Without a boast.

BRAGLY, brâg'lé, ad. Finely.

To BRAID, brâde, v. a. To weave together.

BRAID, brâde, s. *A texture, a knot.

BRAILS, brâlz, s. Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN, brâne, s. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise; the understanding.

To BRAIN, brâne, v. a. To kill by beating out the brain.

BRAINISH, brâne'ish, a. Hot-headed, furious.

BRAINLESS, brâne'lés, a. Silly.

BRAINPAN, brâne'pân, s. The skull containing the brains.

BRAINSICK, brâne'sik, a. Addleheaded, giddy.

BRAINSICKLY, brâne'sik-lé, ad. Weakly, heedily.

BRAINSICKNESS, brâne'sik-nés, s. Indiscretion, giddiness.

BRAKE, brâke. The pret. of *Break*.

BRAKE, brâke, s. Fern, brambles.

BRAKE, brâke, s. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough.

BRAKY, brâké, a. Thorny, prickly, rough.

BRAMBLE, brâm'bl, s. 405. Blackberry bush, dew-berry bush, raspberry bush; any rough prickly shrub.

BRAMBLING, brâm'bling, s. A bird, called also the mountain chaffinch.

BRAN, brân, s. The husks of corn ground.

BRANCH, brânsh, s. 352. 78. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any distant article; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into a larger; any part of a family descending in a collateral line; the offspring, the descendant; the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

To BRANCH, brânsh, v. n. To spread in branches; to spread into separate parts; to speak diffusively; to have horns shooting out.

To BRANCH, brânsh, v. a. To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.

BRANCHER, brân'shûr, s. One that shoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.

BRANCHINESS, brân'shé-nés, s. Fullness of branches.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—öil, 299—pöänd 313—thin 466. THIS 469.

BRANCHLESS, brânsh'lês, *a.* Without shoots or boughs; naked.

BRANCHY, brân'shê, *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'gôôs, *s.* A kind of wild fowl.

To BRANDISH, brân'dish, *v. a.* To wave or shake; to play with, to flourish.

BRANDLING, brând'ling, *s.* A particular worm.

BRANDY, brân'dê, *s.* A strong liquor distilled from wine.

BRANGLE, brâng'gl, *s.* 405. Squabble, wrangle.

To BRANGLE, brâng'gl, *v. n.* 405. To wrangle, to squabble.

BRANK, brângk, *s.* Buckwheat.

BRANNY, brân'nê, *a.* Having the appearance of bran.

BRASIER, bráz'hûr, *s.* 283. A manufacturer that works in brass; a pan to hold coals.

BRASIL, or **BRAZIL**, brá-zê'êl, *s.* An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.

BRASS, brás, *s.* A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.

BRASSINESS, brás'sé-nês, *s.* An appearance like brass.

BRASSY, brás'sê, *a.* Partaking of brass; hard as brass; impudent.

BRAT, brát, *s.* A child, so called in contempt; the progeny of the offspring.

BRAVADO, brá-vá'dô, *s.* A boast, a brag.—See *Lumbago*.

BRAVE, bráve, *a.* Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mien; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.

BRAVE, bráve, *s.* A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.

To BRAVE, bráve, *v. a.* To defy, to challenge; to carry a boasting appearance.

BRAVELY, bráve'lê, *ad.* In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly.

BRAVERY, brá-vûr-rê, *s.* 555. Courage, magnanimity; splendour, magnificence; show, ostentation; bravado, boast.

BRAVO, brá'vô, *s.* *Spanish.* A man who murders for hire.

To BRAWL, bráwl, *v. n.* To quarrel noisily and indecently; to speak loud and indecently; to make a noise.

BRAWL, bráwl, *s.* Quarrel, noise, scurrility.

BRAWLER, bráwl'ûr, *s.* A wrangler.

BRAWN, bráwn, *s.* The fleshy or muscular part of the body; the arm, so called from its being muscular; bulk; muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar.

BRAWNER, bráwn'ûr, *s.* A boar killed for the table.

BRAWNNESS, bráwn'ê-nês, *s.* Strength, hardness.

BRAWNY, bráwn'ê, *a.* Muscular, fleshy, bulky.

To BRAY, brá, *v. a.* To pound, or grind small.

To BRAY, brá, *v. n.* To make a noise as an ass; to make an offensive noise.

BRAY, brá, *s.* Noise, sound.

BRAYER, brá'ûr, *s.* One that brays like an ass; with printers, an instrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE, bráze, *v. a.* To solder with brass; to harden to impudence.

BRAZEN, bráz'n, *a.* 103. Made of brass; proceeding from brass; impudent.

To BRAZEN, bráz'n, *v. n.* To be impudent, to bully.

BRAZENFACE, bráz'n-fáse, *s.* An impudent wretch.

BRAZENFACED, bráz'n-fáste, *a.* 359. Impudent, shameless.

BRAZENNESS, bráz'n-nês, *s.* Appearance like brass; impudence.

BRAZIER, bráze'yûr, *s.* 283.—See *Brasier*.

BREACH, brêetsh, *s.* The act of breaking any thing; the state of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.

BREAD, brêd, *s.* Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.

BREAD-CHIPPER, brêd'tshíp-ûr, *s.* A baker's servant.

BREAD-CORN, brêd'kôrn, *s.* Corn of which bread is made.

BREADTH, brêd'th, *s.* The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

To BREAK, bráke, *v. a.* 240. 242. To burst, or open by force; to divide; to destroy by violence; to overcome, to surmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to crush or destroy the strength of the body; to sink or upul the spirit; to subdue; to crush, to disable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrupt; to crack the skin; to violate a contract or promise; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to separate company; to dissolve any union; to open something new; To break the back, to disable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart, to destroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a sudden stop; To break off; to dissolve; To break up, to separate or disband; To break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK, bráke, *v. n.* To part in two; to burst by dashing, as waves on a rock; to open and discharge matter; to open as the morning; to burst forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to make way with some kind of suddenness, to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer; to discard; to break from, to separate from with some vehemence; to break in, to enter unexpectedly; to break loose, to escape from captivity; to break off, to desist suddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to discover itself in sudden efforts; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become disolute; To break up, to cease, to intermit; To break up, to dissolve itself; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendship with any.

BREAK, bráke, *s.* State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

BREAKER, brá'kûr, *s.* He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or sand banks.

To BREAKFAST, brêk'fást, *v. n.* 234. 515. To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brêk'fást, *s.* 88. The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal; a meal in general.

BREAKNECK, bráke'nêk, *s.* A steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, bráke'pôm-îs, *s.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

BREAM, brême, *s.* The name of a fish.

BREAST, brêst, *s.* The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women which contain the milk; the part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore-legs; the heart; the conscience; the passions.

To BREAST, brêst, *v. a.* To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, brêst'bone, *s.* The bone of the breast, the sternum.

BREASTHIGH, brêst'hî, *a.* Up to the breast.

BREASTHOOKS, brêst'hôöks, *s.* With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem and all the fore part of the ship.

BREASTKNOT, brêst'nôt, *s.* A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

BREASTPLATE, brêst'pláte, *s.* Armour for the breast.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—pline 105, pîn 107—nò 162, mðve 164,
- BREASTPLOUGH**, bré'st'plóð, *s.* A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.
- BREASTWORK**, bré'st'wúrk, *s.* Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants.
- BREATH**, bré'th, *s.* 437. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respiration; respite, pause, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a single act; an instant.
- To BREATHE**, bré'th, *v. n.* 437. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to rest; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to exercise; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.
- BREATHER**, bré'thúr, *s.* One that breathes, or lives.
- BREATHING**, bré'thing, *s.* Aspiration, secret prayer; breathing place, vent.
- BREATHLESS**, bré'th'less, *a.* Out of breath, spent with labour, dead.
- BREED**, bréd, *Part. pass. from To Breed.*
- BREDE**, bréde, *s.*—See *Bruid*.
- BREECH**, bréetsh, *s.* 247. The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.
- To BREECH**, bréetsh, *v. a.* 247. To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as to breech a gun.
- BREECHES**, bréetsh'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 cast, a kind, a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.
- BREEDBATE**, bréed'báte, *s.* One that breeds quarrels.
- BREEDER**, bréed'úr, *s.* 98. That which produces any thing; the person who 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.
- BREESE**, bréez, *s.* A stinging fly.
- BREEZE**, bréez, *s.* A gentle gale.
- BREEZY**, bréez'ré, *a.* Fanned with gales.
- BRET**, brét, *s.* A fish of the turbot kind.
- BRETHREN**, bré'th'rén, *s.* The plural of *Brother*.
- BREVIARY**, bréve'yá-ré, *s.* 507. An abridgment, an epitome, the book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.
- ☞ All our orthoepists 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**, bréve'yát, *s.* 113. A short compendium.
- BREVIATURE**, bréve'yá-tshúre, *s.* 465. 113. An abbreviation.
- BREVITY**, bréve'té, *s.* 511. Conciseness, shortness.
- To BREW**, bróð, *v. a.* 339. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive, to plot.
- To BREW**, bróð, *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.
- BREWAGE**, bróð'djé, *s.* 90. Mixture of various things.
- BREWER**, bróð'úr, *s.* A man whose profession it is to make beer.
- BREWHOUSE**, bróð'hóús, *s.* A house appropriated to brewing.
- BREWING**, bróð'ing, *s.* 410. Quantity of liquor brewed.
- BREWIS**, bróð'is, *s.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.
- BRIBE**, bríbe, *s.* A reward given to pervert the judgment.
- To BRIBE**, bríbe, *v. a.* To give bribes.
- BRIBER**, brí'búr, *s.* 98. One that pays for corrupt practices.
- BRIBERY**, brí'búr-ré, *s.* 555. The crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices.
- BRICK**, brík, *s.* A mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.
- To BRICK**, brík, *v. a.* To lay with bricks.
- BRICKBAT**, brík'bát, *s.* A piece of brick.
- BRICKCLAY**, brík'klá, *s.* Clay used for making bricks.
- BRICKDUST**, brík'dúst, *s.* Dust made by pounding bricks.
- BRICK-KILN**, brík'kíl, *s.* A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.
- BRICKLAYER**, brík'lá-úr, *s.* A brick mason.
- BRICKMAKER**, brík'má-kúr, *s.* One whose trade it is to make bricks.
- BRIDAL**, brí'dál, *a.* Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.
- BRIDE**, bríde, *s.* A woman new married.
- BRIDED**, bríde'béd, *s.* Marriage bed.
- BRIDECAKE**, bríde'káke, *s.* A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding.
- BRIDEGROOM**, bríde'gróóm, *s.* A new-married man.
- BRIDEMEN**, bríde'mén, } *s.*
BRIDEMAIDS, bríde'mádz, }
- The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.
- BRIDESTAKE**, bríde'stáke, *s.* A post set in the ground to dance round.
- BRIDEWELL**, bríde'wél, *s.* A house of correction.
- BRIDGE**, brídje, *s.* A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.
- To BRIDGE**, brídje, *v. a.* To raise a bridge over any place.
- BRIDLE**, brídl, *s.* 405. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.
- To BRIDLE**, brídl, *v. a.* To guide by a bridle; to restrain, to govern.
- To BRIDLE**, brídl, *v. n.* To hold up the head.
- BRIDLEHAND**, brídl'hánd, *s.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding.
- BRIEF**, bríéf, *a.* Short, concise; contracted, narrow.
- BRIEF**, bríéf, *s.* A short extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing the case; letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection; in music, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.
- BRIEFLY**, bríéflé, *ad.* Concisely, in a few words.
- BRIEFNESS**, bríéfnés, *s.* Conciseness, shortness.
- BRIER**, brí'úr, *s.* 98. 418. A plant.
- BRIERY**, brí'úr-ré, *a.* 555. Rough, full of briars.
- BRIGADE**, bré-gáde', *s.* 117. A division of forces, a body of men.
- BRIGADIER GENERAL**, bríg-á-déer-jén'ú-rál, *s.* 275. An officer next in order below a major-general.
- BRIGANDINE**, bríg'an-díne, 150. } *s.*
BRIGANTINE, bríg'an-tíne, }
- A light vessel, such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates; a coat of mail.
- ☞ All our orthoepists sound the last *i* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the stage does not pronounce it short: a pronunciation to which the stage is very prone, as *Valentine*, *Cymbeline*, &c. are heard on the stage, as if written *Valentin*, *Cymbelin*, &c.

nor 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—ôin 466, tris 469.

You may remember, scarce three years are past,
When in your brigantine you sail'd to see
The Adriatic wedded by our Duke,
And I was with you.' Venice Preserved.

BRIGHT, brîte, *a.* Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illustrious, as, a bright reign; witty, acute, as, a bright genius.

To BRIGHTEN, brî'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, brî'tn, *v. n.* To grow bright, to clear up.

BRIGHTLY, brîte'lê, *ad.* Splendidly, with lustre.

BRIGHTNESS, brîte'nês, *s.* Lustre, splendour; acuteness.

BRILLIANCY, brîl'yân-sê, *s.* Lustre, splendour.

BRILLIANT, brîl'yânt, *a.* 113. Shining, sparkling.

BRILLIANT, brîl'yânt, *s.* A diamond of the finest cut.

BRILLIANTNESS, brîl'yânt-nês, *s.* Splendour, lustre.

BRIM, brîm, *s.* The edge of any thing; the upper edge of any vessel; and the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.

To BRIM, brîm, *v. a.* To fill to the top.

To BRIM, brîm, *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brîm'fûl, *a.* Full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brîm'fûl-nês, *s.* Fullness to the top.

BRIMMER, brîm'mûr, *s.* A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, brîm'stône, *s.* Sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, brîm'stô-nê, *a.* Full of brimstone.

BRINDED, brîndêd, *a.* Streaked, tabby.

BRINDLE, brînd'l, *s.* 405. 359. The state of being brindled.

BRINDLED, brînd'ld, *a.* 405. Brindled, streaked.

BRINE, brîne, *s.* Water impregnated with salt, the sea; tears.

BRINEPIT, brîne'pît, *s.* Pit of salt water.

To BRING, brîng, *v. a.* 408. 409. To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to send; to cause to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular state; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To bring about, to bring to pass, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit, to show; To bring under, to subdue, to repress; To bring up, to educate, to instruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINGER, brîng'ûr, *s.* 409. The person that brings any thing.

BRINISH, brî'nîsh, *a.* Having the taste of brine-salt.

BRINISHNESS, brî'nîsh-nês, *s.* Saltiness.

BRINK, brînk, *s.* The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, brî'nê, *a.* Salt.

BRISK, brîsk, *a.* Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, spirituous; vivid, bright.

BRISKET, brîsk'kît, *s.* 99. The breast of an animal.

BRISKLY, brîsk'lê, *ad.* Actively, vigorously.

BRISKNESS, brîsk'nês, *s.* Liveliness, vigour, quickness; gayety.

BRISTLE, brîs'sl, *s.* 405. 472. The stiff hair of swine.

To BRISTLE, brîs'sl, *v. a.* To erect in bristles.

To BRISTLE, brîs'sl, *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

BRISTLY, brîs'lê, *a.* Thick set with bristles.

BRISTOL STONE, brîs'tûl-stône, *s.* A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

BRIT, brît, *s.* The name of a fish.

BRITTLE, brît'tl, *a.* 405. Fragile, apt to break.

BRITTLENESS, brît'tl-nês, *s.* Aptness to break.

BRIZE, brîze, *s.* The gadfly.

BROACH, brôtsh, *s.* 295. A spit.

To BROACH, brôtsh, *v. a.* To spit, to pierce as with a spit; to pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to open any store; to give out, to utter any thing.

BROACHER, brôtsh'ûr, *s.* A spit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, brâwd, *a.* 295. Wide, extended in breadth; large; clear, open; gross, coarse; obscene, fulsome; bold, not delicate, not reserved.

BROAD CLOTH, brâwd'clôth, *s.* A fine kind of cloth.

To BROADEN, brâwd'n, *v. n.* 103. To grow broad.

BROADLY, brâwd'lê, *ad.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brâwd'nês, *s.* Breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsome.

BROADSIDE, brâwd'sîde, *s.* The side of a ship; the volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

BROADSWORD, brâwd'sôrd, *s.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, brâwd'wîze, *ad.* 140. According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, brô-kâde', *s.* A silken stuff variegated.

BROCADED, brô-kâ'dêd, *a.* Drest in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCAGE, brô'kidje, *s.* 90. The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things.

BROCCOLI, brôk'kô-lê, *s.* A species of cabbage.

BROCK, brôk, *s.* A badger.

BROCKET, brôk'kît, *s.* 99. A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, brôg, *s.* 337. A kind of shoe; a corrupt dialect.

To BROIDER, brô'dûr, *v. a.* To adorn with figures of needle-work.

BROIDERY, brô'dûr-rê, *s.* 555. Embroidery, flower-work.

BROIL, brôil, *s.* A tumult, a quarrel.

To BROIL, brôil, *v. a.* To dress or cook by laying on the coals.

To BROIL, brôil, *v. n.* To be in the heat.

BROKE, brôke, *v. n.* Preterimperfect tense of the verb *To break*.

To BROKE, brôke, *v. z.* To transact business for others.

BROKEN, brô'kd, 103. Part. pass. of *Break*.

BROKEN-HEARTED, brô'kn-hârtêd, *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

BROKENLY, brô'kn-lê, *ad.* Without any regular series.

BROKER, brô'kûr, *s.* A factor, one that does business for another; one who deals in old household goods; a pimp, a match-maker.

BROKERAGE, brô'kûr-lôje, *s.* 90. The pay or reward of a broker.

BRONCHOCELE, brôn'kô-sêle, *s.* A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the Bronchus.—See *Hydrocele*.

BRONCHIAL, brôn'kê-âl, } *a.*

BRONCHICK, brôn'kîk, } *a.*

Belonging to the throat.

BRONCHOTOMY, brôn'kôt'tô-mê, *s.* 518. The operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.

BRONZE, brônze, *s.* Brass; a medal.

BROOCH, brôtsh, *s.* A jewel, an ornament of jewels.

To BROOD, brôôd, *v. n.* To sit on eggs to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or consider any thing anxiously; to mature any thing by care.

To BROOD, brôôd, *v. a.* To cherish by care, to h tch.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nò 162, mòve 164.

BROOD, bròòd, *s.* Offspring, progeny, generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.

BROODY, bròò'dé, *a.* In a state of sitting on the eggs.

BROOK, bròòk, *s.* A running water, a rivulet.

To BROOK, bròòk, *v. a.* To bear, to endure.

To BROOK, bròòk, *v. n.* To endure, to be content.

BROOKLIME, bròòk'lîme, *s.* A sort of water; an herb.

BROOM, bròòm, *s.* A shrub, a besom so called from the matter of which it is made.

BROOMLAND, bròòm'lând, *s.* Land that bears broom.

BROOMSTAFF, bròòm'stáf, *s.* The staff to which the broom is bound.

BROOMY, bròòm'é, *a.* Full of broom.

BROTH, bròth, *s.* Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BROTHER, bròth'él,

BROTHER-HOUSE, bròth'él-hòuse, } *s.*

A bawdy-house.

BROTHER, bròth'úr, *s.* 98. One born of the same father and mother; any one closely united; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession; Brother is used in theological language, for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD, bròth'úr-hùd, *s.* The state or quality of being a brother; an association of men for any purpose, a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.

BROTHERLY, bròth'úr-lé, *a.* Natural to brothers, such as becomes or befits a brother.

BROUGHT, bráwt, 393. Part. pass. of *Bring*.

BROW, bròú, *s.* The arch of hair over the eye; forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.

To BROWBEAT, bròú'bète, *v. a.* To depress with stern looks.

BROWBOUND, bròú'bòúnd, *a.* Crowned.

BROWSICK, bròú'sík, *a.* Dejected.

BROWN, bròún, *a.* The name of a colour.

BROWNELL, bròún'bíl, *s.* The ancient weapon of the English foot.

BROWNESS, bròún'nès, *s.* A brown colour.

BROWNSTUDY, bròún-stú'd'é, *s.* Gloomy meditations.

To BROWSE, bròúze, *v. a.* To eat branches or shrubs.

To BRUISE, bròúze, *v. a.* 343. To crush or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, bròúze, *s.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

BRUISEWORT, bròúze-wùrt, *s.* Comfrey.

BRUIT, bròút, *s.* 343. Rumour, noise, report.

BRUMAL, bròòm'ál, *a.* Belonging to the winter.

BRUNETT, bròò-nét', *s.* A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, brúnt, *s.* Shock, violence; blow, stroke.

BRUSH, brúsh, *s.* An instrument for rubbing; a rude assault, a shock.

To BRUSH, brúsh, *v. a.* To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike with quickness; to paint with a brush.

To BRUSH, brúsh, *v. n.* To move with haste; to fly over, to skim lightly.

BRUSHER, brúsh'úr, *s.* He that uses a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, brúsh'wùd, *s.* Rough, shrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, brúsh'é, *a.* Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

To BRUSTLE, brús'sl, *v. n.* 472. To crackle.

BRUTAL, bròò'tál, *a.* 343. That which belongs to a brute; savage, cruel, inhuman.

BRUTALITY, bròò-tál'é-té, *s.* Savageness, churlishness.

To BRUTALIZE, bròò'tá-lîze, *v. n.* To grow brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY, bròò'tál-lé, *ad.* Churlishly, inhumanly.

BRUTE, bròút, *a.* 339. Senseless, unconscious, savage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

BRUTE, bròút, *s.* A creature without reason.

BRUTENESS, bròút'nès, *s.* Brutality.

To BRUTIFY, bròút'té-tí, *v. a.* To make a man a brute.

BRUTISH, bròút'ísh, *a.* Bestial, resembling a beast, rough, savage, ferocious; gross, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

BRUTISHLY, bròút'ísh-lé, *ad.* In the manner of a brute.

BRUTISHNESS, bròút'ísh-nès, *s.* Brutality, savageness.

BRYONY, brí'ò-né, *s.* A plant.

BUB, búb, *s.* Strong malt liquor. A low word.

BUBBLE, búb'bl, *s.* 405. A small bladder of water; any thing which wants solidity and firmness; a cheat, a false show; the person cheated.

To BUBBLE, búb'bl, *v. n.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.

To BUBBLE, búb'bl, *v. a.* To cheat.

BUBBLER, búb'bl'úr, *s.* 405. A cheat.

BUBBY, búb'bé, *s.* A woman's breast. A low word.

BUBO, bú'bò, *s.* The groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum: all tumours in that part are called Buboes.

BUBONOCELE, bú-bòn'ò-séle, *s.* A rupture, in which some part of the intestines breaks down into the groin.—See *Hydrocele*.

BUCANIERS, búk'á-né'érz', *s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

BUCK, búk, *s.* The liquor in which clothes are washed; the clothes washed in the liquor.

BUCK, búk, *s.* The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals.

To BUCK, búk, *v. a.* To wash clothes.

To BUCK, búk, *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCKBASKET, búk'bás-két, *s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

BUCKBEAN, búk'béne, *s.* A plant, a sort of trefoil.

BUCKET, búk'kít, *s.* 99. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; the vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

BUCKLE, búk'kl, *s.* 405. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair crisped and curled.

To BUCKLE, búk'kl, *v. a.* To fasten with a buckle; to confine.

To BUCKLE, búk'kl, *v. n.* To bend, to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.

BUCKLER, búk'lúr, *s.* A shield.

BUCKMAST, búk'mást, *s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BUCKRAM, búk'rám, *s.* A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.

BUCKSHORN-PLANTAIN, búks'hòrn-plán'tín, *s.* A plant.

BUCKTHORN, búk'thòrn, *s.* A tree.

BUCKOLICK, bú-kòl'ík, *s.* A pastoral.

From the tendency we have to remove the accent to the beginning of such Latin words as we Anglicize by dropping the last syllable, we sometimes hear this word improperly accented on the first syllable.—See *Academy*. The authorities for the accent on the second syllable are, Mr Sheridan, Dr Johnson, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Dr Kenrick, Bailey, Dr Ash, and Entick; Buchanan stands alone for the accent on the first.

BUD, búd, *s.* The first shoot of a plant, a germ.

To BUD, búd, *v. n.* To put forth young shoots or germs; to be in the bloom.

To BUD, búd, *v. a.* To inoculate.

To BUDGE, búdje, *v. n.* To stir.

BUDGE, búdje, *a.* Stiff, formal.

BUDGER, búd'júr, *s.* One that stirs.

BUDGET, búd'jét, *s.* A bag, such as may be easily carried; a store, or stock.

nờ 167, nôt 163—tủe 171, tũb 172, bũll 173—ũll, 299—pũũnd 313—ũũn 466, thũũ 469.

BUFF, bũf, s. Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for waist belts, pouches, &c. a military coat.
To BUFF, bũf, v. a. To strike. A low word.
BUFFALO, bũf'fá-lô, s. A kind of wild bull or cow.
BUFFET, bũffít, s. 99. A blow with the fist.
BUFFET, bũffít, s. A kind of cupboard.
To BUFFET, bũffít, v. a. 99. To box, to beat.
To BUFFET, bũffít, v. n. To play a boxing match.
BUFFETER, bũffít-tũr, s. A boxer.
BUFFLE, bũffl, s. 405. The same with Buffalo.
BUFFLEHEADED, bũffl-hẻd-ẻd, a. Dull, stupid.
BUFFOON, bũf'fũn, s. A man whose profession is to make sport by low jests and antic postures, a jack-pudding; a man that practises indecent raillery.
BUFFOONERY, bũf'fũn'ũr-rẻ, s. The practice of a buffoon; low jests, scurrile mirth.
BUG, bũg, s. A stinking insect, bred in old household stuff.
BUGBEAR, bũg'bẻ, s. A frightful object, a false terror.
BUGGINESS, bũg'ẻ-nẻs, s. The state of being infected with bugs.
BUGGY, bũg'ẻ, a. 283. Abounding with bugs.
BUGLE, bũ'gl, 405. }
BUGLEHORN, bũ'gl-hỏrn', } s. A hunting horn.
BUGLE, bũ'gl, s. A shining bead of black glass.
BUGLE, bũ'gl, s. A plant.
BUGLOSS, bũ'glỏs, s. The herb ox-tongue.
To BUILD, bũd, v. a. 341. To make a fabrick or an edifice, to raise any thing on a support or foundation.
To BUILD, bũd, v. n. To depend on, to rest on.
BUILDER, bũd'ũr, s. 98. He that builds, an architect.
BUILDING, bũd'ĩng, s. 410. A fabrick, an edifice.
BUILT, bũt, s. The form, the structure.
BULB, bũlb, s. A round body, or root.
BULBACEOUS, bũl-bẻsh'ũs, a. The same with Bulbous.
BULBOUS, bũl'bẻs, a. 314. Containing bulbs.
To BULGE, bũlje, v. n. To take in water, to founder; to jut out.
BULK, bũlk, s. Magnitude, size, quantity; the gross, the majority; main fabrick.
BULK, bũlk, s. A part of a building jutting out.
BULKHEAD, bũlk-hẻd', s. A partition made across a ship with boards.
BULKINESS, bũl'ẻ-nẻs, s. Greatness of stature or size.
BULKY, bũl'ẻ, a. Of great size or stature.
BULL, bũl, s. 173. The male of black cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy world and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a letter published by the Pope; a blunder.
BULLBAITING, bũl'bẻ-tĩng, s. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.
BULL-BEGGAR, bũl'bẻg'ũr, s. Something terrible to fright children with.
BULL-DOG, bũl'dỏg, s. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.
BULL-HEAD, bũl'hẻd', s. A stupid fellow, the name of a fish.
BULL-WEED, bũl'wẻẻd, s. Knapweed.
BULL-WORT, bũl'wủt, s. Bishops-weed.
BULLACE, bũl'ẻs, s. 99. A wild sour plum.
BULLET, bũl'ẻt, s. 99. A round ball of metal.
BULLION, bũl'ẻn, s. 113. Gold or silver in the lump unwrought.
BULLITION, bũl'ẻsh'ẻn, s. 177. The act or state of boiling.
BULLOCK, bũl'ẻk, s. 166. A young bull.

BULLY, bũl'ẻ, s. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow.
BULRUSH, bũl'rũsh, s. A large rush.
BULWARK, bũl'wủk, s. A fortification, a citadel, security.
BUM, bũm, s. The part on which we sit; it is used in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bum-bailiff.
BUMBAILIFF, bũm-bẻ'ẻf, s. A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests.
BUMBEARD, bũm'bẻrd, s.—See *Bombard*.
BUMBEAST, bũm'bẻst', s. A cloth made of patches; patchwork; more properly written *Bombast*, as derived by Mr Stevens from *Bombycinus*, made of silk.
BUMP, bũmp, s. A swelling, a protuberance.
To BUMP, bũmp, v. a. To make a loud noise. See *Bomb*.
BUMPER, bũm'pũr, s. 98. A cup filled.
 There is a plausible derivation of this word from the French *Bon Pere*, which, say the anti-clerical critics, was the toast which the Monks gave to the Pope in a full glass. The farther a derivation is traced, the better it is liked by the common crowd of critics; but Mr Elphinstone, who saw farther into English and French etymology than any author I have met with, contents himself with deriving this word from the word *Bump*, which, as a verb, signifies the action of some heavy body that makes a dense noise, and, as a noun, implies the general effect of such an action on the animal frame, which is a protuberance or swelling; and the swelling out of the liquor when a glass is full, seems the natural offspring of the substantive *Bump*.
 Dr Ash, whose etymological knowledge seems very extensive, gives this word the same derivation, but tells us that the word *Bumpkin* is of uncertain etymology; a little attention, however, would, I think, have led him to the same origin of this word as the former; for the heavy and protuberant form of the rusticks, to whom this word is generally applied, might very naturally generate the appellation.
BUMPKIN, bũm'kĩn, s. An awkward heavy rustic. See *Bumper*.
BUMPKINLY, bũm'kĩn'ẻ, a. Having the manner or appearance of a clown.
BUNCH, bũnsh, s. 352. A hard lump, a knob; a cluster; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot.
BUNCHBACKED, bũnsh'bẻkt, a. Having bunches on the back.
BUNCHY, bũnsh'ẻ, a. Growing into bunches.
BUNDLE, bũn'dl, s. 405. A number of things bound together; any thing rolled up cylindrically.
To BUNDLE, bũn'dl, v. a. To tie in a bundle.
BUNG, bũng, s. A stopper for a barrel.
To BUNG, bũng, v. a. To stop up.
BUNGHOLE, bũng'hỏle, s. The hole at which the barrel is filled.
To BUNGLE, bũng'ẻ, v. n. 405. To perform clumsily.
To BUNGLE, bũng'ẻ, v. a. To botch, to manage clumsily.
BUNGLE, bũng'ẻ, s. A botch, an awkwardness.
BUNGLER, bũng'ẻlũr, s. A bad workman.
BUNGLINGLY, bũng'ẻlĩng'ẻ, ad. Clumsily, awkwardly.
BUNN, bũn, s. A kind of sweet bread.
BUNT, bũnt, s. A swelling part; an increasing cavity.
BUNTER, bũn'tũr, s. 98. Any low vulgar woman.
BUNTING, bũn'tĩng, s. The name of a bird.
BUOY, bũẻ, s. 346. A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.
To BUOY, bũẻ, v. a. To keep afloat.
BUOYANCY, bũẻ'ẻn'ẻ, s. The quality of floating.
BUOYANT, bũẻ'ẻn't, a. Which will not sink.
BUR, bũr, s. A rough head of a plant.
BURBOT, bũr'bẻt, s. 166. A fish full of prickles.

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,
- BURDELAIS**, bûr-dê-lâ', *s.* A sort of grape.
- BURDEN**, bûr'dn, *s.* 103. A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.
- To BURDEN**, bûr'dn, *v. a.* To load, to incumber.
- BURDENER**, bûr'dn-ûr, *s.* 98. A loader, an oppressor.
- BURDENOUS**, bûr'dn-ûs, *a.* Grievous, oppressive; useless.
- BURDENSOME**, bûr'dn-sûm, *a.* Grievous, troublesome.
- BURDENSOMENESS**, bûr'dn-sûm-nês, *s.* Weight, unnessiness.
- BURDOCK**, bûr'dôk, *s.*—See *Dock*.
- BUREAU**, bû-rô', *s.* A chest of drawers.
- BURG**, bûrg, *s.*—See *Burrow*.
- BURGAGE**, bûrgâdje, *s.* 90. A tenure proper to cities and towns.
- BURGAMOT**, bûr-gâ-môt', *s.* A species of pear.
- BURGANET**, or **BURGONET**, bûrgô-nêt, *s.* A kind of helmet.
- BURGEON**, bûr-jôice', *s.* A citizen, a burges; a type of a particular size.
- BURGESS**, bûrjês, *s.* A citizen, a freeman of a city; a representative of a town corporate.
- BURGH**, bûrg, *s.* 392. A corporate town or borough.
- BURGER**, bûrg-ûr, *s.* One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.
- BURGHESHIP**, bûrg-ûr-shîp, *s.* The privilege of a burgher.
- BURGLARY**, bûrg-lâ-rê, *s.* Robbing a house by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.
- BURGOMASTER**, bûrgô-mâs-tûr, *s.* One employed in the government of a city.
- BURIAL**, bûr-rê-âl, *s.* 178. The act of burying, sepulture, interment; the act of placing any thing under earth; the church-service for funerals.
- BURIER**, bûr-rê-ûr, *s.* He that buries.
- BURINE**, bûr'în, *s.* A graving tool.
- BURLACE**, bûr-lâse, *s.* A sort of grape.
- To BURL**, bûrl, *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.
- BURLESQUE**, bûr-lêsk', *a.* 415. Jocular, tending to raise laughter.
- BURLESQUE**, bûr-lêsk', *s.* Ludicrous language.
- To BURLESQUE**, bûr-lêsk', *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.
- BURLINESS**, bûr-lê-nês, *s.* Bulk, bluster.
- BURLY**, bûr-lê, *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.
- BURN**, bûrn, *s.* A hurt caused by fire.
- BURNER**, bûr'nûr, *s.* A person who burns any thing.
- BURNET**, bûr'nît, *s.* 99. A plant.
- BURNING**, bûr'nîng, *s.* 410. State of inflammation.
- BURNING-GLASS**, bûr'nîng-glâs, *s.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.
- To BURNISH**, bûr'nîsh, *v. a.* To polish.
- To BURNISH**, bûr'nîsh, *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.
- BURNISHER**, bûr'nîsh-ûr, *s.* The person that burnishes or polishes; the tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.
- BURNT**, bûrnt. Part. pass. of *Burn*.
- BURR**, bûr, *s.* The lobe or lap of the ear.
- BURREL**, bûr'îl, *s.* 99. A sort of pear.
- BURROW**, bûr-rô', *s.* A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the holes made in the ground by conies.
- To BURROW**, bûr-rô', *v. n.* To mine as conies or rabbits.
- BURSAR**, bûr'sûr, *s.* 88. The treasurer of a college.
- BURSE**, bûrse, *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 suddenly, to make a quick and violent disruption.
- BURST**, bûrst, *s.* A sudden disruption.
- BURST**, bûrst, } *part. a.* 472. 405.
Diseased with a hernia or rupture.
- BURSTENNESS**, bûrst'nês, *s.* A rupture.
- BURSTWORT**, bûrst'wûrt, *s.* An herb good against ruptures.
- BURT**, bûrt, *s.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.
- BURTHEN**, bûr'thû, *s.* 468.—See *Burden*.
- To BURY**, bûr-rê, *v. a.* 178. To inter, to put into a grave; to inter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.
- BUSH**, bûsh, *s.* 173. A thick shrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there.
- BUSHEL**, bûsh'îl, *s.* 173. A measure containing eight gallons, a strike.
- BUSHINESS**, bûsh'ê-nês, *s.* The quality of being bushy.
- BUSHMENT**, bûsh'mênt, *s.* A thicket.
- BUSHY**, bûsh'ê, *a.* Thick, full of small branches; full of bushes.
- BUSINESS**, bûz'zê-lês, *a.* 178. At leisure.
- BUSILY**, bûz'zê-lê, *ad.* With hurry, actively.
- BUSINESS**, bûz'nês, *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, to destroy, or ruin him.
- BUSK**, bûsk, *s.* A piece of steel, or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.
- BUSKIN**, bûs'kîn, *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**, bûs'kînd, *a.* 359. Dressed in buskins.
- BUSKY**, bûs'kê, *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**, bûs'tûrd, *s.* 88. A wild turkey.
- To BUSTLE**, bûs'sl, *v. n.* 472. To be busy, to stir.
- BUSTLE**, bûs'sl, *s.* A tumult, a hurry.
- BUSTLER**, bûs'lûr, *s.* 98. An active stirring man.
- BUSY**, bûz'zê, *a.* 178. Employed with earnestness; busy'ing, active, meddling.
- To BUSY**, bûz'zê, *v. a.* To employ, to engage.
- BUSYBODY**, bûz'zê-bôd-dê, *s.* A vain, meddling, fantastical person.
- BUT**, bût, *conj.* Except; yet, nevertheless; the particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwise than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwise than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; But for, had not this been.
- BUT-END**, bût'ênd', *s.* The blunt end of any thing.
- BUTCHER**, bût'tshûr, *s.* 175. One that kills animals to sell their flesh; one that is delighted with blood.
- To BUTCHER**, bût'tshûr, *v. a.* To kill, to murder.
- BUTCHERLINESS**, bût'tshûr-lê-nês, *s.* A butcherly manner.
- BUTCHERLY**, bût'tshûr-lê, *a.* Bloody, barbarous.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—pöðnd 313—thin 466, This 469.

BUTCHERY, bú'tshúr-ré, *s.* The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is shed.

BUTLER, bú'tlúr, *s.* 98. A servant employed in furnishing the table.

BUTMENT, bú'tmènt, *s.* That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTT, bú't, *s.* The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jests.

BUTT, bú't, *s.* A vessel, a barrel, containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.

To BUTT, bú't, *v. a.* To strike with the head.

BUTTER, bú'túr, *s.* 98. An unctuous substance, made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

To BUTTER, bú'túr, *v. a.* To smear, or oil with butter; to increase the stakes every throw.

BUTTER-BUMP, bú'túr-búmp, *s.* A fowl, the bittern.

BUTTERBUR, bú'túr-búr, *s.* A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER, bú'túr-flóúúr, *s.* A yellow flower of May.

BUTTERFLY, bú'túr-flí, *s.* A beautiful insect.

BUTTERIS, bú'túr-rís, *s.* An instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.

BUTTERMILK, bú'túr-mílk, *s.* The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, bú'túr-prínt, *s.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

BUTERTOOTH, bú'túr-tóóth, *s.* The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN, bú'túr-wúm-ún, *s.* A woman that sells butter.

BUTTERWORT, bú'túr-wúrt, *s.* A plant, sanicle.

BUTTERY, bú'túr-ré, *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, bú'túr-ré, *s.* The room where provisions are laid up.

BUTTOCK, bú'túk, *s.* 166. The rump, the part near the tail.

BUTTON, bú'tn, *s.* 103. 170. Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

To BUTTON, bú'tn, *v. a.* 405. To dress, to clothe; to fasten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE, bú'tn-hóle, *s.* The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

BUTRESS, bú'trís, *s.* 99. A prop, a wall built to support another; a prop, a support.

To BUTRESS, bú'trís, *v. a.* To prop.

BUXOM, búk'súm, *a.* 166. Obedient, obsequious; gay, lively, brisk; wanton, jolly.

BUXOMLY, búk'súm-lé, *ad.* Wantonly, amorously.

BUXOMNESS, búk'súm-nés, *s.* Wantonness, amorosity.

To BUY, bí, *v. a.* To purchase, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.

To BUY, bí, *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

BUYER, bíúr, *s.* He that buys, a purchaser.

To BUZZ, búz, *v. n.* To hum, to make a noise like bees; to whisper, to prate.

BUZZARD, búzúrd, *s.* 88. A degenerate or mean species of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.

BUZZER, búzúúr, *s.* 98. A secret whisperer.

BY, { bí, } *prep.*
 { bé, }

It notes the agent; it notes the instrument; it notes the cause; it notes the means by which any thing is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the sum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beside, noting passage; near to, in presence, noting proximity; before Himself, it notes the absence of all others; it is the solemn form of swearing; at hand; it is used in forms of obtesting; by proxy of, noting substitution.

The general sound of this word is like the verb to

buy; but we not unfrequently hear it pronounced like the verb to be. This latter sound, however, is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and then only when used as a preposition; as when we say, Do you travel by land or by water? Thus in reading these lines of Pope.

"By land, by water, they renew the charge,
 "They stop the chariot, and they board the barge."

Here we ought to give the word *by* the sound of the verb to buy; so that pronouncing this word like *be*, is, if the word will be pardoned me, a *colloquialism*.

BY, bí, *ad.* Near, at a small distance; beside, passing; in presence.

BY AND BY, bí'ánd-bí, *ad.* In a short time.

BY, bí, *s.* Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.

BY-CONCERNMENT, bí'kón-sèrn'mènt, *s.* Not the main business.

BY-END, bí'ènd, *s.* Private interest, secret advantage.

BY-GONE, bí'gón, *a.* Past.

BY-LAW, bí'láw, *s.* By-laws are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the public law binds.

BY-NAME, bí'náme, *s.* A nick-name.

BY-PATH, bí'páth, *s.* A private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT, bí'rè-spèkt, *s.* Private end or view.

BY-ROOM, bí'róóm, *s.* A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, bí'spèétsh, *s.* An incidental or casual speech.

BY-STANDER, bí'stán'dár, *s.* A looker on, one unconcerned.

BY-STREET, bí'strèét, *s.* An obscure street.

BY-VIEW, bí'vú, *s.* Private self-interested purpose.

BY-WALK, bí'wáwk, *s.* Private walk, not the main road.

BY-WAY, bí'wá, *s.* A private and obscure way.

BY-WEST, bí-wèst, *a.* Westward, to the west of.

BY-WORD, bí'wúrd, *s.* A saying, a proverb; a term of reproach.

C

CAB, káb, *s.* A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABAL, káb-bál, *s.* The secret science of the Hebrew rabbans; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.

The political signification of this word owes its original to the five Cabinet Ministers in Charles the Second's reign; Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale: this Junto were known by the name of *Cabal*; a word which the initial letters of their names happened to compose.

To CABAL, káb-bál, *v. n.* To form close intrigues.

CABALIST, káb'á-list, *s.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALISTICAL, káb-ál-lís'tè-kál, } *a.*

CABALISTICK, káb-ál-lís'tík, } *a.*

Something that has an occult meaning.

CABALLER, káb-bállúr, *s.* He that engages in close designs, an intriguer.

CABBAGE, káb'bidje, *s.* 90. 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-wúrm, *s.* An insect.

CABIN, káb'bin, *s.* A small room; a small chamber in a ship; a cottage, a 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.

539 Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mé 93,

CABINET, káb'ín-ét, 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'ín-ét-kòón'síl, s. A council held in a private manner.

CABINET-MAKER, káb'ín-ét-má'kúr, s. One that makes small nice work in wood.

CABLE, ká'bl, s. 405. The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

CACHECTICAL, ká-kék'té-kál, }
CACHECTICK, ká-kék'tík, } a.

Having an ill habit of body.
CACHEXY, kák'kék-sé, s. 517. Such a distemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

Mr Sheridan is the only orthoepist who accents this word on the first syllable as I have done; and yet every other lexicographer, who has the word, accents *Anorexy*, *Ataxy*, and *Ataraxy*, on the first syllable, except Mr Sheridan, who accents *Anorexy*, and Bailey *Ataxy*, on the penultimate. Whence this variety and inconsistency should arise, it is not easy to determine. *Orthodoxy* and *Apoplexy* had sufficiently chalked out the analogy of accentuation in these words. The terminations in *axy* and *oxy* do not form a species of words which may be called enclitical, like *logy* and *graphy*, 517, but seem to be exactly under the predicament of those Latin and Greek words, which, when adopted into English by dropping their last syllable, remove the accent at least two syllables higher.—See *Academy*.

CACHINATION, kák-kín-ná'shún, s. 353. A loud laughter.

CACKEREL, kák'úr-ll, s. 555. 99. A fish.

To CACKLE, kák'kl, v. n. 405. To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

CACKLE, kák'kl, s. The voice of a goose or fowl.

CACKLER, kák'klr, s. 98. A fowl that cackles; a tell-tale, a tattler.

CACOCHEMICAL, kák-kò-kím'è-kál, }
CACOCHEMICK, kák-kò-kím'ík, 353. 509. } a.

Having the humours corrupted.
CACOCHEMY, kák'kò-kím-mé, s. A deprivation of the humours from a sound state.

Johnson and Bailey accent this word *Cacochymy*, Sheridan and Buchanan *Cacochymy*, and Dr Ash *Cacochymy*; and this last accentuation I have adopted for reasons given under the word *Cachexy*, which see.

CACODÆMON, kák-ò-dè'mòn, s. An evil spirit; the Devil.—See *Principles*, No. 502.

CACOPHONY, ká-kò'fò-né, s. 518. A bad sound of words.

To CACUMINATE, ká-kú'mé-náte, v. a. To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS, ká-dáv'è-rús, a. Having the appearance of a dead carcass.

CADDIS, kád'dis, s. A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE, káde, a. Tame, soft, as a cade lamb.

CADE, káde, s. A barrel.

CADENCE, kád'ènsé, }
CADENCY, kád'èn-sé, } s.

Fall, state of sinking, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verses, or periods; the tone or sound.

CADENT, kád'ènt, a. Falling down.

CADET, ká-dét, s. The younger brother; the youngest brother; a volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CADGER, kéd'júr, 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 *Codger*.

CADI, kád'dé, s. A magistrate among the Turks.

CADILLACK, ká-dil'lák, s. A sort of pear.

CADUCEUS, ká-dú'shé-ús, s. 505. The rod or wand with which Mercury is depicted.

mét 95—pine 105, pín 107—nò 162. mðve 164

CADUCITY, ká-dú'sé-té, s. 511. Tendency to fall
CÆSURA, sé-z'úrà, s. 479. 480. A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long; a pause in verse.

CAFTAN, káftán, s. A Persian vest or garment.

CAG, kág, s. A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, káje, s. An enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts; a prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE, káje, v. n. To enclose in a cage.

CAIMAN, ká'mán, s. 88. The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE, ká-jò'le, v. a. To flatter, to soothe.

CAJOLER, ká-jò'lúr, s. A flatterer, a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, ká-jò'lúr-ré, a. 555. Flattery.

CAITIFF, ká'tif, s. A mean villain, a despicable knave.

CAKE, káke, s. A kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high.

To CAKE, káke, v. n. To harden as dough in the oven.

CALABASH, kál'á-básh, s. A species of a large gourd.

CALABASH TREE, kál'á-básh-tréé, s. A tree, of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of music.

CALAMANCO, kál-á-máng'kò, s. A kind of woolen stuff.

CALAMINE, kál'á-míne, s. 149. A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copy, changes it into brass.

CALAMINT, kál'á-mínt, s. The name of a plant.

CALAMITOUS, ká-lám'è-tús, a. Miserable, involved in distress, unhappy, wretched.

CALAMITOUSNESS, ká-lám'è-tús-néss, s. Misery, distress.

CALAMITY, ká-lám'è-té, s. Misfortune, cause of misery.

CALAMUS, kál'á-mús, s. A sort of reed or sweet scented wood, mentioned in Scripture.

CALASH, ká-lásh', s. A small carriage of pleasure.

CALCARIOUS, kál-ká'rè-ús, a. Partaking of the nature of calx.

CALCEATED, kál'shé-á-téd, a. 450. Shod, fitted with shoes.

CALCEDONIUS, kál-sé-dò'né-ús, s. A kind of precious stone.

CALCINATION, kál-sé-ná'shún, s. Such a management of bodies by fire as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.

CALCINATORY, kál-sín'á-túr-è, s. A vessel used in calcination.

Mr Sheridan accents this word on the first syllable, and Dr Johnson and Mr Perry on the second. I prefer the same accent on the verb *To calcine*, 512.

To CALCINE, kál-sine', v. a. To burn in the fire to a calx or substance easily reduced to powder; to burn up.

To CALCINE, kál-sine', v. n. To become a calx by heat.

To CALCULATE, kál'kù-láte, v. a. To compute, to reckon; to adjust, to project for any certain end.

CALCULATION, kál'kù-lá'shún, s. A practice or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the result of arithmetical operation.

CALCULATOR, kál'kù-lá-túr, s. 521. A computer.

CALCULATORY, kál'kù-lá-túr-è, a. 512. Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kál'kùle, s. Reckoning, compute.

CALCULOSE, kál'kù-lòse, }
CALCULOUS, kál'kù-lús, } a. Stony, gritty.

CACULUS, kál'kù-lús, s. The stone in the bladder

CALDRON, káwl'drún, s. 166. A pot, a boiler, kettle.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—thin 466, this 469.

CALEFACTION, kâl-ê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kâl-ê-fâk'tiv, *a.* That which makes any thing hot, heating.

CALEFACTORY, kâl-ê-fâk'tûr-ê, *a.* That which heats.

To CALEFY, kâl-ê-fi, *v. n.* 183. To grow hot, to be heated.

CALENDAR, kâl-ên-dûr, *s.* 88. A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

To CALENDER, kâl-ên-dûr, *v. a.* To dress cloth.

CALENDER, kâl-ên-dûr, *s.* 98. A hot press, a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CALENDERER, kâl-ên-dûr-ûr, *s.* The person who calenders.

CALENDUS, kâl-êndz, *s.* The first day of the month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, kâl-ên-tshûre, *s.* 461. A distemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.

CALF, kâf, *s.* 401. 78. The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CALIBER, kâl-ê-bûr, *s.* The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

Mr Sheridan accents this word on the second syllable, and gives the *i* the sound of double *e* like the French; but Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick, consider the word as perfectly anglicised, and place the accent on the first syllable as I have done.

CALICE, kâl'is, *s.* A cup, a chalice.

CALICO, kâl-ê-kô, *s.* An Indian stuff made of cotton.

CALID, kâl'id, *a.* Hot, burning.

CALIDITY, kâl-îd'ê-tê, *s.* 511. Heat.

CALIF, } kâl'if, *s.* A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGATION, kâl-lê-gâ'shûn, *s.* Darkness, cloudiness.

CALIGNOUS, kâl-îdjê-ê-nûs, *a.* Obscure, dim.

CALIGNOUSNESS, kâl-îdjê-ê-nûs-nês, *s.* Darkness.

CALIVER, kâl-ê-vûr, *s.* A handgun, a harquebuse, an old musquet.

To CALK, kâwk, *v. a.* To stop the leaks of a ship.

CALKER, kâw'kûr, *s.* The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

To CALL, kâwl, *v. a.* 77. To name; to summon or invite; to convoke; to summon judicially; in the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publish; to make a short visit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view; to stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination; To call back, to revoke; To call in, to resume money at interest; To call over, to read aloud a list or muster-roll; To call out, to challenge.

CALL, kâwl, *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, } kâl'lêt, *s.* A trull.

CALLET, }

CALLING, kâwl'ing, *s.* Vocation, profession, trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same employment or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALIPERS, kâl'ê-pûrz, *s.* 98. Compasses with bowed shanks.

CALLOSTY, kâl-lôs'sê-tê, *s.* A kind of swelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kâl'lûs, *a.* Hardened, insensible.

CALLOUSNESS, kâl'lûs-nês, *s.* Induration of the fibres; insensibility.

CALLOW, kâl'plô, *a.* Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALLUS, kâl'lûs, *s.* An induration of the fibres the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kâm, *a.* 80. Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled.—See No. 79, in the Note.

CALM, kâm, *s.* Serenity, stillness; quiet, repose.

To CALM, kâm, *v. a.* To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.

CALMER, kâm'ûr, *s.* 403. The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kâm'lê, *ad.* Without storms, or violence; without passions, quietly.

CALMNESS, kâm'nês, *s.* Tranquillity, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.

CALOMEL, kâl'ô-mêl, *s.* Mercury six times sublimed.

CALORIFICK, kâl-ô-rîf'ik, *a.* That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, kâl-lôt't, *s.* A cap or coif.

CALTROPS, kâl'trôps, *s.* An instrument made with four spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgicks, under the name of Tribulus.

To CALVE, kâv, *v. n.* 78. To bring forth a calf spoken of a cow.

To CALUMNIATE, kâl-lûm'nê-âte, *v. a.* 91. To slander.

CALUMNIATION, kâl-lûm-nê-â'shûn, *s.* A malicious and false representation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, kâl-lûm'nê-â-tûr, *s.* 521. A forger of accusation, a slanderer.

CALUMNIOUS, kâl-lûm'nê-ûs, *a.* Slanderous, falsely reproachful.

CALUMNY, kâl'lûm-ni *v.* Slander, false charge.

CALX, kâks, *s.* Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CALYCLE, kâl'ê-kl, *s.* 405. A small bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, kâ-mâ'yôô, *s.* A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

CAMBER, kâm'bûr, *s.* A piece of timber cut archwise.

CAMBIST, kâm'bîst, *s.* A person who deals in bills of exchange, or who is skilled in the business of exchange.

CAMBRICK, kâm'ê'brik, *s.* 542. A kind of fine linen.—See *Chamber*.

CAME, kâme, *The pret. of To Come.*

CAMEL, kâm'êl, *s.* 99. A beast of burden.

CAMELOPARD, kâ-mêl'ô-pârd, *s.* An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.

CAMELOT, } kâm'lêt, *s.* 99.

CAMLET, }

A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

CAMERA OBSCURA, kâm-ê-râ-ôb-skû'râ, *s.* An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.

CAMERADE.—See *Comrade*.

CAMERATED, kâm'êr-â-têd, *a.* Arched.

CAMERATION, kâm-êr-â'shûn, *s.* A vaulting or arching.

CAMISADO, kâm-ê-sâ'dô, *s.* 77. An attack made in the dark, on which occasion they put their shirts outward.

CAMISATED, kâm'ê-sâ-têd, *a.* Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAMLET, kâm'lêt, *s.*—See *Cameiot*.

CAMMOCK, kâm'mûk, *s.* 166. An herb, petty whin, or restharrow.

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-pâne, *s.* 385. A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

559. Fâte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

CAMPANIFORM, kâm-pân/nê-fôrm, *a.* A term used of flowers which are in the shape of a bell.
CAMPANULATE, kâm-pân/ù-lâte, *a.* Campaniform.
CAMPESTRAL, kâm-pêstrâl, *a.* Growing in fields.
CAMPHIRE, kâm/fîr, *s.* 140. A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire-tree.
CAMPHIRE-TREE, kâm/fîr-trêé, *s.* The tree from which camphire is extracted.
CAMPHORATE, kâm/fô-râte, *a.* 91. Impregnated with camphire.
CAMPION, kâm/pê-ün, *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.
CANAILLE, kâ-nâ'le', *s.* The lowest people.
CANAKIN, kân/â-kîn, *s.* A can; a small cup.
CANAL, kân-nâl', *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-nîl-kôle, *s.* A fine kind of coal.
CANALICULATED, kân-â-lik'ù-lâ-têd, *a.* Made like a pipe or gutter.
CANARY, kâ-nâ-rê, *s.* Wine brought from the Canaries, sack.
CANARY-BIRD, kâ-nâ-rê-bûrd, *s.* An excellent singing bird.
To CANCEL, kân/sil, *v. a.* 99. To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.
CANCELLED, kân/sêl-lâ-têd, *a.* Cross-barred.
CANCELLATION, kân-sêl-lâ'shûn, *s.* An expunging or wiping out of an instrument.
CANCER, kân/sûr, *s.* 98. A crab-fish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent swelling or sore.
To CANCERATE, kân/sûr-râte, *v. n.* 91. To become a cancer.
CANCERATION, kân-sûr-râ'shûn, *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.
CANCRINE, kâng'krîn, *a.* 140. 408. Having the qualities of a crab.
CANDENT, kân/dênt, *a.* Hot.
CANDICANT, kân/dê-kânt, *a.* Growing white.
CANDID, kân/dîd, *a.* White; fair, open, ingenuous.
CANDIDATE, kân/dê-dâte, *s.* A competitor, one that solicits advancement.
CANDIDLY, kân/dîd-lê, *ad.* Fairly, ingenuously.
CANDIDNESS, kân/dîd-nês, *s.* Ingenuousness, openness of temper.
To CANDIFY, kân/dê-fi, *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-trêé, *s.* A species of sweet willow.
CANDLEHOLDER, kân/dl-hôld-ûr, *s.* He that holds the candle.
CANDLELIGHT, kân/dl-lîte, *s.* The light of a candle.
CANDLEMAS, kân/dl-mâs, *s.* 88. The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.
CANDLESTICK, kân/dl-stîk, *s.* The instrument that holds candles.
CANDLESTUFF, kân/dl-stûf, *s.* Grease, tallow.
CANDLEWASTER, kân/dl-wâs-tûr, *s.* A spendthrift.
CANDOCK, kân/dôk, *s.* A weed that grows in rivers.
CANDOUR, kân/dûr, *s.* 314. Sweetness of temper, purity of mind, ingenuousness.
To CANDY, kân/dê, *v. a.* To conserve with sugar; to form into confections.
To CANDY, kân/dê, *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CANE, kâne, *s.* A kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a reed.
To CANE, kâne, *v. a.* To beat with a cane or stick.
CANICULAR, kâ-nîk'ù-lâr, *a.* Belonging to the dog-star.
CANINE, kâ-dîne', *a.* Having the properties of a dog.
CANISTER, kân/is-tûr, *s.* 98. A small basket; a small vessel in which any thing is laid up.
CANKER, kâng'kûr, *s.* 409. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or consumes; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in trees.
To CANKER, kâng'kûr, *v. n.* To grow corrupt.
To CANKER, kâng'kûr, *v. a.* To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.
CANKERBIT, kâng'kûr-bit, *part. ad.* Bitten with an envenomed tooth.
CANNABINE, kân/nâ-bîne, *a.* 149. Hempen.
CANNIBAL, kân/nê-bâl, *s.* A man-eater.
CANNIBALISM, kân/nê-bâl-îzîm, *s.* The manners of a cannibal.
CANNIBALLY, kân/nê-bâl-lê, *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal.
CANNIPERS, kân/nê-pûrz, *s.* Callipers.
CANNON, kân/nûn, *s.* 166. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.
CANNON-BALL, kân-nûn-bâw'l', *s.*
CANNON-SHOT, kân-nûn-shô't', *s.*
 The balls which are shot from great guns.
To CANNONADE, kân-nûn-nâdê, *v. a.* To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.
CANNONIER, kân-nûn-nêér', *s.* 275. The engineer that manages the cannon.
CANNOT, kân/nôt, *v. n.* of Can and Not. To be unable.
CANOE, kân-nô', *s.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.
CANON, kân'ûn, *s.* 166. A rule, a law; law made by ecclesiastical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a large sort of printing letter.
CANONESS, kân'ûn-nês, *s.* In Catholic countries, women living after the example of secular canons.
CANONICAL, kâ-nôn'ê-kâl, *a.* According to the canon; constituting the canon; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws; spiritual, ecclesiastical.
CANONICALLY, kâ-nôn'ê-kâl-lê, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.
CANONICALNESS, kâ-nôn'ê-kâl-nês, *s.* The quality of being canonical.
CANONIST, kân'nûn-nîst, *s.* 166. A professor of the canon law.
CANONIZATION, kân-nô-nê-zâ'shûn, *s.* The act of declaring a saint.
To CANONIZE, kân'nô-nîze, *v. a.* To declare any one a saint.
CANONRY, kân'ûn-rê, *s.*
CANONSHIP, kân'ûn-shîp, *s.* An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.
CANOPIED, kân'ô-pîd, *a.* 282. Covered with a canopy.
CANOPY, kân'ô-pê, *s.* A covering spread over the head.
To CANOPY, kân'ô-pê, *v. a.* To cover with a canopy.
CANOROUS, kâ-nô'rûs, *a.* 512. Musical, tuneful.
CANT, kânt, *s.* A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men; a whining pretension to goodness; barbarous jargon; auction.
 It is scarcely to be credited, that the writer in the Spectator, signed T. should adopt a derivation of this word from one Andrew Cant, a Scotch Presbyterian Minister, when the Latin *cantus*, so expressive of the sing-

ing, or whining tone of certain preachers is so obvious an etymology. The cant of particular professions is an easy derivation from the same origin, as it means the set phrases, the routine of professional language, resembling the chime of a song. *Quaint*, from which some derive this word, is a much less probable etymology.

To CANT, kánt, *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone.

To CANT, kánt, *v. a.* To toss or fling away.

CANTATA, kán-tá-tá, *s.* 77. *Italian.* A song.

CANTATION, kán-tá-shùn, *s.* The act of singing.

CANTER, kán-túr, *s.* 98. A hypocrite; a short gallop.

CANTHARIDES, kán-thár-é-déz, *s.* Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

CANTHUS, kán-thús, *s.* The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, kán-té-kl, *s.* 405. A song; the song of Solomon.

CANTLE, kán'tl, *s.* 405. A piece with corners.

CANTLET, kán'lét, *s.* 99. A piece, a fragment.

CANTO, kán'tó, *s.* A book or section of a poem.

CANTON, kán'tún, *s.* 166. A small parcel or division of land; a small community, or clan.

To CANTON, kán'tún, *v. a.* To divide into little parts.

To CANTONIZE, kán'tún-lze, *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions.

CANVASS, kán'väs, *s.* A kind of cloth woven for several uses; solicitation upon an election.

To CANVASS, kán'väs, *v. a.* To sift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

To CANVASS, kán'väs, *v. n.* To solicit.

CANY, kán'é, *a.* Full of canes, consisting of canes.

CANZONET, kán-zò-nét, *s.* A little song.

CAP, káp, *s.* The garment that covers the head; the ensign of the cardinalate; the topmost, the highest; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP, káp, *v. a.* To cover on the top; to snatch off the cap; To cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

CAP-A-PIE, káp-á-pé, *ad.* From head to foot.

CAP-PAPER, káp-pá-púr, *s.* A sort of coarse brownish paper.

CAPABILITY, káp-pá-bl'é-té, *s.* Capacity.

CAPABLE, káp-pá-bl, *a.* See *Incapable*. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to understand; capacious, able to receive; susceptible; qualified for; hollow.

CAPABLENESS, káp-pá-bl-nés, *s.* The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, káp-pá-shús, *a.* Wide, large, able to hold much; extensive, equal to great designs.

CAPACIOUSNESS, káp-pá-shús-nés, *s.* The power of holding, largeness.

To CAPACITATE, káp-pás-é-táte, *v. a.* To enable, to qualify.

CAPACITY, káp-pás-é-té, *s.* 511. The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, space; state, condition, character.

CAPARISON, káp-pár-é-sún, *s.* 170. 443. A sort of cover for a horse.

To CAPARISON, káp-pár-é-sún, *v. a.* To dress in caparisons; to dress pompously.

CAPE, kápe, *s.* Headland, promontory; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

CAPER, káp'úr, *s.* 98. A leap, or jump.

CAPER, káp'úr, *s.* An acid pickle.

CAPER-BUSH, káp'úr-búsh, *s.* This plant grows in the South of France, the buds are pickled for eating.

To CAPER, káp'úr, *v. n.* To dance frolicsomenly; to skip for merriment.

CAPERER, káp'úr-rúr, *s.* 555. A dancer.

CAPIAS, káp'é-ús, *s.* 88. A writ of execution.

CAPILLACEOUS, káp-pil-lá-shús, *a.* The same with capillary.

CAPILLARE, káp-pil-lá-re', *s.* Syrup of Maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, káp-pil-lá-mént, *s.* Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, káp-pil-lá-ré, *a.* Resembling hairs, small, minute.—See *Papillary*.

CAPILLATION, káp-pil-lá-shùn, *s.* A small ramification of vessels.

CAPITAL, káp'é-tál, *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, káp'é-tál, *s.* The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.

CAPITALLY, káp'é-tál-lé, *ad.* In a capital manner, so as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

CAPITATION, káp'é-tá-shùn, *s.* Numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, káp-pítsh'ù-lúr, *s.* 88. 463. The body of the statutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.

To CAPITULATE, káp-pítsh'ù-láte, *v. n.* 91. To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield or draw on certain stipulations.

CAPITULATION, káp-pítsh'ù-lá-shùn, *s.* Stipulation, terms, conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, káp-pé-vé-tréé, *s.* A balsam tree.

CAPON, káp'pn, *s.* 405. 170. A castrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, káp-pôn-néér', *s.* A covered lodgment, encompassed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, káp-pót, *s.* Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of Piquet.

CAPRICE, káp-préésé', or káp-préése, *s.* Freak, fancy, whim.

↳ The first manner of pronouncing this word is the most established; but the second does not want its patrons. Thus Dr Young, in his *Love of Fame*:

“Th' true great fortunes some great men confer;
But often, ev'n in doing right they err:
From caprice, not from choice, their favours come,
They give, but think it toil to know to whom.”

CAPRICIOUS, káp-prish'ús, *a.* Whimsical, fanciful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, káp-prish'ús-lé, *ad.* Whimsically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, káp-prish'ús-nés, *s.* Humour, whimsicalness.

CAPRICORN, káp-pré-kór'n, *s.* One of the signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice.

CAPRIOLE, káp-ré-óle', *s.* Caprioles are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, káp'stán, *s.* A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, káp'shù-lár, 452. } *a.*

CAPSULURY, káp'shù-lár-é, } *a.*

Hollow like a chest.

CAPSULATE, káp'shù-láte, } *a.*

CAPSULATED, káp'shù-lá-téd, } *a.*

Inclosed, or in a box.

CAPTAIN, káp'tín, *s.* 208. A chief commander; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ship; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, káp'tín-ré, *s.* The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, káp'tín-shíp, *s.* The rank or post of a captain; the condition or post of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, káp-tá-shùn, *s.* The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, káp'shùn, *s.* The act of taking any person.

CAPTIIOUS, káp'shús, *a.* 314. Given to cavils, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring.

CAPTIIOUSLY, káp'shús-lé, *ad.* With an inclination to object.

CAPTIIOUSNESS, káp'shús-nés, *s.* Inclination to object; peevishness.

To CAPTIVATE, káp'té-váte, *v. a.* To take prisoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to subdue.

CAPTIVATION, káp-té-vá-shùn, *s.* taking one captive.

559. Flåte 73, fār 77, fäll 83, fält 81—mø 93, mēt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nò 162, möve 164

- CAPTIVE**, káp'tiv, *s.* 140. One taken in war; or one charmed by beauty.
- CAPTIVE**, káp'tiv, *a.* Made prisoner in war.
- CAPTIVITY**, káp-tiv'è-té, *s.* Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.
- CAPTOR**, káp'túr, *s.* 163. He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.
- CAPTURE**, káp'tshùre, *s.* 461. The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.
- CAPUCHIN**, káp-ù-shéén, *s.* 112. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.
- CAR**, kár, *s.* 78. A small carriage of burden; a chariot of war.
- CARABINE**, or **CARBINE**, kár-bine', *s.* A small sort of fire-arms.
- Dr Ash, Bailey, W. Johnston, Entick, and Buchanan, accent *Citrabine* on the last syllable, and Dr Johnson and Mr Perry on the first; while Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, Buchanan, Dr Johnson, and Bailey, accent *Carbine* on the first; but Mr Scott, Entick, Perry, and Kenrick, more properly on the last. The reason is, that if we accent *Carbine* on the first syllable, the last ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* short; but as the *i* is always long, the accent ought to be on the last syllable, 140.
- CARBINER**, kár-bè-nèer', *s.* A sort of light horseman.
- CARACK**, kár'ák, *s.* A large ship of burden, galleon.
- CARAT**, } kár'át, *s.* A weight of four grains; a manner of expressing the fineness of gold.
- CARAVAN**, kár-á-ván', *s.* 524. A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.
- CARAVANSARY**, kár-á-ván's-à-ré, *s.* A house built for the reception of travellers.
- CARAWAY**, kár-á-wá, *s.* A plant.
- CARBONADO**, kár-bò-nàdò, *s.* 92. 77. Meat cut across to be broiled.
- To CARBONADO**, kár-bò-nàdò, *v. a.* To cut or hack.—See *Lumbago*.
- CARBUNCLE**, kár-búngk-kl, *s.* 405. A jewel shining in the dark; red spot or pimple.
- CARBUNCLED**, kár-búngk-kl-d, *a.* 362. Set with carbuncles; spotted, deformed with pimples.
- CARBUNCULAR**, kár-búngk'kù-lúr, *a.* Red like a carbuncle.
- CARBUNCULATION**, kár-búng-kù-lá'shùn, *s.* The blasting of young buds by heat or cold.
- CARCANET**, kár-ká-nèt, *s.* A chain or collar of jewels.
- CARCASS**, kár'kás, *s.* 92. A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.
- CARCELAGE**, kár'sé-lidje, *s.* 90. Prison fees.
- CARD**, kárd, *s.* 92. A paper painted with figures, used in games; the paper on which the several points of the compass are marked under the mariner's needle; the instrument with which wool is combed.
- To CARD**, kárd, *v. a.* To comb wool.
- CARDAMOM**. This word is commonly pronounced kár'dá-móm, *s.* A medicinal seed.
- CARDER**, kár'dúr, *s.* 98. One that cards wool, one that plays much at cards.
- CARDIACAL**, kár-dí'á-kál, } *a.*
- CARDIACK**, kár'dé-ák, } *a.*
- Cordial, having the quality of invigorating.
- CARDINAL**, kár'dé-nál, *s.* 88. Principal, chief.
- CARDINAL**, kár'dé-nál, *s.* One of the chief governors of the church.
- CARDINALATE**, kár'dé-ná-láte, } *s.*
- CARDINALSHIP**, kár'dé-nál-shíp, } *s.*
- The office and rank of a cardinal.
- CARDMATCH**, kár'dmátsh, *s.* A match made by dipping a piece of card in melted sulphur; a party at cards.
- CARE**, káre, *s.* Sollicitude, anxiety, concern;

caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preservation; the object of care, or of love.

To CARE, káre, *v. n.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be inclined, to be disposed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, káre'krázd, *a.* 359. Broken with care and solicitude.

To CAREEN, ká-réén', *v. a.* To calk, to stop up leaks.

CAREER, ká-réer', *s.* The ground on which a race is run; a course, a race; full speed, swift motion; course of action.

To CAREER, ká-réer', *v. n.* To run with a swift motion.

CAREFUL, káre'fúl, *a.* Anxious, solicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, káre'fúl-lé, *ad.* In a manner that shows care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, káre'fúl-nés, *s.* Vigilance, caution.

CARELESSLY, káre'lés-lé, *ad.* Negligently, heedlessly.

CARELESSNESS, káre'lés-nés, *s.* Heedlessness, inattention.

CARELESS, káre'lés, *a.* Without care, without solicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedless, unmindful, cheerful, undisturbed, unmoved by, unconcerned at.

To CARESS, ká-rés', *v. a.* To endear, to fondle.

CARESS, ká-rés', *s.* An act of endearment.

CARET, kár'rèt, *s.* A note which shows where something interlined should be read, as *A*.

CARGO, kárgò, *s.* The lading of a ship.

CARIATIDES, ká-ré-á'té-déz. *s.* The Cariatides in architecture are an order of pillars resembling women.

CARICATURE, kár-ík-á-tshùre', *s.* 461.

This word, though not in Johnson, I have not scrupled to insert, from its frequent and legitimate usage. Baretti tells us, that the literal sense of this word is *certa quantitas di minuzione che si mette nel' archibuso o altro*, which, in English, signifies the charge of a gun: but its metaphorical signification, and the only one in which the English use it, is, as he tells us, *dichesi anche di ritratto ridicolo in cui sensi gradatamente accresciute i difetti* when applied to paintings, chiefly portraits, that heightening of some features, and lowering of 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, kár'é-lz, 99. } *s.* Rottenness.

CARIOSITY, ká-ré-òs'è-té, } *s.* Rottenness.

CARIOUS, kár'é-ús, *a.* 314. Rotten.

CARK, kárk, *s.* Care, anxiety.

To CARK, kárk, *v. n.* To be careful, to be anxious.

CARLE, kárl, *s.* A rude, brutal man, a churl.

CARLINE THISTLE, kár'line-thí's'l, *s.* A plant.

CARLINGS, kár'lingz, *s.* In a ship, timbers lying fore and aft.

CARMAN, kár'mán, *s.* 88. A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

CARMEHITE, kár'mé-líte, *s.* 156. A sort of pear; one of the order of White Friars.

CARMINATIVE, kár-mín'á-tív, *s.* Carminatives are such things as dispel wind and promote insensible perspiration.

CARMINATIVE, kár-mín'á-tív, *a.* 157. Belonging to carminatives.

CARME, kár-míne', *s.* A powder of a bright red or crimson colour.

Dr Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, and Smith, accent this word on the first syllable; but Mr Nares, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, more properly on the last: for the reason, see *Carbine*.

CARNAGE, kár'náje, *s.* 90. Slaughter, havoc; heaps of flesh.

CARNAL, kár'nál, *a.* 88. Fleshly, not spiritual; lustful, lecherous.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—tûin 466, TBL 469.

CARNALITY, kâr-nâl'ê-tê, *s.* Fleshly lust; grossness of mind.

CARNALLY, kâr-nâl-lê, *ad.* According to the flesh, not spiritually.

CARNALNESS, kâr-nâl-nês, *s.* Carnality.

CARNATION, kâr-nâ'shûn, *s.* The name of the natural flesh colour.

CARNELION, kâr-nê-lê'yûn, *s.* 113. A precious stone, more commonly written and pronounced *Corne-lium*.

CARNEOUS, kâr-nê-ûs, *a.* Fleshly.

To CARNIFY, kâr-nê-fî, *v. n.* To breed flesh.

CARNIVAL, kâr-nê-vâl, *s.* The feast held in Roman Catholic countries before Lent.

CARNIVOROUS, kâr-nîv'vô-rûs, *a.* 518. Flesh-eating.

CARNOSITY, kâr-nôs'sê-tê, *s.* Fleshly excrescence.

CARNOUS, kâr-nûs, *a.* 314. Fleshly.

CAROB, kâr-rôb, *s.* A plant.

CAROL, kâr-rûl, *s.* 166. A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion.

To CAROL, kâr-rûl, *v. n.* To sing, to warble.

To CAROL, kâr-rûl, *v. a.* To praise, to celebrate.

CAROTID, kâr-rôt'id, *s.* Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta.

CAROUSAL, kâr-rôû-zâl, *s.* 88. A festival.

To CAROUSE, kâr-rôûz, *v. n.* To drink, to quaff.

To CAROUSE, kâr-rôûz, *v. a.* To drink.

CAROUSEL, kâr-rôû-zûr, *s.* 98. A drinker, a toper.

CARP, kârp, *s.* A pond fish.

To CARP, kârp, *v. n.* To censure, to cavil.

CARPENTER, kârpên-tûr, *s.* 98. An artificer in wood.

CARPENTRY, kârpên-trê, *s.* The trade of a carpenter.

CARPER, kârpûr, *s.* 98. A caviller.

CARPET, kârpît, *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, kârpît, *v. a.* To spread with carpets.

CARPING, kârpîng, *part. a.* 410. Captious, censorious.

CARPINGLY, kârpîng-lê, *ad.* Captiously, censoriously.

CARRIAGE, kâr'ridje, *s.* 90. The act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour, conduct, management.

CARRIER, kâr-rê-ûr, *s.* One who carries something; one whose trade is to carry goods; a messenger; a species of pigeons.

CARRION, kâr-rê-ûn, *s.* 166. The carcass of something not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthless woman; any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CARRION, kâr-rê-ûn, *a.* Relating to carcases.

CARROT, kâr-rût, *s.* 166. A garden root.

CARROTINESS, kâr-rût-ê-nês, *s.* Redness of hair.

CARROTY, kâr-rût-ê, *a.* Spoken of red hair.

To CARRY, kâr-rê, *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, kâr-rê, *v. n.* A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

CART, kârt, *s.* 92. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

To CART, kârt, *v. a.* To expose in a cart.

To CART, kârt, *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE, kârt'hôrse, *s.* A coarse unwieldy horse.

CART-LOAD, kârt-lôde', *s.* A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY, kârt-wâ, *s.* A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CART-BLANCHE, kârt-blânsh', *s.* A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL, kâr-têl', *s.* A writing containing stipulations.

CARTER, kârt-ûr, *s.* 98. The man who drives a cart.

CARTILAGE, kâr-tê-lîdje, *s.* 90. A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, kâr-tê-lâ-jîn'yûs, 113, } *a.*

CARTILAGINOUS, kâr-tê-lâdje'ê-nûs, 314, } *a.*
Consisting of cartilages.

CARTOON, kâr-tôon', *s.* A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, kâr-tôotsh', *s.* A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar.

CARTRAGE, } kâr-trîdje, *s.* 90.

CARTRIDGE, }
A case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CARTRUT, kârt-rût, *s.* The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, kârt'shû-lâ-rê, *s.* 461. A place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT, kârt-rite, *s.* A maker of carts.

To CARVE, kâr-v, *v. a.* To cut wood, or stone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to choose one's own part.

To CARVE, kâr-v, *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, kâr-vîng, *s.* 410. Sculpture; figures carved.

CARUNCLE, kâr-ûngk-kê, *s.* 405. 81. A small protuberance of flesh.

CASCADE, kâs'kâde, *s.* A cataract, a water-fall.

CASE, kâse, *s.* A covering, a box, a sheath; the outer part of a house; a building unfurnished.

CASE-KNIFE, kâse'nîfe, *s.* A large kitchen knife.

CASE-SHOT, kâse'shôt, *s.* Bullets enclosed in a case.

CASE, kâse, *s.* Condition with regard to outward circumstances; state of things; in physick, state of the body; condition with regard to leanness, 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, kâse, *v. a.* To put in a case or cover; to cover as a case; to strip off the covering.

To CASEHARDEN, kâse'hâr-dn, *v. a.* To harden on the outside.

CASEMATE, kâse'mâte, *s.* A kind of vault or arch of stone work.

CASEMENT, kâse'mênt, *s.* A window opening upon hinges.

CASEWORM, kâse'wûrm, *s.* A grub that makes itself a case.

CASH, kâsh, *s.* Money, ready money.

CASH-KEEPER, kâsh'kêep-ûr, *s.* A man entrusted with the money.

CASHEWNUT, kâ-shôô'nût, *s.* A tree.

CASHIER, kâ-shêêr', *s.* 275. He that has charge of the money.

To CASHIER, kâ-shêêr', *v. a.* To discard, to dismiss from a post.

CASK, kâsk, *s.* A barre.

559. Flâte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 104,

CASQUE, kâsk, s. 415. A helmet, armour for the head.

CASKET, kâsk'it, s. 99. A small box or chest for jewels.

To CASSATE, kâs'sâte, v. a. 91. To vacate, to invalidate.

CASSATION, kâ-sâ'shûn, s. A making null or void.

CASSAVA, kâs'sâ-vê, } s. An American plant.

CASSADA, kâs'sâ-dâ, }

CASSIA, kâsh'shê-dâ, s. A sweet spice mentioned by Moses.

CASSIOWARY, kâsh'shê-d-wâ-rê, s. A large bird of prey.

CASSOCK, kâs'sûk, s. 166. A close garment.

CASSWEED, kâs'wêd, s. Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST, kâst, v. a. 79. To throw with the hand; to throw away, as useless or noxious; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling; to throw a net or snare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in a race; to shed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer; to overweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to direct the eye; to ship a mould; to model, to form; To cast away, to shipwreck; to waste in profusion; to ruin; To cast down, to deject, to depress the mind; To cast off, to discard, to disburden one's self; to leave behind; To cast out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to speak; To cast up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.

To CAST, kâst, v. n. 92. To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by casting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

CAST, kâst, 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, kâs'tâ-nêt, s. Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

CASTAWAY, kâst'â-wâ, s. A person lost, or abandoned by Providence.

CASTELLIN, kâs-têl'lîn, }

CASTELLAIN, kâs-têl-lâne, } s.
Constable of a castle.

CASTER, kâs'tûr, s. A thrower, he that casts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.

To CASTIGATE, kâs'tê-gâte, v. a. 91. To chastise, to chasten, to punish.

CASTIGATION, kâs-tê-gâ'shûn, s. Penance, discipline; punishment, correction; emendation.

CASTIGATORY, kâs'tê-gâ-tûr-ê, a. 512. Punitive.

CASTILE SOAP, kâs-têr'sôpê, s. A kind of soap.

CASTING-NET, kâs'tîng-nêt, s. A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fish.

CASTLE, kâs'sl, s. 472. A house fortified; Castles in the air, projects without reality.

CASTLED, kâs'sld, 105. 472. Furnished with castles.

CASTLING, kâs'tîng, s. An abortive.

CASTOR, kâs'tûr, s. 98. A beaver.

CASTOREUM, kâs-tô-rê-ûm, s. In pharmacy, a liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.

CASTRAMETATION, kâs-trâ-mê-tâ'shûn, s. The art or practice of encamping.

To CASTRATE, kâs'trâte, v. a. To geld; to take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION, kâs-trâ'shûn, s. The act of gelding.

CASTERIL, } kâs'trîl, s. 99.

CASTREL, }

A mean or degenerate kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAN, kâs-trên'shê-ân, a. Belonging to a camp.

CASUAL, kâzh'û-âl, a. 451. 453. Accidental, arising from chance.

CASUALLY, kâzh'û-âl-lê, ad. Accidentally, without design.

CASUALNESS, kâzh'û-âl-nês, s. Accidentality.

CASUALTY, kâzh'û-âl-tê, s. Accident, a thing happening by chance.

CASUIST, kâzh'û-îst, s. One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

CASUISTICAL, kâzh'û-îst'ê-kâl, a. Relating to cases of conscience.

CASUISTRY, kâzh'û-îs-trê, s. The science of a casuist.

CAT, kât, s. A domestick animal that catches mice.

CAT, kât, s. A sort of ship.

CAT-O-NINE-TAILS, kât-â-nîne'tâlz, s. 88. A whip with nine lashes.

CATACHRESIS, kât-â-krê'sîs, s. 520. The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRESTICAL, kât-â-krê'stê-kâl, a. Forced, far-fetched.

CATACLYSM, kât-â-klîzm, s. A deluge, an inundation.

CATACOMBS, kât-â-kômz, s. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATALECTICK, kât-â-lêk'tîk, a. In poetry, wanting a syllable.

CATALEPSIS, kât-â-lêp'sîs, s. A disease wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seized him.

CATALOGUE, kât-â-lôg, s. 338. An enumeration of particulars, a list.

CATAMOUNTAIN, kât-â-môûn'tîn, s. A fierce animal resembling a cat.

CATAPHRACT, kât-â-frâkt, s. A horseman in complete armour.

CATAPLASM, kât-â-plâzm, s. A poultice.

CATAPULT, kât-â-pûlt, s. 489. An engine used anciently to throw stones.

CATARACT, kât-â-râkt, s. A fall of water from on high, a cascade.

CATARACT, kât-â-râkt, s. An inspissation of the crystalline humours of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight.

CATARRH, kâ-târ'ê, s. A deflection of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.

CATARRHAL, kâ-târ'râl, }

CATARRHOUS, kâ-târ'rûs, } a.
Relating to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE, kâ-tâs'trô-fê, s. The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramattick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.

CATCAL, kât'kâl, s. 406. A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

→ This word ought undoubtedly to be written with double L.—See Principles of Pronunciation, Letter L and Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism xii.

To CATCH, kâtsh, v. a. 89. To lay hold on with the hand; to stop any thing flying; to seize any thing by pursuit; to stop, to intercept falling; to ensnare, to entangle in a snare; to receive suddenly; to fasten suddenly upon, to seize; to please, to seize the affections, to charm; to receive any contagion or disease.

→ This word is almost universally pronounced in the capital like the noun *catch*; but this deviation from the true sound of a is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and ought, by correct speakers, to be avoided even in that.

To CATCH, kâtsh, v. n. To be contagious, to spread infection.

CATCH, kâtsh, s. Seizure, the act of seizing; the act of taking quickly; a song sung in succession; watch; the posture of seizing; an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit; a short interval of action; a taint, a slight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a small swift-sailing ship.

CATCHER, kâtsh'ûr, s. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

nör 167, nôt 163—túbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—ðin 466, thís 469.

CATCHFLY, kátsh'fl, *s.* A plant, a species of campion.

CATCHPOLE, kátsh'póle, *s.* A serjeant, a bum-bailiff.

CATCHWORD, kátsh'wörd, *s.* The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL, kát-é-két-é-kál, *a.* Consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHETICALLY, kát-é-két-é-kál-é, *ad.* In the way of questions and answers.

To CATECHISE, kát-é-kéize, *v. a.* 160. To instruct by asking questions; to question; to interrogate, to examine.

CATECHISER, kát-é-kél-zúr, *s.* 160. One who catechises.

CATECHISM, kát-é-kízim, *s.* A form of instruction by means of questions and answers concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kát-é-kíst, *s.* One whose charge is to question the unstructed concerning religion.

CATECHUMEN, kát-é-kt'mén, *s.* 503. One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity.

CATECHUMENICAL, kát-é-kt'mén-é-kál, *a.* 509. Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kát-é-gór-é-kál, *a.* Absolute, adequate, positive.

CATEGORICALLY, kát-é-gór-é-kál-é, *ad.* Positively, expressly.

CATEGORY, kát-é-gór-é, *s.* A class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENARIAN, kát-é-ná-ré-án, *a.* Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE, kát-é-náte, *v. a.* To chain.

CATENATION, kát-é-ná-shún, *s.* Link, regular connexion.

To CATER, kát'túr, *v. n.* 98. To provide food, to buy in victuals.

CATER, kát'túr, *s.* The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN, kát'túr-kúz-zn, *s.* A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, kát'túr-úr, *s.* A purveyor.

CATERESS, kát'túr-rés, *s.* A woman employed to provide victuals.

CATERPILLAR, kát'túr-píl-lúr, *s.* A worm sustained by leaves and fruits; a plant.

To CATERWAUL, kát'túr-wáwl, *v. n.* To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make an offensive or odious noise.

CATES, kátes, *s.* Viands, food, dish of meat.

CATFISH, kát'flsh, *s.* A sea fish in the West Indies.

CATGUT, kát'gút, *s.* A kind of cord or gut, of which fiddle strings are made; a kind of canvass for ladies' work.

↳ Either I have been misinformed, or fiddle strings are made in Italy of the guts of goats, and therefore ought properly to be called *goatgut*.

CATHARTICAL, ká-thárt-é-kál, } *a.* Purgative.

CATHARTICK, ká-thárt'ík, }

CATHARTICK, ká-thárt'ík, *s.* 509. A medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, ká-thárt-é-kál-nés, *s.* Purgative quality.

CATHEAD, kát'héd, *s.* In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of fossile.

CATHEDRAL, ká-théd'rál, *a.* 88. Episcopal, containing the see of a bishop; belonging to an episcopal church.

CATHEDRAL, ká-théd'rál, *s.* 88. The head church of a diocese.

CATHERINE-PEAR, káth-úr-rín-páre', *s.* An inferior kind of pear.

↳ This proper name ought to be written with an *a* in the second syllable instead of *e*, as it comes from the Greek *Kabaesi*, signifying *pure*.

CATHETER, káth-é-túr, *s.* 98. A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument to thrust into the blad-

der, to assist in bringing away the urine when the passage is stopped.

CATHOLES, kát'hólz, *s.* In a ship, two little holes astern, above the gun-room ports.

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

CAVILLER, kâv'vil-ûr, s. An unfair adversary, a captious disputant.

CAVILLING, kâv'vil-ling-lê, ad. In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS, kâv'vil-lûs, a. Full of objections.

CAVITY, kâv'é-tê, s. 511. Hollowness, hollow.

CAWK, kâwk, s. A coarse talky spar.

CAUL, kâwl, s. The net in which women enclose their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of small net; the integument in which the guts are enclosed; a thin membrane enclosing the heads of some children when born.

CAULIFEROUS, kâw-liffê-rûs, a. A term for such plants as have a true stalk.

CAULIFLOWER, kâl'flê-flôô-ûr, s. A species of cabbage.

CAUSABLE, kâw'zâ-bl, a. 405. That which may be caused.

CAUSAL, kâw'zâl, a. Relating to causes.

CAUSALITY, kâw'zâl'ê-tê, s. The agency of a cause, the quality of causing.

CAUSATION, kâw'zâl'shûn, s. The act or power of causing.

CAUSATIVE, kâw'zâl'tiv, a. 157. That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSATOR, kâw'zâl'tûr, 521. 98. A causer, an author.

CAUSE, kâwz, s. That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reason, motive to any thing; subject of litigation; party.

To CAUSE, kâwz, v. a. To effect as an agent.

CAUSELESSLY, kâwz'lês-lê, ad. Without cause, without reason.

CAUSELESS, kâwz'lês, a. Original to itself; without just ground or motive.

CAUSER, kâw'zûr, s. 98. He that causes, the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEY, kâw'zê,

CAUSEWAY, kâw'zê-wâ, } s.

A way raised and paved above the rest of the ground. Dr Johnson tells us, that this word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*. It is derived from the French *chaussee*. In the scripture we find it written *causey*.

"To Scuppim the lot came forth westward by the causey." 1 Chron. xvi. 16.

But Milton, Dryden, and Pope, write it *causeway*; and these authorities seem to have fixed the pronunciation. This word, from its mistaken etymology, may rank with *Lantern*—which see.

CAUSTICAL, kâwst'ê-kâl, } a.

CAUSTICK, kâwst'ik, } a.

Belonging to medicaments which, by their violent activity, and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar.

CAUSTICK, kâwst'ik, s. A caustick or burning application.

CAUTEL, kâw'têl, s. Caution, scruple.

CAUTELOUS, kâw'tê-lûs, a. Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.

CAUTELOUSLY, kâw'tê-lûs-lê, ad. Cunningly, sily, cautiously, warily.

CAUTERIZATION, kâw-tûr-rê-zâl'shûn, s. The act of burning with hot irons.

To CAUTERIZE, kâw'tûr-ize, v. a. To burn with the cautery.

CAUTERY, kâw'tûr-rê, s. 555. Cautey is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines.

CAUTION, kâw'shûn, s. Prudence, foresight, wariness; provisional precept; warning.

To CAUTION, kâw'shûn, v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.

CAUTIONARY, kâw'shûn-â-rê, a. Given as a pledge, or in security.

CAUTIOUS, kâw'shûs, a. 292. Wary, watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, kâw'shûs-lê, ad. In a wary manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, kâw'shûs-nês, s. Watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection.

To CAW, kâw, v. n. To cry as the rök, or crow.

CAYMAN, kâ'mân, s. 98. The American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE, sêse, v. n. To leave off, to stop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.

To CEASE, sêse, v. a. To put a stop to.

CEASE, sêse, s. Extinction, failure. Obsolete.

CEASELESS, sêse'lês, a. Incessant, perpetual, continual.

CECITY, sês'ê-tê, s. 503. Blindness, privation of sight.

I have given the e in the first syllable of this word the short sound, notwithstanding the diphthong in the original *cecitas*: being convinced of the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent of these words, 124. 511, and of the pre-antepenultimate accent of *Cenatory* and *Prefatory*.

CECUTIENCY, sê-kû'shê-ên-sê, s. Cloudiness of sight.

CEDAR, sê'dûr, s. 88. A tree; the wood of the cedar tree.

To CEDE, sêde, v. a. To yield; to resign; to give up to another.

CEDRINE, sê'drine, a. 140. Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL, sêle, v. a. To cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, sê'ling, s. The inner roof.

CELANDINE, sê'ân-dine, s. 149. A plant.

CELATURE, sê'â-tshûre, s. 461. The art of engraving.

To CELEBRATE, sê'flê-brâte, v. a. 91. To praise, to commend; to distinguish by solemn rites; to mention in a set or solemn manner.

CELEBRATION, sê'lê-brâ'shûn, s. Solemn performance, solemn remembrance; praise, renown, memorial.

CELEBRIOUS, sê'lê-brê-ûs, a. 505. Famous, renowned.

CELEBRIOUSLY, sê'lê-brê-ûs-lê, ad. In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, sê'lê-brê-ûs-nês, s. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sê'lêb'brê-tê, s. 511. Celebration, fame.

CELERIACK, sê'lêr'ê-âk, s. Turnip-rooted celery.

CELERITY, sê'lêr'ê-tê, s. Swiftness, speed, velocity.

CELERY, sê'lêr-rê, s. A species of parsley; corruptly pronounced *Salary*.

CELESTIAL, sê'lês'tshâl, a. 272. Heavenly, relating to the superior regions; heavenly, relating to the blessed state; heavenly, with respect to excellence.

CELESTIAL, sê'lês'tshâl, s. 464. An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, sê'lês'tshâl-lê, ad. In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY, sê'lês'tê-fl, v. a. To give something of a heavenly nature to any thing.

CELIACK, sê'lê-âk, a. Relating to the lower belly.

CELIBACY, sê'lê-bâ-sê, } s. Single life.

CELIBATE, sê'lê-bât, 91. } s. Single life.

CELL, sêll, s. A small cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious person; a small and close apartment in a prison; any small place of residence.

CELLAR, sê'llûr, s. 88. A place under ground, where stores are deposited, or where liquors are kept.

CELLARAGE, sê'llûr-lêge, s. 10. The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CELLARIST, sê'llûr-ist, s. 555. The butler in a religious house.

CELLULAR, sê'llûr-lûr, a. Consisting of little cells or cavities.

CELSITUDE, sê'lê-sê-tûde, s. Height.

nờ 167, nôt 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—đil 299—pồnd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

CEMENT, sêm'mênt', *s.* 492. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.

To CEMENT, sê-mênt', *v. a.* To unite by means of something interposed.

To CEMENT, sê-mênt', *v. n.* To come into conjunction, to cohere.

CEMENTATION, sêm-ên-tá'shún, *s.* The act of cementing.

CEMETERY, sêm'mê-têr-ê, *s.* A place where the dead are repositied.

CENATORY, sên'ná-túr-ê, *s.* 505. 512. Relating to supper.—See *Cecily*.

CENOBITICAL, sên-nô-bít-ê-kál, *a.* 503. Living in community.

CENOTAPH, sên'ô-táf, *s.* A monument for one elsewhere buried.

CENSE, sênsê, *s.* Publick rates.

To CENSE, sênsê, *v. a.* To perfume with odours.

CENSER, sên'súr, *s.* 98. The pan in which incense is burned.

CENSOR, sên'sôr, *s.* 166. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to censure.

CENSORIAN, sên-sô-rê-ân, *a.* Relating to the censor.

CENSORIOUS, sên-sô-rê-ús, *a.* Addicted to censure, severe.

CENSORIOUSLY, sên-sô-rê-ús-lê, *ad.* In a severe reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sên-sô-rê-ús-nêss, *s.* Disposition to reproach.

CENSORSHIP, sên'sô-r-shíp, *s.* 166. The office of a censor.

CENSURABLE, sên'shù-rá-bl, *a.* Worthy of censure, culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, sên'shù-rá-bl-nêss, *s.* Blameableness.

CENSURE, sên'shùrê, *s.* 452. Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial sentence; spiritual punishment.

To CENSURE, sên'shùrê, *v. a.* To blame, to brand publickly; to condemn.

CENSURER, sên'shùr-êr, *s.* He that blames.

CENT, sênt, *s.* A hundred, as, five per cent; that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR, sên'táwr, *s.* A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse; the archer in the zodiac.

CENTAURY, sên'táwr-rê, *s.* A plant.

CENTENARY, sên'tê-ná-rê, *s.* The number of a hundred.

CENTENNIAL, sên-tên-nê-ál, *a.* Consisting of a hundred years.

CENTESIMAL, sên-tês-ê-mál, *a.* 88. Hundredth.

CENTIFOLIUS, sên-tê-fô-lê-ús, *a.* Having a hundred leaves.

CENTPEDE, sên'tê-pêd, *s.* A poisonous insect, so called from its being supposed to have a hundred feet.

By *Biped* and *Quadruped* are spelled in Johnson without the final *e*; while *Spitpede*, *Palmipede*, *Plumipede*, *Multipede*, and *Centipede*, retain it. The orthography in these words is of importance to the pronunciation, and therefore, as they are of perfectly similar original, their spelling and pronunciation ought certainly to be alike.

Biped and *Quadruped* are the words most in use; and as they have omitted the final *e*, which there does not seem to be any reason to retain, we may infer that the silent and insensible operation of custom directs us to do the same by the other words, and to pronounce the last syllable of all of them short.—See *Millepedes*.

CENTO, sên'tô, *s.* A composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.

CENTRAL, sên'trál, *a.* 88. Relating to the centre.

CENTRE, sên'túr, *s.* 416. The middle.

To CENTRE, sên'túr, *v. a.* To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

To CENTRE, sên'túr, *v. n.* To rest on, to repose on; to be placed in the midst or centre.

CENTRICK, sên'trík, *s.*

CENTRICAL, sên'trík-ál, *a.* Placed in the centre.

By *Centrick*, though in constant usage, is not in any of our Dictionaries. It seems to be perfectly equivalent to *Centrick*; but custom, in time, generally either finds or makes a different shade of meaning between words where no such difference was perceived at first.

CENTRIFUGAL, sên-tríp'ú-gál, *a.* Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, sên-tríp'ê-tál, *a.* Having a tendency to the centre.

CENTRY, sên'trê, *s.* See *Sentinel*.

CENTUPLE, sên'tú-pl, *a.* 405. A hundred fold.

To CENTUPPLICATE, sên'tú'plê-káte, *v. a.* To make a hundred fold.

To CENTURIATE, sên-tú-rê-áte, *v. a.* To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR, sên-tú-rê-l'túr, *s.* 521. A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.

CENTURION, sên-tú-rê-ún, *s.* A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

CENTURY, sên'tshù-rê, *s.* 461. A hundred; usually employed to specify time, as, the second century.

CEPHALALGY, sêp'á-lál-jê, *s.* The head-ache.

CEPHALICK, sê-fál'ík, *a.* 509. That is medicinal to the head.

CERASTES, sê-rás'têz, *s.* A serpent having horns

CERATE, sê-rát, *s.* 91. A medicine made of wax

CERATED, sê-rát-êd, *a.* Waxed.

To CERE, sêrê, *v. a.* To wax.

CEREBEL, sêr-ê-bêl, *s.* 503. Part of the brain.

CERECLOTH, sêr-ê-clôth, *s.* Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, sêr-ê-mênt, *s.* Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

CEREMONIAL, sêr-ê-m'ô-nê-ál, *a.* Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal, observant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, sêr-ê-m'ô-nê-ál, *s.* Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMONIALNESS, sêr-ê-m'ô-nê-ál-nêss, *s.* The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, sêr-ê-m'ô-nê-ús, *a.* Consisting of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMONIOUSLY, sêr-ê-m'ô-nê-ús-lê, *ad.* In a ceremonious manner, formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, sêr-ê-m'ô-nê-ús-nêss, *s.* Fondness of ceremony.

CEREMONY, sêr-ê-m'ô-nê, *s.* 489. Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state.

CERTAIN, sêr'tín, *a.* 208. Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite sense, some, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put past doubt.

CERTAINLY, sêr'tín-lê, *ad.* Indubitably, without question; without fail.

CERTAINTY, sêr'tín-tê, *s.* Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, sêr'tíz, *ad.* Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, sêr-tí-pê-két, *s.* 91. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any testimony.

To CERTIFY, sêr-tê-fí, *v. a.* To give certain information of; to give certain assurance of.

CERTIORARI, sêr-shê-ô-rá-rí, *s.* A writ issuing out of the Chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.

CERTITUDE, sêr-tê-túde, *s.* Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, sêr-vê-kál, *a.* Belonging to the neck.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve.164,

CERULEAN, sê-rû'le-ân, }
 CERULEOUS, sê-rû'le-ôs, } a.
 Blue, sky-coloured.—See *Europæan*.

CERULIPICK, sê-rû'lik, a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sê-rû'mên, s. The wax of the ear.
See Bitumen.

CERUSE, sê'rû'se, s. White lead.

☞ I prefer Dr Kenrick's, Mr Perry's, and, as far as I can guess by their accentuation, Dr Ash's and Bailey's pronunciation of this word, who make the first syllable long, to Mr Sheridan's, Scott's, and Entick's, who make it short.—See Principles, 529.

CESARIAN, sê-zâ're-ân, a. The Cesarian section is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, sês, s. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an assessment; the act of laying rates.

To CESS, sês, v. a. To lay charge on, to assess.

CESSATION, sês-sâ'shûn, s. A stop, a rest, a vacation; a pause of hostility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sês-sâ'vît, s. A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sês-sê-bil'ê-tê, s. The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sês-sê-bl, a. 405. Easy to give way.

CESSION, sês'shûn, s. Retreat, the act of giving way; resignation.

CESSIONARY, sês'shûn-nâ-rê, a. Implying a resignation.

CESSMENT, sês'mên't, s. An assessment or tax.

CESSOR, sês'sûr, s. 98. 165. He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CESTUS, sês'tûs, s. The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS, sê-tâ'shûs, a. 357. Of the whale kind.

CHAD, shâd, s. A sort of fish.

To CHAFE, tshâfe, v. a. To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To CHAFE, tshâfe, v. n. To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret against any thing.

CHAFE, tshâfe, s. A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFE WAX, tshâfe'wâks, s. An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFER, tshâfe'ûr, s. 98. An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, tshâf, s. The husks of corn that are separated by thrashing and winnowing; it is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER, tshâff'ûr, v. n. To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, tshâff'ûr-rûr, s. A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, tshâff'finch, s. A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tshâff'lês, a. Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, tshâff'wêed, s. Cudweed.

CHAFFY, tshâff'ê, a. Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFFINGDISH, tshâff'ing-dish, s. A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, shâ-grêen', s. Ill humour, vexation.

To CHAGRIN, shâ-grêen', v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tshâne, s. A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle; a fetter; a line of links with which land is measured: a series linked together.

To CHAIN, tshâne, v. a. To fasten or link with a chain; to lay into slavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, tshâne'pûmp, s. A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, tshâne'shôt, s. Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, tshâne'wûrk, s. Work with open spaces.

CHAIR, tshâre, s. 52. A moveable seat; a seat of justice, or of authority; a vehicle borne by men; a sedan.

CHAIRMAN, tshâre'mân, s. 88. The president of an assembly; one whose trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, shâze, 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 *shay*; and the polite seem sometimes at a loss, whether they should not consider it as both singular and plural; but the best usage seems to have determined it to be, in this respect, regular, and to make the plural *chaises*.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kâl-kô'grâ-fûr, s. 353. An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kâl-kô'grâ-fê, s. Engraving in brass.

CHALDRON, }
 CHAUDRON, } tshâ'drûn, s. 417.

A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds.

CHALICE, tshâl'is, s. 142. A cup, a bowl; the communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.

CHALICED, tshâl'ist, a. 359. Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, tshâwk, s. 402. A white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the holes.

To CHALK, tshâwk, v. a. To rub with chalk; to measure with chalk; to mark or trace out, as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tshâwk'kût-tûr, s. A man that digs chalk.

CHALKY, tshâwk'kê, a. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, tshâl'ênje, v. a. To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to a contest; to accuse; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tshâl'ênje, s. A summons to combat; a demand of something as due; in law, an exception taken either against persons or things.

CHALLENGER, tshâl'ên-jûr, s. One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEATE, kâl'il'bê-ê't, a. 91. Impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAMADE, shâ-mâde', s. The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHAMBER, tshâmê'bûr, s. 542. An apartment in a house, generally used for those appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of justice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

☞ I have in this word departed from Mr Sheridan and Dr Kenrick, because I think the best usage has entirely departed from them. About thirty years ago the first syllable of *Chamber* was universally pronounced so as to rhyme with *Palm*, *Præm*, &c. but since that time it has been gradually narrowing to the slender sound of *a* in *came*, *fame*, &c. and seems now to be fully established in this sound. This, however, is to be regretted, as it militates with the laws of syllabication: there are few words in the language which we cannot so divide into parts as to show by this division the quantity of the vowels; this word forms an exception; for *mb*, being uncombining consonants, we cannot end the first syllable with *a*; and if we join *m* to it, the *a* becomes short, and requires another sound. But if two such words as *Cam* and *Bridge* could not resist the blind force of custom, which has for so many years reduced them to *Cambridge*, why should we wonder that *Chamber* and *Cambrick*, *Tinnmouth* and *Yarmouth*, should yield to the same unrelenting tyrant.

To CHAMBER, tshâmê'bûr, v. n. To be wanted; to intrigue; to reside as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tshâmê'bûr-ûr, s. A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tshâmê'bûr-fê-lô, s. One that lies in the same chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tshâmê-bûr-lîn, *s.* 208. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a servant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tshâmê-bûr-lîn-shîp, *s.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tshâmê-bûr-mâde, *s.* A maid whose business is to dress a lady.

CHAMBREL, of a horse, kâm'bril, *s.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, kâ-mê-lê-ün, *s.* A kind of lizard, said to live on air.

CHAMLET, kâm'lêt, *s.*—See *Camelot*.

CHAMOIS, shâm-môé', *s.* An animal of the goat kind, the skin of which made into leather is called *Shammy*.

CHAMOMILE, kâm'ô-mîle, *s.* 353. The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, tshâmp, *v. a.* To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To CHAMP, tshâmp, *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, shâm-pâne', *s.* A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, tshâm-pâne, *s.* A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, shâm-plîn'yôn, *s.* A kind of mushroom.

CHAMPION, tshâm'pê-ün, *s.* A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

To CHAMPION, tshâm'pê-ün, *v. a.* To challenge.

CHANCE, tshânse, *s.* 78, 79. Fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; possibility of any occurrence.

To CHANCE, tshânse, *v. n.* To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tshânse-mêd'lê, *s.* In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.

CHANCEABLE, tshân'sâ-bl, *a.* Accidental.

CHANCEL, tshân'sêl, *s.* The eastern part of the church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tshân'sêl-lûr, *s.* An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he presides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tshân'sêl-lûr-shîp, *s.* The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, tshân'sûr-ê, *s.* The court of equity and conscience.

CHANCRE, shângk'ûr, *s.* 416. An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, shângk'rûs, *a.* Ulcerous.

CHANDELEER, shân-dê-lêér', *s.* A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tshând'lûr, *s.* An artisan whose trade is to make candles.

To CHANGE, tshânje, *v. a.* 74. To put one thing in the place of another; to resign any thing for the sake of another; to discount a larger piece of money into several smaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter, to mend the disposition or mind.

☞ This word, with others of the same form, such as *change, strange, mangle*, &c. are, in the West of England, pronounced with the short sound of *a* in *ran, man*, &c. The same may be observed of the *a* in the first syllable of *angel, ancient*, &c. which, in that part of the kingdom, sounds like the article *an*; and this, though disagreeable to a London ear, and contrary to the best usage, which forms the only rule, is more analogical than pronouncing them as if written *change, strange, ancient, angel*, &c. for we find every other vowel in this situation short, as *revenge, hinge, sponge*, &c.

To CHANGE, tshânje, *v. n.* To undergo change, to suffer alteration.

CHANGE, tshânje, *s.* An alteration of the state of any thing; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded; that which makes a variety; small money.

CHANGEABLE, tshânje'â-bl, *a.* Subject to change, fickle, inconstant; possible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, tshânje'â-bl-nês, *s.* Susceptibility of change; inconstancy, fickleness.

CHANGEABLY, tshânje'â-blê, *ad.* Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, tshânje'fûl, *a.* Inconstant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, tshânje'ling, *s.* A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural, one apt to change.

CHANGER, tshânje'jûr, *s.* One that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHANNEL, tshân'nêl, *s.* 99. The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longwise; a strait or narrow sea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, tshân'nêl, *v. a.* To cut any thing in channel.

To CHANT, tshânt, *v. a.* To sing; to celebrate by song, to sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT, tshânt, *v. n.* 78. To sing.

CHANT, tshânt, *s.* 79. Song, melody.

CHANTER, tshânt'tûr, *s.* A singer, a songster.

CHANTICLEER, tshânt'tê-klêér, *s.* The cock from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tshân-três, *s.* A woman singer.

CHANTRY, tshân'trê, *s.* Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priests, to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHAOS, kâ'ôs, *s.* 353. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements; confusion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

CHAOTICK, kâ'ôt'ik, *v.* Resembling chaos, confused.

To CHAP, tshôp, *v. a.* To divide the surface of the ground by excessive heat; to divide the skin of the face or hands by excessive cold.

☞ The etymology of this word will not suffer us to write it *chap*; and universal usage will not permit us to pronounce it *chap*; so that it must be classed among those incoercible words, the pronunciation and orthography of which must ever be at variance.

CHAP, tshôp, *s.* A cleft, a gaping, a chink.

CHAP, tshôp, *s.* The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, tshâpe, *s.* The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

CHAPEL, tshâp'êl, *s.* A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a chapel of ease.

CHAPELESS, tshâp'êl's, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAPELLANY, tshâp'êl-lên-nê, *s.* A chapellany is founded within some other church.

CHAPELRY, tshâp'êl-rê, *s.* The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON, shâp'ûr-dôn', *s.* A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in the habit of their order.

☞ For the pronunciation of the last syllable see the word *Encore*.

CHAPFALN, tshôp'fâl'n, *a.* Having the mouth shrunk.—See *Catcol*.

CHAPLAIN, tshâp'lîn, *s.* 208. He that attends the king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tshâp'lîn-shîp, *s.* The office or business of a chaplain; the possessor or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tshôp'êl's, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, tshâp'lêt, *s.* A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a string of beads used in the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding carved into round beads.

CHAPMAN, tshâp'mân, *s.* 88. A cheapener, one that offers as a purchaser.

CHAPS, tshôp's, *s.* The mouth of a beast of prey; the entrance into a channel.

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 104

CHAFT, } tshôpt, *part. pass.* Cracked, cleft.
CHAPPED, }
CHAPTER, tshâp'tûr, *s.* A division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.
CHAPTREL, tshâp'trêl, *s.* The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.
CHAR, tshâr, *s.* A fish found only in Winandemeer, in Lancashire.
To CHAR, tshâr, *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder.
CHAR, tshâre, *s.* Work done by the day.
To CHAR, tshâr, *v. n.* To work at others' houses by the day.

"As the maid that milks,
 And does the meanest char."—Shakespeare.

In Ireland they seem to have retained the genuine pronunciation of this, as well as many other old English words; I mean that which is agreeable to the orthography and rhyming with *tar*. In English it is generally heard like *chair*, to sit on, and its compound, *charwoman*, like *chair-woman*. Skinner, I know, admits that the word may be derived from the Dutch *keeren*, to sweep; and Junius spells the word *chare*, and tells us the Saxons have the same word spelled *cyrr*, signifying business or charge, but be its derivation what it will, either the orthography or the pronunciation ought to be altered; for, as it stands at present, it is a singular and disgraceful anomaly.

CHAR-WOMAN, tshâre'wûm-ûn, *s.* A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

CHARACTER, kâr'âk-tûr, *s.* 353. A mark, a stamp, a representation; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the person with his assemblage of qualities.

To CHARACTER, kâr'âk-tûr, *v. a.* To inscribe, to engrave.

CHARACTERISTICAL, kâr'âk-tê-ris'tê-kâl, } *a.*

CHARACTERISTICK, kâr'âk-tê-ris'tîk, 509. } Constituting or pointing out the true character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kâr'âk-tê-ris'tê-kâl-nê-s, *s.* The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kâr'âk-tê-ris'tîk, *s.* That which constitutes the character.

To CHARACTERIZE, kâr'âk-tê-rîze, *v. a.* To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man; to engrave or imprint; to mark with a particular stamp or token.

CHARACTERLESS, kâr'âk-tûr-lê-s, *a.* Without a character.

CHARACTERY, kâr'âk-tûr-rê, *s.* Impression, mark.

CHARCOAL, tshâr'kôle, *s.* Coal made by burning wood.

CHARD, tshârd, *s.* Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw; Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted.

To CHARGE, tshârjê, *v. a.* To intrust, to commission for a certain purpose; to impute as a debt; to impute as a crime; to impose as a task; to accuse, to censure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

CHARGE, tshârjê, *s.* Care, trust, custody; precept, mandate, command; commission, trust conferred, office; accusation, imputation; the thing intrusted to care or management; expense, cost; onset, attack; the signal to fall upon enemies; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun; a preparation, or a sort of ointment, applied to the shoulder-splints and sprains of horses.

CHARGEABLE, tshârjâ-bl, *a.* 405. Expensive, costly; imputable, as a debt or crime; subject to charge, accusable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tshârjâ-bl-nê-s, *s.* Expense, cost, costliness.

CHARGEABLY, tshârjâ-blê, *ad.* Expensively.

CHARGER, tshârjûr, *s.* 98. A large dish; an officer's horse.

CHARILY, tshâr'rê-lê, *ad.* Warily, frugally.

CHARINESS, tshâr'rê-nê-s, *s.* Caution, nicety.

CHARIOT, tshâr'rê-ût, *s.* 543. A carriage of pleasure, or state; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

If this word is ever heard as if written *Charrot*, it is only tolerable in the most familiar pronunciation; the least solemnity, or even precision, must necessarily retain the sound of *i*, and give it three syllables.

CHARIOTEER, tshâr-rê-ût-têér, *s.* He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOT RACE, tshâr'rê-ût-râse, *s.* A sport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, tshâr'rê-tâ-bl, *a.* Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.

CHARITABLY, tshâr'rê-tâ-blê, *ad.* Kindly, liberally, benevolently.

CHARITY, tshâr'rê-tê, *s.* 160. Tenderness, kindness, love; good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of universal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.

To CHARK, tshârk, *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder.

CHARLATAN, shâr'lâ-tân, *s.* 528. A quack, a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, shâr-lâ-tân'ê-kâl, *a.* Quackish, ignorant.

CHARLATANRY, shâr'lâ-tân-rê, *n.* Wheedling, deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshâr'z'wâne', *s.* The northern constellation called the Bear.

CHARLOCK, tshâr'lôk, *s.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM, tshârm, *s.* Words or philtres, imagined to have some occult power; something of power to gain the affections.

To CHARM, tshârm, *v. a.* To fortify with charms against evil; to make powerful by charms; to subdue by some secret power; to subdue by pleasure.

CHARMER, tshâr'mûr, *s.* One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.

CHARMING, tshâr'mîng, *part. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree.

CHARMINGLY, tshâr'mîng-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

CHARMINGNESS, tshâr'mîng-nê-s, *s.* The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL, tshâr'nêl, *a.* Containing flesh or carcasses.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, tshâr'nêl-hôuse, *s.* The place where the bones of the dead are reposed.

CHART, kârt, or tshârt, *s.* A delineation of coasts.

As this word is perfectly anglicised, by cutting off the *a* in the Latin *Charta*, and in the Greek *χαρτης*, we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, &c.: but such is our fondness for Latin and Greek originals, that we catch at the shadow of a reason for pronouncing after these languages, though in direct opposition to the laws of our own. Thus we most frequently, if not universally, hear this word pronounced as *Cart*, a carriage, and perfectly like the French *Carte*.

CHARTER, tshâr'tûr, *s.* A charter is a written evidence; any writing bestowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.

CHARTER-PARTY, tshâr'tûr-pâr-tê, *s.* A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

CHARTERED, tshâr'tûrd, *a.* 359. Privileged.

CHARY, tshâr'ê, *a.* Careful, cautious.

To CHASE, tshâse, *v. a.* To hunt; to pursue as enemy; to drive.

CHASE, tshâse, *s.* Hunting, pursuit of any thing as game; fitness to be hunted; pursuit of an enemy; pursuit of something as desirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted; the Chase of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece.

CHASE-GUN, tshâse'gûn, *s.* Guns in the fore-part of the ship fired upon those that are pursued.

CHASER, tshâ'sûr, *s.* Hunter, pursuer, driver.

CHASM, kâzm, *s.* 353. A cleft, a gap, an opening; a place unfilled; a vacancy.

CHASTE, tshâste, *a.* Pure from all commerce of sexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phrases; without obscenity; true to the marriage bed.

To CHASTEN, tshâse'tn, *v. a.* 405. To correct, to punish.

☞ This word is sometimes falsely pronounced with the *a* short, so as to rhyme with *fasten*; but it is exactly under the same predicament as the verb to *haste*, which, when formed into what is called an inchoative verb, becomes *hasten*, and with which *chasten* is a perfect rhyme.

To CHASTISE, tshâs-tize', *v. a.* To punish, to correct by punishment; to reduce to order or obedience.

CHASTISEMENT, tshâs-tiz-mént, *s.* Correction, punishment.—See *Advertise*.

CHASTISER, tshâs-tîzûr, *s.* A punisher, a corrector.

CHASTITY, tshâs'tê-tê, *s.* 511. Purity of the body; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

☞ I have in this word departed from Mr Sheridan, and several other speakers, in the sound of the *a* in the first syllable, as no analogy can be clearer than that which prevails in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent always shortens the vowel. Thus, though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *serene*, and *divine*, they are short in *humanity*, *serenity*, and *divinity*; and unless custom clearly forbids, which I do not believe is the case, *chastity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it.

CHASTLY, tshâste'lê, *ad.* Without incontinence, purely, without contamination.

☞ In these words Dr Johnson has very improperly omitted the silent *e*; they ought to be written *chastely* and *chasteness*.—See Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism the 8th.

CHASTNESS, tshâste'nês, *s.* Chastity, purity.

To CHAT, tshât, *v. n.* To prate, to talk idly; to prattle.

CHAT, tshât, *s.* Idle talk, prate.

CHATELLANY, tshât'têl-lên-ê, *s.* The district under the dominion of a castle.

CHATEL, tshât'tl, *s.* 405. Any moveable possession.

To CHATTER, tshât'tûr, *v. n.* To make a noise as a pie or other unharmonious bird; to make a noise by collision of the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly.

CHATTER, tshât'tûr, *s.* Noise like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.

CHATTERER, tshât'tûr-rûr, *s.* An idle talker.

CHATY, tshât'tê, *a.* Liberal of conversation.

CHAVENDER, tshâv'în-dûr, *s.* The chub, a fish.

CHAUMONTELLE, shô-môn-têl', *s.* A sort of pear.

To CHAW, tshâw, *v. a.*—See *To Chew*.

CHAWDRON, tshâw'drôn, *s.* Entrails.

CHEAP, tshêpe, *a.* To be had at a low rate; easy to be had, not respected.

To CHEAPEN, tshêpn, *v. a.* 103. To attempt to purchase, to bid for any thing; to lessen value.

CHEAPLY, tshêpe'lê, *ad.* At a small price, at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, tshêpe'nês, *s.* Lowness of price.

To CHEAT, tshête, *v. a.* To defraud, to impose upon, to trick.

CHEAT, tshête, *s.* A fraud, a trick, an imposture; a person guilty of fraud.

CHEATER, tshê'tûr, *s.* 95. One that practises fraud.

To CHECK, tshêk, *v. a.* To repress, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to control by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK, tshêk, *v. n.* To stop, to make a stop; to clash, to interfere.

CHECK, tshêk, *s.* Repressure, stop, rebuff; restraint, curb, government; reproof, a slight; in falconry, when a hawk forsakes the proper game to follow other birds; the cause of restraint, a stop.

To CHECKER, } tshêk'ûr, *v. a.*

To CHEQUER, } To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours.

CHECKER-WORK, tshêk'ûr-wûrk, *s.* Work varied alternately.

CHECKMATE, tshêk'mâte, *s.* The movement on the chess-board, that puts an end to the game.

CHEEK, tshêék, *s.* The side of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.

CHEEK-TOOTH, tshêék'tôôth, *s.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER, tshêér, *s.* Entertainment, provisions; invitation to gayety; gayety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.

To CHEER, tshêér, *v. a.* To incite, to encourage, to inspire; to comfort, to console, to gladden.

To CHEER, tshêér, *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome.

CHEERER, tshêérûr, *s.* Gladdener, giver of gayety.

CHEERFUL, tshêérfûl, or tshêrfûl, *a.* Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.

☞ This word, like *fearful*, has contracted an irregular pronunciation that seems more expressive of the turn of mind it indicates than the long open *e*, which languishes on the ear, and is not akin to the smartness and vivacity of the idea. We regret these irregularities, but they are not to be entirely prevented; and as they sometimes arise from an effort of the mind to express the idea more forcibly, they should not be too studiously avoided; especially when custom has given them considerable currency; which I take to be the case with the short pronunciation of the present word. Mr Sheridan and some other 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, tshêérfûl-lê, *ad.* Without dejection, with gayety.

CHEERFULNESS, tshêérfûl-nês, *s.* Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.

CHEERLESS, tshêér'lês, *a.* Without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

CHEERLY, tshêér'lê, *a.* Gay, cheerful, not gloomy.

CHEERLY, tshêér'lê, *ad.* Cheerfully.

CHEERY, tshêér'rê, *a.* Gay, sprightly.

CHEESE, tshêéze, *s.* A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

CHEESECAKE, tshêéze-kâke, *s.* 247. A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, tshêéze-mûng-gûr, *s.* One who deals in cheese.

CHEESEVAT, tshêéze'vât, *s.* The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

CHEESY, tshêéze, *a.* Having the nature or form of cheese.

CHELY, kêlê, *s.* 353. The claw of a shell fish.

To CHERISH, tshêr'îsh, *v. a.* To support, to shelter, to nurse up.

CHERISHER, tshêr'îsh-ûr, *s.* An encourager, a supporter.

CHERISHMENT, tshêr'îsh-mént, *s.* Encouragement, support, comfort.

CERRY, tshêr'rê, } *s.* A tree and fruit

CERRY-TREE, tshêr'rê-trê, }

CERRY, tshêr'rê, *a.* Resembling a cherry in colour

CHERRYBAY, tshêr'rê-bâ, *s.* Laurel.

CHERRYCHECKED, tshêr'rê-tshêék't, *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.

CHERRYPIIT, tshêr'rê-pît, *s.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

CHERONESE, kêr'sô-nês, *s.* 353. A peninsula.

CHERUB, tshêr'ûb, *s.* A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarch, is placed next in order to the Seraphim.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

CHERUBICK, tshê-rû'blk, *a.* Angeliek, relating to the Cherubim.

CHERUBIM, tshê-rû-blm, *s.* The Hebrew plural of Cherub.

☞ Those who understand no language but their own, are apt to commit an unpardonable fault with critics, by taking this word for a singular, and writing the plural *Cherubims*. Others are apt to commit a much greater fault in speaking, which is that of forming an adjective from this word, as if written *Cherubimical* or *Cherubinal*, instead of *Cherubick*. How hard is the fate of an Englishman, who, to speak and write his own language properly, must not only understand French, Latin, and Greek, but Hebrew also!

CHERUBINE, tshê-rû-bin, *a.* Angelical.

CHEVIL, tshê-vil, *s.* An umbelliferous plant.

To CHERUP, tshê-rûp, *v. n.* To chirp, to use a cheerful voice.

CHESS, tshês, *s.* A nice and intricate game in imitation of a battle between two armies.

CHESS-APPLE, tshês-âp-pl, *s.* Wild service.

CHESS-BOARD, tshês-bôrd, *s.* The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

CHESS-MAN, tshês-mân, *s.* 88. A puppet for chess.

CHESSOM, tshês-sûm, *s.* 166. Mellow earth.

CHEST, tshêst, *s.* A box of wood or other materials.

CHESTED, tshêst'êd, *a.* Having a chest.

CHESTNUT, tshês'nût,

CHESTNUT-TREE, tshês'nût-trêe, } *s.*
A tree; the fruit of the chestnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.

CHEVALIER, shêv-â-lêér', *s.* 352. A knight.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, shêv-ô-dê-frêeze', *s.* 352. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHEVEN, tshêv'vn, *s.* 103. A river fish, the same with chub.

CHEVERIL, tshêv'êr-îl, *s.* A kid, kidleather.

CHEVRON, tshêv'rûn, *s.* In heraldry, it represents two rafters of a house as they ought to stand.

To CHEW, { tshôô, } *v. a.*
 { tshâw, }

To grind with the teeth, to masticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taste without swallowing. ☞ The latter pronunciation is grown vulgar.

To CHEW, tshôô, *v. n.* To champ upon, to ruminate.

CHICANE, shê-kâne', *s.* 352. The art of protracting a contest by artifice; artifice in general.

To CHICANE, shê-kâne', *v. n.* To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICANER, shê-kâ'nûr, *s.* A petty sophister, a wrangler.

CHICANERY, shê-kâ'nûr-ê, *s.* Sophistry, wrangle.

CHICK, tshik,

CHICKEN, tshik'in, 104, } *s.*
The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird; a word of tenderness; a term for a young girl.

CHICKENHEARTED, tshik'in-hâ-rêd, *a.* Cowardly, fearful.

CHICKENPOX, tshik'in-pôks, *s.* A pustulous distemper.

CHICKLING, tshik'ling, *s.* A small chicken.

CHICKPEASE, tshik'pêze, *s.* An herb.

CHICKWEED, tshik'wêed, *s.* A plant.

To CHIDE, tshide, *v. a.* To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.

To CHIDE, tshide, *v. n.* To clamour, to scold; to quarrel with; to make a noise.

CHIDER, tshî'dûr, *s.* 98. A rebuker, a reprover.

CHIEF, tshêéf, *a.* Principal, most eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the first order.

CHIEF, tshêéf, *s.* 275. A commander, a leader.

CHIEFLESS, tshêéf'lês, *a.* Without a head.

CHIEFLY, tshêéf'lê, *ad.* Principally, eminently, more than common.

CHIEFRIE, tshêéf'rê, *s.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, tshêéf'tân, *s.* 208. A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.

☞ This word ought undoubtedly to follow *captain*, *curtain*, *villain*, &c. in the pronunciation of the last syllable; though, from its being less in use, we are not so well reconciled to it.

CHIEVANCE, tshê'vânse, *s.* Traffick, in which money is extorted, as discount.

CHILBLAIN, tshil'blâne, *s.* Sores made by frost.

CHILD, tshild, *s.* An infant, or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.

To CHILD, tshild, *v. n.* To bring children. Little used.

CHILDBEARING, tshild'bâ-rîng, *part. s.* The act of bearing children.

CHILDBED, tshild'bêd, *s.* The state of a woman bringing a child.

CHILDBIRTH, tshild'bêr'th, *s.* Travail, labour.

CHILDED, tshild'êd, *a.* Furnished with a child. Little used.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, tshil'dêr-mâs-dâ, *s.* The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized.

CHILDHOOD, tshild'hûd, *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, tshild'ish, *a.* Trifling; only becoming children; trivial, puerile.

CHILDISHLY, tshild'ish-lê, *ad.* In a childish trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tshild'ish-nês, *s.* Puerility, triflingness; harmlessness.

CHILDLESS, tshild'lês, *s.* Without children.

CHILDLIKE, tshild'lîke, *a.* Becoming or besecoming a child.

CHILIAEDRON, kil-ê-â-ê'drôn, *s.* 553. A figure of a thousand sides.

☞ This word ought to have the accented *e* long; not on account of the quantity in the Greek word, but because where no rule forbids, we ought to make vowels accented on the penultimate, long, 542.

CHILIFACTORY, kil-ê-fâk'tô-rê, } *a.*

CHILIFACTIVE, kil-ê-fâk'tiv, }
Making chyle.—See *Chylifactory* and *Chylifactive*.

CHILIFICATION, kil-ê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making chyle.—See *Chylification*.

CHILL, tshil, *a.* Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the sensation of cold; depressed, dejected, discouraged.

CHILL, tshil, *s.* Chiliness, cold.

To CHILL, tshil, *v. a.* To make cold; to depress, to deject; to blast with cold.

CHILLINESS, tshil'lê-nês, *s.* A sensation of shivering cold.

CHILLY, tshil'lê, *a.* Somewhat cold.

CHILNESS, tshil'nês, *s.* Coldness, want of warmth.

CHIME, tshîme, *s.* The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments; the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers; the correspondence of proportion or relation.

To CHIME, tshîme, *v. n.* To sound in harmony; to correspond in relation or proportion; to agree; to suit with; to jingle.

To CHIME, tshîme, *v. a.* To make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, kê-mê'râ, *s.* 333. 120. A vain and wild fancy.

CHIMERICAL, kê-mê'rê-kâl, *a.* Imaginary, fantastick.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—tân 466, this 469.

CHIMERICALLY, kè-mèr'rè-kàl-è, *ad.* Vainly, wildly.

CHIMNEY, tshim'nè, *s.* The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house; the fire-place.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, tshim'nè-kôr'nûr, *s.* The fireside, the place of idlers.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, tshim'nè-pésee, *s.* The ornamental piece round the fire-place.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, tshim'nè-swèè-pûr, *s.* One whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of soot.

CHIN, tshin, *s.* The part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHINA, tshâ'nè, or tshl'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 *a*, and desirous of preserving the French sound of *i*, we awkwardly transposed these sounds, and turned *China* into *Chaineé*. This absurd pronunciation seems only tolerable when we apply it to the porcelain of China, or the oranges, which are improperly called China oranges; but even in these cases it seems a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true sound.

CHINA-ORANGE, tshâ'nâ-ôr'ânje, *s.* The sweet orange.

CHINA-ROOT, tshl'nâ-rôôt, *s.* A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH, tshin'kôf, *s.* A violent and convulsive cough.

CHINE, tshine, *s.* The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

To CHINE, tshine, *v. a.* To cut into chines.

CHINK, tshingk, *s.* A small aperture longwise.

To CHINK, tshingk, *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound.

To CHINK, tshingk, *v. n.* To sound by striking each other.

CHINKY, tshingk'é, *a.* Full of holes, gaping.

CHINTS, tshints, *s.* Cloth of cotton made in India.

CHIOPPINE, tshôp-péne', *s.* 112. A high shoe formerly worn by ladies.

To CHIP, tshîp, *v. a.* To cut into small pieces.

CHIP, tshîp, *s.* A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

CHIPPING, tshîp'ping, *s.* A fragment cut off.

CHIRAGRICAL, kl-râg'grè-kâl, *a.* 120. 353. Having the gout in the hand.

CHIROGRAPHER, kl-rôg'grâ-fâr, *s.* He that exercises writing.

CHIROGRAPHER, kl-rôg'grâ-fist, *s.* Chirographer.

CHIROGRAPHY, kl-rôg'grâ-fè, *s.* 518. The art of writing.

CHIROMANCER, kir'ô-mân-sûr, *s.* One that foretells events by inspecting the hand.

CHIROMANCY, kir'ô-mân-sè, *s.* 353. 519. The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

To CHIRP, tshêrp, *v. n.* To make a cheerful noise as birds.

CHIRP, tshêrp, *s.* The voice of birds or insects.

CHIRPER, tshêrp'pûr, *s.* 89. One that chirps.

CHIRURGEON, kl-rûr'jè-ûn, *s.* 353. One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications, now written *Surgeon*; a surgeon.

CHIRURGERY, kl-rûr'jè-rè, *s.* The art of curing by external applications, now written *Surgery*.

CHIRURGICAL, kl-rûr'jè-kâl, }
CHIRURGICK, kl-rûr'jik, 353. } *a.*

Belonging to surgery.

CHISEL, tshiz'zîl, *s.* 102. 99. An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

To CHISEL, tshiz'zîl, *v. a.* 102. To cut with a chisel.

CHIT, tshît, *s.* A child, a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.

To CHIT, tshît, *v. n.* To sprout.

CHITCHAT, tshît'tshât, *s.* Prattle, idle prate.

CHITTERLINGS, tshît'tûr-lingz, *s.* 555. The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the bosom of a shirt.

CHITTY, tshît'tè, *a.* Childish; like a baby.

CHIVALROUS, tshiv'âl-rûs, *a.* Relating to chivalry; knightly, warlike.

CHIVALRY, tshiv'âl-rè, *s.* Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; 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, klô-rô'sis, *s.* 353. The green sickness.

To CHOAK, tshôke, *v. a.*—See *Choke*.

CHOCOLATE, tshôk'ô-lâte, *s.* 91. The nut of the cocoa tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tshôk'ô-lâte-hôuse, *s.* A house for drinking chocolate.

CHODE, tshôde. The old pret. from *Chide*. Obsolete.

CHOICE, tshôise, *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, tshôise, *a.* Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

CHOICELESS, tshôise'lès, *a.* Without the power of choosing.

CHOICELY, tshôise'lè, *ad.* Curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

CHOICENESS, tshôise'nès, *s.* Nicety, particular value.

CHOIR, kwîre, *s.* 300. 356. An assembly or band of singers; the singers in divine worship; the part of the church where the singers are placed.

To CHOKE, tshôke, *v. a.* To suffocate; to stop up, to block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.

CHOKE, tshôke, *s.* The filamentous, or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR, tshôke'pâre, *s.* A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

CHOKER, tshô'kûr, *s.* One that chokes.

CHOKY, tshô'kè, *a.* That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES, kôl'â-gôgz, *s.* Medicines having the power of purging bile.

CHOLER, kôl'ûr, *s.* The bile; the humour supposed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.

CHOLERICK, kôl'ûr-rik, *a.* Abounding with choler; angry, irascible.

CHOLERICKNESS, kôl'ûr-rik-nès, *s.* Anger, cibility, peevishness.

CHOLICK.—See *Colick*.

To CHOOSE, tshôoze, *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen. To take by way of preference of several things offered; to select, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happiness; a term of theologians.

☞ This word is sometimes improperly written *chuse*, which is a needless departure from its French etymology in *choisir*, as well as from our own analogy in the preterite *chose*.

To CHOOSE, tshôoze, *v. n.* To have the power of choice.

CHOOSE, tshôô'zûr, *s.* He that has the power of choosing, elector.

To CHOP, tshôp, *v. a.* To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to mince, to cut into small pieces; to break into chinks.

To CHOP, tshôp, *v. n.* To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon any thing.

539. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

To CHOP, tshòp, v. a. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to alternate.

CHOP, tshòp, s. A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; a crack or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, tshòp'hòuse, s. A mean house of entertainment.

Dr Johnson, in this definition, seems to have rated a chop-house too low, and to have had a *Cook's Shop* or an *Eating House* in his mind. Since coffee-houses are become eating-houses and taverns, chop-houses are, perhaps, a little depreciated; but this was not the case till long after Dr Johnson's Dictionary was published; and I think they may still, without any impropriety, be called *reputable houses of ready entertainment*.

CHOPIN, tshò-péén', s. 112. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester; a term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING, tshòp'pin, a. An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation, meaning large, or well grown.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tshòp'ping-nife, s. A knife used in chopping.

CHOPPY, tshòp'pé, a. Full of holes or cracks.

CHOPS, tshòps, s. The mouth of a beast; the mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHORAL, kó'ral, a. 353. Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.

CHORD, kórd, s. The string of a musical instrument; a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD, kórd, v. a. 353. To furnish with strings.

CHORDEE, kór-déé, s. A contraction of the frænum.

CHORION, kó're-ón, s. The outward membrane that envelops the fetus.

CHORISTER, kwí'rís-túr, s. 300. 356. A singer in the cathedrals, a singing boy; a singer in a concert.

CHOROGRAPHER, kó-ròg'grá-fúr, s. He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, kór-rò-gráf'é-kál, a. Descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kór-rò-gráf'é-kál-lé, ad. In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kó-ròg'grá-fé, s. The art of describing particular regions.

CHORUS, kó'rús, s. 353. A number of singers, a concert; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the song between the acts of a tragedy; verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE, tshòse. The preter. tense, from *To choose*.

CHOSEN, tshò'zn, 103. The part. pass. from *To choose*.

CHOUGH, tshúf, s. 301. A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea.

To CHOUSE, tshòúse, v. a. To cheat, to trick.

CHOUSE, tshòúse, s. A bubble, a tool; a trick, or sham.

CHRISM, krízm, s. 353. Unguent, or unction.

To CHRISTEN, krí's'n, v. a. 472. To baptize, to initiate into Christianity by water; to name, to denominate.

CHRISTENDOM, krí's'n-dòm, s. 405. The collective body of Christians.

CHRISTENING, krí's'n-íng, s. The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, krí's't'yún, s. 291. A professor of the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, krí's't'yún, a. 113. Professing the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, krí's't'yún-námé, s. The name given at the font, distinct from the surname.

CHRISTIANISM, krí's't'yún-ízm, s. The Christian religion; the nation professing Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, krí's-tshé-án'é-té, s. The religion of Christians.

To CHRISTIANIZE, krí's't'yún-íze, v. a. To make Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, krí's't'yún-lé, ad. Like a Christian.

CHRISTMAS, krí's'más, s. 88. 472. The day in which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krí's'más-bòks, s. A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. The money so collected.

CHROMATICK, krò-mát'ík, a. Relating to colour; relating to a certain species of ancient music.

CHRONICAL, kròn'é-kál, } a. 509.

CHRONICK, kròn'ík, } Relating to time; a chronological distemper is of long duration.

CHRONICLE, kròn'é-kl, s. 353. 405. A register or account of events in order of time; a history.

To CHRONICLE, kròn'é-kl, v. a. 405. To record in chronicle, or history; to register, to record.

CHRONICLER, kròn'é-klúr, s. 98. A writer of chronicles; an historian.

CHRONOGRAM, kròn'ò-grám, s. An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, kròn-nò-grám-mát'é-kál, a. Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, kròn-nò-grám-má-tíst, s. A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER, krò-nòl'ò-jár, s. He that studies or explains the science of computing past times.

CHRONOLOGICAL, kròn-nò-lòdjé'é-kál, a. Ro. Relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, kròn-nò-lòdjé'é-kál-lé, ad. In a chronological manner, according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, krò-nòl'ò-jíst, s. One that studies or explains time.

CHRONOLOGY, krò-nòl'ò-jé, s. The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONOMETER, krò-nòm'mé-túr, s. An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRYSLIS, krí's'sá-lls, s. 503. Aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

CHRYSLITE, krí's'sò-líte, s. 155. A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

CHUB, tshúb, s. A river fish. The cheven.

CHUBBED, tshúb'bid, v. 99. Big-headed, like a chub.

To CHUCK, tshúk, v. n. To make a noise like a hen.

To CHUCK, tshúk, v. a. To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.

CHUCK, tshúk, s. The voice of a hen; a word of endearment.

CHUCK-FARTHING, tshúk'fár-thíng, s. A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

To CHUCKLE, tshúk'kl, v. n. 405. To laugh vehemently.

To CHUCKLE, tshúk'kl, v. a. To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.

CHUET, tshòút, s. 99. Forced meat. Obsolete.

CHUFF, tsháf, s. A blunt clown.

CHUFFILY, tsháf'fè-lé, ad. Stomachfully.

CHUFFINESS, tsháf'fè-nés, s. Clownishness.

CHUFFY, tsháf'fè, a. Surly, fat.

CHUM, tshùm, s. A chamber fellow.

CHUMP, tshúmp, s. A thick heavy piece of wood.

CHURCH, tshúr'tsh, s. The collective body of Christians; the body of Christians adhering to one particular form of worship; the place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.

To CHURCH, tshúr'tsh, v. a. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE, tshùrtsh-àlê', s. A wake or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.
CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshùrtsh-át-tirê', s. The habit in which men officiate at divine service.
CHURCHMAN, tshùrtsh'màn, s. 88. An ecclesiastic; a clergyman; an adherent to the Church of England.
CHURCHWARDENS, tshùrtsh-wàrd'nz, s. 103. Officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both.
CHURCH-YARD, tshùrtsh'yàrd, s. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.
CHURL, tshùrl, s. A rustick, a countryman; a rude, surly, ill-bred man; a miser, a niggard.
CHURLISH, tshùrl'lish, a. Rude, brutal, harsh; selfish, avaricious.
CHURLISHLY tshùrl'lish-lê, ad. Rudely, brutally.
CHURLISHNESS, tshùrl'lish-nês, s. Brutality, ruggedness of manner.
CHURME, tshùrm, s. A confused sound, a noise. Obsolete.
CHURN, tshùrn, s. The vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.
To CHURN, tshùrn, v. a. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.
CHURWORM, tshùrwùrm, s. An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fanricket.
CHYLACEOUS, kl-láshús, a. 186. Belonging to chyle.
CHYLE, kille, s. 353. The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.
CHYLIFICATION, kil-lê-fá'k'shùn, s. The act or process of making chyle in the body.
CHYLIFACTIVE, kil-lê-fá'k'tív, a. Having the power of making chyle.
CHYLIFICATION, kil-lê-fê-ká'shùn, s. The act of making chyle.
CHYLIFICATORY, kil-lê-fê-ká'tó-rê, a. 512. Making chyle.
CHYLOUS, kl'ús, a. 160. Consisting of chyle.
CHYMICAL, kím'ê-kál, }
CHYMICK, kím'mík, } a.
 Made by chymistry; relating to chymistry.
CHYMICALLY, kím'mê-kál-lê, ad. In a chymical manner.
CHYMI, kím'míst, s. A professor of chymistry.

Scholars have lately discovered, that all the nations of Europe have, for many centuries past, been erroneous in spelling this word with a y instead of an e; that is, *Chymist* instead of *Chemist*: and if we crave their reasons, they very gravely tell us, that instead of deriving the word from *χημος*, juice, or from *χημα*, or *χημα*, to melt, it is more justly derived from the Arabic *kema*, black. But Dr Johnson, who very well understood every thing that could be urged in favour of the new orthography, has very judiciously continued the old; and indeed, till we see better reasons than have yet appeared, it seems rather to savour of an affectation of oriental learning than a liberal desire to rectify and improve our language. But let the word originate in the East or West, among the Greeks or Arabians, we certainly received it from our common *Linguaducts*, (if the word will be pardoned me) the Latin and French, which still retain either the y, or its substitute i.

Besides, the alteration produces a change in the pronunciation, which, from its being but slight, is the less likely to be attended to; and therefore the probability is, that, let us write the word as we will, we shall still continue to pronounce the old way; for in no English word throughout the language does the e sound like y, or i short, when the accent is on it.

This improvement, therefore, in our spelling, would, in all probability, add a new irregularity to our pronunciation, already encumbered with too many. Warburton, in his edition of Pope's works, seems to have been the first writer of note who adopted this mode of spelling from Boerhaave, and the German critics; and he seems to have been followed by all the inscriptions on the chymists' shops in the kingdom. But till the voice of the

people has more decidedly declared itself, it is certainly the most eligible to follow Dr Johnson and our established writers in the old orthography.—See Mr Nares's *English Orthoephy*, page 285, where the reader will see judiciously exposed the folly of altering settled modes of spelling for the sake of far-fetched and fanciful etymologies.

CHYMISTRY, kím'mís-trê, s. The art or process by which the different substances found in mixt bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.
CIBARIOUS, sí-bá-rê-ús, a. 121. Relating to food.
CICATRICE, or **CICATRIX**, sík'á-trís, s. 142. The scar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impression.
CICATRISANT, sík'á-trí-zànt, s. An application that induces a cicatrice.
CICATRISIVE, sík'á-trí-sív, a. 158. 428. Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.
CICATRIZATION, sík'á-trê-zá'shùn, s. The act of healing the wound; the state of being healed or skinned over.
To CICATRIZE, sík'á-tríze, v. a. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.
CICELY, síslê, s. A sort of herb.
To CICURATE, sík'ú-ráte, v. a. 91. 503. To tame, to reclaim from wildness.
CICURATION, sík-ù-rá'shùn, s. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.
CICUTA, sê-kú'tá, s. 91. A genus of plants; water-hemlock.
CIDER, síd'úr, s. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.
CIDERIST, síd'úr-íst, s. 98. A maker of cider.
CIDERKIN, síd'úr-kín, s. The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.
CILIARY, síl'yá-rê, a. 113. Belonging to the eyelids.
CILICIOUS, sê-lísh'ús, a. 314. Made of hair.
CIMETER, sím'ê-túr, s. 98. A sort of sword, short and recurved.
CINCTURE, síngk'tshùre, s. 461. Something worn round the body; an enclosure; a ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.
CINDER, sínd'úr, s. A mass of any thing burnt in the fire, but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.
CINDER-WOMAN, sínd'úr-wùm-ùn, }
CINDER-WENCH, sínd'úr-wênsh, } s.
 A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.
CINERATION, sín-ê-rá'shùn, s. The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.
CINERITIOUS, sín-ê-rísh'ús, a. Having the form or state of ashes.
CINERULENT, sê-nêr'ù-lênt, a. 121. Full of ashes.
CINGLE, síngk'gl, s. 405. A girth for a horse.
CINNABAR, sín'ná-bàr, s. 166. Vermilion, a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.
CINNAMON, sín'ná-mùn, s. 166. The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.
CINQUE, síngk, s. 415. A five.
CINQUE-FOIL, síngk'fóil, s. A kind of five-leaved clover.
CINQUE-PACE, síngk'páse, s. A kind of gravo dance.
CINQUE-PORTS, síngk'pòrts, s. Those havens that lie towards France.
CINQUE-SPOTTED, síngk'spòt-têd, a. Having five spots.
CION, sí'ùn, s. 166. A sprout, a shoot from a plant; the shoot engrafted on a stock.
CIPHER, síf'úr, 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.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—plne 105, pin 107—nó 162, móve

To CIPHER, s'fûr, v. n. To practise arithmetick.

To CIPHER, s'fûr, v. a. To write in occult characters.

CIRCLE, sêr'kl, s. 108. 405. A curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all parts equally distant from a common centre; the space included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compass, enclosure; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a company; any series ending as it begins; an inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

To CIRCLE, sêr'kl, v. a. To move round any thing; to enclose, to surround; to confine, to keep together.

To CIRCLE, sêr'kl, v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCLED, sêr'kl'd, a. 359. Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCLER, sêr'kl't, s. A little circle.

CIRCLING, sêr'kl'ng, part. a. Circular, round.

CIRCUIT, sêr'kit, s. 341. 108. The act of moving round any thing; the space enclosed in a circle; space, extent, measured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.

To CIRCUIT, sêr'kit, v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, sêr'kit-têr, s. One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, sêr-kù-îsh'ûn, s. The act of going round any thing; compass, maze of argument, comprehension.

CIRCUMFOUS, sêr-kù-fû-ûs, a. Round about.

CIRCULAR, sêr-kù-lûr, a. 88. 418. Round, like a circle, circumscribed by a circle; successive to itself, always returning; Circular Letter, a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.

CIRCULARITY, sêr-kù-lûr-ê-tê, s. A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, sêr-kù-lûr-lê, ad. In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE, sêr-kù-lâte, v. n. To move in a circle.

To CIRCULATE, sêr-kù-lâte, v. a. To put about.

CIRCULATION, sêr-kù-lâ'shûn, s. Motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATORY, sêr-kù-lâ-tûr-ê, a. 512. Belonging to circulation; circular.

CIRCULATORY, sêr-kù-lâ-tûr-ê, s. A chymical vessel.

CIRCUMAMBENCY, sêr-kùm-âm'bê-ên-sê, s. The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, sêr-kùm-âm'bê-ênt, a. Surrounding, encompassing.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, sêr-kùm-âm'bù-lâte, v. n. 91. To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, sêr-kùm-slze, v. a. To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, sêr-kùm-sîzh'ûn, s. The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To CIRCUMDUCT, sêr-kùm-dûkt', v. a. To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, sêr-kùm-dûk'shûn, s. Nullification; cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, sêr-kùm-fê-rênsê, s. The periphery, the line including and surrounding any thing; the space enclosed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sêr-kùm-fê-rên'tûr, s. 166. An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

CIRCUMPLEX, sêr-kùm-flêks, s. An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

All our prosodists tell us, that the Circumflex accent is a composition of the grave and the acute; or that it is a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable. If they are desired to exemplify this by actual pronunciation, we find they cannot do it, and only pay us with words. This accent, therefore, in the ancient as well

as modern languages, with respect to sound, has no specific utility. The French, who make use of this Circumflex in writing, appear, in the usual pronunciation of it, to mean nothing more than long quantity.—See *Barytone*. If the inspector would wish to see a rational account of this accent, as well as of the *grave and acute*, let him consult a work lately published by the Author of this Dictionary, called *A Rhetorical Grammar*, the third edition; or, *A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names*.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sêr-kùm'flû-ênse, s. An enclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, sêr-kùm'flû-ênt, a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, sêr-kùm'flû-ûs, a. Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, sêr-kùm-fô-râ'nê-ûs, a. 314. Wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFUSE, sêr-kùm-fûze', v. a. To pour round.

CIRCUMFUSILE, sêr-kùm-fû'sil, a. 427. That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, sêr-kùm-fû'zhûn, s. The act of spreading round.

To CIRCUMGIRATE, sêr-kùm'jê-râte, v. n. To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, sêr-kùm-jê-râ'shûn, s. The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, sêr-kùm-jâ'sênt, a. Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMITION, sêr-kùm-îsh'ûn, s. The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, sêr-kùm-lê-gâ'shûn, s. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, sêr-kùm-lô kù'shûn, s. A circuit or compass of words, periphrasis; the use of indirect expressions.

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, sêr-kùm-lôk'û-tô-rê, s. 512. Depending on circumlocution.

CIRCUMMURED, sêr-kùm-mûrd', a. 359. Walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, sêr-kùm-nâv'ê-gâ-bl, a. That may be sailed round.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, sêr-kùm-nâv'ê-gâte, v. a. To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sêr-kùm-nâv-ê-gâ'shûn, s. The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, sêr-kùm-plê-kâ'shûn, s. The act of enwrapping on every side; the state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, sêr-kùm-pô-lâr, a. 418. Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, sêr-kùm-pô-zîsh'ûn, s. The act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRASION, sêr-kùm-râ'zhûn, s. The act shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, sêr-kùm-rô-tâ'shûn, s. The act of whirling round like a wheel.

CIRCUMROTATORY, sêr-kùm-rô-tâ-tô-rê, a. 512. Whirling round.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, sêr-kùm-skrîbe', v. a. To enclose in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sêr-kùm-skrîp'shûn, s. Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sêr-kùm-skrîp'tiv, a. Enclosing the superficies.

CIRCUMSPECT, sêr-kùm-spêkt, a. Cautious, attentive, watchful.

CIRCUMSPECTION, sêr-kùm-spêk'shûn, s. Watchfulness on every side, caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, sêr-kùm-spêk'tiv, a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, sêr-kùm-spêk'tiv-lê, ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sêr-kùm-spêkt-lê, ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sêr/kùm-spêkt-nês, *s.* Caution, vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sêr/kùm-stånse, *s.* Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, something adventitious; incident, event; condition, state of affairs.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, sêr/kùm-stånse, *v. a.* To place in a particular situation, or relation to the things.

CIRCUMSTANT, sêr/kùm-stånt, *a.* Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sêr/kùm-stån-shål, *a.* Accidental, not essential; incidental, casual; full of small events; detailed, minute.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, sêr/kùm-stån-shê-ål'tê-tê, *s.* The state of any thing as modified by its several circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, sêr/kùm-stån-shål-lê, *ad.* According to circumstances, not essentially; minutely, exactly.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, sêr/kùm-stån-shê-åte, *v. a.* 91. To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, sêr/kùm-vål'låte, *v. a.* 91. To enclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, sêr/kùm-vål'låshûn, *s.* The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place besieged.

CIRCUMVECTION, sêr/kùm-vêk'shûn, *s.* The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT, sêr/kùm-vênt', *v. a.* To deceive, to cheat.

CIRCUMVENTION, sêr/kùm-vênt'shûn, *s.* Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.

To CIRCUMVEST, sêr/kùm-vêst', *v. a.* To cover round with a garment; to surround.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sêr/kùm-vò-lå'shûn, *s.* The act of flying round.

CIRCUMVOLVE, sêr/kùm-vòlv', *v. a.* To roll round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, sêr/kùm-vò-lå'shûn, *s.* The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, sêr/kûs, } *s.* 415.

CIRQUE, sêrk, 337. }

An open space or area for sports.

CIST, sîst, *s.* A case, a tegument, commonly the enclosure of a tumour.

CISTED, sîstêd, *a.* Enclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERN, sîst'ûrn, *s.* 98. A receptacle of water for domestick uses; a reservoir, an enclosed fountain; any watery receptacle.

CISTUS, sîst'ûs, *s.* Rockrose.

CIT, sît, *s.* An inhabitant of a city; a word of contempt; a pert low townsman.

CITADEL, sît'å-dêl, *s.* A fortress, a castle.

CITAL, sît'ål, *s.* Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

CITATION, sî-tå'shûn, *s.* The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

CITATORY, sît'å-tò-rê, *a.* 512. Having the power or form of citation.

To CITE, sîte, *v. a.* To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

CITER, sît'ûr, *s.* One who cites into a court; one who quotes.

CITRESS, sît-têss', *s.* A city woman.

CITHERN, sît'ûrn, *s.* 98. A kind of harp.

CITIZEN, sît'ê-zên, *s.* 103. A freeman of a city; a townsman, not a gentleman; an inhabitant.

CITRINE, sît'rîn, *a.* 140. Lemon-coloured.

CITRINE, sît'rîn, *s.* 140. A species of crystal, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.

CITRON, sît'rûn, *s.* 415. A large kind of lemon; the citron tree. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CITRON-WATER, sît'rûn-wå'tûr, *s.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrous.

CITRUL, sît'trûl, *s.* A pumpkin.

CITY, sît'tê, *s.* A large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a bishop; the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, sît'tê, *a.* Relating to the city.

CIVET, sîv'it, *s.* 99. A perfume from the civet cat.

CIVICK, sîv'ik, *a.* Relating to civil honours, not military.

CIVIL, sîv'il, *a.* Relating to the community, political; not foreign, intestine; not ecclesiastical; not military; civilized, not barbarous; complaisant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient consular or imperial government, as, civil law.

CIVILIAN, sê-vîl'yån, *s.* 113. One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVILITY, sê-vîl'ê-tê, *s.* 511. Freedom from barbarity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice of politeness.

CIVILIZATION, sîv'ê-lê-zå'shûn, *s.* The state of being civilized, the art of civilizing.

To CIVILIZE, sîv'il-ize, *v. a.* To reclaim from savageness and brutality.

CIVILIZER, sîv'il-îl-zûr, *s.* He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

CIVILLY, sîv'il-lê, *ad.* In a manner relating to government; politely, complaisantly, without rudeness.

CLACK, klåk, *s.* Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; the clack of a mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To CLACK, klåk, *v. n.* To make a clacking noise; to let the tongue run.

CLAD, klåd, *part. pret.* from *Clothe*. Clothed, invested, garbed.

To CLAIM, klåme, *v. a.* 202. To demand of right, to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, klåme, *s.* A demand of any thing as due; a title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the possession of another.

CLAIMABLE, klåm'å-bl, *a.* That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, klå'månt, *s.* He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER, klå'mûr, *s.* 98. He that makes a demand.

To CLAMBER, klåm'bûr, *v. n.* To climb with difficulty.

To CLAMM, klåm, *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 *t*. The substantive *Butt*, and the verb to *Buzz*, seem the only exceptions.

CLAMMINESS, klåm'mê-nês, *s.* Viscosity, viscosity.

CLAMMY, klåm'mê, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klåm'mûr'ûs, *a.* 555. Vociferous, noisy.

CLAMOUR, klåm'mûr, *s.* 418. Outcry, noise, exclamation, vociferation.

To CLAMOUR, klåm'mûr, *v. n.* To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

CLAMP, klåmp, *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, klåmp, *v. a.* To strengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN, klån, *s.* A family, a race; a body or sect of persons.

CLANULAR, klång'kù-lûr, *a.* 88. Clandestine, secret.

CLANDESTINE, klån-dês'tîn, *a.* 140. Secret, hidden.

CLANDESTINELY, klån-dês'tîn-lê, *ad.* Secretly, privately.

CLANG, klång, *s.* A sharp, shrill noise.

539. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, möve 164,

- To CLANG, klång, *v. n.* To clatter, to make a loud shrill noise.
- CLANGOUR, klång'gûr, *s.* 314. A loud shrill sound.
- CLANGOUS, klång'gûs, *a.* Making a clang.
- CLANK, klångk, *s.* A loud, shrill, sharp noise.
- To CLAP, klåp, *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, klåp, *v. n.* To move nimbly, with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing; to strike the hands together in applause.
- CLAP, klåp, *s.* A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected act or motion; an explosion of thunder; an act of applause; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.
- CLAPPER, klåp'pûr, *s.* 98. One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.
- To CLAPPERCLAW, klåp'pûr-klåw, *v. a.* To tongue-beat, to scold. A low word.
- CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCEUX, klår'én-shû, *s.* The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of Clarence.
- CLARE-OBSURE, klåre-òb-skûre', *s.* Light and shade in painting.
- CLARET, klår'èt, *s.* A species of French wine.
- CLARICORD, klår'è-kòrd, *s.* A musical instrument in form of a spinet.
- CLARIFICATION, klår'è-fè-klå'shûn, *s.* The act of making any thing clear from impurities.
- To CLARIFY, klår'è-fl, *v. a.* 511. To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.
- CLARION, klår'è'yûn, *s.* 113. 534. A trumpet.
- CLARITY, klår'è-tè, *s.* 511. Brightness, splendour.
- LARY, klår'è, *s.* An herb.
- To CLASH, klåsh, *v. n.* To make a noise by mutual collision; to act with opposite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, to oppose.
- To CLASH, klåsh, *v. a.* To strike one thing against another.
- CLASH, klåsh, *s.* A noisy collision of two bodies; opposition; contradiction.
- CLASP, klåsp, *s.* A hook to hold any thing close; an embrace.
- To CLASP, klåsp, *v. a.* To shut with a clasp; to catch hold by twining; to enclose between the hands, to embrace; to enclose.
- CLASPER, klåsp'ûr, *s.* The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.
- CLASPKNIFE, klåsp'nife, *s.* A knife which folds into the handle.
- CLASS, klås, *s.* A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.
- To CLASS, klås, *v. a.* To range according to some stated method of distribution.
- CLASSICAL, klås'sè-kål, } *a.*
- CLASSICK, klås'sik, }
 Relating to antique authors; of the first order or rank.
- CLASSICK, klås'sik, *s.* An author of the first rank.
- CLASSIFICATION, klås-sè-fè-klå'shûn, *s.* Ranging into classes.
- CLASSIS, klås'sis, *s.* Order, sort, body.
- To CLATTER, klåt'tûr, *v. n.* To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noise by being struck together; to talk fast and idly.
- To CLATTER, klåt'tûr, *v. a.* To strike any thing so as to make it sound; to dispute, jar, or clamour.
- CLATTER, klåt'tûr, *s.* A rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confused noise.
- CLAVATED, klåv'å-tèd, *a.* Knobbed.
- CLAUDENT, klåv'dènt, *a.* Shutting, enclosing.
- To CLAUDICATE, klåv'dè-kåte, *v. n.* To halt.
- CLAUDICATION, klåv-dè-klå'shûn, *s.* The habit of halting.
- CLAVE, klåve, *The pret. of Cleave.*
- CLAYELLATED, klåv'èl-lå-tèd, *a.* Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.
- CLAYICLE, klåv'è-kl, *s.* 405. The collar-bone.
- CLAUSE, klåwz, *s.* A sentence, a single part of discourse, a subdivision of a larger sentence; an article, or particular stipulation.
- CLAUSTRAL, klåw'strål, *a.* Relating to a cloister.
- CLAUSURE, klåw'zhûre, *s.* 452. Confinement.
- CLAW, klåw, *s.* The foot of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails; a hand, in contempt.
- To CLAW, klåw, *v. a.* To tear with nails or claws; to tear or scratch in general; To claw off, to scold.
- CLAWBACK, klåw'båk, *s.* A flatterer, a wheedler.
- CLAWED, klåwd, *a.* 359. Furnished or armed with claws.
- CLAY, klå, *s.* Unctuous and tenacious earth.
- To CLAY, klå, *v. a.* To cover with clay.
- CLAY-COLD, klå'kòld, *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth.
- CLAY-PIT, klå'pît, *s.* A pit where clay is dug.
- CLAYEY, klå'è, *a.* Consisting of clay.
- CLAYMARE, klå'mår, *s.* A chalky clay.
- CLEAN, klène, *a.* 227. Free from dirt or filth; chaste, innocent, guiltless; elegant, neat, not unwieldy; not leprous.
- CLEAN, klène, *ad.* Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.
- To CLEAN, klène, *v. a.* To free from dirt.
- CLEANLILY, klèn'lè-lè, *ad.* 234. In a cleanly manner.
- CLEANLINESS, klèn'lè-nès, *s.* Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress, purity.
- CLEANLY, klèn'lè, *a.* 234. Free from dirtiness, pure in the person; that makes cleanliness; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.
- CLEANLY, klène'lè, *ad.* 227. Elegantly, neatly.
- CLEANNESS, klène'nès, *s.* Neatness, freedom from filth; easy exactness, justness; natural, unlaboured correctness; purity, innocence.
- To CLEANSE, klènz, *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, klèn'zûr, *s.* 98. That which has the quality of evacuating foul humours.
- CLEAR, klère, *a.* 227. Bright, pellucid, transparent; serene; perspicuous, not obscure, not ambiguous; indisputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifest, not hid; unspotted, guiltless, irrefragable; free from prosecution, or imputed guilt, guiltless; free from deductions or encumbrances; out of debt; unentangled; at a safe distance from danger; canorous, sounding distinctly.
- CLEAR, klère, *ad.* Clean, quite, completely.
- To CLEAR, klère, *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 encumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.
- To CLEAR, klère, *v. n.* To grow bright, to recover transparency; to be disengaged from encumbrances or entanglements.
- CLEARANCE, klè-rånse, *s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.
- CLEARER, klère'ûr, *s.* Brightener, purifier, enlightener.
- CLEARLY, klère'lè, *ad.* Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with discernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without subterfuge.
- CLEARNESS, klère'nès, *s.* Transparency, brightness; splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klère-sl'têd, *a* Discerning, judicious.

To CLEARSTARCH, klère-stârtsh, *v. a.* To stiffen with starch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klère-stârtsh'ûr, *s.* One who washes fine linen.

To CLEAVE, klêve, *v. n.* 227. To adhere, to stick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To CLEAVE, klêve, *v. a.* To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

To CLEAVE, klêve, *v. n.* To part asunder; to suffer division.

CLEAVER, klêv'ûr, *s.* 98. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klîf, *s.* A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

qy It is the common fault of Professors, liberal as well as mechanical, to vitiate their technical terms. Thus, even without the plea of brevity, *clef* is changed by musicians into *cliff*.

CLEFT, klêft, *part. pass.* from *Cleave*.—Divided.

CLEFT, klêft, *s.* A space made by the separation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horse.

To CLEFTGRAFT, klêft'grâft, *v. a.* To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klém'mên-sê, *s.* Mercy, remission of severity.

CLEMENT, klém'mênt, *a.* Mild, gentle, merciful.

To CLEPE, klêpe, *v. a.* To call, to name. See *Yeclped*. Obsolete.

CLERGY, klêr'jê, *s.* The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLERGYMAN, klêr'jê-mân, *s.* 88. A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klêr'ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klârk, *s.* 100. A clergyman; a scholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in public offices; the layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, klârk'shîp, *s.* Scholarship; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klêv'ûr, *a.* 98. Dextrous, skilful; just, fit, proper, commodious; well shaped, handsome.

CLEVERLY, klêv'ûr-lê, *ad.* Dextrously, fitly, handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, klêv'ûr-nês, *s.* Dexterity, skill.

CLEW, klû, *s.* Thread wound upon a button; a guide, a direction.

To CLEW, klû, *v. a.* To clew the sails, is to raise them in order to be furled.

To CLICK, klîk, *v. n.* To make a sharp, successive noise.

CLIENT, klî'ênt, *s.* One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klî'ên-têd, *part. a.* Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klî'ên-têlê, *s.* The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klî'ênt-shîp, *s.* The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klîf, } *s.* A steep rock, a rock.

CLIFF, klîf, } *s.* A steep rock, a rock.

CLIMACTER, klî-mâk'tûr, *s.* 122. A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klîm-âk-têr'rik, 530. } *a.*

CLIMACTERICAL, klîm-âk-têr'rê-kâl, } *a.*

Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

CLIMATE, klî'mâte, 91. } *s.*

CLIMATEURE, klî-mâ-tshûre, 463. } *s.*

A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which

spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than it that nearer the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month; a region or tract of land differing from another by its temperature of the air.

CLIMAX, klî'mâks, *s.* Gradation, ascent; a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually.

To CLIMB, klîmbe, *v. n.* To ascend to any place.

To CLIMB, klîmbe, *v. a.* To ascend.

CLIMBER, klî'mûr, *s.* One that mounts or scales any place, a mounter, a riser; a plant that creeps upon other supports; the name of a particular herb.

CLIME, klîme, *s.* Climate, region; tract of earth.

To CLINCH, klînsh, *v. a.* To hold in hand with the fingers bent; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail on the other side; to confirm, to fix; as, To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klînsh, *s.* A pun, an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klînsh'ûr, *s.* 98. A cramp, a holdfast.

To CLING, klîng, *v. n.* To hang upon by twining round; to dry up, to consume.

CLINGY, klîng'ê, *a.* Clinging, adhesive.

CLINICAL, klîm'ê-kâl, } *a.*

CLINICK, klîm'ik, } *a.*

Keeping the bed through sickness.

To CLINK, klîngk, *v. n.* 405. To utter a small interrupted noise.

CLINK, klîngk, *s.* 405. A sharp successive noise

CLINQUANT, klîngk'ânt, *a.* Shining, glittering.

To CLIP, klîp, *v. a.* To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to cut with shears; it is particularly used of those who diminish coin; to curtail, to cut short; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klîp'pûr, *s.* One that debases coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, klîp'pîng, *s.* The part cut or clipped off.

CLOAK, klôke, *s.* The outer garment; a concealment.

To CLOAK, klôke, *v. a.* To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klôke'bâg, *s.* A portmanteau, a bag in which clothes are carried.

CLOCK, klôk, *s.* The instrument which tells the hours round; the clock of a stocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a sort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, klôk'mâ-kûr, *s.* An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klôk'wûrk, *s.* Movements by weights or springs.

CLOD, klôd, *s.* A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, base, and earthly; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To CLOD, klôd, *v. n.* To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To CLOD, klôd, *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klôd'dê, *a.* Consisting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klôd'pâte, *s.* A stupid fellow, a dolt, a thickskull.

CLODPATED, klôd'pâ-têd, *a.* Doltish, thoughtless.

CLODPOLL, klôd'pôle, *s.* A thickskull, a dolt.

CLOFF, klôf, *s.* In commerce, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight. A bag or case in which goods are carried.—See *Clough*.

To CLOG, klôg, *v. a.* To load with something that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obstruct; to load, to burthen.

To CLOG, klôg, *v. n.* To coalesce, to adhere; to be encumbered or impeded.

CLOG, klôg, *s.* Any encumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hinderance, an obstruction; a kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden shoe.

CLOGGINES, klôg'gê-nês, *s.* The state of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klôg'gê, *a.* 283. That which has the power of clogging up

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môte 164.

CLOISTER, klôis'tûr, *s.* A religious retirement; a peristyle, a piazza.

To CLOISTER, klôis'tûr, *v. a.* To shut up in a religious house; to immerse from the world.

CLOISTERAL, klôis'tûr-âl, *a.* 88. Solitary, retired.

CLOISTEREZ, klôis'tûrd, *part. a.* Solitary, inhabiting cloisters; built with peristyles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, klôis'três, *s.* A nun.

CLOMB, klôm. Pret. of *To Climb*.

To CLOOM, klôôm, *v. a.* To shut with viscous matter.

To CLOSE, klôze, *v. a.* 437. To shut, to lay together; to conclude, to finish; to enclose, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

To CLOSE, klôze, *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, klôze, *s.* A small field enclosed.

CLOSE, klôze, *s.* The time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.

CLOSE, klôze, *a.* 437. 499. Shut fast; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact, concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as, a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, trusty, reserved, covetous; cloudy; without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED, klôze-bôdd, *a.* 99. Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSEHANDED, klôze-hân'dêd, *a.* Covetous; more commonly *Closefisted*.

CLOSELY, klôzê'lê, *ad.* Without inlet or outlet; without much space intervening, nearly; secretly, sily; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, klôzê'nês, *s.* The state of being shut; narrowness, straitness; want of air, or ventilation; compactness, solidity; recluseness, solitude, retirement; secrecy, privacy; covetousness, sly avarice; connexion, dependance.

CLOSER, klôzûr, *s.* A finisher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klôzê'stôôl, *s.* A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klôz'it, *s.* 99. A small room of privacy and retirement; a private repository of curiosities.

To CLOSET, klôz'it, *v. a.* To shut up or conceal in a closet; to take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSURE, klôz'hûre, *s.* 452. The act of shutting up; that by which any thing is closed or shut; the parts enclosing, enclosure; conclusion, end.

CLOT, klôt, *s.* Concretion, grume.

To CLOT, klôt, *v. n.* To form clots, to hang together; to congregate, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klôth, *s.* 467. Any thing woven for dress or covering; the piece of linen spread upon a table; the canvass on which pictures are delineated; in the plural, dress, habit, garment, vesture. Pronounced *Cloze*.

To CLOTHE, klôthe, *v. a.* 467. To invest with garments, to cover with dress; to adorn with dress; to furnish or provide with cloths.

CLOTHES, klôze, *s.* Garments, raiment; those coverings of the body that are made of cloth.

To CLOTHER, klôthe'yêr, *s.* 113. A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, klôthe'ing, *s.* 410. Dress, vesture, garments.

To CLOTHES, klôth'êz, *v. a.* To dress, to furnish with clothes.

CLOTHES, klôth'êz, *v. n.* To be dressed, to be furnished with clothes.

CLOTHES, klôth'êz, *v. n.* To be dressed, to be furnished with clothes.

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CLOTHES, klôth'êz, *v. n.* To be dressed, to be furnished with clothes.

CLOTHSHEARER, klôth'shêér-ûr, *s.* One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klôt'pôle, *s.* Thickskull, blockhead.

To CLOTTER, klôt'tûr, *v. n.* To congregate, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klôt'tê, *a.* Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klôûd, *s.* The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins or stains in stones, or other bodies; any state of obscurity or darkness.

To CLOUD, klôûd, *v. a.* To darken with clouds; to obscure, to make less evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD, klôûd, *v. n.* To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klôûd'bêr-rê, *s.* A plant, called also knotberry.

CLOUDCAFT, klôûd'kâpt, *a.* Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klôûd'kôm-pêl-ling, *a.* 410.

An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

CLOUDILY, klôûd'dê-lê, *ad.* With clouds, darkly; obscurely, not perspicuously.

CLOUDINESS, klôûd'dê-nês, *s.* The state of being covered with clouds, darkness; want of brightness.

CLOUDLESS, klôûd'lês, *a.* Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klôûd'dê, *a.* Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

CLOUGH, klôû, *s.* 313. The cleft of a hill, a cliff.

This word was formerly used to signify an allowance in weight, when it was pronounced as if written *Cluff*. Good usage, however, has distinguished these different significations by a different spelling; for though it is highly probable these words have the same root, and that they both signify a chasm, a gap, or some excision, yet to distinguish these different significations by a different pronunciation only, though a very plausible pretext for remedying the imperfections of language, is really pregnant with the greatest disadvantages to it.—See *Bowl*.

CLOVE, klôve. Pret. of *Cleave*.

CLOVE, klôve, *s.* A valuable spice brought from Ternate; the fruit or seed of a very large tree; some of the parts into which garlic separates.

CLOVE-GILLFLOWER, klôve-jillê-flôûr, *s.* A flower smelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, klô'vn, 103. Part. pret. from *Cleave*.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klô'vn-fût'êd, }
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klô'vn-hôôft'êd, } *a.*

Having the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, klô'vûr, *s.* A species of trefoil; To live in clover, is to live luxuriously.

CLOVERED, klô'vûrd, *a.* 359. Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klôût, *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 plate to an axletree.

To CLOUT, klôût, *v. a.* To patch, to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

CLOUTED, klôût'têd, *part. a.* Congealed, coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klôût'tûr-lê, *a.* Clumsy, awkward.

CLOWN, klôûn, *s.* A rustick, a churl; a coarse, ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klôûn'ûr-rê, *s.* Ill breeding, churlishness.

CLOWNISH, klôûn'ish, *a.* Consisting of rusticks or clowns; uncivil, ill bred; clumsy, ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY, klôûn'ish-lê, *ad.* Coarsely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klôûn'ish-nês, *s.* Rusticity, coarseness; incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klôûnz-mûs'tûrd, *s.* A herb.

To CLOY, klôê, *v. a.* To satiate, to sate, to surfeit; to nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pûnd 313—thin 466, this 469.

- CLOYLESS**, klô'el's, *a.* That which cannot cause satiety.
- CLOYMENT**, klô'e'měnt, *s.* Satiety, repletion.
- CLUB**, klûb, *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**, klûb, *v. n.* To contribute to a common expense; to join to one effect.
- To CLUB**, klûb, *v. a.* To pay a common reckoning.
- CLUBHEADED**, klûb'hêd-êd, *a.* Having a thick head.
- CLUB-LAW**, klûb'lâw, *s.* The law of arms.
- CLUBROOM**, klûb'rûm, *s.* The room in which a club or company assembles.
- To CLUCK**, klûk, *v. n.* To call chickens as a hen.
- CLUMP**, klûmp, *s.* A shapeless piece of wood; a small cluster of trees.
- CLUMPS**, klûmps, *s.* A numbscull.
- CLUMSILY**, klûm'zê-lê, *ad.* Awkwardly.
- CLUMSINESS**, klûm'zê-nês, *s.* Awkwardness, ungraininess, want of dexterity.
- CLUMSY**, klûm'zê, *a.* Awkward, heavy, unhandy.
- CLUNG**, klûng, *s.* The pret. and part. of *Cling*.
- CLUSTER**, klûs'tûr, *s.* 98. A bunch, a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.
- To CLUSTER**, klûs'tûr, *v. n.* To grow in bunches.
- To CLUSTER**, klûs'tûr, *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.
- CLUSTER-GRAPE**, klûs'tûr-grâpe, *s.* The small black grape, called the currant.
- CLUSTERY**, klûs'tûr-rê, *a.* Growing in clusters.
- To CLUTCH**, klûtsh, *v. a.* To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp; to contract, to double the hand.
- CLUTCH**, klûtsh, *s.* The gripe, grasp, seizure; the paws, the talons.
- CLUTTER**, klût'tûr, *s.* 98. A noise; a bustle, a hurry.
- To CLUTTER**, klût'tûr, *v. n.* To make a noise or bustle.
- CLYSTER**, klîs'tûr, *s.* An injection into the anus.
- To COACERVATE**, kô-â-sêr'vâte, *v. a.* 91. 503, *b.* To heap up together.
- Every Dictionary but Entick's has the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; and that this is the true accentuation, we may gather from the tendency of the accent to rest on the same syllable as in the Latin word it is derived from, when the same number of syllables are in both; as in *coacervo* and *coacervate*.—See *Arietate*.
- COACERVATION**, kô-âs-sêr'vâ'shûn, *s.* The act of heaping.
- COACH**, kôtsh, *s.* A carriage of pleasure or state.
- To COACH**, kôtsh, *v. a.* To carry in a coach.
- COACH-BOX**, kôtsh'bûks, *s.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.
- COACH-HIRE**, kôtsh'hîre, *s.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.
- COACHMAN**, kôtsh'mân, *s.* 88. The driver of a coach.
- To COACT**, kô-âkt', *v. n.* To act together in concert.
- COACTION**, kô-âk'shûn, *s.* Compulsion, force.
- COACTIVE**, kô-âk'tiv, *a.* 157. Having the force of restraining or impelling, compulsory; acting in concurrence.
- COADJUMENT**, kô-âdjû-měnt, *s.* Mutual assistance.
- COADJUTANT**, kô-âdjû-tânt, *a.* Helping, co-operating.
- COADJUTOR**, kô-âdjû-tûr, *s.* 166. A fellow helper, an assistant, an associate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.
- COADJUVANCY**, kô-âdjû-vân-sê, *s.* Help, concurrent help.
- COADUNITION**, kô-âd-û-nîsh'ûn, *s.* The conjunction of different substances into one mass.
- To COAGMENT**, kô-âg-měnt', *v. a.* To congregate.
- COAGMENTATION**, kô-âg-měnt-tâ'shûn, *s.* Coaggregation into one mass, union.
- COAGULABLE**, kô-âg'û-lâ-bl, *a.* That which is capable of concretion.
- To COAGULATE**, kô-âg'û-lâte, *v. a.* 91. To force into concretions.
- To COAGULATE**, kô-âg'û-lâte, *v. n.* To run into concretions.
- COAGULATION**, kô-âg-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.
- COAGULATIVE**, kô-âg'û-lâ-tiv, *a.* That which has the power of causing concretion.
- COAGULATOR**, kô-âg'û-lâ-tûr, *s.* 521. That which causes concretion.
- COAL**, kôle, *s.* 295. The common fossil fuel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
- To COAL**, kôle, *v. a.* To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.
- COAL-BLACK**, kôle'blâk, *a.* Black in the highest degree.
- COAL-MINE**, kôle'mîne, *s.* A mine in which coals are dug.
- COAL-PIT**, kôle'pît, *s.* A pit for digging coals.
- COAL-STONE**, kôle'stône, *s.* A sort of canal coal.
- COAL-WORK**, kôle'wûrk, *s.* A coalery, a place where coals are found.
- COALERY**, kôlêr-ê, *s.* A place where coals are dug.
- To COALESCE**, kô-â-lês', *v. n.* To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.
- COALESCENCE**, kô-â-lês-sênsê, *s.* Concretion, union.
- COALITION**, kô-â-lîsh'ûn, *s.* Union in one mass or body.
- COALY**, kôlê, *a.* Containing coal.
- COAPTATION**, kô-âp-tâ'shûn, *s.* The adjustment of parts to each other.
- To COARCT**, kô-âkt', *v. a.* To straiten, to confine; to contract power.
- COARCTATION**, kô-âk-tâ'shûn, *s.* Confinement, restraint to a narrow space; contraction of any space; restraint of liberty.
- COARSE**, kôrse, *a.* Not refined; rude, uncivil; gross; inelegant; unaccomplished by education; mean, vile.
- COARSELY**, kôrse'lê, *ad.* Without fineness, meanly; not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.
- COARSENESS**, kôrse'nês, *s.* Impurity, unrefined state; roughness, want of fineness; grossness, want of delicacy; rudeness of manners; meanness, want of nicety.
- COAST**, kôste, *s.* The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the shore; The coast is clear, the danger is over.
- To COAST**, kôste, *v. n.* To sail by the coast.
- To COAST**, kôste, *v. a.* To sail by, or near a place.
- COASTER**, kôs'tûr, *s.* He that sails timorously near the shore.
- COAT**, kôte, *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**, kôte, *v. a.* To cover, to invest.
- COAT-CARD**, kôte'kârd, *s.* A card having a coat on it; as the King, Queen, or Knave; now corrupted into *Court-Card*.
- To COAX**, kôks, *v. a.* To wheedle, to flatter.
- COAXER**, kôks'ûr, *s.* A wheedler, a flatterer.
- COB**, kôb, *s.* The head, or top.
- COB**, kôb, *s.* A sort of sea-fowl.

☞ 339. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 152, nôve 164,

COBALT, kôb'ålt, *s.* A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick.
To COBBLE, kôb'bl, *v. a.* 405. To mend any thing coarsely; to do or make any thing clumsily.
COBBLER, kôb'lâr, *s.* 98. A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.
COBIRONS, kôb'l-îrînz, *s.* Irons with a knob at the upper end.
COBISHOP, kô-bîsh'ûp, *s.* A coadjutant bishop.
COBNUT, kôb'nût, *s.* A boy's game.
COBSWAN, kôb'swôn, *s.* The head or leading swan.
COBWEB, kôb'wêb, *s.* The web or net of a spider; any snare or trap.
COCCIFEROUS, kôk-sîffer-rûs, *a.* Plants are so called that have berries.
COCHINEAL, kûch-in-â'p, *s.* 165. An insect from which a red colour is extracted.
COCHLEARY, kôk'lê-â-rê, *a.* 353. Screwform.
COCHLEATED, kôk'lê-â-têd, *a.* Of a screwed or turbinated form.
COCK, kôk, *s.* The male to the hen; the male of any small birds; the weathercock that shows the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint; a cock-boat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-hoop, triumphant, exulting.
To COCK, kôk, *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, kôk, *v. n.* To strut, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.
COCKADE, kôk-kâdê', *s.* A riband worn in the hat.
COCKATRICE, kôk-â-trîse, *s.* 142. A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.
COCKBOAT, kôk'bôte, *s.* A small boat belonging to a ship.
COCKEROTH, kôk'brôth, *s.* Broth made by boiling a cock.
COCKCROWING, kôk'krô-îng, *s.* The time at which cocks crow.
To COCKER, kôk'kûr, *v. a.* To fondle, to indulge.
COCKER, kôk'kûr, *s.* 98. One who follows the sport of cock fighting.
COCKEREL, kôk'kûr-îl, *s.* 555. A young cock.
COCKET, kôk'kît, *s.* 99. A seal belonging to the king's custom-house; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.
COCKFIGHT, kôk'fîte, *s.* A match of cocks.
COCKHORSE, kôk'hôrse, *a.* On horseback, triumphant.
COCKLE, kôk'kl, *s.* 405. A small shell-fish.
COCKLESTAIRS, kôk'kl-stâres, *s.* Winding or spiral stairs.
COCKLE, kôk'kl, *s.* A weed that grows in corn, corn-rose.
To COCKLE, kôk'kl, *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.
COCKLED, kôk'kl'd, *a.* 359. Shelled or turbinated.
COCKLOFT, kôk'lôft, *s.* The room over the garret.
COCKMASTER, kôk'mâs-tûr, *s.* One that breeds game cocks.
COCKMATCH, kôk'mâtsh, *s.* Cockfight for a prize.
COCKNEY, kôk'nê, *s.* 270. A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.
COCKPIT, kôk'pît, *s.* The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.
COCK'S-COMB, kôk's'kôme, *s.* A plant, loosewort.
COCK'S-HEAD, kôk's'hêd, *s.* A plant, sainfoin.
COCKSPUR, kôk'spûr, *s.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.
COCKSURE, kôk-shôd'r, *a.* Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, kôk'sn, *s.* The officer that has the command of the cock-beat. Corruptly *Cozn*—See *Boatswain*.
COCKWEED, kôk'wêed, *s.* A plant, dittander or pepperwort.
COCOA, kôk'kô, *s.* A species of palm-tree.
COCTILE, kôk'tîl, *a.* 140. Made by baking.
COCTION, kôk'shûn, *s.* The act of boiling.
COB, kôd,
CODEFISH, kôd'fîsh, } *s.* A sea-fish.
COD, kôd, }
COD, kôd, } *s.* Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.
To COD, kôd, v. a. To enclose in a cod.
CODE, kôde, s. A book; a book of the civil law.
CODICIL, kôd'ê-sîl, s. An appendage to a will.
CODILLE, kô-dîl', s. A term at ombre and quadrille.
To CODLE, kôd'dl, v. a. 405. To parboil.

☞ How Dr Johnson could be guilty of so gross an oversight as to spell this word and its compounds with one *d* is inconceivable. By the general rule of English pronunciation, as the word stands here, it ought to be pronounced with the *o* long, the first syllable rhyming with *go, no,* and so. False and absurd, however, as this spelling is, the veneration I have for Dr Johnson's authority forbids me to alter it in this Dictionary, though I shall never follow it in practice. Perhaps the same veneration induced Mr Sheridan to let this word stand as he found it in Johnson. Dr Kenrick has ventured to insert another *d* in the verb; but in the substantive, derived from the present participle *Codling*, lets it stand with one *d*. Some will be apt to think that when *d* ends a syllable, and a consonant follows the *d*, which begins another, that the business is done, and that the quantity of the vowel is sufficiently secured; but this is a mistake; for unless we previously understand the simple, the *o* in the compound, by the general rule, must be long. Now the first principle of orthography is, that, if possible, the letters should of themselves point out the sound of the word, without the necessity of recurring to etymology to find out the sound of the letters; and that we should never have recourse to etymology, but where fixing the sound would unsettle the sense. Thus *Codling*, a kind of apple, ought to be written with double *d*, both because it determines the sound of the *o*, and shows its derivation from the verb *Coddle*. And *Codling*, a small cod fish, ought to have but one *d*, because putting two, in order to fix the sound of *o*, would confound it with another word. To write *Saddler*, therefore, with one *d*, as we frequently see it on shops, is an error against the first principles of spelling; as, without necessity, it obliges us to understand the derivation of the word before we are sure of its sound. The word *Stabling* and *Stabler*, for stable-keeper in Scotland, with the word *Fabled* in Milton, all present their true sound to the eye without knowing their primitives; and this essential rule has generated the double consonant in the participles and verbal nouns, *beginning, regretted, complotter*, &c. But this rule, rational and useful as it is, is a thousand times violated by an affectation of a knowledge of the learned languages, and an ignorant prejudice against clusters of consonants, as they are called. Thus *couple, trouble, double, treble, and triple*, have single consonants, because their originals in Latin and French have no more, though double consonants would fix the sound of the preceding vowels, and be merely double to the eye.

CODLING, kôd'îng, *s.* An apple generally codled; a small codfish.
COEFFICACY, kô-êffê-kâ-sê, *s.* The power of several things acting together.
COEFFICIENCY, kô-êf-fîsh-ên-sê, *s.* Co-operation, the state of acting together to some single end.
COEFFICIENT, kô-êf-fîsh-ênt, *s.* That which unites its action with the action of another.—See *Effuce*.
COEMPTION, kô-êm'shûn, *s.* 412. The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.
COENOBITES, sên'ô-bîtes, *s.* 156. An order of monks who had all things in common.
COEQUAL, kô-ê-quâl, *a.* Equal.
COEQUALITY, kô-ê-quâl'ê-tê, *s.* The state of being equal.

nòr 167, nòt 163—tùbè 171, tùb 172, bùil 173—òil 299—p'band 313—thàn 466, thrs 469.

TO COERCE, kò-èr'se', *v. a.* To restrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, kò-èr'sè-bl, *a.* That may be restrained; that ought to be restrained.

COERCION, kò-èr'shùn, *s.* Penal restraint, check.

COERCIVE, kò-èr'siv, *a.* That which has the power of laying restraint; that which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

COESSENTIAL, kò-ès-sèn'shàl, *a.* Participating of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, kò-ès-sèn'shè-àl'è-tè, *s.* Participation of the same essence.—See *Efface*.

COETANEOUS, kò-è-tà'nè-ùs, *a.* Of the same age with another.

COETERNAL, kò-è-tèr'nàl, *a.* Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, kò-è-tèr'nàl-lè, *ad.* In a state of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, kò-è-tèr'nè-tè, *s.* Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COEVAL, kò-è-vàl, *a.* Of the same age.

COEVAL, kò-è-vàl, *s.* A contemporary.

COEVOUS, kò-è-vàs, *a.* Of the same age.

TO COEXIST, kò-èg-zis't, *v. n.* 478. To exist at the same time.

COEXISTENCE, kò-èg-zis'tèns, *s.* Existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTENT, kò-èg-zis'tènt, *a.* Having existence at the same time with another.

TO COEXTEND, kò-èks-tènd', *v. a.* 477. To extend to the same space or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, kò-èk-stèn'shùn, *s.* The state of extending to the same space with another.

COFFEE, kòffè, *s.* The berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infusion of those berries in hot water.

COFFEE-HOUSE, kòffè-hòùs, *s.* A house where coffee is sold.

COFFEE-MAN, kòffè-màn, *s.* 88. One that keeps a coffee-house.

COFFEE-POT, kòffè-pòt, *s.* The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kòffür, *s.* A chest generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat.

☞ I have in this word followed the general pronunciation, which I see is confirmed by Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Messrs Perry, Scott, and Buchanan; for as it stands in Mr Sheridan with the *o* long, though not without respectable usage on its side, it is a gross irregularity, which ought, if possible, to be reduced to rule.

TO COFFER, kòffür, *v. a.* To treasure up in chests.

COFFERER, kòffür-ür, *s.* 555. A principal officer of his Majesty's court, next under the controller.

COFFIN, kòffin, *s.* The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paste for a pie; Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin-bone.

TO COFFIN, kòffin, *v. a.* To enclose in a coffin.

TO COG, kòg, *v. a.* To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; To cog a die, to secure it, so as to direct its fall.

TO COG, kòg, *v. n.* To lie, to wheedle.

COG, kòg, *s.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

TO COG, kòg, *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, kòjén-sè, *s.* Force, strength.

COGENT, kòjént, *a.* forcible, resistless, convincing.

COGENTLY, kòjént-lè, *ad.* With resistless force, forcibly.

COGGER, kòg'ür, *s.* A flatterer, a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE, kòggl-stòne, *s.* A little stone.

COGITABLE, kòdjè-tà-bl, *a.* 405. What may be the subject of thought.

TO COGITATE, kòdjè-tàte, *v. n.* 91. To think.

COGITATION, kòdjè-tà'shùn, *s.* Thought, the act of thinking; purpose, reflection previous to action; meditation.

COGITATIVE, kòdjè-tà-tiv, *a.* Having the power of thought; given to meditation.

COGNATION, kòg-nà'shùn, *s.* Kindred, relation participation of the same nature.

COGNISEE, kòg-nè-zèè, or kòn-è-zèè, *s.* He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.—See *Cognizance*.

COGNISOUR, kòg-nè-zòr', or kòn-è-zòr', *s.* 314. Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine.

COGNITION, kòg-nish'ùn, *s.* Knowledge, complete conviction.

COGNITIVE, kòg-nè-tiv, *a.* Having the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE, kòg-nè-zà-bl, or kòn-è-zà-bl, *a.* 405. That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

COGNIZANCE, kòg-nè-zànsè, or kòn-è-zànsè, *s.* Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.

☞ I have in this word and its relatives given the forensic pronunciation; but cannot help observing, that it is so gross a departure from the most obvious rules of the language, that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law to renounce it, and reinstate the excluded *g* in its undoubted rights.—See *Authority* and *Cleft*.

COGNOMINAL, kòg-nòm'è-nàl, *a.* Having the same name.

COGNOMINATION, kòg-nòm-è-nà'shùn, *s.* A surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.

COGNOSCENCE, kòg-nòs'sènsè, *s.* Knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE, kòg-nòs'sè-bl, *a.* That may be known.

TO COHABIT, kò-hàbit, *v. n.* To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.

COHABITANT, kò-hàb'è-tànt, *s.* An inhabitant of the same place.

COHABITATION, kò-hàb-è-tà'shùn, *s.* The state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as married persons.

COHEIR, kò-àre', *s.* One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

COHEIRESS, kò-àr'is, *s.* 99. A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.

TO COHERE, kò-hèrè', *v. n.* To stick together; to be well connected; to suit, to fit; to agree.

COHERENCE, kò-hèrènsè, } *s.*

COHERENCY, kò-hèrén-sè, } *s.*

That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist separation; connexion, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a discourse; consistency in reasoning, or relating.

COHERENT, kò-hèrènt, *a.* Sticking together suitably to something else, regularly adopted; consistent, not contradictory.

COHESION, kò-hèzhùn, *s.* The act of sticking together; the state of union; connexion, dependence.

COHESIVE, kò-hè'siv, *a.* 158. 428. That has the power of sticking together.

COHESIVENESS, kò-hè'siv-nès, *s.* The quality of being cohesive.

TO COHIBIT, kò-hìbit, *v. a.* To restrain, to hinder.

TO COHOBATE, kò'hò-bàte, *v. a.* 91. To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

COHOBATION, kò'hò-bà'shùn, *s.* A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.

COHORT, kò'hòrt, *s.* A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

COHORTATION, kò-hòrt-tà'shùn, *s.* Incitement.

559. Fåte 73, får 77 fäll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, möve 164
- COIF, kôif, s. 344. 413.** The head-dress; a cap.
See Quoit.
- COIFED, kôift, a. 359.** Wearing a coif.
- To COIL, kôil, v. a.** To gather into a narrow compass.
- COIL, kôil, s.** Tumult, turmoil, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.
- COIN, kôin, s.** A corner, called often quoin.
- COIN, kôin, s.** Money stamped with a legal impression; payment of any kind.
- To COIN, kôin, v. a.** To mint or stamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill sense.
- COINAGE, kôin'åje, s. 91.** The act or practice of coining money; coin, money; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.
- To COINCIDE, kô-in-side', v. n.** To fall upon the same point; to concur.
- COINCIDENCE, kô-in-sê-dênsê, s.** The state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence, tendency of things to the same end.
- COINCIDENT, kô-in-sê-dênt, a.** Falling upon the same point; concurrent, consistent, equivalent.
- COINCIDATION, kô-in-dê-kâ'shûn, s.** Many symptoms betokening the same cause.
- COINER, kôin'ûr, s. 98.** A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeit of the king's stamp; an inventor.
- To COJOIN, kô-jôin', v. n.** To join with another.
- COISTREL, kôis'trîl, s.** A coward hawk.
- COIT, kôit, s. 344. 415.** Any thing thrown at a certain mark.—*See Quoit.*
- COITION, kô-ish'ûn, s.** Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.
- COKE, kôke, s.** Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.
- COLANDER, kôllân-dûr, s. 165.** A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.
- COLATION, kô-lâ'shûn, s.** The art of filtering or straining.
- COLATURE, kô-lâ-tshûre, s. 461.** The art of straining, filtration; the matter strained.
- COLBERTINE, kôl-bêr-têen', s. 112.** A kind of lace worn by women.
- COLD, kôld, a.** Chill, having the sense of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without passion; unaffecting, unable to move the passions; reserved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaste; not welcome.
- COLD, kôld, s.** The cause of the sensation of cold, the privation of heat; the sensation of cold, chillness; a disease caused by cold, the obstruction of perspiration.
- COLDLY, kôldlê, ad.** Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.
- COLDNESS, kôld'nês, s.** Want of heat, unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyness, want of kindness; chastity.
- COLE, kôle, s. Cabbage.**
- COLEWORT, kôle'wûrt, 165. } s. Cabbage.**
- COLICK, kôl'ik, s.** It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.
- COLICK, kôl'ik, a.** Affecting the bowels.
- To COLLAPSE, kôl-lâps', v. n.** To close so as that one side touches the other; to fall together.
- COLLAPSION, kôl-lâp'shûn, s.** The state of vessels closed; the act of closing or collapsing.
- COLLAR, kôllâr, s. 418. 88.** A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness fastened about the horse's neck; To slip the collar, to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty; A collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.
- COLLAR-BONE, kôllâr-bône, s.** The clavicle, the bones on each side of the neck.
- To COLLAR, kôllâr, 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 COLLABORATE, kôl-lâ'têr', 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.
- COLLABORAL, kôl-lâ'têr-âl, a.** Side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.
- COLLABORALLY, kôl-lâ'têr-âl-lê, ad.** Side by side; indirectly; in collateral relation.
- COLLATION, kôl-lâ'shûn, s.** The act of conferring or bestowing, gift; comparison of one thing of the same kind with another; in law, collation is the bestowing of a benefice; a repeat.
- COLLATITIOUS, kôl-lâ-tish'ûs, a.** Done by the contribution of many.
- COLLATOR, kôl-lâ'ûr, s. 166.** One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.
- To COLLAUD, kôl-lâw'd', v. a.** To join in praising.
- COLLEAGUE, kôllêg', s. 492.** A partner in office or employment.
- To COLLEAGUE, kôl-lêg', v. a.** To unite with.
- To COLLECT, kôl-lêkt', v. a.** To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To collect himself, to recover from surprise.
- Æ* In scarcely any part of the language does the influence of accent on the sound of the vowels appear more perceptibly than in the prepositional syllables, *Col, Com, Con, and Cor.* When the accent is on these syllables, in *college, commissary, conclave, corrigible, &c. &c.* the *o* has distinctly its short sound. The same may be observed of this *o*, when the principal accent is on the third syllable, and the secondary accent on the first, 523; as in *colonnade, commendation, condescension, correspondent; &c. &c.* for in this case there is a secondary accent on the first syllable, which preserves the *o* in its true sound, 522; but when the accent is on the second syllable, this vowel slides into a sound like short *u*, and the words *To collect, To commit, To conceive, To corrupt, &c. &c.* are heard as if written *collect, commit, conceive, corrupt, &c. &c.* It is true, that when these words are pronounced alone with deliberation, energy, and precision, the *o* in the first syllable preserves nearly its true sound; but this seems to slide insensibly into short *u* the moment we unite these words with others, and pronounce them without premeditation. The deliberate and solemn sound is that which I have given in this Dictionary; nor have I made any difference between words where the accent is on the second syllable; and why Mr Sheridan, and those who have followed him, should in *combust, commute, complete, &c. &c.* give the sound of short *o* in *from*; and in *command, commit, commence, &c. &c.* give the same letter the short sound of *u* in *drum*, I cannot conceive; they are all susceptible of this sound or none, and therefore should all be marked alike. If custom be pleaded for this distinction, it may be observed that this plea is the best in the world when it is evident, and the worst when obscure. No such custom ever fell under my observation; I have always heard the first syllable of *compare* and *compel, of commence* and *compose*, pronounced alike, and have therefore made no distinction between them in this Dictionary. I have given them all the sound of the *o* in *comma*; though I am sensible that, in colloquial pronunciation, they all approach nearer to the short *u*, and are similar to the same syllables in *comfort, combat, &c.* And it may be laid down as a general rule, without exception, "that *o* in an initial syllable, immediately before the accent, and succeeded by two uncombining consonants, may, in familiar conversation, be pronounced like the same letter in *come, done, &c.*"
- COLLECT, kôllêkt, s. 492.** Any short prayer.
- COLLECTANEOUS, kôl-lêk-tâ-nê-ûs, a.** Gathered together.
- COLLECTIBLE, kôl-lêk-tê-bl, a.** That which may be gathered from the premises.
- COLLECTION, kôl-lêk'shûn, s.** The act of gathering together; the things gathered together; a consecratory, deduced from premises.
- COLLECTITIOUS, kôl-lêk-tish'ûs, a.** Gathered together.
- COLLECTIVE, kôl-lêk-tiv, a.** Gathered into one mass, accumulative; employed in deducing consequent

nôr 167, nôđ 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—đil 299—pđũnd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

ces; a collective noun expresses a multitude, though itself be singular, as, a company.
COLLECTIVELY, kól-lék'điv-lé, *ad.* In a general mass, in a body, not singly.
COLLECTOR, kól-lék'túr, *s.* 166. A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.
COLLEGATARY, kól-lég'á-tá-ré, *s.* A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.
COLLEGE, kól-lédje, *s.* 91. A community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside.—See *To Collect*.
COLLEGIAL, kól-léjé-ál, *a.* Relating to a college.
COLLEGIAN, kól-léjé-án, *s.* An inhabitant of a college.
COLLEGIATE, kól-léjé-áte, *a.* 91. Containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together.
COLLEGIATE, kól-léjé-áte, *s.* A member of a college, an university man.
COLLET, kól-lét, *s.* 99. Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the stone is set.
To COLLIDE, kól-líde', *v. a.* To beat, to dash, to knock together.
COLLIER, kól-yúr, *s.* 113. A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ship that carries coals.
COLLIERY, kól-yúr-é, *s.* 113. The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.
COLLIFLOWER, kól-lé-đid-úr, *s.* A kind of cabbage.
COLLIGATION, kól-lé-gá'shũn, *s.* A binding together.
COLLIMATION, kól-lé-má'shũn, *s.* Aim.
COLLINEATION, kól-lin-é-á'shũn, *s.* The act of aiming.
COLLIQUABLE, kól-lik'wá-bl, *a.* Easily dissolved.
COLLIQUAMENT, kól-lik'wá-mént, *s.* The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.
COLLIQUANT, kól-lé-kwánt, *s.* That which has the power of melting.
To COLLIQUATE, kól-lé-kwáte, *v. a.* 91. To melt, to dissolve.
COLLIQUATION, kól-lé-kwá'shũn, *s.* The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.
COLLIQUATIVE, kól-lik'wá-tív, *a.* Melting, dissolvent.
COLLIQUEFACTION, kól-lik-wé-fák'shũn, *s.* The act of melting together.
COLLISION, kól-lízh'ũn, *s.* The act of striking two bodies together; the state of being struck together; a clash.
To COLLOCATE, kól-ló-káte, *v. a.* 91. To place, to station.
COLLOCATION, kól-ló-ká'shũn, *s.* The act of placing; the state of being placed.
COLLOCUTION, kól-ló-kú'shũn, *s.* Conference, conversation.
To COLLOQUE, kól-lóg', *v. n.* 337. To wheedle, to flatter.
COLLOP, kól-lóp, *s.* 166. A small slice of meat; a piece of an animal.
COLLOQUIAL, kól-ló'kwé-ál, *a.* Relating to conversation or talking.
COLLOQUY, kól-ló-kwé, *s.* Conference, conversation, talk.
COLLUCTANCY, kól-lúk'tán-sé, *s.* Opposition of nature.
COLLUCTATION, kól-lúk-tá'shũn, *s.* Contest, contrariety, opposition.
To COLLUDE, kól-lúde', *v. n.* To conspire in a fraud.
COLLUSION, kól-lúzhũn, *s.* A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.
COLLUSIVE, kól-lú'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, kól-lú'siv-lé, *ad.* In a manner fraudulently concerted.
COLLUSORY, kól-lú'súr-é, *a.* 557. Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.
COLLY, kól-lé, *s.* The smut of coal.
COLLYRIUM, kól-lír'té-ũm, *s.* 113. An ointment for the eyes.
COLMAR, kól-már, *s.* A sort of pear.
COLON, kól-lón, *s.* A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of all the intestines.
COLONEL, kúr'nél, *s.* The chief commander of a regiment.
COLONY, kól-lón, *s.* This word is among those gross irregularities which must be given up as incorrigible.
COLONELSHIP, kúr'nél-ship, *s.* The office or character of a colonel.
To COLONISE, kól-lón-ízé, *v. a.* To plant with inhabitants.
COLONNADA, kól-ló-náde', *s.* A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns disposed in a circle; any series or range of pillars.—See *To Collect*.
COLONY, kól-lón-é, *s.* A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation.
COLOPHONY, kól-ló'pón-é, *s.* Resin.
COLOQUINTEDA, kól-ló-kwín'té-dá, *s.* The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.
COLORATE, kól-ló-ráte, *a.* 91. Coloured, dyed.
COLORATION, kól-ló-rá'shũn, *s.* The art or practice of colouring; the state of being coloured.
COLORIFICK, kól-ló-ríflk, *a.* That has the power of producing colours.
COLOSSE, kól-lós', } *s.*
COLOSSUS, kól-lós'sús, }
 A statue of enormous magnitude.
COLOSSEAN, kól-lós-sé'án, *a.* Giantlike. See *European*.
COLOUR, kól-lúr, *s.* 165. 314. The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, dye; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the representation of any thing superficially examined; palliation; appearance, false show; in the plural, a standard, an ensign of war.
To COLOUR, kól-lúr, *v. a.* To mark with some hue or dye; to palliate, to excuse; to make plausible.
COLOURABLE, kól-lúr-á-bl, *a.* 405. Specious, plausible.
COLOURABLY, kól-lúr-á-blé, *ad.* Speciously, plausibly.
COLOURED, kól-lúrd, *part. a.* 359. Streaked, diversified with hues.
COLORING, kól-lúr-íng, *s.* 410. The part of the painter's art which teaches to lay on his colours.
COLORIST, kól-lúr-íst, *s.* A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.
COLOURLESS, kól-lúr-lés, *a.* Without colour, transparent.
COLT, kól't, *s.* A young horse; a young foolish fellow.
To COLT, kól't, *v. a.* To befool. Obsolete.
COLTS-FOOT, kól'ts'fút, *s.* A plant.
COLTS-TOOTH, kól'ts-tóót', *s.* An imperfect tooth in young horses; a love of youthful pleasure.
COLTER, kól'túr, *s.* The sharp iron of a plough.
COLTISH, kól't'ish, *a.* Wanton.
COLUMBARY, kól-lũm'bá-ré, *s.* A dove-cote, pigeon-house.
COLUMBINE, kól-lũm-bine, *s.* 148. A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.
COLUMN, kól-lũm, *s.* 411. A round pillar; any body pressing vertically upon its base; a long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb, 172, báll 173—Ûl 299—pôund 313—ûin 466, this 469.

would be always better for them to adopt the *u* instead of *b*; this will secure them from the smallest impropriety; for only natives can seize such nice distinctions as sometimes divide even judges themselves. Mr Sheridan was certainly of opinion that this unaccented *o* might be pronounced like *u*, as he has so marked it in *command*, *commence*, *commission*, and *commend*; though not in *commander*; and in *compare*, though not in *comparative*; but in almost every other word where this *o* occurs, he has given it the sound it has in *constant*. Mr Scott has exactly followed Mr Sheridan in these words, and Dr Kenrick has uniformly marked them all with the short sound of *o*. Why Mr Sheridan and Mr Scott should make any difference in the first syllables of these words, where the letters and accents are exactly the same, I cannot conceive: these syllables may be called a species; and, if the occasion were not too trifling for such a comparison, it might be observed, that as nature varies in individuals, but is uniform in the species, so custom is sometimes varied 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 *Donnetick*.

COMMANDER, kôm-mân'dûr, *s.* He that has the supreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kôm-mân'dûr-rê, *s.* A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT, kôm-mân'd'mênt, *s.* Mandate, command, order, precept; authority, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the Decalogue given by God to Moses.

COMMANDRESS, kôm-mân'drês, *s.* A woman vested with supreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kôm-mâ-tê-rê-âl, *a.* Consisting of the same matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kôm-mâ-tê-rê-âl-ê-tê, *s.* Remembrance to something in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kôm-mêm'mô-râ-bl, *a.* Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kôm-mêm'mô-râ-tê, *v. a.* 91. To preserve the memory by some public act.

COMMEMORATION, kôm-mêm'mô-râ'shûn, *s.* An act of public celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kôm-mêm'mô-râ-tív, *a.* 157. Tending to preserve the memory of any thing.

To COMMENCE, kôm-mênsê', *v. n.* To begin, to make beginning; to take a new character.—See *To Collect*.

To COMMENCE, kôm-mênsê', *v. a.* To begin, to make a beginning of, as, to commence a suit.

COMMENCEMENT, kôm-mênsê'mênt, *s.* Beginning, date; the time when degrees are taken in a university.

To COMMEND, kôm-mênd', *v. a.* To represent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDABLE, { kôm'mên-dâ-bl, } *a.*
{ kôm'mên-dâ-bl, }

Laudable, worthy of praise.

☞ This word, like *Acceptable*, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these transitions of accent. However, when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation.

COMMENDABLY, kôm'mên-dâ-blê, *ad.* Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kôm-mên'dâm, *s.* A benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied until it be provided with a pastor.

COMMENDATORY, kôm-mên'dâ-tâ-rê, *s.* 512. One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kôm-mên-dâ'shûn, *s.* Recommendation, favourable representation; praise, declaration of esteem.—See *To Collect*.

COMMENDATORY, kôm-mên'dâ-tâ-rê, *a.* 512. Favourably representative; containing praise.

COMMEMDER, kôm-mên'dûr, *s.* Praiser.

COMMENSALITY, kôm-mên-sâl-ê-tê, *s.* Fellowship of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kôm-mên-shû-râ-bl-ê-tê, *s.* Capacity of being compared with another as to the measure, or of being measured by another.

COMMENSURABLE, kôm-mên'shû-râ-bl, *a.* 452. Reducible to some common measure, as a yard and foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kôm-mên'shû-râ-bl-nês, *s.* Commensurability, proportion.

To COMMENSURATE, kôm-mên'shû-râ-tê, *v. a.* 91. To reduce to some common measure.

COMMENSURATE, kôm-mên'shû-râ-tê, *a.* 91. Reducible to some common measure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kôm-mên'shû-râ-tê-lê, *ad.* With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kôm-mên'shû-râ'shûn, *s.* Reduction of some things to some common measure.

To COMMENT, kôm'mênt, *v. n.* To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kôm'mênt, *s.* 498. Annotations on an author, notes, exposition.

COMMENTARY, kôm'mên-tâ-rê, *s.* An exposition, annotation, remark; a memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kôm-mên-tâ-tûr, *s.* 521. Expounder, annotator.

COMMENTER, kôm-mên'tûr, *s.* An explainer, an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kôm-mên-tish'ûs, *a.* Invented, imaginary.

COMMERCE, kôm'mêrsê, *s.* Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

To COMMERCE, kôm-mêrsê', *v. n.* To hold intercourse.

☞ Milton has, by the license of his art, accented verb according to the analogy of dissyllable nouns verbs of the same form, 492.

"And looks commercing with the skies,
"Thy wrapt soul sitting in thy eyes." *Penseroso.*

But this verb, like *To Comment*, would, in prose, require the accent on the first syllable as in the noun. Though Akenside has taken the same liberty with this word as Milton had done with that—

"——— the sober zeal
Of age commercing on prodigious things." *Pleasures of Imagination.*

COMMERCIAL, kôm-mêr'shâl, *a.* Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE, kôm-mâ-rê, *s.* *French.* A common mother. Not used.

To COMMIGRATE, kôm'mê-grâ-tê, *v. n.* To remove by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kôm-mê-grâ'shûn, *s.* A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kôm-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* A threat, a denunciation of punishment; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMINATORY, kôm-min'nâ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Denunciatory, threatening.

To COMMINGLE, kôm-mîng'gl, *v. a.* To mix into one mass; to mix, blend.

To COMMINGLE, kôm-mîng'gl, *v. n.* To unite with another thing.

COMMINGIBLE, kôm-mîng'gl-ê-bl, *a.* Frangible, reducible to powder.

To COMMINUTE, kôm-mê-nû-tê', *v. a.* To grind, to pulverise.

COMMINATION, kôm-mê-nû'shûn, *s.* The act of grinding into small parts, pulverization.

COMMISSERABLE, kôm-mîz-êr-â-bl, *a.* Worthy of compassion, pitiable.

To COMMISSERATE, kôm-mîz-êr-â-tê, *v. a.* 91. To pity, to be compassionate.

COMMISSERATION, kôm-mîz-êr-â'shûn, *s.* Pity, compassion, tenderness.

COMMISSARY, kôm-mîs-sâr-ê, *s.* An officer made occasionally, a delegate, a deputy; such as exercise

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nò 162, molve 164,

spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocess far distant from the chief city; an officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procurement of provision.—See *To Collect*.

COMMISSARIUS, kòm'mis-sâr-ê-shíp, *s.* The office of a commissary.

COMMISSION, kòm-mish'ûn, *s.* The act of intrusting any thing; a trust, a warrant by which any trust is held; a warrant by which a military office is constituted; a charge, a mandate, office; act of committing a crime; sins of commission are distinguished from sins of omission; a number of people joined in a trust or office; the state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers, as, the broad seal was put into commission; the order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMISSION, kòm-mish'ûn, *v. a.* To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kòm-mish'ûn-ûr, *s.* 98. One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, kòm-mish'ûre, *s.* Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMIT, kòm-mit', *v. a.* To intrust, 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 Letters in a case unknown to our former English writers; namely to *expose, to venture, to hazard*. This sense is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by subsequent writers.

COMMITMENT, kòm-mit'mênt, *s.* Act of sending to prison; an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE, kòm-mit'tê, *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.

COMMITTEE, kòm-mit'tûr, *s.* Perpetrator, he that commits.

COMMITTABLE, kòm-mit'tâ-bl, *a.* Liable to be committed.

To COMMIX, kòm-miks', *v. a.* To mingle, to blend.

COMMIXION, kòm-mik'shûn, *s.* Mixture, incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, kòm-miks'tshûre, *s.* 291. The act of mingling, the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling different things, compound.

COMMODOE, kòm-môdê', *s.* The head-dress of a woman.

COMMODOUS, kòm-môdê-ûs, or kòm-môjê-ês, *a.* 293, 294, 376. Convenient, suitable, accommodate; useful, suited to wants or necessities.

COMMODOUSLY, kòm-môdê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Conveniently; without distress; suitably to a certain purpose.

COMMODOUSNESS, kòm-môdê-ûs-nês, *s.* Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kòm-môd'ê-tê, *s.* Interest, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandise.

COMMODORE, kòm-mô-dôre', *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 made by *Commodore* Anson; for though he was made an admiral afterwards, he went out as *Commodore*," 524, 528.

COMMON, kòm'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 descent; frequent, useful, ordinary; prostitute.

COMMON, kòm'mûn, *s.* An open ground equally used by many persons.

To COMMON, kòm'mûn, *v. n.* To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW, kòm'mûn-lâw', *s.* Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws, distinguished from the Statute Law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kòm'mûn-plêdz', *s.* The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kòm'mûn-â-bl, *a.* Held in common.

COMMONAGE, kòm'mûn-âje, *s.* 90. The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kòm'mûn-âl-tê, *s.* The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kòm'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 prostitute.

COMMONITION, kòm-mô-nish'ûn, *s.* Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kòm'mûn-lê, *ad.* Frequently, usually.

COMMONNESS, kòm'mûn-nês, *s.* Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

To COMMONPLACE, kòm-mûn-plâse', *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, kòm-mûn-plâse'bôok', *s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMON-PLACE, kòm'mûn-plâse, *a.* Ordinary; not uncommon.

COMMONS, kòm'mûnz, *s.* 166. The vulgar, the lower people; the lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kòm-mûn-wêel', 528. } *s.*

COMMONWEALTH, kòm'mûn-wêelh, } *s.*

A polity, an established form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

⚡ These words have the accent either on the first or last syllable; but the former is accented more frequently on the last, and the latter on the first.—See *Commodore*

COMMORANCE, kòm'mô-rânse, } *s.*

COMMORANCY, kòm'mô-rân-sê, } *s.*

Dwelling, habitation, residence.

COMMORANT, kòm'mô-rânt, *a.* Resident, dwelling.

COMMOTION, kòm-mô'shûn, *s.* Tumult, disturbance, combustion; perturbation, disorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kòm-mô'shûn-ûr, *s.* A disturber of the peace.

To COMMOVE, kòm-môdve', *v. a.* To disturb, to unsettle.

To COMMUNE, kòm-mûne', *v. n.* To converse, to impart sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kòm-mû-nê-kâ-bil'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kòm-mû-nê-kâ-bl, *a.* That which may become the common possession of more than one; that which may be imparted or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kòm-mû-nê-kânt, *s.* One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, kòm-mû-nê-kâte, *v. a.* To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.—See *To Command*.

To COMMUNICATE, kòm-mû-nê-kâte, *v. n.* 91.

To partake of the blessed sacrament; to have something in common with another, as, The houses communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kòm-mû-nê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, conversation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kòm-mû-nê-kâ-tiv, *a.* Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not selfish.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kòm-mû-nê-kâ-tiv-nês, *s.* The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kòm-mûne'yûn, *s.* Intercourse, fellowship, common possession; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick act; union in the common worship of any church, 113.

COMMUNITY, kôm-mû'nê-tê, *s.* The commonwealth, the body politic; common possession; frequency, commonness.

COMMUTABILITY, kôm-mû-tâ-bil'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kôm-mû-tâ-bl, *a.* That may be exchanged for something else.

COMMUTATION, kôm-mû-tâ'shûn, *s.* Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ransom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, kôm-mû-tâ-tiv, *a.* 157. Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, kôm-mû'tê, *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, kôm-mû'tê, *v. n.* To atone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kôm-mû'tshû-âl, *a.* 461. Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kôm-pâkt, *s.* 492. A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kôm-pâkt', *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, kôm-pâkt', *a.* 494. Firm, solid, close, dense; brief, as, a compact discourse.

COMPACTEDNESS, kôm-pâkt'êd-nês, *s.* Firmness, density.

COMPACTLY, kôm-pâkt'lê, *ad.* Closely, densely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kôm-pâkt'nês, *s.* Firmness, closeness.

COMPACTION, kôm-pâk'tshûre, *s.* 461. Structure, compagination.

COMPAGES, kôm-pâjês, *s.* A system of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kôm-pâd-jê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Union, structure.

COMPANION, kôm-pân'yân, *s.* 113. One with whom a man frequently converses, a partner, an associate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kôm-pân'yân-â-bl, *a.* Fit for good fellowship, social.

COMPANIONABLY, kôm-pân'yân-â-blê, *ad.* In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kôm-pân'yân-shîp, *s.* Company, train, fellowship, association.

COMPANY, kôm-pâ-nê, *s.* 165. Persons assembled together; an assembly of pleasure; persons considered as capable of conversation; fellowship; a number of persons united for the execution of any thing, a band; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate, a corporation; a subdivision of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to associate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houses of entertainment.

To COMPANY, kôm-pâ-nê, *v. a.* To accompany, to be associated with. Obsolete.

To COMPANY, kôm-pâ-nê, *v. n.* To associate one's self with. Not used.

COMPARABLE, kôm-pâ-râ-bl, *a.* Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.—See *Academy*, *Acceptable*, *Commendable*, and *Incomparable*.

COMPARABLY, kôm-pâ-râ-blê, *ad.* In a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPARATIVE, kôm-pâr-â-tiv, *a.* Estimated by comparison, not absolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the stronger.

COMPARATIVELY, kôm-pâr-â-tiv-lê, *ad.* In a state of comparison, according to estimate made by comparison.

To COMPARE, kôm-pâr-ê, *v. a.* To make one thing the measure of another, to estimate the relative goodness or badness.—See *To Collect*.

COMPARE, kôm-pâr-ê, *s.* Comparative estimate, comparison; simile, similitude.—See *To command*.

COMPARISON, kôm-pâr-ê-sûn, *s.* The act of comparing; the state of being compared; a comparative estimate; a simile in writing or speaking; in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification, as strong, stronger, strongest.

¶ I have inserted the vowel in the last syllable of this word, because in solemn pronunciation some speakers may think it proper to preserve it; but in common and unmeditated speaking, I am convinced it falls into the general analogy, and is sunk as much as in *Reason, Season, Prison*, &c. 103. 170.—See *To Collect*.

To COMPART, kôm-pârt', *v. a.* To divide.

COMPARTMENT, kôm-pârt'ê-mênt, *s.* A division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, kôm-pâr-tîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of comparing or dividing; the parts marked out or separated, a separate part.

COMPARTMENT, kôm-pârt'mênt, *s.* Division.

To COMPASS, kôm-pûs, *v. a.* 165. To encircle, to environ, to surround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take measures preparatory to any thing, as, to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS, kôm-pûs, *s.* 88. 165. Circle, round; space, room, limits; enclosure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate space, moderation, due limits; the power of the voice to express the notes of music; the instruments with which circles are drawn; the instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

COMPASSION, kôm-pâsh'ûn, *s.* Pity, commiseration, painful sympathy.

To COMPASSION, kôm-pâsh'ûn, *v. a.* To pity. Not used.

COMPASSIONATE, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte, *a.* 91. Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

To COMPASSIONATE, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte, *v. a.* 91. To pity, to commiserate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kôm-pâsh'ûn-âte-lê, *ad.* Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kôm-pâ-têr'nê-tê, *s.* The state of being a godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kôm-pât-ê-bil'ê-tê, *s.* Consistency, the power of co-existing with something else.

COMPATIBLE, kôm-pât-ê-bl, *a.* Suitable to, fit for, consistent with; consistent, agreeable.

¶ Mr Nares observes, that this word ought to be written *competible*, because it comes from the Latin *competo*.

COMPATIBLENESS, kôm-pât-ê-bl-nês, *s.* Consistency.

COMPATIBLY, kôm-pât-ê-blê, *ad.* Fitly, suitably.

COMPATIENT, kôm-pâsh'ênt, *a.* Suffering together

COMPATRIOT, kôm-pâtr'ê-ût, *s.* 166. One of the same country.

COMPEER, kôm-pêér', *s.* Equal, companion, colleague.

To COMPEER, kôm-pêér', *v. a.* To be equal with, to mate. Not used.

To COMPEL, kôm-pêl', *v. a.* To force to some act, to oblige, to constrain; to take by force or violence.—See *To Collect*.

COMPELLABLE, kôm-pêl'â-bl, *a.* That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kôm-pêl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The style of address, as, Sir, Madam, &c.

COMPELLER, kôm-pêl'lâr, *s.* He that forces another.

COMPEND, kôm-pênd, *s.* Abridgment, summary, epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kôm-pên-jê-â-rê-ûs, *a.* 294. Short, contracted.

COMPENDIOSITY, kôm-pên-jê-ûs'ê-tê, *s.* 294. Shortness.

COMPENDIOUS, kôm-pên-jê-ûs, *a.* Short, summary, abridged, comprehensive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kôm-pên-jê-ûs-lê, *ad.* 294. Shortly, summarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kôm-pên-jê-ûs-nês, *s.* 294. Shortness, brevity.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, füt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

COMPENDIUM, kôm-pên-jé-ûm, *s.* Abridgment, summary, breviata.
COMPENSABLE, kôm-pên-sâ-bl, *a.* That which may be recompensed.
To COMPENSATE, kôm-pên-sâ-te, *v. a.* 91. To recompense, to counterbalance, to countervail.
COMPENSATION, kôm-pên-sâ-shûn, *s.* Recompense, something equivalent.
COMPENSATIVE, kôm-pên-sâ-tiv, *a.* That compensates.
To COMPENSE, kôm-pên-se', *v. a.* To compensate, to counterbalance; to recompense.
COMPETENCE, kôm-pé-tên-se, } *s.*
COMPETENCY, kôm-pé-tên-sé, }
 Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient; a fortune equal to the necessities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.
COMPETENT, kôm-pé-tênt, *a.* Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or superfluity; reasonable, moderate; qualified, fit; consistent with.
COMPETENTLY, kôm-pé-tênt-lé, *ad.* Reasonably, moderately; adequately, properly.
COMPETIBLE, kôm-pét-é-bl, *a.* Suitable to, consistent with.
COMPETIBleness, kôm-pét-é-bl-nês, *s.* Suitableness, fitness.
COMPETITION, kôm-pé-tish'ûn, *s.* Rivalry, contest; claim of more than one to one thing.
COMPETITOR, kôm-pét-é-tûr, *s.* A rival, an opponent.
COMPILATION, kôm-pé-lâ-shûn, *s.* A collection from various authors; an assemblage, a coacervation.
To COMPILE, kôm-pil-e', *v. a.* To draw up from various authors; to write, to compose.
COMPILEMENT, kôm-pil-ém-ent, *s.* The act of heaping up.
COMPILER, kôm-pl'ûr, *s.* A collector, one who frames a composition from various authors.
COMPLACENCY, kôm-plâ-sên-se, } *s.*
COMPLACENCY, kôm-plâ-sên-sé, }
 Pleasure, satisfaction, gratification; civility, complaisance.
COMPLACENT, kôm-plâ-sênt, *a.* Civil, affable, mild.
To COMPLAIN, kôm-plâ-ne', *v. n.* To mention with sorrow; to lament; to inform against.
COMPLAINANT, kôm-plâ-nânt, *s.* One who urges a suit against another.
COMPLAINER, kôm-plâ-nûr, *s.* One who complains, a lamenter.
COMPLAINT, kôm-plânt', *s.* Representation of pains or injuries; the cause or subject of complaint; a malady, a disease; remonstrance against.
COMPLAISANCE, kôm-plé-zânsé', *s.* Civility, desire of pleasing, act of adulation.
COMPLAISANT, kôm-plé-zânt', *a.* Civil, desirous to please.
COMPLAISANTLY, kôm-plé-zânt-lé, *ad.* Civilly, with desire to please, ceremoniously.
COMPLAISANTNESS, kôm-plé-zânt-nês, *s.* Civility.
To COMPLANATE, kôm-plâ-nâ-te, 503. } *v. a.*
To COMPLANE, kôm-plâ-ne', }
 To level, to reduce to a flat surface.
COMPLEMENT, kôm-plé-mênt, *s.* Perfection, fullness, completion; complete set, complete provision, the full quantity.
COMPLETE, kôm-plé-te', *a.* Perfect, full, without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.—See *To Col-lect*.
To COMPLETE, kôm-plé-te', *v. a.* To perfect, to finish.
COMPLETELY, kôm-plé-te-lé, *ad.* Fully, perfectly.
COMPLETMENT, kôm-plé-te'mênt, *s.* The act of completing.
COMPLETENESS, kôm-plé-te'nês, *s.* Perfection.
COMPLETION, kôm-plé-shûn, *s.* Accomplishment, act of fulfilling; utmost height, perfect state.

COMPLEX, kôm-plêks, *a.* Composite, of many parts, not simple.
COMPLEXEDNESS, kôm-plêk'sêd-nês, *s.* 305.
 Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.
COMPLEXION, kôm-plêk'shûn, *s.* Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.
COMPLEXIONAL, kôm-plêk'shûn-âl, *a.* Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.
COMPLEXIONALLY, kôm-plêk'shûn-âl-lé, *ad.* By complexion.
COMPLEXITY, kôm-plêks'é-té, *s.* State of being complex.
COMPLEXLY, kôm-plêks-lé, *ad.* In a complex manner, not simply.
COMPLEXNESS, kôm-plêks-nês, *s.* The state of being complex.
COMPLEXURE, kôm-plêk'shûre, *s.* 452. The involution of one thing with others.
 The *s* in the composition of *x* in this word, agreeably to analogy, goes into the sharp aspiration *sh*, as it is preceded by the sharp consonant *k*: in the same manner, as the *s* in *pleasure* goes into the flat aspiration *zh*, as it is preceded by a vowel, 479.
COMPLIANCE, kôm-pli'ân-se, *s.* The act of yielding, accord, submission; a disposition to yield to others.
COMPLIANT, kôm-pli'ânt, *a.* Yielding, bending; civil, complaisant.
To COMPLICATE, kôm-plé-kâ-te, *v. a.* To entangle one with another; to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.
COMPLICATE, kôm-plé-kâ-te, *a.* 91. Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.
COMPLICATEDNESS, kôm-plé-kâ-te-nês, *s.* The state of being complicated, intricacy.
COMPLICATION, kôm-plé-kâ-shûn, *s.* The act of involving one thing in another; the integral consisting of many things involved.
COMPLICE, kôm-plis, *s.* One who is united with others in an ill design, a confederate.
 This word is only in use among the lowest vulgar as a contraction of *Accomplice*.
COMPLIER, kôm-pli'ûr, *s.* A man of an easy temper.
COMPLIMENT, kôm-plé-mênt, *s.* An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.
To COMPLIMENT, kôm-plé-mênt, *v. a.* To soothe with expressions of respect, to flatter.
COMPLIMENTAL, kôm-plé-mênt-âl, *a.* Expressive of respect or civility.
COMPLEMENTALLY, kôm-plé-mênt-âl-lé, *ad.* In the nature of a compliment, civilly.
COMPLIMENTER, kôm-plé-mênt-tûr, *s.* One given to compliments, a flatterer.
To COMPLORE, kôm-plô-re', *v. n.* To make a lamentation together.
COMLOT, kôm-plôt, *s.* A confederacy in some secret crime, a plot.
 I have in this word followed Mr Sheridan's accentuation, as more agreeable to analogy than Dr Johnson's, and have differed from both in the noun *comport*, for the same reason, 492.
To COMLOT, kôm-plôt', *v. a.* To form a plot, to conspire.
COMLOTTER, kôm-plôt-tûr, *s.* A conspirator, one joined in a plot.
To COMPLY, kôm-pli', *v. n.* To yield to, to be obsequious to.
COMPONENT, kôm-pô-nênt, *a.* That constitutes a compound body.
To COMPORT, kôm-pôrt', *v. n.* To agree, to suit
To COMPORT, kôm-pôrt', *v. a.* To bear, to endure.
COMPORT, kôm-pôrt, *s.* 492. Behaviour, conduct

167, nôt 163—tâbe 171, tûb 172, búll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—thin 466, thin 469.

- COMFORTABLE**, kôm-pôr'tâ-bl, *a.* Consistent.
- COMFORTANCE**, kôm-pôr'tânse, } *s.* Behaviour.
- COMFORTMENT**, kôm-pôr'tmênt, }
- To COMPOSE**, kôm-pôze', *v. a.* To form a mass by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method; to dispose, to put in the proper state; to put together a discourse or sentence; to constitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjust the mind to any business; to adjust, to settle, as to compose a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in music, to form a tune from the different musical notes.—See *To Collect*.
- COMPOSED**, kôm-pôzd', *part. a.* Calm, serious, even, sober.
- COMPOSEDLY**, kôm-pôz'êd-lê, *ad.* 364. Calmly, seriously.
- COMPOSEDNESS**, kôm-pôz'êd-nês, *s.* 365. Serenity, calmness.
- COMPOSER**, kôm-pôz'ûr, *s.* An author, a writer; he that adapts the music to words.
- COMPOSITE**, kôm-pôzit, *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 Italic order.
- COMPOSITION**, kôm-pô-zish'ûn, *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.
- COMPOSITIVE**, kôm-pôz'ê-tiv, *a.* Compounded, or having the power of compounding.
- COMPOSITOR**, kôm-pôz'ê-tûr, *s.* He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.
- COMPOST**, kôm-pôst, *s.* Manure.
- COMPOSTURE**, kôm-pôstshûre, *s.* 461. Soil, manure. Not used.
- COMPOSURE**, kôm-pôzhûre, *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; serenity, calmness, tranquillity; agreement, composition, settlement of differences.
- COMPOTATION**, kôm-pô-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of drinking together.
- COMPOTATOR**, kôm-pô-tâ'tûr, } *s.*
- COMPOTOR**, kôm-pô'tûr, }
- One that drinks with another.
- ☞ I have not found either of these words in any of our Dictionaries, and have ventured to place them here only as conversation words; the former as the more usual, the latter as more correct. They are neater expressions than any in our language, and convey a much less offensive idea than a *pot companion*, a *good fellow*, &c. &c.
- To COMPOUND**, kôm-pôund', *v. a.* To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjust a difference, by recession from the rigour of claims; to discharge a debt, by paying only part.
- To COMPOUND**, kôm-pôund', *v. n.* To come to terms of agreement, by abating something; to bargain in the lump.
- COMPOUND**, kôm-pôund', *a.* 492. Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.
- COMPOUND**, kôm-pôund', *s.* 492. The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.
- COMPOUNDABLE**, kôm-pôund'â-bl, *a.* Capable of being compounded.
- COMPOUNDER**, kôm-pôund'ûr, *s.* One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mediator, one who mixes bodies.

- To COMPREHEND**, kôm-prê-hênd', *v. a.* To comprise, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.
- COMPREHENSIBLE**, kôm-prê-hên'sê-bl, *a.* Intelligible, conceivable.
- COMPREHENSIBLY**, kôm-prê-hên'sê-blê, *ad.* With great power of signification, or understanding.
- COMPREHENSION**, kôm-prê-hên'shûn, *s.* The act or quality of comprising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.
- COMPREHENSIVE**, kôm-prê-hên'siv, *a.* Having the power to comprehend or understand; having the quality of comprising much.
- COMPREHENSIVELY**, kôm-prê-hên'siv-lê, *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.
- COMPREHENSIVENESS**, kôm-prê-hên'siv-nês, *s.* The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.
- To COMPRESS**, kôm-prês', *v. a.* To force into a narrow compass; to embrace.
- COMPRESS**, kôm'prês, *s.* 492. Bolsters of linen rags.
- COMPRESSIBILITY**, kôm-prês-sê-bil'itê-tê, *s.* The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.
- COMPRESSIBLE**, kôm-prês'sê-bl, *a.* Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.
- COMPRESSIBLENESS**, kôm-prês'sê-bl-nês, *s.* Capability of being pressed close.
- COMPRESSION**, kôm-prêsh'ûn, *s.* The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.
- COMPRESSURE**, kôm-prêsh'shûre, *s.* 452. The act or force of one body pressing against another.
- To COMPRINT**, kôm-print', *v. a.* To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.
- To COMPRISE**, kôm-prize', *v. a.* To contain, to include.
- COMPROBATION**, kôm-prô-bâ'shûn, *s.* Proof, attestation.
- COMPROMISE**, kôm'prô-mîse, *s.* A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference of parties by mutual concessions.
- To COMPROMISE**, kôm'prô-mîze, *v. a.* To adjust a compact by mutual concessions, to accord, to agree.
- COMPROMISSORIAL**, kôm-prô-mîs-sô'rê-âl, *a.* Relating to compromise.
- COMPROVINCIAL**, kôm-prô-vîn'shâl, *a.* Belonging to the same province.
- COMPTE**, kôunt, *s.* 407. Account, computation, reckoning. Not used.
- To COMPUTE**, kôunt', *v. a.* To compute, to number. We now use *To Count*.
- COMPTIBLE**, kôunt'tê-bl, *a.* Accountable, ready to give account. *Obsolète.*
- To COMPTROLL**, kôn-trôll', *v. a.* 84. 406. To control, to over-rule, to oppose.
- COMPTROLLER**, kôn-trôll'ûr, *s.* Director, supervisor.
- COMPTROLLERSHIP**, kôn-trôll'ûr-shîp, *s.* Superintendence.
- COMPULSATIVELY**, kôm-pûl'sâ-tiv-lê, *ad.* By constraint.
- COMPULSATORY**, kôm-pûl'sâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Having the force of compelling, 512.—See *Domestic*.
- COMPULSION**, kôm-pûl'shûn, *s.* The act of compelling to something, force; the state of being compelled.
- COMPULSIVE**, kôm-pûl'siv, *a.* Having the power to compel, forcible.
- COMPULSIVELY**, kôm-pûl'siv-lê, *ad.* By force, by violence.
- COMPULSIVENESS**, kôm-pûl'siv-nês, *s.* Force, compulsion.
- COMPULSORILY**, kôm-pûl'sô-rê-lê, *ad.* In a compulsory or forcible manner, by violence.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93,

COMPULSORY, kôm-pûl'sûr-ê, *a.* 512. Having the power of compelling.—See *Domestick*.
COMPUNCTION, kôm-pûngk'shûn, *s.* The power of pricking, stimulation; *repentance, contrition*.
COMPUNCTIOUS, kôm-pûngk'shûs, *a.* Repentant.
COMPUNCTIVE, kôm-pûngk'tiv, *a.* Causing remorse.
COMPURGATION, kôm-pûr-gâ'shûn, *s.* The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.
COMPURGATOR, kôm-pûr-gâ'tûr, *s.* One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.
COMPUTABLE, kôm-pû'tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being numbered.
COMPUTATION, kôm-pû'tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of reckoning, calculation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.
To COMPUTE, kôm-pû'tê, *v. a.* To reckon, to calculate, to count.
COMPUTER, kôm-pû'tûr, *s.* Reckoner, accountant.
COMPUTIST, kôm-pû'tist, *s.* Calculator, one skilled in computation.
COMRADE, kôm'râde, *s.* 165. One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion, a partner.
CON, kôn, *a.* Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union, as *concourse*, a running together.
CON, kôn, *ad.* An abbreviation of *contra*. On the opposite side, against another, as, to dispute *pro* and *con*.
To CON, kôn, *v. a.* To know; to study; to fix in the memory.
To CONCAMERATE, kôn-kâm'ê-râte, *v. a.* 91. 408. To arch over, to vault.
To CONCATENATE, kôn-kât'ê-nâte, *v. a.* 91. To link together.
CONCATENATION, kôn-kât'ê-nâ'shûn, *s.* A series of links.
CONCAVATION, kông-kâ-vâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making concave.
As the secondary accent is on the first syllable of this word, and the *n* comes before hard *c*, it has the ringing sound as much as if the principal accent were upon it, 408, 409, 432.
CONCAVE, kông'kâve, *a.* 408, 409, 432. Hollow, opposed to convex.
CONCAVENESS, kông'kâve-nês, *s.* Hollowness.
CONCAVITY, kôn-kâv'ê-tê, *s.* Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.
CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kôn-kâ'vô-kông'kâve, *a.* 408. Concave or hollow on both sides.
CONCAVO-CONVEX, kôn-kâ'vô-kôn'vêks, *a.* Concave the one way, and convex the other.
CONCAVOUS, kôn-kâ'vûs, *a.* Concave.
CONCAVOUSLY, kôn-kâ'vûs-lê, *ad.* With hollow-ness.
To CONCEAL, kôn-sêl'ê, *v. a.* To hide, to keep secret, not to divulge.
CONCEALABLE, kôn-sêl'ê-bl, *a.* Capable of being concealed.
CONCEALEDNESS, kôn-sêl'êd-nês, *s.* Privity, obscurity.
CONCEALER, kôn-sêl'êr, *s.* He that conceals any thing.
CONCEALMENT, kôn-sêl'ê'mênt, *s.* The act of hiding, secrecy; the state of being hid, privacy; hiding place, retreat.
To CONCEDE, kôn-sêd'ê, *v. a.* To admit, to grant.
CONCEIT, kôn-sêt'ê, *s.* Conception, thought, idea; understanding, readiness of apprehension; fancy, fantastical notion; a fond opinion of one's self; a pleasant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.
To CONCEIT, kôn-sêt'ê, *v. a.* To imagine, to believe.
CONCEITED, kôn-sêt'êd, *part. a.* Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himself; opinionative.
CONCEITEDLY, kôn-sêt'êd-lê, *ad.* Fancifully, whimsically.

mêtt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,
CONCEITEDNESS, kôn-sêt'êd-nês, *s.* Pride, fondness of himself.
CONCEITLESS, kôn-sêt'êlês, *a.* Stupid, without thought.
CONCEIVABLE, kôn-sê'vâ-bl, *a.* That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.
CONCEIVABLENESS, kôn-sê'vâ-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of being conceivable.
CONCEIVABLY, kôn-sê'vâ-blê, *ad.* In a conceivable manner.
To CONCEIVE, kôn-sêv'ê, *v. a.* To form in the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to understand; to think, to be of opinion.
To CONCEIVE, kôn-sêv'ê, *v. n.* To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.
CONCEIVER, kôn-sê'vûr, *s.* One that understands or apprehends.
CONCERT, kôn-sê't'ê, *s.* Concert of voices, harmony, consistency.
To CONCENTRATE, kôn-sên'trâte, *v. a.* 91. To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.
CONCENTRATION, kôn-sên-trâ'shûn, *s.* Collection into a narrower space round the centre.
To CONCENTRE, kôn-sên'tûr, *v. n.* 416. To tend to one common centre.
To CONCENTRE, kôn-sên'tûr, *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.
CONCENTRICAL, kôn-sên'trê-kâl, }
CONCENTRICK, kôn-sên'trîk, } *a.*
 Having one common centre.
CONCEPTACLE, kôn-sêp'tâ-kl, *s.* 405. That in which any thing is contained, a vessel.
CONCEPTIBLE, kôn-sêp'tê-bl, *a.* Intelligible, capable to be understood.
CONCEPTION, kôn-sêp'shûn, *s.* The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; sentiment, purpose; apprehension, knowledge; conceit, sentiment, pointed thought.
CONCEPTIOUS, kôn-sêp'shûs, *a.* Apt to conceive, pregnant.
CONCEPTIVE, kôn-sêp'tiv, *a.* Capable to conceive.
To CONCERN, kôn-sêrn', *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, kôn-sêrn', *s.* Business, affair; interest, engagement, importance, moment; passion, affection, regard.
CONCERNING, kôn-sêrn'ng, *prep.* Relating to, with relation to.
CONCERNMENT, kôn-sêrn'mênt, *s.* The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importance; interposition, meddling; passion, emotion of mind.
To CONCERT, kôn-sêrt', *v. a.* To settle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to contrive, to adjust.
CONCERT, kôn'sêrt, *s.* Communication of designs; a symphony, many performers playing the same tune.
CONCERTATION, kôn-sêr-tâ'shûn, *s.* Strife, contention.
CONCERTATIVE, kôn-sêr'tâ-tiv, *a.* Contentious.
CONCESSION, kôn-sês'shûn, *s.* The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.
CONCESSIONARY, kôn-sês'shûn-âr-ê, *a.* Given by indulgence.
CONCESSIVE, kôn-sês'siv, *a.* Yielded by way of concession.
CONCESSIVELY, kôn-sês'siv-lê, *ad.* By way of concession.
CONCH, kôngk, *s.* A shell, a sea shell.
CONCHOID, kông'kôid, *s.* The name of a curve, the property of which is to approach perpetually nearer to a line, without ever being able to touch it.
To CONCILIATE, kôn-sil'yâte, *v. a.* 91. 113. To gain over, to reconcile.

nờ 167, nôt 163—tùe 171, túb 172, búll 173—đil 299—pồnd 313—thin 466, this 469.

- CONCILIATION**, kôn-sil-ê-l'shũn, *s.* The act of gaining or reconciling.
- CONCILIATOR**, kôn-sil-ê-l'tũr, *s.* One that makes peace between others.
- CONCILIATORY**, kôn-sil'ê-l'tũr-ê, *a.* Relating to reconciliation.—See *Domestic*.
- Mr Sheridan places the accent upon the *a* in this word, but all our other orthoepists place it more properly upon the second syllable, 512.
- CONCINNITY**, kôn-sin'nê-tê, *s.* Decency, fitness.
- CONCINNOUS**, kôn-sin'nũs, *a.* Becoming, pleasant.
- CONCISE**, kôn-sis'ê, *a.* Brief, short.
- CONCISELY**, kôn-sis'ê-lê, *ad.* Briefly, shortly.
- CONCISENESS**, kôn-sis'ê-nêss, *s.* Brevity, shortness.
- CONCISION**, kôn-sizh'zhũn, *s.* Cutting off, excision.
- CONCITATION**, kôn-sê-tá'shũn, *s.* The act of stirring up.
- CONCLAMATION**, kông-klá-má'shũn, *s.* 408. An outcry.
- CONCLAVE**, kông-kláve, *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**, kôn-klúde', *v. a.* To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finish.
- To CONCLUDE**, kôn-klúde', *v. n.* To perform the last act of ratiocination; to determine; to settle opinion; finally to determine; to end.
- CONCLUDENCY**, kôn-klú'dên-sê, *s.* Consequence, regular proof.
- CONCLUDENT**, kôn-klú'dênt, *a.* Decisive.
- CONCLUSIBLE**, kôn-klú'zê-bl, *a.* 439. Determinable.
- CONCLUSION**, kôn-klú'zhũn, *s.* Determination, final decision; collection from propositions premised, consequence; the close; the event of experiment; the end, the upshot.
- CONCLUSIVE**, kôn-klú'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Decisive, giving the last determination; regularly consequential.
- CONCLUSIVELY**, kôn-klú'siv-lê, *ad.* Decisively.
- CONCLUSIVENESS**, kôn-klú'siv-nêss, *s.* Power of determining the opinion.
- To CONCOAGULATE**, kông-kô-âg'gũ-láte, *v. a.* 408. To congeal one thing with another.
- CONCOAGULATION**, kông-kô-âg'gũ-lá'shũn, *s.* A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.
- To CONCOCT**, kôn-kôkt', *v. a.* To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.
- CONCOCTION**, kôn-kôk'shũn, *s.* Digestion in the stomach, maturation by heat.
- CONCOLOUR**, kôn-kũl'ũr, *a.* Of one colour.
- CONCOMITANCE**, kôn-kôm'ê-tânse, } *s.*
- CONCOMITANCY**, kôn-kôm'ê-tân-sê, }
Subsistence together with another thing.
- CONCOMITANT**, kôn-kôm'ê-tânt, *a.* Conjoined with, concurrent with.
- CONCOMITANT**, kôn-kôm'ê-tânt, *s.* Companion, person or thing collaterally connected.
- CONCOMITANTLY**, kôn-kôm'ê-tânt-lê, *ad.* In company with others.
- To CONCOMITATE**, kôn-kôm'ê-táte, *v. n.* To be connected with any thing.
- CONCORD**, kông-kôrd, *s.* 408. Agreement between persons and things, peace, union, harmony, concert of sounds; principal grammatical relation of one word to another.
- CONCORDANCE**, kôn-kôrdânse, *s.* 496. Agreement; a book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.
- Johnson, Sheridan, Ash, Scott, Nares, Perry, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Kenrick, all concur in placing the accent on the second syllable of this word in both its senses; and every plea of distinction is trifling against all these authorities, and the discordance of the accent on the first syllable.—See *Bound*.
- CONCORDANT**, kôn-kôrdânt, *a.* Agreeable, agreeing.
- CONCORDATE**, kôn-kôrdáte, *s.* 91. A compact, a convention.
- CONCORPORAL**, kôn-kôrpô-rál, *a.* Of the same body.
- To CONCORPORATE**, kôn-kôrpô-ráte, *v. a.* 91. To unite in one mass or substance.
- CONCORPORATION**, kôn-kôrpô-rá'shũn, *s.* Union in one mass.
- CONCOURSE**, kông'kôse, *s.* 408. The confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled; the point of junction or intersection of two bodies.
- CONCRETION**, kông-kre-má'shũn, *s.* The act of burning together.
- CONCREMENT**, kông'kre-mênt, *s.* 408. The mass formed by concretion.
- CONCRESCENCE**, kôn-krê'ssênce, *s.* The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.
- To CONCRETE**, kôn-krête', *v. n.* To coalesce into one mass.
- To CONCRETE**, kôn-krête', *v. a.* To form by concretion.
- CONCRETE**, kôn-krête', *a.* 408. Formed by concretion; in logic, not abstract, applied to a subject.—See *Discrete*.
- CONCRETE**, kông'krête, *s.* 408. A mass formed by concretion.
- CONCRETELY**, kôn-krête'lê, *ad.* In a manner including the subject with the predicate.
- CONCRETENESS**, kôn-krête'nêss, *s.* Coagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mass.
- CONCRETION**, kôn-krê'shũn, *s.* The act of concretion, coalition; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.
- CONCRETIVE**, kôn-krê'tiv, *a.* Coagulative.
- CONCRETURE**, kôn-krê'tshũre, *s.* 461. A mass formed by coagulation.
- CONCUBINAGE**, kôn-kũb'ên-âge, *s.* 91. The act of living with a woman not married.
- CONCUBINE**, kông'kũ-bine, *s.* 408. A woman kept in fornication, a whore.
- Antiently this word signified a woman who was married, but who had no legal claim to any part of the husband's property.
- To CONCULATE**, kôn-kũl'káte, *v. a.* To tread or trample under foot.
- CONCULATION**, kông-kũl-ká'shũn, *s.* 408. Trampling with the feet.
- CONCUPISCENCE**, kôn-kũp'ê-sênce, *s.* 510. Irregular desire, libidinous wish.
- CONCUPISCENT**, kôn-kũp'ê-sênt, *a.* Libidinous, lecherous.
- CONCUPISCENTIAL**, kôn-kũp'ê-sên'shál, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.
- CONCUPISCIBLE**, kôn-kũp'ê-sê-bl, *a.* Impressing desire.
- To CONCUR**, kôn-kũr, *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**, kôn-kũr'rênce, }
CONCURRENCY, kôn-kũr'ên-sê, } *s.*
Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right, common claim.
- CONCURRENT**, kôn-kũr'rênt, *a.* Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.
- CONCURRENT**, kôn-kũr'rênt, *s.* That which concurs.
- CONCUSSION**, kôn-kũsh'ũn, *s.* The act of shaking, tremefaction.
- CONCUSSIVE**, kôn-kũs'siv, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking.
- To CONDEMN**, kôn-dêm', *v. a.* To find guilty, to doom to punishment; to censure, to blame.
- CONDEMNABLE**, kôn-dêm'ná-bl, *a.* Blameworthy, culpable.

359. Fête 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

- CONDEMNATION, kôn-dêm-nâ'shûn, *s.* The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment.
- CONDEMNATORY, kôn-dêm'nâ-târ-ê, *a.* 512. Passing a sentence of condemnation.—See *Domestic*.
- CONDEMNER, kôn-dêm'nâr, *s.* 411. A blamer, a censurer.
- CONDENSABLE, kôn-dên'sâ-bl, *a.* That is capable of condensation.
- TO CONDENSATE, kôn-dên'sâte, *v. a.* 91. To make thicker.
- TO CONDENSATE, kôn-dên'sâte, *v. n.* To grow thick.
- CONDENSATE, kôn-dên'sâte, *a.* 91. Made thick, compressed into less space.
- CONDENSATION, kôn-dên-sâ'shûn, *s.* The act of thickening any body; opposite to rarefaction.
- TO CONDENSE, kôn-dên'sê, *v. a.* To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.
- TO CONDENSE, kôn-dên'sê, *v. v.* To grow close and weighty.
- CONDENSE, kôn-dên'sê, *a.* Thick, dense.
- CONDENSER, kôn-dên'sûr, *s.* A vessel, wherein to crowd the air.
- CONDENSITY, kôn-dên'sê-tê, *s.* The state of being condensed.
- TO CONDESCEND, kôn-dê-sên'd, *v. n.* To depart from the privileges of superiority; to consent to do more than mere justice can require; to stoop, to bend, to yield.
- CONDESCENDENCE, kôn-dê-sên'dên'sê, *s.* Voluntary submission.
- CONDESCENDINGLY, kôn-dê-sên'dên'g-lê, *ad.* By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind concession.
- CONDESCENSION, kôn-dê-sên'shûn, *s.* Voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority.—See *To Collect*.
- CONDESCENSIVE, kôn-dê-sên'slv, *a.* Courteous.
- CONDIGN, kôn-dîne', *a.* 385. Suitable, deserved, merited.
- CONDIGNNESS, kôn-dîne'nês, *s.* Suitableness, agreeableness to deserts.
- CONDIGNLY, kôn-dîne'l, *ad.* Deservedly, according to merit.
- CONDIMENT, kôn-dê-mênt, *s.* Seasoning, sauce.
- CONDISCIPLE, kôn-dis-sî'pl, *s.* A schoolfellow.
- TO CONDITE, kôn-dite', *v. a.* To pickle, to preserve by salts.
- CONDITION, kôn-dîsh'ûn, *s.* Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; state, circumstances; rank; stipulation, terms of compact.
- CONDITIONAL, kôn-dîsh'ûn-âl, *a.* By way of stipulation, not absolute.
- CONDITIONALITY, kôn-dîsh-ê-ô-nâ'l-tê, *s.* Limitation by certain terms.
- CONDITIONALLY, kôn-dîsh'ûn-âl-ê, *ad.* With certain limitations, on particular terms.
- CONDITIONARY, kôn-dîsh'ûn-âl-rê, *a.* Stipulated.
- CONDITIONATE, kôn-dîsh'ûn-âte, *a.* Established on certain terms.
- CONDITIONED, kôn-dîsh'ûnd, *a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad.
- TO CONDOLE, kôn-dôle', *v. n.* To lament with those that are in misfortune.
- TO CONDOLE, kôn-dôle', *v. a.* To bewail with another.
- CONDOLEMENT, kôn-dôle'mênt, *s.* Grief, sorrow.
- CONDOLENCE, kôn-dôlên'sê, *s.* Grief for the sorrows of another.
- CONDOLER, kôn-dôlâr, *s.* One that laments with another upon his misfortunes.
- CONDONATION, kôn dô-nâ'shûn, *s.* A pardoning, a forgiving.
- TO CONDUCE, kôn-dû'sê, *v. n.* To promote an end, to contribute to.
- CONDUCTIBLE, kôn-dû'sê-bl, *a.* Having the power of conducting.
- CONDUCTIBLENESS, kôn-dû'sê-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of contributing to any end.
- CONDUCTIVE, kôn-dû'slv, *a.* That which may contribute to any end.
- CONDUCTIVENESS, kôn-dû'slv-nês, *s.* The quality of conducting.
- CONDUCT, kôn'dûkt, *s.* 492. Management, economy; the act of leading troops; convey; a warrant by which a convey is appointed; exact behaviour, regular life.
- TO CONDUCT, kôn'dûkt', *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, kôn-dûk-tîsh'ûs, *a.* Hired.
- CONDUCTOR, kôn-dûk'târ, *s.* 418. A leader, one who shows another the way by accompanying him; a chief, a general; a manager, a director; an instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone.
- CONDUCTRESS, kôn-dûk'três, *s.* A woman that directs.
- CONDUIT, kôn'dît, *s.* 165. 341. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.
- CONDUPLICATION, kôn-dû-plê-kâ'shûn, *s.* A doubling, a duplicate.
- CONE, kône, *s.* A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.
- TO CONFABULATE, kôn-fâb'û-lâte, *v. n.* To talk easily together, to chat.
- CONFABULATION, kôn-fâb'û-lâ'shûn, *a.* Easy conversation.
- CONFABULATORY, kôn-fâb'û-lâ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Belonging to talk.—See *Domestic*.
- CONFARBEATION, kôn-fâr-rê-â'shûn, *s.* The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.
- TO CONFECT, kôn-fêkt', *v. a.* To make up into sweetmeats.
- CONFECT, kôn-fêkt, *s.* 492. A sweetmeat.
- CONFECTION, kôn-fêk'shûn, *s.* A preparation of fruit with sugar, sweetmeat; a composition, a mixture.
- CONFECTIONARY, kôn-fêk'shûn-âl-rê, *s.* The place where sweetmeats are made or sold.
- CONFECTOR, kôn-fêk'shûn-ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.
- CONFEDERACY, kôn-fêd'êr-â-sê, *s.* League, union, engagement.
- TO CONFEDERATE, kôn-fêd'êr-âte, *v. a.* 91. To join in a league, to unite, to ally.
- TO CONFEDERATE, kôn-fêd'êr-âte, *v. n.* To league, to unite in a league.
- CONFEDERATE, kôn-fêd'êr-âte, *a.* 91. United in a league.
- CONFEDERATE, kôn-fêd'êr-âte, *s.* One who engages to support another, an ally.
- CONFEDERATION, kôn-fêd'êr-â'shûn, *s.* League alliance.
- TO CONFER, kôn-fêr', *v. n.* To discourse with another upon a stated subject, to conduce to.
- TO CONFER, kôn-fêr', *v. a.* To compare; to give, to bestow.
- CONFERENCE, kôn-fêr'ên'sê, *s.* 533. Formal discourse, oral discussion of any question; an appointed meeting for discussing some point; comparison. In this last sense little used.
- CONFERRER, kôn-fêr'ûr, *s.* He that confers; he that bestows.
- TO CONFESS, kôn-fês', *v. a.* To acknowledge a crime; to disclose the state of the conscience to the priest; to hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest; to own, to avow; to grant.
- TO CONFESS, kôn-fês', *v. n.* To make confession, as, he is gone to the priest to confess.
- CONFESSEDLY, kôn-fês'sêd-lê, *ad.* 364. Avowedly, indubitably.
- CONFESSION, kôn-fêsh'ûn, *s.* The acknowledgment of a crime; the act of disburdening the con-

science to a priest; a formula in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIONAL, kôn-fêsh'ûn-ål, *s.* The seat in which the confessor sits.

CONFESSIONARY, kôn-fêsh'ûn-å-rê, *s.* The seat where the priest sits to hear-confessions.

CONFESSOR, kôn-fêš-sûr, *s.* One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes penance; he who confesses his crimes.

Dr Kenrick says, this word is sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable; but it may be observed, that this impropriety is become so universal, that not one who has the least pretension to politeness dares to pronounce it otherwise. It is, indeed, to be regretted, that we are so fond of Latin originals as entirely to neglect our own; for this word can now have the accent on the second syllable, only when it means one who confesses his crimes; a sense in which it is scarcely ever used. Mr Sheridan and Entick have the accent on the first syllable of this word, Mr Scott on the first and second; Dr Johnson, Mr Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Ash, Bailey, and Smith, on the second; but notwithstanding this weight of authority, the best usage is certainly on the other side.

CONFEST, kôn-fêst', *a.* Open, known, not concealed.

Dr Kenrick tells us, that this is a poetical word for *Confessed*: and, indeed, we frequently find it so written by Pope and others:

"This clue thus found unravels all the rest;
The prospect clears, and Clodio stands confest."

But that this is a mere compliance with the prejudices of the eye, and that there is not the least necessity for departing from the common spelling, see Principles of English Pronunciation, No. 390.

CONFESTLY, kôn-fêst'lê, *ad.* 364. Indisputably, properly *Confessedly*.

CONFIDANT, kôn-fê-dânt', *s.* A person trusted with private affairs.

This word, very unlike most others from the same source, has been made to alter its French orthography, in order to approach a little nearer to the English pronunciation of it. Some affected speakers on the stage pronounce the first syllable like *cone*, as it is marked in the first edition of Mr Sheridan's Dictionary; and this is perfectly of a piece with the affectation which has altered the spelling of the last. By Dryden and South, as quoted by Dr Johnson, we find this word spelled like the adjective *confident*; and it is more than probable that its French pronunciation is but of late date; but so universal is its use at present, that a greater mark of rusticity cannot be given than to place the accent on the first syllable, and to pronounce the last *dent* instead of *dant*.

To CONFIDE, kôn-fîde', *v. n.* To trust in.

CONFIDENCE, kôn-fê-dênse, *s.* Firm belief of another; trust in his own abilities or fortune; virtuous boldness, opposed to modesty; honest boldness, firmness of integrity; trust in the goodness of another.

CONFIDENT, kôn-fê-dênt, *a.* Assured beyond doubt; positive, dogmatical; secure of success; without suspicion, trusting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.

ONFIDENT, kôn-fê-dênt, *s.* One trusted with secrets.—See *Confidant*.

CONFIDENTIAL, kôn-fê-dên-shål, *a.* Worthy of confidence.

CONFIDENTIALLY, kôn-fê-dên-shål-lê, *ad.* In a confidential manner.

CONFIDENTLY, kôn-fê-dênt-lê, *ad.* Without doubt, without fear; with firm trust; positively, dogmatically.

CONFIDENTNESS, kôn-fê-dênt-nês, *s.* Assurance.

CONFIGURATION, kôn-flg-û-rå-shûn, *s.* The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horizon.

To CONFIGURE, kôn-flg'ûre, *v. a.* To dispose into any form.

CONFINE, kôn-fîne, *s.* 140. 492. Common boundary, border, edge.

Dr Johnson tells us, that the substantive *confine* was formerly pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. The examples, however, which he gives us from

the poets, prove only that it was accented both ways. But, indeed, it is highly probable that this was the case; for instances are numerous of the propensity of latter pronunciation to place the accent higher than formerly; and when by this accentuation a noun is distinguished from a verb, it is supposed to have its use.—See *Bowl*.

To CONFINE, kôn-fîne', *v. n.* To border upon, to touch on different territories.

To CONFINE, kôn-fîne', *v. a.* To limit; to imprison; to restrain, to tie up to.

CONFINELESS, kôn-fîne'lês, *a.* Boundless, unlimited.

CONFINEMENT, kôn-fîne'mênt, *s.* Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

CONFINER, kôn-fîn'ûr, *s.* A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one that touches upon two different regions.

CONFINITY, kôn-fîn'ê-tê, *s.* Nearness.

To CONFIRM, kôn-fêrm', *v. a.* 108. To put past doubt by new evidence; to settle, to establish; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

CONFIRMABLE, kôn-fêr'må-bl, *a.* That which is capable of incontestable evidence.

CONFIRMATION, kôn-fêr-må'shûn, *s.* The act of establishing any thing or person, evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.

CONFIRMATOR, kôn-fêr-må'tûr, *s.* An attester, he that puts a matter past doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, kôn-fêr'må-tûr'ê, *a.* 512. Giving additional testimony.—See *Domestic*.

CONFIRMEDNESS, kôn-fêr'mêd-nês, *s.* Confirmed state.

This word ought to be added to those taken notice of, Prin. No. 356.

CONFIRMER, kôn-fêr'm'ûr, *s.* One that confirms, an attester, an establisher.

CONFISCABLE, kôn-fîs'kå-bl, *a.* Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE, kôn-fîs'kåte, *v. a.* To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.

CONFISCATE, kôn-fîs'kåte, *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 Shakspeare accents it on the first; but it may be observed, that as the verb ought to have the accent on the second syllable, the adjective, which is derived from it, ought to have the accent on the same syllable likewise; and the example from Shakspeare must be looked upon as a poetical license.

CONFISCATION, kôn-fîs-kå'shûn, *s.* The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

CONFITENT, kôn-fê-tênt, *s.* One confessing.

CONFITURE, kôn-fê-tshûre, *s.* 451. A sweatmeat, a confection.

To CONFIX, kôn-fîks', *v. a.* To fix down.

CONFLAGRANT, kôn-flå-grånt, *a.* Involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRATION, kôn-flå-grå'shûn, *s.* A general fire; it is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.

CONFULATION, kôn-flå'shûn, *s.* The act of blowing many instruments together; a casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, kôn-fîêk'tshûre, *s.* 452. A bending.

To CONFLICT, kôn-flîkt', *v. n.* To contest, to struggle.

CONFLICT, kôn-flîkt, *s.* 492. A violent collision, or opposition; a combat, strife, contention; struggle, agony.

CONFUENCE, kôn-flû-ênse, *s.* The junction or union of several streams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourse; a multitude.

CONFLUENT, kôn-flû-ênt, *a.* Running one into another, meeting.

CONFLUX, kôn-flûks, *s.* The union of several currents; crowd, multitude collected.

559. Fàtè 73, fār 77, fāl 83, fāt 81—mè 93, mēt 95—plne 103, pln 107—nó 162, mǒve 162.

- CONFORM**, kòn-fòm', *a.* Assuming the same form, resembling.
- To CONFORM**, kòn-fòm', *v. a.* To reduce to the like appearance with something else.
- To CONFORM**, kòn-fòm', *v. n.* To comply with.
- CONFORMABLE**, kòn-fòm' má-bl, *a.* Having the same form, similar; agreeable, suitable; compliant, obsequious.
- CONFORMABLY**, kòn-fòm' má-blé, *ad.* With conformity, suitably.
- CONFORMATION**, kòn-fòm-má'shūn, *s.* The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing suitability, or conformity.
- CONFORMIST**, kòn-fòm' m'ist, *s.* One that complies with the worship of the Church of England.
- CONFORMITY**, kòn-fòm' mé-té, *s.* Similitude, resemblance; consistency.
- To CONFOUND**, kòn-fūnd', *v. a.* To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into consternation; to astonish, to stupify; to destroy.
- CONFOUNDED**, kòn-fūnd' d'éd, *part. a.* Hateful, datestable.
- CONFOUNDEDLY**, kòn-fūnd' d'éd-lé, *ad.* Hatefully, shamefully.
- CONFUNDER**, kòn-fūnd' d'úr, *s.* He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.
- CONFRATERNITY**, kòn-frá-tér'né-té, *s.* A body of men united for some religious purpose.
- CONFRICATION**, kòn-fré-ká'shūn, *s.* The act of rubbing against any thing.
- To CONFRONT**, kòn-frón't', *v. a.* To stand against another in full view; to stand face to face, in opposition to another; to oppose one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.
- CONFRONTATION**, kòn-frón-tá'shūn, *s.* The act of bringing two evidences face to face.
- To CONFUSE**, kòn-fúze', *v. a.* To disorder, to disperse irregularly; to perplex, to obscure; to hurry the mind.
- CONFUSEDLY**, kòn-fú-zéd-lé, *ad.* 364. In a mixed mass, without separation; indistinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuously, hastily.
- CONFUSEDNESS**, kòn-fú-zéd-nés, *s.* 365. Want of distinctness, want of clearness.
- CONFUSION**, kòn-fú-zhūn, *s.* Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indistinct combination; overthrow, destruction; astonishment, distraction of mind.
- CONFUTABLE**, kòn-fú-tá-bl, *a.* Possible to be disproved.
- CONFUTATION**, kòn-fú-tá'shūn, *s.* The act of confuting, disproving.
- To CONFUTE**, kòn-fú-té', *v. a.* To convict of error, to disprove.
- CONGE**, or **CONGEE**, kòn-jé', *s.* Act of reverence, bow, courtesy; leave, farewell.
- To CONGEE**, kòn-jé', *v. a. French.* To take leave.
- CONGE-D'ELIBE**, kòn-jé-dé-léér', *s.* The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to choose a bishop.
- To CONGEAL**, kòn-jéél', *v. a.* To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to bind or fix, as by cold.
- To CONGEAL**, kòn-jéél', *v. n.* To concreate by cold.
- CONGEALABLE**, kòn-jéél' á-bl, *a.* Susceptible of congelation.
- CONGEALMENT**, kòn-jéél' mént, *s.* The clot formed by congelation.
- CONGELATION**, kòn-jé-lá'shūn, *s.* State of being congealed, or made solid.
- CONGEBEL**, kòn-jé'núr, *s.* 98. Of the same kind or nature.
- CONGENERIOUS**, kòn-jén'ér-rūs, *a.* Of the same
- CONGENERIOUSNESS**, kòn-jén'ér-rūs-nés, *s.* The quality of being from the same original.
- CONGENIAL**, kòn-jé-né-ál, *a.* Partaking of the same genius, cognate.
- CONGENIALITY**, kòn-jé-né-ál'é-té, }
CONGENIALNESS, kòn-jé-né-ál-nés, } *s.*
Cognition of mind.
- CONGENITE**, kòn-jén'nít, *a.* 140. 154. Of the same birth, connate.
- CONGER**, kóng'gúr, *s.* 409. The sea-eel.
- CONGERIES**, kòn-jér'é-éz, *s.* A mass of small bodies heaped up together.
- To CONGEST**, kòn-jést', *v. a.* To heap up.
- CONGESTIBLE**, kòn-jést'é-bl, *a.* That may be heaped up.
- CONGESTION**, kòn-jést'yán, *s.* 464. A collection of matter, as in abscesses.
- CONGRAT**, kóng'grá-té, *s.* A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.
- To CONGLACIATE**, kòn-glá'shé-áte, *v. n.* 461. To turn to ice.
- CONGLACIATION**, kóng-glá-shé-á'shūn, *s.* 408. Act of changing into ice.
- To CONGLOBATE**, kòn-glób'áte, *v. a.* To gather into a hard firm ball.
- CONGLOBATE**, kòn-glób'áte, *a.* 91. Moulded into a firm ball.
- CONGLOBATELY**, kòn-glób'áte-lé, *ad.* In a spherical form.
- CONGLOBATION**, kóng-glób'á'shūn, *s.* 408. A round body.
- To CONGLOBE**, kòn-glób'e', *v. a.* To gather into a round mass.
- To CONGLOBE**, kòn-glób'e', *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.
- To CONGLOMERATE**, kòn-glóm'ér-áte, *v. a.* To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.
- CONGLOMERATE**, kòn-glóm'ér-áte, *a.* 91. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct; collected, twisted together.
- CONGLOMERATION**, kòn-glóm-ér-á'shūn, *s.* Collection of matter into a loose ball; intertexture, mixture.
- To CONGLUTINATE**, kòn-glú-té-náte, *v. a.* To cement, to re-unite.
- To CONGLUTINATE**, kòn-glú-té-náte, *v. n.* To coalesce.
- CONGLUTINATION**, kòn-glú-té-ná'shūn, *s.* The act of uniting wounded bodies.
- CONGLUTINATIVE**, kòn-glú-té-ná-tív, *a.* 91. Having the power of uniting wounds.
- CONGLUTINATOR**, kòn-glú-té-ná-tór, *s.* 520. 166. That which has the power of uniting wounds.
- CONGRATULANT**, kòn-grátsh'ú-lánt, *a.* 461. Rejoicing in participation.
- To CONGRATULATE**, kòn-grátsh'ú-láte, *v. a.* 461. To compliment upon any happy event.
- To CONGRATULATE**, kòn-grátsh'ú-láte, *v. n.* 461. To rejoice in participation.
- CONGRATULATION**, kòn-grátsh'ú-lá'shūn, *s.* 462. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another; the form in which joy is professed.
- CONGRATULATORY**, kòn-grátsh'ú-lá-túr-é, *a.* 512. Expressing joy for the good of another.
- To CONGREET**, kòn-gréét', *v. n.* To salute reciprocally.
- To CONGREGATE**, kóng'gré-gáte, *v. a.* 408. To collect, to assemble, to bring into one place.
- To CONGREGATE**, kóng'gré-gáte, *v. n.* To assemble, to meet.
- CONGREGATE**, kóng'gré-gáte, *a.* 91. Collected, compact.
- CONGREGATION**, kóng'gré-gá'shūn, *s.* 408. A collection, a mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in publick.
- CONGREGATIONAL**, kóng'gré-gá'shūn-núl, *a.* 83. Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, tùb 172, báll 173—ôl 299—pôund 313—lhin 466, thís 469.

CONGRESS, kông'grê's, *s.* 408. A meeting, a shock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRESSIVE, kông'grê's-ív, *a.* Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kông'grù-ênse, *s.* 408. Agreement, suitability of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kông'grù-ênt, *a.* Agreeing, correspondent.

CONGRUITY, kông'grù-ê-tê, *s.* 408. Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; consistency.

CONGRUMENT, kông'grù-mênt, *s.* Fitness, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kông'grù-ús, *a.* Agreeable to, consistent with; suitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kông'grù-ús-lê, *ad.* Suitably, pertinently.

CONICAL, kôn'ê-kál, } *a.* 509.

CONICK, kôn'ík, }
Having the form of a cone.

↳ The *o* in the first syllable of this word is pronounced short, though it is long in its primitive *cone*, if we may be allowed to call *cone* its primitive, and not the Latin *Conus* and Greek *Κωνος*; in both which the *o* is long; but *Conicus*, or *Κωνικός*, whence the learned oblige us to derive our *Conic*, or *Conical*, have the *o* as short as in the English words, and serve to corroborate the opinion of Bishop Hare with respect to the shortening power of the Latin antepenultimate accent, 537.

CONICALLY, kôn'ê-kál-ê, *ad.* In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kôn'ê-kál-nês, *s.* The state or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTIONS, kôn'ík-sêk'shûnz, } *s.*

CONICKS, kôn'íks, }
That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECT, kôn-jêkt', *v. n.* To guess, to conjecture. Not used.

CONJECTOR, kôn-jêkt'tûr, *s.* 166. A guesser, a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kôn-jêk'tshù-rá-bl, *a.* 461. Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, kôn-jêk'tshù-rál, *a.* Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, kôn-jêk'tshù-rál'ê-tê, *s.* That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, kôn-jêk'tshù-rál-ê, *ad.* By guess, by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, kôn-jêk'tshùre, *s.* 461. Guess, imperfect knowledge.

To CONJECTURE, kôn-jêk'tshùre, *v. a.* To guess, to judge by guess.

CONJECTURER, kôn-jêk'tshùr-ûr, *s.* A guesser.

CONFEROUS, kô-nîf'ê-rûs, *a.* Such trees are confiferous as bear a fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are, *fi*, *pine*.

To CONJOIN, kôn-jôin', *v. a.* To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to associate, to connect.

To CONJOIN, kôn-jôin', *v. n.* To league, to unite.

CONJOINT, kôn-jôint', *a.* United, connected.

CONJOINTLY, kôn-jôint'lê, *ad.* In union, together.

CONJUGAL, kôn-jù-gál, *a.* Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, kôn-jù-gál-ê, *ad.* Matrimonially, connubially.

To CONJUGATE, kôn-jù-gáte, *v. a.* 91. To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.

CONJUGATION, kôn-jù-gá'shûn, *s.* The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.

CONJUNCT, kôn-jûngkt', *a.* Conjoined, concurrent, united.

CONJUNCTION, kôn-jûngkt'shûn, *s.* Union, association, league; the congress 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, kôn-jûngkt'ív, *a.* Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY, kôn-jûngkt'ív-lê, *ad.* In union.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, kôn-jûngkt'ív-nês, *s.* The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, kôn-jûngkt'lê, *ad.* Jointly, together.

CONJUNCTURE, kôn-jûngkt'tshùre, *s.* Combination of many circumstances; occasion, critical time.

CONJURATION, kôn-jù-rá'shûn, *s.* The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conspiracy.

To CONJURE, kôn-jùre', *v. a.* To summon in a sacred name; to conspire.

To CONJURE, kôn-jùr, *v. n.* 495. To practise charms or enchantments.

CONJURER, kôn-jùr-ûr, *s.* 165. An impostor who pretends to secret arts, a cunning man; a man of shrewd conjecture.

CONJUREMENT, kôn-jùr'mênt, *s.* Serious injunction.

CONNASCENCE, kôn-nâ'ssênsê, *s.* Common birth, community of birth.

CONNATE, kôn-nâte', *a.* 91. Born with another.

CONNATURAL, kôn-nâts'hù-rál, *a.* 461. Suitable to nature; connected by nature; participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALITY, kôn-nâts'hù-rál'ê-tê, *s.* 462. Participation of the same nature.

CONNATURALLY, kôn-nâts'hù-rál-ê, *ad.* By the act of nature, originally.

CONNATURALNESS, kôn-nâts'hù-rál-nês, *s.* Participation of the same nature, natural union.

To CONNECT, kôn-nêkt', *v. a.* To join, to link; to unite, as cement; to join in a just series of thought, as, the author connects his reasons well.

To CONNECT, kôn-nêkt', *v. n.* To cohere, to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTIVELY, kôn-nêkt'ív-lê, *ad.* In conjunction, in union.

To CONNEX, kôn-nêks', *v. a.* To join or link together.

CONNEXION, kôn-nêk'shûn, *s.* Union, junction; just relation to something precedent or subsequent.

CONNEXIVE, kôn-nêks'ív, *a.* Having the force of connexion.

CONNIVANCE, kôn-ní'vânse, *s.* Voluntary blindness, pretended ignorance, forbearance.

To CONNIVE, kôn-níve', *v. n.* To wink; to pretend blindness or ignorance.

CONNOISSEUR, kô-nês-sâre', *s.* A judge, a critic.

↳ This word is perfectly French, and, though in very general use, is not naturalised. The pronunciation of it given here is but a very awkward one, but, perhaps, as good a one as we have letters in our language to express it; for the French *eu* is not to be found among any of our English vowel or diphthongal sounds.

To CONNOTATE, kôn-nô-tâte, *v. a.* To designate something besides itself.

CONNOTATION, kôn-nô-tâ'shûn, *s.* Implication of something besides itself.

To CONNOTE, kôn-nôte', *v. a.* To imply, to betoken, to include.

CONNUBIAL, kôn-nù'bê-ál, *a.* Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.

CONOID, kô'nôid, *s.* A figure partaking of a cone.

CONOIDICAL, kô-nôid'ê-kál, *a.* Approaching to a conic form.

To CONQUASSATE, kôn-kwâ'ssâte, *v. a.* To shake, to agitate.

CONQUASSATION, kông-kwâ'ssâ'shûn, *s.* 408. Agitation, concussion.

To CONQUER, kông'kwâr, or kông'kwûr, *v. a.* 415. To gain by conquest, to win; to overcome, to subdue; to surmount.

↳ Mr. Sheridan, Mr Elphinston, Mr Nares, and

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 100, pin 107—nô 162, môve 16

W. Johnston, have adopted the first pronunciation of this word; but as it is a wanton departure from our own analogy to that of the French, and is a much harsher sound than the second, it were to be wished it could be reclaimed; but as it is in full possession of the stage, there is but little hope of a change.

To CONQUER, kôngk'ûr, *v. n.* To get the victory, to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kôngk'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Possible to be overcome.

CONQUEROR, kôngk'ûr-ûr, *s.* 415. A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that subdues and ruins countries.

CONQUEST, kôngkwêst, *s.* 408. 415. The act of conquering, subjection; acquisition by victory, thing gained; victory, success in arms.

CONSAUINGUINOUS, kôn-sâng-gwîn'ê-ûs, *a.* Near of kin, related by birth, not affined by marriage.

CONSAUINGUINITY, kôn-sâng-gwîn'ê-tê, *s.* Relation by blood.

CONSAUINGUINITY, kôn-sâr-sê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, kôn'shênse, *s.* 357. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves; justice, the estimate of conscience; real sentiment, private thoughts; scruple, difficulty.

CONSCIENTIOUS, kôn-shê-ên'shûs, *a.* Scrupulous, exactly just.

From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not infrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration; but this is the same incorrectness we sometimes hear in this word *Pronunciation*, which see.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kôn-shê-ên'shûs-lê, *ad.* According to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kôn-shê-ên'shûs-nês, *s.* Exactness of justice.

CONSCIONABLE, kôn'shûn-â-bl, *a.* Reasonable, just.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kôn'shûn-â-bl-nês, *s.* Equity, reasonableness.

CONSCIONABLY, kôn'shûn-â-blê, *ad.* Reasonably, justly.

CONSCIOUS, kôn'shûs, *a.* 357. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.

CONSCIOUSLY, kôn'shûs-lê, *ad.* With knowledge of one's own actions.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kôn'shûs-nês, *s.* The perception of what passes in a man's own mind; internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

CONSCRIPT, kôn'skript, *a.* Registered, enrolled; a term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*.

CONSCRIPTION, kôn-skrip'shûn, *s.* An enrolling.

To CONSECRATE, kôn'sê-krâte, *v. a.* To make sacred, to appropriate to sacred uses; to dedicate invariably to some particular purpose; to canonize.

CONSECRATE, kôn'sê-krâte, *a.* 91. Consecrated, sacred.

CONSECRATER, kôn'sê-krâ-tûr, *s.* One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

CONSECRATION, kôn'sê-krâ'shûn, *s.* A rite of dedicating to the service of God; the act of declaring one holy.

CONSECRATORY, kôn'sêk-tâ-rê, *a.* Consequent, consequential.

CONSECRATORY, kôn'sêk-tâ-rê, *s.* 512. Deduction from premises, corollary.

CONSECUTION, kôn'sê-k'û'shûn, *s.* Train of consequences, chain of deductions; succession; in astronomy, the month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kôn'sêk'k'û-tiv, *a.* Following in train; consequential, regularly succeeding.

To CONSEMINATE, kôn-sêm'ê-nâte, *v. a.* To sow different seeds together.

CONSENTION, kôn-sên'shûn, *s.* Agreement, accord

CONSENT, kôn-sên't, *s.* The act of yielding or consenting; concord, agreement; coherence with; correspondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kôn-sên't, *v. n.* To agree to; to cooperate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kôn-sên-tâ'nê-ûs, *a.* Agreeable to, consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kôn-sên-tâ'nê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Agreeably, consistently, suitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kôn-sên-tâ'nê-ûs-nês, *s.* Agreement, consistence.

CONSENTIENT, kôn-sên'shê-ênt, *a.* Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kôn'sê-kwênse, *s.* That which follows from any cause or principle; deduction, conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kôn'sê-kwênt, *a.* Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENT, kôn'sê-kwênt, *s.* Consequence, that which follows from previous propositions; effect, that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kôn-sê-kwên'shâl, *a.* Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes; conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kôn-sê-kwên'shâl-lê, *ad.* With just deduction of consequences; by consequence, eventually; in a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kôn-sê-kwên'shâl-nês, *s.* Regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, kôn'sê-kwênt-lê, *ad.* By consequence, necessarily; in consequence, pursuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kôn'sê-kwênt-nês, *s.* Regular connexion.

CONSERVABLE, kôn-sêrv-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kôn-sêrv-ân-sê, *s.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVATION, kôn-sêrv-ân'shûn, *s.* The act of preserving, continuance; protection; preservation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kôn-sêrv-ân-tiv, *a.* Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

CONSERVATOR, kôn-sêrv-ân-tûr, *s.* 418. Preserver.

CONSERVATORY, kôn-sêrv-ân-tûr-ê, *s.* 512. A place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kôn-sêrv-ân-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Having a preservative quality.

To CONSERVE, kôn-sêrv', *v. a.* To preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kôn'sêrv, *s.* 492. A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar.

CONSERVER, kôn-sêrv'ûr, *s.* A layer up, a repository; a preparer of preserves.

CONSESSION, kôn-sêsh'shûn, *s.* A sitting together.

CONSESSOR, kôn-sê's'sûr, *s.* 418. One that sits with others.

To CONSIDER, kôn-sid'ûr, *v. a.* 418. To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kôn-sid'ûr, *v. n.* To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kôn-sid'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Worthy of consideration; respectable; important; valuable; more than a little, a middle sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kôn-sid'ûr-â-bl-nês, *s.* 555. Importance, value, claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kôn-sid'ûr-â-blê, *ad.* In a degree deserving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kôn-sid'ûr-ânse, *s.* Consideration, reflection.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 1 3—díl 299—pòund 313—dín 466, thís 469.

- CONSIDERATE**, kôn-síd'úr-áte, *a.* 91. Serious, prudent; having respect, to regardful; moderate.
- CONSIDERATELY**, kôn-síd'úr-áte-lé, *ad.* Calmly, coolly.
- CONSIDERATENESS**, kôn-síd'úr-áte-nés, *s.* 555. Prudence.
- CONSIDERATION**, kôn-síd'úr-áshùn, *s.* The act of considering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compensation; motive of action, influence; reason, ground of concluding; in law, consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.
- CONSIDERER**, kôn-síd'úr-úr, *s.* 98. A man of reflection.
- To CONSIGN**, kôn-síne', *v. a.* 385. To give to another any thing; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit, to intrust.
- To CONSIGN**, kôn-síne', *v. n.* To yield, to sign, to consent to. Obsolete.
- CONSIGNATION**, kôn-síng-náshùn, *s.* The act of consigning.
- CONSIGNMENT**, kôn-síne'mént, *s.* The act of consigning; the writing by which any thing is consigned.
- CONSILULAR**, kôn-sím'ê-lùr, *a.* 88. Having one common resemblance.
- To CONSIST**, kôn-síst', *v. n.* To continue fixed, without dissipation; to be comprised, to be contained in; to be composed of; to agree.
- CONSISTENCE**, kôn-síst'téuse, } *s.*
- CONSISTENCY**, kôn-síst'tén-sé, } *s.*
- State with respect to material existence; degree of denseness or rarity; substance, form; agreement with itself, or with any other thing.
- CONSISTENT**, kôn-síst'tént, *a.* Not contradictory, not opposed; firm, not fluid.
- CONSISTENTLY**, kôn-síst'tént-lé, *ad.* Without contradiction, agreeably.
- CONSISTORIAL**, kôn-sís-tór'è-ál, *a.* Relating to the ecclesiastical court.
- CONSISTORY**, kôn-sís-túr-é, *s.* 512. The place of justice in the ecclesiastical court; the assembly of cardinals; any solemn assembly.
- CONSOciate**, kôn-sò'shè-áte, *s.* An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.
- To CONSOciate**, kôn-sò'shè-áte, *v. a.* To unite, to join.
- To CONSOciate**, kôn-sò'shè-áte, *v. n.* To coalesce, to unite.
- CONSOciATION**, kôn-sò'shè-áshùn, *s.* Alliance; union, intimacy, companionship.—See *Pronunciation*.
- CONSOLABLE**, kôn-sò'lá-bl, *a.* That which admits comfort.
- To CONSOLATE**, kôn-sò'láte, *v. a.* 91. To comfort, to console. Little used.
- CONSOLATION**, kôn-sò-láshùn, *s.* Comfort, alleviation of misery.
- CONSOLATOR**, kôn-sò-lá-túr, *s.* 521. A comforter.
- CONSOLATORY**, kôn-sò'lá-túr-é, *s.* 512. A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.
- ☞ I have given the *o* in the second syllable of this word the short sound, as heard in *solid*; as it seems more agreeable to the analogy of words in this termination than the long *o* which Mr Sheridan has given: for by inspecting the Rhyming Dictionary we shall see that every vowel, but *u* in the preantepenultimate syllable in these words, is short. Dr Kenrick and W. Johnston give the *o* the same sound as I have done.
- CONSOLATORY**, kôn-sò'lá-túr-é, *a.* Tending to give comfort.
- To CONSOLE**, kôn-sò'lé', *v. a.* To comfort, to cheer.
- CONSOLE**, kôn-sò'lé, *s.* 492. In architecture a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.
- CONSOLER**, kôn-sò'lár, *s.* 98. One that gives comfort.
- CONSOLIDANT**, kôn-sò'lé-dánt, *a.* That which has the quality of uniting wounds.
- To CONSOLIDATE**, kôn-sò'lé-dáte, *v. a.* To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.
- To CONSOLIDATE**, kôn-sò'lé-dáte, *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.
- CONSOLIDATION**, kôn-sò'lé-dáshùn, *s.* The act of uniting into a solid mass; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.
- CONSONANCE**, kôn-sò-náanse, } *s.*
- CONSONANCY**, kôn-sò-náanse, } *s.*
- Accord of sound; consistency, congruence; agreement, concord.
- CONSONANT**, kôn-sò-nánt, *a.* 503. Agreeable, according, consistent.
- CONSONANT**, kôn-sò-nánt, *s.* A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
- CONSONANTLY**, kôn-sò-nánt-lé, *ad.* Consistently, agreeably.
- CONSONANTNESS**, kôn-sò-nánt-nés, *s.* Agreeableness, consistency.
- CONSONOUS**, kôn-sò-nús, *a.* 503. Agreeing in sound, symphonious.
- CONSOpiATION**, kôn-sò-pé-áshùn, *s.* The act of laying to sleep.
- CONSOrt**, kôn-sòrt, *s.* 492. Companion, partner; a number of instruments playing together, more properly written Concert; concurrence, union.
- To CONSOrt**, kôn-sòrt', *v. n.* To associate with.
- To CONSOrt**, kôn-sòrt', *v. a.* To join, to mix, to marry. He with his consorted Eve. To accompany.
- CONSOrtABLE**, kôn-sòrt'á-bl, *a.* To be compared with, suitable.
- CONSOrtION**, kôn-sòr'shùn, *s.* Partnership, society.
- CONSOctABLE**, kôn-spék'tá-bl, *a.* Easy to be seen.
- CONSOctIVITY**, kôn-spék-tù-é-té, *s.* Sense of seeing. Not used.
- CONSOersion**, kôn-spér'shùn, *s.* A sprinkling about.
- CONSOcUITY**, kôn-spé-kù-é-té, *s.* Brightness, obviousness to the sight.
- CONSOcIOUS**, kôn-spík'ù-ús, *a.* Obvious to the sight, seen at distance; eminent, distinguished.
- CONSOcIOUSLY**, kôn-spík'ù-ús-lé, *ad.* Obviously to the view; eminently, remarkably.
- CONSOcIOUSNESS**, kôn-spík'ù-ús-nés, *s.* Exposure to the view; eminence, celebrity.
- CONSOpirACY**, kôn-spír'á-sé, *s.* 109. A plot, a concerted treason; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil sense; tendency of many causes to one event.
- CONSOpirANT**, kôn-spír'ánt, *a.* Engaged in a conspiracy, plotting.
- CONSOpiration**, kôn-spér-áshùn, *s.* A plot.
- CONSOpirATOR**, kôn-spír'á-túr, *s.* 110. A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.
- To CONSOpire**, kôn-spíre', *v. n.* To concert a crime, to plot, to agree together, as, all things conspire to make him happy.
- CONSOpirER**, kôn-spír'úr, *s.* A conspirator, a plotter.
- CONStABLE**, kún'stá-bl, *s.* 165. A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.
- CONStABLESHIP**, kún'stá-bl-shíp, *s.* The office of a constable.
- CONStANCY**, kôn'stán-sé, *s.* Unalterable continuance; consistency, unvaried state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.
- CONStANT**, kôn'stánt, *a.* Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.
- CONStANTLY**, kôn'stánt-lé, *ad.* Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, steadily.
- To CONStellate**, kôn-stél'áte, *v. n.* To shine with one general light.

539. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93,

To CONSTELLATE, kôn-stê-lâte, *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kôn-stê-lâ'shûn, *s.* A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, kôn-stêr-nâ'shûn, *s.* Astonishment, amazement, terror, dread.

To CONSTIPATE, kôn'stê-pâte, *v. a.* To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condense; to stop by filling up the passages; to make costive.

CONSTIPATION, kôn-stê-pâ'shûn, *s.* The act of crowding any thing into less room; stoppage, obstruction by plenitude.

CONSTITUENT, kôn-stît'shû-ênt, *a.* 461. Elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUT, kôn-stît'shû-ênt, *s.* The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing; that which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing; he that deposes another.

To CONSTITUTE, kôn'stê-tûte, *v. a.* To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.

CONSTITUTER, kôn'stê-tû-tûr, *s.* He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kôn-stê-tû'shûn, *s.* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with respect to health; temper of mind; established form of government, system of laws and customs; particular law, establishment, institution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kôn-stê-tû'shûn-âl, *a.* Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kôn'stê-tû-tiv, *a.* Elemental, essential, productive; having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN, kôn-strânc', *v. a.* To compel, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to confine, to press.

CONSTRAINABLE, kôn-strâ'nâ-bl, *a.* Liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINER, kôn-strâ'nûr, *s.* He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT, kôn-strânt', *s.* Compulsion, violence, confinement.

To CONSTRICT, kôn-strîkt', *v. a.* To bind, to cramp; to contract, to cause to shrink.

CONSTRUCTION, kôn-strîk'shûn, *s.* Contraction, compression.

CONSTRUCTOR, kôn-strîk'tûr, *s.* 166. That which compresses or contracts.

To CONSTRINGE, kôn-strînj', *v. a.* To compress, to contract, to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, kôn-strînj'ênt, *a.* Having the quality of binding or compressing.

To CONSTRUCT, kôn-strûkt', *v. a.* To build, to form.

CONSTRUCTION, kôn-strûk'shûn, *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.

CONSTRUCTIVE, kôn-strûk'tiv, *a.* Tending to or capable of construction.

CONSTRUCTURE, kôn-strûk'tshûre, *s.* 461. Pile, edifice, fabric.

To CONSTRUE, kôn'strû, or kôn'stûr, *v. a.* To interpret, to explain.

It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the utter pronunciation of this word should prevail there. Those who ought to be the guardians of propriety are often the perverters of it. Hence *Accidence for Accidents*, *Prepositor*, for *Prepositor*, and *Construe* for *Construe*; for it must be carefully noted, that this last word *s* under a different predicament from those which end with *r* and mute *e*: here the vowel *u* must have its long sound, as in *true*; this letter cannot be sunk or transposed like *e* in *Centre*, *Sceptre*, &c.

To CONSTUPRATE, kôn'stû-prâte, *v. a.* To violate, to debauch to defile.

mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

CONSTUPRATION, kôn-stû-prâ'shûn, *s.* Violation, defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kôn-sûb-stân'shâl, *a.* Having the same essence or substance; being of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kôn-sûb-stân-shê-âl'ê-tê, *s.* Existence of more than one in the same substance.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE, kôn-sûb-stân'shê-âte, *v. a.* To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kôn-sûb-stân-shê-âl'ê'shûn, *s.* The union of the body of our Blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUEUDE, kôn'swê-tûde, *s.* Custom, usage.

CONSUL, kôn'sûl, *s.* The chief magistrate in the Roman republic; an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR, kôn'shû-lâr, *a.* 452. Relating to the consul.

CONSULATE, kôn'shû-lât, 91. } *s.*

CONSULSHIP, kôn'sûl-shîp, } *s.*
The office of consul.

To CONSULT, kôn-sûlt', *v. n.* To take counsel together.

To CONSULT, kôn-sûlt', *v. a.* To ask advice of, as, he consulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or respect to; to search into, to examine, as, to consult an author.

CONSULT, kôn'sûlt, or kôn-sûlt', *s.* The act of consulting; the effect of consulting, determination; a council, a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

I am much mistaken if this word does not incline to the general analogy of accent in dissyllable nouns and verbs, like *insult*. Poets have used it both ways; but the accent on the first syllable seems the most usual, as well as the most legitimate pronunciation, 492.

CONSULTATION, kôn-sûl-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of consulting, secret deliberation; number of persons consulted together.

CONSULTER, kôn-sûlt'tûr, *s.* 98. One that consults or asks counsel.

CONSUMABLE, kôn-sû'mâ-bl, *a.* Susceptible of destruction.

To CONSUME, kôn-sûme', *v. a.* 454. To waste, to spend, to destroy.

The reason why the *s* in this word is pure, and in *Consular* it takes the aspiration, is, that in one the accent is on the syllable beginning with this letter; and in the other, on the preceding syllable, 450.

To CONSUME, kôn-sûme', *v. n.* To waste away, to be exhausted.

CONSUMER, kôn-sû'mûr, *s.* One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

To CONSUMMATE, kôn-sûm'mâte, *v. a.* 91. To complete, to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, kôn-sûm'mâte, *a.* Complete, perfect.

The propensity of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation of simple words of three syllables makes us sometimes hear the accent on the first syllable of this word; but by no correct speakers.

CONSUMMATION, kôn-sûm'mâ'shûn, *s.* Completion, perfection, end; the end of the present system of things; death, end of life.

CONSUMPTION, kôn-sûm'shûn, *s.* 412. The act of consuming, waste; the state of wasting or perishing; a waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE, kôn-sûm'tiv, *a.* Destructive, wasting, exhausting; diseased with a consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kôn-sûm'tiv-nês, *s.* Tendency to a consumption.

CONSUTILE, kôn-sû'til, *a.* 140. Sewed or stitched together.

To CONTACTULATE, kôn-tâb'û-lâte, *v. a.* To floor with boards.

CONTACT, kôn'tâkt, *s.* Touch, close union.

CONTACTION, kôn-tâk'shûn, *s.* The act of touching.

CONTAGION, kôn-tâj'ê-ûn, *s.* 512. The emission

from body to body by which diseases are communicated; infection, propagation of mischief; pestilence, venomous emanations.

CONTAGIOUS, kón-tá-jé-ús, *a.* 542. Infectious, caught by approach.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kón-tá-jé-ús-nés, *s.* The quality of being contagious.

TO CONTAIN, kón-tà-né', *v. a.* To hold, as a vessel; to comprise as a writing; to restrain; to withhold.

TO CONTAIN, kón-tà-né', *v. n.* To live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, kón-tá-ná-bl, *a.* Possible to be contained.

TO CONTAMINATE, kón-tám-é-nà-te, *v. a.* To defile, to corrupt by base mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kón-tám-é-nà-te, *a.* 91. Polluted, defiled.

CONTAMINATION, kón-tám-é-ná-shún, *s.* Pollution, defilement.

TO CONTEMN, kón-tém', *v. a.* 411. To despise, to scorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kón-tém-núr, *s.* 411 One that contemns, a despiser.

TO CONTEMPER, kón-tém-púr, *v. a.* To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kón-tém-púr-á-mént, *s.* Degree of any quality, as tempered to others.

TO CONTEMPERATE, kón-tém-púr-á-te, *v. a.* To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPERATION, kón-tém-púr-á-shún, *s.* The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

TO CONTEMPLATE, kón-tém-plá-te, *v. a.* To study, to meditate.

There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language. That very singular analogy in our tongue, of placing the accent on the last syllable of the verb, and the first of the noun, 492, seems to have taken place chiefly for the convenience of forming participles, adverbs, and verbal nouns; which would be inharmonious and difficult to pronounce, if the verb had the accent on the first syllable. This analogy should teach us to avoid placing the accent on the first syllable of this and similar verbs, however we may pronounce nouns and adjectives; for though to *contemplate* with the accent on the first syllable is not of very difficult pronunciation, yet *contemplating* and *contemplatingly* are almost unpronounceable.

TO CONTEMPLATE, kón-tém-plá-te, *v. n.* To muse, to think studiously with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kón-tém-plá-shún, *s.* Meditation, studious thought on any subject; holy meditation; study, opposed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kón-tém-plá-tív, *a.* Given to thought, studious, employed in study; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kón-tém-plá-tív-lé, *ad.* Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATOR, kón-tém-plá-túr, *s.* 521. One employed in study.

CONTEMPORARY, kón-tém-pó-rá-ré, *a.* Living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kón-tém-pó-rá-ré, *s.* 512. One who lives at the same time with another.

TO CONTEMPORISE, kón-tém-pó-rí-zé, *v. a.* 153. To make contemporary.

CONTEMPT, kón-tém't, *s.* 412. The act of despising others, scorn; the state of being despised, vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kón-tém'té-bl, *a.* Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn; despised, scorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kón-tém'té-bl-nés, *s.* The state of being contemptible; vileness, cheapness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kón-tém'té-blé, *ad.* Meantly, in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kón-tém'tshù-ús, *a.* 461. Scornful, apt to despise.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kón-tém'tshù-ús-lé, *ad.* With scorn, with despite.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kón-tém'tshù-ús-nés, *s.* Disposition to contempt.

TO CONTEST, kón-ténd', *v. n.* To strive, to struggle in opposition; to vie, to act in emulation.

TO CONTEST, kón-ténd', *v. a.* To dispute any thing, to contest.

CONTESTANT, kón-tén'dént, *s.* Antagonist, opponent.

CONTESTER, kón-tén'dúr, *s.* Combatant, champion.

CONTENT, kón-tént', *a.* Satisfied so as not to repine, easy.

TO CONTENT, kón-tént', *v. a.* To satisfy so as to stop complaint; to please, to gratify.

CONTENT, kón-tént', *s.* Moderate happiness; acquiescence; that which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is comprised in a writing; in this sense used only in the plural, and then it is sometimes accented on the first syllable, 493.

CONTENTED, kón-tén'téd, *part. a.* Satisfied, as quiet, not repining.

CONTENTION, kón-tén'shún, *s.* Strife, debate, contest; emulation, endeavour to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kón-tén'shús, *a.* Quarrelsome, given to debate, perverse.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kón-tén'shús-lé, *ad.* Perverse-ly, quarrelsome-ly.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kón-tén'shús-nés, *s.* Prow-ness to contest.

CONTENTLESS, kón-tét'flés, *a.* Discontented, dissatisfied, uneasy.

CONTENTMENT, kón-tém'mént, *s.* Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction, gratification.

CONTERMINOUS, kón-tér'mé-nús, *a.* Bordering upon.

CONTERMINOUS, kón-tér-rá-né-ús, *a.* Of the same country.

TO CONTEST, kón-tést', *v. a.* 492. To dispute, to controvert, to litigate.

TO CONTEST, kón-tést', *v. n.* To strive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.

CONTEST, kón'tést, *s.* 492. Dispute, difference, debate.

CONTESTABLE, kón-tés'tá-bl, *a.* Disputable, controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kón-tés'tá-bl-nés, *s.* Possibility of contest.

TO CONTEXT, kón-tékst', *v. a.* To weave together.

CONTEXT, kón'tékst, *s.* 494. The general series of a discourse.

CONTEXT, kón-tékst', *a.* Knit together, firm.

TEXTURE, kón-téks'tshúre, *s.* 461. The disposition of parts one among another, the system, the constitution.

CONTIGNATION, kón-tig-ná'shún, *s.* A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabric.

CONTIGUITY, kón-té-gú-é-té, *s.* Actual contact, nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, kón-tig-ú-ús, *a.* Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kón-tig-ú-ús-lé, *ad.* Without any intervening space.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kón-tig-ú-ús-nés, *s.* Close connexion.

CONTINENCE, kón'té-né-nse, } *s.*

CONTINENCY, kón'té-nén-sé, }
Restraint, command of one's self; chastity in general

forbearance of lawful pleasure; moderation in lawful pleasures.

CONTINENT, kón'té-nént, *a.* Chaste, abstemious in lawful pleasures; restrained, moderate, temperate.

559, Flète 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pín 107—nô 162, mỗve 164

CONTINENT, kôn-t'è-n'ènt, *s.* Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands; that which contains any thing.

CONTINENTAL, kôn-t'è-n'ènt'ál, *a.* Relating to the continent.

To CONTINGE, kôn-tínj'è, *v. a.* To touch, to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kôn-tínj'èns'è, } *s.*

CONTINGENCY, kôn-tínj'èns'è, } *s.*
The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility.

CONTINGENT, kôn-tínj'ènt, *a.* Falling out by chance, accidental.

CONTINGENT, kôn-tínj'ènt, *s.* A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTINGENTLY, kôn-tínj'ènt-l'è, *ad.* Accidentally; without any settled rule.

CONTINGENTNESS, kôn-tínj'ènt-n'èss, *s.* Accidentality.

CONTINUAL, kôn-tín'ù-ál, *a.* Incessant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY, kôn-tín'ù-ál-l'è, *ad.* Without pause, without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE, kôn-tín'ù-ân'se, *s.* Succession uninterrupted; permanence in one state; abode in a place; duration, lastingness; perseverance.

CONTINUE, kôn-tín'ù-á'te, *a.* 91. Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kôn-tín'ù-á'sh'ùn, *s.* Protraction, or succession, uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, kôn-tín'ù-á'tiv, *s.* An expression noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR, kôn-tín'ù-á't'úr, *s.* 521. He that continues or keeps up the series of succession.

To CONTINUE, kôn-tín'ù, *v. n.* To remain in the same state; to last; to be durable; to persevere.

To CONTINUE, kôn-tín'ù, *v. a.* To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

CONTINUEDLY, kôn-tín'ù-èd-l'è, *ad.* Without interruption, without ceasing.

CONTINUEE, kôn-tín'ù-úr, *s.* One that has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUITY, kôn-t'è-n'ù'è-t'è, *s.* Connexion, uninterrupted cohesion; the texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, kôn-tín'ù-ùs, *a.* Joined together, without the intervention of any space.

To CONTORT, kôn-t'òrt', *v. a.* To twist, to writhe.

CONTORTION, kôn-t'òr'sh'ùn, *s.* Twist, wry motion, flexure.

CONTOUR, kôn-t'òór', *s.* French. The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRABAND, kôn-trá-bánd, *a.* 524. Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

To CONTRACT, kôn-trákt', *v. a.* To draw together, to shorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiancé; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomise.

To CONTRACT, kôn-trákt', *v. n.* To shrink up; to grow short; to bargain, as to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT, kôn-trákt, *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.

Dr Mr Nares, in his English Orthoepy, page 338, has very properly criticised Dr Johnson's observation on this word, where he says, 'Dr Johnson has accented this word on the last syllable, and has subjoined this remark, "anciently accented on the first." It is evident, (says Mr Nares,) that the whole article should be reversed: the word should stand with the accent on the first, and the remark should be, "anciently accented on the last." The justness of these observations will appear from the quotations:

"This is the hand which, with a yow'd contract,
Was fast belock'd in thine."
Shakspeare.

"I did; and his contract with Lady Lucy,
And his contract by deputy in France."

Idid.

But that the accent should now be placed on the first syllable, needs no proof but the general ear, and the general analogy of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form, 492.

CONTRACTEDNESS, kôn-trákt'èd-n'èss, *s.* The state of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kôn-trákt-t'è-bil'è-t'è, *s.* Possibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kôn-trákt-t'è-bl, *a.* Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kôn-trákt-t'è-bl-n'èss, *s.* The quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kôn-trákt'til, *a.* 145. 140. Having the power of shortening itself.

CONTRACTION, kôn-trákt-sh'ùn, *s.* The act of contracting or shortening; the act of shrinking or shrivelling; the state of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compass; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or syllables to one; abbreviation, as, the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kôn-trákt'túr, *s.* One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADICT, kôn-trá-dikt', *v. a.* To oppose verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kôn-trá-dik'túr, *s.* One that contradicts, an opposer.

CONTRADICTION, kôn-trá-dik'sh'ùn, *s.* Verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition; inconsistency, incongruity; contrariety in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIONOUS, kôn-trá-dik'sh'ús, *a.* Filled with contradictions, inconsistent; inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS, kôn-trá-dik'sh'ús-n'èss, *s.* Inconsistency.

CONTRADICTORILY, kôn-trá-dik'túr-è-l'è, *ad.* Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trá-dik'túr-è, *a.* Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logic, that which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTORY, kôn-trá-dik'túr-è, *s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kôn-trá-dis-tíngk'sh'ùn, *s.* 408. Distinction by opposite qualities.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, kôn-trá-dis-tíngk'-gwísh, *v. a.* To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFFISSURE, kôn-trá-fish'sh'ùre, *s.* 450. 452. A crack of the scull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fissure; but in the contrary part, contraffissure.

To CONTRAINDICATE, kôn-trá-in'dè-ká'te, *v. a.* To point out some peculiar symptom contrary to the general tenour of the malady.

CONTRAINDICATION, kôn-trá-in-dè-ká'sh'ùn, *s.* An indication, or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

CONTRAMURE, kôn-trá-mù're, *s.* An outwall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANITENCY, kôn-trá-nl'tén-s'è, *s.* Reaction, a resistance against pressure.

CONTRAPOSITION, kôn-trá-pò-zish'ùn, *s.* A placing over against.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kôn-trá-règ-ù-làr'è-t'è, *s.* Contrary to rule.

CONTRARIANT, kôn-trá-ré-ánt, *a.* Inconsistent; contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kôn-trá-riz, *s.* 99. Things of opposite natures or qualities; in logic, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kôn-trá-rí'è-t'è, *s.* Repugnance, opposition; inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CONTRARILY, kôn-trá-rè-l'è, *ad.* In a manner contrary; different ways, in opposite directions. Little used.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tâbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pðand 313—thin 466, tris 469.

✎ This and the following word are by Dr Johnson accented on the second syllable; no doubt from the harshness that must necessarily arise from placing the accent on the first, when so many unaccented syllables are to succeed. But if harmony were to take place, we should never suffer the stress on the first syllable of *contrary*, from which these words are formed; but that once admitted, as it invariably is by the best speakers, we should cross the most uniform analogy of our language, if we accented the adverb differently from the substantive and the adjective; and therefore, however harsh they may sound, these words must necessarily have the accent on the first syllable.—See *Contrary*.

CONTRARINESS, kôn'trâ-rê-nês, *s.* Contrariety, opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, kôn-trâ-rê-ûs, *a.* Opposite, repugnant.

CONTRARIOUSLY, kôn-trâ-rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Oppositely.

CONTRARIWISE, kôn'trâ-rê-wize, *ad.* Conversely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kôn'trâ-rê, *a.* Opposite, contradictory; inconsistent, disagreeing; adverse, in an opposite direction.

✎ The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar. When common ears refuse a sound, it is a strong presumption that sound is not agreeable to the general harmony of the language. The learned often vitiate the natural taste for their own language by an affected veneration for others; while the illiterate, by a kind of vernacular instinct, fall into the most analogical pronunciation, and such as is most suitable to the general turn of the language. Anciently this word, as appears by the poets, was most commonly pronounced by the learned, as it is now by the vulgar, with the accent on the second syllable; but nothing can be now more firmly established than the accent on the first syllable, and the other pronunciation must be scrupulously avoided.—See *Contrariety*.

CONTRARY, kôn'trâ-rê, *s.* A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to some other; in opposition, on the other side; to a contrary purpose.

CONTRAST, kôn'trâst, *s.* Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST, kôn'trâst', *v. a.* To place in opposition; to show another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kôn-trâ-vâll-lâ'shûn, *s.* The fortification thrown up; to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

CONTRAVENE, kôn-trâ-vêne', *v. a.* To oppose, to obstruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, kôn-trâ-vê-nêr, *s.* He who opposes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kôn-trâ-vên'shûn, *s.* Opposition.

CONTRACTATION, kôn-trêk-tâ'shûn, *s.* A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY, kôn-trib'û-tâ-rê, *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

To CONTRIBUTE, kôn-trib'ûte, *v. a.* To give to some common stock.

To CONTRIBUTE, kôn-trib'ûte, *v. n.* To bear a part, to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kôn-trê-b'û'shûn, *s.* The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons; that which is given by several hands for some common purpose; that which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kôn-trib'û-tiv, *a.* That has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kôn-trib'û-tôr, *s.* 166. One that bears a part in some common design.

CONTRIBUTORY, kôn-trib'û-tôr-ê, *a.* 512. Promoting the same end, bringing assistance to some joint design.

To CONTRISTATE, kôn-tris'tâte, *v. a.* To sadden, to make sorrowful. Not used.

CONTRISTATION, kôn-tris-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making sad, the state of being sad. Not used.

CONTRITE, kôn'trite, *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 Mr. Bailey, place the accent on the last syllable; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Elphinston, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Perry, Buchanan, and Entick, place it on the first, with unquestionably the best usage on their side.

CONTRITELY, kôn'trite-lê, *ad.* Penitently.

✎ As the adjective *contrite*, though contrary to analogy, seems to prefer the accent on the first syllable; *contritely* and *contriteness* must necessarily have the accent on the same syllable.—See *Contrariety*.

CONTRITENESS, kôn'trite-nês, *s.* Contrition, penitence.

CONTRITION, kôn-trîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, sorrow for sin.

CONTRIVABLE, kôn-trîvâ-bl, *a.* Possible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kôn-trîvânse, *s.* The act of contriving; scheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

To CONTRIVE, kôn-trive', *v. a.* To plan out; to find out means.

To CONTRIVE, kôn-trive', *v. n.* To form or design, to plan.

CONTRIVEMENT, kôn-trive'mênt, *s.* Invention.

CONTRIVER, kôn-trîv'êr, *s.* 98. An inventor.

CONTROL, kôn'trôll, *s.* 406. A register, or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, restraint; power, authority, superintendence.

To CONTROL, kôn'trôll', *v. a.* 406. To keep under check by a counter reckoning; to govern, to restrain; to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kôn'trôllâ-bl, *a.* Subject to control, subject to be over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kôn'trôll'êr, *s.* One that has the power of governing or restraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kôn'trôll'êr-shîp, *s.* The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kôn'trôll'mênt, *s.* The power or act of superintending or restraining, restraint; opposition, confutation.

CONTROVERSIAL, kôn-trô-vêr'shâl, *a.* Relating to disputes, disputations.

CONTROVERSY, kôn'trô-vêr-sê, *s.* Dispute, debate; a suit in law; a quarrel.

To CONTROVERT, kôn'trô-vêrt, *v. a.* To debate, to dispute any thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kôn'trô-vêrt'ê-bl, *a.* Disputable.

CONTROVERTIST, kôn'trô-vêr-tist, *s.* Disputant, chiefly on religious subjects.

✎ It is with some surprise I have frequently observed those profound philologists, the Monthly Reviewers, write this word *Controversialist*. "He appears to be a sensible, ingenious, and candid *Controversialist*; one who writes from a regard to truth, and with the full conviction of his own mind." M. R. November, 1794, p. 346. But nothing is more evident than that every verbal noun ought to be formed from the verb, and consequently that to *controvert* ought to form *controvertist*. Dr Johnson has only produced the authority of Tillotson; to which I will beg leave to add a much better from the *Idler*, No. 12. "It is common for *controvertists*, in the heat of disputation, to add one position to another till they reach the extremities of knowledge, where truth and falsehood lose their distinction."

CONTUMACIOUS, kôn-tù-mâ'shûs, *a.* Obstinate, perverse, stubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kôn-tù-mâ'shûs-lê, *ad.* Obstinate, inflexibly, perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kôn-tù-mâ'shûs-nês, *s.* Obstinacy, perverseness.

CONTUMACY, kôn'tù-mâ-sê, *s.* Obstinacy, perverseness; in law, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

CONTUMELIOUS, kôn-tù-mê-lê-ûs, *a.* Reproachful, sarcastick; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, shameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kôn-tù-mê-lê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Re-proachfully, contemptuously.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kôn-tù-mê-lê-ûs-nês, *s.* Rudeness, reproach.

CONTUMELY kôn-tù-mê-lê, *s.* Contemptuousness, bitterness of language, reproach.

To CONTUSE, kôn-tûze', *v. a.* 437. To beat together, to bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kôn-tù-zhûn, *s.* The act of beating or bruising; the state of being beaten or bruised; a bruise.

CONVALESCENCE, kôn-vâ-lês-sênse, 510. } *s.*

CONVALESCENCY, kôn-vâ-lês-sên-sê, }
Renewal of health, recovery from a disease.

RENALESCENT, kôn-vâ-lês-sênt, *a.* Recovering.

To CONVENE, kôn-vêne', *v. n.* To come together, to assemble.

To CONVENE, kôn-vêne', *v. a.* To call together, to assemble, to convoke; to summon judicially.

CONVIENCE, kôn-vêné-ênse, } *s.*

CONVIENCY, kôn-vêné-ên-sê, }
Fitness, commodiousness, cause of ease, accommodation; fitness of time or place.

CONVENIENT, kôn-vêné-ênt, *a.* Fit, suitable, proper.

CONVENIENTLY, kôn-vêné-ênt-lê, *ad.* Commodiously, fitly.

CONVENT, kôn-vênt, *s.* An assembly of religious persons; a religious house, a monastery, a nunnery.

To CONVERT, kôn-vênt', *v. a.* 492. To call before a judge or judicator. Not in use.

CONVENTICLE, kôn-vênt'ê-kl, *s.* An assembly, a meeting; an assembly for worship; a secret assembly.

☞ In the first edition of this Dictionary I followed Mr Sheridan's accentuation of this word upon the first syllable, as I apprehended it was more agreeable to polite usage, though less agreeable to the ear than the accent on the second; but from a farther enquiry, and a review of the authorities for both, I am strongly persuaded in favour of the latter accentuation. For the former we have Sheridan, Ash, W. Johnston, and Entick; and for the latter, Dr Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, Scott, Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey. The other accentuation seems chiefly adopted by the poets, who should not be deprived of their privilege of altering the accents of some words to accommodate them to the verse.

"For 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite."—Pope.

CONVENTICLER, kôn-vênt'ik-lûr, *s.* One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, kôn-vên'shûn, *s.* The act of coming together, union, coalition; an assembly; a contract, agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kôn-vên'shûn-âl, *a.* Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, kôn-vên'shûn-â-rê, *a.* Acting upon contract.

CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'tshû-âl, *a.* Belonging to a convent, monastick.

CONVENTUAL, kôn-vên'tshû-âl, *s.* A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.

To CONVERGE, kôn-vêrjê', *v. n.* To tend to one point from different places.

CONVERGENT, kôn-vêrjênt, } *a.*

CONVERGING, kôn-vêrjîng, }
Tending to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE, kôn-vêr'sâ-bl, *a.* Qualified for conversation, fit for company.

CONVERSABLENESS, kôn-vêr'sâ-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of being a pleasing companion

CONVERSABLY, kôn-vêr'sâ-blê, *ad.* In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT, { kôn-vêr-sânt, } *a.*
{ kôn-vêr'sânt, }

Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourse with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.

☞ There are authorities so considerable for each of these pronunciations as render a decision on that ground somewhat difficult. Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, Buchanan, and Bailey, place the accent on the second syllable, and Mr Nares, W. Johnston, and Entick, accent the first. Mr Sheridan and Mr Scott place it on both, and consequently leave it undecided. Analogy seems to demand the stress on the second syllable; perhaps not so much from the relation the word bears to the verb *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 simple 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 *aggrandize*, *amnesty*, *character*, *conversite*, *ancestor*, *magistrate*, *protestant*, &c. and where there is but one consonant in the middle, nothing is more common than to find the accent of the dissyllable verb neglected, and the trisyllable noun adopting the antepenultimate accent. Thus the words *confident*, *president*, *provident*, &c. are not accented like the verbs *confide*, *preside*, &c. &c. but are considered as simples, and follow the general rule; which is, that all simples of three syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, have the accent on the first, and that the vowel in this syllable is short, 503. Upon the whole, therefore, since authorities are so equal and analogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire, and my observation fails me if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favour of the accent on the first syllable.

CONVERSATION, kôn-vêr-sâ'shûn, *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-vêrse', *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-vêrse, *s.* 592. Manner of discoursing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometers, 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 nothing is now better established than the accent on the first. Even the line of Pope,

"Generous *converser*; a soul exempt from pride

however rugged with the accent on the first syllable of this word, cannot with propriety be read otherwise.

CONVERSELY, kôn-vêrse-lê, *ad.* With change of order, reciprocally.

CONVERSION, kôn-vêr'shûn, *s.* Change from one state into another, transmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.

CONVERSIVE, kôn-vêr'siv, *a.* Conversable, sociable.

To CONVERT, kôn-vêrt', *v. a.* To change into another substance, to transmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any use, to appropriate.

To CONVERT, kôn-vêrt', *v. n.* To undergo a change, to be transmuted.

CONVERT, kôn-vêrt, *s.* 492. A person converted from one opinion to another.

CONVERTER, kôn-vêrt'ûr, *s.* One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, kôn-vêr-tê-hîl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE, kôn-vêr'tê-bl, *a.* Susceptible of change, transmutable; so much alike as that one may be used for the other.

CONVERTIBLY, kôn-vêr'tê-blê, *ad.* Reciprocally.

CONVERTITE, kôn-vêr-tîte, *s.* 156. 503. A convert.

CONVEX, kôn-vêks, *a.* Rising in a circular form, opposite to concave.

CONVEX, kôn-vêks, *s.* A convex body.

CONVEXED, kôn-vêkst', *part.* 359. Protuberant in a circular form.

CONVEXEDLY, kón-vẻk/sẻd-lẻ, *ad.* 364. In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, kón-vẻks'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Protuberance, in a circular form.

CONVEXLY, kón-vẻks'lẻ, *ad.* In a convex form.

CONVEXNESS, kón-vẻks'nẻs, *s.* Spheroidal protuberance, convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kón-vẻks'ỏ-kỏng'kẻve, *a.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVEY, kón-vẻ, *v. a.* 269. To carry, transport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move secretly; to transmit, to transfer, to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kón-vẻẻnẻse, *s.* The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or transportation; the method of removing secretly; the means by which any thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transfe ring property; writing by which property is transferred.

CONVEYANCER, kón-vẻẻnẻ-sủr, *s.* A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER, kón-vẻẻr, *s.* One who carries or transmits any thing.

To CONVICT, kón-vẻkt', *v. a.* To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute, to discover to be false.

CONVICED, kón-vẻkt', *a.* Convicted, detected in guilt.

CONVICEDLY, kón-vẻkt', *s.* 492. A person cast at the bar.

CONVICTION, kón-vẻk'shủn, *s.* Detection of guilt; the act of convicting, confutation.

CONVICITIVE, kón-vẻk'tẻv, *a.* 157. Having the power of convicting.

To CONVINC, kón-vẻnẻse', *v. a.* To force another to acknowledge a contested position; to convict.—See *To Collect*.

CONVICINEMENT, kón-vẻnẻse'mẻnt, *s.* Conviction.

CONVICINIBLE, kón-vẻnẻse-bl, *a.* Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently disproved.

CONVICINGLY, kón-vẻnẻng-lẻ, *ad.* In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVICINGNESS, kón-vẻnẻng-nẻs, *s.* The power of convicting.

To CONVINCE, kón-vẻnẻse', *v. a.* To entertain, to feast. *Obsolete.*

CONVIVAL, kón-vẻẻvẻl, } *a.* 113.

CONVIVIAL, kón-vẻẻvẻẻl, } *a.* 113.

Relating to an entertainment, festal, social.

CONUNDRUM, kỏ-nủn'drủm, *s.* A low jest, a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, kỏn'ỏ-kẻte, *v. a.* To call together.

CONVOCACTION, kỏn'ỏ-kẻte'shủn, *s.* The act of calling to an assembly; an assembly; an assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical.

To CONVOKE, kỏn'ỏ-kẻte', *v. a.* To call together, to summon to an assembly.

To CONVOLVE, kỏn'ỏ-vẻẻvẻ, *v. a.* To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kỏn'ỏ-lẻẻtẻd, *part. a.* Twisted, rolled upon itself.

CONVOLUTION, kỏn'ỏ-lẻẻshủn, *s.* The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of rolling together in company.

To CONVOY, kỏn'ỏ-vẻẻ, *v. a.* To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.

CONVOY, kỏn'ỏ-vẻẻ, *s.* 492. Attendance at sea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence.

CONVUSANCE, kỏn'ỏ-sẻnẻse, *s.* Cognizance, notice. A law term.—See *Cognizance*.

of; and that the words *cognizable*, *cognizor*, and *cognut see*, being pronounced by them without the *g*, are sufficient proofs of the justness of the accusation.

To CONVULSE, kỏn'ỏ-vẻẻse', *v. a.* To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kỏn'ỏ-vẻẻshủn, *s.* A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kỏn'ỏ-vẻẻsẻvẻ, *a.* 158. 428. Giving twitches or spasms.

CONY, kỏn'ỏnẻ, *s.* A rabbit, an animal that burrows in the ground.

CONY-BURROW, kỏn'ỏnẻ-bủr'ỏ, *s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To COO, kỏỏ, *v. n.* 10. To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kỏỏk, *s.* 306. One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, kỏỏk'ẻmẻde, *s.* A maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, kỏỏk'ẻrỏỏm, *s.* A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK, kỏỏk, *v. a.* To prepare victuals for the table.

COOKERY, kỏỏk'ẻrẻẻ, *s.* 555. The art of dressing victuals.

COOL, kỏỏl, *a.* 306. Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kỏỏl, *s.* Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kỏỏl, *v. a.* To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet passion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kỏỏl, *v. n.* To grow less hot; to grow less warm with regard to passion.

COOLER, kỏỏẻr, *s.* That which has the power of cooling the body; a vessel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kỏỏlẻẻ, *ad.* Without heat, or sharp cold; without passion.

COOLNESS, kỏỏlẻẻnẻs, *s.* Gentle cold, a soft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, disinclination; freedom from passion.

COOM, kỏỏỏm, *s.* 306. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, kỏỏỏm, *s.* A measure of corn counting four bushels.

COOP, kỏỏỏp, *s.* A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To COOP, kỏỏỏp, *v. a.* To shut up in a narrow compass, to cage.

COOPEE, kỏỏỏ-pẻẻẻ, *s.* A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kỏỏỏ-pủr, *s.* 98. One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kỏỏỏ-pủr'ẻẻẻ, *s.* 90. The price paid for cooper's work.

To CO-OPERATE, kỏ-ỏỏ'ẻẻ-rẻẻẻ, *v. n.* To labour jointly with another to the same end; to concur in the same effect.

CO-OPERATION, kỏ-ỏỏ'ẻẻ-rẻẻẻshủn, *s.* The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

CO-OPERATIVE, kỏ-ỏỏ'ẻẻ-rẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ, *a.* Promoting the same end jointly.

CO-OPERATOR, kỏ-ỏỏ'ẻẻ-rẻẻẻ-tẻẻẻ, *s.* 521. He that by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

CO-OPTATION, kỏ-ỏỏ-tẻẻẻshủn, *s.* Adoption, assumption.

CO-ORDINATE, kỏ-ỏỏ'ẻẻ-dẻẻ-nẻẻẻ, *a.* 91. Holding the same rank.

CO-ORDINATELY, kỏ-ỏỏ'ẻẻ-dẻẻ-nẻẻẻ-lẻẻẻ, *ad.* In the same rank.

CO-ORDINATENESS, kỏ-ỏỏ'ẻẻ-dẻẻ-nẻẻẻnẻẻẻ, *s.* The state of being co-ordinate.

CO-ORDINATION, kỏ-ỏỏ'ẻẻ-dẻẻ-nẻẻẻshủn, *s.* The state of holding the same rank, collateralness.

COOT, kỏỏỏt, *s.* 306. A small black water fowl.

Perhaps it may be pleaded by the gentlemen of the law, that this is the word they use instead of *Cognizance*, and consequently, that the charge against them of misplating that word falls to the ground. But it may be answered, that the second syllables of these words are so different as to leave us in no doubt which they make use

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

COP, kôp, *s.* The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kô-pâr'sê-nâ-rê, *s.* Joint succession to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kô-pâr'sê-nûr, *s.* Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

COPARCENY, kô-pâr'sê-nê, *s.* An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kô-pârt'nûr, *s.* 98. One that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kô-pârt'nûr-shîp, *s.* The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

COPATAIN, kôp'â-tîn, *a.* 208. High-raised, pointed. Obsolete.

COPAYVA, kô-pâ'vâ, *s.* 92. A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil.

COPE, kôpe, *s.* Any thing with which the head is covered; a sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration; any thing which is spread over the head.

To COPE, kôpe, *v. a.* To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppose.

To COPE, kôpe, *v. n.* To contend, to struggle, to strive.

COPIER, kôp'pê-ûr, *s.* One that copies, a transcriber; a plagiarist, an imitator.

COPING, kôp'ing, *s.* The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kôp'pê-ûs, *a.* Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

COPIOUSLY, kôp'pê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffusely.

COPIOUSNESS, kôp'pê-ûs-nês, *s.* Plenty, abundance; exuberance of style.

COPLAND, kôp'lând, *s.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED, kôp'pêd, or kôpt, *a.* 366. Rising to a top or head.

COPEL, kôp'pêl, *s.* An instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER, kôp'pûr, *s.* 98. One of the six primitive metals.

COPPER, kôp'pûr, *s.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE, kôp'pûr-nôze, *s.* A red nose.

COPPER-PLATE, kôp'pûr-plâte, *s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK, kôp'pûr-wûrk, *s.* A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS, kôp'pûr-âs, *s.* A kind of vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kôp'pûr-smith, *s.* One that manufactures copper.

COPPERWORM, kôp'pûr-wûrm, *s.* A little worm in ships; a worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY, kôp'pûr-ê, *a.* Containing copper.

COPPICE, kôp'pîs, *s.* 142. Low woods cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, kôp'pl-dûst, *s.* Powder used in purifying metals.

COPPLED, kôp'pld, *a.* 359. Rising in a conick form.

COPESE, kôps, *s.* Short wood.

To COPSE, kôps, *v. a.* To preserve underwood.

COPULA, kôp'û-lâ, *s.* 92. The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

To COPULATE, kôp'û-lâte, *v. a.* To unite, to conjoin.

To COPULATE, kôp'û-lâte, *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

COPULATION, kôp'û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

COPULATIVE, kôp'û-lâ-tîv, *a.* 157. A term of grammar.

COY, kôp'pê, *s.* 482. A transcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a good and fair copy; the original, the archetype; a picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK, kôp'pê-bôôk, *s.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, kôp'pê-hôld, *s.* A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court.

COPYHOLDER, kôp'pê-hôld-dûr, *s.* One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To COPY, kôp'pê, *v. a.* To transcribe, to write after an original; to imitate, to propose to imitation.

To COPY, kôp'pê, *v. n.* To do any thing in imitation of something else.

COPYER, kôp'pê-ûr, }
COPYEST, kôp'pê-îst, }
s.
One who copies writing or pictures.

To COQUET, kô-kê't, *v. a.* 415. To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

COQUETRY, kô-kê't-rê, *s.* Affectation of amorous advances.

COQUETTE, kô-kê't, *s.* A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

CORACLE, kôr'â-kl, *s.* 405. A boat used in Wales by fishers.

CORAL, kôr'âl, *s.* Red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it is after long exposure to the air; the piece of coral which children use as a plaything.

Cor We sometimes hear this word pronounced *Curral*; but this is contrary to all our Pronouncing Dictionaries, and ought to be avoided.

CORALLINE, kôr'âl-în, *a.* 150. Consisting of coral.

CORALLINE, kôr'âl-în, *s.* Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine.

CORALLOID, or **CORALLOIDAL**, kâr'âl-lôid, or kôr-âl-lôid'âl, *a.* Resembling coral.

CORANT, kô-rânt, *s.* A nimble sprightly dance.

CORBAN, kôr'bân, *s.* 168. An alms basket, a gift, an alms.

CORBEILS, kôr'bêlz, *s.* Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kôr'bêl, *s.* In architecture, the representation of a basket.

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-kûr, *s.* One whose trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD, kôrd'wûd, *s.* Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD, kôrd, *v. a.* To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE, kôr'dîje, *s.* 90. A quantity of cords.

CORDED, kôr'dêd, *a.* Made of ropes.

CORDELLER, kôr-dê-lêér, *s.* 275. A French scan friar, so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL, kôr'jê-âl, *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.

Co There is certainly a tendency in the *d* as well as in the *t* to slide into a soft hissing sound when preceded by the accent, and followed by a diphthong or a diphthongal vowel, commencing with the sound of *e*. This is evident by the current pronunciation of *immediate*, *verdure*, &c. as if written *immediæ*, *verjûre*, &c. 294; and this pronunciation is so agreeable to the genius of our language, that the organs slide into it insensibly. Mr Sheridan, in order to mark this sound, has adopted the *y*, and spelled the word *Cor-dy-al*; and if *y* is here articulated as a consonant, as is intended, its connexion with *d* produces a sound so near the hiss in *Cor-jê-al*, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it.

CORDIAL, kôr'jê-âl, *a.* Reviving, invigorating; sincere, hearty.

CORDIALITY, kôr-jê-âl'ê-tê, *s.* Relation to the heart; sincerity.

CORDIALLY, kôr'jê-âl-lê, *ad.* Sincerely, heartily.

CORE, kôre, *s.* The heart; the inner part of any

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 172—bûll 299—pûnd 313—ûin 466, tris 469.

thing; the inner part of a fruit, which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a bile or sore.

CORICEOUS, kô-rê-â'shûs, *a.* Consisting of leather; of a substance resembling leather.

CORIANDE, kô-rê-ân'dûr, *s.* 98. A plant.

CORINTH, kûr'rân, *s.* A small fruit commonly called currant, which see.

CORINTHIAN, kô-rin'thê-ân, *a.* 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, kôrk-king-pin, *s.* A pin of the largest size.

CORKY, kôrk'ê, *a.* Consisting of cork.

CORMORANT, kôr'mô-rânt, *s.* A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.

CORN, kôrn, *s.* The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet thrashed; an excrescence on the foot, hard painful.

To CORN, kôrn, *v. a.* To salt, to sprinkle with salt; to form into small grains.

CORN-FIELD, kôrn'fêld, *s.* A field where corn is growing.

CORN-FLAG, kôrn'flâg, *s.* A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.

CORN-FLOOR, kôrn'flôre, *s.* The floor where corn is stored.

CORN-FLOWER, kôrn'flôû-ûr, *s.* The blue-bottle.

CORN-LAND, kôrn'lând, *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 slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORNCHANDLER, kôrn'tshând-lûr, *s.* One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, kôrn'kût-tûr, *s.* A man whose profession it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEL, kôrn'êl, *s.*

CORNELIAN-TREE, kôrn'êl'ê-ân-trêe, *s.*
The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the Cornelian cherry.

CORNEOUS, kôrn'ê-ûs, *a.* Horny, of a substance resembling horn.

CORNER, kôrn'ûr, *s.* 98. An angle; a sea remote place; the extremities, the utmost lim.

CORNER-STONE, kôrn'ûr-stône, *s.* The stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, kôrn'ûr-wize, *ad.* Diagonally.

CORNET, kôrn'êt, *s.* 99. A musical instrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horse, in this sense obsolete; the officer who bears the standard of a troop; Cornet of a horse, is the lowest part of his paster that runs round the coffin.

CORNETCY, kôrn'êt-sê, *s.* The post of a cornet in the army.

CORNICE, kôrn'is, *s.* 142. The highest projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, kôrn'nik-kl, *s.* 405. A little horn.

CORNIGEROUS, kôrn'ndjê-ê-rûs, *a.* Horned, having horns.

CORNUCOPIE, kôrn-û-kô'pê-ê, *s.* The horn of plenty.

To CORNUTE, kôrn-nû'tê, *v. a.* To bestow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kôrn nû'têd, *a.* Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

CORNUTO, kôrn-nû'to, *s.* Italian. A man horned; a cuckold.

CORNY, kôrn'ê, *a.* Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

COROLLARY, kôr'ô-lâr-ê, *s.* 168. The conclusion; an inference.

Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, W. John-

ston, 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, kôr'ô-nâl, *s.* 168. A crown, a garland.

CORONAL, kôr'ô-nâl, *a.* Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kôr'ô-nâr-ê, *a.* Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kôr'ô-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act or solemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

CORONER, kôr'ô-nûr, *s.* An officer whose duty it is to enquire how any violent death was occasioned.

CORONET, kôr'ô-nêt, *s.* An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

CORPORAL, kôr'pô-râl, *s.* 168. The lowest officer of the infantry; a low sea-officer.

CORPORAL, kôr'pô-râl, *a.* Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.

CORPORALITY, kôr'pô-râl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being embodied.

CORPORALLY, kôr'pô-râl-ê. *ad.* Bodily.

CORPORATE, kôr'pô-râte, *a.* 91. United in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kôr'pô-râ'shûn, *s.* A body politick.

CORPOREAL, kôr'pô-rê-âl, *a.* Having a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kôr'pô-rê-ê-tê, *s.* Materiality, bodilyness.

CORPS, kôre, *s.* Plural kôrz. A body of forces.

Perhaps it is the displeasing idea this word suggests, when pronounced in the English manner, that has fixed it in the French pronunciation. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear, than the sound it has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage.

CORPSE, kôrps, *s.* 168. A carcass, a dead body, a corpse.

CORPULENCE, kôr'pû-lênse, *s.*

CORPULENCY, kôr'pû-lên-sê, *s.*
Bulkiness of body, fleshiness.

CORPULENT, kôr'pû-lênt, *a.* Fleishy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, kôr'pûs-sl, *s.* 351. 405. A small body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kôr'pûs'kû-lâr, *s.*

CORPUSCULARIAN, kôr'pûs'kû-lâr-ân, *s.*
Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

To CORRADE, kôr-râ'dê, *v. a.* 168. To hoard, to scrape together.

CORRADIATION, kôr-râ-dê-â'shûn, *s.* A conjunction of rays into one point.

To CORRECT, kôr-rêkt', *v. a.* To punish, to chastise; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, kôr-rêkt', *a.* Revised or finished with exactness.

CORRECTION, kôr-rêk'shûn, *s.* Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehension; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

CORRECTIONER, kôr-rêk'shûn-ûr, *s.* A jail-bird, Obsolete.

CORRECTIVE, kôr-rêk'tiv, *a.* 157. Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kôr-rêk'tiv, *s.* That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

CORRECTLY, kôr-rêkt'ê, *ad.* Accurately, exactly

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fall 83, fät 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, mðve 164,

CORRECTNESS, kôr-rêkt'nês, *s.* Accuracy, exactness.

CORRECTOR, kôr-rêkt'ôr, *s.* 98. He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises any thing to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition as guards against or abates the force of another.

To CORRELATE, kôr-rê-lâ'tê, *v. n.* To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.—See *Counter-balance*.

CORRELATE, kôr-rê-lâ'tê, *s.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

CORRELATIVE, kôr-rê-lâ'tiv, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kôr-rê-lâ'tiv-nês, *s.* The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kôr-rêp'shûn, *s.* Chiding, reprehension, reproof.

To CORRESPOND, kôr-rê-spôn'dê, *v. n.* To suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kôr-rê-spôn'dênse, } *s.*

CORRESPONDENCY, kôr-rê-spôn'dên-sê, } *s.*
Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse, reciprocal intelligence; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kôr-rê-spôn'dênt, *a.* Suitable, adapted, answerable.—See *To Collect*.

CORRESPONDENT, kôr-rê-spôn'dênt, *s.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kôr-rê-spôn'siv, *a.* Answerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kôr-rê-dô're', *a.* The covert way lying round a fortification; a gallery or long aisle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kôr-rê-jê-bl, *a.* 405. That may be altered or amended; punishment.—See *To Collect*.

CORRIVAL, kôr-rî-vâl, *s.* Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kôr-rî-vâl-rê, *s.* Competition.

CORROBORANT, kôr-rôb'ô-rânt, *a.* Having the power to give strength.

To CORROBORATE, kôr-rôb'ô-râ'tê, *v. a.* To confirm, to establish; to strengthen, to make strong.

CORROBORATION, kôr-rôb'ô-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kôr-rôb'ô-râ'tiv, *a.* Having the power of increasing strength.

To CORRODE, kôr-rô-dê, *v. a.* To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kôr-rô'dênt, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRODIBLE, kôr-rô'dê-bl, *a.* 405. Possible to be consumed.

CORROSIBILITY, kôr-rô-sê-blîv'ê-tê, *s.* Possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIBLE, kôr-rô-sê-bl, *a.* 405. Possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORROSIVENESS, kôr-rô-sê-bl-nês, *s.* Susceptibility of corrosion.

CORROSION, kôr-rô'shûn, *s.* 451. The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'siv, *a.* 428. Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kôr-rô'siv, *s.* 140. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kôr-rô'siv-lê, *ad.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS, kôr-rô'siv-nês, *s.* The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kôr-rû-gânt, *a.* 503. Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kôr-rû-gâ'tê, *v. a.* 91. To wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGATION, kôr-rû-gâ'shûn, *s.* Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt', *v. a.* To turn from a sound to a putrescent state, to infect; to deprave, to destroy integrity, to vitiate.

To CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt', *v. n.* To become putrid, to grow rotten.—See *To Collect*.

CORRUPT, kôr-rûpt', *a.* Vicious, tainted with wickedness.

CORRUPTER, kôr-rûpt'ôr, *s.* He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kôr-rûp-tê-blîv'ê-tê, *s.* Possibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kôr-rûp'tê-bl, *a.* 405. Susceptible of corruption; possible to be vitiated.

Some affected speakers have done all in their power to remove the accent of this word from the second to the first syllable; thanks to the difficulty of pronouncing it in this manner, they have not yet effected their purpose. Those who have the least regard for the sound of their language, ought to resist this novelty with all their might; for if it once gain ground, it is sure to triumph. The difficulty of pronouncing it, and the ill sound it produces, will recommend it to the fashionable world, who are so proud to distinguish themselves by an oddity in language as in dress.—See *Incomparable*.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kôr-rûp'tê-bl-nês, *s.* Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kôr-rûp'tê-blê, *ad.* In such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kôr-rûp'shûn, *s.* The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts; wickedness, perversion of principles; putrescence; matter or pus in a sore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kôr-rûp'tiv, *a.* Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kôr-rûp'tlê's, *a.* Inausceptible of corruption, undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kôr-rûp'tlê, *ad.* With corruption, with taint; viciously, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kôr-rûp'tnês, *s.* The quality of corruption, putrescence, vice.

CORSAIR, kôr'sâ're, *s.* 168. A pirate.

CORSE, kôr'sê, *s.* Poetically, a dead body, a carcass.

CORSLET, kôr'slê't, *s.* A light armour for the fore part of the body.

CORTICAL, kôr'tê-kâl, *a.* Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kôr'tê-kâ-têd, *a.* Resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kôr-tê-kô'sê, *a.* Full of bark. See *Appendix*.

CORVETTO, kôr-vêt'tò, *s.* The curvet.

CORUSCANT, kôr-rû'skânt, *a.* Glittering by flashes flashing.

CORUSCATION, kôr-rû'shûn, *s.* Flash, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kôr-rîm'bê-â-têd, *a.* Garnished with bunches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kôr-rîm-bîfêr'û's, *a.* Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kôr-rîm'bû's, *s.* Amongst ancient botanists, clusters of berries; amongst modern botanists, a compounded discous flower, such as the flowers of daisies and common marigolds.

COSIER, kô'zhê-ûr, *s.* A butcher. Obsolete.

COSMETICK, kôz-mêt'ik, *a.* Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kôz'mê-kâl, *a.* Relating to the world; rising or setting with the sun.

COSMICALLY, kôz'mê-kâl-lê, *ad.* With the sun.

COSMOGONY, kôz-môg'gô-nê, *s.* 518. The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kôz-môg'grâ-fûr, *s.* 518. One who writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kôz-mô-grâfê-kâl, *a.* 509. Relating to a general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kôz-mô-grâfê-kâl-lê, *ad.* In a manner relating to the structure of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kôz-môg'grâ-fê, *s.* 518.

science of the general system of the world ; a general description of the universe.

COSMOPOLITAN, kôz-mô-pô-lé-tân, } s.

ЦОСМОПОЛИТЕ, kôz-mô-pô-lé-te, } s.
A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

COST, kôst, s. The price of any thing ; charge, expense ; loss, detriment.

To COST, kôst, v. n. To be bought for, to be had at a price.

COSTAL, kôstâl, a. Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kôstârd, s. A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTIVE, kôstiv, a. 157. Bound in the body ; close, impermeable.

COSTIVENESS, kôstiv-nês, s. The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

COSTLINESS, kôstlê-nês, s. Sumptuousness, expensiveness.

COSTLY, kôstlê, a. Sumptuous, expensive.

COSTUME, kôst-tûme', s. In painting, the proper character ; the correspondence of the several parts and figures ; Chiefly the correspondence of dress to its respective ages or nations.

COT, kôt, s. A small house, a hut.

COTANGENT, kô-tân-jênt, s. The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTEMPORARY, kô-têm-pô-râ-rê, a. Living at the same time, coetaneous.

COTERIE, kô-tûr-rê', s. A club, a society.

COTILLON, kô-til-yông', s. A kind of French dance.—See *Encore*.

COTLAND, kôtlând, s. Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN, kôtkwêne, s. A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

COTTAGE, kôttâje, s. 190. A hut, a mean habitation.

COTTAGER, kôttâ-jûr, s. One who lives in a hut or cottage ; one who lives on the common without paying rent.

COTTIER, kôtyêr, s. 113. One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kôttôn, s. 170. The down of the cotton-tree ; a plant.

COTTON, kôttôn, s. Cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To COTTON, kôttôn, v. n. To rise with a nap ; to cement, to unite with.

To COUCH, kôútsh, v. n. 313. To lie down in a place of repose ; to lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest ; to lie down, in ambush ; to stoop or bend down, in fear, or pain.

To COUCH, kôútsh, v. a. To lay on a place of repose ; to lay down any thing in a stratum ; to bed, to hide in another body ; to include secretly, to hide ; to fix the spear in the rest ; to depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, kôútsh, s. A seat of repose ; a layer, a stratum.

COUCHANT, kôútshânt, a. Lying down, squatting.

COUCHE, kôúshêe, s. *French*. Bed-time, the time of visiting late at night ; opposite to Levee.

COUCHER, kôútshêr, s. He that couches or depresses cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kôútshfêl-lô, s. Bed-fellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kôútshgrâs, s. A weed.

COVE, kôve, s. A small creek or bay ; a shelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kûvê-nânt, s. 165. 503. A contract, a stipulation ; a compact ; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To COVENANT, kûvê-nânt, v. n. To bargain, to stipulate.

COVENANTEE, kûvê-nânt-têe', s. A party to a covenant, a stipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kûvê-nânt-têr, s. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To COVER, kûvêr, 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, kûvêr, s. 98. Any thing that is laid over another ; a concealment, a screen, a veil ; shelter, defence.

COVERING, kûvêr-ing, s. Dress, vesture.

COVERLET, kûvêr-lê't, s. 99. The outermost of the bed-clothes.

COVERT, kûvêrt, s. 98. A shelter, a defence ; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kûvêrt, a. Sheltered, secret, hidden, insidious.

COVERT-WAY, kûvêrt-wâ', s. A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kûvêrt-lê, ad. Secretly, closely.

COVERTNESS, kûvêrt-nês, s. Secrecy, privacy

COVERTURE, kûvêr-tshêre, s. 461. Shelter, defence ; in law, the state and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kûvê't, v. a. 99. To desire inordinately, to desire beyond due bounds ; to desire earnestly.

To COVET, kûvê't, v. a. To have a strong desire.

COVETABLE, kûvê't-â-bl, a. To be wished for.

COVETOUS, kûvê't-ûs, a. Inordinately desirous ; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

☞ In the pronunciation of this word and its compounds, Mr Sheridan has adopted a vulgarism, of which one could scarcely have suspected him : but pronouncing *covetous* for *covetous* is not only a vulgarism, but contrary to analogy. All those diphthongs and diphthongal vowels which draw the preceding consonants to aspiration, are such as commence with the sound of *e*, which, from its nearness to the sound of double *e*, and the nearness of this sound to the commencing sound of *y*, approaches to the hissing sound of *s*, *z*, and soft *c*, and in the absence of accent coalesces with them. *T* and *d* being formed in the same seat of sound as the *s*, *z*, and soft *c*, when the accent is before them, easily slide into the same sound before the vowels and diphthongs before-mentioned, but never before any other : for we might with as much propriety pronounce *calamitous* and *necessitous*, *calamitish* and *necessitish*, as *covetous*, *covetish*, &c.

COVETOUSLY, kûvê't-ûs-lê, ad. Avariciously, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kûvê't-ûs-nês, s. Avarice, eagerness of gain.

COVEY, kûvêe, s. 165. A hatch, an old bird with her young ones ; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kôf, s. 321. A convulsion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kôf, v. n. To have the lungs convulsed, to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kôf, v. a. 391. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kôffêr, s. 98. One that coughs.

COVIN, kûvîn, s. A fraudulent agreement between two or more persons to the injury of another.

COVING, kôvîng, s. A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground plot ; a particular form of ceiling.

COULD, kûd, 320. The imperfect pret. of *Can*, See the word *Been*.

COULTER, kôlê'têr, s. 318. The sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kôûn'sîl, s. 313. An assembly of persons met together in consultation ; persons called together to be consulted ; the body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kôûn'sîl-bôrd, s. Council-table, table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kôûn'sêl, s. 99. Advice, direction ; deliberation ; prudence ; secrecy, the secrets intrusted

559. Flåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mø 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nò 162, mõe 164,

in consulting; scheme, purpose, design; those that plead a cause, the counsellors.

The difference of *Council* and *Counsel* is, in customary speaking, almost undistinguishable.

TO COUNSEL, kòun'sèl, *v. a.* 99. To give advice or counsel to any person; to advise any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kòun'sèl-l-bl, *a.* Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kòun'sèl-lør, *s.* One that gives advice; confidant, bosom friend; one whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs; one that is consulted in a case of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kòun'sèl-lør-ship, *s.* The office or post of privy counsellor.

TO COUNT, kòunt, *v. a.* To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to consider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

TO COUNT, kòunt, *v. n.* 313. To lay a scheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kòunt, *s.* Number, reckoning

COUNT, kòunt, *s.* A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kòun'tà-bl, *a.* That may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kòun'tè-nånse, *s.* The form of the face, the system of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aspect of assurance; affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, support.

TO COUNTENANCE, kòun'tè-nånse, *v. a.* To support, to patronise, to make a show of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kòun'tè-nån-sür, *s.* One that countenances or supports another.

COUNTER, kòun'tür, *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, kòun'tür, *ad.* Contrary to, in opposition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

TO COUNTERACT, kòun'tür-åkt, *v. a.* To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

TO COUNTERBALANCE, kòun'tür-bål-lånse, *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 disyllables. Thus the verb *counterbalance* has the accent on the third syllable, and the noun of the same form on the first, and so of the rest, 492.

COUNTERBALANCE, kòun'tür-bål-lånse, *s.* Opposite weight.

TO COUNTERBUFF, kòun'tür-büf, *v. a.* To impel; to strike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kòun'tür-büf, *s.* A stroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kòun'tür-kås-tür, *s.* A book-keeper; a caster of accounts, a reckoner. Not used.

COUNTERCHANGE, kòun'tür-tshånje, *s.* Exchange, reciprocation.

TO COUNTERCHANGE, kòun'tür-tshånje', *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kòun'tür-tshårm, *s.* That by which a charm is dissolved.

TO COUNTERCHARM, kòun'tür-tshårm', *v. a.* To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

TO COUNTERCHECK, kòun'tür-tshèk', *v. a.* To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK, kòun'tür-tshèk, *s.* Stop, rebuke.

TO COUNTERDRAW, kòun'tür-dråw', *v. a.* To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kòun'tür-èv'è-dèNSE, *s.* Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

TO COUNTERFEIT, kòun'tür-fít, *v. a.* To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.

COUNTERFEIT, kòun'tür-fít, *a.* Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, kòun'tür-fít, *s.* One who personates another, an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, kòun'tür-fít-ür, *s.* A forger.

COUNTERFEITLY, kòun'tür-fít-lè, *ad.* Falsely, with forgery.

COUNTERFERMENT, kòun'tür-fèr'mènt, *s.* Ferment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERFORT, kòun'tür-fört, *s.* Counterforte are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, kòun'tür-gåje, *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, kòun'tür-gård, *s.* 92. A small rampart with parapet and ditch.

TO COUNTERMAND, kòun'tür-månd', *v. a.* 79. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMAND, kòun'tür-månd, *s.* Repeal of a former order.

TO COUNTERMARCH, kòun'tür-mårtsh', *v. n.* To march backwards—See *Counterbalance*.

COUNTERMARCH, kòun'tür-mårtsh, *s.* Retrocession, march backward; a change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMARK, kòun'tür-mårk, *s.* A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company.

COUNTERMINE, kòun'tür-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, kòun'tür-mine', *v. a.* To delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMOTION, kòun'tür-mò'shån, *s.* Contrary motion.

COUNTERMURE, kòun'tür-müre, *s.* A wall built up behind another wall.

COUNTERNATURAL, kòun'tür-nåtsh'ù-rål, *a.* Contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE, kòun'tür-nòèze, *s.* A sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

COUNTEROPENING, kòun'tür-ò'pn-ing, *s.* An aperture on the contrary side.

COUNTERPACE, kòun'tür-påse, *s.* Contrary measure.

COUNTERPANE, kòun'tür-påne, *s.* A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares.

COUNTERPART, kòun'tür-pårt, *s.* The correspondent part.

COUNTERPLEA, kòun'tür-plè, *s.* In law, a replication.

TO COUNTERPLOT, kòun'tür-plòt', *v. a.* To oppose one machination by another.

COUNTERPLOT, kòun'tür-plòt, *s.* An artifice opposed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, kòun'tür-pòint, *s.* A coverlet woven in squares; a species of music.

TO COUNTERPOISE, kòun'tür-pòèze', *v. a.* To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

COUNTERPOISE, kòun'tür-pòèze, *s.* Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, kòun'tür-pòèzn, *s.* Antidote.

COUNTERPRESSURE, kòun'tür-prèsh'ùre, *s.* Opposite force.

COUNTERPROJECT, kòun'tür-pròdjèkt, *s.* Correspondent part of a scheme.

COUNTERSCARP, kòun'tür-skårp, *s.* That side of the ditch which is next the camp.

TO COUNTERSIGN, kòun'tür-sine', *v. a.* To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentic.

COUNTERTENOR, kòun'tür-tèn'nør, *s.* One of

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, búll 173—ôil 299—pöund 313—thün 466, THIS 469

the mean or middle parts of musick, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE, kôûn'tîr-tîde, *s.* Contrary tide.

COUNTERTIME, kôûn'tîr-dme, *s.* Defence, opposition.

COUNTERTURN, kôûn'tîr-tûrn, *s.* The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which destroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAİL, kôûn'tîr-vâle', *v. a.* To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act against with equal power.

COUNTERVAİL, kôûn'tîr-vâle, *s.* Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value

COUNTERVIEW, kôûn'tîr-vû, *s.* Opposition, a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast.

To COUNTERWORK, kôûn'tîr-wûrk, *v. a.* To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

COUNTESS, kôûn'tès, *s.* The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kôûn'tîng-hôuse, *s.* The room appropriated by traders for their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kôûn'tlès, *a.* Innumerable, without number.

COUNTRY, kûn'trè, *s.* A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native soil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kûn'trè, *a.* Rustick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kûn'trè-mân, *s.* 88. One born in the same country; a rustick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a husbandman.

COUNTY, kôûn'tè, *s.* A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obsolete in this last sense.

COUPEE, kôû-pèé', *s.* A motion in dancing.

COUPLE, kûp'pl, *s.* 314. A chain or tie that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female. —See *To Couple*.

To COUPLE, kûp'pl, *v. a.* 405. To chain together; to join to one another; to marry, to wed.

To COUPLE, kûp'pl, *v. n.* To join embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kûp'pl-bèg-ûr, *s.* One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

COUPLET, kûp'lèt, *s.* Two verses, a pair of rhymes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kûr-rîdje, *s.* 90. Bravery, active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kûr-râjé-ûs, *a.* Brave, daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kûr-râjé-ûs-lè, *ad.* Bravely, stoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kûr-râjé-ûs-nès, *s.* Bravery, boldness, spirit, courage.

COURANT, kûr-rân', } *s.*

COURANTO, kûr-rân'tò, } *s.*

A nimble dance; any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, kôûrb, *v. n.* To bend, to bow. Obsolete.

COURIER, kôû-rèér', *s.* 259. A messenger sent in haste.

C This word is perfectly French, and often makes a vain, Englishman the object of laughter to the polite world, by pronouncing it like *Currier*, a dresser of leather.

COURSE, kôrse, *s.* 318. Race, career; passage, from place to place; tilt, act of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails; sails, means by which the course is performed; order of succession; series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained in a methodical series; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of dishes set on at once upon the table; empty form.

To COURSE, kôrse, *v. a.* To hunt, to pursue; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

To COURSE, kôrse, *v. n.* To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kôr'sûr, *s.* A swift horse, a war horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

COURT, kôrte, *s.* 318. The place where the prince resides, the palace; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening enclosed with houses and paved with broad stones; persons who compose the retinue of a prince; persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art of insinuation.

To COURT, kôrte, *v. a.* To woo, to solicit a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kôrte-tshâp'lîn, *s.* One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kôrte-dâ', *s.* Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT FAVOUR, kôrte-fâ'vûr, *s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kôrte-hând, *s.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kôrte-lâ'dè, *s.* A lady conversant in court.

COURTEOUS, kûr'tshè-ûs, *a.* 314. Elegant of manners, well bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kûr'tshè-ûs-lè, *ad.* Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kûr'tshè-ûs-nès, *s.* Civility, complaisance.

COURTESAN, } kûr-tè-zân', *s.* 523.

COURTEZAN, } A woman of the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTESY, kûr'tè-sè, *s.* Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an act of civility or respect; a tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.

COURTESY, kûr'tè-sè, *s.* The reverence made by women.

C This word, when it signifies an act of reverence, is not only deprived of one of its syllables by all speakers, but by the vulgar has its last syllable changed into *che* or *she*, as if written *curt-she*; this impropriety, however, seems daily to lose ground, even among the lower orders of the people, who begin to restore the *s* to its pure sound.

To COURTESY, kûr'tè-sè, *v. n.* To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kôrte'yûr, *s.* 113. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or solicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kôrte'like, *a.* Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kôrte'lè-nès, *s.* Elegance of manners, complaisance, civility.

COURTLY, kôrte'lè, *a.* Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.

COURTSHIP, kôrte'shîp, *s.* The act of soliciting favour; the solicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kûz'zn, *s.* 314. 159. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW, kôû, *s.* 323. The female of the bull.

To COW, kôû, *v. a.* To depress with fear.

COW-HERD, kôû'hêrd, *s.* One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kôû'hôuse, *s.* The house in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, kôû'lètsch, *s.* One who professes to cure distempered cows.

COW-WEED, kôû'wède, *s.* A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kôû'whète, *s.* A plant.

COWARD, kôû'ûrd, *s.* 88. 323. A poltroon, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear; it is some times used in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kôû'ûrd-îs, *s.* 142. Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDLINESS, kôû'ûrd-lè-nès, *s.* Timidity, cowardice.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—plne 105, pin 107—nó 162, möve 161,

- COWARDLY**, kóú'árd-lé, *a.* Fearful, timorous, pusillanimous; mean, besitting a coward.
- COWARDLY**, kóú'árd-lé, *ad.* In the manner of a coward.
- To COWER**, kóú'úr, *v. n.* 223. To sink by lending the knees, to stoop, to shrink.
- COWISH**, kóú'ish, *a.* Timorous, fearful. Not used.
- COWKEEPER**, kóú'ké-púr, *s.* One whose business is to keep cows.
- COWL**, kóú'l, *s.* 323. A monk's hood; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.
- COWL-STAFF**, kóú'l-stáf, *s.* The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.
- COW-POCK**, kóú'pók, *s.* An eruption from the teats of a cow; said to be an infallible preservative from the small-pox.
- COWSLIP**, kóú'slip, *s.* Cowslip is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose.
- COXCOMB**, kóks'kóme, *s.* The top of the head; the comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop; a superficial pretender.
- COXCOMBLY**, kóks'kóm-lé, *a. or ad.* Conceited, like a coxcomb.
- COXCOMBRY**, kóks'cóm-ré, *s.* Foppishness.
- COXCOMICAL**, kóks-kóm'ík-ál, *a.* Foppish, conceited.
- COY**, kóé, *a.* Modest, decent, reserved, not accessible.
- To COY**, kóé, *v. n.* 329. To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity; not to condescend willingly.
- COYLY**, kóé'lé, *ad.* With reserve.
- COYNESS**, kóé'nés, *s.* Reserve, unwillingness to become familiar.
- COZ**, kúz, *s.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin.
- To COZEN**, kúz'zn, *v. a.* 159. 314. To cheat, to trick, to defraud.
- COZENAGE**, kúz'zn-áje, *s.* 90. Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.
- COZENER**, kúz'zn-úr, *s.* 98. A cheater, a defrauder.
- CRAB**, kráb, *s.* A shell fish; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peevish, morose person; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships; a sign of the zodiac.
- CRABBED**, kráb'béd, *a.* 366. Peevish, morose; harsh, unpleasing; difficult, perplexing.
- CRABBEDLY**, kráb'béd-lé, *ad.* Peevishly.
- CRABBEDNESS**, kráb'béd-nés, *s.* Sourness of taste; sourness of countenance; asperity of manners; difficulty.
- CRABER**, kráb'úr, *s.* The water-rat.
- CRABS-EYES**, kráb'ze, *s.* Small whitish bodies found in the common crawfish, resembling the eyes of a crab.
- CRACK**, krák, *s.* A sudden disruption; chink, fissure, narrow breach; the sound of any body bursting or falling; any sudden and quick sound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw; craziness of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boat; a boaster. These last are low and vulgar uses of the word.
- To CRACK**, krák, *v. a.* To break into chinks; to break, to split; to do any thing with quickness or smartness; to break or destroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.
- To CRACK**, krák, *v. n.* To burst, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and sudden sound; to boast, with Of.
- CRACK-BRAINED**, krák-bránd', *a.* 359. Crazy, without right reason.
- CRACK-HEMP**, krák'hémp, *s.* A wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.
- CRACKER**, krák'úr, *s.* A noisy boasting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.
- To CRACKLE**, krák'kl, *v. n.* 405. To make slight cracks, to make small and frequent sharp sounds.
- CRADLE**, krá'dl, *s.* 405. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion; infancy, or the first part of life; with surgeons, a case for a broken bone; with shipwrights, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.
- To CRADLE**, krá'dl, *v. a.* To lay in a cradle.
- CRADLE-CLOTHES**, krá'dl-klóze, *s.* Bedclothes belonging to a cradle.
- CRAFT**, kráft, *s.* 79. Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; small sailing vessels.
- To CRAFT**, kráft, *v. n.* To play tricks. Obsolete.
- CRAFTILY**, kráft'é-lé, *ad.* Cunningly, artfully.
- CRAFTINESS**, kráft'é-nés, *s.* Cunning, stratagem.
- CRAFTSMAN**, kráft'smán, *s.* An artificer, a manufacturer.
- CRAFTSMANSHIP**, kráft'smán's-túr, *s.* A man skilled in his trade.
- CRAFTY**, kráft'é, *a.* Cunning, artful.
- CRAIG**, krág, *s.* A rough steep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.
- CRAIGED**, krág'géd, *a.* 366. Full of inequalities and prominences.
- CRAIGEDNESS**, krág'géd-nés, *s.* Fulness of crags and prominent rocks.
- CRAIGINESS**, krág'géd-nés, *s.* The state of being craggy.
- CRAIGY**, krág'gé, *a.* 383. Rugged, full of prominences, rough.
- To CRAM**, krám, *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**, krám, *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.
- CRAMBO**, krám'bó, *s.* A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.
- CRAMP**, krámp, *s.* A spasm or contraction of the limbs; a restriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.
- CRAMP**, krámp, *a.* Difficult, knotty, a low term.
- To CRAMP**, krámp, *v. a.* To pain with cramps or twitches; to restrain, to confine; to bind with cramp-irons.
- CRAMP-FISH**, krámp'fish, *s.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.
- CRAMPIRON**, krámp'í-úrín, *s.*—See *Cramp*.
- CRANAGE**, krá'nídje, *s.* 90. A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.
- CRANE**, kráne, *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.
- CRANE'S BILL**, kránz'bíl, *s.* An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.
- CRANIUM**, krán'é-úm, *s.* 507. The skull.
- CRANK**, kránk, *s.* 408. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; any bending or winding passage; any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word.
- CRANK**, kránk, *a.* Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overset.
- To CRANKLE**, kránk'kl, *v. n.* 405. To run in and out.
- To CRANKLE**, kránk'kl, *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces.
- CRANKNESS**, kránk'nés, *s.* Health, vigour; disposition to overset.
- CRANNIED**, krán'né-éd, *a.* Full of chinks or crevices.
- CRANNY**, krán'né, *s.* A chink, a cleft, a crevice.
- CRAPE**, krápe, *s.* A thin stuff loosely woven.
- To CRASH**, kráš, *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling.
- To CRASH**, kráš, *v. a.* To break, to bruise.
- CRASH**, kráš, *s.* A loud mixed sound.

CRASS, kràs, *a.* Gross, coarse, not subtle.
CRASSITUDE, kràs'sè-tùde, *s.* Grossness, coarseness.
CRASTINATION, kràs-tè-nà'shùn, *s.* Delay.
CRACTH, krátsh, *s.* The pallisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.
GRAVAT, krá-vát' A neckcloth.

35 Dr Johnson tells us this word is of uncertain etymology. It is certain, however, that it comes from the French; and Menage tells us it arose among them from the *Croats*, who, being in alliance with France against the Emperor, came to Paris, and were remarked for the men they wore about their necks. This soon became a fashion, and was called after the original wearers *Croat*, which, by a small alteration, became *Cravat*. This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. This pronunciation is adopted only by Dr Ash and Buchanan, while Dr Johnson, Mr Elphinston, Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, W. Johnson, Kenrick, Entick, and Bailey, are uniformly for the accent on the last syllable.

To CRAVE, kráve, *v. a.* To ask with earnestness, to ask with submission; to ask insatiably; to long, to wish unreasonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krá'vín, *s.* 103. A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a recreant.

To CRAVEN, krá'vín, *v. a.* To make recreant or cowardly.

To CRAUNCH, krántsh, *v. a.* 214. To crush in the mouth.

CRAW, kráw, *s.* The crop or first stomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, kráw'físh, *s.* A small shell-fish found in brooks.

To CRAWL, kráwl, *v. n.* To creep, to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and slowly.

CRAWLER, kráw'lúr, *s.* A creeper, any thing that creeps.

CRAYFISH, kráw'físh, *s.* The river lobster. See *Crayfish*.

CRAYON, krá'un, *s.* A kind of pencil, a roll of paste to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE, kráze, *v. a.* To break, to crush, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect.

CRAZEDNESS, krázèd-nès, *s.* 365. Decrepitude, brokenness.

CRAZINESS, kráze-nès, *s.* State of being crazy, imbecility, weakness.

CRAZY, kráze, *a.* Broken, decrepit; broken witted, shattered in the intellect; weak, shattered.

To CREAK, kréke, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise.

CREAM, kréme, *s.* The unctuous or oily part of milk.

To CREAM, kréme, *v. n.* To gather cream; to mantle or froth.

CREAM-FACED, kréme'fáste, *a.* Pale, coward-looking.

CREAMY, krémé, *a.* Full of cream.

CREASE, krése, *s.* 427. A mark made by doubling any thing.

To CREASE, krése, *v. a.* To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREATE, kré-áte', *v. a.* To form out of nothing, to cause to exist; to produce, to cause, to be the occasion of; to beget; to invest with any new character.

CREATION, kré-á'shùn, *s.* The act of creating or conferring existence; the act of investing with new character; the things created, the universe; any thing produced, or caused.

CREATIVE, kré-á'tív, *a.* 157. Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATOR, kré-á'túr, *s.* 166. The Being that bestows existence.

CREATURE, krétshùre, *s.* 461. 462. A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, krétshùre-lé, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

CREDENCE, krédènce, *s.* Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krédèn'dá, *s.* 92. *Latin.* Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krédènt, *a.* Believing, easy of belief; having credit, not to be questioned.

CREDENTIAL, krédèn'shál, *s.* That which gives a title to credit.

CREDIBILITY, kréd-é-blí'è-té, *s.* Claim to credit, possibility of obtaining belief, probability.

CREDIBLE, kréd-é-bl, *a.* 405. Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief.

CREDIBLNESS, kréd-é-bl-nès, *s.* Credibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, kréd-é-blé, *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, kréd'ít, *s.* Belief; honour, reputation, good opinion; faith, testimony; trust reposed; promise given; influence, power, not compulsive.

To CREDIT, kréd'ít, *v. a.* To believe, to procure credit or honour to any thing; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE, kréd'ít-á-bl, *a.* Reputable, above contempt; estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, kréd'ít-á-bl-nès, *s.* Reputation, estimation.

CREDITABLY, kréd'ít-á-blé, *ad.* Reputably, without disgrace.

CREDITOR, kréd'ít-úr, *s.* 166. He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDULITY, kré-dú'lé-té, *s.* Easiness of belief.

CREDULOUS, krédjù-lús, *a.* 367. 293. Apt to believe, unsuspecting, easily deceived.

CREDULOUSNESS, krédjù-lús-nès, *s.* Aptness to believe, credulity.

CREED, kréd, *s.* A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

To CREEK, kréék, *v. a.* To make a harsh noise.

CREEK, kréék, *s.* 246. A prominence or jut in a winding coast; a small port, a bay, a cove.

CREEKY, krééké, *a.* Full of creeks, unequal, winding.

To CREEP, kréép, *v. n.* 246. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other supports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects; to move slowly and feebly; to move timorously, without soaring, or venturing; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.

CREEPER, kréé'púr, *s.* 98. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE, kréép'hóle, *s.* A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge, an excuse.

CREEPLY, kréé'píng-lé, *ad.* Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

To CREPITATE, krép'è-táte, *v. n.* 91. To make a small crackling noise.

CREPITATION, krép-è-tá'shùn, *s.* A small crackling noise.

CREPT, krépt. Part from *Creep*.

CREPUSCULE, kré-pús'kúle, *s.* Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS, kré-pús'kú-lús, *a.* Glimmering, in a state between light and darkness.

CRESCENT, krés'sènt, *a.* Increasing, growing.

CRESCENT, krés'sènt, *s.* The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

CRESCIVE, krés'sív, *a.* 158. Increasing, growing.

CRESS, krés, *s.* An herb.

CRISSET, krés'sèt, *s.* 99. A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.

CREST, krést, *s.* The plume of feathers on the top of the helmet; the ornament of the helmet in he-

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fält 81—mê 93,

raddy; any tuft or ornament of the head; pride, spirit, fire.

CRESTED, krêst'êd, *a.* Adorned with a plume or crest; wearing a comb.

CREST-FALLEN, krêst'fåln, *a.* Dejected, sunk, heartless, spiritless.

CRESTLESS, krêst'lêsl, *a.* Not dignified with coat of arms.

CRETACEOUS, krê-tâ'shûs, *a.* Abounding with chalk, chalky.

CRETATED, krê-tâ-têd, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

CREVICE, krêv'is, *s.* 140. A crack, a cleft.

CREW, krôô, *s.* 339. A company of people associated for any purpose; the company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

CREW, krôô, *The pret. of Crew.*

CREWEL, krôô'vîl, *s.* 99. Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, krîb, *a.* The rack or manger of a stable; the stall or cabin of an ox; a small habitation, a cottage.

To CRIB, krîb, *v. a.* To shut up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to steal. A low phrase.

CRIBBAGE, krîb'bidje, *s.* 90. A game at cards.

CRIBRATION, krî-brâ'shûn, *s.* 123. The act of sifting.

CRICK, krîk, *s.* The noise of a door; a painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET, krîk'kîl, *s.* 99. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens or fire-places; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a low seat or stool.

CRIER, krî'ôr, *s.* 98. The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, krîm, *s.* An act contrary to right; an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, krîm'fûl, *a.* Wicked, criminal.

CRIMELESS, krîm'lêsl, *a.* Innocent, without crime.

CRIMINAL, krîm'ê-nål, *a.* 88. Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINAL, krîm'ê-nål, *s.* A man accused of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

CRIMINALLY, krîm'ê-nål-lê, *ad.* Wickedly, guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krîm'ê-nål-nêsl, *s.* Guiltiness.

CRIMINATION, krîm-ê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of accusing, arraignment, charge.

CRIMINATORY, krîm'ê-nâ-tûr-rê, *a.* 512. Relating to accusation, accusing.

CRIMINOUS, krîm'ê-nûs, *a.* Wicked, iniquitous.

CRIMINOUSLY, krîm'ê-nûs-lê, *ad.* Very wickedly.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krîm'ê-nûs-nêsl, *s.* Wickedness, guilt, crime.

CRIMP, krîmp, *a.* Crisp, brittle, easily crumbled.

To CRIMPLE, krîm'pl, *v. a.* 405. To contract, to cause to shrink, to curl.

CRIMSON, krîm'zn, *s.* 170. Red, somewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

To CRIMSON, krîm'zn, *v. a.* To dye with crimson.

CRINCHM, krîngk'ûm, *s.* A cramp, whimsy. A cant word.

CRINGE, krînje, *s.* Bow, servile civility.

To CRINGE, krînje, *v. a.* To draw together, to contract. Little used.

To CRINGE, krînje, *v. n.* To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.

CRINIGEROUS, krî-nîd'jê-rûs, *a.* 123. Hairy, overgrown with hair.

CRINITE, krî'nîte, *a.* 140. 154. Seemingly having a tuft of long hair.

To CRINKLE, krîngk'l, *v. n.* To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obsolete.

CRINOSE, krî-nôse', *a.* Hairy, full of hair. See *Appendix*.

mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nò 162, môve 164,

CRIPPLE, krîp'pl, *s.* 405. A lame man.

To CRIPPLE, krîp'pl, *v. a.* To lame, to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, krîp'pl-nêsl, *s.* Lameness.

CRISIS, krî'sîs, *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, krîsp, *a.* Curled; indented, winding brittle, friable.

To CRISP, krîsp, *v. a.* To curl, to contract into knots; to twist; to indent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, krîs-pâ'shûn, *s.* The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, krîs'plng-pîn, *s.* A curling iron.

CRISPNESS, krîsp'nêsl, *s.* Curledness.

CRISPY, krîsp'pê, *a.* Curled.

CRITERION, krî-tê-rê-ûn, *s.* 123. A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

The plural of this word, like *phenomena* and a few others, seems to be established by the prevailing propensity of appearing learned in Greek and Latin; and an Englishman who should, in the simplicity of his heart, write or pronounce *criteria* for *criteria*, would be pitied or despised. Till lately, however, there was a reluctance at offending our own analogy; and though *criteria* was used, it was generally shown to be an alien by printing it in a different character; but pedantry has at last so far prevailed as to associate it without distinction, and by this means to add to the disgraces of our language.

CRITICK, krî'tîk, *s.* A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censorer, a man apt to find fault.

CRITICK, krî'tîk, *a.* Critical, relating to criticism.

CRITICK, krî'tîk, *s.* A critical examination, critical remarks; science of criticism.

CRITICAL, krî'tê-kål, *a.* Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticism; captious, inclined to find fault; comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, krî'tê-kål-ê, *ad.* In a critical manner, exactly, curiously.

CRITICALNESS, krî'tê-kål-nêsl, *s.* Exactness, accuracy.

To CRITICISE, krî'tê-sîze, *v. n.* 153. To play the critick, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRITICISE, krî'tê-sîze, *v. a.* To censure, to pass judgment upon.

CRITICISM, krî'tê-sîzm, *s.* Criticism is a standard of judging well; remark, animadversion, critical observations.

To CROAK, krôke, *v. n.* To make a hoarse low noise like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK, krôke, *s.* The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CROCEOUS, krôshê-ûs, *a.* 357. Consisting of saffron, like saffron.

CROCK, krôk, *s.* A cup, any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krôk'ûr-ê, *s.* 555. Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krôk'ô-dîl, *s.* 145. An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, and Perry, make the *i* in the last syllable short, as I have done; and Buchanan is the only one who makes it long.

CROCUS, krôk'ûs, *s.* An early flower.

CROFT, krôft, *s.* A little close joining to a house that is used for corn or pasture.

CRUSADE, krôê-sâde', *s.* A holy war. See *Crusade*.

CRUISES, krôê'sêz, *s.* Pilgrims who carry a cross; soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE, krône, *s.* An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONY, krô'nê, *s.* An old acquaintance.

CROOK, krôök, *s.* Any crooked or bent instrument; a sheep-hook; any thing bent.

To CROOK, krôök, *v. a.* To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

CROOKBACK, krôök'bák, *s.* A man that has gibbous shoulders.

CROOKBACKED, krôök'bákt, *a.* 359. Having bent shoulders.

CROOKED, krôök'éd, *a.* 366. Bent, not straight, curved; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krôök'éd-lé, *ad.* Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krôök'éd-nés, *s.* Deviation from straightness, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, krôp, *s.* The crop of a bird.

CROPPFULL, krôp'fûl, *a.* Satiated, with a full belly.

CROPSICK, krôp'sîk, *a.* Sick with excess and debauchery.

CROP, krôp, *s.* The harvest, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, krôp, *v. a.* To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

To CROP, krôp, *v. n.* To yield harvest. Not used.

CROPPER, krôp'pûr, *s.* A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, krôz'hé-ér, *s.* 451. 453. The pastoral staff of a bishop.

CROSLET, krôs'lét, *s.* 99. A small cross.

CROSS, krôs, *s.* One straight body laid at right angles over another; the ensign of the Christian religion; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obstructs, misfortune, hindrance, vexation, opposition, misadventure, trial of patience; money so called, because marked with a cross.

CROSS, krôs, *a.* Transverse, falling athwart something else; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable; peevish, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate.

CROSS, krôs, *prep.* Athwart, so as to intersect any thing; over, from side to side.

To CROSS, krôs, *v. a.* To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to sign with the cross; to mark out, to cancel, as to cross an article; to pass over; to thwart, to interpose obstruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krôs'bâr-shôt, *s.* A round shot; or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To CROSS-EXAMINE, krôs'égz-âm'in, *v. a.* To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, krôs'stáf, *s.* An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSSITE, krôs'bîte, *s.* A deception, a cheat.

To CROSSITE, krôs'bîte, *v. a.* To contravene by deception.

CROSS-BOW, krôs'bô, *s.* A missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSSGRAINED, krôs-grând, *a.* 359. Having the fibres transverse or irregular; perverse, troublesome, vexatious.

CROSSLY, krôs'lé, *ad.* Athwart, so as to intersect something else; oppositely, adversely, in opposition to; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, krôs'nés, *s.* Transverseness, intersection; perverseness, peevishness.

CROSSROW, krôs-rô, *s.* Alphabet, so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

CROSSWIND, krôs'wind, *s.* Wind blowing from the right or left.—See *Wind*.

CROSSWAY, krôs'wâ, *s.* A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

CROSSWORT, krôs'wûrt, *s.* 166. A plant.

CROTCH, krôtsh, *s.* A hook.

CROTCHET, krôtsh'èt, *s.* 99. In musick, one of

the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building; in printing, books in which words are included [thus]; a perverse conceit, an odd fancy.

To CROUCH, krôutsh *v. n.* 313. To stoop low, to lie close to the ground; to fawn, to bend servilely.

CROUP, krôp, *s.* 315. The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

CROUPADES, krôp-pâdz, *s.* Are higher leaps than those of curvets.

CROW, krô, *s.* 324. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts; a piece of iron used as lever; the voice of a cock, or the noise which it makes in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT, krô'fût, *s.* A flower.

To CROW, krô, *v. n.* Pret *Crew* or *Crowed*. To make the noise which a cock makes; to boast, to bully, to vapour.

CROWD, krôûd, *s.* 323. A multitude confusedly pressed together; a promiscuous medley; the vulgar populace, a fiddle.

To CROWD, krôûd, *v. a.* To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to encumber by multitudes; To crowd sail, a sea phrase, to spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD, krôûd, *v. n.* To swarm, to be numerous and confused; to thrust among a multitude.

CROWDER, krôû'dûr, *s.* A fiddler.

CROWKEEPER, krô'ké-pûr, *s.* A scarecrow.

CROWN, krôûn, *s.* 324. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary distinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krôûn'im-pé'rê-âl, *s.* A plant.

To CROWN, krôûn, *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.

CROWNGLASS, krôûn'glâs, *s.* The finest sort of window glass.

CROWNPOST, krôûn'pôst, *s.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krôûn'skâb, *s.* A stinking filthy scab round a horse's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krôûn'whêl, *s.* The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krôûn'wûrks, *s.* In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CROWNET, krôûn'êt, *s.* The same with coronet; chief end, last purpose.

CROYLSTONE, krôûl'stône, *s.* Crystallized cauk.

CRUCIAL, krôû'shé-âl, *a.* 357. Transverse, intersecting one another.

To CRUCIATE, krôû'shé-âte, *v. a.* To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krôû'sé-bl, *s.* A chymist's melting-pot made of earth.

CRUCIFEROUS, krôû-sîfé-rûs, *a.* 518. Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER, krôû'sé-fl-ûr, *s.* He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krôû'sé-flîks, *s.* A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

CRUCIFIXION, krôû-sé-flîk'shûn, *s.* The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, krôû'sé-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY, krôû'sé-fl, *v. a.* 183. To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

CRUDE, krôûd, *a.* 339. Raw, not subdued by fire; not changed by any process or preparation; harsh, unripe; unconnected; not well digested; not brought to perfection, immature; having indigested notions.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mö 93,

CRUDELY, kröödlé, *ad.* Unripely, without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krööd'nés, *s.* Unripeness, indigestion.

CRUDIFY, krööd'é-té, *s.* Indigestion, incoaction, unripeness, want of maturity.

CRUEL, kröövl, *a.* 339. Pleased with hurting others, inhuman, hard-hearted, barbarous; bloody, mischievous, destructive.

CRUELLY, kröövl-lé, *ad.* In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarously.

CRUELNESS, kröövl-nés, *s.* Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, kröövl-té, *s.* Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, kröö'en-táte, *a.* 91. Smear'd with blood.

CRUEE, kröö'it, *s.* 99. A phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, kröö's, *s.* 339. A small cup.

CRUISE, kröö'z, *s.* A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE, kröö'z, *v. n.* 441. To rove over the sea in search of plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER, kröö'zür, *s.* One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

CRUM, } krüm,
CRUMB, }

The soft part of bread, not the crust; a small particle or fragment of bread.

To CRUMBLE, krüm'bl, *v. a.* 405. To break into small pieces, to comminute.

To CRUMBLE, krüm'bl, *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

CRUMMY, krüm'mé, *a.* Soft.

CRUMP, krüm'p, *a.* Crooked in the back.

To CRUMPLE, crüm'pl, *v. a.* To draw into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, krüm'p'ling, *s.* A small degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, krüm'p'ür, *s.* 98. That part of the horse's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRURAL, kröö'üräl, *a.* Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, kröö-sáde', }
CRUSADO, kröö-sáddó, } *s.*

An expedition against the infidels; a coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSET, kröö'sít, *s.* 99. A goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH, krüsh, *v. a.* To press between two opposite bodies, to squeeze; to press with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to subdue, to depress, to dispirit.

CRUSH, krüsh, *s.* A collision.

CRUST, krüst, *s.* Any shell, or external coat; an incrustation, collection of matter into a hard body; the case of a pie made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To CRUST, krüst, *v. a.* To envelop, to cover with a hard case; to foul with concretions.

To CRUST, krüst, *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust.

CRUSTACEOUS, krüs-tá'shüs, *a.* 357. Shelly, with joints; not testaceous.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krüs-tá'shüs-nés, *s.* The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTILY, krüs'té-lé, *ad.* Peevishly, snappishly.

CRUSTINESS, krüs'té-nés, *s.* The quality of a crust; peevishness, moroseness.

CRUSTY, krüs'té, *a.* Covered with a crust; sturdy, morose, snappish.

CRUTCH, krütsh, *s.* A support used by cripples.

To CRUTCH, krütsh, *v. a.* To support on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY, kri, *v. n.* To speak with violence and loudness; to call importunately; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to squall, as an infant; to weep, to shed tears; to utter an in-

mét 95—plne 105, pln 107—nö 162, möve 164,

articulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a scent.

To CRY, kri, *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found.

To CRY DOWN, kri döön', *v. a.* To blame, to depreciate, to decry; to prohibit; to overbear.

To CRY OUT, kri öüt', *v. n.* To exclaim to scream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to censure; to declare aloud; to be in labour.

To CRY UP, kri üp', *v. a.* To applaud, to exal; to praise; to raise the price by proclamation.

CRY, kri, *s.* Lamenting, shriek, scream; weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the lawker's proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expression; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell, inarticulate noise; a pack of dogs.

CRYAL, kri'äl, *s.* The heron.

CRYSER, kri'ür, *s.* 166. The falcon gentle.

CRYPTICAL, kri'p'té-käl, } *a.* Hidden, secret, occult.
CRYPTICK, kri'p'tik, }

CRYPTICALLY, kri'p'té-käl-lé, *ad.* Occultly, secretly.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, kri'p-tög'grá-fé, *s.* 518. The act of writing secret characters; secret characters, ciphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, kri'p-tólóg-jé, *s.* 518. Ænigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, kri'stäl, *s.* Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures; Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also crystal glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; Crystals, in chymistry, express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal.

CRYSTAL, kri'stäl, *a.* Consisting of crystal; bright, clear, transparent; lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, } kri'stäl-líne, } *a.* 148. 149.
 } kri'stäl-lín, }

Consisting of crystal; bright, clear, pellucid, transparent.

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, kri'stäl-líne, or kri'stäl-lín úmúr, *s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous, behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, kri'stäl-lé-zá'shün, *s.* Congelation into crystals. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

To CRYSTALLIZE, kri'stäl-líze, *v. a.* To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

To CRYSTALLIZE, kri'stäl-líze, *v. n.* 159. To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or shoot into crystals.

CUB, küb, *s.* The young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a boy or girl.

To CUB, küb, *v. a.* To bring forth. Little used.

CUBATION, kü-bá'shün, *s.* The act of lying down.

CUBATORY, kü-bá-tür-é, *a.* 512. Recumbent.

CUBATURE, kü-bá-tshüre, *s.* 461. The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

CUBE, kübe, *s.* A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CUBE ROOT, kübe'róót, } *s.*
CUBICK ROOT, kü'bík-róót, }

The origin of a cubick number, or a number by the multiplication of which into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed. Thus 2 is the cube root of 8.

CUBICAL, kü'bé-käl, } *a.* 509.
CUBICK, kü'bík, }

Having the form or properties of a cube; it is applied to numbers; the number of four multiplied into itself, produces the square number of sixteen, and that again multiplied by four, produceth the cubick number of sixty-four.

CUBICALNESS, kü'bé-käl-nés, *s.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY, kù-bìk'kù-là-r-ê, *a.* Fitted for the posture of lying down.

CUBIFORM, kù-bé-fôrm, *a.* Of the shape of a cube.

CURBIT, kù'bit, *s.* A measure in use among the ancients, which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

CURITAL, kù'bé-tál, *a.* Containing only the length of a cubit.

CUCKOLD, kùk'kùld, *s.* 166. One that is married to an adulteress.

To CUCKOLD, kùk'kùld, *v. a.* To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a husband by unchastity.

CUCKOLDLY, kùk'kùld-lé, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

CUCKOLD-MAKER, kùk'kùld-má'kùr, *s.* One that makes a practise of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kùk'kùld-ôôm, *s.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, kùk'kùôô, *s.* 174. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place, a name of contempt.

CUCKOO-BUD, kùk'kùôô-bùd, }
CUCKOO-FLOWER, kùk'kùôô-flôô-ûr, } *s.*
The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kùk'kùôô-spít-tl, *s.* A spumous dew found upon plants, with a little insect in it.

CUCULLATE, kù-kùllá-te, 91. } *a.*

Hooded, covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CUCUMBER, kùk'kùm-bùr, *s.* 159. The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

♣ In some counties of England, especially in the west, this word is pronounced as if written *Cocucumber*: this, though rather nearer to the orthography than *Cucumber*, is yet false, in adopting the obtuse *u* heard in *bull*, rather than the open *u* heard in *Cucumis*, the Latin word whence *Cucumber* is derived: though, from the adoption of the *h*, I should rather suppose we took it from the French *Concombre*. But however this may be, it seems too firmly fixed in its sound of *Cocucumber* to be altered, and must be classed with its irregular fellow esculent *Asparagus*, which see.

CUCURBITACEOUS, kù-kùr-bé-tù'shùs, *a.* 357.

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd, such as the pumpkin and melon.

CUCURBITE, kù-kùr-bit, *s.* 156. A chymical vessel, commonly called a *Body*.

CUD, kùd, *s.* That food which is reposit in the first stomach, in order to be chewed again.

CUDDEN, kùd'dn, } *s.* 103.

CUDDY, kùd'dé, }
A clown, a stupid low dolt.

To CUDDLE, kùd'dl, *v. n.* 405. To lie close, to squat.

CUDEL, kùd'jil, *s.* 99. A stick to strike with.

To CUDEL, kùd'jil, *v. a.* To beat with a stick.

CUDEL-PROOF, kùd'jil-prôôf, *a.* Able to resist a stick.

CUDWEED, kùd'wéde, *s.* A plant.

CUE, kù, *s.* The tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech in acting, to be answered by another; a hint, an intimation, a short direction; humour, temper of mind.

CUERPO, kwé'pô, *s.* To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, kùf, *s.* A blow with the fist, a box, a stroke.

To CUFF, kùf, *v. n.* To fight, to scuffle.

To CUFF, kùf, *v. a.* To strike with the fist; to strike with talons.

CUFF, kùf, *s.* Part of the sleeve.

CUIRASS, kwé-ràs', *s.* 340. A breastplate.

CUIRASSIER, kwé-ràs-séér', *s.* 275. A man of arms, a soldier in armour.

CUISH, kwis, *s.* 340. The armour that covers the thighs.

♣ I have followed Dr Johnson's spelling in this word, though I think it not so correct as *cuisse*, the original French, and which he has himself followed in his Edition of Shakspeare, and his notes upon the word in the first part of Henry the Fourth. But whatever may be the spelling, the pronunciation is certainly that which I have given.

CULDEES, kùl-déze', *s.* Monks in Scotland.

CULINARY, kùlé-nàr-ê, *a.* 512. Relating to the kitchen.

To CULL, kùl, *v. a.* To select from others.

CULLER, kùl'tùr, *s.* 98. One who picks or chooses.

CULLION, kùl'yùn, *s.* 113. A scoundrel, a mean wretch.

CULLIONLY, kùl'yùn-lé, *a.* Having the qualities of a cullion, mean, base.

CULLY, kùlé, *s.* A man deceived or imposed upon.

To CULLY, kùlé, *v. a.* To befool, to cheat, to impose upon.

CULMIFEROUS, kùl-mìffé-rùs, *a.* 518. Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

To CULMINATE, kùl'mé-ná-te, *v. n.* To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION, kùl-mé-ná'shùn, *s.* The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY, kùl-pá-bl'è-té, *s.* Blameableness.

CULPABLE, kùl/pá-bl, *a.* 405. Criminal, blameable, blameworthy.

CULPABLENESS, kùl/pá-bl-nés, *s.* Blame, guilt.

CULPABLY, kùl/pá-blé, *ad.* Blameably, criminally.

CULPRIT, kùl'prít, *s.* A man arraigned before his judge.

CULTER, kùl'tùr, *s.* The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share.—See *Coulter*.

To CULTIVATE, kùl'té-vá-te, *v. a.* To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry; to improve, to meliorate.

CULTIVATION, kùl'té-vá'shùn, *s.* The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.

CULTIVATOR, kùl'té-vá-tùr, *s.* 521. One who improves, promotes, or meliorates.

CULTURE, kùl'tshùre, *s.* 461. The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.

To CULTURE, kùl'tshùre, *v. a.* To cultivate, to till. Not used.

CULVER, kùl'vùr, *s.* 98. A pigeon. Old word.

CULVERIN, kùl've-rin, *s.* A species of ordnance.

CULVERKEY, kùl'ver-ké, *s.* A species of flower.

To CUMBER, kùm'bùr, *v. a.* 98. To embarrass, to entangle, to obstruct, to crowd or load with something useless; to involve in difficulties and dangers, to distress; to busy, to distract with multiplicity of cares; to be troublesome in any place.

CUMBER, kùm'bùr, *s.* Vexation, embarrassment. Not used.

CUMBERSOME, kùm'bùr-sùm, *a.* Troublesome, vexatious; burthensome, embarrassing, unwieldy unmanageable.

CUMBERSOMELY, kùm'bùr-sùm-lé, *ad.* In a troublesome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kùm'bùr-sùm-nés, *s.* Embarrassment, hindrance, obstruction.

CUMBRANCE, kùm'bráns, *s.* Burthen, hindrance, impediment.

CUMBOUS, kùm'brùs, *a.* Troublesome, vexatious, disturbing; oppressive, burthensome; jumbled, obstructing each other.

CUMFREY, kùm'fré, *s.* A medicinal plant. See *Comfrey*.

CUMIN, kùm'min, *s.* A plant.

♣ This word, before Dr Johnson's Dictionary altered it, was, I believe, universally spelled with double *m*. Our ancestors were homelord enough to think, that *i* we received a word from the Latin, and conformed to the quantity of that language, it was necessary to show

339. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81,—mé 93, mét 95—pline 105, plin 107—nò 162, möve 164,

that conformity by a specific orthography of our own. Thus, the first *u* in *Cuminum* being short, they doubled the *n* to indicate that shortness; as the analogy of our language would infallibly pronounce the *u* long, if the consonant were single in the same manner as in *Cubic*, *Cupid*, &c.—See *Drama*.

To CUMULATE, kù'mù-låte, *v. a.* To heap together.

CUMULATION, kù-mù-låshùn, *s.* The act of heaping together.

CUMULATIVE, kù'mù-lå-tív, *a.* Consisting of diverse matter put together.

CUNCTATION, kùngk-tå'shùn, *s.* Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.

CUNCTATOR, kùngk-tå'tûr, *s.* One given to delay, a lingerer.

CUNEAL, kù'né-ål, *a.* Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED, kù'né-å-tèd, *a.* Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kù-né-å-förm, *a.* Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER, kù'nûr, *s.* A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CUNNING, kù'nning, *a.* 410. Skillful, knowing, learned; performed with skill, artful; artfully deceitful, triekish, subtle, crafty.

CUNNING, kù'nning, *s.* Artifice, deceit, siness, sleight, fraudulent dexterity; art, skill, knowledge.

CUNNINGLY, kù'nning-lé, *ad.* Artfully, sily, craftily.

CUNNING-MAN, kù'nning-mån', *s.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kù'nning-nés, *s.* Deceitfulness, siness.

CUP, kùp, *s.* A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; social entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.

To CUP, kùp, *v. a.* To supply with cups, obsolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glasses.

CUPBEARER, kùp'bå-rûr, *s.* An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

CUPBOARD, kùp'bôrd, *s.* 412. A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

CUPIDITY, kù-píd-é-té, *s.* 511. Concupiscence, unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, kùp-ó-lå, *s.* 92. A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

CUPPER, kùp'pûr, *s.* One who applies cupping glasses, a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kùp'ping-glås, *s.* A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CUPREOUS, kùp'rè-ûs, *a.* Coppery, consisting of copper.

CUR, kûr, *s.* A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kù'rå-bl, *a.* 405. That admits of a remedy.

CURABLENESS, kù'rå-bl-nés, *s.* Possibility to be healed.

CURACY, kù'rå-sé, }
CURATESHIP, kù'råte-shíp, } *s.*

Employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, kù'råte, *s.* 91. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.

CURATIVE, kù'rå-tív, *a.* 157. Relating to the cure of diseases, not preservative.

CURATOR, kù-rå'tûr, *s.* 521. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

CURB, kûrb, *s.* A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the head of the horse; restraint, inhibition, opposition.

CURB-STONE, kûrb'stòne, *s.* A thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement.

To CURB, kûrb, *v. a.* To guide a horse with a curb; to restrain, to inhibit, to check.

CURD, kûrd, *s.* The coagulation of milk.

To CURD, kûrd, *v. a.* To turn to curds, to cause to coagulate.

To CURDLE, kûrdl, *v. n.* 405. To coagulate, to conrete.

To CURDLE, kûrdl, *v. a.* To cause to coagulate.

CURDY, kûrdé, *a.* Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, curdled.

CURE, kûre, *s.* Remedy, restorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CURE, kûre, *v. a.* To heal, to restore to health, to remedy, to prepare in any manner, as as to be preserved from corruption.

CURELESS, kûrè-lés, *a.* Without cure, without remedy.

CURER, kû'tûr, *s.* 98. A healer, a physician.

CURFEW, kûrfû, *s.* An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fire-plate.

CURIALITY, kû-rè-ål-é-té, *s.* The privileges or retinue of a court.

CURIOSITY, kû-rè-ôs-é-té, *s.* Inquisitiveness, inclination to inquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactness; an act of curiosity, nice experiment, an object of curiosity, rarity.

CURIIOUS, kû-rè-ûs, *a.* 314. Inquisitive, desirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to mistake; difficult to please, solicitous of perfection; exact, nice, subtle; elegant, neat, labour-ed, finished.

CURIOUSLY, kû-rè-ûs-lé, *ad.* Inquisitively, attentively, studiously; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.

CURL, kûrl, *s.* A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, sinuosity, flexure.

To CURL, kûrl, *v. a.* To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twist; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

To CURL, kûrl, *v. n.* To shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulation; to twist itself.

CURLEW, kûrlû, *s.* A kind of waterfowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.

CURMUDGEON, kûr-mûd'jûn, *s.* 259. An avaricious churlish fellow, a miser, a niggard, a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY, kûr-mûd'jûn-lé, *a.* 259. Avaricious, covetous, churlish, niggardly.

CURRENT, kû'rån, *s.* The tree; a small dried grape, properly written Corinth, from the place it came from.

CURRENCY, kû'rån-sé, *s.* Circulation, power of passing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readiness of utterance; continuance, constant flow; general esteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued; the papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT, kû'rënt, *a.* Circulatory, passing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; common, general; popular, such as is established by vulgar estimation; fashionable, popular; passable, such as may be allowed or admitted; what is now passing, as the current year.

CURRENT, kû'rënt, *s.* A running stream; currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places.

CURRENTLY, kû'rënt-lé, *ad.* In a constant motion; without opposition; popularly, fashionably, generally; without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS, kû'rënt-nés, *s.* Circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

CURRICLE, kû'rè-kl, *s.* 405. An open two-wheeled chaise, made to be drawn by two horses abreast.

CURRIER, kû'rè-ûr, *s.* One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tôbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôând 313—lîiu 466, thîs 469.

- CURRISH**, kûr'rish, *a.* Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, sour, quarrelsome.
- To CURRY**, kûr'ri, *v. a.* To dress leathes, to beat, to drub; to rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindness, or flattery.
- CURRYCOMB**, kûr'rê-kôme, *s.* An iron instrument used for currying horses.
- To CURSE**, kûr'se, *v. a.* To wish evil to, to ex-ecrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.
- To CURSE**, kûr'se, *v. n.* To imprecate.
- CURSE**, kûr'se, *s.* Malediction, wish of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.
- CURSED**, kûr'sêd, *part. a.* 362. Under a curse, hateful, detestable; unholy, unsanctified; vexations, troublesome.
- CURSEDLY**, kûr'sêd-lê, *ad.* 364. Miscrably, shamefully.
- CURSEDNESS**, kûr'sêd-nês, *s.* The state of being under a curse.
- CURSHIP**, kûr'shîp, *s.* Dogship, meanness.
- CURSITOR**, kûr'sê-tûr, *s.* An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.
- CURSORY**, kûr'sô-râ-rê, *a.* Cursory, hasty, careless.
- CURSORILY**, kûr'sô-rê-lê, *ad.* Hastily, without care.
- CURSORINESS**, kûr'sô-rê-nês, *s.* Slight attention.
- CURSORY**, kûr'sô-rê, *a.* Hasty, quick, inattentive, careless.
- CURST**, kûrst, *a.* Froward, peevish, malignant, malicious, snarling.
- CURSTNESS**, kûrst'nês, *s.* Peevishness, froward-ness, malignity.
- CURT**, kûrt, *a.* Short.
- To CURTAIL**, kûr-tâle', *v. a.* To cut off, to cut short, to shorten.
- ✶ This word is said to be derived from the obligation peasants were under, in the feudal times, of cutting off the tails of their dogs; as only gentlemen were allowed to have dogs with their tails on. This Dr Johnson has shown to be a vulgar error; the word being formerly written *Curtal*, from the Latin *curto*.
- CURTAIN**, kûr'tîn, *s.* 208. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure; To draw the curtain, to close so as to shut out the light, to open it so as to discern the objects; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.
- CURTAIN-LECTURE**, kûr'tîn-lêk'tshûre, *s.* A re-proof given by a wife to her husband in bed.
- To CURTAIN**, kûr'tîn, *v. a.* To enclose with curtains.
- CURTATE DISTANCE**, kûr'tâte-dis'tânse, *s.* In astronomy, the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.
- CURTATION**, kûr-tâ'shûn, *s.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.
- CURTSY**, kûrt'sê, *s.*—See *Courtesy*.
- CURVATED**, kûr'vâ-têd, *a.* Bent.
- CURVATION**, kûr'vâ'shûn, *s.* The act of bending or crooking.
- CURVATURE**, kûr'vâ-tshûre, *s.* 461. Crookedness, inflexion, manner of bending.
- CURVE**, kûrv, *a.* Crooked, bent, inflected.
- CURVE**, kûrv, *s.* Any thing bent, a flexure or crookedness.
- To CURVE**, kûrv, *v. a.* To bend, to crook, to inflect.
- To CURVET**, kûr'vêt', *v. n.* To leap, to bound; to frisk, to be licentious.
- CURVET**, kûr'vêt', *s.* A leap, a bound, a frolic, a prank.
- CURVILINEAR**, kûr'vê-lîn'yâr, *a.* Consisting of a crooked line; composed of crooked lines.
- CURVITY**, kûr'vê-tê, *s.* Crookedness.
- CURULE**, kûr'ûle, *a.* The epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried.
- CUSHION**, kûsh'ûn, or kûsh'ûn, *s.* 289. A pillow for the seat, a soft pad placed upon a chair.
- ✶ I have given this word two sounds; not that I think they are equally in use. I am convinced the first is the more general, but because the other is but a trifling departure from it, and does not contradict the universal rule of pronouncing words of this termination.
- CUSHIONED**, kûsh'ûnd, *a.* 359. Seated on cushion.
- CUSP**, kûsp, *s.* A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.
- CUSPATED**, kûs'pâ-têd, } *a.*
- CUSPIDATED**, kûs'pê-dâ-têd, }
Ending in a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.
- CUSTARD**, kûs'tûrd, *s.* 88. A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar.
- CUSTODY**, kûs'tô-dê, *s.* Imprisonment, restraint of liberty; care, preservation, security.
- CUSTOM**, kûs'tûm, *s.* 166. Habit, habitual practice; fashion, common way of acting; established manner; practice of buying of certain persons; application from buyers, as this trader has good custom, in law, a law, or right, not written, which, being esta-blished by long use, and the consent of ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised; tribute, tax paid for goods imported or exported.
- CUSTOM-HOUSE**, kûs'tûm-hôuse, *s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.
- CUSTOMABLE**, kûs'tûm-â-bl, *a.* Common, habitual, frequent.
- CUSTOMABLENESS**, kûs'tûm-â-bl-nês, *s.* Fre-quency, habit; conformity to custom.
- CUSTOMABLY**, kûs'tûm-â-blê, *ad.* According to custom.
- CUSTOMARILY**, kûs'tûm-âr-ê-lê, *ad.* Habitually, commonly.
- CUSTOMARINESS**, kûs'tûm-âr-ê-nês, *s.* Fre-quency.
- CUSTOMARY**, kûs'tûm-âr-ê, *a.* Conformable to established custom, according to prescription; habi-tual; usual, wonted.
- CUSTOMED**, kûs'tûmd, *a.* 359. Usual, common.
- CUSTOMER**, kûs'tûm-âr, *s.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.
- CUSTREL**, kûs'trêl, *s.* A buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.
- To CUT**, kût, *pret. CUT, part. pass. Cut.* To penetrate with an edged instrument; to hew; to carve, to make by sculpture; to form any thing by cutting; to pierce with any uneasy sensation; to divide packs of cards; to intersect, to cross, as one line cuts an-other; To cut down, to fell, to hew down, to excel, to overpower; To cut off, to separate from the other parts, to destroy, to extirpate, to put to death untimely; to rescind, to intercept, to hinder from union, to put an end to, to take away, to withhold, to preclude, to interrupt, to silence, to apostrophise, to abbreviate To cut out, to shape, to form; to scheme, to contrive; to adapt, to debar; to excel, to outdo; To cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, to abridge, as the soldiers were cut short of their pay; To cut up, to divide an animal into convenient pieces, to eradicate.
- To CUT**, kût, *v. n.* To make its way by dividing obstructions; to perform the operation of cutting for the stone.
- CUT**, kût, *part. a.* Prepared for use.
- CUT**, kût, *s.* The action of a sharp or edged instru-ment; the impression or separation of continuity made by an edge; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the rest; a small particle, a shred; a lot cut off a stick; a near passage, by which some angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it; the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards; fashion, form, shape, manner of cutting into shape; a foot of cully; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93,

pine 105, pln 107—nò 162, möve 164,

CUTANEOUS, kù-tá-né-ùs, *a.* Relating to the skin.

CUTICLE, kù'té-kl, *s.* 405. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin; thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kù-tik'ù-lár, *a.* Belonging to the skin.

CUTLASS, kù'tlâs, *s.* A broad cutting sword.

CUTLER, kù'tlâr, *s.* 98. One who makes or sells knives.

CUTPURSE, kù'tpûrse, *s.* One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kù'ttâr, *s.* 98. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, kù't'thrôte, *s.* A ruffian, a murderer, an assassin.

CUT-THROAT, kù't'thrôte, *a.* Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

☞ This adjective is frequently used very absurdly, (and not always by the lowest of the people) when it is applied to a house of entertainment that charges an exorbitant price; such a house is not uncommonly, though very improperly, called a *Cut-throat-house*. This sense, I see, has been adopted by Entick; though it ought not to have a place in any Dictionary.

CUTTING, kù'tting, *s.* A piece cut off; a chop.

CUTTLE, kù'ttl, *s.* 405. A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CUTTLE, kù'ttl, *s.* A foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, sí'kl, *s.* 405. A circle; a round of time, a space in which the same revolution begins again, a periodical space of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, sí'klôid, *s.* A geometrical curve.

☞ Sheridan and Buchanan pronounce the *y* in this word short; and Ash, Kenrick, and W. Johnston, long.

CYCLOIDAL, sí-klôid'âl, *a.* 150. Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPEDIA, sí-klô-pé'dé-â, *s.* A circle of knowledge, a course of the sciences.

☞ I have in this word differed from Mr Sheridan and Dr Johnson, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable instead of the penultimate. I know that Greek words of this termination have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but the antepenultimate accentuation is more agreeable to the genius of our tongue, and seems to have prevailed. For though Dr Johnson has given this word the penultimate accent, he has placed the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of *Ambrosia*, *Euthanasia*, and *Hydrophobia*, though these have all the accent on the penultimate in the Greek. It is true the *i* in the last syllable but one of *Cyclopædia* is *u* diphthong in the original; and this will induce those who are fond of showing their Greek learning, to lay the accent on the penultimate, as its opposition to general usage will be an additional reason with them for preferring it. The pronunciation I have adopted I see is supported by Dr Kenrick, Entick, Scott, Perry, and Buchanan, which abundantly shows the general current of custom.

To these observations may be added, that if the *i* be accented, it must necessarily have the long open sound, as in *Elegiac*, and not the sound of *e*, as Mr Sheridan has marked it.

CYGNET, síg'nét, *s.* A young swan.

CYLINDER, síl'in-dûr, *s.* A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, sí-lin'drè-kâl, } *a.*

CYLINDRICK, sí-lin'drîk, } *a.*

Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

CYMAR, sí-mâr', *s.* 150. A slight covering, a scarf.

CYMBAL, sím'bâl, *s.* A musical instrument.

CYNANTHROPY, sí-nân'thrô-pé, *s.* A species of madness, in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS, sí-né-jét'iks, *s.* The art of hunting.

CYNICAL, sín'ik-âl, } *a.*

CYNICK, sín'ik, } *a.*

Having the qualities of a dog, churlish, brutal, snarling, satirical.

CYNICK, sín'ik, *s.* A philosopher of the snarling or curriah sort, a follower of Diogenes; a snarler, a misanthrope.

CYNOSURE, sín'ô-shûre, or sí'nô-shûre, *s.* 463.

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, 335. 537. 503. I am not certain, however, that the best usage is not against me. Scott has the first sound, and Sheridan and Entick the second; the rest of the Dictionaries either have not the word, or do not mark the quantity of the vowels.

CYPRESS-TREE, sí'prês-tréé, *s.* A tall straight tree; its fruit is of no use, its leaves are bitter, and the very small and shade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.

CYPRUS, sí'prûs, *s.* A thin transparent black stuff.

CYST, síst, } *s.*

CYSTIS, síst'is, } *s.*

A bag containing some morbid matter.

CYSTICK, síst'ik, *a.* Contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, sís-tôt'tô-mé, *s.* 518. The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.

CZAR, zâr, *s.* The title of the Emperor of Russia.

CZARINA, zâ-ré'nâ, *s.* The Empress of Russia.

D

To DAB, dâb, *v. a.* To strike gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, dâb, *s.* A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or slimy thrown upon one; in low language, an artist; a kind of small flat fish.

DAB-CHICK, dâb'tshik, *s.* A water-fowl.

To DABBLE, dâb'bl, *v. a.* 405. To smear, to daub, to wet.

To DABBLE, dâb'bl, *v. n.* To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a slight manner, to tamper.

DABELER, dâb'lâr, *s.* One that plays in water: one that meddles without mastery, a superficial meddler.

DACE, dâse, *s.* A small river fish, resembling a roach.

DACTYLE, dâk'til, *s.* 145. A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

DAD, dâd, } *s.*

DADDY, dâd'dé, } *s.*

The child's way of expressing father.

DAFFODIL, dâf'fô-dil, } *s.*

DAFFODILLY, dâf-fô-dil'lé, } *s.*

DAFFODOWNLILLY, dâf'fô-dôûn-dil'lé, } *s.*

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.

To DAPT, dâft, *v. a.* To toss aside, to throw away slightly. Obsolete.

DAG, dâg, *s.* A dagger; a hand-gun, a pistol.

DAGGER, dâg'ûr, *s.* 98. 381. A short sword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelisk as [1].

DAGGERSDRAWING, dâg'ûr-z-drâw-ing, *s.* The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.

To DAGGLE, dâg'gl, *v. a.* 405. To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DAGGLE, dâg'gl, *v. n.* To be in the mire.

nôr 167, nôr 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûl.

DAGGLETAIL, dâg'gl-tâle, *a.* Bemired, bespattered.DAILY, dâ'le, *a.* Happening every day, quotidian.DAILY, dâ'le, *ad.* Every day, very often.DAINTILY, dâne'té-lé, *ad.* Elegantly, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.DAINTINESS, dâne'tô-nês, *s.* Delicacy, softness; elegance, nicety; squeamishness, fastidiousness.DAINTY, dâne'té, *a.* Pleading to the palate; delicate, nice, squeamish; scrupulous; elegant; nice.DAINTY, dâne'té, *s.* Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondness formerly in use.DAIRY, dâ'rê, *s.* The place where milk is manufactured.DAIRYMAID, dâ'rê-mâde, *s.* The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.DAISY, dâ'zê, *s.* 438. A spring flower.DALE, dâ'le, *s.* A vale, a valley.DALLIANCE, dâl'lê-ânse, *s.* Interchange of caresses, acts of fondness; conjugal conversation, delay, procrastination.DALLIER, dâl'lê-ôr, *s.* A trifler, a fondler.To DALLY, dâl'lê, *v. n.* To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange caresses, to fondle; to sport, to play, to frolic; to delay.DAM, dâm, *s.* The mother.DAM, dâm, *s.* A mole or bank to confine water.To DAM, dâm, *v. a.* To confine, to shut up water by moles or dams.DAMAGE, dâm'djê, *s.* 90. Mischief, 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, dâm'djê, *v. a.* 90. To mischief, to injure, to impair.To DAMAGE, dâm'djê, *v. n.* To take damage.DAMAGEABLE, dâm'djê-â-bl, *a.* Susceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; mischievous, pernicious.DAMASCENE, dâm'zn, *s.* 170. A small black plum, a damson.DAMASK, dâm'ûsk, *s.* 88. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.To DAMASK, dâm'ûsk, *v. a.* 88. To form flowers upon stuffs; to variegate, to diversify.DAMASK-ROSE, dâm'ûsk-rôze, *s.* A red rose.DAME, dâme, *s.* A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; mistress of a low family; women in general.DAMES-VIOLET, dâmz-vi'ô-lét, *s.* Queen's gillyflower.To DAMN, dâm, *v. a.* 411. To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss any public performance, to explode.DAMNABLE, dâm'nâ-bl, *a.* Deserving damnation.DAMNABLY, dâm'nâ-blê, *ad.* In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.DAMNATION, dâm'nâ'shûn, *s.* Exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.DAMNATORY, dâm'nâ-târ-ê, *a.* 512. Containing a sentence of condemnation.DAMNED, dâmd, or dâm'nêd, *part. a.* Hatelful, detestable.

↳ This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *curse*, to be pronounced in two, 362. Thus in Shakspeare—

"But oh what *darned* minutes tells he'er,
Who doubts, yet doubts—suspects, yet strongly loves."

There is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authorised by the politest speakers, has an unhallowed harshness in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones. It is, at least, the figure called *Catachresis*.

DAMNFICK, dâm-nîfik, *a.* Procuring loss, mischievous.

-511 299—pôund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

To DAMNIFY, dâm'nê-fl, *v. a.* To endanger, to injure; to hurt, to impair.DAMPNENESS, dâm'ning-nês, *s.* Tendency to procure damnation.DAMP, dâmp, *a.* Moist, inclining to wet; dejected, sunk, depressed.DAMP, dâmp, *s.* Fog, moist air, moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depression of spirit.To DAMP, dâmp, *v. a.* To wet, to moisten; to depress, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.DAMPISHNESS, dâmp'ish-nês, *s.* Tendency to wetness, moisture.DAMPNESS, dâmp'nês, *s.* Moisture.DAMPY, dâmp'ê, *a.* Dejected, gloomy, sorrowful.

DAMSEL, dâm'zêl, 102. A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country lass.

DAMSON, dâm'zn, *s.* 170. A small black plum.DAN, dân, *s.* The old term of honour for men.To DANCE, dânsê, *v. n.* 78, 79. To move in measure.To DANCE ATTENDANCE, dânsê, *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.To DANCE, dânsê, *v. a.* To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.DANCE, dânsê, *s.* 78, 79. A motion of one or many in concert.DANGER, dân'sûr, *s.* One that practises the art of dancing.DANCINGMASTER, dân'sing-mâs-tûr, *s.* One who teaches the art of dancing.DANCINGSCHOOL, dân'sing-skôol, *s.* The school where the art of dancing is taught.DANDELION, dân-dê-l'ûn, *s.* The name of a plant, so called from its likeness to the tooth of a lion.To DANDLE, dân'dl, *v. a.* 405. To shake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.DANDLER, dând'lâr, *s.* He that dandles or fondles children.DANDBUFF, dân'drûf, *s.* Scurf in the head.DANEWORT, dâne'wûrt, *s.* A species of elder, called also diwart-elder, or wall-wort.DANGER, dâne'jûr, *s.* 98. Risk, hazard, peril.To DANGER, dâne'jûr, *v. a.* To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in use.DANGERLESS, dâne'jûr-lês, *a.* Without hazard, without risk.DANGEROUS, dâne'jûr-ûs, *a.* 543. Hazardous, perilous.DANGEROUSLY, dâne'jûr-ûs-lê, *ad.* Hazardously, perilously, with danger.DANGEROUSNESS, dâne'jûr-ûs-nês, *s.* Danger, hazard, peril.To DANGLE, dâng'l, *v. n.* 405. To hang loose and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.DANGLER, dâng'glûr, *s.* A man that hangs about women.DANK, dângk, *a.* 408. Damp, moist.DANKISH, dângk'ish, *a.* Somewhat damp.DAPPER, dâp'pûr, *a.* 98. Little and active, lively without bulk.DAPPERLING, dâp'pûr-ling, *s.* A dwarf.DAPPLE, dâp'pl, *a.* 405. Marked with various colours, variegated.To DAPPLE, dâp'pl, *v. a.* To streak, to vary.

DAR, dâr, 78.

DART, dârt, } *s.* A fish found in the Severn.To DARE, dâre, *v. n.* Pret. *I durst*; part. *I have dared*. To have courage for any purpose, to be adventurous.

↳ If I am not mistaken, there is a prevailing pronunciation of this word in Ireland, which makes it a perfect rhyme to *far, bar*, &c. That this is contrary to

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mé 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nd 102, mève 131,

universal usage in England, and to the most general rule in the language, needs not be insisted on; the only word of a similar form which is so pronounced, is the first person plural of the verb to be. But this, it must be remembered, is an auxiliary verb; and the auxiliary verbs, being as irregular in their pronunciation as in their form, are but indifferent models by which to regulate the rest of the language.

To DARE, dâre, *v. a.* To challenge, to defy.

In this sense this verb is regular.

To DARE LARKS, dâre lârks, *v. n.* To catch them by means of a looking-glass.

DARE, dâre, *s.* Defiance, challenge. Not in use.

DAREFUL, dâre'fûl, *a.* Full of defiance.

DARING, dâ'ring, *a.* Bold, adventurous, fearless.

DARINGLY, dâ'ring-lê, *ad.* Boldly, courageously.

DARINGNESS, dâ'ring-nês, *s.* Boldness.

DARK, dârk, *a.* Without light; not of a showy or vivid colour; blind; opaque; obscure; ignorant; gloomy.

To DARK, dârk, *v. a.* To darken, to obscure.

To DARKEN, dâ'rk'n, *v. a.* 405. To make dark; to perplex; to sully.

To DARKEN, dâ'rk'n, *v. n.* To grow dark.

DARKLING, dârk'ling, *part. a.* Being in the dark.

DARKLY, dârk'lê, *ad.* In a situation void of light, obscurely, blindly.

DARKNESS, dârk'nês, *s.* Absence of light; opacity; obscurity; wickedness; the empire of Satan.

DARKSOME, dârk'sûm, *a.* Gloomy, obscure.

DARLING, dâ'ring, *a.* 515. Favourite, dear, beloved. A contraction of darling, or little dear.

DARLING, dâ'ring, *s.* A favourite, one much beloved.

To DARN, dârn, *v. a.* To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

DARNEL, dâ'r'n'l, *s.* 99. A weed growing in the fields.

DART, dârt, *s.* A missile weapon thrown by the hand.

To DART, dârt, *v. a.* To throw offensively; to throw, to emit.

To DART, dârt, *v. n.* To fly as a dart.

To DASH, dâsh, *v. a.* To throw any thing suddenly against something; to break by collision; to throw water in flashes; to bespatter, to besprinkle; to mingle, to change by some small admixture; to form or paint in haste; to obliterate, to cross cut; to confound, to make ashamed suddenly.

To DASH, dâsh, *v. n.* To fly off the surface; to fly in flashes with a loud noise; to rush through water so as to make it fly.

DASH, dâsh, *s.* Collision; infusion; a mark in writing, a line —; stroke, blow.

DASH, dâsh, *ad.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

DASTARD, dâs'târd, *s.* 88. A coward, a poltron.

To DASTARDIZE, dâs'târ-dîze, *v. a.* To intimidate; to defeat with cowardice.

DASTARDLY, dâs'târd-lê, *a.* Cowardly, mean, timorous.

DASTARDY, dâs'târ-dê, *s.* Cowardliness.

DATE, dâte, *s.* The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time stipulated when any thing should be done; end, conclusion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date-tree.

DATE-TREE, dâte'trêe, *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'lês, *a.* Without any fixed term.

DATIVE, dâ'tiv, *a.* 157. In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

To DAUB, dâwb, *v. a.* 213. To smear with some-

thing adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.

DAUBER, dâwb'ûr, *s.* 98. A coarse low painter.

DAUBY, dâwb'ê, *a.* Viscous, glutinous, adhesive.

DAUGHTER, dâwt'ûr, *s.* 218. The female offspring of a man or woman; in poetry, any descendant; the female penitent of a confessor.

To DAUNT, dânt, *v. a.* 214. To discourage, to fright.

DAUNTLESS, dânt'lês, *a.* Fearless, not dejected.

DAUNTLESSNESS, dânt'lês-nês, *s.* Fearlessness.

DAUPHIN, dâw'fîn, *s.* The heir apparent to the crown of France.

DAW, dâw, *s.* The name of a bird.

To DAWN, dâwn, *v. n.* To begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give some promises of lustre.

DAWN, dâwn, *s.* The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise; beginning, first rise.

DAY, dâ, *s.* 220. The time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon; light, sunshine; the day of contest, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for some commemoration; from day to day, without a certainty or continuance.

DAYBED, dâ'bêd, *s.* A bed used for idleness.

DAYBOOK, dâ'bôôk, *s.* A tradesman's journal.

DAYBREAK, dâ'brâke, *s.* The dawn, the first appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR, dâ'lâ-bûr, *s.* Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, dâ-lâ'bûr-ûr, *s.* One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dâ'lîte, *s.* The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLILY, dâ'llîlê, *s.* The same with asphodel.

DAYSPRING, dâ'spring, *s.* The rise of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dâ'stâr, *s.* The morning star.

DAYTIME, dâ'tîme, *s.* The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

DAYWORK, dâ'wûrk, *s.* Work imposed by the day, day-labour.

DAZIED, dâ'zîd, *a.* 282. Besprinkled with daisies.

To DAZZLE, dâ'z'l, *v. a.* 405. To overpower with light.

To DAZZLE, dâ'z'l, *v. n.* To be overpowered with light.

DEACON, dê'kn, *s.* 170. 227. One of the lowest order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dê'kn-nês, *s.* A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dê'kn-rê, } *s.*

DEACONSHIP, dê'kn-shîp, }

The office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dêd, *a.* 234. Deprived of life; inanimate; senseless; motionless; empty; useless; dull, gloomy; frigid; rapid; spiritless; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of sin.

To DEADEN, dêd'ên, *v. a.* 405. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation; to make rapid, or spiritless.

DEAD-DOING, dêd'dôô-ing, *part. a.* Destructive, killing, mischievous.

DEAD-LIT, dêd-llîf, *s.* Hopeless exigence.

DEADLY, dêd'lê, *a.* Destructive, mortal; implacable.

DEADLY, dêd'lê, *ad.* In a manner resembling the dead; mortally; implacably; irreconcilably.

DEADNESS, dêd'nês, *s.* Want of warmth; weakness of the vital powers; vapidity of liquors, loss of spirit.

DEADNETTLE, dêd'nê't'l, *s.* A weed, the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dêd'rêk'ning, *s.* That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the

nôr 167, nôl 163—tâbe 171, tôb 172, bûll 173—ôil 299—pôând 313—tâm 466, thîs 469.

- place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.
- DEAF**, *dêf*, *a.* 231. Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of the power of hearing; obscurely heard.
- To DEAFEN**, *dêfîn*, *v. a.* 405. To deprive of the power of hearing.
- DEAFLY**, *dêflê*, *ad.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely to the ear.
- DEAFNESS** *dêfnês*, *s.* Want of the power of hearing; unwillingness to hear.
- DEAL**, *dêle*, *s.* 227. Great part; quantity, degree of more or less; the art or practice of dealing cards; fir-wood, the wood of pines.
- To DEAL**, *dêle*, *v. a.* To dispose to different persons; to distribute cards; to scatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.
- To DEAL**, *dêle*, *v. n.* To traffick, to transact business; to act between two persons, to intervene; to behave well or ill in any transaction; to act in any manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practise; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to use well or ill; to contend with.
- To DEALBATE**, *dê-âl'bâte*, *v. a.* To whiten, to bleach.
- DEALBATION**, *dê-âl-bâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of bleaching.
- DEALER**, *dêlûr*, *s.* 98. One that has to do with any thing; a trader or trafficker; a person who deals the cards.
- DEALING**, *dêling*, *s.* Practice, action; intercourse; measures of treatment; traffick, business.
- DEAMBULATION**, *dê-âm-bû-lâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of walking abroad.
- DEAMBULATORY**, *dê-âm-bû-lâ-tûr-ê*, *a.* Relating to the practice of walking abroad.
- DEAN**, *dêne*, *s.* 227. The second dignitary of a diocese.
- DEANERY**, *dê'nûr-rê*, *s.* 98. The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean.
- DEANSHIP**, *dêne'ship*, *s.* The office and rank of a dean.
- DEAR**, *dêre*, *a.* 227. Beloved, darling; valuable, costly; scarce; sad, hateful, grievous. In this last sense obsolete.
- DEAR**, *dêre*, *s.* A word of endearment.
- DEARBOUGHT**, *dêre'bâwt*, *a.* Purchased at a high price.
- DEARLY**, *dêrêlê*, *ad.* With great fondness; at a high price.
- To DEARN**, *dârn*, *v. a.* To mend clothes. See *Darn*.
- DEARNESS**, *dêre'nês*, *s.* Fondness, kindness, love; scarcity, high price.
- DEARTH**, *dêrth*, *s.* 234. Scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine; barrenness.
- To DEARTICULATE**, *dê-âr-tik'û-lâte*, *v. a.* To disjoint, to dismember.
- DEATH**, *dêth*, *s.* 234. The extinction of life; mortality; the state of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; in theology, damnation, eternal torments.
- DEATH-BED**, *dêth'bêd*, *s.* The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.
- DEATHFUL**, *dêth'fûl*, *a.* Full of slaughter, destructive, murderous.
- DEATHLESS**, *dêth'lês*, *a.* Immortal, never-dying.
- DEATHLIKE**, *dêth'lîke*, *a.* Resembling death, still.
- DEATH'S-DOOR**, *dêth's'dôre*, *s.* A near approach to death.
- DEATHSMAN**, *dêth's'mân*, *s.* 88. Executioner, hangman, headsmen.
- DEATHWATCH**, *dêth'wôtsh*, *s.* An insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.
- To DEBARK**, *dê-bârk'*, *v. a.* To disembark.
- To DEBAR**, *dê-bâr'*, *v. a.* To exclude, or preclude.
- To DEBASE**, *dê-bâse'*, *v. a.* To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to sink into meanness; to adulterate, to lessen in value by base admixture.
- DEBASEMENT**, *dê-bâse'mênt*, *s.* The act of debasing or degrading.
- DEBASEL**, *dê-bâ'sûr*, *s.* 98. He that debases, he that adulterates, he that degrades another.
- DEBATABLE**, *dê-bâte'â-bl*, *a.* Disputable.
- DEBATE**, *dê-bâte'*, *s.* A personal dispute, a controversy; a quarrel, a contest.
- To DEBATE**, *dê-bâte'*, *v. a.* To controvert, to dispute, to contest.
- To DEBATE**, *dê-bâte'*, *v. n.* To deliberate; to dispute.
- DEBATEFUL**, *dê-bâte'fûl*, *a.* Quarrelsome, contentious.
- DEBATEMENT**, *dê-bâte'mênt*, *s.* Contest, controversy.
- DEBATER**, *dê-bâtûr*, *s.* 98. A disputant, a controvertist.
- To DEBAUCH**, *dê-bâwtsh'*, *v. a.* 213. To corrupt by lewdness; to corrupt by intemperance.
- DEBAUCH**, *dê-bâwtsh'*, *s.* A fit of intemperance; lewdness.
- DEBAUCHEE**, *dêbâwshê'*, *s.* A lecher; a drunkard.
- DEBAUCHER**, *dê-bâwtsh'ûr*, *s.* One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.
- DEBAUCHERY**, *dê-bâwtsh'ûr-rê*, *s.* The practice of excess, lewdness.
- DEBAUCHMENT**, *dê-bâwtsh'mênt*, *s.* The act of debauching or vitiating, corruption.
- To DEBEL**, *dê-bêl'*, *v. a.*
- To DEBELLATE**, *dê-bêllâte*, *v. a.*
- To conquer, to overcome in war.
- DEBELLATION**, *dêb-bêl-lâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of conquering in war.
- DEBENTURE**, *dê-bên'tshûre*, *s.* A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.
- DEBIL**, *dêb'îl*, *a.* 140. 145. Feeble, languid.
- To DEBILITATE**, *dê-bîl'ê-tâte*, *v. a.* To make faint, to enfeeble.
- DEBILITATION**, *dê-bîl-ê-tâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of weakening.
- DEBILITY**, *dê-bîl'ê-tê*, *s.* Weakness, feebleness.
- DEBONAIR**, *dêb-ô-nâre'*, *a.* Elegant, civil, well-bred.
- DEBONAIRLY**, *dêb-ô-nâre'lê*, *ad.* Elegantly.
- DEBT**, *dêt*, *s.* 317. That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or suffer.
- DEBTED**, *dêttêd*, *part. a.* Indebted, obliged to.
- DEBTOR**, *dêttûr*, *s.* 98. He that owes something to another; one that owes money; one side of an account book.
- DEACUMINATED**, *dê-kâ-kû'mê-nâ-têd*, *a.* Having the top cut off.
- DECADE**, *dêk'âd*, *s.* 529. The sum of ten.
- DECADENCY**, *dê-kâ'dên-sê*, *s.* Decay, fall.
- DECAGON**, *dêk'â-gôn*, *s.* 503. A plain figure in geometry.
- DECALOGUE**, *dêk'â-lôg*, *s.* 338. The ten commandments given by God to Moses.
- To DECAMP**, *dê-kâmp'*, *v. a.* To shift the camp, to move off.
- DECAMPMENT**, *dê-kâmp'mênt*, *s.* The act of shifting the camp.
- To DECANT**, *dê-kânt'*, *v. a.* To pour off gently, so as to leave the sediment behind.
- DECANTATION**, *dêk-ân-tâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of decanting.
- DECANTER**, *dê-kânt'ûr*, *s.* 98. A glass vessel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear.
- To DECAPITATE**, *dê-kâp'ê-tâte*, *v. a.* To behead.
- To DECAY**, *dê-kâ'*, *v. n.* 220. To lose excellence, to decline.

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 98,

DECAY, *dé-ká'*, *s.* Decline from the state of perfection; declension from prosperity; consumption.

DECAYER, *dé-ká'úr*, *s.* 98. That which causes decay.

DECEASE, *dé-sése'*, *s.* 227. Death, departure from life.

To DECREASE, *dé-sése'*, *v. n.* To die, to depart from life.

DECEIT, *dé-séte'*, *s.* 250. Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; stratagem, artifice.

DECEITFUL, *dé-séte'fúl*, *a.* Fraudulent, full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, *dé-séte'fúl-lé*, *ad.* Fraudulently.

DECEITFULNESS, *dé-séte'fúl-nés*, *s.* Tendency to deceive.

RECEIVABLE, *dé-sé'vá-bl*, *a.* Subject to fraud, exposed to imposture.

RECEIVABLENESS, *dé-sé'vá-bl-nés*, *s.* Liability to be deceived.

To DECEIVE, *dé-séve'*, *v. a.* 250. To bring into error; to delude by stratagem.

RECEIVER, *dé-sé'vúr*, *s.* One that leads another into error.

DECEMBER, *dé-sém'búr*, *s.* 98. The last month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, *dé-sém'pé-dál*, *a.* Having ten feet in length.

DECEMPVIRATE, *dé-sém'vé-ráte*, *s.* 91. The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECEMPVIRI, *dé-sém'vé-ri*, *s.* Ten supreme magistrates of ancient Rome, chosen to make laws and govern for a certain time. This word is anglicised into *Decemvirs*, the plural of *Decemvir*.

RECENCY, *dé'sén-sé*, *s.* Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; suitability of character, propriety; modesty.

RECENNIAL, *dé-sén'né-ál*, *a.* 113. What continues for the space of ten years.

RECENT, *dé'sént*, *a.* Becoming, fit, suitable.

RECENTLY, *dé'sént-lé*, *ad.* In a proper manner, with suitable behaviour.

RECEPTIBILITY, *dé-sép-té-blí'été*, *s.* Liability to be deceived.

RECEPTIBLE, *dé-sép'té-bl*, *a.* 405. Liable to be deceived.

RECEPTION, *dé-sép'shún*, *s.* The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the state of being deceived.

RECEPTIOUS, *dé-sép'shús*, *a.* 314. Deceitful.

RECEPTIVE, *dé-sép'tív*, *a.* 157. Having the power of deceiving.

RECEPTORY, *dé'sép'túr-é*, *a.* Containing means of deceit.—See *Receptory*.

RECEPT, *dé-sé'p't'*, *a.* Diminished, taken off.

RECEPTIBLE, *dé-sé'p'té-bl*, *a.* That may be taken off.

RECEPTION, *dé-sé'p'tshún*, *s.* The act of lessening, or taking off.

RECESSION, *dé-sésh'ún*, *s.* A departure.

To DECHARM, *dé-tshárm'*, *v. a.* To counteract a charm, to disenchant.

To DECIDE, *dé-séde'*, *v. a.* To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a question or dispute.

DECIDENCE, *dés'é-dénse*, *s.* 503. The quality of being shed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, *dé-sé'dúr*, *s.* 98. One who determines causes; one who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, *dé-sé'dú-ús*, or *dé-sé'dú'ús*, *a.* 293. Falling, not perennial.

DECIMAL, *dés'é-mál*, *a.* Numbered by tens.

To DECIMATE, *dés'é-máte*, *v. a.* 91. To tithe, to take the tenth; to punish every tenth soldier by lot.

DECIMATION, *dés-sé-má'shún*, *s.* A titling, a selection of every tenth; a selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.

To DECIPHER, *dé-sé'fúr*, *v. a.* To explain that

mét 95—pline 105, pln 107—nó 162, möve 164,

which is written in ciphers; to mark down in characters; to stamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.

DECIPHERER, *dé-sé'fúr-úr*, *s.* One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION, *dé-sézh'ún*, *s.* Determination of aference; determination of an event.

DECISIVE, *dé-sé'siv*, *a.* 158. 428. Having power of determining any difference; having power of settling any event.

DECISIVELY, *dé-sé'siv-lé*, *ad.* In a concl manner.

DECISIVENESS, *dé-sé'siv-nés*, *s.* The power terminating any difference, or settling an event.

DECISORY, *dé-sé'só-ré*, *a.* 429. 537. 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'kúr*, *s.* A dresser.

To DECLAIM, *dé-klá'mé'*, *v. n.* To harangue, to speak set orations.

DECLAIMER, *dé-klá'múr*, *s.* One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAMATION, *dék-lá-má'shún*, *s.* 530. A discourse addressed to the passions, an harangue.

DECLAMATOR, *dék-lá-má'túr*, *s.* 521. A declaimer, an orator.

DECLAMATORY, *dé-klá'má'túr-é*, *a.* 512. Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the passions.

DECLARABLE, *dé-klá'rá-bl*, *a.* Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, *dék-klá-rá'shún*, *s.* 530. A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of something doubtful; in law, declaration is the showing forth of an action personal in an suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, *dé-klá'rá-tív*, *a.* 159. Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation.

DECLARATORILY, *dé-klá'rá-túr-é-lé*, *ad.* In the form of a declaration, not in a derogatory form.

DECLARATORY, *dé-klá'rá-túr-é*, *a.* 512. Affirmative, expressive.

To DECLARE, *dé-klá're'*, *v. a.* To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publish, to proclaim; to show in open view.

To DECLARE, *dé-klá're'*, *v. n.* To make a declaration.

DECLAREMENT, *dé-klá're'mént*, *s.* Discovery, declaration, testimony.

DECLARER, *dé-klá'rúr*, *s.* 98. One that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, *dé-klén'shún*, *s.* Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence; declination, descent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, *dé-klí'ná-bl*, *a.* 405. Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, *dék-klé-ná'shún*, *s.* Descent, change from a better to a worse state, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West; in astronomy, the declination of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator.

DECLINATOR, *dék-lé-ná'túr*, 521. }
DECLINATORY, *dé-klí'ná-túr-é*, }^{s.}

An instrument in dialling.—See *Inclinatory*.

To DECLINE, *dé-klíne'*, *v. n.* To lean downwards; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to shun, to refuse, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

To DECLINE, *dé-klíne'*, *v. a.* To bend downwards, to bring down; to shun, to refuse, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, *dé-klíne'*, *s.* The state of tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, *dé-klívé'té*, *s.* 511. Inclination, or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual descent.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—jil 299—pûnd 313—tûn 466, thîs 469.

DECLIVOUS, *dê-kil'vûs*, *a.* 503. Gradually decreasing, not precipitous.

To DECOCT, *dê-kôkt'*, *v. a.* To prepare by boiling for any use, to digest in hot water; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to boil up to a consistence.

DECOCTIBLE, *dê-kôkt'ê-bl*, *a.* That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, *dê-kôk'shûn*, *s.* The act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCTURE, *dê-kôkt'shûre*, *s.* 461. A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION, *dê-kôl-lâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of beheading.

To DECOMPOSE, *dê-kôm-pôzê'*, *v. a.* (*Decomposer*, Fr.) To dissolve or resolve a mixed body.

⚠ This word is neither in Johnson's Dictionary, nor any other I have seen, but is of so 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.

DECOMPOSITE, *dê-kôm-pôz'it*, *a.* 154. Compounded a second time.

DECOMPOSITION, *dê-kôm-pô-zîsh'ûn*, *s.* The act of compounding things already compounded.

To DECOMPOUND, *dê-kôm-pôund'*, *v. a.* To compose of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, *dê-kôm-pôund'*, *a.* Composed of things or words already compounded.

To DECORATE, *dêk'kô-râte*, *v. a.* 91. To adorn, to embellish, to beautify.

DECORATION, *dêk'kô-râ'shûn*, *s.* Ornament, added beauty.

DECORATOR, *dêk'kô-râ-tôr*, *s.* 521. An adorning.

DECOROUS, *dê-kô'rûs*, *a.* 503. Decent, suitable to a character.

⚠ An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*, 512. When once the mere English scholar is set right in this word, he will be sure to pronounce *Decorous* with the accent on the penultimate likewise; and when he is told that this is wrong, because that syllable in the Latin word is short, he will not fail to pronounce *Indecorous* with the antepenultimate accent; but what will be his surprise, when he is informed that this too is wrong, because the penultimate syllable in Latin is long.—See *Indecorous*.

To DECORTICATE, *dê-kôrt'ê-kâte*, *v. a.* To divest of the bark or husk.

DECORTICATION, *dê-kôrt'ê-kâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM, *dê-kô'rûm*, *s.* Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiousness, seemliness.

To DECOY, *dê-kôé'*, *v. a.* 329. To lure into a cage, to entrap.

DECOY, *dê-kôé'*, *s.* Allurement to mischief.

DECOYDUCK, *dê-kôé'dûk*, *s.* A duck that lures others.

To DECREASE, *dê-krêse'*, *v. n.* 227. To grow less, to be diminished.

To DECREASE, *dê-krêse'*, *v. a.* To make less, to diminish.

DECREASE, *dê-krêse'*, *s.* The state of growing less, decay; the wane of the moon.

To DECREE, *dê-krêé'*, *v. n.* To make an edict, to appoint by edict.

To DECREE, *dê-krêé'*, *v. a.* To doom, or assign by a decree.

DECREE, *dê-krêé'*, *s.* An edict, a law; an established rule; a determination of a suit.

DECREMENT, *dêk'krê-mênt*, *s.* 503. Decrease, the state of growing less, the quantity lost by decreasing.

DECREPIT, *dê-krêp'it*, *a.* Wasted or worn out with age.

⚠ This word is frequently mispronounced, as if spelt *decrepid*.

To DECREPITATE, *dê-krêp'ê-tâte*, *v. a.* To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, *dê-krêp'ê-tâ'shûn*, *s.* The crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.

DECREPITNESS, *dê-krêp'it-nês*, } *s.*

DECREPITUDE, *dê-krêp'ê-tûde*, }
The last stage of decay, the last effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, *dê-krê'ssênt*, *a.* Growing less.

DECRETAL, *dê-krê'tâl*, *a.* Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECRETAL, *dê-krê'tâl*, or *dêk'rê-tâl*, *s.* A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the Pope's decrees.

⚠ All our lexicographers, except Dr Johnson, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and this accentuation, it must be confessed, is agreeable to the best usage. But Dr Johnson's accentuation on the first syllable is unquestionably the most agreeable to English analogy; first, because it is a trisyllable and a simple, 503; next, because it is derived from the latter Latin *Decretalis*; which, in our pronunciation of it, has an accent on the first and third syllable; and therefore, when adopted into our language, by dropping the last syllable, takes the accent on the first.—See *Academy*. That this is the general analogy of accenting words from the Latin which drop the last syllable, is evident from the words *Decrement*, *Increment*, *Interval*, &c.

DECRETIST, *dê-krê'tîst*, *s.* One that studies the decretals.

DECRETORY, *dêk'krê-tûr-ê*, *a.* 557. 512. Judicial, definitive.

DECRIAL, *dê-krî'âl*, *s.* Clamorous censure, hasty or noisy condemnation.

To DECRY, *dê-krî'*, *v. a.* To censure, to blame clamorously, to clamour against.

DECUMBENCE, *dê-kûm'bênce*, } *s.*

DECUMBENCY, *dê-kûm'bên-sê*, }
The act of lying down, the posture of lying down.

DECUMBITURE, *dê-kûm'bê-tshûre*, *s.* 463. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

DECUPLE, *dêk'û-pl*, *a.* 405. Tenfold.

DECURION, *dê-kûr'ê-ûn*, *s.* A commander over ten.

DECURSION, *dê-kûr'shûn*, *s.* The act of running down.

DECURTATION, *dêk-kûr-tâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. The act of cutting short.

To DECUSSATE, *dê-kûs'sâte*, *v. a.* To intersect at acute angles.

DECUSSION, *dêk-kûs-sâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. The act of crossing, state of being crossed at unequal angles.

To DEDECORATE, *dê-dêk'kô-râte*, *v. a.* To disgrace, to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, *dê-dêk'kô-râ'shûn*, *s.* The act of disgracing.

DEDECOROUS, *dê-dêk'kô-rûs*, *a.* Disgraceful, reproachful.—See *Decorous*.

DEDENTITION, *dêd-ên-tîsh'ûn*, *s.* 530. Loss or shedding of the teeth.

To DEDICATE, *dêd'ê-kâte*, *v. a.* To devote to some divine power; to appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

DEDICATE, *dêd'ê-kâte*, *a.* Consecrate, devoted, dedicated.

DEDICATION, *dêd-ê-kâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of dedicating to any being or purpose, consecration; an address to a patron.

DEDICATOR, *dêd'ê-kâ-tôr*, *s.* 521. One who inscribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, *dêd'ê-kâ-tôr-ê*, *a.* 503. Comprising a dedication.—See *Domestic*.

DEDITION, *dê-dîsh'ûn*, *s.* The act of yielding up any thing.

To DEDUCE, *dê-dûse'*, *v. a.* To draw in a regular connected series; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions; to lay down in regular order.

DEDUCEMENT, *dê-dûse'mênt*, *s.* The thing deduced, consequential proposition.

DEDUCIBLE, *dê-dûse-bl*, *a.* Collectible by reason.

539. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mø 93,

mæt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nø 162, möve 164,

DEDUCTIVE, *dè-dù'siv*, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDUCT, *dè-dùkt'*, *v. a.* To subtract, to take away.

DEDUCTION, *dè-dùk'shùn*, *s.* Consequential collection, consequence; that which is deducted.

DEDUCTIVE, *dè-dùk'tiv*, *a.* Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, *dè-dùk'tiv-lè*, *ad.* Consequentially, by regular deduction.

DEED, *dèèd*, *s.* Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

DEEDLESS, *dèèd'lès*, *a.* Unactive.

To DEEM, *dèèm*, *v. n. part.* Dempt, or Decemed.

To judge, to conclude upon consideration.

DEEM, *dèèm*, *s.* Judgment, opinion. Obsolete.

DEEP, *dèèp*, *a.* Measured from the surface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not superficial, not obvious; sagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, politick, insidious; grave, solemn; dark coloured; having a great degree of stillness or gloom; bass, grave in sound.

DEEP, *dèèp*, *s.* The sea, the main; the most solemn or still part.

To DEEPEN, *dèèpn*, *v. a.* 359. To make deep, to sink far below the surface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make sad or gloomy.

DEEPMOUTHED, *dèèp'mùthd*, *a.* Having a hoarse and loud voice.

DEEPMUSING, *dèèp'mùz'ing*, *a.* Contemplative, lost in thought.

DEEPLY, *dèèp'lè*, *ad.* To a great depth, far below the surface; with great study or sagacity; sorrowfully, solemnly; with a tendency to darkness of colour; in a high degree.

DEEPNESS, *dèèp'nès*, *s.* Entrance far below the surface, profundity; depth.

DEER, *dèèr*, *s.* That class of animals which is hunted for venison.

To DEFACE, *dè-fàse'*, *v. a.* To destroy, to raise, to disfigure.

DEFAACEMENT, *dè-fàse'mènt*, *s.* Violation, injury; eracement.

DEFAKER, *dè-fà'sûr*, *s.* 28. Destroyer, abolisher, violator.

DEFAILANCE, *dè-fà'lànsè*, *s.* Failure.

To DEFALCATE, *dè-fàl'kàte*, *v. a.* To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

↳ The *a* in this word does not go into the broad German *a* in *fall*, not only because the consonant that follows the *l* is carried off to the succeeding syllable, but because the word is derived from the Latin; and it must be carefully observed, that words from the learned languages preserve the *a* before *l*, and another consonant in the short middle sound of that vowel; in the same manner as *u* in *fulminate* preserves the short sound of that letter, and is not pronounced like the same vowel in *full*, 84, 177.

DEFALCATION, *dèf-fàl-kà'shùn*, *s.* 530. Diminution.

DEFAMATORY, *dè-fàm'mà-tùr-è*, *a.* Calumnious, unjustly censorious, libellous.

To DEFAME, *dè-fàm'e'*, *v. a.* To censure falsely in publick, to dishonour by reports.

DEFAMER, *dè-fàm'ùr*, *s.* One that injures the reputation of another.

To DEFAUGATE, *dè-fàv'è-gàte*, *v. a.* To weary.

DEFAUGATION, *dè-fàt-è-gà'shùn*, *s.* Weariness.

DEFAULT, *dè-fàwlt'*, *s.* Omission of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect; want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned. See *Fault*.

DEFAULTER, *dè-fàwlt'ùr*, *s.* One who is deficient in duty; a perulator.

DEFEASANCE, *dè-fè-zànsè*, *s.* The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeasance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, *dè-fè-zè-bl*, *a.* 405. That which may be annulled.

DEFEAT, *dè-fète'*, *s.* The overthrow of an army; act of destruction, deprivation.

To DEFEAT, *dè-fète'*, *v. a.* To overthrow; to frustrate.

DEFEATURE, *dà-fèt'shùre*, *s.* 461. Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in use.

To DEFECCATE, *dèffè-kàte*, *v. a.* 503. To purge, to cleanse; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture.

DEFECCATE, *dèffè-kàte*, *a.* Purged from lees or foulness.

DEFECCATION, *dèff-fè-kà'shùn*, *s.* Purification.

DEFECT, *dè-fèkt'*, *s.* Want, absence of something necessary; failing; a fault, a blemish.

DEFECTIBILITY, *dè-fèk-tè-bl'è-tè*, *s.* The state of failing, imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, *dè-fèk'tè-bl*, *a.* Imperfect, deficient.

DEFLECTION, *dè-fèk'shùn*, *s.* A falling away, apostasy; an abandoning of a king or state; revolt.

DEFECTIVE, *dè-fèk'tiv*, *a.* 157. Full of defects, imperfect, not sufficient; faulty, blamable.

DEFECTIVENESS, *dè-fèk'tiv-nès*, *s.* Want, faultiness.

DEFENCE, *dè-fènsè'*, *s.* Guard, protection; vindication, justification, apology; prohibition; resistance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in fortification, the part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS, *dè-fènsè'lès*, *a.* Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.

To DEFEND, *dè-fènd'*, *v. a.* To stand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cause.

DEFENDABLE, *dè-fènd'à-bl*, *a.* That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, *dè-fènd'ànt*, *a.* Defensive, fit for defence.

DEFENDANT, *dè-fènd'ànt*, *s.* He that defends against assailants; in law, the person accused or sued.

DEFENDER, *dè-fènd'ùr*, *s.* 98. One that defends, a champion; an assenter, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, *dè-fèn'sà-tiv*, *s.* Guard, defence; in surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like.

DEFENSIBLE, *dè-fèn'sà-bl*, *a.* That may be defended; justifiable, capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, *dè-fèn'siv*, *a.* 428. That serves to defend, proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence.

DEFENSIVE, *dè-fèn'siv*, *s.* 158. Safeguard; state of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, *dè-fèn'siv-lè*, *ad.* In a defensive manner.

To DEFER, *dè-fèr'*, *v. n.* To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER, *dè-fèr'*, *v. a.* To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgment.

DEFERENCE, *dèf-èr-ènsè*, *s.* 503. Regard, respect; complaisance, condescension, submission.

DEFIANCE, *dè-fl'ànsè*, *s.* A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge, to make any impeachment good; expression of abhorrence or contempt.

DEFICIENCE, *dè-fish'ènsè*, } *s.*

DEFICIENCY, *dè-fish'èn-sè*, }
Defect, failing, imperfection; want, something less than is necessary.

DEFICIENT, *dè-fish'ènt*, *a.* Failing, wanting, defective.

DEFIER, *dè-fl'ùr*, *s.* A challenger, a contemner.

To DEFILE, *dè-fl'è'*, *v. a.* To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chastity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.

To DEFILE, *dè-fl'è'*, *v. n.* To go off, file by file.

DEFILE, *dè-fl'è'*, *s.* A narrow passage.

↳ Some military coxcombs have endeavoured to introduce the French pronunciation of this word *Defilè*, as if written *Def-fè-lay*; others have endeavoured to bring it nearer to our own analogy, by pronouncing it

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pöðnd 313—thin 466, this 469.

In three syllables, as if written *Defffe-le*. I am sorry to find Mr Sheridan as followed by Bailey and Ash; the first of whom has it both ways, and the last gives it only as an uncommon pronunciation. Dr Johnson and the rest are decidedly for the general pronunciation, which is the same as the verb *to defile*; and if this were urged as a reason to alter the pronunciation of the substantive, it may be answered that the remedy would be worse than the disease.—See *Book*.

To these observations it may be added, that if we pronounce this word exactly like the French, because it is a military term, we ought to pronounce a File of musketeers, a *File* of musketeers.

DEFILEMENT, *dé-fil'ment*, *s.* The state of being defiled, pollution, corruption.

DEFILER, *dé-fl'ûr*, *s.* 98. One that defiles, a corrupter.

DEFINABLE, *dé-fine'â-bl*, *a.* Capable of definition; that may be ascertained.

To DEFINE, *dé-fine'*, *v. a.* To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumscribe, to mark the limit.

To DEFINE, *dé-fine'*, *v. n.* To determine, to decide.

DEFINER, *dé-fl'nûr*, *s.* One that describes a thing by its qualities.

DEFINITE, *dé-fé-nît*, *a.* 503. 154. Certain, limited; exact, precise.

DEFINITE, *dé-fé-nît*, *s.* 156. Thing explained or defined.

DEFINITELY, *dé-fé-nît-lé*, *ad.* Precisely, in a definite manner.

DEFINITENESS, *dé-fé-nît-nês*, *s.* Certainty, limit-ness.

DEFINITION, *dé-fé-nîsh'ûn*, *s.* A short description of any thing by its properties; in logic, the explanation of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

DEFINITIVE, *dé-fln'è-tiv*, *a.* Determinate, positive, express.

DEFINITIVELY, *dé-fln'è-tiv-lé*, *ad.* Positively, decisively, expressly.

DEFINITIVENESS, *dé-fln'è-tiv-nês*, *s.* Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABILITY, *dé-flâ-grâ-bil'è-té*, *s.* Combustibility.

DEFLAGRABLE, *dé-flâ-grâ-bl*, *a.* Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.

DEFLAGRATION, *dé-flâ-grâ'shûn*, *s.* Setting fire to several things in their preparation.

To DELECT, *dé-flèkt'*, *v. n.* To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.

DELECTION, *dé-flèk'shûn*, *s.* Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEPLEXURE, *dé-flèk'shûre*, *s.* 479. A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION, *dé-flô-râ'shûn*, *s.* 530. The act of deflowering; the selection of that which is most valuable.

To DEFLOUR, *dé-flôûr'*, *v. a.* To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

DEFLOURER, *dé-flôûr'ûr*, *s.* 98. A ravisher.

DEFLUOUS, *dé-flû-ûs*, *a.* That flows down; that falls off.

DEFLUXION, *dé-flûk'shûn*, *s.* The flowing down of humours.

DEFLY, *dé-flé*, *ad.* Dexterously, skillfully. Properly *Defly*. Obsolete.

DEFECATION, *dé-fé-dâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of making filthy, pollution.

DEFORCEMENT, *dé-fôrse'ment*, *s.* A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFORM, *dé-fôrm'*, *v. a.* To disfigure, to make ugly; to dishonour, to make ungraceful.

DEFORM, *dé-fôrm'*, *a.* Ugly, disfigured.

DEFORMENT, *dé-fôr-mâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. A defacing.

DEFORMEDLY, *dé-fôr'méd-lé*, *ad.* 364. In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, *dé-fôr'méd-nês*, *s.* Ugliness.

DEFORMITY, *dé-fôr'mé-té*, *s.* Ugliness, ill-favouredness; irregularity.

DEFORSOR, *dé-fôr'sûr*, *s.* 166. One that overcomes and casts out by force. A law term.

To DEFRAUD, *dé-frâwd'*, *v. a.* To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.

DEFRAUDER, *dé-frâwd'ûr*, *s.* A deceiver.

To DEFRAY, *dé-frâ'*, *v. a.* To bear the charges of.

DEFRAYER, *dé-frâ'ûr*, *s.* 98. One that discharges expenses.

DEFRAIMENT, *dé-frâ'ment*, *s.* The payment of expenses.

DEFT, *déft*, *a.* Neat, proper, dexterous. Obsolete.

DEFTLY, *déft'lé*, *ad.* Neatly, dexterously; in a skillful manner. Obsolete.

DEFUNCT, *dé-fûngkt'*, *a.* Dead, deceased.

DEFUNCT, *dé-fûngkt'*, *s.* One that is deceased, a dead man or woman.

DEFUNCTION, *dé-fûngkt'shûn*, *s.* 408. Death.

To DEFY, *dé-fl'*, *v. a.* To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to slight.

DEFY, *dé-fl'*, *s.* A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in use.

DEFYER, *dé-fl'ûr*, *s.* A challenger, one that invites to fight.

DEGENERACY, *dé-jên'ér-â-sé*, *s.* A departing from the virtue of our ancestors; a forsaking of that which is good; meanness.

To DEGENERATE, *dé-jên'ér-âte*, *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'ér-âte*, *a.* Unlike his ancestors; unworthy, base.

DEGENERATENESS, *dé-jên'ér-âte-nês*, *s.* Degeneracy, state of being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION, *dé-jên'ér-â'shûn*, *s.* A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth; the thing changed from its primitive state.

DEGENEROUS, *dé-jên'ér-ûs*, *a.* Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, base, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, *dé-jên'ér-ûs-lé*, *ad.* In a degenerate manner, basely, meanly.

DEGLUTITION, *dé-glû-tîsh'ûn*, *s.* 530. The act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, *dé-grâ-dâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.

To DEGRADE, *dé-grâde'*, *v. a.* To put one from his degree; to lessen, to diminish the value of.

DEGREE, *dé-gréé'*, *s.* Quality, rank, station; the state and condition in which a thing is; a step or preparation to any thing; order of lineage, descent of family; measure, proportion; in geometry, the three hundred-and-sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in music, the intervals of sounds.

BY DEGREES, *bl dé-grééz'*, *ad.* Gradually, by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, *dé-gûs-tâ'shûn*, *s.* 430. A tasting.

To DEHORT, *dé-hôrt'*, *v. a.* To dissuade.

DEHORTATION, *dé-hôrt-tâ'shûn*, *s.* Dissuasion, a counselling to the contrary.

DEHORTATORY, *dé-hôrt-tâ-tûr-é*, *a.* 512. Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER, *dé-hôrt'ûr*, *s.* A dissuader, an adviser to the contrary.

DECIDE, *dé-ède*, *s.* 143. The death of our Blessed Saviour.

To DEJECT, *dé-jèkt'*, *v. a.* To cast down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look sad.

DEJECT, *dé-jèkt'*, *a.* Cast down, afflicted, low-spirited.

DEJECTEDLY, *dé-jèkt'éd-lé*, *ad.* In a dejected manner, afflictedly.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mö 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nö 162, möve 164,

DEJECTEDNESS, *dê-jêk'têd-nês*, *s.* Lowness of spirits.

DEJECTION, *dê-jêk'shûn*, *s.* A lowness of spirits, melancholy; weakness, inability; a stool.

DEJECTURE, *dê-jêk'tshûre*, *s.* 461. The excrement.

DEJERATION, *dêd-jê-nâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. A taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICATION, *dê-ê-fê-kâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM, *dê-ê-fôrm*, *a.* Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY, *dê-ê-fl*, *v. a.* To make a god of, to adore as God; to praise excessively.

To DEIGN, *dâne*, *v. n.* To vouchsafe, to think worthy.

To DEIGN, *dâne*, *v. a.* 249. To grant, to permit. Not in use.

To DEINTEGRATE, *dê-lr'tê-grâte*, *v. a.* To diminish.

DEIPAROUS, *dê-lp/pâ-rûs*, *a.* 518. That brings forth a God, the epithet applied to the Blessed Virgin.

DEISM, *dê-izm*, *s.* The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, *dê-ist*, *s.* A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God.

DEISTICAL, *dê-ist'ê-kâl*, *a.* Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

DEITY, *dê-ê-tê*, *s.* Divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god; the supposed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, *dê-lâs-sêr-â'shûn*, *s.* A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMATION, *dê-lâk-krê-mâ'shûn*, *s.* The wateriness of the eyes.

DELACTATION, *dê-lâk-tâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. A weaning from the breast.

DELAPESED, *dê-lâpst'*, *a.* 359. Bearing or falling down.

To DELATE, *dê-lâte'*, *v. a.* To carry, to convey. Not in use.

DELATION, *dê-lâ'shûn*, *s.* A carrying, conveyance; an accusation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, *dê-lâtûr*, *s.* 166. An accuser, an informer.

To DELAY, *dê-lâ'*, *v. a.* To defer, to put off; to hinder, to frustrate.

To DELAY, *dê-lâ'*, *v. n.* To stop, to cease from action.

DELAY, *dê-lâ'*, *s.* A deferring, procrastination; stay, stop.

DElayer, *dê-lâ'ûr*, *s.* One that defers.

DELECTABLE, *dê-lêk'tâ-bl*, *a.* 405. Pleasing, delightful.

DELECTABLENESS, *dê-lêk'tâ-bl-nês*, *s.* Delightfulness, pleasantness.

DELECTABLY, *dê-lêk'tâ-blê*, *ad.* Delightfully, pleasantly.

DELEATION, *dêi-lêk-tâ'shûn*, *s.* Pleasure, delight.

To DELEGATE, *dê-lê-gâte*, *v. a.* 91. To send upon an embassy; to intrust, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cause.

DELEGATE, *dê-lê-gâte*, *s.* 91. A deputy, a commissioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit upon an appeal to him, in the Court of Chancery.

DELEGATE, *dê-lê-gâte*, *a.* 503. Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, *dê-lê-gâtes*, *s.* A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGATION, *dê-lê-gâ'shûn*, *s.* A sending away; a putting into commission; the assignment of a debt to another.

To DELETE, *dê-lête'*, *v. a.* To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, *dê-lê-tê-rê-ûs*, *a.* 530. Deadly, destructive.

DELETERY, *dê-lê-têr-ê*, *a.* Destructive, deadly.

DELETION, *dê-lê'shûn*, *s.* Act of rasing or blotting out; a destruction.

DELFI, *dêlf*, *s.* A mine, a quarry; earthen ware,

DELFE, *dêlf*, *s.* A mine, a quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.

To DELIBERATE, *dê-lib'êr-âte*, *v. n.* 91. To think in order to choice, to hesitate.

DELIBERATE, *dê-lib'êr-âte*, *a.* 91. Circumspect, wary; slow.

DELIBERATELY, *dê-lib'êr-âte-lê*, *ad.* Circumspectly, advisedly.

DELIBERATENESS, *dê-lib'êr-âte-nês*, *s.* Circumspection, wariness.

DELIBERATION, *dê-lib'êr-â'shûn*, *s.* The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

DELIBERATIVE, *dê-lib'êr-â-tiv*, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE, *dê-lib'êr-â-tiv*, *s.* The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

DELICACY, *dê-lê-kâ-sê*, *s.* Daintiness, niceness in eating; any thing highly pleasing to the senses; softness; nicety; politeness; indulgence; tenderness, scrupulousness; weakness of constitution.

DELICATE, *dê-lê-kâte*, *a.* 91. 503. Fine, consisting of small parts; pleasing to the eye; nice, pleasing to the taste; dainty, choice, select; gentle of manners; soft, effeminate; pure, clear.

DELICATELY, *dê-lê-kâte-lê*, *ad.* Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, *dê-lê-kâte-nês*, *s.* The state of being delicate.

DELICATES, *dê-lê-kâts*, *s.* Niceties, rarities.

DELICIOUS, *dê-lîsh'ûs*, *a.* 507. Sweet, delicate that affords delight.

DELICIOUSLY, *dê-lîsh'ûs-lê*, *ad.* Sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS, *dê-lîsh'ûs-nês*, *s.* Delight, pleasure, joy.

DELIGATION, *dê-lê-gâ'shûn*, *s.* A binding up.

DELIGHT, *dê-lîte'*, *s.* 393. Joy, pleasure, satisfaction; that which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, *dê-lîte'*, *v. a.* To please, to content, to satisfy.

To DELIGHT, *dê-lîte'*, *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in.

DELIGHTFUL, *dê-lîte'fûl*, *a.* Pleasant, charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, *dê-lîte'fûl-lê*, *ad.* Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, *dê-lîte'fûl-nês*, *s.* Pleasantness, satisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, *dê-lîte'sûm*, *a.* Pleasant, delight ful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, *dê-lîte'sûm-lê*, *ad.* Pleasantly in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, *dê-lîte'sûm-nês*, *s.* Pleasantness, delightfulness.

To DELINEATE, *dê-lîn'ê-âte*, *v. a.* To draw the first draught of a thing; to design; to paint in colours; to represent a true likeness; to describe.

DELINEATION, *dê-lîn'ê-â'shûn*, *s.* The draught of a thing.

DELINQUENCY, *dê-lîng'kwên-sê*, *s.* A fault, fall in duty.

DELINQUENT, *dê-lîng'kwênt*, *s.* An offender.

To DELIQUATE, *dê-lîê-kwâte*, *v. n.* 503. melt, to be dissolved.

DELIQUATION, *dê-lê-kwâ'shûn*, *a.* A melting, dissolving.

DELIQUUM, *dê-lîk'kwê-ûm*, *s.* A distillation by the force of fire.

DELIRIOUS, *dê-lîr'ê-ûs*, *a.* 507. Light-headed, raving, doating.

DELIRIUM, *dê-lîr'ê-ûm*, *s.* Alienation of mind, dotage.

To DELIVER, *dê-lîv'ûr*, *v. a.* To give, to yield

gör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûl 173—ôl 299—pôund 313—ûin 466, tuis 400.

- to cast away; to surrender, to put into one's hands; to save, to rescue; to relate, to utter; to disburden a woman of a child; to deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to surrender, to give up.
- DELIVERANCE**, *dê-liv'ûr-ânse*, *s.* The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppression, rescue; the act of speaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.
- DELIVERER**, *dê-liv'ûr-ûr*, *s.* A savor, a rescuer, a preserver; a relator, one that communicates something.
- DELIVERY**, *dê-liv'ûr-ê*, *s.* The act of delivering, or giving; release, rescue, saving; a surrender, giving up; utterance, pronunciation; child-birth.
- DELL**, *dêl*, *s.* A pit, a valley.
- DELPH**, *dêlf*, *s.* A fine sort of earthen ware.
- DELUDABLE**, *dê-lû'dâ-bl*, *a.* 405. Liable to be deceived.
- To DELUDE**, *dê-lûde'*, *v. a.* To beguile, to cheat, to deceive.
- DELUDER**, *dê-lû'dûr*, *s.* A beguiler, a deceiver, an impostor.
- To DELVE**, *dêlv*, *v. a.* To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom, to sift.
- DELVE**, *dêlv*, *s.* A ditch, a pitfall, a den.
- DELVER**, *dêlvûr*, *s.* 98. A digger.
- DELUGE**, *dêl'ûje*, *s.* A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any sudden and resistless calamity.
- To DELUGE**, *dêl'ûje*, *v. a.* To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.
- DELUSION**, *dê-lû'zhûn*, *s.* A cheat, guile; a false representation, illusion, error.
- DELUSIVE**, *dê-lû'siv*, 158. 428. } *a.*
- DELUSORY**, *dê-lû'sûr-ê*, 557. 429. } *a.*
- Apt to deceive.
- DEMAGOGUE**, *dêm-â-gûg*, *s.* 338. A ringleader of the rabble.
- DEMAIN**, } *dê-mêne'*, *s.*
- DEMESNE**, }
- That land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders.
- DEMAND**, *dê-mând'*, *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**, *dê-mând'*, *v. a.* To claim, to ask for with authority.
- DEMANDABLE**, *dê-mând'â-bl*, *a.* That may be demanded, asked for.
- DEMANDANT**, *dê-mândânt*, *s.* He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.
- DEMANDER**, *dê-mândûr*, *s.* One that requires a thing with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.
- DEMEAN**, *dê-mêne'*, *s.* A mien, presence, carriage. Obsolete.
- To DEMEAN**, *dê-mêne'*, *v. a.* To behave, to carry one's self; to lessen, to debase.
- DEMEANOUR**, *dê-mê'nûr*, *s.* 314. Carriage, behavior.
- DEMEANS**, } *dê-mênz'*, *s. pl.* An estate in lands,
- DEMESNES**, }
- DEMERIT**, *dê-mêr'it*, *s.* The opposite to merit, ill-deserving.
- DEMESNE**, *dê-mêne'*, *s.*—See *Demain*.
- DEMI**, *dêm'ê*, *inseparable part.* Half, as demi-god, that is, half human, and half divine.
- DEMI-CANNON**, *dêm'ê-kân'nûn*, *s.* A great gun.
- DEMI-CULVERIN**, *dêm'ê-kûl'ver-in*, *s.* A small cannon.
- DEMI-DEVIL**, *dêm'ê-dêv'vl*, *s.* 405. Half a devil.
- DEMI-GOD**, *dêm'ê-gôd*, *s.* Partaking of Divine nature, half a god.
- DEMI-LANCE**, *dêm'ê-lânse*, *s.* A light lance, a spear.
- DEMI-MAN**, *dêm'ê-mân*, *s.* Half a man.
- DEMI-WOLF**, *dêm'ê-wûlf*, *s.* Half a wolf.
- DEMISE**, *dê-mize'*, *s.* Death, decease.
- To DEMISE**, *dê-mize'*, *v. a.* To grant at one's death, to bequeath.
- DEMISSION**, *dê-mish'ûn*, *s.* Degradation, diminution of dignity.
- To DEMIT**, *dê-mit'*, *v. a.* To depress.
- DEMOCRACY**, *dê-môk'krâ-sê*, *s.* One of the three forms of government, that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.
- DEMOCRATE**, *dêm'ô-crât*, *s.* A new-coined word from democracy; a friend to popular government.
- See *Aristocrate*.
- DEMOCRATICAL**, *dêm'ô-krât'ê-kâl*, *a.* 530. Pertaining to a popular government, popular.
- To DEMOLISH**, *dê-môl'ish*, *v. a.* To throw down buildings, to raze, to destroy.
- DEMOLISHER**, *dê-môl'ish-ûr*, *s.* One that throws down buildings; a destroyer.
- DEMOLITION**, *dêm'ô-lish'ûn*, *s.* 530. The act of overthrowing buildings; destruction.
- DEMON**, *dê'môn*, *s.* A spirit, generally an evil spirit.
- DEMONIACAL**, *dêm'ô-ni'â-kâl*, } *a.* 506. Be-
- DEMONIACK**, *dê-mô'nê-âk*, } } *a.* 506. Belonging to the Devil; devilish; influenced by the devil.
- DEMONIACK**, *dê-mô'nê-âk*, *s.* 505. One possessed by the devil.
- DEMONIAN**, *dê-mô'nê-ân*, *a.* Devilish.
- DEMONOLOGY**, *dêm'ô-nôl'ô-jê*, *s.* 530. Discourse of the nature of devils.
- DEMONSTRABLE**, *dê-môn'strâ-bl*, *a.* That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.
- DEMONSTRABLY**, *dê-môn'strâ-blê*, *ad.* In such a manner as admits of certain proof.
- To DEMONSTRATE**, *dê-môn'strâte*, *v. a.* 91. To prove with the highest degree of certainty.
- DEMONSTRATION**, *dêm-môn'strâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.
- DEMONSTRATIVE**, *dê-môn'strâ-tiv*, *a.* Having the power of demonstration, invincibly conclusive; having the power of expressing clearly.
- DEMONSTRATIVELY**, *dê-môn'strâ-tiv-lê*, *ad.* With evidence not to be opposed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.
- DEMONSTRATOR**, *dêm-môn'strâ'tûr*, *s.* One that proves, one that teaches.
- See 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 anything in general, the accent is on the same syllable as the verb, §21.
- DEMONSTRATORY**, *dê-môn'strâ-tûr-ê*, *a.* 512. Having the tendency to demonstrate.
- DEMULCENT**, *dê-mûl'sênt*, *a.* Softening, mollifying, assuasive.
- To DEMUR**, *dê-mûr'*, *v. n.* To delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have scruples.
- To DEMUR**, *dê-mûr'*, *v. a.* To doubt of.
- DEMUR**, *dê-mûr'*, *s.* Doubt, hesitation.
- DEMURE**, *dê-mûre'*, *a.* Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modest.
- DEMURELY**, *dê-mûrê-lê*, *ad.* With affected modesty, solemnly.
- DEMURENESS**, *dê-mûrê'nês*, *s.* Modesty, soberness, gravity of aspect; affected modesty.
- DEMURRER**, *dê-mûr'ûr*, *s.* 98. A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.
- DEMY**, *dê-mv'*, *s.* A half fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81,—mê 93, mêt 93—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164

DEMY, dê-mî', a. A kind of paper.

DEN, dên, s. A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beast; Den may signify either a valley, or a woody place.

DENAY, dê-nâ', s. Denial, refusal. Obsolete.

DENDROLOGY, dên-drôl'ô-jé, s. 518. The natural history of trees.

DENIABLE, dê-nî'â-bl, a. That may be denied.

DENIAL, dê-nî'âl, s. Negation, refusal.

DENIER, dê-nî'âr, s. 98. A contradictor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuser, one that refuses.

DENIER, dê-nêrê', s. A small denomination of French money.

To DENIGRATE, dên'é-grâte, or dê-nî'grâte, 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, c. Thus *Denigrate* has the accent on *i*, because that letter is long, and has the accent in *Denigro*; and to *Emigrate* has the accent on the first syllable, because in *Emigro* the same letter is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate.—See *Ariolate* and *Coacervate*.

In a former edition of this Dictionary, I followed the general voice of all our orthoepists, except Dr Johnson, without recollecting that the *i* in the Latin *denigro* might be pronounced either long or short; and that when this is the case, we generally adopt the short sound in words derived from that language; and as this short sound is more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, Dr Johnson's accentuation seems to be the preferable, 503. 545.

DENIGRATION, dên-ê-grâ'shûn, s. A blackening, or making black.

DENIZATION, dên-ê-zî'shûn, s. The act of enfranchising.

DENIZEN, } dên'ê-zn, { 103. } s.
DENISON, } { 170. }

A freeman, one enfranchised.

To DENOMINATE, dê-nôm'ê-nâte, v. a. To name, to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, dê-nôm-ê-nâ'shûn, s. A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, dê-nôm'ê-nâ-tîv, a. That gives a name; that obtains a distinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, dê-nôm'ê-nâ-tûr, s. 520. The giver of a name.

DENOTATION, dên-ô-tâ'shûn, s. The act of denoting.

To DENOTE, dê-nôte', v. a. To mark, to be a sign of, to betoken.

To DENOUNCE, dê-nôunse', v. a. To threaten by proclamation.

DENOUNCEMENT, dê-nôunse'mént, s. The act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOUNCER, dê-nôun'sûr, s. One that declares some menace.

DENSE, dênse, a. Close, compact, approaching to solidity.

DENSITY, dên'sê-tê, s. Closeness, compactness.

DENTAL, dên'tâl, a. Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, such letters as are pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DENTELLI, dên-tê'lê, s. Modillons. A kind of brackets.

DENTICULATION, dên-tîk'ù-lâ'shûn, s. The state of being set with small teeth.

DENTICULATED, dên-tîk'ù-lâ-têd, a. Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE, dên'tê-frîs, s. 142. A powder made to scour the teeth.

DENTIST, dên'tîst, s. A surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.

DENTITION, dên-tîsh'ûn, s. The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE, dê-nû'dâte, v. a. To divest, to strip.—See *To Denigrate*.

DENUDATION, dên-nû-dâ'shûn, s. 527. The act of stripping.

To DENUDE, dê-nûde', v. a. To strip, to make naked.

DENUNCIATION, dê-nûn-shê-â'shûn, s. The act of denouncing, a publick menace.

DENUNCIATOR, dê-nûn-shê-â-tûr, s. He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information against another.

To DENY, dê-nî', v. a. To contradict an accusation; to refuse, not to grant; to disown; to renounce, to disregard.

To DEOBSTRUCT, dê-ôb-strûkt', v. a. To clear from impediments.

DEOBRUENT, dê-ôb'strû-ênt, s. A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities.

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 DEOPILATE, dê-ôp'pê-lâte, v. a. To deobstruct, to clear a passage.

DEOPILATION, dê-ôp-pê-lâ'shûn, s. The act of clearing obstruction.

DEOPILATIVE, dê-ôp'pê-lâ-tîv, a. Deobstruct.

DEOSCULATION, dê-ôs-kû-lâ'shûn, s. The act of kissing.

To DEPAINT, dê-pânt', v. a. To picture, to describe by colours; to describe.

To DEPART, dê-pârt', v. n. To go away from a place; to desert from a practice; to be lost; to desert, to apostatize; to desert from a resolution or opinion; to die, to decease, to leave the world.

To DEPART, dê-pârt', v. a. To quit, to leave, to retire from.

To DEPART, dê-pârt', v. a. To divide, to separate.

DEPART, dê-pârt', s. The act of going away; death; with chymists, an operation so named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER, dê-pârt'tûr, s. One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTMENT, dê-pârt'mént, s. Separate allotment, business assigned to a particular person.

DEPARTURE, dê-pârt'shûre, s. 461. A going away; death, decease; a forsaking, an abandoning.

DEPASCENT, dê-pâs'sênt, a. Feeding greedily.

To DEPASTURE, dê-pâs'tshûre, v. a. To eat up, to consume by feeding upon it.

To DEPAUPERATE, dê-pâw-pêr-âte, v. a. To make poor.

DEFECTIBLE, dê-pêk'tê-bl, a. Tough, clammy.

To DEPEND, dê-pênd', v. n. To hang from; to be in a state of servitude or expectation; to be in suspense; to depend upon, to rely on, to trust to; to be in a state of dependance; to rest upon any thing as its cause.

DEPENDANCE, dê-pên'dânse, } s.
DEPENDENCY, dê-pên'dân-sê, }

The state of hanging down from a supporter; something hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; state of being at the disposal of another; the things or persons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, trust, confidence.

DEPENDANT, dê-pên'dânt, a. In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dê-pên'dânt, s. One who lives in subjection; or at the discretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dê-pên'dênse, } s.
DEPENDENCY, dê-pên'dên-sê, }

A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another; state of being subordinate, or subject; that which is not principal, that which is subordinate; concatenation, connexion; relation of any thing to another; trust, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, *dé-pẻn'đẻnt*, *a.* Hanging down.
 DEPENDENT, *dẻ-pẻn'đẻnt*, *s.* One subordinate.
 DEPENDER, *dẻ-pẻn'đẻr*, *s.* 98. A dependant, one that reposes on the kindness of another.
 DEPRIVATION, *dẻp-ẻr-dẻsh'ủn*, *s.* 527. Loss, destruction.
 DEPHLEGMATION, *dẻf-ẻlẻg-mả'shủn*, *s.* 530. An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation.
 To DEPHLEGM, *dẻ-hẻm'*, 389.
 To DEPHLEGMATE, *dẻ-fẻlẻg'mảtẻ*, } *v. a.* 91.
 To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.
 DEPHLEGMEDNESS, *dẻfẻlẻm'ẻđ-nẻs*, *s.* The quality of being freed from phlegm.
 To DEPICT, *dẻ-pẻkt'*, *v. a.* To paint, to portray; to describe to the mind.
 DEPICTURE, *dẻ-pẻkt'shủre*, *v. a.* To represent, in painting.
 DEPILOCATORY, *dẻ-pẻlẻlả-tủr-ẻ*, *s.* An application used to take away hair.
 DEPILOUS, *dẻ-pẻlẻs*, *a.* Without hair.
 DEPLANTATION, *dẻplẻn-tả'shủn*, *s.* The act of taking plants up from the bed.
 DEPLETION, *dẻ-plẻshủn*, *s.* The act of emptying.
 DEPLORABLE, *dẻ-plẻrả-bl*, *a.* Lamentable, sad, calamitous, despicable.
 DEPLORABLENESS, *dẻ-plẻrả-bl-nẻs*, *s.* The state of being deplorable.
 DEPLORABLY, *dẻ-plẻrả-blẻ*, *ad.* Lamentably, miserably.
 DEPLORATE, *dẻ-plẻrảtẻ*, *a.* 91. Lamentable, hopeless.—See *To Denigrate*.
 DEPLORATION, *dẻ-plẻrả'shủn*, *s.* 530. The act of deploring.
 To DEPLORE, *dẻ-plẻrẻ'*, *v. a.* To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.
 DEPLORES, *dẻ-plẻrẻr*, *s.* A lamenter, a mourner.
 DEPLUMATION, *dẻp-lủ-mả'shủn*, *s.* 527. Plucking off the feathers; in surgery, a swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.
 To DEPLUME, *dẻ-plủmẻ'*, *v. a.* To strip off its feathers.
 To DEPONE, *dẻ-pẻnẻ'*, *v. a.* To lay down as a pledge or security; to risk upon the success of an adventure.
 DEPONENT, *dẻ-pẻnẻnt*, *s.* 503. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; in grammar, such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.
 To DEPOPULATE, *dẻ-pẻp'ủ-lỏtẻ*, *v. a.* To unpeople, to lay waste.
 DEPOPULATION, *dẻ-pẻp'ủ-lỏ'shủn*, *s.* The act of unpeopling, havoc, waste.
 DEPOPULATOR, *dẻ-pẻp'ủ-lỏ-tủr*, *s.* 521. A dispeopler, a destroyer of mankind.
 To DEPORT, *dẻ-pẻrt'*, *v. a.* To carry, to demean.
 DEPORT, *dẻ-pẻrt'*, *s.* Demeanour, behaviour.
 DEPORTATION, *dẻp-ẻr-tả'shủn*, *s.* Transportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.
 DEPORTMENT, *dẻ-pẻrt'mẻnt*, *s.* 512. Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.
 To DEPOSE, *dẻ-pẻzẻ'*, *v. a.* To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to divest; to give testimony, to attest.
 To DEPOSE, *dẻ-pẻzẻ'*, *v. n.* To bear witness.
 DEPOSITORY, *dẻ-pẻzẻ'ẻ-tủr-ẻ*, *s.* 512. One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.
 To DEPOSITE, *dẻ-pẻzẻt'*, *v. a.* To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to lay aside.
 DEPOSITE, *dẻ-pẻzẻt'*, *s.* 154. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the state of a thing pawned or pledged.
 DEPOSITION, *dẻp-pẻ-zẻsh'ủn*, *s.* The act of giving public testimony; the act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

DEPOSITORY, *dẻ-pẻzẻ'ẻ-tủr-ẻ*, *s.* 512. The place where any thing is lodged.
 DEPRAVATION, *dẻp-rả-vả'shủn*, *s.* 530. The act of making any thing bad; degeneracy, depravity.
 To DEPRAVE, *dẻ-prỏvẻ'*, *v. a.* To violate, to corrupt.
 DEPRAVEDNESS, *dẻ-prỏvẻ'nẻs*, *s.* Corruption, vitiated state.
 DEPRAVEMENT, *dẻ-prỏvẻ'mẻnt*, *s.* A vitiated state.
 DEPRAYER, *dẻ-prỏvẻr*, *s.* A corrupter.
 DEPRAVITY, *dẻ-prỏvẻ'ẻ-tẻ*, *s.* 511. Corruption.
 To DEPRECATE, *dẻp-prẻ-kỏtẻ*, *v. a.* 91. To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray deliverance from.
 DEPRECATION, *dẻp-prẻ-kỏ'shủn*, *s.* Prayer against evil.
 DEPRECATIVE, *dẻp-prẻ-kỏ-tẻv*, } *a.* 512.
 DEPRECATORY, *dẻp-prẻ-kỏ-tủr-ẻ*, }
 That serves to deprecate.
 To DEPRECIATE, *dẻ-prẻshẻ-ỏtẻ*, *v. a.* 91. To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.
 To DEBREDATE, *dẻp-prẻ-dỏtẻ*, *v. a.* 91. To rob, to pillage; to spoil, to devour.
 DEPREDAATION, *dẻp-prẻ-dỏ'shủn*, *s.* A robbing, a spoiling; voracity, waste.
 DEPRADOR, *dẻp-prẻ-dỏ-tủr*, *s.* 521. A robber, a devourer.
 To DEPREIEND, *dẻp-prẻ-hẻnd'*, *v. a.* To catch one, to take unawares; to discover, to find out a thing. Little used.
 DEPREHENSIBLE, *dẻp-prẻ-hẻn'ẻẻ-bl*, *a.* That may be caught; that may be understood.
 DEPREHENSIBLENESS, *dẻp-prẻ-hẻn'ẻẻ-bl-nẻs*, *s.* Capableness of being caught; intelligibleness.
 DEPREHENSION, *dẻp-prẻ-hẻn'shủn*, *s.* A catching or taking unawares; a discovery.
 To DEPRESS, *dẻ-prẻs'*, *v. a.* To press or thrust down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to sink.
 DEPRESSION, *dẻ-prẻsh'ủn*, *s.* The act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface; the act of humbling, abasement.
 DEPRESSOR, *dẻ-prẻs'sủr*, *s.* 166. He that keeps or presses down.
 DEPRIVATION, *dẻp-prẻ-vả'shủn*, *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, *dẻ-prỏvẻ'*, *v. a.* To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.
 DEPTH, *dẻp'th*, *s.* Deepness, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards; deep place, not a shoal; the abyss, a gulf of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a season; abstruseness, obscurity.
 To DEPTHEN, *dẻp'thẻn*, *v. a.* 103. To deepen.
 DEPULSION, *dẻp-pủl'shủn*, *s.* 177. A beating or thrusting away.
 DEPULSORY, *dẻp-pủl'sủr-ẻ*, *a.* 440. Putting or driving away.
 To DEPURATE, *dẻp'ủ-rỏtẻ*, *v. a.* 91. To purify, to cleanse.
 DEPURATE, *dẻp'ủ-rỏtẻ*, *a.* 505. Cleansed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.
 DEPURATION, *dẻp'ủ-rỏ'shủn*, *s.* The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.
 To DEPURE, *dẻ-pủrẻ'*, *v. a.* To free from impurities; to purge.
 DEPUTATION, *dẻp'ủ-tả'shủn*, *s.* The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission; vicegerency.
 To DEPUTE, *dẻp'ủtẻ'*, *v. a.* To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.
 DEPUTY, *dẻp'ủ-tẻ*, *s.* A lieutenant, a viceroy; 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

559. Fåte 73. fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mét 95—plne 105, pin 107—nô 162, möve 164,

- into its nearest relation *ð*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*.
- To DERQUANTITATE**, *dê-kwôn'tê-tâte*, *v. a.* To diminish the quantity of.
- To DERACINATE**, *dê-râs'sê-nâte*, *v. a.* To pluck or tear up by the roots.
- To DERAIGN**, } *dê-râne'*, *v. a.*
To DERAİN, }
- To prove, to justify.
- To DERANGE**, *dê-rânje'*, *v. a.* To disorder, to disarrange.
- DERAY**, *dê-râ'*, *s.* Tumult, disorder, noise.
- DERELICT**, *dêr-ê-llkt*, *s.* Any thing which is relinquished by the owner.
- DERELICTION**, *dêr-ê-llk'shûn*, *s.* An utter forsaking or leaving.
- To DERIDE**, *dê-rîde'*, *v. a.* To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.
- DERIDER**, *dê-rî'dâr*, *s.* 98. A mocker, a scoffer.
- DERISION**, *dê-rîzh'ûn*, *s.* The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, scorn, a laughing stock.
- DERISIVE**, *dê-rî'siv*, *a.* 428. Mocking, scoffing.
- DERISORY**, *dê-rî'sûr-ê*, *a.* 429. 512. Mocking, ridiculing.
- DERIVABLE**, *dê-rî'vâ-bl*, *a.* Attainable by right of descent or derivation.
- DERIVATION**, *dêr-ê-vâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its source; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.
- DERIVATIVE**, *dê-rîv'â-tîv*, *a.* Derived or taken from another.
- DERIVATIVE**, *dê-rîv'â-tîv*, *s.* 157. The thing or word derived or taken from another.
- DERIVATIVELY**, *dê-rîv'â-tîv-lê*, *ad.* In a derivative manner.
- To DERIVE**, *dê-rîve'*, *v. a.* To turn the course of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.
- To DERIVE**, *dê-rîve'*, *v. n.* To come from, to owe its origin to; to descend from.
- DERIVER**, *dê-rîve'ûr*, *s.* One that draws or fetches from the original.
- DERNIER**, *dêrn-yâre'*, *a.* Last.
- To DEROGATE**, *dêr-ô-gâte*, *v. a.* To lessen the worth of any person or thing, to disparage.
- To DEROGATE**, *dêr-ô-gâte*, *v. n.* To retract.
- DEROGATE**, *dêr-ô-gâte*, *a.* 91. Lessened in value.
- DEROGATION**, *dêr-ô-gâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. A disparaging, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.
- DEROGATIVE**, *dê-rôg'â-tîv*, *a.* Derogating, lessening the value.
- DEROGATORILY**, *dê-rôg'â-tîr-ê-lê*, *ad.* In a detracting manner.
- DEROGATORINESS**, *dê-rôg'â-tîr-ê-nês*, *s.* The act of derogating.
- DEROGATORY**, *dê-rôg'â-tîr-ê*, *a.* 512. That lessens the value of.
- DERVIS**, *dêrvîs*, *s.* A Turkish priest.
- DESCANT**, *dêskânt*, *s.* 492. A song or tune; a discourse, a disputation, a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.
- To DESCANT**, *dêskânt'*, *v. n.* To harangue, to discourse at large.
- To DESCEND**, *dê-sênd'*, *v. n.* To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from a general to particular considerations.
- To DESCEND**, *dê-sênd'*, *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.
- DESCENDANT**, *dê-sênd'ânt*, *s.* The offspring of an ancestor.
- DESCENDING**, *dê-sênd'ênt*, *s.* Falling, sinking,
- coming down; proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.
- DESCENDIBLE**, *dê-sênd'ê-bl*, *a.* Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.
- DESCENSION**, *dê-sêns'hûn*, *s.* The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.
- DESCENT**, *dê-sênt'*, *s.* The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, process of lineage, offspring, inheritors; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale or order of being.
- To DESCRIBE**, *dê-skrîbe'*, *v. a.* To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to mark out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.
- DESCRIBER**, *dê-skrî'bûr*, *s.* He that describes.
- DESCRIER**, *dê-skrî'ûr*, *s.* 98. A discoverer, a detector.
- DESCRIPTION**, *dê-skrîp'shûn*, *s.* The act of describing or marking out any person or thing by perceptible properties; the sentence or passage in which any thing is described; a lax definition; the qualities expressed in a description.
- DESCRIPTIVE**, *dê-skrîp'tîv*, *a.* 157. Describing.
- To DESCIY**, *dê-skrî'*, *v. a.* To spy out, to examine at a distance; to discover, to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or absent.
- DESCRY**, *dê-skrî'*, *s.* Discovery, thing discovered. Not in use.
- To DESECRATE**, *dês'sê-krâte*, *v. a.* To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.
- DESECRATION**, *dês-sê-krâ'shûn*, *s.* The abolition of consecration.
- DESERT**, *dêz'êrt*, *s.* Wilderness, waste country, uninhabited place.
- DESERT**, *dêz'êrt*, *a.* Wide, waste, solitary.
- To DESERT**, *dê-zêrt'*, *v. a.* To forsake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherously; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.
- DESERT**, *dê-zêrt'*, *s.* Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.
- DESERTER**, *dê-zêrt'ûr*, *s.* 98. He that has forsaken his cause or his post; he that leaves the army in which he is enlisted; he that forsakes another.
- DEsertION**, *dê-zêrt'shûn*, *s.* The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.
- DESERTLESS**, *dê-zêrt'lês*, *a.* Without merit.
- To DESERVE**, *dê-zêrv'*, *v. a.* To be worthy of, either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.
- DESERVEDLY**, *dê-zêrv'êd-lê*, *ad.* 364. Worthily, according to desert.
- DESERVER**, *dê-zêrv'ûr*, *s.* 98. A man who merits rewards.
- DESICCANTS**, *dê-sîk'kânts*, *s.* Applications that dry up the flow of sores, driets.
- To DESICCATE**, *dê-sîk'kâte*, *v. a.* 503. To dry up.
- DESICCATION**, *dês-îk-kâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of making dry.
- DESICCATIVE**, *dê-sîk'kâ-tîv*, *a.* That which has the power of drying.
- To DESIDERATE**, *dê-sîd'êr-âte*, *v. a.* To want to miss. Not in use.
- DESIDERATUM**, *dê-sîd-ê-râ'tûm*, *s.* Some desirable thing which is wanted.
- ⚠ This Latin word is now so much in use as to require a place in an English Dictionary; and it were to be wished it were so far anglicised as to form its plural by *s*, and not preserve its Latin plural *Desiderata*, as we almost always hear it.
- DESIDIOSE**, *dê-sîd-jê-ôse'*, *a.* 776. Idle, lazy, heavy.—See Appendix.

To DESIGN, *dê-sînc', v. a.* 447. To purpose; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.

Dr I have differed from Mr Sheridan, by preserving the *s*, in this word and its compounds, pure. I am supported in this by Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, and have always looked upon *To Design* as vulgar.—See Principles, 447.

DESIGN, *dê-sînc's, s.* An intention, a purpose; a scheme, a plan of action; or a scheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

DESIGNABLE, *dê-sînc'â-bl, a.* Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.

DESIGNATION, *dês-sîg-nâ'shûn, s.* The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, directions; import, intention.

To DESIGNATE, *dês'îg-nâte, v. a.* 503. To point out or mark by some particular token.

DESIGNEDLY, *dê-sî'néd-lê, ad.* 364. Purposely, intentionally.

DESIGNER, *dê-sî'nûr, s.* 98. A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

DESIGNING, *dê-sî'nîng, part. a.* Insidious, treacherous, deceitful.

DESIGNLESS, *dê-sînc'lêss, a.* Unknowing, inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, *dê-sînc'lêss-lê, ad.* Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, *dê-sînc'mênt, s.* A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or sketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, *dê-zî'râ-bl, a.* Pleasing, delightful; that is to be wished with earnestness.

DESIRE, *dê-zîrê, s.* Wish, eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To DESIRE, *dê-zîrê, v. a.* To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to long; to ask, to entreat.

DESIRER, *dê-zî'rûr, s.* 98. One that is eager after any thing.

DESIROUS, *dê-zî'rûs, a.* 314. Full of desire, eager, longing after.

DESIROUSNESS, *dê-zî'rûs-nêss, s.* Fulness of desire.

DESIROUSLY, *dê-zî'rûs-lê, ad.* Eagerly, with desire.

To DESIST, *dê-sîst', v. n.* 447. To cease from any thing, to stop.

Dr I have preserved the *s* pure in this word, contrary to Mr Sheridan, who spells it *desist*. Dr Kenrick and Mr Perry are of my opinion, and I cannot see any reason, either from custom or analogy, to alter it, 447.

DESISTANCE, *dê-sîst'ânce, s.* The act of desisting, cessation.

DESISTIVE, *dê-sîst'îv, a.* 157. Ending, concluding.

DESK, *dêsk, s.* An inclining table for the use of writers or readers.

DESOLATE, *dês'sô-lâte, a.* 91. Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste; solitary, without society.

To DESOLATE, *dês'sô-lâte, v. a.* To deprive of inhabitants.

DESOLATELY, *dês'sô-lâte-lê, ad.* In a desolate manner.

DESOLATION, *dês'sô-lâ'shûn, s.* Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess, melancholy; a place wasted and forsaken.

DESPAIR, *dê-spâre', s.* Hopelessness, despondence; that which causes despair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

To DESPAIR, *dê-spâre', v. n.* To be without hope, to despond.

DESPAIRER, *dê-spâre'ûr, s.* One without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, *dê-spâring-lê, ad.* In a manner betokening hopelessness.

To DESPATCH, *dê-spâtsh', v. a.* To send away hastily; to send out of the world, to put to death; to

perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

Dr There is a general rule in pronunciation, viz. when a vowel ends a syllable immediately before the accent, that vowel has a tendency to lengthen, and is often, particularly in solemn speaking, pronounced as open as if the accent were on it.—See *To Collect*, 514. This general tendency inclines us to divide words in such a manner as to make the vowel end the unaccented syllable; and if the two succeeding consonants are combinable, to carry them both to that syllable which has the accent. When the *e* is thus left to finish the syllable before the accent in *de-spair, de-spach, &c.* it inclines to its open slender sound, which, being rapidly pronounced, falls into the short *i*, which is exactly its short sound, 103, 107: for when the *e* is short by being closed with a consonant, like other vowels, it goes into a different sound from the long one, 514. Thus the word *despatch*, till Dr Johnson corrected it, was always written with an *i*; and now it is corrected, we do not find the least difference in the pronunciation.

DESPATCH, *dê-spâtsh', s.* Hasty execution; express, hasty messenger or message.

DESPATCHFUL, *dê-spâtsh'fûl, a.* Bent on haste.

DESPERATE, *dês'pê-râte, a.* 94. Without hope; without care of safety, rash; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.

DESPERATELY, *dês'pê-râte-lê, ad.* Furiously, madly; in a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, *dês'pê-râte-nêss, s.* Madness, fury, precipitance.

DESPERATION, *dês'pê-râ'shûn, s.* Hopelessness, despair.

DESPICABLE, *dês'pê-kâ-bl, a.* Contemptible, mean, worthless.

DESPICABLENESS, *dês'pê-kâ-bl-nêss, s.* Meanness, vileness.

DESPICABLY, *dês'pê-kâ-blê, ad.* Meanly, sordidly.

DESPISABLE, *dê-spl'zâ-bl, a.* Contemptible, regarded with contempt.

To DESPISE, *dê-spîze', v. a.* To scorn, to contemn.

DESPISER, *dê-spl'zûr, s.* Contemner, scorner.

DESPITE, *dê-spl'tê, s.* Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.

DESPITEFUL, *dê-spl'tê'fûl, a.* Malicious, full of spleen.

DESPITEFULLY, *dê-spl'tê'fûl-lê, ad.* Maliciously, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, *dê-spl'tê'fûl-nêss, s.* Malice, hate, malignity.

To DESPOIL, *dê-spôil', v. a.* To rob, to deprive.

DESPOILATION, *dês-pô-lê-lâ'shûn, s.* 530. The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, *dê-spônd', v. n.* To despair, to lose hope; in theology, to lose hope of the Divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, *dê-spônd'ên-sê, s.* Despair, hopelessness.

DESPONDENT, *dê-spônd'ênt, a.* Despairing, hopeless.

To DESPONSATE, *dê-spôn'sâte, v. a.* To betroth, to affiancé.

DESPONSATION, *dês-pôn'sâ'shûn, s.* 530. The betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, *dês'pôt, s.* An absolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, *dê-spôt'ê-kâl, } a.*

DESPOTICK, *dê-spôt'îk, } a.*

Absolute in power, unlimited in authority.

DESPOTICALNESS, *dê-spôt'ê-kâl-nêss, s.* Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM, *dês'pô-tîzm, s.* Absolute power.

DESSERT, *dêz-zêrt', s.* The last course of an entertainment.

To DESTINATE, *dês'tê-nâte, v. a.* To design for any particular end.

DESTINATION, *dês-tê-nâ'shûn, s.* The purpose for which any thing is appointed.

To DESTINE, *dês'tîn, v. a.* 140. To doom, to appoint indifferently to any state; to appoint to any

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fât 91—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pîn 107—nò 162, môve 164,

use or purpose; to devote, to doom to, punishment or misery; to fix unalterably.

DESTINY, *dês'tê-nê*, *s.* The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity, doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, *dês'tê-tûte*, *a.* Forsaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, *dês'tê-tû'shûn*, *s.* Want, the state in which something is wanted.

To DESTROY, *dê-strôê*, *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, *dê-strôê'r*, *s.* 98. The person that destroys.

DESTRUCTIBLE, *dê-strûk'tê-bl*, *a.* Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTION, *dê-strûk'shûn*, *s.* The act of destroying, waste, murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, *dê-strûk'tiv*, *a.* That destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.

DESTRUCTIVELY, *dê-strûk'tiv-lê*, *ad.* Ruinously, mischievously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, *dê-strûk'tiv-nês*, *s.* The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, *dê-strûk'tûr*, *s.* 166. Destroyer, consumer.

DESUDATION, *dês-h-dâ'shûn*, *s.* A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE, *dês'swê-tûde*, *s.* 334. Cessation from being accustomed.

DESULTORY, *dês'ûl-tûr-ê*, 512. } *a.* Removing from thing to thing, unsettled, immethodical.—See *Subsultory*.

DESULTORIOUS, *dês'ûl-tûr-ê-ûs*, } *a.* Removing from thing to thing, unsettled, immethodical.—See *Subsultory*.

To DESUME, *dê-sûme'*, *v. a.* To take from any thing.

To DETACH, *dê-tâtsh'*, *v. a.* To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETACHMENT, *dê-tâtsh'mênt*, *s.* A body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETAIL, *dê-tâle'*, *v. a.* To relate particularly, to particularize.

DETAIL, *dê-tâle'*, *s.* A minute and particular account.

To DETAIN, *dê-tâne'*, *v. a.* To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

DETAINDER, *dê-tâne'dûr*, *s.* 98. The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINEE, *dê-tânûr*, *s.* He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.

To DETECT, *dê-têkt'*, *v. a.* To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.

DETECTOR, *dê-têkt'tûr*, *s.* A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

DETECTION, *dê-têk'shûn*, *s.* Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.

DETENTION, *dê-tên'shûn*, *s.* The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, restraint.

To DETER, *dê-têr'*, *v. a.* To discourage from any thing.

DETERMENT, *dê-têr'mênt*, *s.* Cause of discouragement.

To DETERGE, *dê-têrjê'*, *v. a.* To cleanse a sore.

DETERGENT, *dê-têrjênt*, *a.* That cleanses.

DETERIORATION, *dê-tê-rê-ô-râ'shûn*, *s.* The act of making any thing worse.

DETERMINABLE, *dê-têr'mê-nâ-bl*, *a.* That may be certainly decided.

DETERMINATE, *dê-têr'mê-nâte*, *a.* 91. Limited; established; conclusive; fixed, resolute.

DETERMINATELY, *dê-têr'mê-nâte-lê*, *ad.* Resolutely, with fixed resolve.

DETERMINATION, *dê-têr'mê-nâ'shûn*, *s.* Absolute direction to a certain end; the result of deliberation; judicial decision.

DETERMINATIVE, *dê-têr'mê-nâ-tiv*, *a.* That uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, *dê-têr'mê-nâ'tûr*, *s.* 521. One who determines.

To DETERMINE, *dê-têr'mîn*, *v. a.* 140. To fix, to settle; to fix ultimately; to adjust, to limit; to influence the choice; to resolve; to decide; to put an end to, to destroy.

To DETERMINE, *dê-têr'mîn*, *v. n.* To conclude, to end; to come to a decision; to resolve concerning any thing.

DETERRATION, *dê-têr-râ'shûn*, *s.* Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth.

DETERSION, *dê-têr'shûn*, *s.* The act of cleansing a sore.

DETERSIVE, *dê-têr'siv*, *a.* 158. Having the power to cleanse.

DETERSIVE, *dê-têr'siv*, *s.* 428. An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To DETEST, *dê-têst'*, *v. a.* To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, *dê-têst'tâ-bl*, *a.* Hateful, abhorred.

DETESTABLY, *dê-têst'tâ-blê*, *ad.* Hatefully, abominably.

DETESTATION, *dê-têst'tâ'shûn*, *s.* 530. Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, *dê-têst'tûr*, *s.* 98. One that hates.

To DETHRONE, *dê-thrônê'*, *v. a.* To divest of regality, to throw down from the throne.

DETINUE, *dê-tîn'û*, *s.* 503. A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

DETONATION, *dê-tô-nâ'shûn*, *s.* A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To DETONIZE, *dê'tô-nîze*, *v. a.* To calcine with detonation.

To DETORT, *dê-tôrt'*, *v. a.* To wrest from the original import.

To DETRACT, *dê-trâkt'*, *v. a.* To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRACTER, *dê-trâkt'tûr*, *s.* One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION, *dê-trâk'shûn*, *s.* The act of taking off from any thing; scandal.

DETRACTORY, *dê-trâkt'tûr-ê*, *a.* 557. Defamatory by denial of desert, derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, *dê-trâkt'três*, *s.* A censorious woman.

DETRIMENT, *dê'trê-mênt*, *s.* Loss, damage, mischief.

DETRIMENTAL, *dê'trê-mên'tâl*, *a.* Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

To DETRUDE, *dê-trôôd'*, *v. a.* To thrust down, to force into a lower place.

DETRITION, *dê-trîsh'ûn*, *s.* 507. The act of wearing away.

To DETRUNCATE, *dê-trûng'kâte*, *v. a.* To lop to cut, to shorten.

DETRUNCATION, *dê-trûng-kâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of lopping.

DETRUSION, *dê-trôô'zhûn*, *s.* The act of thrusting down.

To DEVAST, *dê-vâst'*, *v. a.* To waste or destroy, to plunder.

"The country, though deluged and devastated, was not utterly put beyond the power of restoration."—*Hannah More's Strictures on Female Education*, Vol. 1, page 58.

To DEVASTATE, *dê-vâst'tate*, *v. a.* To lay waste, to plunder.

DEVASTATION, *dêv-âs-tâ'shûn*, *s.* Waste, havoc.

DEUCE, *dêse*, *s.* Two.

To DEVELOP, *dê-vêl'ûp*, *v. a.* To disengage from something that infolds.

DEVERGENCE, *dê-vêrjênsê*, *s.* Declivity, declination.

Dr 167, nôt 163—tâbe 171, tûb 172, búll 173—û 299—pôund 313—ûin 466, this 469.

To DEVEST, *dê-vêst'*, *v. a.* To strip, to deprive of clothes; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, *dê-vêks'*, *a.* Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, *dê-vêk'sê-tê*, *s.* Incurvation downwards.

To DEVIATE, *dê-vê-âte*, *v. n.* 542. To wander from the right or common way; to go astray, to err, to sin.

DEVIATION, *dê-vê-â-shûn*, *s.* The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from established rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, *dê-vice'*, *s.* A contrivance, a stratagem; a design, a scheme formed; the emblem on a shield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, *dê-vîl*, *s.* 159. 405. A fallen angel, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

DEVILISH, *dê-vîl-ish*, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, *dê-vîl-ish-lê*, *ad.* In a manner suiting the devil.

DEVIIOUS, *dê-vê-ûs*, *a.* 542. Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going astray from rectitude.

To DEVISE, *dê-vîze'*, *v. a.* 347. To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.

To DEVISE, *dê-vîze'*, *v. n.* To consider, to contrive.

DEVISE, *dê-vîze'*, *s.* The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

DEVISE, *dê-vîze'*, *s.* 347. Contrivance. Properly *Devise*.

DEVISER, *dê-vî-zûr*, *s.* A contriver, an inventor.

DEVITABLE, *dê-vê-tâ-bl*, *a.* Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION, *dêv-ê-tâ-shûn*, *s.* The act of escaping.

DEVOID, *dê-vôid'*, *a.* Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.

DEVOIR, *dê-vwôr'*, *s.* Service; act of civility or obsequiousness.

To DEVOLVE, *dê-vôlv'*, *v. a.* To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To DEVOLVE, *dê-vôlv'*, *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, *dêv-ô-lû-shûn*, *s.* The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.

To DEVOTE, *dê-vôte'*, *v. a.* To dedicate, to consecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curse; to excrete.

DEVOTEDNESS, *dê-vô-têd-nêss*, *s.* The state of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTEE, *dêv-vô-tê-ê'*, *s.* One erroneously or superstitiously religious, a bigot.

DEVOTION, *dê-vô-shûn*, *s.* Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worship; prayer, expression of devotion; the state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; strong affection, ardent love; disposal, power.

DEVOTIONAL, *dê-vô-shûn-âl*, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, *dê-vô-shûn-âl-îst*, *s.* A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOUR, *dê-vôûr'*, *v. a.* To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up, to annihilate.

DEVOURER, *dê-vôûr'r*, *s.* 98. A consumer, he that devours.

DEVOUT, *dê-vôûr'*, *a.* Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, *dê-vôûr'lê*, *ad.* Piously, with ardent devotion, religiously.

DEUSE, *dêuse*, *s.* The Devil.

DEUTEROGAMY, *dû-têr-ôg-âm-ê*, *s.* 518. A second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY, *dû-têr-ôn-ô-mê*, *s.* 518. The second book of the Law, being the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY, *dû-têr-ôs-kô-pê*, *s.* The second intention, a meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEW, *dû*, *s.* The moisture upon the ground.

To DEW, *dû*, *v. a.* To wet as with dew, to moisten.

DEWBERRY, *dû-bêr-rê*, *s.* The fruit of a species of bramble.

DEWBESPARENT, *dû-bê-sprênt'*, *part.* Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, *dû-drôp*, *s.* A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.

DEWLAP, *dû-lâp*, *s.* The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWLAFT, *dû-lâft*, *a.* Furnished with dewlaps.

DEWORM, *dû-wûrm*, *s.* A worm found in dew.

DEWY, *dû-ê*, *a.* Resembling dew, partaking of dew; moist with dew.

DEXTER, *dêks-têr*, *a.* The right, not the left.

DEXTERITY, *dêks-têr-ê-tê*, *s.* Readiness of limbs, activity, readiness to obtain skill; readiness of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, *dêks-têr-ûs*, *a.* Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, subtle, full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY, *dêks-têr-ûs-lê*, *ad.* Expertly, skillfully, artfully.

DENTRAL, *dêks-trâl*, *a.* The right, not the left.

DENTRALITY, *dêks-trâl-ê-tê*, *s.* The state of being on the right side.

DEY, *dê*, *s.* The supreme governor in some of the Barbary States.

DIABETES, *dî-â-bê-tês*, *s.* A morbid copiousness of urine.

DIABOLICAL, *dî-â-bôl-ê-kâl*, } *a.*

DIABOLICK, *dî-â-bôl'ik*, 509. } *a.*

Devilish, partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIACODIUM, *dî-â-kô-dê-ûm*, *s.* The syrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICS, *dî-â-kôûstiks*, *s.* The doctrine of sounds.

DIADEM, *dî-â-dêm*, *s.* A tiara, an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.

DIADEMED, *dî-â-dêm-d*, *a.* 359. Adorned with a diadem.

DIADROM, *dî-â-drôm*, *s.* 166. The time in which any motion is performed.

DIAPHRISIS, *dî-êr-ê-sîs*, *s.* 124. The separation or disjunction of syllables.

Mr Sheridan has given the long sound of *e* to the second syllable of this word, contrary to the general practice, which is supported by the most general rule in pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent, unless succeeded by a diphthong, always shortens the vowel it falls upon, 531. Nor does the diphthong in this word prevent the shortening power of the accent any more than in *Cæsarea*, 124.

DIAGNOSTICK, *dî-âg-nôst'ik*, *s.* A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL, *dî-âg-ô-nâl*, *a.* 116. Reaching from one angle to another.

DIAGONAL, *dî-âg-ô-nâl*, *s.* A line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY, *dî-âg-ô-nâl-ê*, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, *dî-â-grâm*, *s.* A delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical scheme.

DIAL, *dî-âl*, *s.* 88. A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, *dî-âl-plâte*, *s.* That on which hours or lines are mark'd.

DIALECT, *dî-âl-lêkt*, *s.* The subdivision of language; style, manner of expression; language speech.

DIALECTICAL, *dî-âl-lêkt-ê-kâl*, *a.* Logical argumental.

☞ 559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, mûve 164.

DIALECTICK, di-â-lêk'tik, *s.* Logick, the art of reasoning.

DIALLING, di-âl-ling, *s.* The art of making dials; the knowledge of shadows.

DIALLIST, di-âl-list, *s.* A constructor of dials.

DIALOGIST, di-âl-lô-jist, *s.* 116. A speaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE, di-âl-lôg, *s.* 398. A conference, a conversation between two or more.

DIALYSIS, di-âl-ê-sis, *s.* 116. The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER, di-âm-ê-tûr, *s.* 116. The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, di-âm-ê-trâl, *a.* Describing the diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, di-âm-ê-trâl-ê, *ad.* According to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, di-âm-mê-trê-kâl, *a.* Describing a diameter; observing the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, di-âm-mê-trê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

DIAMOND, di-â-mûnd, *s.* The most valuable and hardest of all the gems.

DIAPASON, di-â-pâ-zôn, *s.* A term in music; an octave, the most perfect concord.

DIAPER, di-â-pûr, *s.* 98. Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.

To DIAPER, di-â-pûr, *v. a.* To variegate, to diversify; to draw flowers upon clothes.

DIAPHANEITY, di-â-fâ-nê-ê-tê, *s.* Transparency, pellucidness.

DIAPHANICK, di-â-fân'ik, *a.* 509. Transparent, pellucid.

DIAPHANOUS, di-â-fâ-nûs, *a.* 518. Transparent, clear.

DIAPHORESIS, di-â-f-ô-rê-sis, *s.* 116. A bearing through; the expulsion of humours through the pores of the skin.

DIAPHORETICK, di-â-f-ô-rê-tik, *a.* Sudorific, promoting perspiration.

DIAPHRAGM, di-â-frâm, *s.* 395. The midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARRHOEA, di-âr-rê-â, *s.* A flux of the belly.

DIARRHOETICK, di-âr-rê-tik, *a.* Promoting the flux of the belly, solutive, purgative.

DIARY, di-â-rê, *s.* An account of every day, a journal.

DIASTOLE, di-âs-tô-lê, *s.* 116. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.

DIASTYLE, di-âs-tîlê, *s.* An intercolumniation of three diameters.

☞ The reason that this word is pronounced in three syllables, and *Diastole* in four, is that the latter is perfect Greek *διαστολή*, and the former is a compound of our own, formed from *diâ* and *στυλος*, a pillar. The same reason holds good for pronouncing *Apocope*, as divided into *A-poc-o-pe*; and *Osteocope* into *O-s-te-o-cop-e*. And though Johnson, Ash, Buchanan, and Barclay, accent *Diastyle* on the second syllable, I have no hesitation in differing from them by placing the accent on the first—See *Academy*.

DIATYSSERON, di-â-tê-sê-rôn, *s.* An interval in music.

DIBBLE, di'b'l, *s.* 405. A small spade.

DIBSTONE, di'b'stônê, *s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICACITY, dê-kâs'ê-tê, *s.* 124. Pertness, sauciness.

DICE, di'se, *s.* The plural of Die.—See *Die*.

DICE-BOX, di'se-bôks, *s.* The box from which the dice are thrown.

DIER, di'sûr, *s.* 98. A player at dice, a gamester.

To DICTATE, dik'tâte, *v. a.* 91. To deliver to another with authority.

DICTATE, dik'tâte, *s.* 91. Rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICATION, dik-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR, dik-tâ'tûr, *s.* 521. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority; one whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others, 163.

DICTATORIAL, dik-tâ-tû-rê-âl, *s.* Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.

DICTATORSHIP, dik-tâ'tûr-shîp, *s.* The office of a dictator; authority, insolent confidence.

DICTATURE, dik-tâ'tshûrê, *s.* The office of a dictator.

DICTION, dik'shûn, *s.* Style, language, expression.

DICTIONARY, dik'shûn-â-rê, *s.* A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

☞ A few years ago this word was universally pronounced as if written *Dianary*, and a person would have been thought a pedant if he had pronounced it according to its orthography; but such has been the taste for improvement in speaking, that now a person would risk the imputation of vulgarity should he pronounce it otherwise than it is written.

DID, did. The pret. of *Do*; the sign of the preterimperfect tense.

DIDACTICAL, dê-dâk'tê-kâl, } *a.*

DIDACTICK, dê-dâk'tik, 124. } *a.*

DIDAPPER, did-âp-pûr, *s.* A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, did-âs-kâl'ik, *a.* 125. 509. Preceptive, didactick.

DIDST, didst. The second person of the preter tense of *Do*.—See *Did*.

To DIE, di, *v. a.* To tinge, to colour.

DIE, di, *s.* Colour, tincture, stain, hue acquired.

To DIE, di, *v. n.* To lose life, to expire, to pass into another state of existence; to perish, to come to nothing; in theology, to perish everlastingly; to languish with pleasure or tenderness; to wither as a vegetable; to grow rapid, as liquor.

DIE, di, *s.* **DICE**, di'se, *plur.* A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, di, *s.* **DIES**, di'ze, *plur.* The stamp used in coinage.

DIER, di'ûr, *s.* 98. One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, di'êt, *s.* Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To DIET, di'êt, *v. a.* To give food to; to board, to supply with diet.

To DIET, di'êt, *v. n.* To eat by rules of physick, to eat, to feed.

DIET, di'êt, *s.* An assembly of princes or estates.

DIET-DRINK, di'êt-drink, *s.* Medicated liquors.

DIETARY, di'êt-â-rê, *a.* Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER, di'êt-âr, *s.* 98. One who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, di-ê-tê-t'ê-kâl, } *a.*

DIETETICK, di-ê-tê-t'ik, } *a.*

Relating to diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

To DIFFER, dif'fûr, *v. n.* 98. To be distinguished from, to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

DIFFERENCE, dif'tûr-ênse, *s.* 555. State of being distinct from something; the qualities by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another; dispute, debate, quarrel; distinction; point in question, ground of controversy; logical distinction.

DIFFERENT, dif-fur-ênt, *a.* Distinct, not same; of many contrary qualities; unlike, dissimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dif-fur-ênt-lé, *ad.* In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dif-fê-sll, *a.* Difficult, hard, not easy; scrupulous. Not in use.

DIFFICULT, dif-fê-kùlt, *a.* Hard, not easy; troublesome, vexatious; hard to please, peevish.

DIFFICULTLY, dif-fê-kùlt-lé, *ad.* Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dif-fê-kùl-té, *s.* Hardness, contrary to easiness; that which is hard to accomplish; distress, opposition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE, dif-fide', *v. n.* To distrust, to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, dif-fê-dênsé, *s.* Distrust, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dif-fê-dênt, *a.* Not confident, not certain.

To DIFFIND, dif-find', *v. a.* To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION, dif-fish'un, *s.* The act of cleaving. See *Abscision*.

DIFFLATION, dif-flâ-shûn, *s.* The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dif-flû-ênsé, }
DIFFLUENCY, dif-flû-ên-sé, } *s.*

The quality of falling away on all sides.

DIFFLUENT, dif-flû-ênt, *a.* 518. Flowing every way, not fixed.

DIFORM, dif-fôrm, *a.* Contrary to uniform, having parts of different structure, as, a difform flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

DIFORMITY, dif-fôr-mé-té, *s.* Diversity of form, irregularity, dissimilitude.

To DIFFUSE, dif-fuze', *v. a.* To pour out upon a plane; to spread, to scatter.

DIFFUSE, dif-fuze', *a.* Scattered, widely spread; copious, not concise.

↳ This adjective is distinguished from the verb in the pronunciation of *s*, in the same manner as the noun *use* is from the verb *use*, and *abuse* from *abuse*, &c. 490. This analogy is very prevalent, and seems the reason that adjectives ending in *sice* have the *s* pure, 428.

DIFFUSED, dif-fuzd', *part. a.* 359. Wild, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFUSEDLY, dif-fuz'zêd-lé, *ad.* 364. Widely, dispersedly.

DIFFUEDNESS, dif-fuz'zêd-nés, *s.* 365. The state of being diffused, dispersion.

DIFFUELY, dif-fuze'lé, *ad.* Widely, extensively; copiously.

DIFFUSION, dif-fuz'hûn, *s.* Dispersion, the state of being scattered every way; copiousness, exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE, dif-fû'siv, *a.* 428. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way; scattered, dispersed; extended, in full extension.

DIFFUSIVELY, dif-fû'siv-lé, *ad.* Widely, extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dif-fû'siv-nés, *s.* Extension, dispersion; want of conciseness.

To DIG, dig, *v. a. pret.* DUG, or DIGGED, *part. pass.* DUG or DIGGED. To pierce with a spade;

to cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade; to pierce with a sharp point.

To DIG, dig, *v. n.* To work with a spade.

DIGEST, dij'zê. 492. The pandect of the civil law.

To DIGEST, dé-jêst', *v. a.* 124. To distribute into various classes or repositories, to range methodically; to concoct in the stomach; to soften by heat, as in a boiler, a chymical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, scheme, or method; in chirurgery, to dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dé-jêst', *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound.

DIGESTER, dé-jêst'ûr, *s.* He that digests or concocts his food; a strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substance, so as to reduce it into a fluid state; that which causes or strengthens the coactive power.

DIGESTIBLE, dé-jêst'é-bl, *a.* Capable of being digested.

DIGESTION, dé-jêst'hûn, *s.* The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chymical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of disposing - wound to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE, dé-jêst'iv, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion; capable by heat to soften and subdue; disposing, methodizing.

DIGESTIVE, dé-jêst'iv, *s.* An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

DIGGER, dig'gûr, *s.* 98. One that opens the ground with a spade.

To DIGHT, dite, *v. a.* 393. To dress, to deck, to adorn. Not in use.

DIGIT, did'jit, *s.* The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun and moon; any of the numbers expressed by single figures.

DIGITATED, did'jê-tâ-têd, *a.* Branched out into divisions like fingers.

DIGLADIATION, dl-glâ-dê-â'shûn, *s.* 125. A combat with swords, any quarrel.

DIGNIFIED, dig'nê-fide, *a.* 282. Invested with some dignity.

DIGNIFICATION, dig-nê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Exaltation.

To DIGNIFY, dig'nê-fi, *v. a.* 183. To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

DIGNITARY, dig'nê-tâ-ré, *s.* A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

DIGNITY, dig'nê-té, *s.* Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high places among ecclesiastics, that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

To DIGRESS, dé-grê's, *v. n.* 124. To depart the main design; to wander, to expatiate.

DIGRESSION, dé-grêsh'un, *s.* A passage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.

DILUDICATION, dl-ju-dê-kâ'shûn, *s.* 125. Judicial distinction.

DIKE, dike, *s.* A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

To DILACERATE, dé-lâs'sê-râte, *v. a.* 124. To tear, to rend.

DILACERATION, dé-lâs-sê-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of rending in two.

To DILANIATE, dé-lânê-lâte, *v. a.* 124. To ruin, to throw down.

DILAPIDATION, dé-lâp-ê-dâ'shûn, *s.* 124. The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILATABILITY, dé-lâ-tâ-bil'é-té, *s.* The quality of admitting extension.

DILATABLE, dé-lâ-tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Capable of extension.

DILATATION, dil-lâ-tâ'shûn, *s.* 530. The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.

To DILATE, dé-lâte', *v. a.* 124. To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

To DILATE, dé-lâte', *v. n.* To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.

DILATOR, dé-lâ'tûr, *s.* 166. That which widens or extends.

DILATORINESS, dil-lâ-tûr-ê-nés, *s.* Slowness, sluggishness.

DILATORY, dil-lâ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Tardy, slow, sluggish.—See *Domestic*.

DILECTION, dé-jêk'shûn, *s.* 124. The act of loving.

DILEMMA, dl-jêm'mâ, *s.* 119. An argument

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fäll 83, fât 91—mê 93,

equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice.

DILIGENCE, dil'ê-jênse, *s.* Industry, assiduity.

DILIGENT, dil'ê-jênt, *a.* Constant in application, assiduous; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity.

DILIGENTLY, dil'ê-jênt-lê, *ad.* With assiduity, with heed and perseverance.

DILL, dll, *s.* An herb.

DILUCID, dê-lù'sêd, *a.* 124. Clear, not opaque; clear, not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE, dê-lù'sê-dâte, *v. a.* To make clear or plain, to explain.

DILUCIDATION, dê-lù-sê-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of making clear.

DILUENT, dil'ù-ênt, *a.* Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dil'ù-ênt, *s.* That which thins other matter.

To DILUTE, dê-lù'te, *v. a.* 124. To make thin; to make weak.

DILUTER, dê-lù'tûr, *s.* That which makes any thing else thin.

DILUTION, dê-lù'shûn, *s.* The act of making any thing thin or weak.

DILUVIAN, dê-lù'vê-ân, *a.* 124. Relating to the deluge.

DIM, dim, *a.* Not having a quick sight; 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.

DIMENSION, dê-mên'shûn, *s.* 124. Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.

DIMENSIONLESS, dê-mên'shûn-lês, *a.* Without any definite bulk.

DIMENSIVE, dê-mên'siv, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMIDATION, dê-mid-dê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of halving.

To DIMINISH, dê-mîn'ish, *v. a.* 124. To make less by any abscission or destruction of any part; to impair, to lessen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.

What has been observed of the *e* ending a syllable before the accent is applicable to the *i*: they are exactly of the same sound.—See *Despatch*.

To DIMINISH, dê-mîn'ish, *v. n.* 124. To grow less, to be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, dê-mîn'ish-îng-lê, *ad.* In a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINUTION, dim-mê-nù'shûn, *s.* The act of making less; the state of growing less; discredit; in architecture, the contraction of the diameter of a column as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, dê-mîn'nù-tiv, *a.* Small, little.

DIMINUTIVE, dê-mîn'nù-tiv, *s.* A word formed to express littleness, as manikin, in English, a little man; a small thing.

DIMINUTIVELY, dê-mîn'nù-tiv-lê, *ad.* In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dê-mîn'nù-tiv-nês, *s.* Smallness, littleness, pettiness.

DIMISH, dim'ish, *a.* Somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY, dim'is-sûr-rê, *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'ê-tê, *s.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

DIMLY, dim'lê, *ad.* Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminously.

DIMNESS, dim'nês, *s.* Dulness of sight; want of apprehension, stupidity.

DIMPLE, dim'pl, *s.* 405. Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nò 162, mòve

To DIMPLE, dim'pl, *v. n.* To sink in small cavities.

DIMPLED, dim'pl'd, *a.* 405. Set with dimples.

DIMPLY, dim'plê, *a.* Full of dimples.

DIN, din, *s.* A loud noise, a violent and continued sound.

To DIN, din, *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.

DINETICAL, dê-nêt-ê-kâl, *a.* 124. Whirling round, vertiginous.

To DING, ding, *v. a.* To dash with violence; to impress with force.

To DING, ding, *v. n.* To bluster, to bounce, to huff.

DING-DONG, ding-dông', *s.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, ding'gl, *s.* 405. A hollow between hills.

DINING-ROOM, dî'ning-rôom, *s.* The principal apartment of the house.

DINNER, din'nûr, *s.* 98. The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DINNER-TIME, din'nûr-tîme, *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-nù-mêr-â'shûn, *s.* 125. The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN, di-ôs-ê-sân, *s.* 116. A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESS, di-ôs-sês, *s.* The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIOPTICAL, di-ôp'trê-kâl, } *a.*

DIOPTICK, di-ôp'trik, 116. } Affording a medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIOPTICKS, di-ôp'triks, *s.* 509. A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of light.

DIORTHROSIS, di-ôr-thrô'sis, *s.* 520. An operation by which crooked members are made even.

To DIP, dip, *v. a.* To immerge, to put into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair.

To engage as a pledge.

To DIP, dip, *v. n.* To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass, to choose by chance.

DIPCHICK, dip'tshik, *s.* The name of a bird.

DIPETALOUS, di-pêt-â-lûs, *a.* 119. Having two flower leaves.

DIPHTHONG, dip-thông, *s.* 413. A coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

DIPLOMA, dê-plô-mâ, *s.* 124. A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPLOMACY, dip-lô-mâ-sê, *s.* The state of acting by a diploma.

DIPLOMATIC, dip-lô-mât'ik, *a.* Relating to a diploma.

DIPPER, dip'pûr, *s.* 98. One that dips. Generally applied to one who baptizes by plunging into the water.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, dip'ping-nêê-dl, *s.* A device which shows a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DIPSAS, dip'sâs, *s.* A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOTE, dip'tôte, *s.* A noun consisting of two cases only.

DIPTYCH, dip'tik, *s.* A register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, dire, *a.* Dreadful, dismal, horrible.

DIRECT, dê-rêkt', *a.* 124. Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tâbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—thin 466, thin 469.

To DIRECT, *dê-rêkt'*, *v. a.* 117. To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measure, to mark out a certain course; to order, to command.

DIRECTER, *dê-rêkt'ûr*, *s.* One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, *dê-rêkt'shûn*, *s.* Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.

DIRECTIVE, *dê-rêkt'iv*, *a.* Having the power of direction; informing, showing the way.

DIRECTLY, *dê-rêkt'lê*, *ad.* In a straight line, rectilinearly; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

By In this word we have an instance of a different pronunciation in the emphatical and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forcible, we frequently pronounce the *i* long, as in *dial*; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of *e*, according to analogy, 117. 124.

DIRECTNESS, *dê-rêkt'nês*, *s.* Straightness, tendency to any point, the nearest way.

DIRECTOR, *dê-rêkt'ûr*, *s.* 166. One that has authority over others, a superintendent; a rule, an ordinance; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience; an instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORY, *dê-rêkt'ûr-ê*, *s.* 512. The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

DIREFUL, *dîrêfûl*, *a.* Dire, dreadful.

DIRENESS, *dîrê'nês*, *s.* Dismalness, horror, heinousness.

DIREPTION, *dî-rêp'shûn*, *s.* 125. The act of plundering.

DIRGE, *dârje*, *s.* A mournful ditty, a song of lamentation.

DIRK, *dîrk*, *s.* A kind of dagger.

DIRT, *dûrt*, *s.* 108. Mud, filth, mire; meanness, sordidness.

To DIRT, *dûrt*, *v. a.* To foul, to bemoir.

DIRTY, *dûrt-pl'*, *s.* Forms of clay moulded by children.

DIRTILY, *dûrt-ê-lê*, *ad.* Nastily; meanly, sordidly.

DIRTINESS, *dûrt-ê-nês*, *s.* Nastiness, filthiness, foulness; meanness, baseness, sordidness.

DIRTY, *dûrt'ê*, *a.* Foul, nasty; mean, despicable.

To DIRTY, *dûrt'ê*, *v. a.* To foul, to soil; to disgrace, to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, *dî-rûp'shûn*, *s.* 125. The act of bursting, or breaking; the state of bursting, or breaking.

Dis, *dis*, or *diz*, 425. 435. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as, to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*, &c.

By When the accent, either primary or secondary, is on this inseparable preposition, the *s* is always sharp and hissing, 41; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* will be either hissing or buzzing, according to the nature of the consecutive letter. That is, if a sharp mute, as *p*, *t*, &c. succeed, the preceding *s* must be pronounced sharp and hissing, as *dispose*, *distaste*, &c. but if a flat mute, as *b*, *d*, &c. or a vowel or a liquid begin the next syllable, the foregoing *s* must be sounded like *z*, as *disburse*, *disdain*, &c. but if the secondary accent be on this inseparable preposition, 523, as in *disbehef*, &c. the *r* retains its pure hissing sound. *Dismal*, which seems to be an objection to the first part of this rule, is in reality a confirmation of it; for the first syllable in this word is not a preposition, but a contraction of the Latin word *dies*; and *dismal* is evidently derived from *dies malus*. For want of this clue, Mr Sheridan has given the *s* pure to *disgrace*, *disguise*, &c.

DISABILITY, *dis-â-bil'ê-tê*, *s.* 454. Want of power to do any thing, weakness; want of proper qualifications for any purpose, legal impediment.

To DISABLE, *diz-â-bl'*, *v. a.* 454. To deprive of natural force; to deprive of usefulness or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

To DISABUSE, *dis-â-bûzê'*, *v. a.* To set free from a mistake, to set right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, *dis-âk-kôm-mô-dâ'shûn*, *s.* The state of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCUSTOM, *dis-âk-kûs'tûm*, *v. a.* To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, *dis-âk-kwân'tânse*, *s.* Disuse of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, *dis-âd-vân'tâje*, *s.* 90. Loss, injury to interest; diminution of any thing desirable; a state not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, *dis-âd-vân-tâ-jâ-bl*, *a.* 405. Contrary to profit, producing loss.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *dis-âd-vân-tâ-jûs*, *a.* Contrary to interest, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, *dis-âd-vân-tâ-jûs-lê*, *ad.* In a manner contrary to interest or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *dis-âd-vân-tâ-jûs-nês*, *s.* Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, *dis-âd-vên'tshû-rûs*, *a.* Unhappy, unprosperous.

To DISAFFECT, *dis-âf-fêkt'*, *v. a.* To fill with discontent.

DISAFFECTED, *dis-âf-fêkt'têd*, *part. a.* Not disposed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, *dis-âf-fêkt'têd-lê*, *ad.* After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, *dis-âf-fêkt'têd-nês*, *s.* The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION, *dis-âf-fêk'shûn*, *s.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, *dis-âf-fêr'mânse*, *s.* Confutation, negation.

To DISAFFOREST, *dis-âf-fôr-rêst*, *v. a.* To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest.

To DISAGREE, *dis-â-grê'*, *v. n.* To differ, not to be of the same opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREEABLE, *dis-â-grê'â-bl*, *a.* Contrary, unsuitable; unpleasing, offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, *dis-â-grê'â-bl-nês*, *s.* Unsuitableness, contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

DISAGREEABLY, *dis-â-grê'â-blê*, *ad.* In a disagreeable manner.

DISAGREEMENT, *dis-â-grê'ê-mênt*, *s.* Difference, dissimilitude; difference of opinion.

To DISALLOW, *dis-â-lôû'*, *v. a.* To deny authority to any; to consider as unlawful; to censure by some posterior act.

To DISALLOW, *dis-â-lôû'*, *v. n.* To refuse permission, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, *dis-â-lôû'â-bl*, *a.* Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, *dis-â-lôû'ânse*, *s.* Prohibition.

To DISANCHOR, *diz-ângk'ûr*, *v. a.* 454. To deprive a ship of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, *diz-ân'ê-mâte*, *v. a.* 454. 91. To deprive of life; to discourage, to deject.

DISANIMATION, *diz-ân-ê-mâ'shûn*, *s.* Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, *dis-ân-nûl'*, *v. a.* To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, *dis-ân-nûl'mênt*, *s.* The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, *dis-âp-pêrê'*, *v. n.* To be lost to view, to vanish out of sight.

To DISAPPOINT, *dis-âp-pôint'*, *v. a.* To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *dis-âp-pôint'mênt*, *s.* Defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, *dis-âp-prô-bâ'shûn*, *s.* Censure, condemnation.

To DISAPPROVE, *dis-âp-prôv'*, *v. a.* To dislike, to censure.

To DISARM, *diz-ârm'*, *v. a.* 454. To spoil, or divest of arms.

359. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nò 162, môve 164,
- To DISARRANGE, *dis-âr-rånjê*, *v. a.* To put out of order; to derange.
- To DISARRAX, *dis-âr-rå'*, *v. a.* To undress any one.
- DISARRAY, *dis-âr-rå'*, *s.* Disorder, confusion; undress.
- SASTER, *dis-ås-tår*, *s.* 454. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, mishap, misery.
- To DISASTER, *dis-ås-tår*, *v. a.* To blast by an unfavourable star; to afflict, to mischief.
- DISASTROUS, *dis-ås-trås*, *a.* Unlucky, unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatening misfortune.
- DISASTROUSLY, *dis-ås-trås-lê*, *ad.* In a dismal manner.
- DISASTROUSNESS, *dis-ås-trås-nês*, *s.* Unluckiness, unfortunateness.
- To DISAVOUCH, *dis-å-vòùtsh'*, *v. a.* To retract profession; to disown.
- To DISAVOW, *dis-å-vòùk'*, *v. a.* To disown, to deny knowledge of.
- DISAVOWAL, *dis-å-vòùål*, } *s.* Denial.
- DISAVOWMENT, *dis-å-vòùmènt*, }
- To DISAUTHORISE, *dis-åw'thò-rize*, *v. a.* 454. To deprive of credit or authority.
- To DISBAND, *dis-bånd'*, *v. a.* 435. To dismiss from military service.
- To DISBAND, *dis-bånd'*, *v. n.* To retire from military service; to separate.
- To DISBARK, *dis-bårk'*, *v. a.* To land from a ship.
- DISBELIEF, *dis-bê-lééf*, *s.* 425. Refusal of credit, denial of belief.
- To DISBELIEVE, *dis-bê-léév'*, *v. a.* Not to credit, not to hold true.
- DISBELIEVER, *dis-bê-lé'vür*, *s.* One who refuses belief.
- To DISBENCH, *dis-bènbh'*, *v. a.* To drive from a seat.
- To DISBRANCH, *dis-brånsh'*, *v. a.* To separate, to break off.
- To DISBUD, *dis-bùd'*, *v. a.* To take away the sprigs newly put forth.
- To DISBURDEN, *dis-bùrdn'*, *v. a.* To unload, to disencumber; to throw off a burden.
- To DISBURDEN, *dis-bùrdn'*, *v. n.* To ease the mind.
- To DISBURSE, *dis-bùrsê'*, *v. a.* To spend or lay out money.
- DISBURSEMENT, *dis-bùrs'mènt*, *s.* A disbursing or laying out.
- DISBURSER, *dis-bùrs'ür*, *s.* One that disburses.
- DISCALCEATED, *dis-kål'shè-å-tèd*, *a.* 357. Stripped of shoes.
- DISCALCEATION, *dis-kål'shè-å'shùn*, *s.* 357. The act of pulling off the shoes.
- To DISCANDY, *dis-kån'dé*, *v. n.* To dissolve, to melt.
- To DISCARD, *dis-kård'*, *v. a.* To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to discharge or eject from service or employment.
- DISCARNATE, *dis-kårnåte*, *a.* 91. Stripped of flesh.
- To DISCASE, *dis-kåse'*, *v. a.* To strip, to undress.
- To DISCERN, *dis-zèrn'*, *v. a.* 351. To desery, to see; to judge, to have knowledge of; to distinguish; to make the difference between.
- To DISCERN, *dis-zèrn'*, *v. n.* To make distinction.
- DISCERNER, *dis-zèrn'ür*, *s.* 98. Discoverer, he that deseries; judge, one that has the power of distinguishing.
- DISCERNIBLE, *dis-zèrn'è-bl*, *a.* Discoverable, perceptible, distinguishable, apparent.
- DISCERNIBLENES, *dis-zèrn'è-bl-nês*, *s.* Visibility.
- DISCERNIBLY, *dis-zèrn'è-blê*, *ad.* Perceptibly apparently,
- DISCERNING, *dis-zèrn'ing*, *part. a.* Judicious, knowing.
- DISCERNINGLY, *dis-zèrn'ing-lê*, *ad.* Judiciously, rationally, acutely.
- DISCERNMENT, *dis-zèrn'mènt*, *s.* Judgment, power of distinguishing.
- To DISCERP, *dis-sèrp'*, *v. a.* To tear in pieces.
- DISCRIPTIBLE, *dis-sèrp'tè-bl*, *a.* Frangible, separable.
- DISCRIPTIBILITY, *dis-sèrp-tè-bl'è-tè*, *s.* Liability to be destroyed by division of parts.
- DISCRIPTION, *dis-sèrp'shùn*, *s.* The act of pulling to pieces.
- To DISCHARGE, *dis-tshårjê'*, *v. a.* To disburden; to disembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to set free from obligation; to absolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to divest of any office or employment; to dismiss, to release.
- To DISCHARGE, *dis-tshårjê'*, *v. n.* To dismiss itself, to break up.
- DISCHARGE, *dis-tshårjê'*, *s.* Vent, explosion, emission; matter vented; dismissal from an office; release from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.
- DISCHARGER, *dis-tshårj'ür*, *s.* He that discharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.
- DISCINCT, *dis-sinkt'*, *a.* Ungirded, loosely dressed.
- To DISCIND, *dis-sind'*, *v. a.* To divide, to cut in pieces.
- DISCIPLE, *dis-s'pl*, *s.* 405. A scholar.
- DISCIPLESHIP, *dis-s'pl-sh'p*, *s.* The state or function of a disciple.
- DISCIPLINABLE, *dis'sè-pl'n-å-bl*, *a.* Capable of instruction.
- DISCIPLINABLENESS, *dis'sè-pl'n-å-bl-nês*, *s.* Capacity of instruction.
- DISCIPLINARIAN, *dis-sè-pl'n-l'rè-ån*, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.
- DISCIPLINARIAN, *dis-sè-pl'n-l'rè-ån*, *s.* One who rules or teaches with great strictness; a follower of the Presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline.
- DISCIPLINARY, *dis'sè-pl'n-å-rè*, *a.* 512. Pertaining to discipline.
- DISCIPLINE, *dis'sè-pl'n*, *s.* 150. Education, instruction; rule of government, order; military regulation, a state of subjection; chastisement, correction.
- To DISCIPLINE, *dis'sè-pl'n*, *v. a.* To educate, to instruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chastise; to reform.
- To DISCLAIM, *dis-klåmê'*, *v. a.* To disown, to deny any knowledge of.
- DISCLAIMER, *dis-klåm'ür*, *s.* 98. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.
- To DISCLOSE, *dis-klòze'*, *v. a.* To uncover, to produce from a hidden state to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.
- DISCLOSER, *dis-klòz'ür*, *s.* One that reveals or discovers.
- DISCLOSURE, *dis-klòzhùre*, *s.* 452. Discovery, production into view; act of revealing any secret.
- DISCOLORATION, *dis-kòl-ò-rå'shùn*, *s.* The act of changing the colour; the act of staining; change of colour, stain, die.
- To DISCOLOUR, *dis-kål'lür*, *v. a.* To change from the natural hue, to stain.
- To DISCOMFIT, *dis-kùm'fit*, *v. a.* To defeat, to vanquish.
- DISCOMFIT, *dis-kùm'fit*, *s.* Defeat, overthrow.
- DISCOMFITURE, *dis-kùm'fit-yure*, *s.* Defeat, rout, overthrow.
- DISCOMFORT, *dis-kùm'fürt*, *s.* 166. Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.
- To DISCOMFORT, *dis-kùm'fürt*, *v. a.* To grieve, to sadden, to deject.
- DISCOMFORTABLE, *dis-kùm'fürt-tå-bl*, *a.* One

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, tùb 172, bùll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—chin 466, mis 462.

that is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.

To DISCOMMEND, dis-kôm-mênd', *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dis-kôm'mên-dâ-bl, *a.* Blameable, censurable.—See *Commendable*.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dis-kôm'mên-dâ-bl-nês, *s.* Blameableness, fiableness to censure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dis-kôm-mên-dâ'shôn, *s.* Blame, censure.

DISCOMMENDER, dis-kôm-mên-dâr, *s.* One that discommends.

To DISCOMMODE, dis-kôm-môde', *v. a.* To put to inconvenience, to molest.

DISCOMMODIOUS, dis-kôm-mô-dê-ûs, or dis-kôm-mô-jê-us, *a.* Inconvenient, troublesome.—See *Commadious*.

DISCOMMODITY, dis-kôm-mô-dê-tê, *s.* Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE, dis-kôm-pôze', *v. a.* To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to displace.

DISCOMPOSURE, dis-kôm-pô-zhûre, *s.* Disorder, perturbation.

To DISCONCERT, dis-kôn-sêrt', *v. a.* To unsettle the mind, to discompose.

DISCONFORMITY, dis-kôn-fôr-mê-tê, *s.* Want of agreement.

DISCONGRUITY, dis-kôn-grû-ê-tê, *s.* Disagreement, inconsistency.

DISCONSOLATE, dis-kôn'sô-lâte, *a.* 91. Without comfort, hopeless, sorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dis-kôn'sô-lâte-lê, *ad.* In a disconsolate manner, comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dis-kôn'sô-lâte-nês, *s.* The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT, dis-kôn-tênt', *s.* Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.

DISCONTENTED, dis-kôn-tênt'êd, *a.* Uneasy at the present state, dissatisfied.

To DISCONTENT, dis-kôn-tênt', *v. a.* To dissatisfy, to make uneasy.

DISCONTENTED, dis-kôn-tênt'êd, *part. a.* Uneasy, dissatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dis-kôn-tênt'êd-nês, *s.* Uneasiness, dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dis-kôn-tênt'mênt, *s.* The state of discontent.

DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kôn-tîn'û-ânse, *s.* Want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation, intermission.

DISCONTINUATION, dis-kôn-tîn'û-ân'shôn, *s.* Disruption of continuity, separation.

To DISCONTINUE, dis-kôn-tîn'û, *v. n.* To lose the cohesion of parts; to lose an established or prescriptive custom.

To DISCONTINUE, dis-kôn-tîn'û, *v. a.* To leave off, to cease any practice or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dis-kôn-tê-nê-ê-tê, *s.* Disunity of parts, want of cohesion.

DISCONVENIENCE, dis-kôn-vê-nê-ênse, *s.* Incongruity, disagreement.

DISCORD, dis-kôrd, *s.* 492. Disagreement, opposition, mutual animosity; difference, or contrariety of qualities; in music, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

To DISCORD, dis-kôrd', *v. n.* 492. To disagree, not to suit with.

DISCORDANCE, dis-kôrdânse, } *s.*

DISCORDANCY, dis-kôrdân-sê, } *s.*

Disagreement, opposition, inconsistency

DISCORDANT, dis-kôrdânt, *a.* Inconsistent, at variance with itself; opposite, contrariety.

DISCORDANTLY, dis-kôrdânt-lê, *ad.* Inconsistently in disagreement with itself; in disagreement with another.

To DISCOVER, dis-kûv'ûr, *v. a.* To disclose, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to spy.

DISCOVERABLE, dis-kûv'ûr-â-bl, *a.* That may be found out; apparent, exposed to view.

DISCOVERER, dis-kûv'ûr-ûr, *s.* One that finds any thing not known before; a scout, one who is put to decry the enemy.

DISCOVERY, dis-kûv'ûr-ê, *s.* 555. The act of finding any thing hidden; the act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

DISCOUNT, dis-kôunt, *s.* 313. 492. The sum refunded in a bargain.

To DISCOUNT, dis-kôunt', *v. a.* To count back, to pay back again.

To DISCOURTAGE, dis-kôunt'tê-nânse, *v. a.* To discourage by cold treatment; to abash; to put to shame.

DISCOURTAGE, dis-kôunt'tê-nânse, *s.* Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.

DISCOURTAGEMENT, dis-kôunt'tê-nân-sûr, *s.* 98. One that discourages by cold treatment.

To DISCOURAGE, dis-kûr'êje, *v. a.* 314. To depress, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.

DISCOURAGER, dis-kûr'êje-ûr, *s.* One that impresses diffidence and terror.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dis-kûr'êje-mênt, *s.* 90. The act of deterring, or depressing hope; the cause of depression, or fear.

DISCOURSE, dis-kôrsê', *s.* 318. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; conversation, mutual intercourse of language, talk; treatise, a dissertation either written or uttered.

To DISCOURSE, dis-kôrsê', *v. n.* To converse, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a solemn or set manner; to reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSE, dis-kôrsûr, *s.* A speaker, an haranguer; a writer on any subject.

DISCOURSIVE, dis-kôrs'iv, *a.* Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.

DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kûrt'shûs, *a.* Uncivil, uncomplaisant.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, dis-kûrt'shûs-lê, *ad.* Uncivilly, rudely.

DISCOURTESY, dis-kûrt'sê, *s.* Incivility, rudeness.

DISCOUS, dis-kûs, *a.* Broad, flat, wide.

DISCREDIT, dis-krêd'it, *s.* Iguominy, reproach, disgrace; want of trust.

To DISCREDIT, dis-krêd'it, *v. a.* To deprive of credibility; to disgrace, to shame.

DISCREET, dis-krê-ê-t', *a.* Prudent, cautious, sober; modest, not forward.

DISCREETLY, dis-krê-ê-t'ê, *ad.* Prudently, cautiously.

DISCREETNESS, dis-krê-ê-t'nês, *s.* The quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCE, dis-krê-pânse, *s.* Difference, contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dis-krê-pânt, *a.* Different, disagreeing.

DISCRETE, dis-krê-tê, *a.* Distinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

To DISCRETE, dis-krê-tê, *v. n.* To be distinct, to be disjunctive.

DISCRETELY, dis-krê-tê-lê, *ad.* Distinctly, disjunctively.

DISCRETELY, dis-krê-tê-lê, *ad.* Distinctly, disjunctively.

DISCRETELY, dis-krê-tê-lê, *ad.* Distinctly, disjunctively.

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DISCRETELY, dis-krê-tê-lê, *ad.* Distinctly, disjunctively.

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559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, möve i 61

Dictionary, I accented both these words on the first syllable; but this accentuation I imagine arose from contrasting them, which often places the accent on the opposing parts, as in *internal* and *external*; but upon mature consideration, I apprehend the accent ought to be placed on the first syllable of *Concrete* when a substantive, and on the last when an adjective.

DISCRETION, *dis-kresh'ûn*, *s.* 507. Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's self; liberty of acting at pleasure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONARY, *dis-kresh'ûn-âr-ê*, *a.* Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.

DISCRETIVE, *dis-krê'tiv*, *a.* The same as Discrete.

DISCRIMINABLE, *dis-krîm'ê-nâ-bl*, *a.* Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE, *dis-krîm'ê-nâ-te*, *v. a.* To mark with notes of difference; to select or separate from others.

DISCRIMINATENESS, *dis-krîm'ê-nâ-te-nês*, *s.* 91. Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION, *dis-krîm-ê-nâ'shûn*, *s.* The state of being distinguished from other persons or things; the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction; the marks of distinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, *dis-krîm'ê-nâ-tiv*, *a.* 157. That makes the mark of distinction, characteristic; that observes distinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, *dis-krîm'ê-nûs*, *a.* Dangerous, hazardous.

DISCURSORY, *dis-kû'hê-târ-ê*, *a.* 512. Fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY, *dis-kûm'bên-sê*, *s.* The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCUMBER, *dis-kûm'bûr*, *v. a.* To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, *dis-kûr'siv*, *a.* 158. Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences.

DISCURSIVELY, *dis-kûr'siv-lê*, *ad.* By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, *dis-kûr'sûr-ê*, *a.* Argumental. For the *o*, see *Domestic*.

DISCUS, *dis'kûs*, *s.* A quoit.

To DISCUSS, *dis-kûs'*, *v. a.* To examine; to dispute in any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSE, *dis-kûs'sûr*, *s.* 98. He that discusses.

DISCUSSION, *dis-kûs'shûn*, *s.* Disquisition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, *dis-kûs'siv*, *a.* 428. Having the power to discuss.

DISCUTIENT, *dis-kû'shênt*, *s.* A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, *dis-dâne'*, *v. a.* To scorn, to consider as unworthy of one's character.—See *Dix*.

DISDAIN, *dis-dâne'*, *s.* Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, *dis-dâne'fûl*, *a.* Haughty, scornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, *dis-dâne'fûl-lê*, *ad.* With haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, *dis-dâne'fûl-nês*, *s.* Haughty scorn.

DISEASE, *dis-êze'*, *s.* Distemper, malady, sickness.

To DISEASE, *dis-êze'*, *v. a.* To afflict with disease, to torment with sickness; to pain, to make uneasy.

DISEASEDNESS, *dis-êzêd-nês*, *s.* 365. Sickness, malady.

DISEDGED, *dis-êdj'd*, *a.* 359. Blunted, dulled.

To DISEMBARK, *dis-êm-bârk'*, *v. a.* To carry to land.

To DISEMBARK, *dis-êm-bârk'*, *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

To DISEMBITTER, *dis-êm-bit'tûr*, *v. a.* To sweeten, to free from bitterness.

DISEMBODED, *dis-êm-bôd'êd*, *a.* Divested of the body.

To DISEMBOGUE, *dis-êm-bôgue'*, *v. a.* 337. To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, *dis-êm-bôgue'*, *v. i.* To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, *dis-êm-bôd'êld*, *part. a.* Taken from out the bowels.

To DISEMBOIL, *dis-êm-brôil'*, *v. a.* To disentangle, to free from perplexity.

To DISENABLE, *dis-ên-â-bl*, *v. a.* To deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, *dis-ên-tshânt'*, *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCUMBER, *dis-ên-kûm'bûr*, *v. a.* To discharge from encumbrances, to disburden; to free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, *dis-ên-kûm'brânse*, *s.* Freedom from encumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, *dis-ên-gâje'*, *v. a.* To separate from any thing with which it is in union; to disentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

To DISENGAGE, *dis-ên-gâje'*, *v. n.* To set one's self free from.

DISENGAGED, *dis-ên-gâjd'*, *part. a.* 359. Vacant, at leisure.

DISENGAGEDNESS, *dis-ên-gâjd'nês*, *s.* The quality of being disengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, *dis-ên-gâje'mênt*, *s.* Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE, *dis-ên-tânggl'*, *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 DISENTERRE, *dis-ên-têr'*, *v. a.* To bury.

To DISENTHRAL, *dis-ên-thrâwl'*, *v. a.* 406. To set free, to restore to liberty, to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRONE, *dis-ên-thronê'*, *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, *dis-ên-trânse'*, *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

To DISESPOUSE, *dis-ê-spôuze'*, *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted.

DISESTEEM, *dis-ê-stêem'*, *s.* Slight, dislike.

To DISESTEEM, *dis-ê-stêem'*, *v. a.* To slight, to dislike.

DISESTIMATION, *dis-ês-tê-mâ'shûn*, *s.* Disrespect, disesteem.

DISFAVOUR, *dis-fâ'vûr*, *s.* Discountenance; a state of ungraciousness, or unacceptableness; want of beauty.

To DISFAVOUR, *dis-fâ'vûr*, *v. a.* To discountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindness.

DISFIGURATION, *dis-fig-û-râ'shûn*, *s.* The act of disfiguring; the state of being disfigured; deformity.

To DISFIGURE, *dis-fig'ûre*, *v. a.* To change any thing to a worse form, to deform, to mangle.

DISFIGUREMENT, *dis-fig'ûre-mênt*, *s.* Defacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worse.

DISFOREST, *dis-fôr'rêst*, *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE, *dis-frân'tshîz*, *v. a.* 152. To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, *dis-frân'tshîz-mênt*, *s.* The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNISH, *dis-fûr'nish*, *v. a.* To unfurnish, to strip.

To DISGARNISH, *dis-gâr'nish*, *v. a.* 425. To strip of ornament; to take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLORIFY, *dis-glô'rê-fl*, *v. a.* To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

To DISGORGE, *dis-gôrje'*, *v. a.* To discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

DISGRACE, *dis-grâse'*, *s.* 425. Shame, ignominy, dishonour; state of dishonour; state of being out of favour.

nr 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, búll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—thin 466, thuis 469.

To DISGRACE, diz-grâs'e, *v. a.* To bring a reproach upon, to dishonour; to put out of favour.

DISGRACEFUL, diz-grâs'e-fûl, *a.* Shameful, ignominious.

DISGRACEFULLY, diz-grâs'e-fûl-ê, *ad.* In disgrace, with indignity, ignominiously.

DISGRACEFULNESS, diz-grâs'e-fûl-nês, *s.* Ignominy.

DISGRACER, diz-grâ'sûr, *s.* 98. One that exposes to shame.

DISGRACIOUS, diz-grâ'shûs, *a.* Unkind, unfavourable.

To DISGUISE, dizg-yîs'e, *v. a.* 92. 160. To conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.

DISGUISE, dizg-yîs'e, *s.* 160. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it; a counterfeit show.

DISGUISEMENT, dizg-yîs'e-mênt, *s.* Dress of concealment.

DISGUISER, dizg-yîzûr, *s.* 160. One that puts on a disguise; one that conceals another by a disguise, one that disfigures.

DISGUST, diz-gûst', *s.* 435. Aversion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

To DISGUST, diz-gûst', *v. a.* To raise aversion in the stomach, to distaste; to strike with dislike, to offend; to produce aversion.

DISGUSTFUL, diz-gûst'fûl, *a.* Nauseous.

DISH, dîsh, *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, dîsh, *v. a.* To serve in a dish.

DISH-CLOUT, dîsh'klôût, *s.* The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

DISH-WASHER, dîsh'wôsh-ûr, *s.* The name of a bird.

DISHABILE, dîs-â-blîl', *s.* Undress, loose dress.

To DISHABIT, dîs-hâb'ît, *v. a.* To throw out of place.

To DISHEARTEN, dîs-hârt'n, *v. a.* 130. To discourage, to defect, to terrify.

DISHERISON, dîs-hêr'ê-zn, *s.* 170. The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT, dîs-hêr'ît, *v. a.* To cut off from hereditary succession.

To DISHEVEL, dîsh-shêv'vêl, *v. a.* To spread the hair disorderly.

DISHONEST, diz-ôn'îst, *a.* 99. Void of probity, void of faith; disgraceful, ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, diz-ôn'îst-lê, *ad.* Without faith, without probity; unchastely.

DISHONESTY, diz-ôn'îs-tê, *s.* Want of probity, faithfulness; unchastity.

DISHONOUR, diz-ôn'ûr, *s.* Reproach, disgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, censure.

To DISHONOUR, diz-ôn'ûr, *v. a.* To disgrace, to bring shame upon, to blast with infamy; to violate chastity; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, diz-ôn'ûr-â-bl, *a.* Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURER, diz-ôn'ûr-ûr, *s.* One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chastity.

To DISHORN, dîs-hôr'n, *v. a.* To strip of horns.

DISHUMOUR, dîs-û'mûr, *s.* Peevishness, ill humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dîs-îm-prôôv'mênt, *s.* Reduction of a better to a worse state.

To DISINCARCERATE, dîs-în-kâr'sê-râte, *v. a.* To set at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, dîs-în-klê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Want of affection, slight dislike.

To DISINCLINE, dîs-în-klînê', *v. a.* To produce dislike to, to make disaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINGENUITY, dîs-în-jê-nû'ê-tê, *s.* Meanness of artifice, unfairness.

DISINGENUOUS, dîs-în-jên'û-ûs, *a.* Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dîs-în-jên'û-ûs-lê, *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dîs-în-jên'û-ûs-nês, *s.* Meanness, low craft.

DISINHERISON, dîs-în-hêr'ê-zn, *s.* The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the state of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINHERIT, dîs-în-hêr'ît, *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right.

To DISINTER, dîs-în-têr', *v. a.* To unbury, to take out of the grave.

DISINTERESTED, dîz-în-têr'ê-s-sêd, *a.* Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not used.

DISINTERESTMENT, dîz-în-têr'ê-s-mênt, *s.* Disregard to private advantage, disinterest, disinterestedness. Not used.

DISINTEREST, dîz-în-têr'ê-st, *s.* What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED, dîz-în-têr'ê-s-têd, *a.* Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY, dîz-în-têr'ê-s-têd-lê, *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dîz-în-têr'ê-s-têd-nês, *s.* Contempt of private interest.

To DISINTRICATE, dîz-în-trê-kâte, *v. a.* To disentangle.

To DISINVITE, dîs-în-vîte', *v. a.* To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN, dîz-jôin', *v. a.* To separate, to part from each other, to sunder.

To DISJOINT, dîz-jôint', *v. a.* To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to separate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.

To DISJOINT, dîz-jôint', *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to separate.

DISJOINT, dîz-jûngkt', *a.* 408. Disjointed, separate.

DISJUNCTION, dîz-jûngkt'shûn, *s.* Disunion, separation, parting.

DISJUNCTIVE, dîz-jûngkt'îv, *a.* Incapable of union; that marks separation or opposition.

DISJUNCTIVELY, dîz-jûngkt'îv-lê, *ad.* Distinctly, separately.

DISK, dîsk, *s.* The face of the sun or plane, as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports, a quoit.

DISKINDNESS, disk-yînd'nês, *s.* 160. Want of kindness, want of affection; ill-turn, injury.

DISLIKE, dîz-îlke', *s.* 435. Disinclination, absence of affection, disgust, disagreement.

To DISLIKE, dîz-îlke', *v. a.* To disapprove, to regard without affection.

DISLIKEFUL, dîz-îlke'fûl, *a.* Disaffected, malign.

To DISLIKEN, dîz-îl'kn, *v. a.* To make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, dîz-îlke'nês, *s.* Dissimilitude, unlikeness.

DISLIKER, dîz-îl'kûr, *s.* A disapprover, one that is not pleased.

To DISLIMB, dîz-îlîm', *v. a.* To tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMN, dîz-îlîm', *v. a.* 435. To unpaint. Not used.

To DISLOCATE, dîs'lo-kâte, *v. a.* To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.

DISLOCATION, dîs'lo-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of shifting the places of things; the state of being displaced; a joint put out.

To DISLOGE, dîz-lôjê', *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.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81.—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nô 162, möve 164,

To DISLodge, diz-lôd'je, v. n. To go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, diz-lô'al, a. 435. Not true to allegiance; faithless; not true to the marriage bed; false in love, not constant.

DISLOYALLY, diz-lô'al-lê, ad. Not faithfully, disobediently.

DISLOYALTY, diz-lô'al-tê, s. Want of fidelity to the sovereign; want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, diz-mâl, a. 425. Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.

DISMALLY, diz-mâl-lê, ad. Horribly, sorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, diz-mâl-nês, s. Horror, sorrow.

To DISMANTLE, diz-mân'tl, v. a. To throw off a dress, to strip; to loose; to strip a town of its outworks; to break down any thing external.

To DISMASK, diz-mâsk', v. a. To divest of a mask.

To DISMAY, diz-mâ', v. a. 425. To terrify, to discourage, to affright.

DISMAY, diz-mâ', s. 435. Fall of courage, terror felt, desertion of mind.

DISMAYEDNESS, diz-mâ'dê-nês, s. Dejection of courage, dispiritedness.

To DISMEMBER, diz-mêm'bûr, v. a. To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.

To DISMISS, diz-mîs', v. a. 425. To send away; to discard.

DISMISSION, diz-mîsh'ûn, s. Act of sending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any post or place.

To DISMORTGAGE, diz-môr'gâje, v. a. To redeem from mortgage.

To DISMOUNT, diz-môunt', v. a. To throw any one from on horseback; to throw a cannon from its carriage.

To DISMOUNT, diz-môunt', v. n. To alight from a horse; to descend from an elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE, diz-nâtsh'û-râ-lize, v. a. To alienate, to make alien.

DISNATURED, diz-nâ'tshûrd, a. 435. Unnatural, wanting natural tenderness.

DISOBEDIENCE, dis-ô-bê'dê-ênse, s. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to superiors; in compliance.—See *Obedience*.

DISOBEDIENT, dis-ô-bê'dê-ênt, a. Not observant of lawful authority.

To DISOBEY, dis-ô-bû', v. a. To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

DISOBIGATION, dis-ôb-lê-gâ'shûn, s. Offence, cause of disgust.

To DISOBLIGE, { dis-ô-blîje, } v. a. 111.

To offend, disgust, to give offence to.

DISOBLIGING, dis-ô-blî'jîng, part. a. 111. Disgusting, displeasing, offensive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, dis-ô-blî'jîng-lê, ad. In a disgusting or offensive manner, without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, dis-ô-blî'jîng-nês, s. Offensiveness, readiness to disgust.

DISORBED, diz-ôr'bd, a. 359. Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, diz-ôr'dûr, s. Irregularity, confusion; tumult, disturbance; neglect of rule; sickness, distemper; discomposure of mind.

To DISORDER, diz-ôr'dûr, v. a. To throw into confusion, to disturb, to ruffle; to make sick.

DISORDERED, diz-ôr'dûrd, a. 359. Irregular, vicious, loose, diseased.

DISORDERLY, diz-ôr'dûr-lê, a. Confused, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.

DISORDERLY, diz-ôr'dûr-lê, ad. Irregularly, confusedly; without law, inordinately.

DISORDINATE, diz-ôr'dê-nâte, a. 91. Not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY, diz-ôr'dê-nâte-lê, ad. Inordinately, viciously.

To DISOWN, diz-ônê', v. a. To deny, to renounce.

To DISPARAGE, dis-pâr'ridje, v. a. 90. To match unequally, to injure by union with something inferior in excellence; to injure by comparison with something of less value.

DISPARAGEMENT, dis-pâr'ridje-mênt, s. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

DISPARAGER, dis-pâr'ridje-ûr, s. One that disgraces.

DISPARITY, dis-pâr'ê-tê, s. 511. Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; dissimilitude, unlikeness.

To DISPARK, dis-pârk', v. a. To throw open a park; to set at large without enclosure.

To DISPART, dis-pârt', v. a. To divide into two, to separate, to break.

DISPASSION, dis-pâsh'ûn, s. Freedom from mental perturbation.

DISPASSIONATE, dis-pâsh'ûn-âte, a. 91. Cool, calm, temperate.

To DISPEL, dis-pêl', v. a. To drive by scatterings, to dissipate.

DISPENSARY, dis-pên'sâ-rê, s. The place where medicines are dispensed.

DISPENSATION, dis-pên-sâ'shûn, s. Distribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from some law.

DISPENSATOR, dis-pên-sâ'tûr, s. One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributor.

DISPENSATORY, dis-pên'sâ-tûr-ê, s. 512. A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed, a pharmacopœia.

To DISPENSE, dis-pênse', v. a. To deal out, to distribute; to dispense with, to excuse, to grant dispensation for.

DISPENSE, dis-pênse', s. Dispensation, exemption.

DISPENSER, dis-pên'sûr, s. 98. One that dispenses, a distributor.

To DISPEOPLE, dis-pê'pl, v. a. To depopulate, to empty of people.

DISPEOPLER, dis-pê'pl-ûr, s. A depopulator.

To DISPERGE, dis-pêr'dje', v. a. To sprinkle.

To DISPERSE, dis-pêrse', v. a. To scatter, to drive to different parts; to dissipate.

DISPERSEDLY, dis-pêr'sêd-lê, ad. 364. In a dispersed manner.

DISPERSEDNESS, dis-pêr'sêd-nês, s. Thinness, scatteredness.

DISPERSER, dis-pêr'sûr, s. 98. A scatterer, a spreader.

DISPERSION, dis-pêr'shûn, s. The act of scattering or spreading; the state of being scattered.

To DISPIRIT, dis-pîr'it, v. a. 109. To discourage, to depress, to damp; to exhaust the spirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, dis-pîr'it-têd-nês, s. Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE, dis-plâse', v. a. To put out of place; to put out of any state, condition, or dignity; to disorder.

DISPLACEMENT, dis-plâ'sên-sê, s. Incivility, disobedience; any thing displeasing.

To DISPLANT, dis-plânt', v. a. To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTATION, dis-plân-tâ'shûn, s. The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To DISPLAY, dis-plâ', v. a. To spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind; to set out ostentatiously to view.

DISPLAY, dis-plâ', s. An exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLEASANT, dis-plêz'ânt, a. Unpleasing, offensive.

To DISPLEASE, dis-plêze', v. a. To offend, to make angry; to disgust, to raise aversion.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dis-plêz'îng-nês, s. Offensiveness, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, dis-plêzh'ûre, *s.* Uneasiness, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; state of disgrace.

To DISPLEASE, dis-plêzh'ûre, *v. a.* To displease, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, dis-plôde', *v. a.* To disperse with a loud noise, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dis-plôzh'ûn, *s.* The act of disploding, a sudden burst with noise.

DISPORT, dis-pôrt', *s.* Play, sport, pastime.

To DISPORT, dis-pôrt', *v. a.* To divert.

To DISPORT, dis-pôrt', *v. n.* To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dis-pôzâl, *s.* The act of disposing or regulating any thing, regulation, distribution; the power of distribution, the right of bestowing.

to DISPOSE, dis-pôze', *v. a.* To give, to place, to bestow; to adapt, to form for any purpose; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjust; To dispose of, to apply to any purpose, to transfer to any person, to give away, to sell; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dis-pôze', *s.* Power, management, disposal; cast of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dis-pôzûr, *s.* 98. Distributer, giver, bestower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dis-pô-zish'ûn, *s.* Order, method, distribution; natural fitness, quality; tendency to any act or state; temper of mind; affection of kindness or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dis-pôz'é-tîv, *a.* That implies disposal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dis-pôz'é-tîv-lê, *ad.* Distributively.

To DISPOSSESS, dis-pôz-zês', *v. a.* To put out of possession, to deprive, to disseize.

DISPOSURE, dis-pôzhûre, *s.* Disposal, government, management; state, posture.

DISPRAISE, dis-prâze', *s.* Blame, censure.

To DISPRAISE, dis-prâze', *v. a.* To blame, to censure.

DISPRAISER, dis-prâzûr, *s.* 98. A censurer.

DISPRAISABLE, dis-prâzê-bl, *a.* Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, dis-prâzing-lê, *ad.* With blame.

To DISPREAD, dis-sprêd', *v. a.* To spread different ways.

DISPROOF, dis-prôôf, *s.* Confutation, conviction of error, or falsehood.

DISPROPORTION, dis-prô-pôrshûn, *s.* Unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dis-prô-pôrshûn, *v. a.* To mismatch, to join things unsuitably.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dis-prô-pôrshûn-â-bl, *a.* Unsuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dis-prô-pôrshûn-â-bl-nês, *s.* Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dis-prô-pôrshûn-â-blê, *ad.* Unsuitably, not symmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dis-prô-pôrshûn-âl, *a.* Disproportionable, not symmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dis-prô-pôrshûn-âl-lê, *ad.* Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dis-prô-pôrshûn-âte, *a.* 61. Unsymmetrical, unsuitable to something else.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dis-prô-pôrshûn-âte-lê, *ad.* Unsuitably, unsymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dis-prô-pôrshûn-âte-nês, *s.* Unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dis-prôôve', *v. a.* To confute an assertion, to convict of error or falsehood.

DISPROVER, dis-prôôv'ûr, *s.* 98. One that confutes.

DISPUNISHABLE, dis-pûn'ish-â-bl, *a.* Without penal restraint.

DISPUTABLE, dis-pû-tâ-bl, or dis-pû-tâ-bl, *a.*

Liable to contest, controvertible; lawful to be contested.

Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Smith, Perry, and Bailey, are for the second pronunciation of this word; and Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Buchanan, and Entick, for the first: and this, notwithstanding the majority of suffrages against it, is, in my opinion, decidedly most agreeable to the best usage. It were undoubtedly to be wished that words of this form preserved the accent of the verb to which they correspond; but this correspondence we find entirely set aside in *lamentable*, *comparable*, *admirable*, and many others with which *Disputable* must certainly class. Mr Scott gives both modes of accenting this word; but by his placing the word with the accent on the first syllable first, we may presume he prefers this pronunciation.—See *Indisputable*.

DISPUTANT, dis-pû-tânt, *s.* 503. Controvertist, an arguer, a reasoner.

DISPUTANT, dis-pû-tânt, *s.* Disputing, engaged in controversy.

DISPUTATION, dis-pû-tâshûn, *a.* The skill of controversy, argumentation; controversy, argumental contest.

DISPUTATIOUS, dis-pû-tâshûs, *a.* Inclined to dispute, cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, dis-pû-tâ-tîv, *a.* 512. Disposed to debate.

To DISPUTE, dis-pûte', *v. n.* To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, dis-pûte', *v. a.* To contend for; to oppose, to question; to discuss.

DISPUTE, dis-pûte', *s.* Contest, controversy.

DISPUTELESS, dis-pûte'lês, *a.* Undisputed, uncontrovertible.

DISPUTER, dis-pûtûr, *s.* A controvertist, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, dis-kwôl-ê-fê-kâshûn, *s.* That which disqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, dis-kwôl-ê-fî, *v. a.* To make unfit, to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction.

DISQUIET, dis-kwîêt, *s.* Uneasiness, restlessness, vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, dis-kwîêt, *v. a.* To disturb, to make uneasy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, dis-kwîêt-ûr, *s.* A disturber, a harasser.

DISQUIETLY, dis-kwîêt-lê, *ad.* Without rest, anxiously.

DISQUIETNESS, dis-kwîêt-nês, *s.* Uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety.

DISQUIETUDE, dis-kwîêt-tûde, *s.* Uneasiness, anxiety.

DISQUISITION, dis-kwê-zish'ûn, *s.* Examination, disputative inquiry.

DISREGARD, dis-rê-gârd', *s.* Slight notice, neglect.

To DISREGARD, dis-rê-gârd', *v. a.* To slight, to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, dis-rê-gârd'fûl, *a.* Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, dis-rê-gârd'fûl-lê, *ad.* Contemptuously.

DISRELISH, diz-rêl'ish, *s.* 435. Bad taste, nauseousness; dislike, squeamishness.

To DISRELISH, diz-rêl'ish, *v. a.* To infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste of.

DISREPUTATION, dis-rêp-û-tâsh'ûn, *s.* Disgrace, dishonour.

DISREPUTE, dis-rê-pûte', *s.* Ill character, dishonour, want of reputation.

DISRESPECT, dis-rê-spêkt', *s.* Incivility, want of reverence, rudeness.

DISRESPECTFUL, dis-rê-spêkt'fûl, *a.* Irreverent, uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, dis-rê-spêkt'fûl-lê, *ad.* Irreverently.

539. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

To DISROBE, *diz-rôbe'*, *v. a.* 435. To undress, to uncover.

DISRUPTION, *diz-rûp'shûn*, *s.* 435. The act of breaking asunder, breach, rent.

DISSATISFACTION, *dissât-îs-fâk'shûn*, *s.* The state of being dissatisfied, discontent.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, *dissât-îs-fâk'tûr-ê-nês*, *s.* Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, *dissât-îs-fâk'tûr-ê*, *a.* 557. Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY, *dissât-îs-fî*, *v. a.* To discontent, to displease.

To DISSECT, *diss-êkt'*, *v. a.* 424. To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSECTION, *diss-êk'shûn*, *s.* The act of separating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.

DISSEISIN, *diss-êz'în*, *s.* An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.

To DISSEIZE, *diss-êze'*, *v. a.* To dispossess, to deprive.

DISSEIZOR, *diss-êz'ôr*, *s.* 166. He that dispossesses another.

To DISSEMBLE, *diss-sêm'bl*, *v. a.* To hide under false appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.

To DISSEMBLE, *diss-sêm'bl*, *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, *diss-sêm'blâr*, *s.* A hypocrite, a man who conceals his true disposition.

DISSEMBLINGLY, *diss-sêm'bling-lê*, *ad.* With dissimulation, hypocritically.

To DISSEMINATE, *diss-sêm'ê-nâte*, *v. a.* To scatter as seed, to spread every way.

DISSEMINATION, *diss-sêm'ê-nâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of scattering like seed.

DISSEMINATOR, *diss-sêm'ê-nâ-tûr*, *s.* 521. He that scatters, a spreader.

DISSENSION, *diss-sên'shûn*, *s.* Disagreement, strife, contention, breach of union.

DISSENSIOUS, *diss-sên'shûs*, *a.* Disposed to discord, contentious.

To DISSENT, *diss-sênt'*, *v. n.* To disagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.

DISSENT, *diss-sênt'*, *s.* Disagreement; difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSIDENTANEOUS, *diss-sên-tâ-nê-ûs*, *a.* Disagreeable, inconsistent, contrary.

DISSENTER, *diss-sên'tûr*, *s.* 98. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reason, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSIDENT, *diss-sên'shênt*, *a.* Declaring dissent.

DISSERTATION, *diss-sêr-tâ'shûn*, *s.* A discourse.

To DISSERVE, *diss-sêrv'*, *v. a.* 424. To do injury to, to harm.

DISSERVICE, *diss-sêrv'îs*, *s.* Injury, mischief.

DISSERVICEABLE, *diss-sêrv'îs-â-bl*, *a.* Injurious, mischievous.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, *diss-sêrv'îs-â-bl-nês*, *s.* Injury, harm, hurt.

To DISSETTLE, *diss-sê't'l*, *v. a.* 405. To unsettle.

To DISSEVER, *diss-sêv'ûr*, *v. a.* To cut in two, to break, to divide, to disunite.

DISSIDENCE, *diss-sê-dênsê*, *s.* Discord, disagreement.

DISSILIENCE, *diss-sîl'yênsê*, *s.* 113. The act of starting asunder.

DISSILIENT, *diss-sîl'yênt*, *a.* Starting asunder, bursting in two.

DISSILTATION, *diss-sîl-îsh'ûn*, *s.* The act of bursting in two, of starting different ways; the opposite to Coalition.

DISSIMILAR, *diss-sîm'ê-lâr*, *a.* 88. Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, *diss-sîm-ê-lâr-ê-tê*, *s.* Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, *diss-sîm mîl-ê-tûde*, *s.* Unlike-ness, want of resemblance.

DISSIMULATION, *diss-sîm-û-lî'shûn*, *s.* The act of dissembling, hypocrisy.

DISSIPABLE, *diss-sê-pâ-bl*, *a.* Easily scattered.

To DISSIPATE, *diss-sê-pâte*, *v. a.* 91. To scatter every where, to disperse; to scatter the attention; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, *diss-sê-pâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention.

To DISSOCIATE, *diss-sô-shê-âte*, *v. a.* To separate, to disunite, to part.

DISSOLVABLE, *diz-zôl'vâ-bl*, *a.* Capable of dissolution.

DISSOLUBLE, *diss-sô-lû-bl*, *a.* Capable of separation of one part from another.

The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word, as it comes from the Latin *dissolubilis*, which seems to confirm the observations on the word *Incomparable*. *Dissoluble* is a compound of our own, and therefore retains the accent of the verb from which it is formed, 501.—See *Academy*, *Disputable*, and *Resoluble*.

DISSOLUBILITY, *diss-sô-lû-blîl-ê-tê*, *s.* Liability to suffer a disunion of parts.

To DISSOLVE, *diz-zôlv'*, *v. a.* 424. To dissolve the form of any thing by disuniting the parts; to loose, to break the tie-s of any thing; to break up assemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleasure.

To DISSOLVE, *diz-zôlv'*, *v. n.* To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasure.

DISSOLVENT, *diz-zôlv'ênt*, *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, *diz-zôlv'ênt*, *s.* The power of dissolving the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, *diz-zôlv'ûr*, *s.* That which has the power of dissolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, *diz-zôl'vê-bl*, *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution.

If this word and its etymon must be written *Dissoluble* and *Soluble*, and not *Dissolvable* and *Solvable*, because *Solva* and its compounds in Latin are of the third conjugation, and form their personal and temporal variations by assuming *i*, there is no reason why *Resolvable* should be written with *a*, as it stands in Johnson, who, notwithstanding he writes *Dissoluble* here with an *i*, yet in his explanation of the etymology of *Indissoluble*, tells us it is formed from *in*, and *Dissolvable* with an *a*.

DISSOLUTE, *diss-sô-lûte*, *a.* Loose, wanton, debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, *diss-sô-lûte-lê*, *ad.* Loosely, in debauchery.

DISSOLUTENESS, *diss-sô-lûte-nês*, *s.* Looseness, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, *diss-sô-lû'shûn*, *s.* The act of liquefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death, the resolution of the body into its constituent elements; destruction; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners.

DISSONANCE, *diss-sô-nânsê*, *s.* A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.

DISSONANT, *diss-sô-nânt*, *a.* Harsh, unharmonious; incongruous, disagreeing.

To DISSUADE, *diss-swâde'*, *v. a.* 331. To divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

DISSUADER, *diss-swâ'dâr*, *s.* 98. He that dissuades.

DISSUASION, *diss-swâ'zhûn*, *s.* 451. Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing.

DISSUASIVE, *diss-swâ'sîv*, *a.* 428. Dehortatory, tending to persuade against.

DISSUASIVE, *diss-swâ'sîv*, *s.* Argument to turn the mind off from any purpose.

DISSYLLABLE, *diss-sîl-lâ-bl*, *s.* A word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, *diss-tâf*, *s.* The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning; it is used as an emblem of the female sex.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôhnd 313—ûin 466, tuis 469.

To **DISTAIN**, dis-tâne', *v. a.* To stain; to tinge; to blot, to sully with infamy.

DISTANCE, dis-tânse, *s.* Distance is space considered between any two beings; remoteness in place; the space kept between two antagonists in fencing; a space marked on the course where horses run; space of time; remoteness in time; respect, distant behaviour, retraction of kindness, reserve.

To **DISTANCE**, dis-tânse, *v. a.* To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance.

DISTANT, dis-tânt, *a.* Remote in place; remote in time either past or future; reserved; not obvious.

DISTASTE, dis-tâste', *s.* Disgust, dislike; alienation of affection.

To **DISTASTE**, dis-tâste', *v. a.* To fill the mouth with nauseousness; to dislike, to loathe; to offend, to disgust.

DISTASTEFUL, dis-tâste'fûl, *a.* Nauseous to the palate, disgusting, offensive, unpleasing.

DISTEMPER, dis-têm'pûr, *s.* A disease, a malady; bad constitution of mind, depravity of inclination; unreason.

To **DISTEMPER**, dis-têm'pûr, *v. a.* To disense, to disorder; to disturb; to destroy temper or moderation.

DISTEMPERATE, dis-têm'pûr-âte, *a.* 91. Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, dis-têm'pûr-â-tshûre, *s.* Intemperateness, excess of heat or cold, perturbation of the mind.

To **DISTEND**, dis-tênd', *v. a.* To stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, dis-tênt', *s.* The space through which any thing is spread.

DISTENTION, dis-tên'shûn, *s.* The act of stretching in length; breadth; space occupied.

DISTICH, dis-tîk, *s.* 353. A couplet, a couple of lines.

To **DISTIL**, dis-tîl', *v. n.* To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and silently; to use a still.

To **DISTIL**, dis-tîl', *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to draw by distillation.

DISTILLATION, dis-tîl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.

DISTILLATORY, dis-tîl-lâ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLER, dis-tîl-lâr, *s.* One who practises the trade of distilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT, dis-tîl'mênt, *s.* That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCT, dis-tîngkt', *a.* 408. Different; apart; clear, unconfused; marked out, specified.

DISTINCTION, dis-tîngk'tshûn, *s.* Note of difference; honourable note of superiority; that by which one differs from another; division into different parts; notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tîngk'tiv, *a.* That makes distinction of difference; having the power to distinguish.

DISTINCTIVELY, dis-tîngk'tiv-lê, *ad.* In right order, not confusedly.

DISTINCTLY, dis-tîngkt'lê, *ad.* Not confusedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dis-tîngkt'nês, *s.* Nice observation of the difference between things; such separation of things as makes them easy to be observed.

To **DISTINGUISH**, dis-tîng'gwîsh, *v. a.* 340. To note the diversity of things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diversity; to know one from another by any mark; to discern critically, to judge; to constitute difference; to specify; to make known or eminent.

To **DISTINGUISH**, dis-tîng'gwîsh, *v. n.* To make distinction, to find or show the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-tîng'gwîsh-â-bl, *a.* Capa-

ble of being distinguished; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-tîng'gwîsh't, *part. a.* 359. Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, dis-tîng'gwîsh-ûr, *s.* A judicious observer, one that accurately discerns one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dis-tîng'gwîsh-îng-lê, *ad.* With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-tîng'gwîsh-mênt, *s.* Distinction, observation of difference.

To **DISTORT**, dis-tôrt', *v. a.* To writhe, to twist, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or posture; to wrest from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, dis-tôrt'shûn, *s.* Irregular motion, by which the face is writhe, or the parts disordered.

To **DISTRACT**, dis-trâkt', *v. a.* Part. pass. Distracted, anciently Distrrought. To pull different ways at once; to separate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, dis-trâkt'têd-lê, *ad.* Madly, frantically.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dis-trâkt'têd-nês, *s.* The state of being distracted, madness.

DISTRACTION, dis-trâkt'shûn, *s.* Confusion, state in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; frantickness, loss of the wits; tumult, difference of sentiments.

To **DISTRAIN**, dis-trâne', *v. a.* To seize.

To **DISTRAIN**, dis-trâne', *v. n.* To make seizure.

DISTRAINER, dis-trâ'nûr, *s.* 98. He that seizes.

DISTRAINT, dis-trânt', *s.* Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, dis-trâwt', *part. a.* Distracted. Little used.

DISTRESS, dis-três', *s.* The act of making a legal seizure; a compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; calamity, misery, misfortune.

To **DISTRESS**, dis-três', *v. a.* To prosecute by law to a seizure; to harass, to make miserable.

DISTRESSFUL, dis-três'fûl, *a.* Full of trouble, full of misery.

To **DISTRIBUTE**, dis-trîb'ûte, *v. a.* To divide amongst more than two, to deal out.

DISTRIBUTION, dis-trê-bû'shûn, *s.* The act of distributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trîb'û-tiv, *a.* Assigning to others their proper portions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, dis-trîb'û-tiv-lê, *ad.* By distribution; singly, particularly.

DISTRICT, dis-trîkt, *s.* The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.

To **DISTRUST**, dis-trûst', *v. a.* To regard with diffidence, not to trust.

DISTRUST, dis-trûst', *s.* Loss of credit, loss of confidence, suspicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, dis-trûst'fûl, *a.* Apt to distrust, suspicious; diffident of himself, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, dis-trûst'fûl-lê, *ad.* In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dis-trûst'fûl-nês, *s.* The state of being distrustful, want of confidence.

DISTRUSTLESS, dis-trûst'lês, *a.* Void of distrust.

To **DISTURB**, dis-tûrb', *v. a.* To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURBANCE, dis-tûrbânse, *s.* Interruption of tranquillity; confusion, disorder, tumult.

DISTURBER, dis-tûrbûr, *s.* A violator of peace, he that causes tumults; he that causes perturbation of mind.

To **DISTURB**, dis-tûrn', *v. a.* To turn off. Not used.

DISVALUATION, dis-vâl-û-â'shûn, *s.* Disgrace, diminution of reputation

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

To DISVALUE, diz-vål'ù, *v. a.* To undervalue.

DISUNION, dis-ù'nè-ùn, *s.* Separation, disjunction; breach of concord.

Some curious inspector may, perhaps, wonder why I have given *disunion*, *disuse*, &c. the pure *s* and not the *z*, since I have laid it down as a general rule under the prepositive particle *Dis*, that the *s* immediately before the accent, when a vowel begins the next syllable, is always flat; but it must be remembered, that long *u* in these words is not a pure vowel, 8: not that I think the *z*, in this case, would be palpably wrong; for, though long *u* may be called a semi-consonant, it is sufficiently vocal to make the *s* or *z* sound, in these words, perfectly indifferent.—See *Dis*.

To DISUNITE, dis-ù'nite', *v. a.* To separate, to divide; to part friends.

To DISUNITE, dis-ù'nite', *v. n.* To fall asunder, to become separate.

DISUNITY, dis-ù'nè-tè, *s.* A state of actual separation.

DISUSAGE, dis-ù'zaje, *s.* 90. The gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISUSE, dis-ù'se', *s.* 437. Cessation of use, want of practice; cessation of custom.

To DISUSE, dis-ù'se', *v. a.* To cease to make use of; to disaccustom.

To DISVOUCH, diz-vòutsh', *v. a.* To destroy the credit of, to contradict.

DITCH, ditsh, *s.* A trench cut in the ground usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is surrounded.

To DITCH, ditsh, *v. a.* To make a ditch.

DITCHER, ditsh'úr, *s.* One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMBICK, dith-è-rám'blík, *s.* A song in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildness.

DITANY, dit'tá-nè, *s.* An herb.

DITTIED, dit'tid, *a.* 282. Sung, adapted to musick.

DITTY, dit'tè, *s.* A poem to be sung, a song.

DIVAN, dé-ván', *s.* 124. The council of the Oriental Princes; any council assembled.

To DIVARICATE, di-vár-é-ká'te, *v. n.* 125. To be parted into two.

DIVARICATION, di-vár-é-ká'shùn, *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, dí-vúr, *s.* One that sinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to search for any thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or study.

To DIVERGE, dé-vér'je', *v. n.* 124. To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENT, dé-vér'jènt, *a.* 124. Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, dí-vèr, *a.* Several, sundry, more than one.

DIVERSE, dí-vèr'se, *a.* Different from another; different from itself, multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, dé-vèr-sé-fè-ká'shùn, *s.* The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

To DIVERSIFY, dé-vèr'sé-fì, *v. a.* To make different from another, to distinguish; to make different from itself, to variegate.

DIVERSION, dé-vèr'shùn, *s.* 124. The act of turning any thing off from its course; the cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency; sport, something that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, dé-vèr'sé-tè, *s.* Difference, dissimilitude, variety.

DIVERSLY, dí-vèr'sé-lè, *ad.* In different ways, variously.

To DIVERT, dé-vèrt', *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-vèrt'úr, *s.* Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

To DIVERTISE, dé-vèrt'íz, *v. n.* To sport, to amuse, to divert.

Dr Johnson seems to have accented this word on the last syllable, in compliance with the verb *advertise* which is exactly of the same form, and therefore he thought ought to be accented in the same manner. But by making *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 *ise* is only the verbal formation, and does not belong to the root, we never find the accent on it; as *criticise*, *exercise*, *epitomise*, &c.—See *Advertisement*.

DIVERTISEMENT, dé-vèrt'íz-mènt, *s.* Diversion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, dé-vèrt'ív, *a.* Recreative, amusing.

To DIVEST, dé-vèst', *v. a.* 124. To strip, to make naked.

DIVESTURE, dé-vèst'shùre, *s.* The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, dé-ví'dá-bl, *a.* That may be separated.

DIVIDANT, dé-ví'dánt, *a.* Different, separate. Not used.

To DIVIDE, dé-ví'de', *v. a.* 124. To part one whole into different pieces; to separate; to disunite by discord; to deal out, to give in shares.

To DIVIDE, dé-ví'de', *v. n.* To part, to sunder, to break friendship.

DIVIDEND, dív-é-dènd, *s.* A share, the part allotted in division; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, dív-é-dór, *s.* 98. That which parts any thing into pieces; a distributor, he who deals out to each his share; a disseminator; a particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, dé-ví'dú-ál, or dé-ví'djú-ál, *a.* 293. 376. Divided, shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, dív-é-ná'shùn, *s.* 530. Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, dé-ví-ne', *a.* 124. Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a supreme degree; presageful.

DIVINE, dé-ví-ne', *s.* A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian.

To DIVINE, dé-ví-ne', *v. a.* To foretell, to foreknow.

To DIVINE, dé-ví-ne', *v. n.* To utter prognostication; to feel presages; to conjecture, to guess.

DIVINELY, dé-ví-né-lè, *ad.* By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the supreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, dé-ví-né-nès, *s.* Divinity, participation of the Divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, dé-ví-núr, *s.* 98. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjurer, guesser.

DIVINERESS, dé-ví-né-rès, *s.* A prophetess.

DIVINITY, dé-vín-é-tè, *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-víz-é-bl, *a.* 124. Capable of being divided into parts, separable.

DIVISIBILITY, dé-víz-é-bl-é-tè, *s.* The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBLENESS, dé-víz-é-bl-nès, *s.* Divisibility

DIVISION, dé-víz'hùn, *s.* The act of dividing any thing into parts; the state of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing; disunion, difference; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of musick, just time; in arithmetic, the separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISOR, dé-víz'úr, *s.* 166. The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, dé-vòr'se', *s.* 124. The legal separation

nôe 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôil 299—pôlnd 313—ôin 466, this 469.

of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

To DIVORCE, *dé-vôrse'*, *v. a.* To separate a husband or wife from the other; to force asunder, to separate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, *dé-vôrse'mént*, *s.* Divorce, separation of marriage.

DIVORCER, *dé-vôr'sûr*, *s.* The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIURETICK, *di-û-rét'ik*, *a.* Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, *di-ûr'nâl*, *a.* 116. Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day, daily.

DIURNAL, *di-ûr'nâl*, *s.* A journal, a day-book.

DIURNALLY, *di-ûr'nâl-lé*, *ad.* Daily, every day.

DIURNITY, *di-û-tûr'né-té*, *s.* Length of duration.

To DIVULGE, *dé-vûlje'*, *v. a.* To publish, to make public; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, *dé-vûljûr*, *s.* 98. A publisher.

DIVULSION, *dé-vûl'shûn*, *s.* The act of plucking away.

To DIZEN, *dî'zn*, *v. a.* 103. To dress, to deck.

DIZZARD, *dîz'zûrd*, *s.* A blockhead, a fool.

DIZZINESS, *dîz'zè-nès*, *s.* Giddiness.

DIZZY, *dîz'zè*, *a.* Giddy, causing giddiness; thoughtless.

To DIZZY, *dîz'zè*, *v. a.* To whirl round, to make giddy.

To Do, *dôô*, *v. a.* 164. To practise or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish, to end; to conclude, to settle.

To Do, *dôô*, *v. n.* To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about; to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health, as, How do you do? To do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, I shall come; but if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, Help me, do! Make haste, do!

DOCIBLE, *dôs'é-bl*, *a.* 405. Tractable, docile, easy to be taught.

DOCIBILITY, *dôs'é-bl-nès*, *s.* Teachableness, docility.

DOCILE, *dôs'sil*, *a.* 140. Teachable, easy instructed, tractable.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Mr Smith, and Mr Perry, make the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan only makes it long.—See *Indocil*.

DOCLILITY, *dô-sill'é-tè*, *s.* Aptness to be taught, readiness to learn.

DOCK, *dôk*, *s.* An herb.

DOCK, *dôk*, *s.* The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK, *dôk*, *s.* A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

To DOCK, *dôk*, *v. a.* To cut off a tail; to cut any thing short; to cut off a reckoning; to lay a ship in a dock.

DOCKET, *dôk'it*, *s.* 99. A direction tied upon goods, a summary of a larger writing.

To DOCKET, *dôk'it*, *v. a.* To mark with a docket.

DOCTOR, *dôk'tûr*, *s.* 166. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick; in some universities they have doctors of music; a physician, one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

To DOCTOR, *dôk'tûr*, *v. a.* To physick, to cure.

DOCTORAL, *dôk'tô-râl*, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, *dôk'tô-râl-lé*, *ad.* In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORSHIP, *dôk'tûr-ship*, *s.* The rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, *dôk'trè-nâl*, *a.* Containing doctrine pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINALLY, *dôk'trè-nâl-lé*, *ad.* In the form of doctrine, positively.

DOCTRINE, *dôk'trîn*, *s.* 140. The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, *dôk'û-mént*, *s.* Precept, instruction, direction.

DODDER, *dôd'dûr*, *s.* 98. A plant which winds itself about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nourishment from them.

DODECAGON, *dô-dèk'û-gôn*, *s.* A figure of twelve sides.

To DODGE, *dôdje*, *v. n.* To use craft; to shift place as another approaches; to play fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.

DODMAN, *dôd'mân*, *s.* 88. The name of a fish.

DOE, *dô*, *s.* A she deer, the female of a buck.

DOER, *dôÿûr*, *s.* 296. One that does any thing good or bad.

DOES, *dûz*, 296. The third person from Do, familiarly used for Doth, which is now grown solemn and almost obsolete.

To DOFF, *dôf*, *v. a.* To strip, to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obsolete.

DOG, *dôg*, *s.* A domestick animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog days; a reproachful name for a man.

To DOG, *dôg*, *v. a.* To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

DOG-TEETH, *dôg'téeth*, *s.* The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye teeth.

DOG-TRICK, *dôg'trîk*, *s.* An ill turn, surly or brutal treatment.

DOG-BANE, *dôg'bâne*, *s.* An herb.

DOG-BRIAR, *dôg'bri-ûr*, *s.* The briar that bears the hip.

DOG-CHEAP, *dôg'tshèp*, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat.

DOG-DAYS, *dôgdâze*, *s.* The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

DOGE, *dôje*, *s.* The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGFISH, *dôg'fish*, *s.* A shark.

DOGFLY, *dôg'flî*, *s.* A voracious biting fly.

DOGGED, *dôggèd*, *a.* 366. Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

DOGGEDLY, *dôggèd-lé*, *ad.* Sullenly, gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS, *dôggèd-nès*, *s.* Gloom of mind, sullenness.

DOGGER, *dôggûr*, *s.* 98. A small ship with one mast.

DOGREL, *dôgg'rèl*, *s.* Mean, worthless verses.

DOG GISH, *dôgg'ish*, *a.* Curious, brutal.

DOGHEARTED, *dôg'hârt-èd*, *a.* Cruel, pitiless, malicious.

DOGHOLE, *dôg'hôle*, *s.* A vile hole.

DOG KENNEL, *dôg'kènn-èl*, *s.* A little hut or house for dogs.

DOG LOUSE, *dôg'lôûse*, *s.* An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA, *dôg'mâ*, *s.* Established principle, settled notion.

This word, unlike many of its Greek and Latin relations, seems to have designed to pluralize itself by *Dogmas*; *Dogmata* is indeed sometimes used, but, like *Memoranda*, is growing pedantick.

DOGMATISM, *dôg'mâ-tîzm*, *s.* Dogmatical assertion.

DOGMATICAL, *dôg-mât'è-kâl*, } *a.*

DOGMATICK, *dôg-mât'ik*, 509. }
Authoritative, magisterial, positive.

DOGMATICALLY, *dôg-mât'è-kâl-lé*, *ad.* Magisterially, positively.

DOGMATICALNES, *dôg-mât'è-kâl-nès*, *s.* Magisterialness, mock authority.

DOGMATIST, *dôg'mâ-tîst*, *s.* A magisterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

To **DOG**MATISE, dôg'mâ-tîze, *v. n.* To assert positively; to teach magisterially.

DOGMATISER, dôg'mâ-tî-zûr, *s.* An assertor, a magisterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dôg'rôze, *s.* The flower of the hip.

DOGSLEEP, dôg'slêep, *s.* Pretended sleep.

DOGSMEAT, dôg'mête, *s.* Refuse, vile stuff.

DOGSTAR, dôg'stâr, *s.* The star which gives name to the dog-days.

DOGTOOTH, dôg'z'tôôth, *s.* A plant.

DOGTROT, dôg'trôt, *s.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOGWEARY, dôg-wêrê, *a.* Tired as a dog.

DOGWEED, dôg'wêd, *s.*—See *Corneian Cherry*.

DOILY, dô'îlê, *s.* A species of woollen stuff.

DOINGS, dô'îngz, *s.* Things done, events, transactions: feats, actions good or bad; stir, bustle, tumult.

DOIT, dô'ît, *s.* A small piece of money.

DOLE, dô'le, *s.* The act of distributing or dealing; any thing dealt out or distributed; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.

To **DO**LE, dô'le, *v. a.* To deal, to distribute.

DOLEFUL, dô'le'fûl, *a.* Sorrowful, expressing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

DOLEFULLY, dô'le'fûl-lê, *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.

DOLEFULNESS, dô'le'fûl-nêss, *s.* Sorrow, melancholy; dismalness.

DOLESOME, dô'le'sûm, *a.* Melancholy, gloomy, dismal.

DOLESOMELY, dô'le'sûm-lê, *ad.* In a dolesome manner.

DOLESOMENESS, dô'le'sûm-nêss, *s.* Gloom, melancholy.

DOLICHURUS, dô'lik'h-rûs, *a.* In poetry, having a syllable too much at the end.

DOLL, dô'l, *s.* A little girl's puppet.

☞ This word ought to be written with one *l* only; for the reasons, see Principles, 400.

DOLLAR, dô'lar, *s.* 418. A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and six-pence to four shillings and six-pence.

DOLORIFICK, dô'l-ô-rîf'ik, *a.* 530. That causes grief or pain.

DOLOROUS, dô'l-ô-rûs, *a.* 503. Sorrowful, doleful, dismal; painful.

DOLOUR, dô'lar, *s.* 314. Grief, sorrow; lamentation, complaint.

☞ Mr Nares, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Elphinston, and Entick, make the first *o* in this word short, as in *Dollar*; and Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and Dr Ash, long, as in *Donor*: the latter is, in my opinion, the most analogical, 522.

DOLPHIN, dô'flîn, *s.* A fish.

DOLT, dô'lt, *s.* A heavy stupid fellow.

DOLTISH, dô'lt'îsh, *a.* Stupid, blockish.

DOMAIN, dô-mâne', *s.* Dominion, empire; possession, estate.

DOME, dô'mê, *s.* A building, a house, a fabric; an hemispherical arch, a cupola.

☞ There is a strong propensity, particularly in the people of London, to pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *room*; but this is contrary to all our Dictionaries, which give the sound of the vowels, and ought not to be suffered to add to the already too numerous exceptions to the general sound of *o*.

DOMESTICAL, dô-mês'tê-kâl, } *a.*

DOMESTICK, dô-mês'tîk, }

Belonging to the house, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the house; not wild; not foreign, intestine.

☞ Dr Johnson observes, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. He gives no instance of this double pronunciation; and it

is at first a little difficult to conceive what are the words in which this observation is verified. Solemn speaking seems to have no effect upon the accented vowels, for, let us pronounce them as rapidly or as solemnly as we will, we certainly do not make any change in the quantity or quality of them. The only part of the language in which Dr Johnson's observation seems true, is some of the vowels when unaccented; and of these the *o* seems to undergo the greatest change in consequence of solemnity or rapidity. Thus the *o* in *obey* is, in solemn speaking, pronounced as long and full as in the first syllable of *open*; but in rapid and cursory speaking, as short as the *o* in *open*. 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, with which we must pronounce the unaccented *o* in *Domestick*, *Docility*, *Potential*, *Proceed*, *Monastick*, *Monotony*, &c. we may be assured that these vowels are exactly under the same predicament; and can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written *Domestick*, *Dosility*, *Potential*, &c. without hurting the ears of every good speaker, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation, 547, 548.

The same observations seem to hold good of the unaccented *e* in every word ending in *ory*; as *transitory*, *dilatary*, &c. The *o* in rapid speaking certainly goes into short *u*, as if written *transitory*, *dilatary*, &c. but in solemn pronunciation approaches to the accented open sound of *o* in *glory*, *story*, &c. but as the *o* in these terminations never admits of being pronounced quite so open as when ending a syllable before the accent, I have, like Mr Sheridan, given it the colloquial sound of short *u*, 512, 557.—See *Command*.

To **DO**MESTICATE, dô-mês'tê-kâte, *v. a.* To make domestic, to withdraw from the publick.

DOMICILIARY, dô'm-ê-sîl'yâ-rê, *a.* 113. Intruding into private houses under pretence of searching for enemies or contraband goods.

DOMINANT, dô'm-ê-nânt, *a.* Predominant, presiding, ascendant.

To **DO**MINATE, dô'm-ê-nâte, *v. a.* To predominate, to prevail over the rest.

DOMINATION, dô'm-ê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Power, dominion; tyranny, insolent authority; one highly exalted in power, used of angelick beings.

DOMINATOR, dô'm-ê-nâ-tôr, *s.* 521. The presiding power.

To **DO**MINEER, dô'm-ê-nêér, *v. n.* To rule with insolence, to act without control.

DOMINICAL, dô-mîn'ê-kâl, *a.* That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINION, dô-mîn'yûn, *s.* 113. Sovereign authority; right of possession or use, without being accountable; territory; region, district; predominance, ascendant; an order of angels.

DON, dô'n, *s.* The Spanish title for a gentleman.

To **DO**N, dô'n, *v. a.* To put on. Little used.

DONARY, dô'nâ-rê, *s.* A thing given to sacred uses.

DONATION, dô-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.

DONATIVE, dô'nâ-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 in variance with the analogy of words in this termination. Let not the long quantity of the Latin *o* in *Donatio* be pleaded against me; for (waiving the utter uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours, 545), this would prove that the *a* and *e* in the first syllable of *Sanctific* and *Lentific* ought to be long likewise. Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, and Mr Perry, are on my side.

DONE, dô'n, Part. pass. of the verb *Do*.

DONE, dô'n, *interj.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts says it is Done.

mor 167, nôt 163—tôbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ôl 299—pônd 313—dân 466, THIS 469.

DONOR, dôn'ôr, *s.* A giver, a bestower.

DOODLE, dô'dl, *s.* 405. A trifler, an idler. A low word.

To DOOM, dôôm, *v. a.* To condemn in any punishment, to sentence; to command judicially or authoritatively; to destine, to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, dôôm, *s.* Judicial sentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the state to which one is destined; ruin, destruction.

DOOMSDAY, dôômz'dâ, *s.* The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day; the day of sentence or condemnation.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dôômz'dâ-bôók, *s.* A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

DOOR, dôre, *s.* 310. The gate of a house, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; passage, avenue, means of approach: Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly sent away: At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.

Ben Jonson, in his Grammar, has a quotation from Gower, where this word is spelled *Dore* as it is pronounced at this day, and this was probably the old pronunciation.

"There is no fire, there is no spark.
There is no *Dore*, which may chark."—Gower, lib. 4.

DOORCASE, dôre'kâse, *s.* The frame in which the door is enclosed.

DOORKEEPER, dôre-keép'ûr, *s.* Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a house.

DOQUET, dôk'it, *s.* 99. 415. A paper containing a warrant.

DORICK, dôr'ik, *a.* Relating to the Dorick architecture; a species of architecture invented by the Dorians, the inhabitants of Doria, a province or district in ancient Greece.

DORMANT, dôr'mânt, *a.* Sleeping; in a sleeping posture; concealed, not divulged.

DORMITORY, dôr'mé-tûr-é, *s.* 557. A place to sleep in, a room with many beds; a burial place.

DORMOUSE, dôr'môuse, *s.* A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, dôrn, *s.* The name of a fish.

DORR, dôr, *s.* A kind of flying insect, the hedge-chaffer.

DORSEL, dôr'sil, } *s.*

DORSER, dôr'sûr, } *s.*

A pannier, a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side of a beast of burden.

DORSIFEROUS, dôr-sif'é-rûs, } *a.* 518.

DORSIPAROUS, dôr-sip'pâ-rûs, } *a.* 518.

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.

DOSE, dôse, *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, dôse, *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

DOSSIL, dôs'sil, *s.* A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.

DOST, dôst, *s.* The second person of *Do*.

DOT, dôt, *s.* A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dôt, *v. a.* To make dots or spots.

DOTAGE, dô'tâje, *s.* 90. Loss of understanding, imbecility of mind; excessive fondness.

DOTAL, dô'tâl, *a.* 88. Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.

DOTALD, dô'târd, *s.* 88. A man whose age has impaired his intellects.

To DOTE, dôte, *v. n.* To have the intellect im-

paired by age or passion; to be in love to extremity; to regard with excessive fondness.

ûr, *s.* 98. One whose understanding

is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly and excessively in love.

DOTH, dôth, *s.* The third person of *Do*.

DOTINGLY, dô'ting-lé, *ad.* Fondly.

DOTTARD, dô'târd, *s.* 88. A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL, dô'tûr-él, *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; two-fold, of two kinds, two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.—See *Code*.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dôb'bl-plé, *s.* That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-BITING, dôb-bl-b'iting, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dôb-bl-bât'tud, *a.* 170. 359. Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dôb-bl-dé'ûr, *s.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dôb-bl-dé'ling, *s.* Artifice, dissimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To DOUBLE-DIE, dôb-bl-di', *v. n.* To die twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dôb-bl-héd'éd, *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another.

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dôb-bl-lôk', *v. a.* To shoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dôb-bl-mind'éd, *a.* Deceitful, insidious.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dôb-bl-tâng'éd, *a.* 359. Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

To DOUBLE, dôb'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, dôb'bl, *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity; to enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dôb'bl, *s.* Twice the quantity or number, strong beer of twice the common strength; a trick, shift, an artifice.

DOUBLENESS, dôb'bl-néss, *s.* The state of being double.

DOUBLER, dôb'bl-ûr, *s.* He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET, dôb'bl-ét, *s.* 99. The inner garment of a man, the waistcoat; two, a pair.

DOUBLON, dôb-bl-dôn', *s.* French. A Spanish coin, containing the value of two pistoles.—See *Encore*.

DOUBLY, dôb'bl-é, *ad.* In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, dôût, *v. a.* 313. To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate.

To DOUBT, dôût, *v. n.* To hold questionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to suspect, to distrust.

DOUBT, dôût, *s.* Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty objected.

DOUBTER, dôût'ûr, *s.* 98. One who entertains scruples.

DOUBTFUL, dôût'fûl, *a.* Dubious; ambiguous; questionable, uncertain; not secure, not confident.

DOUBTFULLY, dôût'fûl-é, *ad.* Dubiously, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning.

DOUBTFULNESS, dôût'fûl-néss, *s.* Dubiousness, ambiguity.

DOUBTINGLY, dôût'ing-lé, *ad.* In a doubting manner, dubiously.

DOUBTLESS, dôût'léss, *a.* Without fear, without apprehension of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dôût'léss, *ad.* Without doubt, unquestionably.

DOVE, dôv, *s.* 165. A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

M

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nò 162, môve 164,

DOVECOT, dâv'kôt, *s.* A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVERHOUSE, dâv'hôuse, *s.* A house for pigeons.

DOVETAIL, dâv'tåle, *s.* A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH, dô, *s.* 318. The paste of bread or pies yet unbaked.

DOUGHTY, dôûté, *a.* 313. Brave, illustrious, eminent. Now used only ironically.

DOUGHY, dô'é, *a.* Unsound, soft, unhardened.

To DOUSE, dôûse, *v. a.* 313. To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dôûse, *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.

DOWAGER, dôû'â-jûr, *s.* 223. A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

DOWDY, dôû'dé, *s.* 223. An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

DOWER, dôû'ûr, 223. } *s.*

That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage; that which the widow possesses; the gifts of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.

DOWERED, dôû'ûrd, *a.* 359. Portioned, supplied with a portion.

DOWERLESS, dôû'ûr-lês, *a.* Without a fortune.

DOWLAS, dôû'lås, *s.* 223. A coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, dôûn, *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, dôûn, *s.* A large open plain or valley.

DOWN, dôûn, *prep.* Along a descent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.

DOWN, dôûn, *ad.* On the ground, from a higher to a lower situation; tending towards the ground; out of sight, below the horizon; to a total subjection; into disgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.

DOWN, dôûn, *interj.* An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

DOWNCAST, dôûn'kåst, *a.* Bent down, directed to the ground.

DOWNFAL, dôûn'fåll, *s.* 406. Ruin, fall from state; a body of things falling; destruction of fabrics.

DOWNFALLEN, dôûn'fåln, *part. a.* Ruined, fallen.

DOWNHILL, dôûn'hîll, *s.* Declivity, descent. See *Dunghill*.

DOWNLOOKED, dôûn'lôôkt, *a.* Having a dejected countenance, fallen, melancholy.

DOWNLYING, dôûn-lîng, *a.* About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT, dôûn-rite', *ad.* Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without stopping short.

DOWNRIGHT, dôûn'rite, *a.* Plain, open, undisguised; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honestly surly; plain, without palliation.

DOWNSITTING, dôûn-sî'tîng, *s.* Rest, repose.

DOWNWARD, dôûn'wård, 88. } *ad.*

Towards the centre; from a higher situation to a lower; in a course of successive or lineal descent.

DOWNWARD, dôûn'wård, *a.* Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; depressed, dejected.

DOWNY, dôûné, *a.* Covered with down or nap, made of down or soft feathers; soft, tender, soothing.

DOWRE, dôûr, 223. } *s.*

A portion given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife.

DOXOLOGY, dôk-sô'lô-jé, *s.* 518. A form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, dôk'sé, *s.* A whore, a loose wench.

To DOZE, dôze, *v. n.* To slumber, to be half asleep.

To DOZE, dôze, *v. a.* To stupify, to dull.

DOZEN, dôz'zn, *s.* 103. The number of twelve.

DOZINESS, dôzè-nês, *s.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.

DOZY, dôz'é, *a.* Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.

DRAE, dråb, *s.* A whore, a strumpet.

DRACHM, dråm, *s.* An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.

DRACHMA, dråk'må, *s.* The drachm; the name of an old Roman coin.

DRAFF, dråf, *s.* Any thing thrown away.

DRAFFY, dråffé, *a.* Worthless, dreggy.

DRAFT, dråft, *a.* Corrupted from *Draught*.

To DRAG, dråg, *v. a.* To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burthensome; to draw contemptuously along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.

To DRAG, dråg, *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, dråg, *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, dråg'nét, *s.* A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

To DRAGGLE, dråg'gl, *v. a.* 405. To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

To DRAGGLE, dråg'gl, *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

DRAGON, dråg'ûn, *s.* 166. A winged serpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a constellation near the North Pole.

DRAGONET, dråg'ûn-ét, *s.* A little dragon.

DRAGONFLY, dråg'ûn-îl, *s.* A fierce stinging fly.

DRAGONISH, dråg'ûn-ish, *a.* Having the form of a dragon.

DRAGONLIKE, dråg'ûn-lîke, *a.* Furious, fiery.

DRAGONSLOOD, dråg'ûnz-blûd, *s.* A kind of resin.

DRAGONSHEAD, dråg'ûnz-hêd, *s.* A plant.

DRAGONTREE, dråg'ûn-trêe, *s.* Palm-tree.

DRAGOON, drå-gôôn', *s.* A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or on horseback. See *Encora*.

To DRAGOON, drå-gôôn', *v. a.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

To DRAIN, dråne, *v. a.* To draw off gradually to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.

DRAIN, dråne, *s.* The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

DRAKE, dråke, *s.* The male of the duck; a small piece of artillery.

DRAM, dråm, *s.* In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a small quantity; such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once; spirits, distilled liquors.

To DRAM, dråm, *v. n.* To drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA, drå'må, or dråm'må, *s.* A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; play, a comedy, a tragedy.

The last mode of pronouncing this word is that which was universally current till within these few years, but the first has insensibly stolen into use, as we may observe from the several Dictionaries which have adopted it. Mr Sheridan, W. Johnston, Mr Nares, and, as far as we can judge by the position of the accent, Entick and Bailey, pronounce it with the first *a* long; and Dr Kenrick, Buchanan, and, if we may guess at Dr Ash by his accent, with the same letter short. Mr Scott gives it both ways; but, by placing the sound with the long *a* first, seems to prefer it. The authorities are certainly on the side I have adopted; but I wish also to establish it by analogy.

And first it may be observed, that if any argument can be drawn from the Latin quantity to the English, it is certainly in favour of the first pronunciation: for in a Latin word of two syllables, where a consonant comes between two vowels, the consonant always goes to the

last, and the first vowel is pronounced long, without the least regard to the quantity. Thus *Crates*, the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *decus*, honour, and *dedo*, to give; *ovo*, and *triumph*, and *ovum*, an egg; *Numa*, the legislator, and *Numen*, the divinity, have the first vowels always sounded long by an English speaker, although in the Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short. From this universal manner of pronouncing Latin words, though contrary to Latin quantity, it is no wonder, when we adopt words from that language without any alteration, we should pronounce them in the same manner; and it may be fairly concluded, that this uniform pronunciation of the Latin arises from the genius of our own tongue; which always inclines us to lengthen the accented vowel before a single consonant in words of two syllables; otherwise, what reason can we assign for the rule laid down by our ancestors for doubling the consonants in verbs, verbal nouns and participles, where a single noun was preceded by a single consonant in them? But an affectation of Latinity seems to have disturbed the general pronunciation of our own language, as much as our own pronunciation has disturbed the Latin quantity; for, though we neglect the quantity of Latin dissyllables, when we are pronouncing that language, yet in dissyllables of our own, formed from the Latin, and anglicised, we seem to be, in some measure, guided by the Latin quantity. To what else can we attribute the short sound of the first vowel in *magick*, *placid*, *tepid*, *rigid*, *novel*, &c.? and to what but the genuine force of vernacular pronunciation can we ascribe the long sound of *u* in this situation, let the quantity of the Latin original be what it will? Thus, though *epick*, *topick*, *cyrick*, and *tonick*, have the first vowel short, *tanick*, *stupid*, *Cupid*, *tumid*, &c. have the *u* long, though always short in the Latin words from which 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 generally show the analogy of pronunciation: thus, *Golia*, *Coma*, *China*, *Era*, *Strata*, *Quota*, *Fico*, *Dado*, *Sago*, *Bravo*, *Tyro*, *Hero*, *Negro*, &c. &c. have all the first syllable long; and why *Drama* should not fall into the same analogy, I cannot conceive. A corroboration of this is the pronunciation of *Lama*, *Brama*, *Zama*, and *Zara*, and all proper names of the same form from the Greek and Latin, as *Cato*, *Plato*, *Strato*, *Crito*, *Draco*, &c.; and I think it may be with confidence asserted, that an Englishman, who had never heard the word *Drama* pronounced, would naturally place the accent upon the first syllable, and pronounce the vowel in that syllable long and slender, 544, 545.

DRAMATICAL, drá-mát'é-kál, } a.

DRAMATICK, drá-mát'ík, 509. } a.

Represented by action.

DRAMATICALLY, drá-mát'é-kál-é, ad. Representatively, by representation.

DRAMATIST, drám'á-tíst, s. 503. The author of dramatick compositions.

DRANK, dránk, The pret. of *Drink*.

DRAPER, drá'púr, s. 98. One who sells cloth.

DRAPERY, drá'púr-é, s. Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, stuffs of wool; the dress of a picture or statue.

DRAUGH, dráf, s. 331. Refuse, swill.

DRAUGHT, dráft, 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, dráft'hóuse, s. A house in which filth is deposited.

To DRAW, dráw, v. a. pret. DREW, part. pass.

DRAWN. To pull along, to pull forcibly; to drag; to suck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a cask; to pull a sword from the sheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to uncloset or slide back curtains; to close or spread curtains; to extract; to

protract, to lengthen; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to deduce as from postulates; to allure, to entice; to persuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wrest, to distort; to compose, to form in writing; to viscerate, to embowel; to draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; to draw off, to extract by distillation, to withdraw, to abstract; to draw on, to occasion; to invite, to cause by degrees; to draw over; to persuade to revolt; to draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by insinuation, to call to action, to detach for service, to range in battle, to draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To DRAW, dráw, v. n. To perform the office of a boat of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink; to advance, to move; to unsheath a weapon; to practise the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a sore run by attraction; to draw off, to retire, to retreat; to draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, dráw'bák, s. Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, dráw'brídje, s. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWER, dráw'úr, s. One employed in procuring water from the well; one whose business is to draw liquors from the cask; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, dráw'úr, s. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in the plural, part of a man's dress worn under the breeches.

DRAWING, dráw'ing, s. Delineation, representation.

DRAWING-ROOM, dráw'ing-róom, s. The room in which company assemble at court; the company assembled there.

DRAWN, dráwn, part. from *Draw*. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; with a sword unsheathed; open, put aside or unclosed; viscerated; induced as from some motive.

DRAWWELL, dráw'wél, s. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.—See *Dung-hill*.

To DRAWL, dráwl, v. n. To utter any thing in a slow way.

DRAY, drá, } s.

DRAYCART, drá'kárt, } s.

The car on which beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, drá'hóuse, s. A horse which draws a dray.

DREAM, dré'mán, s. 88. One that attends a dream.

DRAZEL, dráz'zl, s. 102. 405. A low, mean, worthless wretch. Not used.

DREAD, dréd, s. 234. Fear, terror; awe; the person or thing feared.

DREAD, dréd, a. Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree.

To DREAD, dréd, v. a. To fear in an excessive degree.

To DREAD, dréd, v. n. To be in fear.

DREADER, dréd'úr, s. 98. One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, dréd'fúl, a. Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULNESS, dréd'fúl-nés, s. Terribleness, frightfulness.

DREADFULLY, dréd'fúl-é, ad. Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESSNESS, dréd'lés-nés, s. Fearlessness, intrepidity.

DREADLESS, dréd'lés, a. Fearless, unafrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, dréme, s. 227. A phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, dréme, v. n. To have the representation of something in sleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be sluggish; to idle.

To DREAM, dréme, v. a. To see in a dream.

DREAMER, dré'múr, s. 98. One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man yet in wild imagination; a sluggard, an idler.

♣ 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mè 93, mètt 95—pline 105, pln 107, nô 162, môve 164.

DREAMLESS, drémel's, *a.* Without dreams.
DREAM, drém, *a.* 227. Mournful, dismal.
DREARY, dré'ré, *a.* Sorrowful, distressful; gloomy, dismal, horrid.
DREDGE, drédje, *s.* A kind of net.
To DREDGE, drédje, *v. a.* To gather with a dredge.
DREDGER, drédj'úr, *s.* One who fishes with a dredge.
DREAGINESS, drég'gè-nès, *s.* Fulness of dregs or lees, feculence.
DREGGISH, drég'gish, *a.* Foul with lees, feculent.
DREGGY, drég'gè, *a.* 382. Containing dregs, consisting of dregs, feculent.
DREGS, drégt, *s.* The sediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; dross, sweepings, refuse.
To DRAIN, dráne, *v. a.* 249. To empty; better written *Drain*.
To DRENCH, drénsh, *v. a.* To soak; to steep; to saturate with drink or moisture; to physick by violence.
DRENCH, drénsh, *s.* A draught, swill; physick for a brute; physick that must be given by violence.
DRENCHER, drénsh'úr, *s.* One that dips or steeps any thing; one that gives physick by force.
To DRESS, drés, *v. a.* To clothe; to adorn, to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpose; to trim, to fit any thing for ready use; to prepare victuals for the table.
DRESS, drés, *s.* Clothes, garments; the skill of adjusting dress.
DRESSER, drés'súr, *s.* One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjusting any thing; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest.
DRESSING, drés'sing, *s.* The application made to a sore.
DRESSING-ROOM, drés'sing-róóm, *s.* The room in which clothes are put on.
DRESSY, drés'sé, *a.* Showy in dress.
DREST, drést, *part. from Dress*, properly *Dressed*.
 ♣ This is one of those words which, for the sake of rhyming to the eye, as it may be called, poets have contracted into an irregular form; but how unnecessarily may be seen, Principles, No. 360.
To DRIB, dríb, *v. a.* To crop, to cut off. A cant word.
To DRIBBLE, dríb'bl, *v. n.* 405. To fall in drops; to fall weakly and slowly; to slaver as a child or idiot.
To DRIBBLE, dríb'bl, *v. a.* To throw down in drops.
DRIBLET, dríb'lét, *s.* A small sum, odd money in a sum.—See *Colla*.
DRIER, drí'úr, *s.* That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.
DRIFT, dríft, *s.* Force impellent, impulse; violence, course; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or borne along in a body; a storm, a shower; a heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; scope of a discourse.
To DRIFT, dríft, *v. a.* To drive, to urge along; to throw together in heaps.
To DRILL, dríl, *v. a.* To pierce any thing with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exercise.
DRILL, dríl, *s.* An instrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.
To DRINK, drínk, *v. n.* Pret. *Drank*, or *Drunk*; *part. pass. Drunk*, or *Drunken*. To swallow liquors, to quench thirst; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; To drink to, to salute in drinking.
To DRINK, drínk, *v. a.* To swallow, applied to Equids; to suck up, to absorb.

DRINK, drínk, *s.* Liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.
DRINKMONEY, drínk'mún-é, *s.* Money given to buy liquor.
DRINKABLE, drínk'á-bl, *a.* That may be drunk.
DRINKER, drínk'úr, *s.* 98. One that drinks to excess, a drunkard.
To DRIP, dríp, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.
To DRIP, dríp, *v. a.* To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roasting.
DRIP, dríp, *s.* That which falls in drops.
DRIPPING, dríp'ing, *s.* The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.
DRIPPING-PAN, dríp'ing-pán, *s.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.
To DRIVE, drive, *v. a.* Pret. *Drove*, anciently *Drave*; *part. pass. Driven* or *Drove*. To force along by impetuous pressure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on, to drive out, to expel.
To DRIVE, drive, *v. n.* To go as impelled by an external agent; to rush with violence; to pass in a carriage; to tend to, to consider as the scope and ultimate design; to aim, to strike at with fury.
To DRIVE, drí'v'l, *v. n.* 102. To slaver, to let the spittle fall in drops; to be weak or foolish, to dote.
DRIVEL, drí'v'l, *s.* Slaver, moisture shed from the mouth; a fool, an idiot, a driveller.
DRIVELLER, drí'v'l-úr, *s.* A fool, an idiot.
DRIVEN, drí'v'n, 103. *part. of Drive*.
DRIVER, drí'v'úr, *s.* The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beasts, one who drives a carriage.
To DRIZZLE, dríz'l, *v. a.* 405. To shed in small slow drops.
To DRIZZLE, dríz'l, *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops.
DRIZZLY, dríz'l-é, *a.* Shedding small rain.
DROLL, dróle, 406. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks, a jester, a buffoon; a farce, something exhibited to raise mirth.
 ♣ When this word is used to signify a farce, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *doll*, *loll*, &c. 405. If this wanted proof, we might quote Swift, who was too scrupulous to rhyme it with *extol*, if it had not been so pronounced.
 "Some as justly fame extols,
 For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls."
 This double pronunciation of the same word to signify different things is a gross perversion of language. Either the orthography or the pronunciation ought to be altered.
Droll, when signifying a farce, ought either to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *hole*, or to be written with only one *l*.—See *Boil*.
DROLL, dróle, *a.* Comic, farcical.
To DROLL, dróle, *v. n.* To jest, to play the buffoon.
DROLLERY, dról'úr-é, *s.* Idle jokes; buffoonery.
DROMEDARY, dróm'é-dá-ré, *s.* 165. A sort of camel.
 ♣ I have in the sound of the *e* in this word followed Mr Nares rather than Mr Sheridan, and I think with the best usage on my side.
DRONE, dróne, *s.* The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a sluggard, an idler; the hum, or instrument of humming.
To DRONE, drónc, *v. n.* To live idly.
DRONISH, drón'ish, *a.* Idle, sluggish.
To DROOP, dróóp, *v. n.* To languish with sorrow; to faint, to grov weak.
DROP, dróp, *s.* A globe of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; diamond hanging in the ear.
DROP-SERENE, dróp-sé-réné', *s.* A disease of the eye.

- To DROP, dròp, v. a.** To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go, to dismiss from the hand or the possession; to utter slightly or casually; to insert indirectly, or by way of digression; to intermit, to cease; to let go a dependant, or companion; to suffer to vanish, to come to nothing; to bedrop, to bespeckle, to variegate.
- To DROP, dròp, 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, dròp'plng, s.** That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.
- DROPLET, dròp'lét, s.** A little drop.
- DROPTONE, dròp'stòne, s.** Spar formed into the shape of drops.
- DROPSICAL, dròp'sè-kål, }
DROPSIED, dròp'sid, 282, } a.**
Diseas'd with a dropsy.
- DROPSY, dròp'sè, s.** A collection of water in the body.
- DROFWORT, dròp'wùrt, s.** A plant.
- DROSS, dròs, s.** The recement or scum of metals; rust, incrustation upon metal; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption.
- DROSSINESS, dròs'sè-nès, s.** Foulness, feculence, rust.
- DROSSY, dròs'sè, a.** Full of dross; worthless, foul, feculent.
- DROVE, dròve, s.** A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.
- DROVE, dròve, Pret. of Drive.**
- DROVEN, dròv'n, part. a. from Drive.** Not in use.
- DROWER, dròv'vùr, s.** One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.
- DROUGHT, dròùt, s. 313. 393.** Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.
- This word is often pronounced as if written *drowth*, but improperly. When these abstracts take *g* in their composition, and this *g* is preceded by a vowel, the *d* does not precede the *h*, but follows it; as *weigh, resist; fly, fight; no, naught, &c.*
- DROUGHTINESS, dròùt'é-nès, s.** The state of wanting rain.
- DROUGHTY, dròùt'é, a.** Wanting rain, sultry; thirsty, dry with thirst.
- To DROWN, dròùn, v. a. 323.** To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury an inundation; to immerge.
- DROWN, dròùn, v. n.** To be suffocated by water.
- DROWSE, dròúz, v. a. 323.** To make heavy with sleep.
- To DROWSE, dròúz, v. n.** To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.
- DROWSILY, dròúz'é-lé, ad.** Sleepily, heavily; sluggishly, slothfully.
- DROWSINESS, dròúz'é-nès, s.** Sleepiness, heaviness with sleep.
- DROWSHEAD, dròúz'é-liéd, s.** Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.
- DROWSY, dròúz'é, a.** Sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargick; lulling, causing sleep; stupid, dull.
- To DRUB, drùb, v. a.** To thresh, to beat, to bang.
- DRUB, drùb, s.** A thump, a blow.
- To DRUDGE, drùdje, v. n.** To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.
- DRUDGE, drùdje, s.** One employed in mean labour.
- DRUDGER, drùdje'ùr, s.** A mean labourer; the box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.
- DRUDGERY, drùdje'ùr-é, s.** Mean labour, ignobility.
- DRUDGING-BOX, drùdje'ng-bòks, s.** The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.
- DRUDGINGLY, drùdje'ng-lé, ad.** Laboriously, toilsomely.
- DRUG, drùg, s.** An ingredient used in physick, a medicinal simple; any thing without worth or value, any thing for which no purchaser can be found.
- To DRUG, drùg, v. a.** To season with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with something offensive.
- DRUGGET, drùg'gít, s. 99.** A coarse kind of woolen cloth.
- DRUGGIST, drùg'gíst, s. 382.** One who sells physical drugs.
- DRUGSTER, drùg'stùr, s.** One who sells physical simples. This word is only used by the vulgar.
- DRUID, drù'id, s.** A priest and philosopher of the ancient Britons.
- DRUM, drùm, s.** An instrument of military music; the tympanum of the ear.
- To DRUM, v. n.** To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulsatory motion.
- To DRUMBLE, drùm'bl, v. n. 405.** To drone, to be sluggish. Obsolete.
- DRUMFISH, drùm'fìsh, s.** The name of a fish.
- DRUMMAJOR, drùm-má'jùr, s.** The chief drummer of a regiment.
- DRUMMAKER, drùm'má-kùr, s.** He who deals in drums.
- DRUMMER, drùm'mùr, s.** He whose office is to beat the drum.
- DRUMSTICK, drùm'stìk, s.** The stick with which a drum is beaten.
- DRUNK, drùngk, a.** Intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated; drenched or saturated with moisture.
- DRUNKARD, drùngk'ùrd, s. 88.** One given to excessive use of strong liquors.
- DRUNKEN, drùng'kn, a. 103.** Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation.
- DRUNKENLY, drùng'kn-lé, ad.** In a drunken manner.
- DRUNKENNESS, drùng'kn-nès, s.** Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a disorder of the faculties.
- DRY, drì, a.** Arid, not wet, not moist; without rain; not succulent, not juicy; without tears; thirsty, athirst; jejune, barren, unembellished.
- To DRY, drì, v. a.** To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst; to drain, to exhaust.
- To DRY, drì, v. n.** To grow dry, to lose moisture.
- DRYAD, drì'ád, s.** A wood nymph.
- DRYADS, drì'áds, s.** The English plural of *Dryad*.
- DRYADES, drì'á-déz, s.** The Latin plural of the same word.
- DRYER, drì'ùr, s. 98.** That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.
- DRYED, drì'dé, a.** Without tears, without weeping.
- DRYLY, drì'lé, ad.** Without moisture; coldly, without affection; jejune, barrenly.
- DRYNESS, drì'nès, s.** Want of moisture, want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos, want of sensibility in devotion.
- DRYNURSE, drì'nùrse, s.** A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another.
- To DRYNURSE, drì'nùrse, v. a.** To feed without the breast.
- DRYSHOD, drì'shòd, a.** Without wet feet, without treading above the shoes in the water.
- DUAL, dù'al, a.** Expressing the number two.
- To DUB, dùb, v. a.** To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.
- DUB, dùb, s.** A blow, a knock. Not in use.
- DUBIOUS, dù'bé-ùs, a. 542.** Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

- ☞ 550. Fâte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—plne 105, pln 107—nò 162, móve 163,
- DUBIOUSLY**, dù'bè-ùs-lè, *ad.* Uncertainly, without any determination.
- DUBIOUSNESS**, dù'bè-ùs-nès, *s.* Uncertainty, doubtfulness.
- DUBITABLE**, dù'bè-tà-bl, *a.* Doubtful, uncertain.
- DUBITATION**, dù-bè-tà'shùn, *s.* The act of doubting.
- DUCAL**, dù'kál, *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
- DUCAT**, dù'kát *s.* 90. A coin struck by dukes; in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold about nine shillings and sixpence.
- DUCK**, dùk, *s.* The water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the water.
- To DUCK*, dùk, *v. n.* To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.
- To DUCK*, dùk, *v. a.* To put under water.
- DUCKER**, dùk'úr, *s.* 98. A diver, a cringer.
- DUCKING-STOOL**, dùk'kíng-stòól, *s.* A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.
- DUCK-LEGGED**, dùk'lègd, *a.* 359. Short-legged.
- DUCKLING**, dùk'líng, *s.* A young duck.
- DUCKMEAT**, dùk'méte, *s.* A common plant growing in standing waters.
- DUCKS-FOOT**, dùks'fút, *s.* Black snake-root, or May-apple.
- DUCKWEED**, dùk'wéde, *s.* Duckmeat.
- DUCT**, dùkt, *s.* Guidance, direction; a passage through which any thing is conducted.
- DUCTILE**, dùk'tíl, *a.* 140. Flexible, pliable; easy to be drawn out into length; tractable, obsequious, complying.
- DUCTILENESS**, dùk'tíl-nès, *s.* Flexibility, ductility.
- DUCTILITY**, dùk'tíl-è-tè, *s.* Quality of suffering extension, flexibility; obsequiousness, compliance.
- DUDGEON**, dùd'jún, *s.* 259. A small dagger; malice, sullenness, ill-will.
- DUE**, dù, *a.* Owed, that one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.
- DUE**, dù, *ad.* Exactly, directly, duly.
- DUE**, dù, *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**, dù'íl, *s.* 99. A combat between two, a single fight.
- To DUEL*, dù'íl, *v. n.* To fight a single combat.
- DUELLER**, dù'íl-úr, *s.* 99. A single combatant.
- DUELLING**, dù'íl-íng, *s.* 410. The act of fighting a duel.
- DUELLIST**, dù'íl-íst, *s.* A single combatant; one who professes to live by rules of honour.
- DUELLO**, dù-é'lyò, *s.* The duel, the rule of duelling.
- DUENNA**, dù-èn'ná, *s.* An old woman kept to guard a younger.
- DUG**, dùg, *s.* A pap, a nipple, a teat.
- DUG**, dùg, *Pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Dig*.
- DUKE**, dùke, *s.* 376. One of the highest order of nobility in England.
- ☞ There is a slight deviation often heard in the pronunciation of this word, as if written *Dook*; but this borders on vulgarity; the true sound of the *u* must be carefully preserved, as if written *Deuk*. There is another impropriety in pronouncing this word, as if written *Jook*; this is not so vulgar as the former, and arises from an ignorance of the influence of accent.—See Principles, No. 482.
- DUKEDOM**, dùke'dòm, *s.* The possession of a duke; the title or quality of duke.
- DULBRAINED**, dùl'bráind, *a.* Stupid, doltish, foolish.
- DULCET**, dùl'sèt, *a.* 99. Sweet to the taste, luscious; sweet to the ear, harmonious.
- DULCIFICATION**, dùl-sè-fè-ká'shùn, *s.* The act of sweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.
- To DULCIFY*, dùl'sè-fl, *v. a.* 183. To sweeten, to set free from acidity.
- DULCIMER**, dùl'sè-múr, *s.* 98. A musical instrument played by striking the brass wire with little sticks.
- To DULCORATE*, dùl'kò-ráte, *v. a.* 91. To sweeten, to make less acrimonious.
- DULCORATION**, dùl-kò-rá'shùn, *s.* The act of sweetening.
- DULHEAD**, dùl'héd, *s.* A blockhead, a wretch foolish and stupid.
- DULLA**, dù'lè-á, *s.* 92. A kind of inferior worship; inferior adoration.—See *Latria*.
- DULL**, dùl, *a.* Stupid, doltish, blockish, unapprehensive; blunt, obtuse; sad, melancholy; sluggish, heavy, slow of motion; not bright; drowsy, sleepy.
- To DULL*, dùl, *v. a.* To stupefy, to infatuate; to blunt; to sadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or slow of motion; to sully brightness.
- DULLARD**, dùl'fárd, *s.* A blockhead, a dolt, a stupid fellow.
- DULLY**, dùl'le, *ad.* Stupidly; sluggishly; not vigorously, not gayly, not brightly, not keenly.
- DULNESS**, dùl'nès, *s.* Stupidity, weakness of intellect, indolence; drowsiness, inclination to sleep, sluggishness of motion; dimness, want of lustre.
- DULY**, dù'le, *ad.* Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly.
- DUMB**, dùm, *a.* 347. Mute, incapable of speech; deprived of speech; mute, not using words; silent, refusing to speak.
- DUMBLY**, dùm'le, *ad.* Mutely, silently.
- DUMBNESS**, dùm'nès, *s.* Incapacity to speak; omission of speech, muteness; refusal to speak, silence.
- To DUMFOUND*, dùm'fòund, *v. a.* To confuse, to strike dumb.
- DUMP**, dùmp, *s.* Sorrow, melancholy, sadness. A low word, used generally in the plural; as, to be in the dumps.
- DUMPISH**, dùmp'ísh, *a.* Sad, melancholy, sorrowful.
- DUMPLING**, dùmp'líng, *s.* A sort of pudding.
- DUN**, dùn, *a.* A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.
- To DUN*, dùn, *v. a.* To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.
- DUN**, dùn, *s.* A clamorous, troublesome creditor.
- DUNCE**, dùnse, *s.* A dullard, a dolt, a thickskull.
- DUNG**, dùng, *s.* The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.
- To DUNG, dùng, *v. a.* To fatten with dung.*
- DUNGEON**, dùn'jún, *s.* 259. A close prison, generally spoke of a prison subterraneous.
- DUNGFORK**, dùng'fòrk, *s.* A fork to toss out dung from stables.
- DUNGHIL**, dùng'híl, *s.* A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any situation of meanness; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.
- ☞ Leaving out one *l* in the last syllable of this word is, perhaps, agreeable to the laws printers have laid down for themselves; but there is no eye that is not hurt at the different appearance of *hill* when alone, and when joined to another word. That double letters may be, in some cases, spared, is not to be denied; but where either the sense or sound is endangered by the omission of a letter, there to spare the letter is to injure the language. A secret conviction of this has made all our lexicographers waver greatly in spelling these words, as may be seen at large in the Preliminary Observations to the Rhyming Dictionary, page xv.
- DUNGHIL**, dùng'híl, *a.* 406. Sprung from the *dunghil*, mean, low.
- DUNGY**, dùng'è, *a.* 409. Full of dung, mean, vile, base.
- DUNGYARD**, dùng'yárd, *s.* The place of the dunghil.
- DUNNER**, dùn'núr, *s.* 98. One employed in soliciting petty debts.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôdnd 313—tûin 466, tûis 469.

DUODECIMO, dū-ô-dēs'sé-mô, *s.* A book in which one sheet of paper makes twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, dū-ô-dék'kû-pl, *a.* Consisting of twelve.

DUPE, dûpe, *s.* A credulous man, a man easily tricked.

To DUPE, dûpe, *v. a.* To trick, to cheat.

To DUPLICATE, dū'plé-kâte, *v. a.* 91. To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, dū'plé-kâte, *s.* 91. Another correspondent to the first, a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

DUPLICATION, dū-plé-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATURE, dū'plé-kâ-tshûre, *s.* A fold, any thing doubled.

DUPPLICITY, dū-plis'é-té, *s.* Doubleness; deceit, doubleness of heart.

DURABILITY, dū-râ-bîl'é-té, *s.* The power of lasting, endurance.

DURABLE, dū-râ-bl, *a.* 405. Lasting, having the quality of long continuance; having successive existence.

DURABLENESS, dū-râ-bl-zēs, *s.* Power of lasting.

DURABLY, dū-râ-blé, *ad.* In a lasting manner.

DURANCE, dū-rânse, *s.* Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailer; endurance, continuance, duration.

DURATION, dū-râ'shûn, *s.* Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.

To DURE, dûre, *v. n.* To last, to continue. Not in use.

DUREFUL, dûre'fûl, *a.* Lasting, of long continuance.

DURELESS, dûre'lés, *a.* Without continuance, fading.

DURESSE, dûrēs, *s.* Imprisonment, constraint.

DURING, dû'ring, *prep.* For the time of the continuance.

DURITY, dû'rè-té, *s.* Hardness, firmness.

DURST, dûrst, *s.* The pret. of *Dare*.

DUSK, dûsk, *a.* Tending to darkness; tending to blackness, dark coloured.

DUSK, dûsk, *s.* Tendency to darkness; darkness of colour.

To DUSK, dûsk, *v. a.* To make dusky.

To DUSK, dûsk, *v. n.* To grow dark, to begin to lose light.

DUSKILY, dûsk'é-lé, *ad.* With a tendency to darkness.

DUSKISH, dûsk'ish, *a.* Inclining to darkness, tending to obscurity; tending to blackness.

DUSKISHLY, dûsk'ish-lé, *ad.* Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKY, dûsk'é, *a.* Tending to darkness, obscure; tending to blackness, dark coloured; gloomy, sad, intellectually clouded.

DUST, dûst, *s.* Earth or other matter reduced to small particles; the grave, the state of dissolution; mean and dejected state.

To DUST, dûst, *v. a.* To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN, dûst'mân, *s.* 88. One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

DUSTY, dûst'é, *a.* Filled with dust, clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.

DUTCHESS, dûtsh'ēs, *s.* The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY, dûtsh'é, *s.* A territory which gives title to a duke.

DUTCHYCOUVER, dûtsh'é-kôrt, *s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUTEOUS, dû'té-ûs, or dû'tsh'é-ûs, *a.* 263. 294. Obedient, obsequious; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, dû'té-fûl, *a.* Obedient, submissive to natural or legal superiors; expressive of respect, reverential.

DUTIFULLY, dû'té-fûl-é, *ad.* Obediently; submissively; reverently, respectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, dû'té-fûl-nēs, *s.* Obedience, submission to just authority; reverence, respect.

DUTY, dû'té, *s.* That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation 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, dwôrf, *s.* 85. A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To DWARF, dwôrf, *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFISH, dwôrf'ish, *a.* Below the natural bulk, low, little.

DWARFISHLY, dwôrf'ish-lé, *ad.* Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwôrf'ish-nēs, *s.* Minuteness of stature, littleness.

To DWELL, dwêl, *v. n.* Pret. *Dwelt* or *Dwelled*.

To inhabit, to live in a place, to reside, to have an habitation; to be in any state or condition; to be suspended with attention; to fix the mind upon; to continue long speaking.

DWELLER, dwêl'ûr, *s.* 98. An inhabitant.

DWELLING, dwêl'ing, *s.* Habitation, abode; state of life, mode of living.

DWELLING-HOUSE, dwêl'ing-hôuse, *s.* The house at which one lives.

To DWINDLE, dwînd'ld, *v. n.* 405. To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little; to degenerate, to sink; to wear away, to lose health, to grow feeble; to fall away, to moulder off.

DYING, dî'ing. The part of *Die*. Expiring, giving up the ghost; ting, giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, dî'nâs-té, or dî'n'âs-té, *s.* Government, sovereignty.

↳ All our orthoepists, except Mr Elphinston and Entick, adopt the first pronunciation; but analogy is, in my opinion, clearly for the last, 503.

DYSCRASy, dîs'krâ-sé, *s.* An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a distemperature.

DYSENTERY, dîs'sên-tér-é, *s.* A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

↳ Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, and Buchanan, accent this word on the second syllable; and Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, and Bailey, on the first. That this is in possession of the best usage, I have not the least doubt; and that it is agreeable to the analogy of accenting words from the learned languages which we naturalize by dropping a syllable, is evident from the numerous class of words of the same kind.—See *Academy*, *Incomparable*, &c. A collateral proof too that this is the true pronunciation is, that *Mesentery*, a word of the same form, is by all the above-mentioned lexicographers who have the word, except Bailey, accented on the first syllable.

DYSPEPSY, dîs'pép-sé, *s.* A difficulty of digestion.

DYSPHONY, dîs'fô-né, *s.* A difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOEA, dîsp-né'â, *s.* 92. A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURy, dîzh'û-ré, *s.* 450, 451, 452.

A difficulty in making urine.

↳ The *s* in this word has the flat aspiration, for the same reason as the *s* in *Treasury*.—See *Disunion*.

E

EACH, êtsh, *pron.* 98. 227. Either of two; every one of any number, taken separately.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164

EAGER, *ägär*, *a.* 227. Struck with desire, ardently wishing; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, sour, acrid.

EAGERLY, *ägär-lé*, *ad.* Ardently, hotly; keenly, sharply.

EAGERNESS, *ägär-nês*, *s.* Ardour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, *ägél*, *s.* 227. 405. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted; the standard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, *ägél-ide*, *a.* 282. Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, *ägél-stòne*, *s.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

EAGLET, *ägèlèt*, *s.* A young eagle.

EAR, *èér*, *s.* 227. The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to scuffle; To set by the ears, to make strife, to make to quarrel.

EARLESS, *èèr-lès*, *a.* Without any ears.

EAR-RING, *èèr-ríng*, *s.* Jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears.

EAR-SHOT, *èèr-shòt*, *s.* Reach of the ear.

EARWAX, *èèr-wáks*, *s.* The cerumen, or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

EARWIG, *èèr-wíg*, *s.* A sheath-winged insect; a whisperer.

EARWITNESS, *èèr-wít-nês*, *s.* One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

To EAR, *èér*, *v. a.* 246. To plow, to till.

To EAR, *èér*, *v. n.* To shoot into ears.

EARED, *èèrd*, *a.* 359. Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL, *èrí*, *s.* 234. 237. A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, *èrí-már-shál*, *s.* He that has the chief care of military solemnities.

EARLDOM, *èrí-dóm*, *s.* 166. The seigniorship of an earl.

EARLINESS, *èrí-lé-nês*, *s.* Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EARLY, *èrí-lé*, *a.* 234. Soon with respect to something else.

EARLY, *èrí-lé*, *ad.* Soon, betimes.

To EARN, *èrn*, *v. a.* 234. 371. To gain as the reward or wages of labour; to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, *èrn-èst*, *a.* 234. Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, *èrn-èst*, *s.* Seriousness, a serious event, not a jest; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, *èrn-èst-lé*, *ad.* Warmly, affectionately, zealously, importunately; eagerly, desirously.

EARNESTNESS, *èrn-èst-nês*, *s.* Eagerness, warmth, vehemence; solicitude.

EARTH, *èrth*, *s.* 234. 237. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.

To EARTH, *èrth*, *v. a.* To hide in earth; to cover with earth.

To EARTH, *èrth*, *v. n.* To retire under ground.

EARTHOARD, *èrth-bórd*, *s.* The board of the plough that shakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, *èrth-bòrn*, *a.* Born of the earth; mealy born.

EARTHBOUND, *èrth-bóund*, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTHEN, *èr-thán*, *a.* 103. Made of earth, made of clay.

EARTHFLAX, *èrth-fláks*, *s.* A kind of fibrous fossil.

EARTHINESS, *èrth-è-nês*, *s.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EARTHLING, *èrth-líng*, *s.* An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, *èrth-lé*, *a.* Not heavenly, vile, mean, sordid, belonging only to our present state, not spiritual.

EARTHNUT, *èrth-nút*, *s.* A pignut, a root in shape and size like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, *èrth-kwáke*, *s.* Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, *èrth-shákkíng*, *a.* Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

EARTHWORM, *èrth-wúrd*, *s.* A worm bred under ground; a mean sordid wretch.

EARTHY, *èrth-è*, *a.* Consisting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terrestrial; relating to earth, not mental; gross, not refined.

EASE, *èze*, *s.* 227. Quiet, rest, undisturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconstraint, freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits.

To EASE, *èze*, *v. a.* To free from pain; relieve; to assuage, to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to set free from any thing that offends.

EASEFUL, *èze-fúl*, *a.* Quiet, peaceable.

EASEMENT, *èze-mènt*, *s.* Assistance, support.

EASILY, *èze-lé*, *ad.* Without difficulty; without pain, without disturbance; readily, without reluctance.

EASINESS, *èze-nês*, *s.* Freedom from difficulty; flexibility; readiness; freedom from constraint; rest; tranquillity.

EAST, *èést*, *s.* 227. 246. The quarter where the sun rises; the regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EASTER, *èèstúr*, *s.* 98. The day on which the Christian Church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

EASTERLY, *èèstúr-lé*, *a.* Coming from the parts towards the East; lying towards the East; looking towards the East.

EASTERN, *èèstúrín*, *a.* Dwelling or found in the East, oriental; going or looking towards the East.

EASTWARD, *èèst-wúrd*, *a.* 88. Towards the East.

EASY, *èze*, *a.* Not difficult, quiet, at rest, not harassed; complying, unresisting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without constraint, without formality.

To EAT, *ète*, *v. a.* 227. 229. Pret. *Ate* or *Eat*; Part. *Eat* or *Eaten*. To devour with the mouth; to consume, to corrode; to retract.

To EAT, *ète*, *v. n.* To go to meals, to take meals; to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corrosion.

EATABLE, *è-tá-bl*, *s.* 405. Any thing that may be eaten.

EATER, *ètúr*, *s.* 98. One that eats any thing; a corrosive.

EATING-HOUSE, *ètíng-hóuse*, *s.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, *èzv*, *s.* 227. The edges of the roof which overhang the houses.

To EAVESDROP, *èzv-dròp*, *v. n.* To catch what comes from the eaves, to listen under windows.

EAVESDROPPER, *èzv-dròp-púr*, *s.* A listener under windows.

EBB, *èb*, *s.* The reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, decay, waste.

To EBB, *èb*, *v. n.* To flow back towards the sea; to decline, to decay, to waste.

EBEN, *èb-bén*, *s.*

EBON, *èb-ún*, *s.*

EBONY, *èb-ò-né*, *s.*

A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood.

EBRIETY, *è-brí-è-té*, *s.* Drunkenness, intoxication by strong liquors.

EBRIOSITY, *è-bré-òs-è-té*, *s.* Habitual drunkenness.

EBULLITION, êb-êl-lîsh'ûn, *s.* 177. The act of boiling up with heat; any intestine motion; effervescence.

ECCENTRICAL, êk-sên'trê-kâl, } *a.*
ECCENTRICK, êk-sên'trik, }

Deviating from the centre; irregular, anomalous.

ECCENTRICITY, êk-sên-trîs'ê-tê, *s.* Deviation from a centre; excursion from the proper orb.

ECHYMOISIS, êk-kê-mô'sîs, *s.* 520. Livid spots or blotches in the skin.

ECCLESIASTICAL, êk-klê-zhê-âs'tê-kâl, } *a.*
ECCLESIASTICK, êk-klê-zhê-âs'tik, }

Relating to the church, not civil.

ECCLESIASTICK, êk-klê-zhê-âs'tik, *s.* A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

☞ I have given these words the flat *s* aspirated, as I am convinced it is quite agreeable to the analogy of pronunciation; for the third syllable coming after the secondary accent, is exactly under the same predicament as the penultimate syllable in *Ambrosial, Ephesian, Georgian*, &c.—See Principles, No. 451.

* And pulpit, drum ecclesiastick,
Was beat with fist instead of a stick.—Hudibras.

ECHINUS, ê-kî'nûs, *s.* 503. A hedgehog; a shell fish set with prickles; with botanists, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament taking its name from the roughness of the carving.

ECHO, êk'kò, *s.* The return or repercussion of any sound; the sound returned.

To Echo, êk'kò, *v. n.* To resound, to give the repercussion of a voice; to be sounded back.

To Echo, êk'kò, *v. a.* To send back a voice.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, êk-klâre'sîz-mênt, *s.* Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair.

☞ This word, though long in use, is not yet naturalized. Every syllable but the last may be perfectly pronounced by an Englishman who does not speak French; but this syllable having a nasal vowel, not followed by hard *c* or *g* (see *Encore*), is an insuperable difficulty; the nearest sound to it would perhaps be to make it rhyme with *long* and *strong*. But a speaker would, perhaps, risk less by pronouncing it like an English word at once, than to imitate the French sound awkwardly.

ECLAT, êk-lâw, *s.* 472. *French.* Splendour, show, lustre.

ECCLECTICK, êk-lêk'tik, *a.* Selecting, choosing at will.

ECLIPSE, ê-kîlps', *s.* An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkness, obscuration.

To Eclipse, ê-kîlps', *v. a.* To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.

ECLIPTIC, ê-kîlp'tik, *s.* A great circle of the sphere.

ECLIQUE, êk'îôg, *s.* 338. A pastoral poem.

ECONOMY, ê-kôn'ô-mê, *s.* 296. 518. The management of a family; frugality, discretion of expense; disposition of things, regulation; the disposition or arrangement of any work.

ECONOMICK, êk-kò-nôm'ik, 530. } *a.*
ECONOMICAL, êk-kò-nôm'ê-kâl, }

Pertaining to the regulation of a household; frugal.

ECSTASY, êks-tâ-sê, *s.* Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost; excessive joy, rapture; enthusiasm, excessive elevation of the mind; madness, distraction.

ECSTASIED, êks-tâ-sîd, *a.* 282. Ravished, enraptured.

ECSTATICAL, êks-tât'ê-kâl, } *a.*
ECSTASYCK, êks-tât'ik, 509. }

Ravish'd, enraptured, elevated to ecstasy; in the highest degree of joy.

EDACIOUS, ê-dâ'shûs, *a.* Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy.

EDACITY, ê-dâs'ê-tê, *s.* Voraciousness, ravenousness.

EDDER, êd'dôr, *s.* 98. Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences.

EDDY, êd'dê, *s.* The water that, by some reper-

cussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream; whirlpool, circular motion.

EDEMATOSE, ê-dêm-â-tôse', *a.* Full of humours. See *Appendix*.

EDEMATOUS, ê-dêm-â-tûs, *a.* Full of humours.

EDENTATED, ê-dên-tâ-têd, *a.* Deprived of teeth.

EDGE, êdje, *s.* The thin or cutting 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, êdje, *v. a.* To sharpen, to enable to cut, to furnish with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; to exasperate, to imbitter.

To Edge, êdje, *v. n.* To move against any power.

EDGED, êdj'd, or êdj'jêd, *part. a.* 359. Sharp, not blunt.

EDGING, êdj'jîng, *s.* What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace.

EDGELESS, êdje'lês, *a.* Blunt, obtuse, unable to cut.

EDGE TOOL, êdje'tôól', *s.* A tool made sharp to cut.

EDGEWISE, êdje'wîze, *ad.* With the edge put into any particular direction.

EDIBLE, êd'ê-bl, *a.* 503. Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, êd'ikt, *s.* A proclamation of command or prohibition.

☞ Good speakers seem divided about the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable of this word. Kenrick, Perry, and Buchanan, make it short; and Sheridan, Nares, Entick, Ash, Scott, and W. Johnston, long. This majority has induced me to make it long likewise, and not any length of the same letter in the Latin *edictum*; for though the Latin accent is frequently a rule for the placing of ours, the quantity of Latin has almost as little to do with our quantity as it has with that of the Chinese or Hebrew.—See Introduction to Rhyming Dictionary, page xix.

EDIFICATION, êd-ê-fê-kî'shûn, *s.* The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holiness, improvement, instruction.

EDIFICE, êd'ê-fîs, *s.* 142. A fabrick, a building.

EDIFIER, êd'ê-fî-ûr, *s.* One that improves or instructs another.

To Edify, êd'ê-fl, *v. a.* To build; to instruct, to improve; to teach, to persuade.

EDILE, êd'île, *s.* 140. The title of a magistrate in old Rome.

EDITION, ê-dîsh'ûn, *s.* Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; republication, with revival.

EDITOR, êd'ê-târ, *s.* 166. Publisher, he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

To Educate, êdj'û-kâte, *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, êd-jû-kâ'shûn, *s.* Formation of manners in youth.

To Educe, ê-dûse', *v. a.* To bring out, to extract.

EDUCTION, ê-dûk'shûn, *s.* The act of bringing any thing into view.

To Edulcorate, ê-dûl'kô-râte, *v. a.* To sweeten.

EDULCORATION, ê-dûl-kô-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of sweetening.

To Eek, êék, *v. a.* To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency.—See *Eke*.

EEL, êél, *s.* A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

E'EN, êén, *ad.* Contracted from *Even*.

EFFABLE, êff-â-bl, *a.* 405. Expressive, utterable.

To Efface, êf-fâse', *v. a.* To destroy any for painted or carved; to blot out; to destroy, to wea away.

☞ The strong tendency of the vowel to open, when it terminates a syllable, immediately before the accent, makes us frequently hear the *e* in these words, when the accent is on the second syllable, pronounced as open as if there were but one *f*. The same may be observed of the *o* in *occasion, offence, official*, &c. This is certainly

559. Flâte 73, fâr 77, fäll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

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, *êf-fék't'*, *s.* 98. That which is produced by an operating cause; consequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To EFFECT, *êf-fék't'*, *v. a.* To bring to pass, to attempt with success, to achieve; to produce as a cause.

EFFECTIBLE, *êf-fék'té-bl*, *a.* Performable, practicable.

EFFECTIVE, *êf-fék'tiv*, *a.* Having the power to produce effects; operative, active; efficient.

EFFECTIVELY, *êf-fék'tiv-lé*, *ad.* Powerfully, with real operation.

EFFECTLESS, *êf-fék'tlès*, *a.* Without effect, impotent, useless.

EFFECTOR, *êf-fék'túr*, *s.* 166. He that produces any effect.

EFFECTUAL, *êf-fék'tshù-ál*, *a.* 463. Productive of effects, powerful to a degree, adequate to the occasion, efficacious.

EFFECTUALLY, *êf-fék'tshù-ál-lé*, *ad.* In a manner productive of the consequence intended, efficaciously.

To EFFECTUATE, *êf-fék'tshù-âte*, *v. a.* To bring to pass, to fulfil.

EFFEMINACY, *êf-fém'é-nâ-sé*, *s.* Admission of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy; lasciviousness, loose pleasure.

EFFEMINATE, *êf-fém'é-nâte*, *a.* 91. Having the qualities of a woman, womanish, voluptuous, tender.

To EFFEMINATE, *êf-fém'é-nâte*, *v. a.* 91. 98. To make womanish, to emasculate, to unman.

To EFFEMINATE, *êf-fém'é-nâte*, *v. n.* To soften, to melt into weakness.

EFFEMINATION, *êf-fém'é-nâ'shùn*, *s.* The state of one grown womanish, the state of one emasculated or unmaned.

To EFFERVESCE, *êf-fér-vès'*, *v. n.* To generate heat by intestine motion.

EFFERVESCENCE, *êf-fér-vès'sense*, *s.* 510. The act of growing hot, production of heat by intestine motion.

EFFICACIOUS, *êf-fé-kâ'shùs*, *a.* Productive of effects, powerful to produce the consequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, *êf-fé-kâ'shùs-lé*, *ad.* Effectually.

EFFICACY, *êffé-kâ-sé*, *s.* Production of the consequence intended.

EFFICIENCY, *êf-flsh'yên-sé*, } *s.* 98.

The act of producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, *êf-flsh'yént*, *s.* The cause which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.

EFFICIENT, *êf-flsh'yént*, *a.* 113. Causing effects.

EFFIGIES, *êf-flj'jés*, } *s.*

Resemblance, image in painting or sculpture.

EFFLORESCENCE, *êf-flò-rès'sense*, } *s.* 510.

Production of flowers; excessiveness in the form of flowers; in physick, the breaking out of some humours in the skin.

EFFLORESCENT, *êf-flò-rès'sént*, *a.* Shooting out in form of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, *êfflù-ênse*, *s.* That which issues from some other principle.

EFFLUVIA, *ê-flù-vé-â*, The plural of

EFFLUVIUM, *êf-flù-vé-ùm*, *s.* Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, *êfflùks*, *s.* 492. The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows from something else; emanation.

To EFFLUX, *êf-flùks'*, *v. n.* 98. To run out.

EFFLUXION, *êf-flùk'shùn*, *s.* The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvia, emanation.

EFFORT, *êffórt*, *s.* Struggle, laborious endeavour

EFFOSSION, *êf-fòsh'ùn*, *s.* The act of digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, *êf-frùn'tèr-é*, *s.* Impudence, shamelessness.

EFFULGENCE, *êf-fùl'jense*, *s.* 98. 177. Lustre, brightness, splendour.

EFFULGENT, *êf-fùl'jént*, *a.* Shining, bright, luminous.

EFFUMABILITY, *êf-fù-mâ-bil'é-té*, *s.* The quality of flying away in fumes.

To EFFUSE, *êf-fùze'*, *v. a.* 437. To pour out, to spill.

EFFUSION, *êf-fù'zhùn*, *s.* 98. The act of pouring out; waste, the act of spilling or shedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, *êf-fù'siv*, *a.* 499. 428. Pouring out, dispersing.

EFT, *êft*, *s.* A newt, an evet.

EFTSOONS, *êft-sòónz'*, *ad.* Soon afterwards.

To EGEST, *ê-jést'*, *v. a.* To throw out food at the natural vents.

EGESTION, *ê-jès'tshùn*, *s.* 464. The act of throwing out the digested food.

EGG, *ég*, *s.* That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures; any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

To EGG, *ég*, *v. a.* To incite, to instigate.

EGLANTINE, *êglân-tin*, *s.* 150. A species of rose; sweetbriar.

EGOTISM, *êgò-tizm*, *s.* Too frequent mention of a man's self.

☞ Contrary to my own judgment I have made the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, because I see it is uniformly so marked by all the Dictionaries I have seen; but I am much mistaken if analogy does not in time recover her rights, and shorten this vowel by joining it to the *g*, as if written *eg-otizm*; not because this vowel is short in the Latin *ego*, (for the English quantity has very little to do with the Latin, but because the word may be looked upon as a simple in our language, and the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable. Mr Elphinston, whose opinion in this point is of the greatest weight, makes the first vowel short.—See Principles, No. 511. 530. 536.

EGOTIST, *êgò-tist*, *s.* One that is always talking of himself.

To EGOTIZE, *êgò-tize*, *v. n.* To talk much of one's self.

EGREGIOUS, *ê-gré'jé-ùs*, *a.* Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.

EGREGIOUSLY, *ê-gré'jé-ùs-lé*, *ad.* Eminently, shamefully.

EGRESS, *êgrès*, *s.* The act of going out of any place, departure.

EGRESSION, *ê-grèsh'ùn*, *s.* The act of going out.

EGRET, *êgrèt*, *s.* A fowl of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, *êgrè-òt*, *s.* A species of cherry.

To EJACULATE, *ê-jâk'ù-lâte*, *v. a.* To throw, to shoot out.

EJACULATION, *ê-jâk'ù-lâ'shùn*, *s.* A short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of darting or throwing out.

EJACULATORY, *ê-jâk'ù-lâ-túr-é*, *a.* Suddenly darted out, sudden, hasty.

To EJECT, *ê-jékt'*, *v. a.* To throw out, to cast forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or possession.

EJECTION, *ê-jékt'shùn*, *s.* The act of casting out, expulsion.

EJECTMENT, *ê-jékt'mént*, *s.* A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGHT, *ây*, *a.* Twice four. A word of number.

☞ The genuine sound of the diphthong in this word and its compounds does not seem to be that of the first sound of *a*, which Mr Sheridan has given it under the second sound of *e*, but a combination of the first sound of *a* and *e* pronounced as closely together as possible

But as this distinction is very delicate, and may not be more easily apprehended than that between *meat* and *meet*, 246, I have given the diphthong the same sound as Mr Sheridan has done.

EIGHTH, äy'th, *a.* Next in order to the seventh.

↪ This word, as it is written, by no means conveys the sound annexed to it in speaking: for the abstract termination *th* being a perfect lip-s, is quite distinct from the final *t* of *eight*, and can never coalesce with it without depriving the word of one of its letters. The only sound conveyed by the letters of this word, as now spelt, is as if written *ayth*: and if we would spell this sound as we pronounce it, and as the analogy of formation certainly requires, we must necessarily write it *eightth*. This would have an unusual appearance to the eye; and this would be a sufficient reason with the multitude for opposing it; but men of sense ought to consider, that the credit of the language is concerned in rectifying this radical fault in its orthography.

EIGHTEEN, äy'téén, *a.* Twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, äy'téénth, *a.* The next in order to the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, äyt'föld, *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHY, äytk'hé, *ad.* In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, äy'té-éth, *a.* The next in order to the seventy-ninth, eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, äyt'skóre, *a.* Eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, äy'té, *a.* Eight times ten.

EISEL, é'sil, *s.* Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, é'thür, *pron. distrib.* Whichever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.

EITHER, é'thür, *conj.* 252. A distributive conjunction, answered by *Or*: either the one or the other.

EJULATION, éd-jù-låshùn, *s.* Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, éke, *ad.* Also, likewise, besides.

To EKE, éke, *v. a.* To increase; to supply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to spin out by useless additions.

To ELABORATE, é-låb'ô-råte, *v. a.* To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.

ELABORATE, é-låb'ô-råte, *a.* 91. Finished with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, é-låb'ô-råte-lé, *ad.* Laboriously, diligently, with great study.

ELABORATION, é-låb'ô-råshùn, *s.* Improvement by successive operations.

To ELANCE, é-lånsé', *v. a.* To throw out, to dart.

To ELAPSE, é-låpsé', *v. n.* To pass away, to glide away.

ELASTICAL, é-låst'é-kål, } *a.*

ELASTICK, é-låst'ètk, } *a.*
Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted, springy.

ELASTICITY, é-låst-tis'é-té, *s.* Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

ELATE, é-låte', *a.* Flushed with success, lofty, haughty.

To ELATE, é-låte', *v. a.* To puff up with prosperity; to exalt, to heighten.

ELATION, é-låshùn, *s.* Haughtiness proceeding from success.

ELBOW, élb'ô, *s.* 327. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOWCHAIR, élb'ô-tshåre', *s.* A chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, élb'ô-rôôm, *s.* Room to stretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

To ELBOW, élb'ô, *v. a.* To push with the elbow; to push, to drive to a distance.

To ELBOW, élb'ô, *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD, éld, *s.* Old age, decrepitude; old people, persons worn out with years.

ELDER, éldür, *a.* 98. Surpassing another in years.

ELDERS, éldürz, *s.* Persons whose age gives them reverence; ancestors; those who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the

New Testament, ecclesiastics; among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, éldür, *s.* 98. The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, éldür-lé, *a.* No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, éldür-shíp, *s.* Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, éldést, *a.* Oldest; that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

ELECAMPANE, é-lé-kåm-påné', *s.* A plant, named also starwort.

To ELECT, é-lékt', *v. a.* To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, é-lékt', *a.* Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTARY, é-lékt'å-ré, *s.* A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.

↪ This is an alteration of the word *Electuary*, which has taken place within these few years; and, it must be owned, is an alteration for the better: for as there is no *s* in the Latin *Electarium*, there can be no reason for inserting it in our English word, which is derived from it.

ELECTION, é-lékt'shùn, *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 public choice.

ELECTIONEERING, é-lékt'shùn-éér'ing, *s.* Concern in parliamentary elections.

ELECTIVE, é-lékt'tiv, *a.* Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, é-lékt'tiv-lé, *ad.* By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, é-lékt'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, é-lékt'tò-rål, *a.* Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, é-lékt'tò-råte, *s.* 91. The territory of an elector.

ELECTRE, é-lékt'tür, *s.* 98. 416. Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRICAL, é-lékt'tré-kål, } *a.*

ELECTRICK, é-lékt'trik, } *a.*
Attractive without magnetism; produced by an electric body.

ELECTRICITY, é-lékt'tris'é-té, *s.* A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit fire.

ELECTROMETER, é-lékt'tróm'é-tér, *s.* 518. An instrument to measure the power of attraction.

ELECTUARY, é-lékt'tshù-år-é, *s.*—See *Electary*.

ELEEMOSYNARY, é-lé-môz'-é-når-é, *a.* Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, é-lé-gånsé, } *s.*

ELEGANCY, é-lé-gån-sé, } *s.*
Beauty without grandeur.

ELEGANT, é-lé-gånt, *a.* Pleasing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarse, not gross.

ELEGANTLY, é-lé-gånt-lé, *ad.* In such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELEGIACK, é-lé-j'åk, *a.* Used in elegies; mournful, sorrowful.

↪ Our own analogy would lead us to place the accent upon the second syllable of this word; but its derivation from the Latin *elegiacus*, and the Greek *ελεγιακος*, (in both which the antepenultimate is long,) obliges us, under pain of appearing grossly illiterate, to place the accent on the same letter. But it may be observed, that we have scarcely an instance in the whole language of adopting a Latin or Greek word, and curtailing it of a syllable, without removing the accent higher on the English word.—See *Academy*.

ELEGIST, é-lé-j'lst, *s.* A writer of elegies.

ELEGY, é-lé-jé, *s.* A mournful song; a funeral song; a short poem, with points or turns.

ELEMENT, é-lé-mént, *s.* The first or constituent

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâl 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

principle of any thing; the four elements, usually so called, are earth, air, fire, water, of which our world is composed; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; an ingredient, a constituent part; the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

ELEMENTAL, êl-ê-mên'tâl, *a.* Produced by some of the four elements; arising from first principles.

ELEMENTARITY, êl-ê-mên-târ-ê-tê, *s.* Simplicity of nature, absence of composition.

ELEMENTARY, êl-ê-mên'târ-ê, *a.* Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELEPHANT, êl'ê-fânt, *s.* The largest of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTINE, êl-ê-fân'tîn, *a.* 140. Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE, êl'ê-vâte, *v. a.* 91. To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, êl'ê-vâte, *part. a.* 91. Exalted, raised aloft.

ELEVATION, êl-ê-vâ'shûn, *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, êl'ê-vâ-tûr, *s.* 521. 166. A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN, ê-lêv'v'n, *a.* 103. Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, ê-lêv'vnt'h, *a.* The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, êlf, *s.* Plural, *Elves*. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places; a devil.

ELFLOCK, êlf'lôk, *s.* Knots of hair twisted by elves.

To ELICIT, ê-lîs'sît, *v. a.* To strike out, to fetch out by labour.

ELICIT, ê-lîs'sît, *a.* Brought into action.

ELICITATION, ê-lîs-sê-tâ'shûn, *s.* A deducing the power of the will into act.

To ELIDE, ê-lîde', *v. a.* To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, êl-ê-jê-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* Worthiness to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE, êl'ê-jê-bl, *a.* 405. Fit to be chosen, preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, êl'ê-jê-bl-nês, *s.* Worthiness to be chosen, preferableness.

ELIMINATION, ê-lîm-ê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of banishing, rejection.

ELISION, ê-lîzh'ûn, *s.* The act of cutting off; division, separation of parts.

ELIXATION, êl-îk-sâ'shûn, *s.* 533. 530. The act of boiling.

ELIXIR, êl-îk'sûr, *s.* 418. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum; the liquor with which chymists transmute metals; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial.

There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, even among the upper ranks of people, which changes the *i* in the second syllable into *e*, as if written *Elaxir*. The *i* is never pronounced in this manner when the accent is on it, except when followed by *r* and another consonant, 108.

ELK, êlk, *s.* The elk is a large and stately animal of the stag kind.

ELL, êl, *s.* A measure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, êl-îp'sîs, *s.* A figure of rhetorick by which something is left out: in geometry, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone.—See *Ellipse*.

ELLIPTICAL, êl-îp'tê-kâl, } *a.*

ELLIPTICK, êl-îp'tîk, }
Having the form of an ellipsis.

ELM, êlm, *s.* The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION, êl-ô-kû'shûn, *s.* The power of fluent speech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expression or diction.

This word originally, both among the Greeks and

Romans, signified the choice and order of words; and Dryden and other moderns have used it in the same sense; it is now scarcely ever used but to signify pronunciation. The French seem to have been the first who used it in this sense: Addison has followed them; and as it is perfectly agreeable to the Latin original *e* and *locutio*, and serves to distinguish oratorical pronunciation from pronunciation in general, the alteration is not without its use.

ELOGY, êl'ô-jê, *s.* 503. Praise, panegyric.

To ELONGATE, ê-lông'gâte, *v. a.* To engthen, to draw out.

To ELONGATE, ê-lông'gâte, *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing.

ELONGATION, êl-ông-gâ'shûn, *s.* 530. 533. The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched; distance; space at which one thing is distant from another; departure, removal.

To ELOPE, ê-lôpe', *v. a.* To run away, to break loose, to escape.

ELOPEMENT, ê-lôpe'mênt, *s.* Departure from just restraint.

ELOPS, êlôps, *s.* A fish, reckoned by Milton among the serpents.

ELOQUENCE, êl'ô-kwênse, *s.* The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, êl'ô-kwênt, *a.* Having the power of oratory.

ELSE, êlse, *pron.* Other, one besides.

ELSE, êlse, *adv.* Otherwise; besides, except.

ELSEWHERE, êlse'whêre, *ad.* 397. In any other place; in other places, in some other place.

To ELUCIDATE, ê-lû-sê-dâte, *v. a.* To explain, to clear.

ELUCIDATION, ê-lû-sê-dâ'shûn, *s.* Explanation, exposition.

ELUCIDATOR, ê-lû-sê-dâ-tûr, *s.* 521. Explainer, expositor, commentator.

To ELUDE, ê-lûde', *v. a.* To escape by stratagem, to avoid by artifice.

ELUDIBLE, ê-lû-dê-bl, *a.* Possible to be eluded.

ELVES, êlvz, *s.* The plural of *Elf*.

ELVELOCK, êlv'lôk, *s.* Knots in the hair.

ELVISH, êlv'îsh, *a.* Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

ELUMBATED, ê-lûm'bâ-têd, *a.* Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, ê-lû'zhûn, *s.* An escape from inquiry or examination, an artifice.

ELUSIVE, ê-lû'sîv, 158. 428. Practising elusion, using arts to escape.

ELUSORY, ê-lû'sûr-ê, *a.* 429. 512. Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

To ELUTE, ê-lûte', *v. a.* To wash off.

To ELUTRIATE, ê-lû'trê-âte, *v. a.* 91. To decant, to strain out.

ELYSIAN, ê-lîzh'ê-ân, *a.* 512. Deliciously soft and soothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, ê-lîzh'ê-ûm, *s.* The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To EMACIATE, ê-mâ'shê-âte, *v. a.* 542. To waste, to deprive of flesh.

To EMACIATE, ê-mâ'shê-âte, *v. n.* To lose flesh, to pine.

EMACIATION, ê-mâ'shê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, ê-mâk-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

EMANANT, êm-â-nânt, *a.* Issuing from something else.

To EMANATE, êm-â-nâte, *v. n.* 91. To issue or flow from something else.

EMANATION, êm-mâ-nâ'shûn, *s.* 530. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; that which issues from another substance

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tób 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pöðnd 313—ðin 466, THIS 469.

EMANATIVE, ém/án-á-tív, *a.* 91. Issuing from another.

TO EMANCIPATE, é-mán-sé-pá-te, *v. a.* To set free from servitude.

EMANCIPATION, é-mán-sé-pá'shún, *s.* The act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

TO EMARGINATE, é-már-jé-ná-te, *v. a.* To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

TO EMASCULATE, é-más-kú-lá-te, *v. a.* To castrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

EMASCULATION, é-más-kú-lá'shún, *s.* Castration; effeminacy, womanish qualities.

TO EMBALE, ém-bá-le', *v. a.* To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to enclose.

TO EMBALM, ém-bám', *v. a.* 403. To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.

↳ The affinity between the long *e* and the short *i*, when immediately followed by the accent, has been observed under the word *Despatch*. But this affinity is nowhere more remarkable than in those words where the *e* is followed by *m* or *n*. This has induced Mr Sheridan to spell *embrace*, *endow*, &c. *embrace*, *indow*, &c. and this spelling may, perhaps, sufficiently convey the cursory or colloquial pronunciation; but my observation greatly fails me if correct public speaking does not preserve the *e* in its true sound, when followed by *m* or *n*. The difference is delicate, but, in my opinion, real.

EMBALMER, ém-bám-ér, *s.* 409. One that practises the art of embalming and preserving dead bodies.

TO EMBAR, ém-bár', *v. a.* To shut, to enclose; to stop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

EMBARKATION, ém-bár-ká'shún, *s.* The act of putting on shipboard; the act of going on shipboard.

EMBARGO, ém-bár-gó, *s.* 98. A prohibition to pass, a stop put to trade.

TO EMBARK, ém-bárk', *v. a.* To put on shipboard; to engage another in any affair.

TO EMBARK, ém-bárk', *v. n.* To go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.

TO EMBARRASS, ém-bárrás, *v. a.* To perplex, to distress, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, ém-bárrás-mént, *s.* Perplexity, entanglement.

TO EMBASE, ém-báse', *v. a.* To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.

EMBASEMENT, ém-báse'mént, *s.* Depravation.

EMBASSADOR, ém-bás-sá-dúr, *s.* 98. One sent on a publick message.

EMBASSADRESS, ém-bás-sá-drés, *s.* A woman sent on a publick message.

EMBASSAGE, ém-bás-sáje, 90. } *s.*

EMBASSY, ém-bás-sé, } *s.*

A publick message; any solemn message.

TO EMBATTLE, ém-bát'tl, *v. a.* 405. To range in order or array of battle.

TO EMBAY, ém-bá', *v. a.* 98. To bathe, to wet, to wash; to enclose in a bay, to land-lock.

TO EMBELLISH, ém-béll'ish, *v. a.* To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, ém-béll'ish-mént, *s.* Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ém'búr, *s.* Without a singular. Hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.

EMBER-WEEK, ém'búr-wéek, *s.* A week in which an ember-day falls. The ember-days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

TO EMBEZZLE, ém-béz'z'l, *v. a.* 405. To appropriate by breach of trust; to waste, to swallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, ém-béz'z'l-mént, *s.* The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another; appropriation.

TO EMBLAZE, ém-bláze', *v. a.* To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial.

TO EMBLAZON, ém-blá'zn, *v. a.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in garing colours.

EMBLEM, ém'blém, *s.* Inlay, enamel; an occult representation, an allusive picture.

TO EMBLEM, ém'blém, *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner.

EMBLEMATIC, ém-blé-mát'é-ká, 501. } *a.*

EMBLEMATICK, ém-blé-mát'ík, } *a.*

Comprising an emblem, allusive, occultly representative; dealing in emblems, using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ém-blé-mát'é-ká-lé, *ad.* In the manner of emblems, allusively.

EMBLEMATIST, ém-blém-á-tíst, *s.* Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOISM, ém'bó-lízim, *s.* Intercalation, insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inserted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ém'bó-lús, *s.* Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

TO EMBROSS, ém-bós', *v. a.* To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or rising work; to enclose, to include, to cover.

EMBOSMENT, ém-bós'mént, *s.* Any thing standing out from the rest, jut, eminence; relief, rising work.

TO EMBOTTLE, ém-bót'tl, *v. a.* To include in bottles, to bottle.

TO EMBOWEL, ém-bóú'él, *v. a.* To deprive of the entrails.

TO EMBRACE, ém-bráse', *v. a.* To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze in kindness; to seize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to comprise, to enclose, to contain.

TO EMBRACE, ém-bráse', *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, ém-bráse', *s.* Clasp, fond pressure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, ém-bráse'mént, *s.* Clasp in the arms, hug, embrace; state of being contained, enclosure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, ém-brá'súr, *s.* The person embracing

EMBRASURE, ém-brá'zhúre, *s.* An aperture in the wall, battlement.

TO EMBROCATE, ém'bró-ká-te, *v. a.* 91. To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATION, ém-bró-ká'shún, *s.* The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.

TO EMROIDER, ém-bró'é-dúr, *v. a.* To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured works.

EMROIDERER, ém-bró'é-dúr-úr, *s.* One that adorns clothes with needle-work.

EMROIDERY, ém-bró'é-dúr-é, *s.* Figures raised upon a ground, variegated needle-work, variegation, diversity of colours.

TO EMROIIL, ém-bró'íll, *v. a.* To disturb, to confuse, to distract.

TO EMROTHET, ém-bróth'él, *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel.

EMBRYO, ém'bré-ò, } *s.*

EMBRYON, ém'bré-ón, } *s.*

The offspring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfinished.

EMENDABLE, é-mén'dá-bl, *a.* Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDATION, ém-én-dá'shún, *s.* 530. Correction, alteration of any thing from worse to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR, ém-én-dá'tór, *s.* 521. A corrector, an improver.

EMERALD, ém'é-ráld, *s.* A green precious stone.

TO EMERGE, é-mérje', *v. n.* To rise out of any thing in which it is covered; to rise, to mount from state of depression or obscurity.

EMERGENCE, é-mérjénse, } *s.*

EMERGENCY, é-mérjén-sé, } *s.*

The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is oc-

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93,

vered; the act of rising into view; any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty; pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, ê-mêr-jênt, *a.* Rising out of that which overwhelms and obscures it; rising into view or notice; proceeding or issuing from any thing; sudden, unexpectedly casual.

EMERITED ê-mêr-î-têd, *a.* Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

EMEROIDS, êm-êr-ôidz, *s.* Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles, properly *Hemorrhoids*.

EMERSION, ê-mêr-shûn, *s.* The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

EMERY, êm-êr-ê, *s.* Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL, ê-mêt-ê-kâl, } *a.*
EMETICK, ê-mêt-îk, }

Having the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, ê-mêt-ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, êm-ê-kâ-shûn, *s.* 530. Sparkling, flying off in small particles.

EMICTIO, ê-mîk-shûn, *s.* Urine.

EMIGRANT, êm-ê-grânt, *s.* One that emigrates.

To EMIGRATE, êm-ê-me-grâte, *v. n.* To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, êm-ê-grâ-shûn, *s.* 530. Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, êm-ê-nênce, } *s.*
EMINENCY, êm-ê-nên-sê, }

Loftiness, height; summit, highest part; exaltation, conspicuousness, reputation, celebrity; supreme degree; notice, distinction; a title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, êm-ê-nênt, *a.* High, lofty; dignified, exalted; conspicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, êm-ê-nênt-lê, *ad.* Conspicuously, in a manner that attracts observation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, êm-îs-sâr-rê, *s.* One sent out on private messages; a spy, a secret agent; one that emits or sends out.

EMISSION, ê-mîsh-ûn, *s.* The act of sending out, vent.

To EMIT, ê-mî-t, *v. a.* To send forth; to let fly, to dart; to issue out juridically.

EMMENAGOGUE, êm-mên-â-gôg, *s.* A medicine to promote circulation in females.

EMMET, êm-mlt, *s.* 99. An ant, a pismire.

To EMMEW, êm-mû, *v. a.* To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, ê-môl-yênt, *a.* 113. Softening, suppling.

EMOLLIENTS, ê-môl-yênts, *s.* Such things as sheathe and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, êm-môl-lîsh-ûn, *s.* The act of softening.

EMOLUMENT, ê-môl-û-mênt, *s.* Profit, advantage.

EMOTION, ê-mô-shûn, *s.* Disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.

To EMPALE, êm-pâlê, *v. a.* To fence with a pale; to fortify; to enclose, to shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, êm-pân-nêl, *s.* The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, êm-pân-nêl, *v. a.* To summon to serve on a jury.

To EMPASSION, êm-pâsh-ûn, *v. a.* To move with passion, to affect strongly.

To EMPEOPLE, êm-pê-pl, *v. a.* To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, êm-pê-rês, *s.* A woman invested with imperial power; the queen of an emperor.

EMPEROR, êm-pêr-ûr, *s.* 166. A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

EMPEY, êm-pê-ê, *s.* 503. Empire, sovereign command. A word out of use.

mêt 95—plûe 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

EMPHASIS, êm-fâ-sîs, *s.* A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

EMPHATICAL, êm-fât-îk-âl, } *a.*
EMPHATICK, êm-fât-îk, }

Forceful, strong, striking.

EMPHATICALLY, êm-fât-ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner.

To EMPIERCE, êm-pêr-sê, *v. a.* 250. To pierce into, to enter into by violent appulse.—See *Pierce*.

EMPIRE, êm-pîrê, *s.* 140. Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

Dr Johnson has differed from Mr Sheridan and Buchanan in the pronunciation of the last syllable of this word, as I think the long sound of *i* is more agreeable to the ear, as well as to the best usage, though I confess not so analogical as the short *i*. Dr Kenrick, Scott, W. Johnston, and Perry, pronounce the *i* long as I have done.—See *Empire*.

EMPIRICK, êm-pê-rîk, or êm-pîr-îk, *s.* A trier or experimenter, such persons as venture upon observation only; a quack.

Dr Johnson tells us, the first accentuation is adopted by Dryden, and the last by Milton; and this he prefers. There is indeed a strong analogy for the last, as the word ends in *ick*, 509; but this analogy is sometimes violated in favour of the substantives, as in *Lunatick*, *Heretick*, &c. and that this is the case in the word in question, may be gathered from the majority of votes in its favour; for though Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, and W. Johnston, are for the latter; Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Buchanan, Entick, Bailey, and Barclay, are for the former. This word classes too with those that almost always adopt the antepenultimate accent, 503, but the adjective has more properly the accent, on the second syllable.

EMPIRICAL, êm-pîr-ê-kâl, } *a.*
EMPIRICK, êm-pîr-îk, }

Versed in experiments, practised only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, êm-pîr-ê-kâl-lê, *ad.* Experimentally, without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, êm-pîr-ê-sîzm, *s.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER, êm-plâs-tûr, *s.* An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscons substance spread upon cloth.

To EMPLASTER, êm-plâs-tûr, *v. a.* To cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTICK, êm-plâs-tîk, *a.* Viscous, glutinous.

To EMPLÉAD, êm-plêdê, *v. a.* To edict, to prefer a charge against.

To EMPLOY, êm-plôê, *v. a.* To busy, to keep at work, to exercise; to use as an instrument; to commission, to intrust with the management of any affairs; to fill up with business; or to spend in business.

EMPLOY, êm-plôê, *s.* Business, object of industry; public office.

EMPLOYABLE, êm-plôê-â-bl, *a.* Capable to be used, proper for use.

EMPLOYER, êm-plôê-ûr, *s.* One that uses, causes to be used.

EMPLOYMENT, êm-plôê-mênt, *s.* Business, object of industry; the state of being employed; office, post of business.

To EMPOISON, êm-pôê-zn, *v. a.* To destroy by poison, to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to envenom.

EMPOISONER, êm-pôê-zn-ûr, *s.* One who destroys another by poison.

EMPOISONMENT, êm-pôê-zn-mênt, *s.* The practice of destroying by poison.

EMPOETICK, êm-pô-rêt-îk, *a.* That is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMFORIUM, êm-pô-rê-ûm, *s.* A place of merchandise, a commercial city.

To EMPOVERISH, êm-pôv-êr-îsh, *v. a.* To make poor; to lessen fertility.

This word, before Dr Johnson's *Dic* i *rary* was

published, was always written *impoerish*; nor since he has reformed the orthography do we find any considerable difference in the sound of the first syllable, except in solemn speaking; in this case we must undoubtedly preserve the *e* in its true trace.—See *Embalin*.

EMPOVERISHER, ém-póv'ér-ish-úr, *s.* One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, ém-póv'ér-ish-mént, *s.* Diminution, waste.

To EMPOWER, ém-póv'úr, *v. a.* To authorize to a commission; to enable.

EMPRESS, ém'prēs, *s.* The queen of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign; properly *Empress*.

EMPRISE, ém-príz'e, *s.* Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterprise.

EMPTIER, ém'té-úr, *s.* One that empties, one that makes void.

EMPTINESS, ém'té-nēs, *s.* The state of being empty, a void space, vacuity; unsatisfactoriness, inability to fill the desires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

EMPTION, ém'shūn, *s.* A purchasing.

EMPTY, ém'té, *a.* 412. Void, having nothing in it, not full; unsatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or desires; without any thing to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unskillful; without substance, without solidity, vain.

To EMPTY, ém'té, *v. a.* To evacuate, to exhaust.

To EMPURPLE, ém-púr'pl, *v. a.* To make of a purple colour.

To EMPUZZLE, ém-púz'zl, *v. a.* To perplex, to put to a stand.

EMPYEMA, ém-pl-é'má, *s.* 92. A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.

☞ I have differed from Mr Sheridan in the sound of the *y* in the second syllable of this word, merely from the disagreeable effect it has on the ear, to pronounce two vowels of exactly the same sound in immediate succession. This sameness is, in some measure, avoided by giving the *y* the long diphthongal sound of *i*; and the same reason has induced me to the same notation in the word *Empyrean*. If good usage is against me, I submit.

EMPYREAL, ém-pír'é-ál, *a.* Formed of fire, refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREAN, ém-pí-ré-án, or ém-pír'é-án, *s.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.—See *Empyrea*.

☞ This word has the accent on the penultimate syllable in Sheridan, Kenrick, Barclay, Nares, and Bailey; and on the antepenultimate in Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick; and this last accentuation is, in my opinion, the most correct; for as the penultimate is short, there is the same reason for placing the accent on the antepenultimate as in *Cerulean*; though Poets, with their usual license, generally accent the penultimate.—See *European*.

EMPYREUM, ém-pír'é-úm, } *s.*

EMPYREUMA, ém-pé-rú'má, } *s.*
The burning of any matter in boiling or distillation.

EMPYREMATICAL, ém-pé-rú-mát'é-kál, *a.* Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

EMPYROSIS, ém-pé-ró'sis, *s.* 520. Conflagration, general fire.

To EMULATE, ém'ú-lá'te, *v. a.* To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence; to be equal to; to rise to equality with.

EMULATION, ém'ú-lá'shūn, *s.* Rivalry, desire of superiority; contest.

EMULATIVE, ém'ú-lá-tív, *a.* Inclined to emulation, rivalling.

EMULATOR, ém'ú-lá-túr, *s.* 166. 521. A rival, a competitor.

To EMULGE, é-múl'je, *v. a.* To milk out.

EMULGENT, é-múl'jént, *a.* Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, ém'ú-lūs, *a.* 314. Rivalling; engaged in competition; desirous of superiority, desirous to

rise above another, desirous of any excellence possessed by another.

EMULOUSLY, ém'ú-lūs-lé, *ad.* With desire of excelling or outgouing another.

EMULSION, é-múl'shūn, *s.* A form of medicine, by infusing oily seeds and kernels.

EMUNCTORIES, é-múngk'túr-íz, *s.* 557. 90. Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected.

To ENABLE, én-á'bíl, *v. a.* 405. To make able, to confer power.

To ENACT, én-ákt', *v. a.* To establish, to decree; to represent by action.

☞ The same observations hold good in words beginning with *en* as in those with *em*.—See *Embalin* and *Encomium*.

ENACTOR, én-ákt'túr, *s.* 166. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws; one who practises or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, én-á'l-lá-jé, *s.* A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH, én-ám'búsh, *v. a.* To hide in ambush, to hide with hostile intention.

To ENAMEL, én-ám'él, *v. a.* 99. To inlay, to variegate with colours.

To ENAMEL, én-ám'él, *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

ENAMEL, én-ám'él, *s.* Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLEE, én-ám'él-lúr, *s.* One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR, én-ám'úr, *v. a.* 314. To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, én-nár-rá'shūn, *s.* Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, én-ár-thrō'sis, *s.* 520. The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, én-á-tá'shūn, *s.* The act of swimming out.

To ENCAGE, én-káje', *v. a.* To shut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP, én-kámp', *v. n.* To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march.

To ENCAMP, én-kámp', *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, én-kámp'mént, *s.* The act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

To ENCAVE, én-káve', *v. a.* To hide as in a cave.

To ENCHAFE, én-tsháfe', *v. a.* To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN, én-tsháne', *v. a.* To fasten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To ENCHANT, én-tshánt', *v. a.* 79. To subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, én-tshánt'túr, *s.* 98. A magician, a sorcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, én-tshánt'ting-lé, *ad.* With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, én-tshánt'mént, *s.* Magia, charms, spells, incantation; irresistible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, én-tshánt'trés, *s.* A sorceress, a woman versed in magical arts; a woman whose beauty or excellence gives irresistible influence.

To ENCHASE, én-tsháse', *v. a.* To infix, to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

To ENCIRCLE, én-sér'kl, *v. a.* To surround, to environ, to enclose in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, én-sér'klét, *s.* A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICAL, én-klít'é-kál, *a.* Relating to enclitics.

ENCLITICKS, én-klít'iks, *s.* Particles which throw back the accent on the last syllable of the foregoing word.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pline 103, pîn 107—nò 162, mõve 164

To ENCLOSE, ên-klòze', *v. a.* To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to surround.

ENCLOSER, ên-klòz'ûr, *s.* One that encloses or separates common fields into several distinct proper ties; any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE, ên-klòz'hûre, *s.* The act of enclosing or enviring any thing; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; the appropriation of things common; a state of being shut up in any place; the space enclosed.

ENCOMIAST, ên-kò'mé-íst, *s.* A panegyrist, a praiser.

ENCOMIASTICAL, ên-kò-mé-ás'té-kál, } *a.*

ENCOMIASTIC, ên-kò-mé-ás'tík, } *a.*
Panegyric, containing praise, bestowing praise.

ENCOMIUM, ên-kò'mé-úm, *s.* Panegyrick, praise, elogy.

☞ Though in cursory speaking we frequently hear the *e* confounded with the short *i* in the first syllables of *encamp*, *enchant*, &c. without any great offence to the ear, yet such an interchange in *encomium*, *encomiast*, &c. is not only a departure from propriety, but from politeness; and it is not a little surprising that Mr Sheridan should have adopted it. The truth is, preserving the *e* pure in all words of this form, whether in rapid or deliberate speaking, is a correctness well worthy of attention.

To ENCOMPASS, ên-kùm'pás, *v. a.* To enclose; to encircle; to go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, ên-kùm'pás-mènt, *s.* Circumlocution, remote tendency of talk.

ENCORE, òng-kò're', *ad.* Again, once more,

☞ This word is perfectly French, and, as usual, we have adopted it with the original pronunciation. In other words which we have received from the French, where the nasal vowel has occurred, we have substituted an awkward pronunciation in imitation of it, which has at once shown our fondness for foreign modes of speaking, and our incapacity of acquiring them: thus *Casson* has been turned into *Cassoon*, *Ballon* into *Balloon*, *Dragon* into *Dragoon*, and *Chamont* (a character in the *Orphan*) into *Shamoon*; but in the word before us, this nasal sound is followed by *c* hard, which after *n* always involves hard *g*, 408; and this is precisely an English sound. An Englishman, therefore, does not find the difficulty in pronouncing the nasal sound in this word, which he would in another that does not admit of the succeeding hard *c* or *g*; as *entendement*, *attentif*, &c.; for if in pronouncing the *en* in these words the tongue should once touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal sound would be ruined. No wonder then that a mere English speaker should pronounce this French word so well, and the rest of the nasal vowels so ill. It does not arise from the habit they contract at theatres, (where it would be the most barbarous and ill-bred pronunciation in the world to call for the repetition of an English song in plain English.) It does not, I say, arise from custom, but from coincidence. The sound, in the word before us, is common to both nations; and though the French may give it a somewhat lighter sound than the English, they are both radically the same. Adopting this word, however, in the Theatre, does the English no manner of credit. Every language ought to be sufficient for all its purposes. A foreigner who understood our language, but who had never been present at our dramatick 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, ên-kòun'tûr, *s.* 313. Duel, single fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies rush against each other; sudden meeting; casual incident.

To ENCOUNTER, ên-kòun'tûr, *v. a.* To meet face to face; to meet in a hostile manner, to rush against a conflict; to attack; to oppose; to meet by accident.

To ENCOUNTER, ên-kòun'tûr, *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, ên-kòun'tûr-ûr, *s.* Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to meet others.

To ENCOURAGE, ên-kûr'idje, *v. a.* 90. To ani-

mate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence.

ENCOURAGEMENT, ên-kûr'idje-mènt, *s.* Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, support.

ENCOURAGER, ên-kûr'idje-ûr, *s.* 314. One that supplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

To ENCROACH, ên-kròtsh', *v. n.* 295. To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

ENCROACHER, ên-kròtsh'ûr, *s.* One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHMENT, ên-kròtsh'mènt, *s.* An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

To ENCUMBER, ên-kùm'bûr, *v. a.* To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, ên-kùm'brânce, *s.* Clog, load, impediment; burden upon an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, ên-sík'lé-kál, *a.* 535. Circular, sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, ên-sí.klò-pé'dé-â, *s.* The circle of sciences, the round of learning.—See *Cyclopædia*.

ENCYSTED, ên-sís'téd, *a.* Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END, ènd, *s.* The extremity of any thing; the conclusion or cessation of any thing; the conclusion or 'last part of any thing; ultimate state, final doom; final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loss, fragment, broken piece; purpose, intention; thing intended, final design; an end, erect, as his hair stands an end.

To END, ènd, *v. a.* To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.

To END, ènd, *v. n.* To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

To ENDAMAGE, ên-dâm'idje, *v. a.* 99. To mischieve, to prejudice, to harm.

To ENDANGER, ên-dân'jûr, *v. a.* To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

To ENDEAR, ên-déer', *v. a.* 227. To make dear, to make beloved.

ENDEARMENT, ên-déer'mènt, *s.* The cause of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the state of being endeared; the state of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, ên-dév'ûr, *s.* 231. Labour directed to some certain end.

To ENDEAVOUR, ên-dév'ûr, *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpose.

To ENDEAVOUR, ên-dév'ûr, *v. a.* To attempt, to try.

ENDEAVOURER, ên-dév'ûr-ûr, *s.* One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, ên-dék'á-gòn, *s.* A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDEMIAL, ên-dém'é-ál, } *s.*

ENDEMICAL, ên-dém'é-kál, } *s.*

ENDEMICK, ên-dém'ík, } *s.*
Peculiar to a country, used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To ENDENIZE, ên-dèn'íz, *v. a.* 159. To make free, to enfranchise.

To ENDENIZEN, ên-dèn'è-zn, *v. a.* 103. To naturalize.

To ENDICT, } ên-dít'e', *v. a.*

To ENDITE, } *v. a.*
To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was indicted for felony; to draw up, to compose; to dictate.

☞ Before Johnson published his Dictionary, these words were universally spelt *indict* and *indite*. That great reformer of our language seems to have considered, that as the Latin *indicere* came to us through the French *enditer*, we ought to adopt the French rather than the Latin

preposition especially as we have conformed to the French in the sound of the latter part of this word. But notwithstanding his authority, to *indict*, signifying to charge, stands its ground, and to *indite* is used only when we mean to draw up or compose; in this sense, perhaps, it may not be improper to spell it *endite*, as it may serve to distinguish it from the other word, so different in signification.

ENDICTMENT, }
ENDITEMENT, } *ên-dit'mënt, s.*

A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, *ên-div, s.* An herb, succory.

ENDLESS, *ên-dl's, a.* Without end, without conclusion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; incessant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, *ên-dl's-lé, ad.* Incessantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, *ên-dl's-n's, s.* Perpetuity, endless duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, *ên-dl'ng, ad.* In a straight line.

ENDMOST, *ên-dm'ost, a.* Remotest, furthest, at the further end.

To ENDORSE, *ên-dôr'sé, v. a.* To register on the back of a writing, to superscribe; to cover on the back.

ENDORSEMENT, *ên-dôr'sém'nt, s.* Superscription, writing on the back; ratification.

To ENDOW, *ên-dôw, v. a.* 313. To enrich with a portion; to supply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWMENT, *ên-dôw'mënt, s.* Wealth bestowed to any person or use; the bestowing or assuring a dower, the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, *ên-dû, v. a.* To supply with mental excellencies.

ENDURANCE, *ên-dû-rân'se, s.* Continuance, lastingsness.

To ENDURE, *ên-dû-ré, v. a.* To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.

To ENDURE, *ên-dû-ré, v. n.* To last, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

ENDURER, *ên-dû-rér, s.* 98. One that can bear or endure, sustainer, sufferer; continuer, laster.

ENDWISE, *ên-dw'ize, ad.* Erectly, on end.

ENEMY, *ên'é-mé, s.* A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

ENERGETICK, *ên-ér-jét'ik, a.* 530. Forceible, active, vigorous, efficacious.

To ENERGIZE, *ên-ér-jize, v. n.* To act with energy.

ENERGY, *ên-ér-jé, s.* 503. Power; force, vigour, efficacy; faculty, operation.

To ENERVATE, *ên-nér-vâte, v. a.* 91. To weaken, to deprive of force.

ENERVATION, *ên-ér-vâsh'ân, s.* 520. The act of weakening; the state of being weakened, effeminacy.

To ENERVE, *ên-nér-vé, v. a.* To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.

To ENFEEBLE, *ên-fé-bl, v. a.* 405. To weaken, to enervate.

To ENFEOFF, *ên-fé-ôf, v. a.* 256. To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

ENFEOFFMENT, *ên-fé-ôf'mënt, s.* The act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFETTER, *ên-fét-tûr, v. a.* To bind in fetters, to enchain.

ENFILADE, *ên-fé-lâdé, s.* A strait passage.

To ENFORCE, *ên-fôr'sé, v. a.* To strengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to constrain.

ENFORCEDLY, *ên-fôr'séd-lé, ad.* 364. By violence, not voluntarily, not spontaneously.

ENFORCEMENT, *ên-fôr'sém'nt, s.* An act of violence, compulsion, force offered; sanction, that which gives force to a law; pressing exigence.

ENFORCER, *ên-fôr'sûr, s.* 98. Compeller, one who effects by violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, *ên-frân'tshiz, v. a.* 159. To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to cénizen.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, *ên-frân'tshiz-mënt, s.* Investiture of the privileges of a denizen; release from prison, or from slavery.

ENFROZEN, *ên-frô'z'n, part.* 103. Congealed with cold.

To ENGAGE, *ên-gâj'é, v. a.* To impawn; to stake; to enlist, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attack; to induce, to win by pleasing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to seize by the attention; to employ, to hold in business; to encounter, to fight.

To ENGAGE, *ên-gâj'é, v. n.* To conflict, to fight, to embark in any business, to enlist in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, *ên-gâjém'nt, s.* The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cause, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

To ENGAOL, *ên-jâl'é, v. a.* To imprison, to confine.

To ENGARRISON, *ên-gâr'rê-sn, v. a.* 170. To protect by a garrison.

To ENGENDER, *ên-jên'dûr, v. a.* To beget between different sexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cause, to produce; to bring forth.

To ENGENDER, *ên-jên'dûr, v. n.* 98. To be caused, to be produced.

ENGINE, *ên'jin, s.* 140. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; any means used to bring to pass; an agent for another.

♣ Pronouncing this word as if written *ingine*, though very common, is very improper, and savours strongly of vulgarity.

ENGINEER, *ên-jé-néér, s.* One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

ENGINEERY, *ên'jin-ré, s.* The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

To ENGIRD, *ên-gêrd, v. a.* 382. To encircle, to surround.

ENGLE, *ên'gl, s.* 405. A gull, a put, a bubble.

ENGLISH, *ên'gl'ish, a.* 101. Belonging to England.

To ENGLUT, *ên-glût, v. a.* To swallow up; to glut, to pamper.

To ENGORGE, *ên-gôrj'é, v. a.* To swallow, to devour, to gorge.

To ENGORGE, *ên-gôrj'é, v. n.* To devour, to feed with eagerness and voracity.

To ENGRAIN, *ên-grânc', v. a.* To die deep, to die in grain.

To ENGRAPPLE, *ên-grâp'pl, v. n.* 405. To close with, to contend with, to hold on each other.

To ENGRASP, *ên-grâsp', v. a.* To seize, to hold fast in the hand.

To ENGRAVE, *ên-grâv'é, v. a.* Pret. *Engraved.* Part. pass. *Engraved* or *Engraven.* To picture by incisions in any matter; to mark wood or stone; to impress deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter.

ENGRAVER, *ên-grâv'ûr, s.* A cutter in stone or other matter.

To ENGROSS, *ên-grô'sé, v. a.* 162. To thicken, to make thick; to increase in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to seize in the gross; to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling it at a high price; to copy in a large hand.—See *Gross.*

ENGROSSEUR, *ên-grô'sûr, s.* 98. He that purchases large quantities of any commodity in order to sell it at a high price.

ENGROSSMENT, *ên-grô'sém'nt, s.* Appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition.

To ENGUARD, *ên-gûrd', v. a.* 92. 332. To protect, to defend.

559. Föte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nò 162, möve 164,

To ENHANCE, ên-hånse', v. a. 79. To raise, to advance in price; to raise in esteem; to aggravate.

ENHANCEMENT, ên-hånse'mënt, s. Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.

ENIGMA, ê-nig'må, s. 92. A riddle, an obscure question.

ENIGMATICAL, ên-ig-måt'ê-kål, a. 530. Obscure, ambiguously or darkly expressed.

ENIGMATICALLY, ên-ig-måt'ê-kål-ê, *adv.* In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, ê-nig'må-tist, s. One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.

To ENJOIN, ên-jö'n', v. a. 299. To direct, to order, to prescribe.

ENJOINER, ên-jö'n'ûr, s. One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT, ên-jö'n'mënt, s. Direction, command.

To ENJOY, ên-jö'ÿ, v. a. 329. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to obtain possession or fruition of; to please, to gladden.

To ENJOY, ên-jö'ÿ, v. n. To live in happiness.

ENJOYER, ên-jö'ÿûr, s. 98. One that has fruition.

ENJOYMENT, ên-jö'ÿmënt, s. Happiness, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, ên-kin'dl, v. a. 405. To set on fire, to inflame; to rouse passion; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLARGE, ên-lårje, v. a. To make greater in quantity or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify, to release from confinement; to diffuse in eloquence.

To ENLARGE, ên-lårje', v. n. To expatiate, to speak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT, ên-lårje'mënt, s. Increase, augmentation, farther extension; release from confinement or servitude; magnifying representation; expatiating speech, copious discourse.

ENLARGER, ên-lårjûr, s. 98. Amplifier.

To ENLIGHT, ên-lite', v. a. To illuminate, to supply with light.

To ENLIGHTEN, ên-ll'tn, v. a. 103. To illuminate, to supply with light; to instruct, to furnish with increase of knowledge; to supply with sight.

ENLIGHTENER, ên-ll'tn-ûr, s. One that gives light; instructor.

To ENLINK, ên-link', v. a. To chain to, to bind.

To ENLIST, ên-list, v. a. To enter into military service.

⚡ This word is not in Johnson's Vocabulary, but he has used it to explain the word *list*; Ash has the word to *inlist*, which, as the word is derived from the French *liste*, a catalogue, is not so properly compounded as with the inseparable preposition *en*.

To ENLIVEN, ên-ll'v'n, v. a. 103. To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make sprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, ên-ll'v'n-ûr, s. That which animates, that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE, ên-lå'min, v. a. 140. To illumine, to illuminate.

To ENMAREL, ên-mår'ål, v. a. 405. To turn to marble.

To ENMESH, ên-mesh', v. a. To net, to entangle.

ENMITY, ên'mé-té, s. Unfriendly disposition, malevolence, aversion; state of opposition; malice, mischievous attempts.

To ENNOBLE, ên-nò'bl, v. a. 405. To raise from commonality to nobility; to dignify, to aggrandize; to elevate; to make famous or illustrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, ên-nò'bl-mënt, s. The act of raising to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

ENODATION, ên-ò-då'slån, s. 530. The act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, ê-nòr'mé-té, s. Deviation from rule; deviation from right; atrocious crime; flagitious villainy.

ENORMOUS, ê-nòr'mûs, a. 314. Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common measure; exceeding in bulk the common measure.

ENORMOUSLY, ê-nòr'mûs-lé, *adv.* Beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, ê-nòr'mûs-nés, s. Immeasurable wickedness.

ENOUGH, ê-nåf', a. 314. 391. Being in a sufficient measure, such as may satisfy.

ENOUGH, ê-nåf', s. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

ENOUGH, ê-nåf', *adv.* In a sufficient degree, in a degree that gives satisfaction; an exclamation noting fullness or satiety.

ENOW, ê-nò'å, a. 322. The plural of *Enough*. A sufficient number.

⚡ This word is growing obsolete, but is not quite so much out of date as the word *Mo*, signifying a greater number. We still hear some speakers talk of having *ink enough* and *pens enow*; but the greater part seem now to use *enough* both for quantity and number; as *more* has been so used for some centuries.

To ENRAGE, ên-råje', v. a. To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

To ENRANGE, ên-rånje', v. a. To place regularly, to put into order.

To ENRANK, ên-rånk', v. a. To place in orderly ranks.

To ENRAPT, ên-råpt', v. a. To throw into an ecstasy, to transport into enthusiasm.

To ENRAPTURE, ên-råpt'shûre, v. a. To transport with pleasure.

To ENRAVISH, ên-råv'ish, v. a. To throw into ecstasy.

ENRAVISHMENT, ên-råv'ish-mënt, s. Ecstasy of delight.

To ENRICH, ên-ritsh', v. a. To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertilize, to make fruitful; to store, to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

ENRICHMENT, ên-ritsh'mënt, s. Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.

To ENRIDGE, ên-ridje', v. a. To ferm with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

To ENRING, ên-ring', v. a. To bind round, or encircle.

To ENRIPEN, ên-ri'p'n, v. a. 103. To ripen, to mature.

To ENROBE, ên-ròbe', v. a. To dress, to clothe.

To ENROL, ên-ròle', v. a. 406. To insert in a roll or register; to record; to involve, to inwrap.

ENROLLER, ên-ròl'ûr, s. He that enrolls, he that registers.

ENROLMENT, ên-ròl'mënt, s. Register; writing in which any thing is recorded.

To ENROOT, ên-rò'òt', v. a. 306. To fix by the root.

To ENROUND, ên-ròånd', v. a. 312. To environ, to surround, to enclose.

ENS, ênz, s. Any being or existence.

To ENSANGUINE, ên-sång'gwin, v. a. 310. To smear with gore, to suffuse with blood.

To ENSCHEDULE, ên-sêd'ûle, v. a. To insert in a schedule or writing.—See *Schedule*.

To ENSCONCE, ên-skònce', v. a. To cover as with a fort.

To ENSEAM, ên-sème', v. a. 227. To sew up, to enclose by a seam.

To ENSEAR, ên-sère', v. a. 227. To cauterize, to scorch or stop with fire.

To ENSHIELD, ên-shéeld, v. a. 275. To cover.

To ENSHRINE, ên-shrine', v. a. To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred.

ENSIFORM, ên-sé-fòrm, a. Having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN, ên'sine, s. 385. The flag or standard of a regiment; badge, or mark of distinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.

✎ I have given the last syllable of this word the long sound, as I am convinced it is the most correct, though I am of opinion that, in the military profession, it is oftener pronounced short, as if written *ensin*. Some reasons from analogy might be produced in favour of this latter pronunciation, 144; but they do not seem sufficient to outweigh the more general usage which declares for the former.

ENSIGNBEARER, ɛn'sine-bà-rûr, *s.* He that carries the flag.

ENSIGNCY, ɛn'sin-sé, *s.* The office of an ensign.

✎ I have not met with this word in any of our Dictionaries, but, from its very frequent use in the polite world, am persuaded it deserves a place there, and particularly in a Pronouncing Dictionary; as it must be remarked, that though the second syllable of *ensign* is generally and more correctly pronounced with the *i* long, the same letter in the same syllable of *ensigney* is always short.

To ENSLAVE, ɛn-slàv'e, *v. a.* To reduce to servitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his slave.

ENSLAVEMENT, ɛn-slàv'e-mènt, *s.* The state of servitude, slavery.

ENSLAVER, ɛn-slàv'ûr, *s.* He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

To ENSNARE.—See *Insnare*.

To ENSUE, ɛn-sû', *v. a.* To follow, to pursue.

To ENSUE, ɛn-sû', *v. n.* To follow as a consequence to premises; to succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

ENSURANCE, ɛn-shû'râns'e, *s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security.

ENSURANCER, ɛn-shû'rân-sûr, *s.* He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

To ENSURE, ɛn-shûr'e, *v. a.* To ascertain, to make certain, to secure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

✎ As this word and its compounds come from the word *sure*, they all retain the aspirated pronunciation of the *s* in that word, 454; and it is not a little surprising that Mr Sheridan has omitted to mark it.

ENSURER, ɛn-shû'rûr, *s.* One who makes contracts of insurance.

ENTABLATURE, ɛn-tàbl'â-tshûr'e, }
ENTABLEMENT, ɛn-tàbl'mènt, } *s.*

In architecture, the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, ɛn-tàl'e, *s.* 202. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; the rule of descent settled for any estate.

To ENTAIL, ɛn-tàl'e, *v. a.* To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.

To ENTAME, ɛn-tàme', *v. a.* To tame, to subjugate.

To ENTANGLE, ɛn-tàng'gl, *v. a.* 405. To envelop or ensnare with something not easily extricable; to twist or confuse; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, ɛn-tàng'gl-mènt, *s.* Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, ɛn-tàng'glûr, *s.* One that entangles.

To ENTER, ɛn'tèr, *v. a.* 98. To go or come into any place; to initiate in a business, method, or society; to set down in a writing.

To ENTER, ɛn'tèr, *v. n.* To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, ɛn'tèr-ing, *s.* Entrance, passage into a place.

To ENTERLACE, ɛn-tèr-làse', *v. a.* To intermix.

ENTEROCÉLE, ɛn-tèr'ò-sèle, *s.* A tumour formed by the prolapsion of the intestines into the scrotum.—See *Hydrocele*.

ENTEROLOGY, ɛn-tè-ròl'ò-jé, *s.* The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, ɛn'tèr-prize, *s.* An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

To ENTERPRISE, ɛn'tèr-prize, *v. a.* To undertake, to attempt, to essay.

ENTERPRISER, ɛn'tèr-pri-zûr, *s.* A man of enterprise, one who undertakes great things.

To ENTERTAIN, ɛn-tèr-tàne', *v. a.* To converse with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hospitably; to keep in one's service; to reserve in the mind; to please, to amuse, to divert; to admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, ɛn-tèr-tà'nûr, *s.* He that keeps others in his service; he that treats others at his table; he that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTAINMENT, ɛn-tèr-tàne'mènt, *s.* Conversation; treatment at the table; hospitable reception; payment of soldiers or servants; amusement, diversion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, ɛn-tèr-tish'ûde, *a.* Intervoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To ENTHRONE, ɛn-thròne', *v. a.* To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, ɛn-thú'zhé-ázim, *s.* A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

✎ For the pronunciation of the third syllable of this and the three following words, see *Ecclesiastick*, and *Principles*, No. 451.

ENTHUSIAST, ɛn-thú'zhé-ást, *s.* One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, ɛn-thú'zhé-ás'tè-kál, }
ENTHUSIASTICK, ɛn-thú'zhé-ás'tík, } *a.*

Persuaded of some communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cause; elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

ENTHYMEME, ɛn'thé-mème, *s.* An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition.

To ENTICE, ɛn-tise', *v. a.* To allure, to attract, to draw by blandishment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ɛn-tise'mènt, *s.* The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill; allurement.

ENTICER, ɛn-tis'ûr, *s.* 98. One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ɛn-tis'ing-lé, *ad.* Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRETY, ɛn-tire'té, *s.* Completeness.

✎ This word, though very expressive, is ill formed; as it is apt to induce us to pronounce the last *e* in a distinct syllable, as in *sobriety*, *variety*, &c. but as this word is a formation of our own, we must be careful to pronounce it in three syllables.

ENTIRE, ɛn-tire', *a.* Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full strength.

ENTIRELY, ɛn-tire'lé, *ad.* In the whole, without division; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, ɛn-tire'nés, *s.* Completeness, fulness.

To ENTITLE, ɛn-tít'l, *v. a.* 405. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to superscribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ɛn'té-té, *s.* Something which really is, a real being; a particular species of being.

To ENTOIL, ɛn-tòil', *v. a.* To ensnare, to entangle, to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTOMB, ɛn-tòom', *v. a.* To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, ɛn'trils, *s.* 208. The intestines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts; recesses, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ɛn-tràns'e', *s.* The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the passage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking possession of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

To ENTRANCE, ɛn-tràns'e', *v. a.* 91. To put into a trance, to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions; to put into ecstasy.

359. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mé 93

To **ENTRAP**, ên-trâp', *v. a.* To ensnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To **ENTREAT**, ên-trê-té', *v. a.* 227. To petition, to solicit, to importune; to prevail upon by solicitation; to treat or use well or ill.

To **ENTREAT**, ên-trê-té', *v. n.* To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to discourse; to make a petition.

ENTREATANCE, ên-trêt-ânse, *s.* Petition, solicitation.

ENTREATY, ên-trê-té, *s.* Petition, prayer, solicitation.

ENTRY, ên-tré, *s.* The passage by which any one enters a house; the act of entrance, ingress; the act of taking possession of any estate; the act of registering or setting down in writing; the act of entering publicly into any city.

To **ENUBILATE**, ê-nû-bé-lâ-te, *v. a.* To clear from clouds.

To **ENUCLEATE**, ê-nû-clé-lâ-te, *v. a.* To solve, to clear.

To **ENVELOP**, ên-vê-lûp', *v. a.* To inwrap, to cover; to hide, to surround; to line, to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, ên-vê-lôpé', *s.* A wrapper, an outward case.

☞ This word, signifying the outward case of a letter, is always pronounced in the French manner by those who can pronounce French, and by those who cannot, the initial *e* is changed into an *o*. Sometimes a mere Englishman attempts to give the nasal vowel the French sound, and exposes himself to laughter by pronouncing *g* after it, as if written *engvelope*. This is as ridiculous to a polite ear as if he pronounced it, as it ought to be pronounced, like the verb to *envelop*.

To **ENVENOM**, ên-vên-ûm, *v. a.* 166. To poison, to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIALE, ên-vé-â-bl, *a.* 405. Deserving envy.

ENVIER, ên-vé-ûr, *s.* 98. One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVOIUS, ên-vé-ûs, *a.* 314. Infected with envy.

ENVOUSLY, ên-vé-ûs-lé, *ad.* With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To **ENVIROU**, ên-vî-rûn, *v. a.* 166. To surround; to envelop; to besiege, to hem in; to enclose, to invest.

ENVIRONS, ên-vé-rônz', or ên-vî-rûns, *s.* 166. The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

☞ This word is in general use, and ought to be pronounced like the English verb to *environ*; but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation; and as the nasal vowels in the first and last syllable are not followed by hard *c* or *g*; it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably.—See *Encore*.

To **ENUMERATE**, ê-nû-mé-râ-te, *v. a.* To reckon up singly, to count over distinctly.

ENUMERATION, ê-nû-mé-râ-shûn, *s.* The act of numbering or counting over.

To **ENUNCIATE**, ê-nûn'shê-lâ-te, *v. a.* To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, ê-nûn'shê-â-shûn, *s.* Declaration, public attestation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, ê-nûn'shê-â-tiv, *a.* Declarative, expressive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, ê-nûn'shê-â-tiv-lé, *ad.* Declaratively.—See *Pronunciation*.

ENVOY, ên-vôé, *s.* A public minister sent from one power to another; a public messenger, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger.

To **ENVY**, ên-vé, *v. a.* To hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to gudge.—See *Appendix*.

☞ The ancient pronunciation of this word was with the accent on the last syllable, and the *y* sounded as in *eye*, as the Scotch pronounce it at this day.

To **ENVY**, ên-vé, *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, ên-vé, *s.* 182. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry, competition; malice.

mêtt 95—plne 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164,

To **ENWHEEL**, ên-whéél', *v. a.* To encompass, to encircle.

To **ENWOMB**, ên-wôôm', *v. a.* To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, êp-âkt, *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.

EPAULET, êp-âw-lêt, *s.* A military shoulder-ornament.

EPAULMENT, ê-pâwl'mênt, *s.* In fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, ê-pên'thê-sis, *s.* 503. *c.* The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

EPEMERA, ê-fêm'é-râ, *s.* 92. A fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.

☞ I was much surprised when I found Mr Sheridan had given the long open sound of *e* to the second syllable of *Ephemera*, *Ephenervis*, &c. If it was in compliment to the Greek *eta*, the same reason should have induced him to give the sound of long *e* to the first syllable of *Hemistick*, *Demagogue*, and *Rhetorick*.

EPIHEMERAL, ê-fêm'é-râl, 88. } *a.*

EPIHEMERICK, ê-fêm'é-rîk, 510. } *a.*
Diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.

EPIHEMERIS, ê-fêm'é-ris, *s.* A journal, an account of daily transactions; an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

EPIHEMERIST, ê-fêm'é-rîst, *s.* One who consults the planets, one who studies astrology.

EPIHOD, êf'ôd, or êt'ôd, *s.* An ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

☞ Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Nares, and Ash, adopt the first; Entick and Kenrick the last, which, in my opinion, is the best.

EPIC, êp'îk, *a.* Comprising narrations, not acted, not rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic.

EPICEDICUM, êp-ê-sê-dê-ûm, *s.* An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICURE, êp'ê-kû-re, *s.* A man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, êp-ê-kû-ré-ân, *s.* One who holds the principles of Epicurus.—See *European*.

EPICUREAN, êp-ê-kû-ré-ân, *a.* Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, êp'ê-kû-rîzm, *s.* Luxury, sensual enjoyment, gross pleasure.

EPICURISM, êp'ê-kû-rîzm, *s.* The principles of Epicurus.

☞ Mr Mason tells us that this word should have the accent on the third syllable. For my own part, I think that accentuation of the word as faulty as the explanation. It seems to me that Epicureanism is an attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; and that *Epicurism* is formed from the word *Epicure*, which signifies a sensualist, and particularly in eating, or rather delicacy in eating. A lady once told Mr Hume, that she had heard he was a great Epicure; No, Madam, said he, I am only a glutton.

EPICYCLE, êp'ê-sî-kl, *s.* 405. A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, or a small orb dependant on a greater, as the moon on the earth.

EPICYCLOID, êp-ê-sî'klôid, *s.* A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, êp-ê-dêm'ê-kâl, } *a.*

EPIDEMICK, êp-ê-dêm'îk, 509. } *a.*
That falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, universal.

EPIDERMIS, êp-ê-dêr'mîs, *s.* The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM, êp'ê-grâm, *s.* A short poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, êp-ê-grâm-mât'ê-kâl, } *a.*

EPIGRAMMATICK, êp-ê-grâm-mât'îk, 509. } *a.*
Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; suitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.

nôr 167, nôtt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, båll 173—åll 299—pådnd 313—åin 466, THIS 469.

- EPIGRAMMATIST**, ép-é-grám'má-tíst, *s.* One who writes or deals in epigrams.
- EPILEPSY**, ép'é-lép-sé, *s.* A convulsive motion of the whole body, or some of its parts, with a loss of sense.
- EPILEPTICK**, ép-é-lép'tík, *a.* 509. Convulsed.
- EPILOGUE**, ép'é-lóg, *s.* 338. The poem or speech at the end of a play.
- EPINICION**, ép-é-nísh'é-dn, *s.* A song for victory; a festival to commemorate a victory (from the Greek *épi*, upon, and *víct*, a victory).
- EPIPHANY**, é-píffá-né, *s.* A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star.
- EPIPHONEMA**, ép-é-fó-némá, *s.* 92. An exclamation, a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.
- EPIPHORA**, ép-píffó-rá, *s.* 92. An inflammation of any part.
- EPIPHYSIS**, é-píffé-sís, *s.* 520. Accretion, the parts added by accretion.
- EPISCOPACY**, é-pís'kó-pá-sé, *s.* The government of bishops, established by the apostles.
- EPISCOPAL**, é-pís'kó-pál, *a.* Belonging to a bishop; vested in a bishop.
- EPISCOPATE**, é-pís'kó-páte, *s.* 91. A bishoprick.
- EPISODE**, ép'é-sóde, *s.* An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject.
- EPISODICAL**, ép-é-sód'è-kál, } *a.*
- EPISODICK**, ép-é-sód'ík, 509, }
Contained in an episode.
- EPISPASTICK**, ép-é-spás'tík, *a.* Drawing, blistering.
- EPISTLE**, é-pís'sl, *s.* 472. A letter. See *Apostle*.
- EPISTOLARY**, é-pís'tó-lár-é, *a.* Relating to letters, suitable to letters; transacted by letters.
- EPITLER**, é-pís'lúr, *s.* 98. A scribbler of letters.
- EPITAPH**, ép'è-táf, *s.* An inscription upon a tombstone.
- EPITHALMIUM**, ép-é-thá-lá-mé-úm, *s.* A nuptial song upon marriage.
- EPITHEM**, ép'è-thém, *s.* A liquid medicament externally applied.
- EPITHET**, ép'è-thét, *s.* An adjective denoting any quality good or bad.
- EPITOME**, é-pít'ó-mé, *s.* Abridgment, abbreviation.
- To EPITOMISE**, é-pít'ó-míze, *v. a.* To abtract, to contract into a narrow space; to diminish, to curtail.
- EPITOMISER**, é-pít'ó-mí-zúr, } *s.*
- EPITOMIST**, é-pít'ó-míst, }
An abridger, an abtracter.
- EPOCH**, ép'ók, or ép'ók, } *s.* 545.
- EPOCHA**, ép'ók-á, }
The time at which a new computation is begun, from which dates are numbered.
- As the last of these words is Latin, from the Greek *épos*, the Latin accent and quantity on the antepenultimate syllable is preserved by polite speakers; and the first being anglicised, and containing only two syllables, falls into the quantity of the original. Sheridan, 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'óde, or ép'óde, *s.* The stanza after the strophe and antistrophe.
- Sheridan, Entick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnston, Nares, and Ash, make the first *e* short; but Kenrick makes it long, as, in my opinion, it ought to be, 545.
- EPOPEE**, ép-ó-pé, *s.* An epic or heroic poem.
- EPULATION**, ép-ú-lá-shún, *s.* A feast.
- EPULOTICK**, ép-ú-lót'ík, *s.* A clarifying medication.
- EQUALITY**, é-kwá-blí'è-té, *s.* Equality to itself, evenness, uniformity.
- EQUABLE**, ékwá-blí, *a.* 405. Equal to itself, even, uniform.
- EQUANLY**, ékwá-blé, *ad.* Uniformly, evenly, equally to itself.
- EQUAL**, ékwál, *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**, ékwál, *s.* One not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age.
- To EQUAL**, ékwál, *v. a.* To make one thing or person equal to another; to rise to the same state with another person; to recompense fully.
- To EQUALISE**, ékwál-íze, *v. a.* To make even; to be equal to.
- EQUALITY**, é-kwál'è-té, *s.* 86. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared; the same degree of dignity; evenness, uniformity, equability.
- EQUALLY**, ékwál-lé, *ad.* In the same degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.
- EQUANGULAR**, é-kwáng'gú-lár, *a.* Consisting of equal angles.
- EQUANIMITY**, é-kwá-ním'è-té, *s.* Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.
- EQUANIMOUS**, é-kwá-né-mús, *a.* Even, not dejected.
- EQUATION**, é-kwá'shún, *s.* The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect; in algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; in astronomy, the difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its motion.
- EQUATOR**, é-kwá'túr, *s.* 166. A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.
- EQUATORIAL**, é-kwá-tó're-ál, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.
- EQUESTRIAN**, é-kwés'tré-án, *a.* Appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship; belonging to the second rank in Rome.
- EUERY**, é-kwè'é, *s.* Master of the horse.
- EQUICURIAL**, é-kwé-króó'rál, *a.* Having the legs of an equal length.
- EQUIDISTANT**, é-kwé-dís'tánt, *a.* At the same distance.
- EQUIDISTANTLY**, é-kwé-dís'tánt-lé, *ad.* At the same distance.
- EQUIFORMITY**, é-kwé-fór'mé-té, *s.* Uniform equality.
- EQUILATERAL**, é-kwé-lát'er-ál, *a.* Having all sides equal.
- To EQUILIBRATE**, é-kwé-lí-bráte, *v. a.* To balance equally.
- EQUILIBRATION**, é-kwé-lí-brá'shún, *s.* Equipoise.
- EQUILIBRIUM**, é-kwé-lí-bré-úm, *s.* Equipoise, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.
- EQUINECESSARY**, é-kwé-nés'sés-sár-é, *a.* Needful in the same degree.
- EQUINOCTIAL**, é-kwé-nók'shál, *s.* 88. The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.
- EQUINOCTIAL**, é-kwé-nók'shál, *a.* Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.
- EQUINOCTIALLY**, é-kwé-nók'shál-é, *ad.* In the direction of the equinoctial.
- EQUINOX**, ékwé-nóks, *s.* Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.
- EQUINUMERANT**, é-kwé-nú'mé-ránt, *a.* Having the same number.
- To EQUIP**, ékwíp, *v. a.* To furnish for a horse man; to furnish, to accoutre, to fit out.
- EQUIPAGE**, ék'kwé-páje, *s.* 90. Furniture for a

559. Fête 73, får 77, fall 83, fát 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164.

horseman; carriage of state, vehicle; attendance, routine; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENCY, ê-kwê-pên-dên-sê, *s.* The act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, ê-kwip'mênt, *s.* The act of equipping or accoutring; accoutrement, equipage.

EQUIPOISE, ê-kwê-pôize, *s.* Equality of weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, ê-kwê-pôllênse, *s.* Equality of force or power.

By the strong tendency of our language to an enclitic pronunciation, 513, would induce me to give the antepenultimate accent to this and the following word, in opposition to Mr Sheridan and others; as no good reason can be given to the ear, why they should not have this accent, as well as *equivocal*, *equipollent*, &c. But as *Equivalens* and *Equipollens* have the accent on the antepenultimate in Latin, and *Equipollens* on the penultimate, and the number of syllables being the same in both languages, the accent is generally on the same syllable, 503.

EQUIPOLLENT, ê-kwê-pôllênt, *a.* Having equal power or force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-ânse, } *s.*

EQUIPONDERANCY, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-ân-sê, } *s.*
Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-ânt, *a.* Being of the same weight.

To EQUIPONDERATE, ê-kwê-pôn'dêr-âte, *v. n.*
To weigh equal to any thing.

EQUIPOUSIOUS, ê-kwê-pôn'dê-ûs, *a.* Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, êk'kwê-tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Just, due to justice; loving justice, candid, impartial.

EQUITABLY, êk'kwê-tâ-blê, *ad.* Justly, impartially.

EQUITY, êk'kwê-tê, *s.* Justice, right, honesty; impartiality; in law, the rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE, ê-kwiv'vâ-lênse, } *s.*

EQUIVALENCY, ê-kwiv'vâ-lên-sê, } *s.*
Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, ê-kwiv'vâ-lênt, *a.* Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the same import or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, ê-kwiv'vâ-lênt, *s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, ê-kwiv'vô-kâl, *a.* Of doubtful signification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, ê-kwiv'vô-kâl-ê, *ad.* Ambiguously, in a doubtful or double sense; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the stated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, ê-kwiv'vô-kâl-nês, *s.* Ambiguity, double meaning.

To EQUIVOCATE, ê-kwiv'vô-kâte, *v. n.* To use words of double meaning, to use ambiguous expressions.

EQUIVOCATION, ê-kwiv'vô-kâ'shûn, *s.* Ambiguity of speech, double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, ê-kwiv'vô-kâ-tûr, *s.* 521. One who uses ambiguous language.

ERA, êrà, *s.* The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERADIATION, ê-râ-dê-k'shûn, *s.* 534. Emission of radiance.

To ERADICATE, ê-râ-dê-kâte, *v. a.* To pull up by the root; to destroy, to end.

ERADICATION, ê-râ-dê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of tearing up by the root, destruction; the state of being torn up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, ê-râ-dê-kâ-tiv, *a.* 512. That cures radically.

To ERASE, ê-râse, *v. a.* To destroy, to rub out; to expunge.—See *To Raze*.

ERASEMENT, ê-râse'mênt, *s.* Destruction, devastation; expunction, abolition.

ERASTIANISM, ê-râst'yân-izm, *s.* The doctrine or principles of *Erastus*, a physician of Switzerland, who held that excommunication, in a christian state, was lodged in the hands of the civil magistrate

ERE, âre, *ad.* 94. Before, sooner than.

ERELONG, âre-lông', *ad.* Before a long time had elapsed.

ERENOW, âre-nôw', *ad.* Before this time.

EREWILE, âre-hwile', } *ad.*

EREWILES, âre-hwilz', } *ad.*
Sometime ago, before a little while.

To ERECT, ê-rêkt', *v. a.* To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raise, to build; to elevate, to exalt, to animate, to encourage.

To ERECT, ê-rêkt', *v. n.* To rise upright.

ERECT, ê-rêkt', *a.* Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.

ERECTION, ê-rêk'shûn, *s.* The act of raising, or state of being raised upward; the act of building or raising edifices.

ERECTNESS, ê-rêkt'nês, *s.* Uprightness of posture.

EREMITE, êr-ê-mite, *s.* 155. One who lives in a wilderness, a hermit.

EREMITICAL, êr-ê-mit-ê-kâl, *a.* Religiously solitary.

EREPTATION, ê-rêp-tâ'shûn, *s.* A creeping forth.

EREPTION, ê-rêp'shûn, *s.* A snatching or taking away by force.

ERGOT, êrgôt, *s.* 166. A sort of stub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.

ERINGO, ê-rîng'gô, *s.* Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL, ê-ris'tê-kâl, *a.* Controversial, relating to dispute.

ERMINE, êr'mîn, *s.* 140. An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.

ERMINE, êr'mînd, *a.* 362. Clothed with ermine.

To ERODE, ê-rôdê, *v. a.* To canker, or eat away.

EROGATION, êr-rô-gâ'shûn, *s.* The act of giving or bestowing.

EROSION, ê-rôz'hûn, *s.* 451. The act of eating away; the state of being eaten away.

To ERR, êr, *v. n.* To wander, to ramble; to miss the right way; to stray; to deviate from any purpose; to commit errors, to mistake.

ERRAND, êr-rând, *s.* A message, something to be told or done by a messenger.

✎ This word is generally pronounced as it is marked; but might, perhaps, without pedantry, be more properly pronounced as it is written.

ERRABLE, êr-râ-bl, *a.* 405. Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, êr-râ-bl-nês, *s.* Liableness to err.

ERRANT, êr-rânt, *a.* Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.

✎ This word is generally pronounced exactly like *arrant*, when it has the same signification; but when applied to a Knight, it is more correctly pronounced regularly as it is marked.

ERRANTRY, êr-rânt-rê, *s.* An errant state, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA, êr-râ-tâ. The plural of *Erratum*. The faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICK, êr-râ-tîk, *a.* Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeable.

ERRATICALLY, êr-râ-tê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Without rule, without method.

ERRONEOUS, êr-rô-nê-ûs, *a.* Wandering, unsettled; mistaking, misled by error.

ERRONEOUSLY, êr-rô-nê-ûs-lê, *ad.* By mistake, not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, êr-rô-nê-ûs-nês, *s.* Physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.

ERROUR, êr-rûr, *s.* 314. Mistake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a mistake committed; roving excursion, irregular course. Better written *error*.

nôr 167, nôd 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—34 209—p3ând 313—ûin 466, thîis 469.

ERST, êrst, *ad.* First; at first, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.

ERUBESCENCE, êr-rû-hês'sênsê, } *s.* 510.

ERUBESCENCY, êr-rû-hês'sên-sê, }

The act of growing red, redness.

ERUBESCENT, êr-rû-hês'sênt, *a.* Reddish, somewhat red.

To ERUCT, ê-rûkt', *v. a.* To belch, to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTION, ê-rûk-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of belching; belch, the matter vented.

ERUDITE, êr-û-dîte', *a.* Learned.

ERUDITION, êr-û-dîsh'ûn, *s.* Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, ê-rûjê-nûs, *a.* Partaking of the nature of copper.

ERUPTION, ê-rûp'shûn, *s.* The act of breaking or bursting forth; burst, emission; sudden excursion of a hostile kind; efflorescence, pustules.

ERUPTIVE, ê-rûp'tîv, *a.* Bursting forth.

ERYSIPELAS, êr-ê-sîp-ê-lâs, *s.* An eruption of a hot acrid humour.

ESCALADE, ês-kâ-lâde', *s.* The act of scaling the walls.

ESCALOP, skôl'lûp, *s.* A shell fish, whose shell is indented.

To ESCAPE, ê-skâpe', *v. a.* To fly, to avoid; to pass unobserved.

To ESCAPE, ê-skâpe', *v. n.* To fly, to get out of danger.

ESCAPE, ê-skâpe', *s.* Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint; oversight, mistake.

ESCHALOT, shâl-lôt', *s.* A plant.

ESCHAR, ês'kâr, 353. A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

ESCHAROTICK, ês-kâ-rôt'îk, *a.* Caustick; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

ESCHEAT, ês-tshête', *s.* Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial.

To ESCHEAT, ês-tshête', *v. a.* To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, ês-tshê-tûr, *s.* 166. An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the country where he is escheator.

To ESCHEW, ês-tshêd', *v. a.* To fly, to avoid, to shun.

To ESCHEW, ês-tshêd', *v. a.* To fly, to avoid, to shun. This word, from its being almost antiquated, has escaped the criticism of all our orthoepists, except Mr Elphinston, who contends that it ought to be pronounced as if written *eskew*. "No wonder *eskew* (he says) often falsely articulated, because falsely exhibited *eschew*, was ocularly traced from the old *escheoir* (afterwards *eschoir*), to devolve or escheat, rather than from *esquiver*, to parry, avoid, or *eskew*, by those to whom the body of the child and the soul of the parent were equally unknown." The etymological abilities of this gentleman in the French and English languages are unquestionable; but the pronunciation of this word seems fixed to its orthography; and beyond the reach of etymology to alter. Words, like land, have a limitation to their rights. When an orthography and pronunciation have obtained for a long time, though by a false title, it is perhaps better to leave them in quiet possession, than to disturb the language by an ancient, though perhaps better claim.

ESCORT, ês'kôrt, *s.* 492. Convoy, guard from place to place.

To ESCORT, ês-kôrt', *v. a.* To convoy, to guard from place to place.

ESCRITOIR, ês-krû-tôre', *s.* A box with all the implements necessary for writing.

ESCUAGE, ês'kû-âje, *s.* 90. A kind of knight's service.

ESCUENT, ês'kû-lênt, *a.* Good for food, eatable.

ESCULENT, ês'kû-lênt, *s.* Something fit for food.

ESCUTCHEON, ês-kûts'hûn, *s.* 259. The shield of the family, the picture of the ensigns armorial.

ESPALIER, ês-pâl'yêr, *s.* 113. Trees planted and cut so as to join.

ESPECIAL, ê-spêsh'âl, *a.* Principal, chief.

ESPECIALLY, ê-spêsh'âl-ê, *ad.* Principally, chiefly.

ESPERANCE, ês-pê-rânse', *s.* French. Hope.

ESPIAL, ê-spî'âl, *s.* A spy, a scout.

ESPIONAGE.

ESPIONAGE. A perfect French word, signifying the practice of a spy. This word has been of late much introduced into political publications, when, perhaps, there was never less use for it. That our language is without this word, is a compliment to our government; but if we must have an useless word, let it be one in our own analogy, and call it *espier*.

ESPLANADE, ês-plâ-nâde', *s.* The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

ESPOUSALS, ê-spôû'zâls, *s.* (Without a singular). The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPOUSAL, ê-spôû'zâl, *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

To ESPOUSE, ê-spôûze', *v. a.* To contract or betroth to another, to marry; to wed; to maintain, to defend.

To ESPY, ê-spi', *v. a.* To see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be hid; to see unexpectedly; to discover as a spy.

ESQUIRE, ê-skwîr', *s.* The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To ESSAY, ês-sâ', *v. a.* To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiments of; to try the value and purity of metals.

ESSAY, ês'sâ, *s.* 492. Attempt, endeavour, a loose performance; an irregular indigested piece; an easy, free kind of composition; a trial, an experiment.

ESSAYIST, ês-sâ'îst, *s.* One who makes essays.

ESSENCE, ês'sênsê, *s.* Existence, the quality of being; constituent substance; the cause of existence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition, collected into a narrow compass; perfume, odour, scent.

To ESSENCE, ês'sênsê, *v. a.* To perfume, to scent.

ESSENTIAL, ês-sên'shâl, *a.* Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; important in the highest degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, subtly elaborated.

To ESSENCE, ês'sênsê, *v. a.* To perfume, to scent.

ESSENTIAL, ês-sên'shâl, *a.* Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing; important in the highest degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, subtly elaborated.

To ESSENCE, ês'sênsê, *v. a.* To perfume, to scent.

To ESSENCE, ês'sênsê, *v. a.* To perfume, to scent. What has been observed of the word *effuse* is applicable to this word: the same reasons have induced me to differ from Mr Sheridan in the division of *especial*, *esposual*, *establish*, &c. as I have no doubt, in words of this form, where the two first consonants are combinable, that they both go to the second syllable, and leave the vowel in the first long and open.

ESSENTIAL, ês-sên'shâl, *s.* Existence; first or constituent principles; the chief point.

ESSENTIALLY, ês-sên'shâl-lê, *ad.* By the constitution of nature.

ESSOINE, ês-sôin', *s.* Allegation of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear; excuse, exemption.

To ESTABLISH, ê-stâb'lîsh, *v. a.* To settle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix immovably; to make settlement of any inheritance.

ESTABLISHMENT, ê-stâb'lîsh-mênt, *s.* Settlement, fixed state; settled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, salary.

ESTATE, ê-stâte', *s.* The general interest, the publick; condition of life; fortune, possession in land.

To ESTEEM, ê-stêem', *v. a.* To set a value,

539. Fête 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,
- whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.
- ESTEEM**, ê-stéem', *s.* High value, reverential regard.
- ESTEEMLER**, ê-stéem'âr, *s.* One that highly values, one that sets a high rate upon any thing.
- ESTIMABLE**, ês'té-mâ-bl, *a.* 405. Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of esteem, worthy of honour.
- ESTIMABLENESS**, ês'té-mâ-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of deserving regard.
- To ESTIMATE**, ês'té-mâ-te, *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**, ês'té-mâ-te, *s.* 91. Computation, calculation; value; valuation, a-assignment of proportioned value; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.
- ESTIMATION**, ês-té-mâ'shûn, *s.* The act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; esteem, regard, honour.
- ESTIMATIVE**, ês'té-mâ-tiv, *a.* 512. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.
- ESTIMATOR**, ês'té-mâ-tûr, *s.* 521. A setter of rates.
- ESTIVAL**, ês'té-vâl, *a.* 88. Pertaining to the summer; continuing for the summer.
- To ESTRANGE**, ê-strânje', *v. a.* To keep at a distance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection.
- ESTRANGEMENT**, ê-strânje'mênt, *s.* Alienation, distance, removal.
- ESTRAPE**, ês-trâ-pâde', *s.* The defence of a horse that will not obey, but rises before, and yerks furiously with his hind legs.
- ESTREPEMENT**, ê-streép'mênt, *s.* Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.
- ESTRICH**, ês'tritsh, *s.* The largest of birds; properly *Ostrich*.
- ESTUARY**, ês'tshû-âr-ê, *s.* 461. An arm of the sea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.
- To ESTUATE**, ês'tshû-â-te, *v. a.* 91. To swell and fall reciprocally, to boil.
- ESTUATION**, ês-tshû-â'shûn, *s.* The state of boiling, reciprocation of rise and fall.
- ESURIENT**, ê-zû-rê-ênt, *a.* 479. Hungry, voracious.
- ESURINE**, êzh'û-rine, *a.* 479. Corroding, eating.
- ETC.** êt-sév'ê-râ, &c. A contraction of the Latin words, *Et cetera*, which signifies *And so of the rest*.
- To ETCH**, êtsh, *v. a.* A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate.
- ETCHING**, êtsh'ing, *s.* An impression of a copper-plate, cited from Harris by Johnson, under the word *Etch*.
- ETERNAL**, ê-tér'nâl, *a.* Without beginning or end; unchangeable.
- ETERNAL**, ê-tér'nâl, *s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.
- ETERNALIST**, ê-tér'nâl-îst, *s.* One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.
- To ETERNALIZE**, ê-tér'nâl-lize, *v. a.* To make eternal.
- ETERNALLY**, ê-tér'nâl-lê, *ad.* Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.
- ETERNE**, ê-têrn', *a.* Eternal, perpetual.
- ETERNITY**, ê-tér-né-té, *s.* Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.
- To ETERNIZE**, ê-tér-nize, *v. a.* To make eternal; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.
- ETHER**, ê-thêr, *s.* An element more fine and subtle than air, air refined or sublimed; the matter of the highest regions above; a chymical preparation.
- ETHERAL**, ê-thêr-âl, *a.* 88. Formed of ether; celestial, heavenly.
- ETHEREOUS**, ê-thêr-ê-ûs, *a.* Formed of ether, heavenly.
- ETHICAL**, êth'ê-kâl, *a.* 88. Moral, treating on morality.
- ETHICALLY**, êth'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* According to the doctrines of morality.
- ETHICK**, êth'ik, *a.* Moral, delivering precepts of morality.
- ETHICKS**, êth'iks, *s.* (Without the singular.) The doctrine of morality, a system of morality.
- ETHNICK**, êth'nîk, *a.* Heathen, Pagan, not Jewish, not Christian.
- ETHNICKS**, êth'nîks, *s.* Heathens.
- ETHOLOGICAL**, êth-ô-lôdjê-ê-kâl, *a.* 530. Treating of morality.
- ETIOLOGY**, ê-tê-ôl'ô-jê, *s.* An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.
- ETIQUETTE**, êt-ê-kê't, *s.* 415. The polite form or manner of doing any thing; the ceremonial of good manners.
- ⚡ This word crept into use some years after Johnson wrote his Dictionary, nor have I found it in any other I have consulted. I have ventured, however, to insert it here, as it seems to be established; and as it is more specifick than *ceremonial*, it is certainly of use. Bourdelot and Mr Huet derive it from *Στιχος*, *stichus*, *stichus*, *stichetta*, *Etiquette*: and this etymology seems natural.
- ÊTUI**, êt-wê', *s.* French. A case for tweezers and such instruments.
- ETYMOLOGICAL**, êt-ê-mô-lôdjê-ê-kâl, *s.* Relating to etymology.
- ETYMOLOGIST**, êt-ê-môl'ô-jîst, *s.* One who searches out the original of words.
- ETYMOLOGY**, êt-ê-môl'ô-jê, *s.* The descent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.
- To EVACATE**, ê-vâ-kâ-te, *v. a.* To empty out, to throw out.
- To EVACUATE**, ê-vâk'û-â-te, *v. a.* To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory passages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.
- EVACUANT**, ê-vâk'û-ânt, *s.* Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.
- EVACUATION**, ê-vâk'û-â'shûn, *s.* Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physick; discharges of the body by any vent, natural or artificial.
- To EVADE**, ê-vâde', *v. a.* To elude, to avoid; to escape or elude by sophistry.
- To EVADE**, ê-vâde', *v. n.* To escape, to slip away; to practise sophistry or evasion.
- EVAGATION**, êv-â-gâ'shûn, *s.* The act of wandering, deviation.
- ⚡ I am well aware that this and the two following words are often, by good speakers, pronounced with the *e* in the first syllable long and open, but I think contrary to that correctness which arises from general analogy, 530.
- EVANESCENT**, êv-â-nês-sênt, *a.* Vanishing, imperceptible.
- EVANGELICAL**, êv-ân-jêl'ê-kâl, *a.* Agreeable to gospel, consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel; contained in the gospel.
- EVANGELISM**, ê-vân-jê-îsm, *s.* The promulgation of the blessed gospel.
- EVANGELIST**, ê-vân-jê-îst, *s.* A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus; a promulgator of the Christian laws.
- To EVANGELIZE**, ê-vân-jê-î-lize, *v. a.* To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.
- EVANID**, ê-vân'id, *a.* Faint, weak, evanescent.
- EVAPORABLE**, ê-vâp'ô-râ-bl, *a.* 405. Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.
- To EVAPORATE**, ê-vâp'ô-râ-te, *v. n.* 91. To fly away in fumes or vapours.
- To EVAPORATE**, ê-vâp'ô-râ-te, *v. a.* To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.
- EVAPORATION**, ê-vâp'ô-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—tûin 466, tûis 469.

- spring away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before.
- EVASION**, ê-vâ'zhûn, *s.* 49. Excuse, subterfuge, sophistry, artifice.
- EVASIVE**, ê-vâ'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Practising evasion, elusive; containing an evasion, sophistical.
- EUCCHARIST**, yû-kâ-rîst, *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.
- EUCCHARISTICAL**, yû-kâ-rîs'tê-kâl, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the Supper of the Lord.
- EUCHOLOGY**, yû-kôl'ô-jê, *s.* A formulary of prayers.
- EUCRASY**, yû-krâ-sê, *s.* An agreeable, well-proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.
- EVE**, êve, } *s.*
EVEN, êvn, }
The close of the day; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.
- EVEN**, êvn, *a.* 103. Level, not rugged; uniform, smooth; equal on both sides; without any thing owed; calm, not subject to elevation or depression; capable to be divided into equal parts.
- To EVEN**, êvn, *v. a.* To make even; to make out of debt; to make level.
- EVEN**, êvn, *ad.* A word of strong assertions, verily; supposing that; notwithstanding.
- EVENHANDED**, êvn-hân'déd, *a.* Impartial, equitable.
- EVENING**, êvn-ing, *s.* The close of the day, the beginning of the night.
- EVENLY**, êvn-lê, *ad.* Equally, uniformly; smoothly; impartially, without favour or enmity.
- EVENNESS**, êvn-nês, *s.* State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of surface, levelness; freedom from inclination to either side; calmness, freedom from perturbation.
- EVENTIDE**, êvn-tîde, *s.* The time of evening.
- EVENT**, êvênt', *s.* An incident, any thing that happens; the consequence of an action.
- To EVENTERATE**, ê-vên'tê-râte, *v. a.* To rip up, to open the belly.
- EVENTFUL**, ê-vên'tfûl, *a.* Full of incidents.
- To EVENTULATE**, ê-vên'tê-lâte, *v. a.* To winnow, to sift out; to examine, to discuss.
- EVENTUAL**, ê-vên'tshû-âl, *a.* Happening in consequence of any thing, consequential.
- EVENTUALLY**, ê-vên'tshû-âl-lê, *ad.* In the event, in the last result.
- EVER**, êv'ûr, *ad.* 98. At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement. As soon as ever he had done it; it is often contracted into E'er.
- EVERBUZZING**, êv-ûr-bûz'bling, *a.* Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.
- EVERBURNING**, êv-ûr-bûr'ning, *a.* Unextinguished.
- EVERDURING**, êv-ûr-dû'ring, *a.* Eternal, enduring without end.
- EVERGREEN**, êv'ûr-grêen, *a.* Verdant throughout the year.
- EVERGREEN**, êv'ûr-grêen, *s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.
- EVERHONOURED**, êv-ûr-ôn'ûrd, *a.* Always held in honour.
- EVERLASTING**, êv-ûr-lâs'ting, *a.* Lasting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.
- EVERLASTING**, êv-ûr-lâs'ting, *s.* Eternity.
- EVERLASTINGLY**, êv-ûr-lâs'ting-lê, *ad.* Eternally, without end.
- EVERLASTINGNESS**, êv-ûr-lâs'ting-nês, *s.* Eternity, perpetuity.
- EVERLIVING**, êv-ûr-liv'ing, *a.* Living without end.
- EVERMORE**, êv-ûr-mô're', *ad.* Always, eternally.
- To EVERSE**, ê-vêrse', *v. a.* To overthrow, to subvert.
- To EVERT**, ê-vêrt', *v. a.* To destroy.
- EVERY**, êv'ûr-ê, *a.* Each one of all.
- EVERYDAY**, êv'ûr-ê-dâ, *a.* Usual, happening every day.
- EVEDROPPER**, êv'drôp-pûr, *s.* Some mean fellow that seeks about the house in the night to listen.
- To EVESTIGATE**, ê-vêst'ê-gâte, *v. a.* To search out.
- EUGH**, yôô, *s.* A tree.
- To EVICT**, ê-vikt', *v. a.* To take away by a sentence of law; to prove.
- EVICTION**, ê-vik'shûn, *s.* Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.
- EVIDENCE**, êv'ê-dênsê, *s.* The state of being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.
- To EVIDENCE**, êv'ê-dênsê, *v. a.* To prove, to make discovery of.
- EVIDENT**, êv'ê-dênt, *a.* Plain, apparent, notorious.
- EVIDENTLY**, êv'ê-dênt-lê, *ad.* Apparently, certainly.
- EVIL**, êvl, *a.* 159. Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miserable; mischievous, destructive.
- EVIL**, êvl, *s.* Wickedness, a crime; injury, mischief, malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, disease.
- EVIL**, êvl, *ad.* Not well in whatever respect; injuriously, not kindly.
- EVILAFPECTED**, ê-vl-âf-fêk'têd, *a.* Not kind, not disposed to kindness.
- EVILDOER**, ê-vl-dô'ûr, *s.* Malefactor.
- EVILFAVOURED**, ê-vl-fâ'vârd, *a.* Ill-countenanced.
- EVILFAVOUREDNESS**, ê-vl-fâ'vârd-nês, *s.* Deformity.
- EVILMINDED**, ê-vl-mînd'êd, *a.* Malicious, mischievous.
- EVILNESS**, êvl-nês, *s.* Contrariety to goodness, badness of whatever kind.
- EVILSPEAKING**, ê-vl-spê'king, *s.* Defamation, calumny.
- EVILWISHING**, ê-vl-wîsh'ing, *a.* Wishing evil to, having no good will.
- EVILWORKER**, ê-vl-wûrk'ûr, *s.* One who does ill.
- To EVINCE**, ê-vînce', *v. a.* To prove, to show.
- EVINCIBLE**, ê-vîn'sê-bl, *a.* Capable of proof, demonstrable.
- EVINCIBLY**, ê-vîn'sê-blê, *ad.* In such a manner as to force conviction.
- To EVISCERATE**, ê-vis'sê-râte, *v. a.* To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.
- EVITABLE**, êv'ê-tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Avoidable, that may be escaped or shunned.
- To EVITATE**, êv'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To avoid, to shun.
- EVITATION**, êv-ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* 530. The act of avoiding.
- EULOGY**, yû-lô'jê-ûm, } *s.* Praise, encomium.
EULOGY, yû-lô-jê, }
- EUNUCH**, yû'nûk, *s.* One that is castrated.
- EVOCATION**, êv-ô-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of calling out.
- EVOLUTION**, êv-ô-lâ'shûn, *s.* 530. The act of flying away.
- To EVOLVE**, ê-vôlv', *v. a.* To unfold, to disentangle.
- To EVOLVE**, ê-vôlv', *v. n.* To open itself, to disclose itself.
- EVOLUTION**, êv-ô-lâ'shûn, *s.* 530. The act of unrolling or unfolding; the series of things unrolled or unfolded; in tactics, the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up.
- EVOMITION**, êv-ô-mîsh'ûn, *s.* 530. The act of vomiting out.

539. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nò 162, môve 164,

EUPSEY, yû-pêp-sê, *s.* A good concoction, an easy digestion.

EUPPTIC, yû-pêp'tik, *a.* Easy of digestion.

EUPHONICAL, yû-fôn-ê-kâl, *a.* Sounding agreeably.

EUPHONY, yû-fô-nê, *s.* An agreeable sound, the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBUM, yû-fôr-bê-âm, *s.* A plant, a gum.

EUPHRASY, yû-frâ-sê, *s.* 92. The herb Eyebright.

EURIPUS, yû-rî-pûs, *s.* (From *Euripus Euboicus*, that ebbs and flows seven times in a day). Perpetual fluctuation.

EUROCLYDON, yû-rô-k'le-dôn, *s.* A wind which blows between East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.

EUROPEAN, yû-rô-pê-ân, *a.* Belonging to Europe.

By this word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Euripus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Euripæan* has the accent on the same syllable by the same rule; while *Herculean* and *Cerulean* submit to English analogy, and have the accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short.

EURUS, yû-rûs, *s.* The east wind.

EURYTHMY, yû-rî-th-mê, *s.* Harmony, regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANASIA, yû-thân-â-zhê-â, } *s.* 453.

EUTHANASY, yû-thân-â-sê, 92. }

An easy death.

Of the accent of the first of these words, there can be no dispute; but as the last is anglicised, its accent admits of some diversity of opinion. Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Entick, Barclay, Bailey, and the first editions of Dr Johnson, accent the last of these words on the penultimate; but the quarto edition of Johnson on the penultimate; I suspect, however, if we were strictly to follow our own analogy, that we ought to place the accent on the first syllable; for as this termination is not enclitic, *â*, it seems to be under the same predicament as *Academy*, *Irreparable*, &c. which see.

EVULGATION, êv-ûl-gû-shûn, *s.* The act of divulging.

EVULSION, ê-vûl-shûn, *s.* The act of plucking out.

EWE, yû, *s.* 268. The shee sheep.

There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, as if written *you*, which must be carefully avoided.

EVER, yû-ûr, *s.* 98. A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

EWRY, yû-rê, *s.* An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX, êks, or êgs. A Latin preposition, often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw out.

The *x* in this inseparable preposition is, with respect to sound, under the same predicament as the *s* in *Dis*; which see, 425.

TO EXACERBATE, êgz-âs-êr-bâte, *v. a.* To im-bitter, to exasperate.

EXACERBATION, êgz-âs-êr-bâ-shûn, *s.* Increase of malignity, augmented force or severity.

EXACERVATION, êgz-âs-sêr-vâ-shûn, *s.* The act of heaping up.

EXACT, êgz-âkt', *a.* 478. Nice; methodical; accurate; honest, strict, punctual.

TO EXACT, êgz-âkt', *v. a.* To require authoritatively; to demand of right.

TO EXACT, êgz-âkt', *v. n.* To practise extortion.

EXACTER, êgz-âkt-tûr, *s.* 98. Extortioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

EXACTION, êgz-âkt'shûn, *s.* Extortion, unjust demand; a toll, a tribute severely levied.

EXACTLY, êgz-âkt'lê, *ad.* Accurately, nicely.

EXACTNESS, êgz-âkt'nês, *s.* Accuracy, nicety; regularity of conduct, strictness of manners.

TO EXAGGERATE, êgz-âdje-ê-râte, *v. a.* To heighten by representation.

This word is sometimes heard with the double *g* hard, as in *dagger*; but every one who has a scrap of Latin knows, that *exaggerate* comes from *exaggera*, and that all words from that language have the *g* soft before *e* and *i*; the third syllable, therefore, must have the *g* soft. But it will be said, that, according to the laws of pronunciation, the first *g* ought to be hard, as the first *e* is in *fuccid*, *siccily*, &c. To which it may be answered, that, strictly speaking, it ought to be so; but polite usage has so fixed the first as well as the last *g* in the soft sound, that none but a confirmed pedant would have the boldness to pronounce them differently.

This usage too we find is not without all foundation in analogy. Wherever there is a considerable difficulty in keeping sounds separate, they will infallibly run into each other. This is observable in the sound of *s*, which, when final, always adopts the sound of *z* when a flat consonant precedes, 434; the first *s* likewise in the terminations *session*, *mixture*, &c. necessarily runs into the sound of *sh* like the last *s*; but it may be said that the first *g* in *exaggerate* has no such relation to the second as *s* has to *sh*; and that this very difference between the two consonants makes us preserve the first *c* in *fuccid* and *siccily* in its hard sound of *k*, which is perfectly distinct from the other sound of *c*, which is nothing more than *z*. To this it can only be replied by way of mitigation, that hard *g* and soft *g* or *j* are formed nearer together in the mouth than hard *c* or *k*, and soft *e* or *s*; and therefore as they are more liable to coalesce, their coalescence is more excusable.

EXAGGERATION, êgz-âdje-ê-râ-shûn, *s.* The act of heaping together; hyperbolic amplification.

TO EXAGITATE, êgz-âdje-ê-tâte, *v. a.* To shake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, êgz-âdje-ê-tâ-shûn, *s.* The act of shaking.

TO EXALT, êgz-âlt', *v. a.* To raise on high; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity; to elevate to joy or confidence; to praise, to extol, to magnify; to elevate in diction or sentiment.

EXALTATION, êgz-âlt-tâ-shûn, *s.* The act of raising on high; elevation in power or dignity; most elevated state, state of greatness or dignity.

EXAMEN, êgz-â-mên, *s.* 503. Examination, disquisition.

EXAMINATE, êgz-â-m-ê-nâte, *s.* The person examined.

EXAMINATION, êgz-â-m-ê-nâ-shûn, *s.* The act of examining by questions or experiment.

EXAMINATOR, êgz-â-m-ê-nâ-tûr, *s.* 521. An examiner, an inquirer.

TO EXAMINE, êgz-â-m'in, *v. a.* 140. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories; to interrogate a witness; to try the truth or falsehood of any proposition; to try by experiment, to narrowly sift, to scan; to make inquiry into, to search into, to scrutinize.

EXAMINER, êgz-â-m-ê-nûr, *s.* One who interrogates a criminal or evidence; one who searches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLE, êgz-â-m'pl, *s.* 478. Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent, former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; one punished for the admonition of others; instances in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, êk-sâng-gwê-ûs, *a.* Having blood.—See *Ericete*.

EXANIMATE, êgz-ân-ê-mâte, *a.* Lifeless, dead; spiritless, depressed.

EXANIMATION, êgz-ân-ê-mâ-shûn, *s.* Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, êgz-ân-ê-mûs, *a.* Lifeless, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, êks-ân-thêm-â-tâ, *s.* Eruptions, pustules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, êks-ân-thêm-â-tûs, *a.* Pustulous, eruptive.

TO EXANTHATE, êgz-ânt-lâte, *v. a.* To draw out; to exhaust, to waste away.