

EXANTLATION, êks-ânt-lá'shûn, *s.* The act of drawing out.

EXARTICULATION, êks-ár-tík-à-lá'shûn, *s.* The dislocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE, êgz-ás-pêr-á-te, *v. a.* To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.

EXASPERATER, êgz-ás-pêr-á-túr, *s.* He that exasperates or provokes.

EXASPERATION, êgz-ás-pê-rá'shûn, *s.* Aggravation, malignant representation; provocation; irritation.

To EXAUCTORATE, êgz-áwk-tò-rá-te, *v. a.* To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, êgz-áwk-tò-rá'shûn, *s.* Dismissal from service; deprivation, degradation.

EXCANDESCENCE, êks-kán-dês-sênsê, 510. } *s.*

EXCANDESCENCY, êks-kán-dês-sên-sê, } *s.*
Heat, the state of growing hot; anger, the state of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, êks-kán-tá'shûn, *s.* Disenchantment by a counter charm.

To EXCARNATE, êks-kár-ná-te, *v. a.* To clear from flesh.

EXCARNIFICATION, êks-kár-nê-fê-ká'shûn, *s.* The act of taking away the flesh.

To EXCAVATE, êks-ká-vá-te, *v. a.* To hollow, to cut into hollows.

EXCAVATION, êks-ká-vá'shûn, *s.* The act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed, the cavity.

To EXCEED, êk-sééd', *v. a.* To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to surpass.

To EXCEED, êk-sééd', *v. n.* To go too far, to pass the bounds of fitness; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, êk-sééd'ing, *part. a.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, êk-sééd'ing-lê, *ad.* To a great degree.

To EXCEL, êk-sêl', *v. a.* To outgo in good qualities, to surpass.

To EXCEL, êk-sêl', *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, êk-sêl-lênsê, } *s.*

EXCELLENCY, êk-sêl-lên-sê, } *s.*
Dignity, high rank; the state of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, êk-sêl-lênt, *a.* Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLENTLY, êk-sêl-lênt-lê, *ad.* Well in a high degree; to an eminent degree.

To EXCEPT, êk-sêpt', *v. a.* To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept or position.

To EXCEPT, êk-sêpt', *v. n.* To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, êk-sêpt', *prep.* Exclusively of, without inclusion of; unless.

EXCEPTING, êk-sêpt'ing, *prep.* Without inclusion of, with exception of.

EXCEPTION, êk-sêp'shûn, *s.* Exclusive from the things comprehended in a precept or position; thing excepted, or specified in exception; objection, cavil; peevish dislike, offence taken.

EXCEPTIONABLE, êk-sêp'shûn-á-bl, *a.* Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, êk-sêp'shûs, *a.* Peevish, froward.

EXCEPTIVE, êk-sêp'tiv, *a.* Including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, êk-sêp'tlês, *a.* Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, êk-sêp'túr, *s.* 166. Objector.

To EXCERN, êk-sêrn', *v. a.* To strain out, to separate or emit by strainers.

EXCEPTION, êk-sêp'shûn, *s.* The act of gleaning, selecting; the thing gleaned or selected.

EXCESS, êk-sês', *s.* More than enough, superfluity; intemperance, unreasonable indulgence; transgression of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, êk-sês'siv, *a.* Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

EXCESSIVELY, êk-sês'siv-lê, *adj.* Exceedingly, eminently.

To EXCHANGE, êks-tshánje', *v. a.* To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, êks-tshánje', *s.* The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.

EXCHANGER, êks-tshánjúr, *s.* One who practises exchange.

EXCHEQUER, êks-tshêk'úr, *s.* The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCISE, êk-sizê', *s.* A tax levied upon commodities.

To EXCISE, êk-sizê', *v. a.* To levy excise upon a person or thing.

EXCISEMAN, êk-sizê'mán, *s.* 88. An officer who inspects commodities and rates their excise.

EXCISION, êk-sizh'ûn, *s.* 451. Extirpation, destruction.

EXCITATION, êk-sê-tá'shûn, *s.* The act of exciting or putting into motion.

To EXCITE, êk-sítê', *v. a.* To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to encourage.

EXCITEMENT, êk-sítê'mênt, *s.* The motive by which one is stirred up.

EXCITER, êk-sít'úr, *s.* One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

To EXCLAIM, êks-klá'mê', *v. n.* To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.

EXCLAMATION, êks-klá-má'shûn, *s.* Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetic sentence is marked thus (!)

EXCLAIMER, êks-klá'múr, *s.* One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAMATORY, êks-klá'má-túr-ê, *a.* 512. 537. Practising exclamation; containing exclamation.

To EXCLUDE, êks-klúde', *v. a.* To shut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.

EXCLUSION, êks-klúzhûn, *s.* The act of shutting out; the act of debaring from any privilege; exception; the dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLUSIVE, êks-klú'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Having the power of excluding or denying admission; debaring from participation; not taking into any account or number, excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, êks-klú'siv-lê, *ad.* Without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.

To EXCOCT, êks-kókt', *v. a.* To boil up.

To EXCOGITE, êks-kódjê-tá-te, *v. a.* To invent, to strike out by thinking.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, êks-kóm-mù-nê-ká-te, *v. a.* To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure.

By Some smatterers in elocution are trying to pronounce this word with the accent on the second syllable, and thus leave the three last syllables unaccented; as if harshness and difficulty of pronunciation were the tests of propriety. The next word will admit of the accent on this syllable, as another must be placed on the fifth; but if a secondary accent be necessary, it ought to be rather on the first syllable, 522.

EXCOMMUNICATION, êks-kóm-mù-nê-ká'shûn, *s.* An ecclesiastical interdict, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

To EXCORIATE, êks-kò-rê-á-te, *v. a.* To flay, to strip off the skin.

EXCORIATION, êks-kò-rê-á'shûn, *s.* Loss of skin, privation of skin, the act of flaying.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—p line 105, pin 107—nô 162, mðve164

EXCORTICATION, êks-kôr-tê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Pulling the bark off any thing.

EXCREMENT, êks-krê-mênt, *s.* That which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, êks-krê-mên'tâl, *a.* That is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, êks-krê-mên-tish'ûs, *a.* Containing excrements, consisting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRESCENCE, êks-krês'sênsê, } *s.* 510.

EXCRESCENCY, êks-krês'sên-sê, }

Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

EXCRESCENT, êks-krês'sênt, *a.* That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

EXCRETION, êks-krês'shûn, *s.* Separation of animal substance.

EXCRETIVE, êks-krê-tiv, *a.* Having the power of ejecting excrements.

EXCRETORY, êks-krê-tûr-ê, *a.* Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.—For *o*, see *Domestick*.

EXCRUCIABLE, êks-krôÛ'shê-â-bl, *a.* Liable to torment.

To EXCRUCIATE, êks-krôÛ'shê-â-te, *v. a.* 542. To torture, to torment.

EXCUBATION, êks-kû-bâ'shûn, *s.* The act of watching all night.

To EXCULPATE, êks-kûl'pâte, *v. a.* To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCURSION, êks-kûr'shûn, *s.* The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; an expedition into some distant part; digression.

EXCURSIVE, êks-kûr'siv, *a.* 157. Rambling, wandering, deviating.

EXCUSABLE, êks-kûz-â-bl, *a.* Pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, êks-kûz-â-bl-nês, *s.* Pardonableness, capability to be excused.

EXCUSATION, êks-kû-zâ'shûn, *s.* Excuse, plea, apology.

EXCUSATORY, êks-kûz-â-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Pleading excuse, apologetical.—For the *o*, see *Domestick*.

To EXCUSE, êks-kûze', *v. a.* 437. To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCUSE, êks-kûse', *s.* Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excusing; cause for which one is excused.

EXCUSELESS, êks-kûse'lês, *a.* That for which no excuse can be given.

EXCUSER, êks-kûzûr, *s.* One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

To EXCUSSE, êks-kûs', *v. a.* To seize and detain by law.

EXCUSSION, êks-kûsh'ûn, *s.* Seizure by law.

EXCREABLE, êks-krê-krâ-bl, *a.* 405. Hateful, detestable, accursed.

EXCREABLY, êks-krê-krâ-blê, *ad.* Cursedly, abominably.

To EXCURSE, êks-krê-krâte, *v. a.* To curse, to imprecate ill upon.

EXCRETION, êks-krê-krâ'shûn, *s.* Curse, imprecation of evil.

To EXECUTE, êks-krê-kûte, *v. a.* To put into act, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of justice.

EXECUTION, êks-krê-kû'shûn, *s.* Performance, practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods; capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law; destruction, slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, êks-krê-kû'shûn-ûr, *s.* He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, êgz-êk'û-tiv, *a.* 478. Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deli-

berative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, êgz-êk'û-tûr, *s.* 166. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.

↳ When this word signifies one who performs any thing in general, the accent is on the same syllable as on the verb to *Execute*.

EXECUTORY, êgz-êk'û-tô-rê, *a.* Performing official duties.

EXECUTORSHIP, êgz-êk'û-tûr-shîp, *s.* The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, êgz-êk'û-triks, *s.* A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

EXEGESIS, êks-ê-jê'sis, *s.* 478. 520. An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, êks-ê-jê't-ê-kâl, *a.* Explanatory, expository.

EXEMPLAR, êks-êm-plâr, *s.* 88. A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, êgz-êm-plâr-ê-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, êgz-êm-plâr-ê-nês, *s.* State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, êgz-êm-plâr-ê, *a.* Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others.

↳ I have given the first syllable of this word, and the substantive and verb formed from it, the flat sound of *x*, directly contrary to analogy, because I think it agreeable to the best usage; and in this case, analogy must be silent, though I think it ought to be a silence of complaisance rather than of consent, 425 478.

EXEMPLIFICATION, êgz-êm-plê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* A copy, a transcript; an illustration by example.

To EXEMPLIFY, êgz-êm-plê-fi, *v. a.* 183. To illustrate by example; to transcribe, to copy.

To EXEMPT, êgz-êmt', *v. a.* 412. To privilege, to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, êgz-êmt', *a.* Free by privilege; not subject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, êgz-êmt'shûn, *s.* Immunity, privilege, freedom from imposts.

EXEMPTITIOUS, êgz-êm-tish'ûs, *a.* Separable, that may be taken from another.

To EXENTERATE, êgz-ên-têr-â-te, *v. a.* To embowel.

EXENTERATION, êgz-ên-têr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUIAL, êgz-êkwê-âl, *a.* Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, êks-ê-kwiz, *s.* (Without a singular). Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCISE, êgz-êr'sênt, *a.* Practising, following any calling.

EXERCISE, êks-êr-sîze, *s.* 478. Labour of the body for health or amusement; preparatory practice in order to skill; practice, outward performance; task, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

To EXERCISE, êks-êr-sîze, *v. a.* To employ; to train by use to any act; to task, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To EXERCISE, êks-êr-sîze, *v. n.* To use exercise, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, êks-êr-sî-zûr, *s.* He that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, êks-êr-sê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Exercise; practise, use.

To EXERT, êgz-êrt', *v. a.* 478. To use with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, êgz-êr'shûn, *s.* The act of exerting, effort.

EXESION, êgz-êz'hûn, *s.* The act of eating through.

EXESTUATION, êgz-êz-tshûn-â'shûn, *s.* The state of boiling.

To EXFOLIATE, êks-fôlê-â-te, *v. n.* To shélloff, as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tôbe 171, tób 172, búll 173—ôll 299—pôdna 313—ôlin 466, thîs 469.

- EXFOLIATION**, êks-fô-lé-â'shûn, *s.* The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.
- EXFOLIATIVE**, êks-fô-lé-â-tív, *a.* That has power of procuring exfoliation.
- EXHALABLE**, êgz-hâ-lâ-bl, *a.* 405. That may be evaporated.
- EXHALATION**, êks-hâ-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; the state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which rises in vapours.
- To EXHALE**, êgz-hâ-lé, *v. a.* 478. To send or draw out vapours or fumes.
- ↳ Though the ablest grammarians (Beuzee Grammaire Generale, tom. I. p. 66) have determined *H* to be a consonant, they have not decided whether it belongs to the flat or sharp class. If we consult our ear when we place an unaccented *x* before it, we shall judge it belongs to the former, as the *x* in this situation generally slides into *g*.
- EXHALEMENT**, êgz-hâ-lé-mênt, *s.* Matter exhaled, vapour.
- To EXHAUST**, êgz-hâ-wst', *v. a.* 425. To drain, to diminish; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.
- EXHAUSTION**, êgz-hâ-ws'tshûn, *s.* 464. The act of drawing out or draining.
- EXHAUSTLESS**, êgz-hâ-wst'lês, *a.* Not to be emptied, inexhaustible.
- To EXHIBIT**, êgz-hîb'it, *v. a.* 478. To offer to view or use, to offer or propose; to show, to display.
- EXHIBITER**, êgz-hîb'it-ûr, *s.* He that offers any thing.
- EXHIBITION**, êks-hé-bîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of exhibiting, display, setting forth; allowance, salary, pension.
- To EXHILARATE**, êgz-hîl'â-râte, *v. a.* To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.
- EXHILARATION**, êgz-hîl-â-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of giving gaiety; the state of being enlivened.
- To EXHORT**, êgz-hôrt', *v. a.* To incite by words to any good action.
- EXHORTATION**, êks-hôrt-â'shûn, *s.* The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.
- EXHORTATIVE**, êgz-hôrt-â-tív, *a.* Tending to exhortation, containing exhortation.
- EXHORTATORY**, êgz-hôrt-â-tûr-é, 512. Tending to exhort.—For the last *a*, see *Domestick*.
- EXHORTER**, êgz-hôrt-ûr, *s.* One who exhorts.
- To EXICCATE**, êk-sîk-kâte, *v. a.* To dry.
- ↳ The first syllable of this word, strictly speaking, ought to be pronounced according to the rule laid down under the preposition *Ex*; but in this pronunciation we totally lose the sharp *x* which commences the Latin word *siccò*, to dry; of which this word is compounded; and thus the sound of the word is radically injured, and its etymology lost. But it will be said, the Latins made the same excision of the radical *x* on account of the coincidence with the *s* contained in the *x* of the preposition, and wrote the word *exiccò*. It is allowed these corruptions obtained amongst them, as amongst us; though it is doubtful whether the same inconvenience arose amongst them in this word as with us; for Vossius makes it highly probable that the Latins never gave the flat sound *eggz* to the letter *x*; and the best manuscripts inform us, that writing this word with an *x*, as *exiccò*, and thus preserving the composition distinct and perfect, is the most accurate orthography.
- EXICCATION**, êk-sîk-kâ'shûn, *s.* Act of drying up, state of being dried up.
- EXICCATIVE**, êk-sîk-kâ-tív, *a.* 512. Drying in quality.
- EXIGENCE**, êk'sé-jên-sé } *s.*
- EXIGENCY**, êk'sé-jên-sé }
Demand, want, need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.
- EXIGENT**, êk'sé-jênt, *s.* Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help.
- EXIGUITY**, êks-é-gú-é-té, *s.* Smallness, diminutiveness.
- EXIGUOUS**, êgz-îg'ú-ôs, *a.* Small, diminutive, little.
- EXILE**, êks'île, *s.* Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.
- ↳ This word, as a substantive, has the accent always on the first syllable; as a verb, it was formerly accented on either syllable; but it is now, as Mr Nares observes, universally accented as the noun.
- EXILE**, êgz-zîl'é, *a.* 478. Smal, sender, not full.
- ↳ This word, as an adjective, derived from the Latin *exilis*, is by Nares, Sheridan, A. b. and Entick, accented on the last syllable. The third edition of Johnson's folio edition has the accent on the last also; but the quarto edition has it on the first. Authority is certainly on the side of the ultimate accent; but it may be questioned whether it is not contrary to analogy, for the penultimate *i* being long in Latin has no necessary influence on the English word, any more than it has on *hostile*, *servile*, &c.—See Principles, No. 140.
- To EXILE**, êgz-zîl'é, *v. a.* 492. To banish, to drive from a country.
- EXILEMENT**, êgz-zîl'é-mênt, *s.* Banishment.
- EXILITION**, êks-é-lîsh'ûn, *s.* Slenderness, smallness.
- EXIMIOUS**, êgz-zîm'ê-ûs, *a.* Famous, eminent.
- To EXIST**, êgz-zîst', *v. n.* 478. To be, to have a being.
- EXISTENCE**, êgz-zîs'tênsé, } *s.*
- EXISTENCY**, êgz-zîs'tên-sé, }
State of being, actual possession of being.
- EXISTENT**, êgz-zîs'tênt, *a.* In being, in possession of being.
- EXISTIMATION**, êgz-zîs-té-mâ'shûn, *s.* Opinion; esteem.
- EXIT**, êks'ît, *s.* The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes out; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.
- EXITIAL**, êgz-îsh'yâl, 113. } *a.*
- EXITIOUS**, êgz-îsh'yûs, }
Destructive, fatal, mortal.
- EXODUS**, êks'ô-dûs, } *s.*
- EXODY**, êks'ô-dé, }
Departure, journey from a place; the second book of Moses so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.
- EXOLETE**, êks'ô-léte, *a.* Obsolete, out of use.
- To EXOLVE**, êgz-ôlv', *v. a.* To loose, unbind; to free from a debt.
- EXOMPHALOS**, êgz-ôm'ph-â-lôs, *s.* A navel rupture.
- To EXONERATE**, êgz-ôn-êr-âte, *v. a.* To unload, to disburden.
- EXONERATION**, êgz-ôn-êr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of disburdening.
- EXOPTABLE**, êgz-ôp'tâ-bl, *a.* Desirable, to be sought with eagerness or desire.
- EXORABLE**, êks'ô-râ-bl, *a.* 405. To be moved by entreaty.
- EXORBITANCE**, êgz-ôr'bé-tânsé, } *s.*
- EXORBITANCY**, êgz-ôr'bé-tân-sé, }
Enormity, gross deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundless depravity.
- EXORBITANT**, êgz-ôr'bé-tânt, *a.* Enormous, beyond due proportion, excessive.
- To EXORCISE**, êks'ôr-sîze, *v. a.* To adjure by some holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant spirits.
- EXORCISER**, êks'ôr-sî-zûr, *s.* One who practises to drive away evil spirits.
- EXORCISM**, êks'ôr-sîzm, *s.* The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.
- EXORCIST**, êks'ôr-sîst, *s.* One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.
- EXORDIUM**, êgz-ôr'dé-ûm, *s.* A formal preface, the preomial part of a composition.
- EXORNATION**, êks-ôr-nâ'shûn, *s.* Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

539. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93,

EXOSATED, êgz-ôs/sâ-tôd, *a.* Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, êgz-ôsh/s'hé-ôs. *a.* Wanting bones, boneless.

EXOSTOSIS, êks-ôs-tô/sis, *s.* 20. Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

↳ I have in the accentuation of this word differed from Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, and Dr Ash, and have adhered to a Medical Dictionary, which places the accent regularly on the penultimate.

EXOTERICK, êks-ô-têr'ik, *a.* Belonging to the lectures of Aristotle on rhetorick, and the more superficial parts of learning, which any one had liberty to hear; as opposed to the more serious parts of doctrine and instructions, to which none but his friends were admitted.

EXOTICK, êgz-ô't'ik, *a.* Foreign, not produced in our own country.

To EXPAND, êk-spând', *v. a.* To spread, to lay open as a net or sheet; to dilate, to spread out every way.

EXPANSE, êk-spânsé', *s.* A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, êk-spân-sé-bil'ê-té, *s.* Capacity of extension, possibility to be expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, êk-spân-sé-bl, *a.* Capable to be extended.

EXPANSION, êks-pân'shûn, *s.* The state of being expanded into a wider surface; the act of spreading out; extent; pure space.

EXPANSIVE, êks-pân'siv, *a.* 428. Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

To EXPATIATE, êk-spâsh'âte, *v. n.* 542. To range at large, to enlarge upon in language.

To EXPECT, êk-spêkt', *v. a.* To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTABLE, êk-spêk'tâ-bl, *a.* To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, êk-spêk'tânse, } *s.*

EXPECTANCY, êk-spêk'tân-sé, } *s.*
The act or state of expecting; something expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, êk-spêk'tânt, *a.* Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, êk-spêk'tânt, *s.* One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, êk-spêk-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of expecting; the state of expecting either with hope or fear; prospect of any thing good to come; a state in which something excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, êk-spêkt'âr, *s.* One who has hopes of something; one who waits for another.

To EXPECTORATE, êks-pêk'tô-râte, *v. a.* To eject from the breast.

EXPECTORATION, êks-pêk'tô-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of discharging from the breast; the discharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, êks-pêk'tô-râ-tiv, *a.* 512. Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPECTIENCE, êks-pêd'ê-ense, } *s.* 376.

EXPECTIENCY, êks-pêd'ê-ên-sé, } *s.* 376.
Fitness, propriety, suitableness to an end; expedition, adventure, haste, despatch.

EXPEDIT, êks-pêd'ê-ent, or êk-pêj'ê-ent, *a.* 23. Proper, fit, convenient, suitable; quick, expeditions.

EXPEDIT, êks-pêd'ê-ent, *s.* That which helps forward, as means to an end; a shift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDITELY, êks-pêd'ê-ent-lé, *ad.* Fitly, suitably, conveniently; hastily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, êks-pê-dite, *v. n.* To facilitate, to free from impediment; to hasten, to quicken; to despatch, to issue from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, êks-pê-dite, *a.* Quick, hasty, soon performed; easy, disencumbered, clear, nimble, active, agile, light armed.

EXPEDITELY, êks-pê-dite-lé, *ad.* With quickness, readiness, haste.

EXPEDITIOUS, êks-pê-dish'ûn, *s.* Haste, speed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—no 162, nôve 164,

EXPEDITIOUS, êks-pê-dish'ûs, *a.* Speedy, quick, swift.

To EXPEL, êks-pêl', *v. a.* To drive out, to force away; to banish, to drive from the place of residence.

EXPELLER, êks-pêl'âr, *s.* One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, êks-pênd', *v. a.* To lay out, to spend.

EXPENSE, êks-pênsé', *s.* Cost, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, êks-pênsé'fûl, *a.* Costly, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, êks-pênsé'lês, *a.* Without cost.

EXPENSIVE, êks-pên'siv, *a.* 428. Given to expense, extravagant, luxurious; costly, requiring expense.

EXPENSIVELY, êks-pên'siv-lé, *ad.* With great expense.

EXPENSIVENESS, êks-pên'siv-nês, *s.* Addition to expense, extravagance; costliness.

EXPERIENCE, êks-pêr'é-ense, *s.* Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.

To EXPERIENCE, êks-pêr'é-ense, *v. a.* To try, to practise; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, êks-pêr'é-ênst, *part. a.* Made skilful by experience; wise by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, êks-pêr'é-ên-sâr, *s.* One who makes trial; a practiser of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, êks-pêr'é-mênt, *s.* Trial of any thing, something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENTAL, êks-pêr'é-mên'tâl, *a.* Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALLY, êks-pêr'é-mên'tâl-é, *ad.* By experience, by trial.

EXPERIMENTER, êks-pêr'é-mên-târ, *s.* One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, êks-pêrt', *a.* Skilful; ready, dexterous.

EXPERTLY, êks-pêrt'lé, *ad.* In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, êks-pêrt'nês, *s.* Skill, readiness.

EXPIABLE, êks-pê-â-bl, *a.* 405. Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE, êks-pê-âte, *v. a.* 90. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety, to atone for, to avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, êks-pê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, êks-pê-â-tûr-é, *a.* 512. Having power of expiation.—For the *a.* see *Domestick*.

EXPIATION, êks-pê-â'shûn, *s.* Robbery.

EXPIRATION, êks-pê-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs; the last emission of breath, death; evaporation, act of fuming out; vapour, matter expired; the conclusion of any limited time.

To EXPIRE, êk-spiré', *v. a.* To breathe out; to exhale, to send out in exhalations.

To EXPIRE, êk-spiré', *v. n.* To die, to breathe the last; to conclude, to come to an end.

To EXPLAIN, êks-plâne', *v. a.* To expound, to illustrate, to clear.

EXPLAINABLE, êks-plâne'-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER, êks-plâne'âr, *s.* Expositor, interpreter, commentator.

EXPLANATION, êks-plâ-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of explaining or interpreting; the sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY, êks-plân-â-tûr-é, *a.* Containing explanations.—For the *a.* see *Domestick*, and *Principles*, No. 557.

EXPLETIVE, êks-plê-dv, *s.* 157. Something used only to take up room.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tâbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ôl 299—pôund 313—thin 466, this 469.

EXPLICABLE, êks-plé-ká-bl, *a.* Explainable, passible to be explained.

To EXPLICATE, êks-plé-ká-te, *v. a.* To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.

EXPLICATION, êks-plé-ká-shûn, *s.* The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding; the act of explaining, interpretation, explanation; the sense given by an explainer.

EXPLICATIVE, êks-plé-ká-tív, *a.* Having a tendency to explain.

☞ I have differed from Mr Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He has placed the accent on the second syllable, with the authority of every Dictionary, and of every good speaker, against him. In the first edition of this Dictionary, when I supposed Mr Sheridan's accentuation of this word agreeable to analogy, I did not recollect the verb to *explicate*, whence it is derived, and which, in my opinion, ought to determine its accentuation.—See Principles, No. 512. Dr Johnson, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Eutick, and Barclay, place the accent on the first syllable, as I have done.

EXPLICATOR, êks-plé-ká-tûr, *s.* Expounder, interpreter, explainer.

EXPLICIT, êks-plis-it, *a.* Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.

EXPLICITLY, êks-plis-it-lé, *ad.* Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.

To EXPLODE, êks-plôde, *v. a.* To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to drive out with noise and violence.

EXPLODER, êks-plô-dûr, *s.* A hisser, one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT, êks-plôit, *s.* A design accomplished, an achievement, a successful attempt.

To EXPLORATE, êks-plô-rá-te, *v. a.* To search out.

EXPLORATION, êks-plô-rá-shûn, *s.* Search, examination.

EXPLORATOR, êks-plô-rá-tûr, *s.* One who searches; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY, êks-plô-rá-tûr-ê, *a.* Searching, examining.

☞ In this word, as in *Declaratory*, we may perceive the shortening power of the pre-antepenultimate accent; which, like the antepenultimate, when not followed by a diphthong, shortens every vowel but *a*, 511. 535.

To EXPLORE, êks-plô-re, *v. a.* 503, *n.* To try, to search into, to examine by trial.

EXPLOREMENT, êks-plô-rém-ent, *s.* Search, trial.

EXPLOSION, êks-plô-zhûn, *s.* The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

EXPLOSIVE, êks-plô-zív, *a.* 158. 428. Driving out with noise and violence.

To EXPORT, êks-pôrt, *v. a.* To carry out of a country.

EXPORT, êks-pôrt, *s.* 492. Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION, êks-pôrt-tá-shûn, *s.* The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To EXPOSE, êks-pô-ze, *v. a.* To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to censure or ridicule; to put in danger; to cast out to chance.

EXPOSITION, êks-pô-zish-ûn, *s.* The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air; explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITOR, êks-pô-zé-tûr, *s.* Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

To EXPOSTULATE, êks-pôs-tshû-lá-te, *v. n.* 463. To canvass with another, to debate; to remonstrate in a friendly manner.

EXPOSTULATION, êks-pôs-tshû-lá-shûn, *s.* Debate, discussion of an affair; charge, accusation.

EXPOSTULATOR, êks-pôs-tshû-lá-tûr, *s.* 521. One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, êks-pôs-tshû-lá-tûr-ê, *a.* 463. 512. Containing expostulation.

EXPOSURE, êks-pô-zhû-re, *s.* The act of exposing; the state of being exposed; the state of being in danger; situation as to sun and air.

To EXPOUND, êks-pôund, *v. a.* To explain, to clear, to interpret.

EXPOUNDER, êks-pôund-dûr, *s.* Explainer, interpreter.

To EXPRESS, êks-prés, *v. a.* To represent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, sculpture, painting; to represent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to squeeze out; to force out by compression.

EXPRESS, êks-prés, *a.* Copied, resembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpose, for a particular end.

EXPRESS, êks-prés, *s.* A messenger sent on purpose, for a particular end.

EXPRESSIBLE, êks-prés-sé-bl, *a.* That may be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSION, êks-prés-hûn, *s.* The act or power of representing any thing; the form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phrase, a mode of speech; the act of squeezing or forcing any thing by a press.

EXPRESSIVE, êks-prés-sív, *a.* Having the power of utterance or representation.

EXPRESSIVELY, êks-prés-sív-lé, *ad.* In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, êks-prés-sív-nés, *s.* The power of expression, or representation by words.

EXPRESSLY, êks-prés-lé, *ad.* In direct terms, not by inclination.

EXPRESSURE, êks-prés-hû-re, *s.* 452. Expression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.

To EXPROBRATE, êks-prô-brá-te, *v. a.* 503, *n.* To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, êks-prô-brá-shûn, *s.* Scornful charge, reproachful accusation.

EXPROBRATIVE, êks-prô-brá-tív, *a.* Upbraiding.

To EXPROPRIATE, êks-prô-pré-lá-te, *v. a.* To relinquish one's property.

To EXPUGN, êks-pûn-ê, *v. a.* 385. 386. To conquer, to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION, êks-pûg-ná-shûn, *s.* Conquest, the act of taking by assault.

To EXPULSE, êks-pûlse, *v. a.* To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, êks-pûl-shûn, *s.* The act of expelling or driving out; the state of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, êks-pûl-sív, *a.* 158. 428. Having the power of expulsion.

EXPUNCTION, êks-pûngk-shûn, *s.* Absolution.

To EXPUNGE, êks-pûnje, *v. a.* To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, êks-pûr-gá-shûn, *s.* The act of purging or cleansing; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falsehood.

EXPURGATORY, êks-pûr-gá-tûr-ê, *a.* Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, êks-kwé-zít, *a.* Excellent, consummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, êks-kwé-zít-lé, *ad.* Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, êks-kwé-zít-nés, *s.* Nicety, perfection.

EXSCRIPT, êks-skript, *s.* A copy, writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, êk-sik-kánt, *a.* Drying, having the power to dry up.

To EXSICCATE, êk-sik-ká-te, *v. a.* To dry. See *Ericcite*.

EXSICCATION, êk-sik-ká-shûn, *s.* The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, êk-sik-ká-tív, *a.* Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION, êk-spû-lsh-ûn, *s.* A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCTION, êk-sûk-shûn, *s.* The act of suckling out.

359. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, mỗve 104,

EXSUDATION, êk-sù-dá'shùn, *s.* A sweating, an exhalation.

EXSUFFLATION, êk-súf-flá'shùn, *s.* A blast working underneath.

To EXSUFFULATE, êk-súff-ô-láte, *v. a.* To whisper, to buzz in the ear.

To EXSUSCITATE, êk-sús-sé-táte, *v. a.* To rouse up, to stir up.

EXTANCY, êk'stán-sé, *s.* Parts rising up above the rest.

EXTANT, êk'stánt, *a.* Standing out to view, standing above the rest; now in being.

EXTATICAL, êk-stát-é-kál, } *a.* Rapturous.

EXTATICK, êk-stát'ík, 509. }

EXTEMPORAL, êks-tém'pò-rál, *a.* Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, sudden.

EXTEMPORALLY, êks-tém'pò-rál-é, *ad.* Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, êks-tém-pò-rá-né-ús, *a.* Without premeditation, sudden.

EXTEMPORARY, êks-tém'pò-rár-é, *a.* Uttered or performed without premeditation, sudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, êks-tém'pò-ré, *ad.* Without premeditation, suddenly, readily.

EXTEMPORINNESS, êks-tém'pò-ré-nēs, *s.* The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE, êks-tém'pò-ríze, *v. n.* To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

To EXTEND, êks-ténd', *v. a.* To stretch out; to spread abroad; to enlarge; to increase in force or duration; to impart, to communicate; to seize by a course of law.

EXTENDER, êks-ténd'dúr, *s.* 98. The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

EXTENSIBLE, êks-tén'dé-bl, *a.* Capable of extension.

EXTENDLESSNESS, êks-ténd'lēs-nēs, *s.* Unlimited extension.

EXTENSIBILITY, êks-tén-sé-ibil'é-té, *s.* The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIBLE, êks-tén'sé-bl, *a.* Capable of being stretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

EXTENSIBLENESS, êks-tén'sé-bl-nēs, *s.* Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, êks-tén'shùn, *s.* The act of extending; the state of being extended.

EXTENSIVE, êks-tén'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Wide, large.

EXTENSIVELY, êks-tén'siv-lé, *ad.* Widely, largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, êks-tén'siv-nēs, *s.* Largeness, diffusiveness, wideness; possibility to be extended.

EXTENSOR, êks-tén'sór, *s.* 166. The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, êks-tént', *s.* Space or degree to which any thing is extended; communication, distribution; execution, seizure.

To EXTENUATE, êks-tén'ú-áte, *v. a.* To lessen, to make small; to palliate; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, êks-tén-ú-á'shùn, *s.* The act of representing things less ill than they are, palliation; mitigation, alleviation of punishment; a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

EXTERIOR, êks-tér-úr, *a.* Outward, external, not intrinsic.

EXTERIORLY, êks-tér-úr-lé, *ad.* Outwardly, externally.

To EXTERMINATE, êks-tér'mé-náte, *v. a.* To root out, to tear up, to drive away; to destroy.

EXTERMINATION, êks-tér-mé-ná'shùn, *s.* Destruction, excision.

EXTERMINATOR, êks-tér'mé-ná-túr, *s.* 521. The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

EXTERMINATORY, êks-tér'mé-ná-túr-é, *a.* Tending to extermination.

To EXTERMINATE, êks-tér'mín, *v. a.* 140. To exterminate

EXTERN, êks-tér'n', *a.* External, outward, visible; without itself, not inherent; not intrinsic.

EXTERNAL, êks-tér'nál, *a.* Outward, not proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, êks-tér'nál-é, *ad.* Outwardly.

To EXTIL, êk-stíl', *v. n.* To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION, êk-stíl-lá'shùn, *s.* The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, êk-stím-ú-láte, *v. a.* To prick, to incite by stimulation.

EXTIMULATION, êk-stím-ú-lá'shùn, *s.* Pungency, power of exciting motion or sensation.

EXTINCT, êk-stingkt', *a.* 408. Extinguished, quenched, put out; without succession, abolished, out of force.

EXTINCTION, êk-stingkt'shùn, *s.* 408. The act of quenching or extinguishing; the state of being quenched; destruction; excision, suppression.

To EXTINGUISH, êk-stingkwish, *v. a.* To put out, to quench; to suppress, to destroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, êk-stingkwish-á-bl, *a.* 405. That may be quenched or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, êk-stingkwish-úr, *s.* A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, êk-stingkwish-mént, *s.* Extinction, suppression, act of quenching; abolition, nullification; termination of a family or succession.

To EXTIRPATE, êk-stér-páte, *v. a.* 108. To eradicate, to root out.

To EXTIRPATE, êk-stér-páte, *v. a.* To root out, to excise.

EXTIRPATION, êk-stér-pá'shùn, *s.* The act of rooting out, excision.

EXTIRPATOR, êk-stér-pá-túr, *s.* 166. 521. One who roots out, a destroyer.

To EXTOL, êk-stól', *v. a.* 406. To praise, to magnify, to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, êks-tól'lúr, *s.* A praiser, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, êks-tór'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, êks-tór'siv-lé, *ad.* In an extorsive manner, by violence.

To EXTORT, êks-tórt', *v. a.* To draw by force, to force away, to wrest, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression.

To EXTORT, êks-tórt', *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence.

EXTORTER, êks-tórt'úr, *s.* 98. One who practises oppression.

EXTORTION, êks-tór'shùn, *s.* The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity; force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, êks-tór'shùn-úr, *s.* One who practises extortion.

To EXTRACT, êks-trákt', *v. a.* To draw out of something; to draw by chymical operation; to take from something; to select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT, êks'trákt, *s.* 492. The substance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, êks-trákt'shùn, *s.* The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original; lineage, descent.

EXTRACTOR, êks-trákt'úr, *s.* The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, êks-trá-jú-dish'ál, *a.* Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, êks-trá-jú-dish'ál-é, *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSIUM, êks-trá-mish'ún, *s.* The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, êks-trá-mún'dáne, *a.* Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, êks-trá-né-ús, *a.* Belonging to a different substance; foreign.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûl 173—ôil 299—pôlnd 313—tân 466, tûis 469.

EXTRAORDINARILY, êks-trôr'dê-nâr-ê-lê, *ad.* 374. In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, êks-trôr'dê-nâr-ê-nês, *s.* Uncommonness, eminence, remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, êks-trôr'dê-nâr-ê, *a.* Different from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, which sinks the *a*, *d*, and *i*, and reduces the word to four syllables, as if written *extrav'nary*. There is a better pronunciation which preserves the *d*, as if written *extrôrd'nary*; but solemn speaking certainly demands the restoration of the *i*, and requires the word to be heard with five syllables, 374.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, êks-trâ-pâr-ô-kê-âl, *a.* Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, êks-trâ-prô-vîn'shâl, *a.* Not within the same province.

EXTRAREGULAR, êks-trâ-rêg'û-lâr, *a.* Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, êks-trâv'â-gânse, } *s.*

Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits; irregularity, wildness; waste, vain and superfluous expense.

EXTRAVAGANT, êks-trâv'â-gânt, *a.* Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods; irregular, wild; wasteful, prodigal, vainly expensive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, êks-trâv'â-gânt-lê, *ad.* In an extravagant manner, wildly; expensively, luxuriously, wastefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, êks-trâv'â-gânt-nês, *s.* Excess, excursion beyond limits.

To EXTRAVAGATE, êks-trâv'â-gâte, *v. n.* To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, êks-trâv'â-sâ-têd, *a.* Forced out of the proper containing vessels.

EXTRAVASATION, êks-trâ-vâ-sâ'shûn, *s.* The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

EXTRAVENATE, êks-trâv'ê-nâte, *a.* Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, êks-trâ-vêr'shûn, *s.* The act of throwing out.

EXTRACT, êks-trâwt', *part.* Extracted.

EXTREME, êks-trême', *a.* Greatest, of the highest degree; utmost; last, that beyond which there is nothing; pressing to the utmost degree.

EXTREME, êks-trême', *s.* Utmost point, highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other, extremity.

EXTREMELY, êks-trême'lê, *ad.* In the utmost degree; very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, êks-trêm'ê-tê, *s.* The utmost point, the highest degree; the points in the utmost degree of opposition; remotest parts, parts at the greatest distance; the utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

To EXTRICATE, êks-trê-kâte, *v. a.* To dis-embarrass, to set free any one in a state of perplexity.

EXTRICATION, êks-trê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of disentangling.

EXTRINSICAL, êks-trîn'sê-kâl, *a.* External, outward; not intrinsic.

EXTRINSICALLY, êks-trîn'sê-kâl-ê, *ad.* From without.

EXTRINSICK, êks-trîn'sîk, *a.* Outward, external.

To EXTRACT, êk-strûkt', *v. a.* To build, to raise, to form into a structure.

EXTRACTOR, êk-strûkt'ûr, *s.* A builder, a fabricator.

To EXTRUDE, êks-trôdde', *v. a.* To thrust off.

EXTRUSION, êks-trôd'zhûn, *s.* The act of thrusting or driving out.

EXTUBERANCE, êks-tûbê-rânse, *s.* Knobs, or parts protuberant.

EXUBERANCE, êgz-ûbê-rânse, *s.* Overgrowth, superfluous abundance, luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, êgz-ûbê-rânt, *a.* 479. Overabundant, superfluously plenteous; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXUBERANTLY, êgz-ûbê-rânt-lê, *ad.* Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

To EXUBERATE, êgz-ûbê-râte, *v. n.* To abound in the highest degree.

EXUCCOUS, êk-sûk'kûs, *a.* Without juice, dry.

This word and the three following, with *exuperable*, *exuperance*, and *exuscitate*, by servilely following an erroneous Latin orthography, are liable to an improper pronunciation.—See *Exsiccate*.

EXUDATION, êk-sû-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of emitting in sweat; the matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

To EXUDE, êk-sû-dâte, } *v. n.*

To sweat out, to issue by sweat.

EXULCERATE, êgz-ûl'sê-râte, *v. a.* To make sore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.

EXULCERATION, êks-ûl'sê-râ'shûn, *s.* The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation, corrosion.

EXULCERATORY, êgz-ûl'sê-râ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXULT, êgz-ûlt', *v. n.* To rejoice above measure, to triumph.

EXULTANCE, êgz-ûl'tânse, *s.* Transport, joy, triumph.

EXULTATION, êks-ûl-tâ'shûn, *s.* Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.

To EXUNDATE, êgz-ûn'dâte, *v. n.* To overflow.

EXUNDATION, êks-ûn-dâ'shûn, *s.* Overflow, abundance.

EXUPERABLE, êk-sû-pêr-â-bl, *a.* Conquerable, superable, vincible.

EXUPERANCE, êk-sû-pê-rânse, *s.* Over-balance, greater proportion.

EXUPERANT, êk-sû-pê-rânt, *a.* Over-balancing, having greater proportion.

To EXUSCITATE, êk-sûs'sê-tâte, *v. a.* To stir up, to rouse.

EXUSTION, êgz-ûs'tshûn, *s.* The act of burning up, consumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, êgz-ûv'ê-ê, *s.* Cast skin, cast shells, whatever is used by animals.

EYAS, Yâs, *s.* A young hawk just taken from the nest.

EYASMUSKET, Yâs-mûs-kêt, *s.* A young unfledged male musket hawk; a raw young fellow.

EYE, I, *s.* 8. (The obsolete plural *Eyne*; now *Eyes*.)

The organ of vision; aspect, regard; notice, attention, observation; sight, view; any thing formed like an eye; any small perforation; a small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a small shade of colour.

To EYE, I, *v. a.* To watch, to keep in view.

To EYE, I, *v. n.* To appear, to show, to bear an appearance.

EYEBALL, Ybâwl, *s.* The apple of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, Ybrîte, *s.* An herb.

EYEBROW, Ybrôû, *s.* The hairy arch over the eye.

EYEDROP, Ydrôp, *s.* A tear.

EYEGLANCE, Yglânse, *s.* Quick notice of the eye.

EYEGLOSS, Yglâs, *s.* Spectacles, glass to assist the sight.

EYELESS, Mês, *a.* Without eyes, sightless, deprived of sight.

EYELET, Mêt, *s.* A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation.

EYELID, Mîd, *s.* The membrane that shuts over the eye.

EYESERVANT, Ysêr-vânt, *s.* A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE, Ysêr-vîs, *s.* Service performed only under inspection.

EYESHOT, Yshôt, *s.* Sight, glance, view.

359. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—me 93,

mêt 95—pine 103, pin 107—nô, 162, môte 164,

EYESIGHT, l'site, *s.* Sight of the eye.

EYESORE, l'sôre, *s.* Something offensive to the light.

SPOTTED, l'spôt-éd, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

EYESTRING, l'string, *s.* The string of the eye.

EYETOOTH, l'tôôth, *s.* The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders, the fang.

EYEWINK, l'wingk, *s.* A wink, as a hint or token.

EYEWITNESS, l'wit-nês, *s.* An ocular evidence, one who gives testimony of facts seen with his own eyes.

EYRE, âre, *s.* 269. The court of justices itinerants.

EYRY, ârê, *s.* 269. The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F

FABACEOUS, fâ-bâ'shê-âs, *a.* 357. Having the nature of a bean.

FABLE, fâbl, *s.* 405. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; a lie.

To FABLE, fâbl, *v. n.* To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.

To FABLE, fâbl, *v. a.* To feign, to tell a falsity.

FABLED, fâbl-éd, *a.* 359. Celebrated in fables.

FABLER, fâbl-âr, *s.* A dealer in fiction.

To FABRICATE, fâbr-ê-kâte, *v. a.* To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.

FABRICATION, fâbr-ê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of building.

FABRICK, fâbrîk, or fâbrîk, *s.* A building, an edifice; any system or compages of matter.

The *a* in this word seems floating between long and short quantity, as it was in the Latin *Fabrica*. I have like Mr Sheridan, made it short; for though Latin words of two syllables, when adopted into English, always have the accent on the first, and the vowel generally long, as *basis*, *focus*, *quota*, &c.; yet when words of three syllables in Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, are anglicized by reducing them to two syllables; as the penultimate in such Latin words is generally short, and the accent of consequence antepenultimate, so the first vowel in the English word is generally short, from the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent in one pronunciation of the Latin word from which it is derived. Thus the Latin *Mimicus*, reduced to the English *Mimic*, has the first vowel short, though long in Latin, because we make it short in our pronunciation of Latin: the same may be observed of the words *florid*, *virid*, and *virid*, from the Latin *floridus*, *viridus*, and *viridis*. Thus, though *Fabrica* might have the first vowel long in Latin, yet as we always pronounce it short in the English pronunciation of that language, so, when it is reduced to the English *Fabric*, it seems agreeable to this usage to make the first syllable short.

Authority seems likewise to favour this pronunciation; for Mr Sheridan, Mr Elphinston, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and, as far as we can judge by the position of the accent, Bailey, are for the *a* short; and Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we can guess by accent, Dr Ash and Entick, for the long *a*.—See Principles, No. 54.

To FABRICK, fâbrîk, *v. a.* To build, to form, to construct.

FABULIST, fâb'û-list, *s.* A writer of fables.

FABULOSITY, fâb'û-lôs'û-tê, *s.* Lyingness, falsehood of stories.

FABULOUS, fâb'û-lôs, *a.* Feigned, full of fables.

FABULOUSLY, fâb'û-lôs-lê, *ad.* In fiction.

FACE, fâse, *s.* The visage; the countenance; the surface of any thing: the front or forward part of any thing; state of affairs; appearance; confidence, collusion; distortion of the face; Face to Face, when both

parties are present; without the interposition of other bodies.

To FACE, fâse, *v. n.* To carry a false appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.

To FACE, fâse, *v. a.* To meet in front, to stand with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficies.

FACELESS, fâse-lês, *a.* Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, fâse-pâne-tûr, *s.* A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING, fâse-pâne-ting, *s.* The art of drawing portraits.

FACTIOUS, fâ-sê'shûs, *a.* 292. Gay, cheerful, lively.

FACTIOUSLY, fâ-sê'shûs-lê, *ad.* Gayly, cheerfully.

FACTIOUSNESS, fâ-sê'shûs-nês, *s.* Cheerful wit, mirth.

FACILE, fâ'sîl, *a.* 140. Easy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, easily persuaded.

To FACILITATE, fâ-sîl'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To make easy, to free from difficulty.

FACILITY, fâ-sîl'ê-tê, *s.* Easiness to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing; dexterity; vicious ductility, easiness to be persuaded; easiness of access, affability.

FACINERIOUS, fâs-ê-nê-rê-ûs, *a.* Wicked.

FACING, fâ'sing, *s.* An ornamental covering.

FACINOROUS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûs, *a.* Wicked, atrocious, detestably bad.—See *Sonorous*.

FACINOROUSNESS, fâ-sîn'ô-rûs-nês, *s.* Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT, fâkt, *s.* A thing done; reality, not supposition; action, deed.

FACTION, fâk'shûn, *s.* A party in a state; tumult, discord, dissension.

FACTIONARY, fâk'shûn-âr-ê, *s.* A party man.

FACTIOUS, fâk'shûs, *a.* 292. Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.

FACTIOUSLY, fâk'shûs-lê, *ad.* In a manner criminally dissentious.

FACTIOUSNESS, fâk'shûs-nês, *s.* Inclination to publick dissension.

FACTITIOUS, fâk'îsh'ûs, *a.* Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

FACTOR, fâk'tûr, *s.* 166. An agent for another; a substitute.

FACTORY, fâk'tûr-ê, *s.* 557. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; the traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM, fâk'tô'tûm, *s.* A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.

FACTURE, fâk'tshûre, *s.* 463. The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY, fâk'ûl-tê, *s.* The power of doing any thing, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; faculty, in a university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACUND, fâk'ûnd, *a.* 544. Eloquent.

Dr Johnson has placed the accent on the last syllable both of this word and *Jocund*; in which he is consistent, but contrary both to custom and to English analogy. Mr Sheridan places the accent on the first syllable of *Jocund*, and on the last of this word. The reasons are the same for accenting both; they both come from the Latin *facundus* and *jocundus*; and there is scarcely a more invariable rule in our language than that of removing the accent higher when we adopt a word from the Latin, and abridge it of its latter syllables.—See *Academy*.

To FADDLE, fâd'dl, *v. n.* 405. To trifle, to toy, to play.

To FADE, fâde, *v. n.* 75. To tend from greater to less vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be transient.

To FADE, fâde, *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor.

nôr 167, nôl 163—têbe 171, tsh 172, bhall 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

- To FADGE**, fâdje, *v. n.* To suit; to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to succeed, to hit.
- FACES**, fâ'séz, *s.* 88. Excrements, leez, sediments and settlements.
- To FAG**, fâg, *v. a.* To grow weary, to faint with weariness.
- FAGEND**, fâg-ênd', *s.* The end of a web of cloth; the refuse or meager part of any thing.
- FAGOT**, fâg'ût, *s.* 88. 166. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire; a soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.
- To FAGOT**, fâg'ût, *v. a.* To tie up, to bundle.
- To FAIL**, fâle, *v. n.* 202. To be deficient, to cease from former plenty, to fall short; to be extinct, to cease to be produced; to perish, to be lost; to decay; to decline, to languish; to miss, not to produce its effect; to miss, not to succeed in a design; to be deficient in duty.
- To FAIL**, fâle, *v. a.* To desert, not to continue to assist or supply; not to assist, to neglect; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.
- FAIL**, fâle, *s.* Miscarriage; omission; deficiency want.
- FAILING**, fâ'ling, *s.* Deficiency, imperfection, lapse.
- FAILURE**, fâle'yûre, *s.* 113. Deficiency, cessation; omission, non-performance, slip; a lapse, a slight fault.
- FAIN**, fâne, *a.* 202. Glad, merry, cheerful; fond; forced, obliged, compelled.
- FAIN**, fâne, *ad.* Gladly, very desirously.
- To FAINT**, fânt, *v. n.* 202. To lose the animal functions, to sink motionless; to grow feeble; to sink into dejection.
- To FAINT**, fânt, *v. a.* To deject, to depress, to enfeeble.
- FAINT**, fânt, *a.* Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depressed; not vigorous, not active.
- FAINTHEARTED**, fânt-hârt'êd, *a.* Cowardly, timorous.
- FAINTHEARTEDLY**, fânt-hârt'êd-lê, *ad.* Timorously.
- FAINTHEARTEDNESS**, fânt-hârt'êd-nêss, *s.* Cowardice, timorousness.
- FAINTING**, fânt'ing, *s.* Deliquatim, temporary loss of animal motion.
- FAINTNESS**, fânt'ish-nêss, *s.* Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.
- FAINTLING**, fânt'ling, *a.* Timorous, feeble-minded.
- FAINTLY**, fânt'lê, *ad.* Feebly, languidly; timorously, with dejection, without spirit.
- FAINTNESS**, fânt'nêss, *s.* Languor, feebleness, want of strength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorousness, dejection.
- FAINTY**, fânt'ê, *a.* Weak, feeble, languid.
- Faint** This word is much in use in the West of England, and is merely provincial.
- FAIR**, fâre, *a.* 202. Beautiful, handsome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear, not cloudy, not foul, not tempestuous; favourable, prosperous; likely to succeed; equal, just; not effected by any invidious or unlawful methods; not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulsory; mild, not severe; equitable, not injurious.
- FAIR**, fâre, *ad.* Gently, decently; civilly; successfully; on good terms.
- FAIR**, fâre, *s.* A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honesty, just dealing.
- FAIR**, fâre, *s.* An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers.
- FAIRING**, fâre'ing, *s.* A present given at a fair.
- FAIRLY**, fâre'lê, *ad.* Beautifully; commodiously, conveniently; honestly, justly; ingenuously, plainly, openly; candidly, without sinister interpretations; without biots; completely, without any deficiency.
- FAIRNESS**, fâre'nêss, *s.* Beauty, elegance of form; honour, candour, ingenuity.
- FAIRSPOKEN**, fâre'spô-kn, *a.* 103. Civil in language and address.
- FAIRY**, fâ'rê, *s.* A kind of fabric being supposed appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantress.
- FAIRY**, fâ'rê, *a.* Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.
- FAIRYSTONE**, fâ'rê-stone, *s.* A stone found in gravel pits.
- FAITH**, fâth, *s.* Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the system of revealed truths held by the Christian Church; trust in God; tenet held; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, unshaken adherence; honour; social confidence; sincerity; honesty, veracity; promise given.
- FAITHBREACH**, fâthbrê'tsh, *s.* Breach of fidelity, perfidy.
- FAITHFUL**, fâth'fûl, *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honest, upright, without fraud; observant of compact or promise.
- FAITHFULLY**, fâth'fûl-ê, *ad.* With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with strict adherence to duty; sincerely, honestly, confidently, steadily.
- FAITHFULNESS**, fâth'fûl-nêss, *s.* Honesty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.
- FAITHLESS**, fâth'lêss, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty.
- FAITHLESSNESS**, fâth'lêss-nêss, *s.* Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.
- FALCADE**, fâl-kâdê', *s.* 84. A horse is said to make falcades, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.
- FALCATED**, fâl'kâ-têd, *a.* 84. Hooked, bent like a scythe.
- FALCATION**, fâl-kâ'shûn, *s.* 84. Crookedness.
- FALCHION**, fâl'shûn, *s.* 84. A short crooked sword, a cinetier.
- FALCON**, fâl'kn, *s.* 84. 170. A hawk trained for sport; a sort of cannon.
- FALCONER**, fâl'kn-ûr, *s.* 98. One who breeds and trains hawks.
- FALCONET**, fâl'kô-nê't, *s.* A sort of ordnance.
- FALDSTOOL**, fâld'stôol, *s.* A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar; at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.
- To FALL**, fâl, *v. n.* Pret. *I fell.* Compound pret. *I have fallen or fâln.* To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone posture; to drop ripe from the tree; to pass at the outlet, as a river; to apostatize, to depart from faith or godness; to die by violence; to be degraded from a high station; to enter into any state worse than the former; to decrease in value, to bear less price; to happen, to befall; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any mischance to any new possessor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeaned; to fall away, to grow lean; to revolt, to change allegiance; to fall back, to fall of a promise or purpose; to recede, to give way; to fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration; to sink, not to stand; to bend as a suppliant; to fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; to fall in, to concur, to coincide; to comply, to yield to; to fall off, to separate, to apostatize; to fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an assault; to fall over, to revolt, to desert from one side to the other; to fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befall; to fall to, to begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to; to fall under, to be subject to; to be ranged with; to fall upon, to attack, to attempt to rush against.
- To FALL**, fâl, *v. a.* To drop, to let fall; to sink to depress; to diminish in value, to let sink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yeon, to bring forth.
- FALL**, fâl, *s.* The act of dropping from on high the act of tumbling from an erect posture; death overthrow; ruin, dissolution; downfall, loss of greatness, declension from eminence, degradation, diminution, decrease of price; declination or diminution of sound; close to music; declivity, steep descent;

359. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plnê 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

cataract, cascade; the outlet of a current into any water; autumn, the fall of the leaf; any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fâl-lâ'shûs, *a.* 314. Producing mistakes; sophistical, deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fâl-lâ'shûs-lê, *ad.* Sophistically, with purpose to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fâl-lâ'shûs-nês, *s.* Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fâl-mâ-sê, *s.* Sophism, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLIBILITY, fâl-lê-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Liability to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fâl-lê-bl, *a.* 405. Liable to error.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fâl-llng-sik'nês, *s.* The epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is, without any warning, deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FALLOW, fâl-lô, *a.* Pale red, or pale yellow; unsowed, left to rest after the years of tillage; ploughed, but not sowed; unploughed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fâl-lô, *s.* 327. Ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again; ground lying at rest.

To FALLOW, fâl-lô, *v. n.* To plow in order to a second ploughing.

FALLOWNESS, fâl-lô-nês, *s.* Barrenness, the state of being fallow.

FALSE, fâl-sê, *a.* Not morally true, expressing that which is not thought; not physically true, conceiving that which does not exist; treacherous, perfidious, traitorous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fâl-sê-hârt'êd, *a.* Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fâl-sê-hûd, *s.* Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honesty, treachery; a lie, a false assertion.

False word, by the parsimony of Printers, is often spelt without the *e*. They may allege, that spelling the word with *e* makes it liable to be pronounced in three syllables by those who do not know the composition of the word; and it may be answered, that spelling it without the *e* makes it liable to a mispronunciation, by joining the *s* and *h* together; if, therefore, the composition must be understood before the word can be pronounced with security, let it, at least, be presented to the eye, and the chance of a mistake will be less.—See *Household and Hoghead*.

FALSELY, fâl-sê-lê, *ad.* Contrarily to truth, not truly; erroneously, by mistake; perfidiously, treacherously.

FALSENESS, fâl-sê-nês, *s.* Contrariety to truth; want of veracity, violating of promise; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, traitorousness.

FALSIFIABLE, fâl-sê-fî-â-bl, *a.* 183. Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fâl-sê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fâl-sê-fî-âr, *s.* One that counterfeits, one that makes any thing to seem what it is not; a liar.

To FALSIFY, fâl-sê-fî, *v. a.* To counterfeit, to forge.

To FALSIFY, fâl-sê-fî, *v. n.* 183. To tell lies.

FALSITY, fâl-sê-tê, *s.* Falsehood, contrariety to truth; a lie, an error.

To FALTER, fâl-tûr, *v. n.* To hesitate in the utterance of words; to fall.

FALTERINGLY, fâl-tûr-llng-lê, *ad.* With hesitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fâme, *s.* Celebrity, renown; report, rumour

FAMED, fâm-d, *a.* 359. Renowned, celebrated much talked of.

FAMELESS, fâm-lê-lês, *a.* Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fâ-mî-l'âr, *a.* 113. Domestick, relating to a family; affable, easy in conversation, well known; well acquainted with, accustomed, uncon-

FAMILIAR, fâ-mî-l'âr, *s.* An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fâ-mî-l'âr-âr-ê-tê, *s.* Easiness of conversation, omission of ceremony; acquaintance, habitude; easy intercourse.

To FAMILIARIZE, fâ-mî-l'âr-lze, *v. a.* To make easy by habitude; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.

FAMILIARLY, fâ-mî-l'âr-lê, *ad.* Unceremoniously, with freedom; easily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fâ-mê-êl, *ad.* In a family way.

This word is perfect French, and is never used without en before it.

"Deluded mortals whom the great
(those for companions tete-a-tete;
Who at their dinners en famille,
Get leave to sit where'er you will."—Swift.

FAMILY, fâm-ê-lê, *s.* Those who live in the same house, household; those that descend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a class, a tribe, a species.

FAMINE, fâm-în, *s.* 140. Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, fâm-îsh, *v. a.* To kill with hunger, to starve; to kill by deprivation of any thing necessary.

To FAMISH, fâm-îsh, *v. n.* To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fâm-îsh-mênt, *s.* Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fâ-môs-ê-tê, *s.* Renown.

FAMOUS, fâm-ûs, *a.* 314. Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fâm-ûs-lê, *ad.* With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fân, *s.* An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves; any thing spread out like a woman's fan; the instrument by which the chaff is blown away; any thing by which the air is moved; an instrument to raise the fire.

To FAN, fân, *v. a.* To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to separate, as by winnowing.

FANATICISM, fâ-nât-ê-sîzm, *s.* Enthusiasm, religious phrensy.

FANATICK, fâ-nât-îk, *a.* 509. Enthusiastick, superstitions.

FANATICK, fâ-nât-îk, *s.* An enthusiast, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fân-sê-fûl, *a.* Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason; directed by the imagination, not the reason.

FANCIFULLY, fân-sê-fûl-ê, *ad.* According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, fân-sê-fûl-nês, *s.* Addiction to the pleasures of imagination.

FANCY, fân-sê, *s.* Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle scheme, vagary.

To FANCY, fân-sê, *v. n.* To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, fân-sê, *v. a.* To pourtray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleased with.

FANCYMONGER, fân-sê-mûng-gûr, *s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, fân-sê-sîk, *a.* One whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fâne, *s.* A temple consecrated to religion.

FANFARON, fân-fâr-rôn, *s.* French. A bully, a Hector; a blusterer, a boaster of more than he can perform.—See *Encore*.

FANFARONADE, fân-fâr-ô-nâde', *s.* A bluster, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, fâng, *v. a.* To seize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, fâng, *s.* The long tusks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, fâng-d, *a.* 359. Furnished with fangs or long teeth, furnished with any instrument in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, fâng-g', *s.* 405. Silly attempt, trifling

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

FANGLED, fang'gld, *a.* 359. It is scarcely used but in new fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLISS, fang'gless, *a.* Toothless; without teeth.

FANNEL, fan'nél, *s.* A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass priest.

FANNER, fan'nûr, *s.* One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, fan'tâ-sîd, *a.* 283. Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, fan'tâzm, *s.*—See *Phantasm*.

FANTASTICAL, fan-tâs'té-kâl, } *a.*

FANTASTICK, fan-tâs'tik, } *a.*

Irrational, bred only in the imagination; subsisting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humorous, unsteady; whimsical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, fan-tâs'té-kâl-ê, *ad.* By the power of imagination; capriciously, humorously; whimsically.

FANTASTICALNESS, fan-tâs'té-kâl-nês, } *s.*

FANTASTICKNESS, fan-tâs'tik-nês, } *s.*

Humorousness, mere compliance with fancy; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice, unsteadiness.

FANTASY, fan'tâ-sé, *s.* Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.

FAP, fâp, *a.* Fuddled, drunk. An old cant word.

FAR, fâr, *ad.* 77, 78. To a great extent; to a great distance; remotely, at a great distance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.

FAR-FETCH, fâr-fêts'h', *s.* A deep stratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, fâr-fêts'h't', *a.* 359. Brought from places remote; studiously sought; elaborately strained.

FAR-PIERCING, fâr-pêr'sîng, *a.* Striking, or penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING, fâr-shôôt'îng, *a.* Shooting to a great distance.

FAR, fâr, *a.* Distant, remote; from far, from a remote place.

To FARCE, fâr'se, *v. a.* To stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to swell out.

FARCE, fâr'se, *s.* A dramatick representation written without regularity, generally stuffed with ribaldry and nonsense.

FARCICAL, fâr'sé-kâl, *a.* Belonging to a farce.

FARCY, fâr'sé, *s.* The leprosy of horses.

FARDEL, fâr'dêl, *s.* A bundle, a little pack.

To FARE, fâre, *v. n.* To go, to pass, to travel; to be in any state good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FARE, fâre, *s.* Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, provisions.

FAREWELL, { fâre-wêl or fâre-wêl', } *int.*
 { fâr-wêl, or fâr-wêl', }

The parting compliment, adieu; it is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.

To All these different pronunciations is this word subject. The accentuation, either on the first or last syllable, depends much on the rhythm of the sentence. See *Commodore* and *Commonwealth*.

When it is used as a substantive, without an adjective before it, the accent is generally on the first syllable; as,

"See how the morning opens her golden gates,
 And takes her farewell of the glorious sun." *Shak.*

if the adjective follow the substantive, as,

"If chance the radiant sun with farewell sweet
 Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
 The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
 Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring." *Milton.*

if the adjective precede the substantive, the accent really placed on the last syllable; as,

"Treading the path to nobler ends,
 A long farewell to love I gave." *Waller.*

"As in this grove I took my last farewell." *Dryden.*

Or when it is governed by a verb, as, "I bade him farewell," or, "I bade farewell to him."

When it is used as an adjective, the accent is always on the first syllable; as, "A farewell Sermon."

But when it is used as an interjection, (for with great deference to Dr Johnson I cannot think it an adverb) the accent is either on the first or second syllable, as the rhythm of pronunciation seems to require.

"But farewell, king; sith thus thou wilt appear,
 Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here." *Shak.*

"... O queen, farewell; be still possess'd
 Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest." *Pope.*

With respect to the pronunciation of *a* in the first syllable of this word, Mr Sheridan says, that in England the first syllable is pronounced like *far*, and in Ireland like *fare*. But if this be really the case, the two nations seem to have changed dialects; for nothing can be more evident to the most superficial observer, than the tendency in Ireland to pronounce the *a* like that in *far*, and in England like that in *fare*. Not that I think the pronunciation of the first syllable of *farewell*, like *far*, either vicious or vulgar; I am convinced many good speakers so pronounce it; but the other pronunciation I think more analogical, as well as more general; Dr Kenrick and Mr Scott pronounce it with the second sound of *a*, and W. Johnston and Mr Perry with the first.

FAREWELL, fâre-wêl', *s.* Leave, act of departure.

FAVINACEOUS, fâr-ê-nâ'shûs, *a.* Mealy, tasting like meal.

FARM, fârm, *s.* Ground let to a tenant; the state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To FARM, fârm, *v. a.* To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

FARMER, fârm'ûr, *s.* One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

FARMOST, fârm'ôst, *a.* Most distant.

FARNES, fâr'nês, *s.* Distance, remoteness.

FARRAGINOUS, fâr-râdjê-nûs, *a.* Formed of different materials.

FARRAGO, fâr-râg'ô, *s.* 77. A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients, a medley.

FARRIER, fâr-rê-ûr, *v.* A shoer of horses; one who professes the medicine of horses.

FARROW, fâr'rô, *s.* 327. A little pig.

To FARROW, fâr'rô, *v. a.* To bring pigs.

FART, fârt, *s.* Wind from behind.

To FART, fârt, *v. a.* To break wind behind.

FARTHER, fâr'thêr, *ad.* At a greater distance, to a greater distance, more remotely.—See *Further*.

FARTHER, fâr'thêr, *a.* 98. More remote, longer, tending to greater distance.

FARTHERANCE, fâr'thêr-ânse, *s.* Encouragement, proportion.

FARTHERMORE, fâr'thêr-môre', *ad.* Besides, over and above, likewise.

To FARTHER, fâr'thêr, *v. a.* To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHEST, fâr'thêst, *ad.* At the greatest distance; to the greatest distance.

FARTHEST, fâr'thêst, *a.* Most distant, remotest.

FARTHING, fâr'thîng, *s.* The fourth of a penny; copper money.

FARTHINGALE, fâr'thîng-gâl, *s.* A hoop, used to spread the petticoat.

FARTHINGSWORTH, fâr'thîngz-wûrth, *s.* As much as is sold for a farthing.

FASCES, fâs'séz, *s.* Rods anciently carried before the consuls.

FASCIA, fâsh'ê-â, *s.* 92. A fillet, a bandage.

FASCIATED, fâsh'ê-â-têd, *a.* Bound with fillets.

FASCINATION, fâsh'ê-â'shûn, *s.* 356. Bandage.

To FASCINATE, fâs'sé-nâte, *v. a.* To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

FASCINATION, fâs'sé-nâ'shûn, *s.* The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.

FASCINE, fâs-séne', *s.* 112. A fugot.

FASCINOUS, fâs'sé-nûs, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, fâsh'ûn, *s.* Form, make, state of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of clothes; manner, sort, way; custom operating upon dress, or any domestic ornaments; custom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way established by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank condition above the vulgar.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, môve 162,
- To FASHION**, fâsh'ûn, *v. a.* To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to cast into external appearance; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom.
- FASHIONABLE**, fâsh'ûn-â-bl, *a.* Approved by custom, established by custom, made according to the mode; observant of mode, having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.
- FASHIONABLENESS**, fâsh'ûn-â-bl nês, *s.* Modish elegance.
- FASHIONABLY**, fâsh'ûn-â-blê, *ad.* In a manner conformable to custom, with modish elegance.
- FASHIONIST**, fâsh'ûn-îst, *s.* A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.
- To FAST**, fâst, *v. n.* 79. To abstain from food; to mortify the body by religious abstinence.
- FAST**, fâst, *s.* Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.
- FAST**, fâst, *a.* Firm, immovable; firm in adherence; speedy, quick, swift; fast and loose, uncertain, variable, inconstant.
- FAST**, fâst, *ad.* Firmly, immovably; closely, nearly; swiftly, nimbly; frequently.
- To FASTEN**, fâs'sn, *v. a.* 405. To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.
- To FASTEN**, fâs'sn, *v. n.* 472. To fix himself.
- FASTENER**, fâs'sn-ûr, *s.* One that makes fast or firm.
- FASTER**, fâst'ûr, *s.* 98. He who abstains from food.
- FASTEANDED**, fâst'hând-êd, *a.* Avaricious, close-handed, covetous.
- FASTIDIOUS**, fâs-tîd-ê-ûs-ê-tê, *s.* Disdainfulness.
- FASTIDIOUS**, fâs-tîd-ê-ûs, or fâs-tîd-jê-ûs, *a.* 283, 294. Disdainful, squeamish, delicate to a vice.
- FASTIDIOUSLY**, fâs-tîd-ê-ûs-lê, or fâs-tîd-jê-ûs-lê, *ad.* 283, 294. Disdainfully, squeamishly.
- FASTING-DAY**, fâst'îng-dâ, *s.* Day of mortification by abstinence.
- FASTNESS**, fâst'nês, *s.* Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.
- FASTCOUS**, fâst'shû-ûs, *a.* 464. Proud, haughty.
- FAT**, fât, *a.* Full-fed, plump, fleshy; coarse, gross, dull; wealthy, rich.
- FAT**, fât, *a.* The unctuous part of animal flesh.
- FAT**, fât, *s.* A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.
- To FAT**, fât, *v. a.* To make fat, to fatten.
- To FAT**, fât, *v. n.* To grow fat, to grow full-fleshed.
- FATAL**, fât'âl, *a.* Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.
- FATALIST**, fât'âl-îst, *s.* One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.
- FATALITY**, fât'âl-ê-tê, *s.* Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.
- FATALLY**, fât'âl-lê, *ad.* Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.
- FATALNESS**, fât'âl-nês, *s.* Invincible necessity.
- FATE**, fâte, *s.* Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes; event predetermined; death, destruction; cause of death.
- FATED**, fâtêd, *a.* Decered by fate; determined in any manner by fate.
- FATHER**, fâth'êr, *s.* 34. 78. 98. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverent; the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity, &c.
- FATHER-IN-LAW**, fâth'êr-în-lâw, *s.* The father of one's husband or wife.
- To FATHER**, fâth'êr, *v. a.* To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a conception; to ascribe to any one as his offspring or production.
- FATHERHOOD**, fâth'êr-hûd, *s.* The character of a father.
- FATHERLESS**, fâth'êr-lês, *a.* Without a father.
- FATHERLINESS**, fâth'êr-lê-nês, *s.* The tenderness of a father.
- FATHERLY**, fâth'êr-lê, *a.* Paternal, like a father.
- FATHERLY**, fâth'êr-lê, *ad.* In the manner of a father.
- FATHOM**, fâth'ûm, *s.* 166. A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.
- To FATHOM**, fâth'ûm, *v. a.* To encompass with the arms; to sound, to try with respect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.
- FATHOMLESS**, fâth'ûm-lês, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.
- FATIDICAL**, fâ-tîd-ê-kâl, *a.* Prophetick, having the power to foretell.
- FATIGEROUS**, fâ-tîf-ê-rûs, *a.* Deadly, mortal.
- FATIGABLE**, fâ-tî-ê-gâ-bl, *a.* Easily wearied.
- To FATIGATE**, fâ-tî-ê-gâte, *v. a.* 91. To weary, to fatigue.
- FATIGUE**, fâ-tê-êg', *s.* 337. Weariness, lassitude; the cause of weariness, labour, toil.
- To FATIGUE**, fâ-tê-êg', *v. a.* 112. To tire, to weary.
- FATKIDNEYED**, fât'kîd-nîd, *a.* 283. Fat.
- FATLING**, fât'îng, *s.* A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
- FATNER**, fât'n-ûr, *s.* More properly *Fattener*. That which gives fatness.
- It is not a little surprising that Dr Johnson should let the vulgar spelling of this word have a place in his vocabulary. *Partner* and *Vintner* have *no e* between the *t* and *n*, because we have no verb to *parten* or to *rinten*, but *fattener*, from the word to *fatten*, as necessarily requires the *e* as *hearkener*, *whisperer*, *listener*, &c. The same may be observed of the word *softner*, which see.
- FATNESS**, fât'nês, *s.* The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter; fertility; that which causes fertility.
- To FATTEN**, fât'n, *v. a.* 405. To feed up, to make fleshy; to make fruitful; to feed grossly, to increase.
- To FATTEN**, fât'n, *v. n.* To grow fat, to be pampered.
- FATCOUS**, fâtsh'û-ûs, *a.* 461. Stupid, foolish, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.
- FATUITY**, fât'û-ê-tê, *s.* Foolishness, weakness of mind.
- For the second syllable of this word, see *Futurity*.
- FATWITTED**, fât'wit-êd, *a.* Heavy, dull.
- FATTY**, fât'tê, *a.* Unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.
- FAUCET**, fâw'sêt, *a.* A pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.
- FAUCHION**, fâl'shûn, *s.* A crooked sword.
- FAVILLOUS**, fâ-vî'lûs, *a.* Consisting of ashes.
- FAULCON**, fâw'k'n, *s.*—See *Falcon*.
- FAULT**, fâlt, *s.* 404. Offence, slight crime, somewhat liable to censure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.
- Dr Johnson tells us, that the *I* in this word is sometimes sounded and sometimes mute, and that in conversation it is generally suppressed. To this Dr Kenrick adds, that it is needlessly suppressed. None of our lexicographers have marked this letter mute but Mr Sheridan. Mr Nares says, the word is pronounced both ways, and leaves it undetermined; but Mr Elphinston decides positively against retaining the *I* even in writing; his reasons are, that as the French have left out the *I* in their antiquated *faulte*, we ought to leave it out of our English word, which was derived from their ancient one.

This reasoning, however, I think is not conclusive. If after deriving words from their living languages, and using them for centuries, we were to alter them as their present language happens to alter, our own language would have no stability. The truth is, the French language is much more altered within the last two centuries than the English, and is greatly enfeebled by dropping its consonants. Its nasal vowels too have added to its weakness, by rendering both vowels and consonants less distinct. The *f* in question has nothing harsh or uncommon in its sound, and, if it were mute, would desert its relation to the Latin *falsitas*, and form a disgraceful exception; and if poets have sometimes dismissed it to rhyme the word with *thought*, *sought*, &c. they have as readily admitted it to rhyme with *will*, *salt*, and *assault*.

Which of our thrum-capp'd ancestors found fault,
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt?"

FAULTFINDER, fält'fínd-úr, *s.* A censurer.

FAULTILY, fält'té-lé, *ad.* Not rightly, improperly.

FAULTINESS, fält'té-nés, *s.* Badness, viciousness; delinquency.

FAULTLESS, fält'lés, *a.* Without fault, perfect.

FAULTY, fält'té, *a.* Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.

FAUN, fáwn, *s.* A kind of rural deity.

To FAVOUR, fá'vúr, *v. a.* To support, to regard with kindness; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.

FAVOUR, fá'vúr, *s.* 314. Countenance, kindness; support, defence; kindness granted; lenity, mitigation of punishment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, person or thing favoured; something given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.

FAVOURABLE, fá'vúr-á-bl, *a.* Kind, propitious, affectionate; palliative, tender, averse from censure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient beautiful, well-favoured.

FAVOURABLENESS, fá'vúr-á-bl-nés, *s.* Kindness, benignity.

FAVOURABLY, fá'vúr-á-blé, *ad.* Kindly, with favour.

FAVoured, fá'vúrd, *part. a.* Regarded with kindness; featured, with well or ill.

FAVouredly, fá'vúrd-lé, *ad.* With well or ill, in a fair or foul way.

FAVOURER, fá'vúr-úr, *s.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.

FAVOURITE, fá'vúr-ít, *s.* 156. A person or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one chosen as a companion by his superior.

FAVOURLESS, fá'vúr-lés, *a.* Unfavoured, not regarded with kindness; unfavouring, unpropitious.

FAVOUR, fáw'túr, *s.* 166. Favourer, countenancer.

FAUTRESS, fáw'trés, *s.* A woman that favours or shows countenance.

FAWN, fáwn, *s.* A young deer.

To FAWN, fáwn, *v. n.* To bring forth a young deer, to court by frisking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.

FAWNER, fáw'núr, *s.* One that fawns, one that pays servile courtship.

FAWNINGLY, fáw'ning-lé, *ad.* In a cringing servile way.

FAY, fá, *s.* A fairy, an elf; faith.

To FEAGUE, féég, *v. a.* 337. To whip, to chastise.

FEALTY, féál-té, *s.* Duty due to a superior lord.

Dr Kenrick, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Entick, make only two syllables of this word; Mr Perry, Mr Nares, and, by the position of the accent, Dr Ash, three. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce the last division the best; not only as it is immediately derived from a French word of three syllables, *foeulte*, but as this is generally its quantity in Milton and Shakspeare.

"I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
"And lasting fealty to the new-made king."

Shak.

"— Let my sovereign
"Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons,
"As pledges of my fealty and love."

556t.

"— Man dish-ying,
"Dialoyal, breaks his fealty, and sins
"Against the high supremacy of heav'n."

Milton.

"— Each bird and beast behold
"After their kinds; I bring them to receive
"From thee their names; and pay thee fealty
"With low subjection."

164.

"Whether his first design be to withdraw
"Our fealty to God, or to disturb
"Conjugal love."

173d.

In these quotations from Johnson we see the first *only* makes *fealty* two syllables; and even here it may be presumed there is a poetical license exactly like that which Young uses in the word *really*.

"Why *really* sixty-five is somewhat odd."

FEAR, fére, *s.* 227. Dread, horrour, apprehension of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; something hung up to scare deer.

To FEAR, fére, *v. a.* To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terror; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.

To FEAR, fére, *v. n.* To live in horrour, to be afraid, to be anxious.

FEARFUL, fére'fúl, or férf'fúl, *a.* 230. Timorous, afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful. See *Fierce*.

FEARFULLY, fére'fúl-lé, or férf'fúl-lé, *ad.* Timorously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.

FEARFULNESS, fére'fúl-nés, or férf'fúl-nés, *s.* Timorousness, habitual timidity; state of being afraid, awe, dread.

FEARLESSLY, fére'lés-lé, *ad.* Without terror.

FEARLESSNESS, fére'lés-nés, *s.* Exemption from fear.

FEARLESS, fére'lés, *a.* Free from fear, intrepid.

FEASIBILITY, fé-zé-blí-lé-té, *s.* A thing practicable.

FEASIBLE, féz'é-bl, *a.* 227. Practicable, that may be effected.

FEASIBLY, féz'é-blé, *ad.* Practicably

FEAST, féést, *s.* 227. An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.

To FEAST, féést, *v. n.* To eat sumptuously.

To FEAST, féést, *v. a.* To entertain sumptuously; to delight, to pamper.

FEASTER, féést'úr, *s.* One that feasts deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, féést'fúl, *a.* Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

FEASTRITE, féést'rite, *s.* Custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, féte, *s.* 227. Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

FEAT, féte, *a.* Ready, skilful, ingenious; nice, neat.

FEATEOUS, fé'té-ús, or fé'shdé-ús, *a.* 263. Neat, dextrous.

FEATEOUSLY, fé'té-ús-lé, *ad.* Neatly, dextrously.

FEATHER, féth'úr, *s.* 98. 234. The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, a sort of natural frizzling hair.

To FEATHER, féth'úr, *v. a.* To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; to feather one's nest, to get riches together.

FEATHERBED, féth'úr-béd, *s.* A bed stuffed with feathers.

FEATHERDRIVER, féth'úr-dri-vúr, *s.* One who cleanses feathers.

FEATHERED, féth'úrd, *a.* 359. Clothed with feathers, fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

FEATHEREDGE, féth'úr-édje, *s.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.

FEATHEREDGED, féth'úr-édjd, *a.* Belonging to a featheredge.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nò 102, nòve 164.

FEATHERFEW, fêth'ûr-fû, *s.* A plant.

FEATHERLESS, fêth'ûr-lês, *a.* Without feathers.

FEATHERSELLER, fêth'ûr-sêl-lâr, *s.* One who sells feathers.

FEATHERY, fêth'ûr-ê, *a.* Clothed with feathers.

FEATLY, fêc'êlê, *ad.* Neatly, nimbly.

FEATNESS, fêc'ê-nês, *s.* Neatness, dexterity.

FEATURE, fê'tshûre, *s.* 462. The cast or make of the face; any lineament or single part of the face.

To FEAZE, fêze, *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope; to beat.

FERRIFUGE, fêr'rê-fûje, *s.* Any medicine serviceable in a fever.

FEBRILE, fêb'rîl, *a.* 140. Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, fêb'rû-â-rê, *s.* The name of the second month in the year.

FECES, fê'sêz, *s.* Dregs, lees, sediment, subsidence; excrement.

FECULENCE, fêk'û-lênse, } *s.*

FECULENCY, fêk'û-lên-sê, } *s.*
Muddiness, quality of abounding with lees or sediment; lees, feces, sediment, dregs.

FECULENT, fêk'û-lên-t, *a.* Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.

FECUND, fêk'ûnd, *a.* Fruitful, prolific.—See *Facund.*

FECUNDATION, fêk-kûn-dû'shûn, *s.* The act of making prolific.

To FECUNDIFY, fê-kûn-dê-fî, *v. a.* To make fruitful.

FECUNDITY, fê-kûn-dê-tê, *s.* Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.

FED, fêd. Pret. and part. pass. of *To feed.*

FEDARY, fêd'â-rê, *s.* A partner, or a dependant.

FEDERAL, fêd'êr-âl, *a.* Relating to a league or contract.

FEDERARY, fêd'êr-â-rê, *s.* A confederate, an accomplice.

FEDERATE, fêd'êr-â-te, *a.* 91. Leagued.

FEE, fêe, *s.* 246. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; recompense; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

To FEE, fêe, *v. a.* To reward, to pay; to bribe, to keep in hire.

FEEBLE, fêêbl, *a.* 405. Weakly, debilitated, sickly.

FEEBLEMINDED, fêbl-mînd'êd, *a.* Weak of mind.

FEEBLENESS, fêbl-nês, *s.* Weakness, imbecility, infirmity.

FEEBLY, fêêblê, *ad.* Weakly, without strength.

To FEED, fêêd, *v. a.* 246. To supply with food; to graze, to consume by cattle; to nourish, to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.

To FEED, fêêd, *v. n.* To take food, to prey; to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.

FEED, fêêd, *s.* Food, that which is eaten; pasture.

FEEDER, fêêd'ûr, *s.* One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.

FEEFARM, fêêfarm, *s.* Tenure by which lands are held of a superior lord.

To FEEL, fêêl, *v. n.* Pret. *Felt.* Part. pass. *Felt.*

To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.

To FEEL, fêêl, *v. a.* 246. To perceive by the touch; to try, to sound; to have sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.

FEEL, fêêl, *s.* The sense of feeling, the touch.

FEELER, fêêl'ûr, *s.* One that feels; the horns or antennae of insects.

FEELING, fêêl'îng, *part. a.* Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt

FEELING, fêêl'îng, *s.* The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.

FEELINGLY, fêêl'îng-lê, *ad.* With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.

FEET, fêêt, *s.* 246. The plural of *Foot.*

FEETLESS, fêêt'lês, *a.* Without feet.

To FEIGN, fâne, *v. a.* 249. 385. To invent; to make a show of, to do upon some false pretences, to dissemble, to conceal.

To FEIGN, fâne, *v. n.* To relate falsely, to image from the invention.

FEIGNEDLY, fâne'êd-lê, *ad.* 364. In fiction, not truly.

FEIGNER, fâne'ûr, *s.* Inventer, contriver of fiction.

FEINT, fânt, *s.* 249. A false appearance; a mock assault.

To FELICITATE, fê-lîs-ê-tâ-te, *v. a.* To make happy; to congratulate.

FELICITATION, fê-lîs-ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, fê-lîs-ê-tûs, *a.* Happy.

FELICITY, fê-lîs-ê-tê, *s.* Happiness, prosperity, blissfulness.

FELINE, fêl'îne, *a.* 140. Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.

FELL, fêl, *a.* Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; savage, ravenous, bloody.

FELL, fêl, *s.* The skin, the hide.

To FELL, fêl, *v. a.* To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.

FELL, fêl. The pret. of *To fall.*

FELLER, fêl'ûr, *s.* One that hews down.

FELLSUOUS, fêl-lîf'ûs-ûs, *a.* 518. Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fêl'mûng-gûr, *s.* 38). A dealer in hides.

FELLSNESS, fêl'nês, *s.* Cruelty, savageness.

FELLOE, fêl'ô, *s.* 296. The circumference of wheel.

FELLOW, fêl'ô, *s.* 327. An associate, one united in the same affair; one of the same kind; one thing suited to another, one of a pair; a familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness, sometimes with contempt; mean wretch, sorry rascal; a member of a college that shares its revenue.

To FELLOW, fêl'ô, *v. a.* To suit with, to pair with.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fêl-lò-kòm'ûn-ûr, *s.* A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fêl-lò-krê'tshûre, *s.* One that has the same Creator.

FELLOW-HEIR, fêl-lò-âre', *s.* Coheir.

FELLOW-HELPER, fêl-lò-hêlp'ûr, *s.* Coadjutor.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fêl-lò-lâ'bûr-ûr, *s.* One who labours in the same design.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fêl-lò-sêr'vânt, *s.* One that has the same master.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fêl-lò-sòl'jûr, *s.* One who fights under the same commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fêl-lò-stû'dênt, *s.* One who studies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fêl-lò-sûff'ûr-ûr, *s.* One who shares the same evils.

FELLOW-FEELING, fêl-lò-fêêl'îng, *s.* Sympathy combination, joint interest.

FELLOWLIKE, fêl'ô-lîke, } *a.*

FELLOWLY, fêl'ô-lê, } *a.*
Like a companion, on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, fêl'ô-shîp, *s.* Companionship, association; equality; partnership; frequency of intercourse, social pleasure; fitness and fondness for festal entertainments; an establishment in the college with share in its revenue.

FELLY, fêl'ê, *ad.* Cruelly, inhumanly, savagely.

FELO-DE-SE, fê-lò-dê-sê', *s.* In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himself.

nor 107, nôt 163—tôbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—thin 466, thin 469.

FELON, fêl'ûn, *s.* 166. One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, tumour, formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FELON, fêl'ûn, *a.* Cruel, traitorous, inhuman.

FELONIOUS, fê-l'ôn-ê-ûs, *a.* Wicked, traitorous, villainous, malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, fê-l'ôn-ê-ûs-lê, *ad.* In a felonious way.

FELONY, fêl'ûn-ê, *s.* A crime denounced capital by the law.

FELT, fêlt, *The pret. of Feel.*

FELT, fêlt, *s.* Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or skin.

FELUCCA, fê-lúk'â, *s.* A small open boat with six oars.

FEMALE, fê'mâle, *s.* A she, one of the sex which brings young.

FEMALE, fê'mâle, *a.* Not masculine, belonging to a she.

FEMINALITY, fê-m-ê-nâl'ê-tê, *s.* Female nature.

FEMINE, fê-m'ê-nîn, *a.* 150. Of the sex that brings young, female; soft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emasculated.

FEMORAL, fê-m'ô-râl, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, fên, *s.* A marsh, low, flat and moist ground; a moor, a bog.

FENBERREY, fên'bêr-rê, *s.* A kind of blackberry.

FENCE, fênse, *s.* Guard, security, outwork, defence; enclosure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; skill in defence.

To FENCE, fênse, *v. a.* To enclose, to secure by an enclosure or hedge; to guard.

To FENCE, fênse, *v. n.* To practise the arts of manual defence; to guard against, to act on the defensive; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, fên'sê-lês, *a.* Without enclosure, open.

FENCER, fên'sûr, *s.* One who teaches or practises the use of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fên'sê-bl, *a.* 405. Capable of defence.

FENCING-MASTER, fên'sing-mâs-tûr, *s.* One who teaches the use of weapons.

FENCING-SCHOOL, fên'sing-skôol, *s.* A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

To FEND, fênd, *v. a.* To keep off, to shut out.

To FEND, fênd, *v. n.* To dispute, to shift off a charge.

FENDER, fên'dôr, *s.* A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fên-êr-â-shûn, *s.* Usury, the gain of interest.

FENNEL, fên'nêl, *s.* 99. A plant of strong scent.

FENNY, fên'nê, *a.* Marshy, boggy; inhabiting the marsh.

FENNYSTONES, fên'nê-stônz, *s.* A plant.

FENSUCKED, fên'sûkt, *a.* Sucked out of marshes.

FEOD, fêde, *s.* Fee, tenure.

FEODAL, fêd'âl, *a.* Held of another.

FEODARY, fêd'â-rê, *s.* One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To FEOD, fêd, *v. a.* 256. To put in possession, to invest with right.

I had always supposed that the diphthong in this word and its compound *enfeoff* was pronounced like the long open *e*, but upon inquiry into its actual pronunciation by the gentlemen of the law, found I had been in an error; and though Mr Sheridan and Mr Scott mark *feoff* with the short *e*, they are in the same error respecting *enfeoff*, which they mark with the long *e*. Dr Kenrick and Mr Barclay are under the same mistake in *feoff* by pronouncing the diphthong long; and Mr Nares is wrong also in pronouncing *enfeoff* in the same manner, Mr Perry is the only one who is right in pronouncing the diphthong short in both. So much, however, had my ear been used to the long sound of this diphthong, that it escaped me in the words *enfeoff* and *enfeoffment*;

which, to be consistent, I ought certainly to have marked with the short sound, as in *feoff* and *feoffen*.

FEOFFEE, fêf'fê-ê, *s.* One put in possession.

FEOFFER, fêf'fûr, *s.* One who gives possession of anything.

FEOFFMENT, fêf'fê-mênt, *s.* The act of granting possession.

FERACITY, fê-râs'ê-tê, *s.* Fruitfulness, fertility.

FERAL, fê'râl, *a.* Funeral, mournful.

FERIATION, fê-rê-â-shûn, *s.* 534. The act of keeping holiday.

FERINE, fê'rîne, *a.* 140. Wild, savage.

FERINENESS, fê-rîne'nês, *s.* Barbarity, savageness.

FERITY, fê'rê-tê, *s.* Barbarity, cruelty, wildness.

To FERMENT, fêr-mênt', *v. a.* To exalt or rarefy by intestine motion of parts.

To FERMENT, fêr-mênt', *v. n.* To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT, fêr-mênt, *s.* 492. That which causes intestine motion; the intestine motion, tumult.

FERMENTABLE, fêr-mênt'â-bl, *a.* Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fêr-mênt'âl, *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fêr-mên-tâ'shûn, *s.* A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixed body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fêr-mên-tâ-tiv, *a.* Causing fermentation.

FERN, fêrn, *s.* A plant.

FERNY, fêrn'ê, *a.* Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOS, fê-rô'shûs, *a.* 357. Savage, fierce.

FEROACITY, fê-rôs'ê-tê, *s.* Savageness, fierceness.

FERROUS, fêr-rê-ûs, *a.* Consisting of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fêr'rît, *s.* 99. A quadruped of the weasel kind, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow ribbon.

To FERRET, fêr'rît, *v. a.* 99. To drive out of lurking places.

FERRERER, fêr'rît-ûr, *s.* One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE, fêr-rê-lêje, *s.* 90. The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS, fêr-rû'jîn-ûs, *a.* Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

FERRULE, fêr'rîl, *s.* An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

To FERRY, fêr'rê, *v. a.* To carry over in a boat.

FERRY, fêr'rê, *s.* A vessel of carriage; the passage over which the ferryboat passes.

FERRYMAN, fêr-rê-mân, *s.* 88. One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire transports goods and passengers.

FERTILE, fêr'tîl, *a.* 140. Fruitful, abundant.

FERTILENESS, fêr'tîl-nês, *s.* Fruitfulness, fecundity.

FERTILITY, fêr-tîl'ê-tê, *s.* Abundance, fruitfulness.

To FERTILIZE, fêr'tîl-lîze, *v. a.* To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.

FERTILY, fêr'tîl-ê, *ad.* Properly *Fertilely*. Fruitfully, plenteously.

FERVENCY, fêr-vên-sê, *s.* Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

FERVENT, fêr-vênt, *a.* Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.

FERVENTLY, fêr-vênt-lê, *ad.* Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.

FERVID, fêr-vid, *a.* Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.

FERVIDITY, fêr-vid'ê-tê, *s.* Heat, zeal, ardour.

FERVIDNESS, fêr-vid-nês, *s.* Ardour of mind, zeal.

FERULA, fêr'û-lâ, *s.* An instrument with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.

559. Fête 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164

FEROVOUR, fê'vûr, s. 314. Heat, warmth; heat of mind, zeal.

FESCENNINE, fê'sên-nine, a. Belonging to a kind of wanton obscene poetry sung by the ancient Romans at weddings.

FESCUE, fê'skù, s. A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

FESTAL, fê'stâl, a. Belonging to a feast; festive, joyous.

To FESTER, fê'stûr, v. n. To rangle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.

FESTINATE, fê'stê-nâte, a. Hasty, hurried.

FESTINATELY, fê'stê-nâte-lê, ad. Hastily, speedily.

FESTINATION, fê's-tê-nâ'shûn, s. Haste, hurry.

FESTIVAL, fê'stê-vâl, a. Pertaining to feasts, joyous.

FESTIVAL, fê'stê-vâl, s. Time of feast, anniversary day of civil or religious joy.

FESTIVE, fê'stîv, a. 140. Joyous, gay.

FESTIVITY, fê's-tîv'ê-tê, s. Festival, time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulness.

FESTOON, fê's-tôôn', s. In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath of garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together.

FESTUCINE, fê'stû-sîn, a. 140. Straw colour.

FESTUCOUS, fê's-tû'kûs, a. Made of straw.

To FETCH, fê'tsh, v. a. To go and bring; to strike at a distance; to produce by some kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.

To FETCH, fê'tsh, v. n. To move with a quick return.

FETCH, fê'tsh, s. A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.

FETCHER, fê'tsh'ûr, s. One that fetches.

FETID, fê'tîd, a. 296. Stinking, rancid. See *Fetus*.

FETIDNESS, fê'tîd-nês, s. The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK, fê'tlôk, s. A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint.

FETTER, fê'tûr, s. It is commonly used in the plural, *Fetters*. Chains for the feet.

To FETTER, fê'tûr, v. a. To bind, to enchain, to shackle, to tie.

To FETTER, fê'tûr, v. n. 405. To do trifling business.

FETUS, fê'tûs, s. 296. 489. Any animal in embryo, any thing yet in the womb;

☞ Whence can arise the different quantity of the *e* in *Fetus* and *Fetid*? Till a better reason appear, let us suppose the following: *Fetus*, except the diphthong, retains its Latin form, and therefore is naturally pronounced with its first syllable long. *Fetid* is anglicised; and as most of these anglicised words of two syllables are derived from Latin words of three, where the first, be it short or long, is in our English-Latin pronounced short, the same syllable in the English words is generally short likewise. This has established some thing like a rule; and this rule has shortened the first syllable of *Fetid*, though long in the Latin *fatidus*.—See *Drama*.

FEUD, fûde, s. 264. Quarrel, contention.

FEUDAL, fû'dâl, a. Pertaining to fees or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FEUDAL, fû'dâl, s. A dependance, something held by tenure.

FEUDATORY, fû'dâ-tûr-ê, s. One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.—For the o see *Domestick*.

FEVER, fê'vûr, s. A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

FEVERET, fê'vûr-ê't, s. A slight fever, febricula.

FEVERFEW, fê'vûr-fû, s. An herb.

FEVERISH, fê'vûr-ish, a. Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconstant, now hot, now cold, hot, burning.

FEVERISHNESS, fê'vûr-ish-nês, s. A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

FEVEROUS, fê'vûr-ûs, a. Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.

FEVRY, fê'vûr-ê, a. Diseased with a fever.

FEW, fû, a. Not many, not a great number.

FEWEL, fû'il, s. 99. Combustible matter, as firewood, coal.

FEWNESS, fû'nês, s. Smallness of number.

FIB, fîb, s. A lie, a falsehood.

To FIB, fîb, v. n. To lie, to tell lies.

FIBBER, fîb'bûr, s. A teller of fibs.

FIBRE, fî'bûr, s. 416. A small thread or string.

FIBRIL, fî'brîl, s. A small fibre or string.

FIBROUS, fî'brûs, a. 314. Composed of fibres or stamina.

FIBULA, fî'bû-lâ, s. The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.

FICKLE, fîk'kl, a. 405. Changeable, inconstant, unsteady; not fixed, subject to vicissitude.

FICKLENESS, fîk'kl-nês, s. Inconstancy, uncertainty, unsteadiness.

FICKLY, fîk'kl-lê, ad. Without certainty or stability.

FICTILE, fîk'tîl, a. 140. Manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, fîk'shûn, s. The act of feigning or inventing, the thing feigned or invented; a falsehood, a lie.

FICTIOUS, fîk'shûs, a. 292. Fictitious, imaginary.

FICTITIOUS, fîk-tîsh'ûs, a. Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.

FICTITIOUSLY, fîk-tîsh'ûs-lê, ad. Falsely, counterfeitedly.

FIDDLE, fîd'dl, s. A stringed instrument of music, a violin.

To FIDDLE, fîd'dl, v. n. 405. To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to shift the hands often, and do nothing.

FIDDLEFADDLE, fîd'dl-fîd'dl, s. Trifles. A cant word.

FIDDLER, fîd'dl-ûr, s. A musician, one that plays upon the fiddle.

FIDDLESTICK, fîd'dl-stîk, s. The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

FIDDLESTRING, fîd'dl-string, s. The string of a fiddle.

FIDELITY, fê-dê'l'ê-tê, s. 126. Honesty, faithful adherence.

To FIDGE, fîdje, } v. n.

To FIDGET, fîd'jît, 99. } v. n.

To move nimbly and irregularly. A cant word.

FIDUCIAL, fê-dû'shûl, a. 126. 357. Confident, undoubting.

☞ For the impropriety of pronouncing the second syllable of this and the two following words, as if written *foe*, as Mr Sheridan has marked them, see *Principles*, No. 376 and 472.

FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'shê-â-rê, s. One who holds any thing in trust; one who depends on faith without works.

FIDUCIARY, fê-dû'shê-â-rê, a. Confident, steady, undoubting.

FIEF, fê'f, s. A fee, a manor, a possession held by some tenure of a superior.

FIELD, fê'ld, s. 275. Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, opposed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by any army; a wide expanse; space, compass, extent; in heraldry, the surface of a shield.

FIELDEN, fê'ld'ên, a. Being in a field of battle.

FIELD-BASIL, fê'ld-bâz'il, s. A plant.

FIE-DREED, fê'ld'bêd, s. A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

FIELDFARE, fê'lfâre, s. 515. A bird.

FIELDMARSHAL, *fæld-mår'shåll*, *s.* Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE, *iæld'möuse*, *s.* A mouse that burrows in banks.

FIELDOFFICER, *fæld-öffè-sür*, *s.* An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, *fæld'péese*, *s.* Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

FIEND, *fænd*, *s.* 275. An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; any infernal being.

FIERCE, *fèerse*, *or* *fèrse*, *a.* Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; strong, forcible.

↳ The first mode of pronouncing this word is the most general; the second is heard chiefly on the stage. Actors, who have such continual occasion to express the passions, feel a propriety in giving a short vowel sound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion; and therefore, though this pronunciation may be said to be grammatically improper, it is philosophically right. See *Cheerful*.

FIERCELY, *fèerse'le*, *or* *fèrse'le*, *ad.* Violently, furiously.

FIERCENESS, *fèerse'nès* *or* *fèrse'nès*, *s.* Ferocity, savageness; violence, outrageous passion.

FIERIFACIAS, *fi-è-rè-få'shús*, *s.* 88. In law, a judicial writ from him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

FIERINESS, *fi'er-è-nès*, *s.* Hot qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.

FERY, *fi'er-è*, *a.* Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; passionate, outrageous, easily provoked; unrestrained, fierce; heated by fire.

FIFE, *fi'fe*, *s.* A pipe blown to the drum.

FIFTEEN, *fi'fteen*, *a.* Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, *fi'fteenth*, *a.* The fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, *fi'fth*, *a.* The next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, *fi'fthly*, *ad.* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, *fi'fth-èth*, *a.* 279. The next to the forty-ninth.

FIFTY, *fi'f'ty*, *a.* Five tens.

FIG, *fig*, *s.* A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

FIGAPPLE, *fig'åp-pl*, *s.* 405. A fruit.

FIGMARGOLD, *fig-mår'è-göld*, *s.* A plant.

TO FIGHT, *fi'te*, *v. n.* Pret. *Fought*. Part. pass. *Fought*. To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in single fight; to contend.

TO FIGHT, *fi'te*, *v. n.* To war against, to combat against.

FIGHT, *fi'te*, *s.* Battle; combat, duel; something to screen the combatants in ships.

FIGHTER, *fi'tür*, *s.* Warriour, duellist.

FIGHTING, *fi'ting*, *part. a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle; occupied by war.

FIGMENT, *fig'mènt*, *s.* An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER, *fig'pèk-ür*, *s.* A bird.

FIGULATE, *fig'ü-låte*, *a.* 91. Made of potter's clay.

FIGURABLE, *fig'ü-rå-bl*, *a.* Capable of being brought to a certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY, *fig'ü-rå-bil'è-tè*, *s.* The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, *fig'ü-rål*, *a.* Belonging to a figure.

FIGURATE, *fig'ü-råte*, *a.* 91. Of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURATION, *fig'ü-rå'shün*, *s.* Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, *fig'ü-rå-tiv*, *a.* Representing something else, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical ornaments.

FIGURATIVELY, *fig'ü-rå-tiv-è*, *ad.* By a figure, in a sense different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, *fig'ür*, *s.* The figure of any thing is terminated by the outlines; shape; person, external form, appearance, mean or grand; distinguished appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a statue, an image; representations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoscope, the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses; in theology, type, representative; in rhetoric, any mode of speaking in which words are deformed from their literal and primitive sense; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

↳ There is a course and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*; the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *figyure*. That this is the true sound of open *u*, see Principles, No. 8.

TO FIGURE, *fig'ür*, *v. a.* To form into any determined shape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diversify; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to *u*-e in a sense not literal.

FIGWORT, *fig'wört*, *s.* A plant.

FILACEOUS, *fè-lé'shús*, *a.* 357. Consisting of threads.

FILACER, *fi'lå-sür*, *s.* 98. An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.

FILAMENT, *fi'lå-mènt*, *s.* A slender thread, a body slender and long like a thread.

FILBERT, *fi'l'bürt*, *s.* 98. A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

TO FILCH, *fi'lsh*, *v. n.* To steal, to pilfer.

FILCHER, *fi'lsh'ür*, *s.* 98. A thief, a petty robber.

FILE, *fi'le*, *s.* A thread; a line on which papers are strung; a catalogue, roll; a line of soldiers ranged one behind another; an instrument to smooth metals.

FILECUTTER, *fi'lè-küt-ür*, *s.* A maker of files.

TO FILE, *fi'le*, *v. a.* To string upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to fowl, to sully, to pollute.

TO FILE, *fi'le*, *v. n.* To march in file, not abreast, but one behind another.

FILEMOT, *fi'lè-mót*, *s.* A brown, or yellow-brown colour.

FILER, *fi'lür*, *s.* 98. One who files, one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL, *fi'l'yål*, *a.* 113. Pertaining to a son, befitting a son; bearing the character or relation of a son.

FILIALION, *fi'l-è-k'shün*, *s.* The relation of a son to a father, correlative to paternity.

FILINGS, *fi'l'ingz*, *s.* Fragments rubbed off by the file.

TO FILL, *fi'l*, *v. a.* To store till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a vessel till it reaches the top; to satisfy, to content; to glut, to surfeit; to fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by something contained; to fill up, to make full, to supply, to occupy by bulk.

TO FILL, *fi'l*, *v. n.* To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to satiate.

FILL, *fi'l*, *s.* As much as may produce complete satisfaction; the place between the shafts of a carriage.

FILLER, *fi'l'ür*, *s.* Any thing that fills up room without use; one whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

FILLET, *fi'l'it*, *s.* 99. A band tied round the head or other part; the fleshy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

TO FILLET, *fi'l'it*, *v. a.* To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an astragal.

TO FILLIP, *fi'l'ip*, *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.

FILLIP, *fi'l'ip*, *s.* A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

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

- FILLY**, fil'lê, *s.* A young mare; opposed to a colt or young horse.
- FILM**, film, *s.* A pellicle or thin skin.
- To FILM**, film, *v. a.* To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.
- FILMY**, fil'mê, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.
- To FILTER**, fil'tûr, *v. a.* To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to strain, to percolate.
- FILTER**, fil'tûr, *s.* A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it; a strainer.
- FILTH**, fil'th, *s.* Dirt, nastiness; corruption, pollution.
- FILTHILY**, fil'th-ê-lê, *ad.* Nastily, foully, grossly.
- FILTHINESS**, fil'th-ê-nês, *s.* Nastiness, foulness, dirtiness; corruption, pollution.
- FILTHY**, fil'th-ê, *a.* Nasty, foul, dirty; gross, polluted.
- To FILTRATE**, fil'trâte, *v. a.* 91. To strain, to percolate.
- FILTRATION**, fil-trâ'shôn, *s.* A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.
- FIMBRIATED**, fim'brê-â-têd, *a.* Fringed, edged round, jagged.
- FIN**, fin, *s.* The wing of a fish.
- FIN-FOOTED**, fin'fût-êd, *a.* Having feet with membranes between the toes.
- FINABLE**, fin'â-bl, *a.* 405. That admits a fine.
- FINAL**, fin'âl, *a.* 88. Ultimate, last; conclusive; mortal; respecting the end or motive.
- FINALLY**, fin'âl-ê, *ad.* Ultimately, in conclusion, completely, without recovery.
- FINANCE**, fê-nânse', *s.* Revenue, income, profit.
- FINANCIAL**, fê-nân'shâl, *a.* Relative to finance.
- FINANCIER**, fin-nân-sê-êr, *s.* 357. One who collects or farms the publick revenue.
- FINARY**, fin'â-rê, *s.* The second forge at the iron mills.
- FINCH**, finsh, *s.* A small bird; of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.
- To FIND**, find, *v. a.* To obtain by searching or seeking; to obtain something lost; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to discover by study; to discover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to apprehend, to catch; to determine by judicial verdict; to supply, to furnish, as he finds me in money; in law, to approve, as to find a bill; to find himself, to fare with regard to ease or pain; to find out, to unriddle, to solve; to discover something hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.
- FINDER**, find'ûr, *s.* One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks upon any thing lost.
- FINDFAULT**, find'fâlt, *s.* A censurer, a caviller.
- FINE**, fine, *a.* Refined, pure, free from dross; subtle, thin, as the fine spirits evaporate; refined; keen, smoothly sharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful, dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful, with dignity; accomplished, elegant of manners; showy, splendid.
- FINE**, fine, *s.* A mulct, a pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, conclusion.
- To FINE**, fine, *v. a.* To refine, to purify; to make transparent; to punish with pecuniary penalty.
- To FINE**, fine, *v. n.* To pay a fine.
- To FINEDRAW**, fine'drâw, *v. a.* To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.
- FINEDRAWER**, fine'drâw-ûr, *s.* One whose business is to sew up rents.
- FINEFINGERED**, fine'fing-gûrd, *a.* Nice, artful, exquisite.
- FINELY**, fine'lê, *ad.* Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, sharply, in small parts; wretchedly [ironically.]
- FINENESS**, fine'nês, *s.* Elegance, delicacy, show, splendour; artfulness, ingenuity; purity, freedom from dross or base mixtures.
- FINERY**, fin'ûr-ê, *s.* 557. Show, splendour of appearance.
- FINESSE**, fê-nês', *s.* 126. Artifice, stratagem.
- FINER**, fin'ûr, *s.* 98. One who purifies metals.
- FINE-SPOKEN**, fine'spô-kn, *a.* Affectedly polite. "Dear Ma'am, be sure he's a fine-spoken man." Swift.
- FINGER**, fing'gûr, *s.* 381. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a small measure of extension; the hand, the instrument of work.
- To FINGER**, fing'gûr, *v. a.* To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unseasonably or thievishly; to touch an instrument of music; to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.
- FINGLEFANGLE**, fing'gêl-fâng'gêl, *s.* A trifle.
- FINICAL**, fin'ê-kâl, *a.* Nice, foppish.
- FINICALLY**, fin'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Foppishly.
- FINICALNESS**, fin'ê-kâl-nês, *s.* Superfluous nicety
- To FINISH**, fin'ish, *v. a.* To bring to the end proposed, to perfect, to polish to the excellency intended.
- FINISHER**, fin'ish-ûr, *s.* One that finishes.
- FINITE**, fin'ite, *a.* 126. Limited, bounded.
- FINITELESS**, fin'ite-lês, *a.* Without bounds, unlimited.
- FINITELY**, fin'ite-lê, *ad.* With certain limits, to a certain degree.
- FINITENESS**, fin'ite-nês, }
FINITUDE, fin'ê-tûde, } *s.*
- Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.
- FINLESS**, fin'lês, *a.* Without fins.
- FINLIKE**, fin'lîke, *a.* Formed in imitation of fins.
- FINNED**, find, *a.* 362. Having broad edges spread out on either side.
- FINNY**, fin'nê, *a.* Furnished with fins, formed for the element of water.
- FINTOED**, fin'tôde, *a.* Having a membrane between the toes.
- FINOCHIO**, fê-nô'shê-ô, *s.* Fennel.
- FIR**, fêr, *s.* 109. The tree of which deal-boards are made.
- FIRE**, fire, *s.* The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the punishment of the damned; any thing that inflames the passions; ardour of temper; liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, spirit of sentiment; the passion of love; eruptions or imposthumations, as St Anthony's fire.
- FIREARMS**, fire'ârmz, *s.* Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.
- FIREBALL**, fire'bâll, *s.* Grenado, ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.
- FIREBRUSH**, fire'brûsh, *s.* The brush which hangs by the fireside to sweep the hearth.
- FIREDRAKE**, fire'drâke, *s.* A fiery serpent.
- FIRENEW**, fire-nû', *a.* New from the forge, new from the melting-house.
- FIRER**, fire'ûr, *s.* 98. An incendiary.
- FIRESIDE**, fire-side', *s.* The hearth, the chimney.
- FIRESTICK**, fire'stik, *s.* A lighted stick or brand.
- FIREWORKS**, fire'wûrks, *s.* Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for show or publick rejoicing.
- To FIRE**, fire, *v. a.* To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame the passions, to animate.
- To FIRE**, fire, *v. n.* To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with passion; to discharge any fire-arms.
- FIREBRAND**, fire'brând, *s.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.
- FIRECROSS**, fire'krôs, *s.* A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.
- FIRELOCK**, fire'lôk, *s.* A soldier's gun, a gun discharged by striking steel with a flint.
- FIREMAN**, fire'mân, *s.* 88. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

nôr 167, nôtt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôil 299—pöund 313—thin 466, thin 469.

- FIREPAN**, fire'pân, *s.* A pan for holding or carrying fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.
- FIRESHIP**, fire'shîp, *s.* A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.
- FIRESHOVEL**, fire'shûv-vl, *s.* The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up.
- FIRESTONE**, fire'stône, *s.* A hearth-stone, stone that will bear the fire, the pyrites.
- FIREWOOD**, fire'wûd, *s.* Wood to burn, fuel.
- FIRING**, fir'ing, *s.* Fuel.
- TO FIRK**, fêrk, *v. a.* To whip, to beat.
- FIRKIN**, fêr'kin, *s.* A vessel containing line gallons; a small vessel.
- FIRM**, fêrm, *a.* 108. Strong, not easily pierced or shaken; hard, opposed to soft; constant, steady, resolute, fixed, unshaken; the name or names under which any mode of trade is established; a commercial word.
- TO FIRM**, fêrm, *v. a.* To settle, to confirm, to establish; to fix; to fix without wandering.
- FIRMAMENT**, fêr'mâ-mênt, *s.* The sky, the heavens.
- FIRMAMENTAL**, fêr'mâ-mên'tâl, *a.* Celestial, of the upper regions.
- FIRMLY**, fêrm'lê, *ad.* Strongly, impenetrably; immovably; steadily, constantly.
- FIRMNESS**, fêrm'nês, *s.* Stability, compactness; steadiness, constancy, resolution.
- FIRST**, fûrst, *a.* 108. The ordinal of one; earliest in time; highest in dignity; great, excellent.
- FIRST**, fûrst, *ad.* Before any thing else; earliest; before any other consideration; at the beginning, at first.
- FIRST-GOT**, fûrst'gôt, }
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fûrst'bê-gôt'tn, } *s.*
 The eldest of children.
- FIRST-FRUITS**, fûrst'frûôts, *s.* What the season first produces or matures of any kind; the first proofs of any thing; the earliest effects of any thing.
- FIRSTLING**, fûrst'ling, *s.* The first produce or offspring; the thing first thought or done.
- FISC**, fisk, *s.* Public treasury.
- FISCAL**, fis'kâl, *s.* 88. Exchequer, revenue.
- FISH**, fish, *s.* An animal that inhabits the water.
- TO FISH**, fish, *v. n.* To be employed in catching fish; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.
- TO FISH**, fish, *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish.
- FISH-HOOK**, fish'hôök, *s.* A hook for catching fish.
- FISHPOND**, fish'pönd, *s.* A small pool for fish.
- FISHER**, fish'ûr, *s.* 98. One who is employed in catching fish.
- FISHERBOAT**, fish'ûr-bôte, *s.* A boat employed in catching fish.
- FISHERMAN**, fish'ûr-mân, *s.* 88. One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.
- FISHERY**, fish'ûr-ê, *s.* The business of catching fish.
- FISHFUL**, fish'fûl, *a.* Abounding with fish.
- TO FISHIFY**, fish'ê-fi, *v. a.* To turn to fish.
- FISHING**, fish'ing, *s.* Commodity of taking fish.
- FISHKETTLE**, fish'kêtt-tl, *s.* 405. A cauldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.
- FISHMEAL**, fish'mêle, *s.* Diet of fish.
- FISHMONGER**, fish'mûng-gûr, *s.* A dealer in fish.
- FISHY**, fish'ê, *a.* Consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish.
- FISSILE**, fis'sil, *a.* 140. Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.
- FISSILITY**, fis-sil'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.
- FISSURE**, fish'shûre, *s.* 459. A cleft, a narrow chasm, where a breach has been made.
- FIST**, fêst, *s.* The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.
- FISTICUFFS**, fis'tê-kûfs, *s.* Battle with the fist.
- FISTULA**, fis'tshû-lâ, *s.* 461. A sinuous ulcer callous within.
- FISTULAR**, fis'tshû-lâr, *s.* 88. Hollow like a pipe.
- FISTULOUS**, fis'tshû-lûs, *a.* Having the nature of a fistula.
- FIT**, fit, *s.* A paroxysm of any intermittent disorder; any short return after intermission; disorder, distemperature; the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.
- FIT**, fit, *a.* Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.
- TO FIT**, fit, *v. a.* To suit one thing to another; to accommodate a person with any thing; to be adapted to, to suit any thing; to fit out, to furnish, to equip; to fit up, to furnish, to make proper for use.
- TO FIT**, fit, *v. n.* To be proper, to be fit.
- FITCH**, fitsh, *s.* A small kind of wild pea.
- FITCHAT**, fitsh'ât, }
FITCHEW, fit'tshôö, } *s.* A stinking little beast, that robs the henroost and warren.
- FITFUL**, fit'fûl, *a.* Varied by paroxysms.
- FITLY**, fit'lê, *ad.* Properly, justly, reasonably; commodiously, meetly.
- FITNESS**, fit'nês, *s.* Propriety, meetness, justness, reasonableness; convenience, commodity, the state of being fit.
- FITMENT**, fit'mênt, *s.* Something adapted to a particular purpose.
- FITER**, fit'tûr, *s.* The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing.
- FIVE**, five, *a.* Four and one, half of ten.
- FIVELEAVED GRASS**, five'lêêvd, *s.* Cinquefoil, a species of clover.
- FIVES**, fivz, *s.* A kind of play with a ball; a disease of horses.
- TO FIX**, fiks, *v. a.* To make fast; to settle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withhold from motion.
- TO FIX**, fiks, *v. n.* To determine the resolution; to rest, to cease to wander; to lose volatility, so as to be malleable.
- FIXATION**, fik-sê'shûn, *s.* Stability, firmness; confinement, want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmness.
- FIXEDLY**, fik'sêd-lê, *ad.* 364. Certainly, firmly.
- FIXEDNESS**, fik'sêd-nês, *s.* 365. Stability; want or loss of volatility; steadiness, settled opinion or resolution.
- FIXIDITY**, fik-sid'ê-tê, }
FIXITY, fik'sê-tê, } *s.* Coherence of parts.
- FIXTURE**, fiks'tshûre, *s.* 463. Firmness, stable state; a piece of furniture fixed to a house.
- FIXURE**, fik'shûre, *s.* 479. Firmness, stable state.
- FIZGIG**, fiz'gig, *s.* A kind of dart or harpoon, with which seamen strike fish.
- FLABBY**, flâb'bê, *a.* Soft, not firm.
- FLABLE**, flâb'ûl, *a.* 140. Subject to be blown, airy.
- FLACCID**, flâk'sid, *a.* Weak, limber, not stiff; lax, not tense.—See *Exaggerate*.
- FLACCIDITY**, flâk-sid'ê-tê, *s.* Laxity, limberness, want of tension.
- TO FLAG**, flâg, *v. n.* To hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow feeble, to lose vigour.
- TO FLAG**, flâg, *v. a.* To let fall, to suffer to drop; to lay with broad stones.
- FLAG**, flâg, *s.* A water-plant with a broad-bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or ensign of a ship or land forces; a species of stone used for smooth pavement.
- FLAG-BROOM**, flâg'brôöri, *s.* A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

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

mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nå 162, mõe 164,

FLAG-OFFICER, flåg'öf-fê-sûr, *s.* A commander of a squadron.

FLAG-SHIP, flåg'shîp, *s.* The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flåg'wûrm, *s.* A grub bred in water places among flags or sedge.

FLAGELET, flådje-ê-lêt, *s.* A small flute.

FLACELLATION, flådje-êl-lå'shûn, *s.* The use of the scourge.

FLAGGINES, flåg'gê-nês, *s.* Laxity, limberness.

FLAGGY, flåg'gê, *a.* 383. Weak, lax, limber; insipid.

LAGITIOUS, flå-jîsh'ûs, *a.* Wicked villainous, atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flå-jîsh'ûs-nês, *s.* Wickedness, villainy.

FLAGON, flåg'ûn, *s.* 166. A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, flåg'grån-sê, *s.* Burning heat, fire.

FLAGRANT, flåg'gråt, *a.* Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

FLAGRATION, flå-grå'shûn, *s.* Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flåg'ståf, *s.* The staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flåle, *s.* 202. The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flåke, *s.* Any thing that appears loosely heid together; a stratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLAKY, flå'ké, *a.* Loosely hanging together; lying in layers or strata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flåm, *s.* A falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext.

To FLAM, flåm, *v. a.* To deceive with a lie.

FLAMBEAU, flåm'bô, *s.* 245. A lighted torch. Plural *Flambeaux*.

FLAME, flåme, *s.* Light emitted from fire; a stream of fire; ardour of temper or imagination, brightness of fancy; ardour of inclination; passion of love.

To FLAME, flåme, *v. n.* To shine as fire, to burn with emission of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of passion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flåme'kôl-lûrd, *a.* 362. Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN, flå'mên, *s.* 503. A priest in ancient times, one that officiated in solemn offices.

If there be any case in which we are to take our English quantity from the Latin, it is in words of two syllables which retain their Latin form, and have the vowel in the first syllable long.—See *Drama*.

FLAMMATION, flåm-må'siûn, *s.* The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flåm-må-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire.

FLAMMEOUS, flåm'mê-ûs, *a.* Consisting of flames.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flåm-mîf'fê-rûs, *a.* 518. Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flåm-mîv'ô-mûs, *a.* 528. Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY, flå'mê, *a.* Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flångk, *s.* The part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the latter part of the lower belly; the side of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, flångk, *v. a.* To attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side, to be on the side.

FLANKER, flångk'ôr, *s.* A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

FLANNEL, flån'nêl, *s.* 99. A soft nappy stuff of wool.

FLAP, flåp, *s.* Any thing that hangs broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose; the noise made by that motion; a disease in horses.

To FLAP, flåp, *v. a.* To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noise.

To FLAP, flåp, *v. n.* To ply the wings with noise; to fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, flåp'dråg-ûn, *s.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPEARED, flåp'êerd, *a.* 362. Having loose and broad ears.

To FLARE, flåre, *v. n.* To flutter with a splendid show; to glitter with transient lustre; to glitter offensively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flåsh, *s.* A sudden, quick, transitory blaze; sudden burst of wit or merriment; a short transient state; a body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flåsh, *v. n.* To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLASH, flåsh, *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water.

FLASHER, flåsh'ûr, *s.* A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flåsh'ê-lê, *ad.* With empty show.

FLASHY, flåsh'ê, *a.* Empty, not solid; showy, without substance; insipid, without force or spirit.

FLASK, flåsk, *s.* A bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn.

FLASKET, flåsk'êt, *s.* A vessel in which viands are served.

FLAT, flåt, *a.* Horizontally level; smooth, without protuberances; without elevation, level with the ground; lying horizontally prostrate, lying along; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures; tasteless, insipid; dull, unanimated, spiritless, dejected; preematory, absolute, downright; not sharp in sound.

FLAT, flåt, *s.* A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a smooth low ground exposed to inundations; shallow, strand, place in the sea where the water is not deep; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a mark or character in music.

To FLAT, flåt, *v. a.* To level, to depress, to make broad and smooth; to make vapid.

To FLAT, flåt, *v. n.* To grow flat, opposed to swell; to become unanimated or vapid.

FLATLONG, flåt'lông, *ad.* With the flat downwards, not edgewise.

FLATLY, flåt'lê, *ad.* Horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without spirit, dully, frigidly; preemtorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flåt'nês, *s.* Evenness, level extension; want of relief or prominence; deadness, insipidity, vapidness; dejection of state; dejection of mind, want of life; dullness, insipidity, frigidty; the contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

To FLATTEN, flåt'tn, *v. a.* 405. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to deject, to depress, to dispirit.

To FLATTEN, flåt'tn, *v. n.* To grow even or level; to grow dull and insipid.

FLATTER, flåt'tûr, *s.* 98. The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, flåt'tûr, *v. a.* To sooth with praises, to please with blandishments; to praise falsely; to raise false hopes.

FLATTERER, flåt'tûr-rûr, *s.* One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.

FLATTERY, flåt'tûr-ê, *s.* 557. False praise, artful obsequiousness.

FLATTISH, flåt'tîsh, *a.* Somewhat flat, approaching to flatness.

FLATULENCY, flåtsh'û-lên-sê, *s.* 461. Windiness, turgidness; emptiness; vanity.

FLATULENT, flåtsh'û-lên-t, *a.* Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without substance or reality, puffy.

FLATUOSITY, flátsh-ù-òs'è-té, *s.* Windiness, fulness of air.
FLATUOUS, flátsh'ù-òs, *a.* Windy, full of wind.
FLATUS, flát'ùs, *s.* Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.
FLATWISE, flát'wîze, *ad.* With the flat downwards, nor the edge.
To FLAUNT, flánt, *v. n.* 214. To make a fluttering show in apparel; to be hung with something loose and flying.
FLAUNT, flánt, *s.* Any thing loose and airy.
FLAVOUR, fláv'ûr, *s.* 314. Power of pleasing the taste; sweetness to the smell, odour, fragrance.
FLAVOUROUS, fláv'ûr-òs, *a.* 557. Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.
FLAW, fláv, *s.* A crack or breach in any thing; a fault, a defect; a sudden gust; a violent blast; a tumult, a tempestuous uproar; a sudden commotion of mind.
To FLAW, fláv, *v. a.* To break, to crack, to damage with fissure.
FLAWLESS, fláv'lès, *a.* Without cracks, without defects.
FLAWY, fláv'è, *a.* Full of flaws.
FLAX, fláks, *s.* The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.
FLAXCOMB, fláks'kóm, *s.* The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.
FLANDRESSER, fláks'drès-sûr, *s.* He that prepares flax for the spinner.
FLAXEN, flák'sn, *a.* 103. Made of flax; fair, long and flowing.
FLAXWEED, fláks'wééd, *s.* A plant.
To FLAY, flá, *v. a.* 221. To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of any thing.
 ☞ There is a common pronunciation of this word as if spelled *flea*, rhyming with *sea*, which is every day growing more vulgar.
FLAYER, flá'ûr, *s.* He that strips the skin off any thing.
FLEA, flé, *s.* A small insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.
To FLEA, flé, *v. a.* To clean from fleas.
FLEABANE, flé'báne, *s.* A plant.
FLEABITE, flé'bíte, }
FLEABITING, flé'bl-ting, } *s.*
 Red marks caused by fleas; a small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.
FLEABITTEN, flé'bit-tn, *a.* 103. Stung by fleas; mean, worthless.
FLEAK, fléke, *s.* A small lock, thread, or twist.
To FLEAK, fléke, *v. a.* To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple.
FLEAM, fléme, *s.* An instrument used to bleed cattle.
FLEAWORT, flé'wûrt, *s.* A plant.
To FLECKER, flék'ûr, *v. a.* To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.
FLED, fléd. The pret. and part. of *Flee*.
FLEDGE, flédje, *a.* Full feathered, able to fly.
To FLEDGE, flédje, *v. a.* To furnish with wings, to supply with feathers.
To FLEE, fléé, *v. n.* Pret. *Fled*. To run from danger, to have recourse to shelter.
FLEECE, fléése, *s.* As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.
To FLEECE, fléése, *v. a.* To clip the fleece of a sheep; to strip, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.
FLEECED, fléést, *a.* 359. Having fleeces of wool.
FLEECY, fléésé, *ad.* Woolly, covered with wool.
To FLEER, fléér, *v. n.* To mock, to gibe, to jest with insolence and contempt, to leer, to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER, fléér, *s.* Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.
FLEERER, fléér'ûr, *s.* 98. A mocker, a fawner.
FLEET, fléét, *s.* A company of ships, a navy.
FLEET, fléét, *s.* A creek, an inlet of a water.
FLEET, fléét, *a.* Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; skimming the surface.
To FLEET, fléét, *v. n.* To fly swiftly, to vanish; to be in a transient state.
To FLEET, fléét, *v. a.* To skim the water; to live merrily, or pass time away lightly.
FLEETLY, fléét'lé, *ad.* Swiftly, nimbly, with swift pace.
FLEETNESS, fléét'nès, *s.* Swiftness of course, nimbleness, celerity.
FLESH, flèsh, *s.* The body distinguished from the soul; the muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature; carnality, corporeal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type The Flesh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St Paul.
To FLESH, flèsh, *v. a.* To imitate; to harden, to establish in any practice; to glut, to satiate.
FLESHCOLOUR, flèsh'kùl-ûr, *s.* The colour of flesh.
FLESHFLY, flèsh'fl, *s.* A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.
FLESHHOOK, flèsh'hòók, *s.* A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.
FLESHLESS, flèsh'lès, *a.* Without flesh.
FLESHLINESS, flèsh'lé-nès, *s.* Carnal passions or appetites.
FLESHLY, flèsh'lé, *a.* Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.
FLESHMEAT, flèsh'méte, *s.* Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.
FLESHMENT, flèsh'mént, *s.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.
FLESHMONGER, flèsh'mûng-gûr, *s.* One who deals in flesh, a pimp.
FLESHPOT, flèsh'pòt, *s.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked, thence plenty of flesh.
FLESHQUAKE, flèsh'kwáke, *s.* A tremor of the body.
FLESHY, flèsh'é, *a.* Plump, full of flesh; pulpy.
FLEW, flú, 265. The pret. of *To Fly*.
FLEW, flú, *s.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.
FLEWED, flúde, *a.* 362. Chapped, mouthed.
FLEXANIMOUS, flèks-án'è-mùs, *a.* Having power to change the disposition of the mind.
FLEXIBILITY, flèks-è-bil'è-té, *s.* The quality of admitting to be bent, pliancy; easiness to be persuaded, compliancy.
FLEXIBLE, flèks-è-bl, *a.* 405. Possible to be bent, pliant; complying, obsequious; ductile, manageable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.
FLEXIBLENESS, flèks-è-bl-nès, *s.* Possibility to be bent, easiness to be bent; obsequiousness, compliancy; ductility, manageableness.
FLEXILE, flèks'íl, *a.* 140. Pliant, easily bent, obsequious to any power or impulse.
FLEXION, flèk'shùn, *s.* The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any part or quarter.
FLEXOR, flèks'ûr, *s.* 166. The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.
FLEXUOUS, flèk'shù-ús, *a.* 452. Winding, tortuous; variable, not steady.
FLEXURE, flèk'shùre, *s.* The form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obsequious or servile cringe.
To FLICKER, flík'ûr, *v. a.* To flutter, to play the wings.

559. Fête 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—pline 105, pin 107—nó 162, móve 161,

FLIER, flí'úr, *s.* 98. A fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest.

FLIGHT, flite, *s.* 393. The act of flying or running from danger; the act of using wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together, the birds produced in the same season, as the harvest flight of pigeons; a volley, a shower; the space passed by flying; heat of imagination, sally of the soul.

FLIGHTY, flit'è, *a.* Fleeting, swift; wild, full of imagination.

FLIMSY, flim'zé, *a.* Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.

To FLINCH, flinsh, *v. n.* To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flinsh'úr, *s.* He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, fling, *v. a.* Pret. *Flung*. Part. *Flung* or *Flong*. To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter; to drive by violence; to cast reproach; to fling down, to demolish, to ruin; to fling off, to baffle in the chase.

To FLING, fling, *v. n.* To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; to fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, fling, *s.* A throw, a cast; a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, fling'úr, *s.* 407. He who throws.

FLINT, flint, *a.* A kind of stone used in firelocks; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, flint'è, *a.* Made of flint, strong; hard of heart, inexorable.

FLIP, flíp, *s.* A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. A cant word.

FLIPPANCY, flíp'pán-sé, *s.* Talkativeness, loquacity.

FLIPPANT, flíp'pánt, *a.* Nimble, moveable: it is used only of the act of speech; pert, talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, flíp'pánt-lé, *ad.* In a flowing, prating way.

To FLIRT, flúrt, *v. a.* 108. To throw any thing with a quick elastic motion; to move with quickness.

To FLIRT, flúrt, *v. n.* To jeer, to gibe one, to run about perpetually, to be unsteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.

FLIRT, flúrt, *s.* A quick elastic motion; a sudden trick; a pert hussey, a coquette.

FLIRTATION, flúrt-tá'shún, *s.* A quick sprightly motion; coquetry.

To FLIT, flit, *v. n.* To fly away; to remove, to flutter; to be flux or unstable.

FLITCH, flitsh, *s.* The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, flit'túr-móúse, *s.* The bat.

FLITTING, flit'ting, *s.* An offence, a fault; a flying away.

FLIX, flíks, *s.* Down, fur, soft hair.

To FLOAT, flóte, *v. n.* 295. To swim on the surface of the water; to pass with a light irregular course.

To FLOAT, flóte, *v. a.* To cover with water.

LOAT, flóte, *s.* The act of floating; any body so contrived or formed as to swim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite.

LOATY, fló'té, *a.* Buoyant and swimming a-top.

FLOCK, flók, *s.* A company of birds or beasts; a company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, flók, *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLOG, flóg, *v. a.* To lash, to whip.

FLOOD, flód, *s.* 308. A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamena.

To FLOOD, flód, *v. a.* To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, flód'gáte, *s.* Gate or shutter by which the water course is closed or opened at pleasure.

FLOOK, flóók, *s.* 306. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flóre, *s.* 310. The pavement; the part of a room on which we tread; a story, a flight of rooms.

To FLOOR, flóre, *v. a.* To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, fló'ring, *s.* Bottom, floor.

To FLOP, flóp, *v. a.* To clap the wings with noise.

FLORAL, fló'rál, *a.* Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLORENCE, fló'rénse, *s.* A kind of cloth; a kind of wine.

FLORET, fló'rét, *s.* A small imperfect flower.

FLORID, fló'ríd, *a.* 544. Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, flushed with red; embellished, splendid.

FLORIDITY, fló-ríd-é-té, *s.* Freshness of colour.

FLORIDNESS, fló'ríd-nés, *s.* Freshness of colour; embellishment, ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, fló-ríf'è-rús, *a.* 518. Productive of flowers.

FLORIN, fló'rín, *s.* A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four shillings and sixpence, that of Spain four shillings and four-pence halpenny, that of Palermo and Sicily two shillings and sixpence, that of Holland two shillings.

FLORIST, fló'ríst, *s.* A cultivator of flowers.

Why we should pronounce *florist* and *floret* with the long *o*, and *florid* and *florin* with the short sound of that letter, cannot easily be guessed. They are all from the same original, are all anglicised, and consist but of two syllables; and the only thing that can be gathered from them is, the uncertainty of arguing from the Latin quantity to ours.—See *Drama*, and Principles, No. 544.

FLORULENT, fló'rú-lént, *a.* Flowery, blossoming.

FLOSCULOUS, flós'kú-lús, *a.* Composed of flowers.

To FLOTE, flóte, *v. a.* To skim.

To FLOUNCE, flóúnce, *v. n.* 312. To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with passionate agitation.

To FLOUNCE, flóúnce, *v. a.* To deck with flources.

FLOUNCE, flóúnce, *s.* Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake; a furbelow.

FLOUNDER, flóúnd'úr, *s.* 312. The name of a small flat fish.

To FLOUNDER, flóúnd'úr, *v. n.* To struggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLOUR, flóúr, *s.* The edible part of the corn, or any grain reducible to powder.

This word, spelled in this manner, is not in Johnson, though nothing seems better settled by custom than this distinction in the spelling between this word and the *flower* of a plant. That words written alike ought not to be sounded differently in order to signify different things, has been proved, it is presumed, under the word *Bowl*: but that words signifying different things, though sounded alike, ought to be written differently, seems evident from the necessity there is of making words which are the signs of ideas as different as the ideas themselves. In the former case we do not know how to pronounce the word *bowl*, till we have its meaning fixed by what follows; in the latter, though the ear is not sure of the idea till it has heard the context, the eye in reading is at no loss for the meaning of the word, nor are the organs in suspense how to pronounce it. The want of a different sound to express a different idea, is an imperfection of the language in both cases; but the want of a different mark to express difference of idea to the eye, would be a double imperfection.

To FLOURISH, flóúr'ísh, *v. n.* 314. To be in vigour; not to fade; to be in a prosperous state; to use florid language; to describe various figures by intersecting lines; to boast, to brag; in musick, to play some prelude.

To FLOURISH, flóúr'ísh, *v. a.* To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needlework; to move anything in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, håll 173—öjl 299—pöfund 313—ålin 466, this 469.

FLOURISH, flôr'fish, *s.* Bravery, beauty; an ostentatious embellishment, ambitious copiousness; figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

FLOURISHER, flôr'fish-ür, *s.* One that is in prime or in prosperity.

To FLOUT, flöüt, *v. a.* 312. To mock, to insult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUR, flöüt, *v. n.* To practise mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flöüt, *s.* A mock, an insult.

FLOUTER, flöüt'ür, *s.* One who jeers.

To FLOW, flö, *v. n.* 324. To run or spread as water; to run, opposed to standing waters; to rise, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to issue; to glide smoothly, as a flowing period; to write smoothly, to speak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang loose and waving.

To FLOW, flö, *v. a.* To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flö, *s.* The rise of water, not the ebb; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of diction.

FLOWER, flöü'ür, *s.* 98. 323. The part of a plant which contains the seeds; an ornament, an embellishment; the prime, the flourishing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, flöü'ür-dé-lü'sé', *s.* A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flöü'ür, *v. n.* To be in flower, to be in blossom; to be in the prime, to flourish; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the surface.

To FLOWER, flöü'ür, *v. a.* To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flöü'ür-ét, *s.* A flower, a small flower.

FLOWER-GARDEN, flöü'ür-går-dn, *s.* A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flöü'ür-é-nés, *s.* The state of abounding in flowers; floridness of speech.

FLOWERING-BUSH, flöü'ür-ing-büsh, *s.* A plant.

FLOWERY, flöü'ür-é, *a.* Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flöü'ing-lé, *ad.* With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flöüke, *s.* A flounder.

FLOWN, flöüne. Part of *Fly*, or *Flew*. Gone away, escaped, puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flük'tshü-ánt, *a.* 461. Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flük'tshü-áte, *v. n.* To roll to and again as water in agitation, to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to be in an uncertain state, to be irresolute.

FLUCTUATION, flük-tshü-á'shün, *s.* The alternate motion of the water, uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flü, *s.* 335. A small pipe or chimney to convey air; soft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flü'én-sé, *s.* The quality of flowing, smoothness, readiness, copiousness, volubility.

FLUENT, flü'ént, *a.* Liquid, flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flü'ént, *s.* Stream, running water.

FLUID, flü'id, *a.* Having parts easily separable, not solid.

FLUID, flü'id, *s.* In physick, an animal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flü-ld'é-té, *s.* The quality in bodies opposite to solidity.

FLUIDNESS, flü'id-nés, *s.* That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLUMMERY, flüm'ür-é, *s.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flü'ng. Part and pret. of *Fling*.

FLUOR, flü'ör, *s.* 166. A fluid state; catamenia.

FLUERY, flü'ré, *s.* A gust or storm of wind, a hasty blast; hurry.

To FLUSH, flüsh, *v. n.* To flow with violence; to come in haste; to glow in the skin.

To FLUSH, flüsh, *v. a.* To colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flüsh, *a.* Fresh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flüsh, *s.* Afluent, sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a sort.

To FLUSTER, flüs'tür, *v. a.* To make hot and rosy with drinking.

FLUTE, flüte, *s.* A musical pipe, a pipe with stops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE, flüte, *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER, flüt'tür, *v. n.* 98. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great show and bustle; to be moved with quick vibrations or undulations; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, flüt'tür, *v. a.* To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused; to hurry the mind; to disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER, flüt'tür, *s.* Hurry, tumult, disorder of mind, confusion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flü-ve-ät'ik, *a.* Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flüks, *s.* The act of flowing; any flow or issue of matter; dysentery, disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concurrence, influence; the state of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flüks, *a.* Unconstant, not durable, maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX, flüks, *v. a.* To melt, to salivate, to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXILITY, flüks-ll'é-té, *s.* Easiness of separation of parts.

FLUXION, flük'shün, *s.* The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematicks, the arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

To FLY, flü, *v. n.* Pret. *Flew* or *Fled*. Part. *Flea* or *Flown*. To move through the air with wings; to pass through the air; to pass away; to pass swiftly; to fly at, to spring with violence, to fall on suddenly; to move with rapidity; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion; to break, to shiver; to run away, to attempt to escape; to fly in the face, to insult, to act in defiance; to fly off, to revolt; to fly out, to burst into passion; to break out into license, to start violently from any direction; to let fly, to discharge.

To FLY, flü, *v. a.* To shun, to avoid, to decline; to refuse association with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, flü, *s.* A small winged insect; that part of a machine which being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest; Fly in a compass, that which points how the wind blows.

To FLYBLOW, flü'blö, *v. a.* To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, flü'böte, *s.* A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLY-CATCHER, flük'átsh-ür, *s.* One that hunts flies.

FLYER, flü'ür, *s.* 98. One that flies or runs away; one that uses wings; the fly of a jack.

To FLYFISH, flü'fish, *v. n.* To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, föle, *s.* 295. The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden.

To FOAL, föle, *v. a.* To bring forth a foal.

FOALBIT, föle'bít, *s.* A plant.

FOAM, föme, *s.* 295. The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, spume.

To FOAM, föme, *v. n.* To froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated.

FOAMY, fömé, *a.* Covered with foam, frothy.

FOB, föb, *s.* A small pocket.

To FOB, föb, *v. a.* To cheat, to trick, to defraud; to fob off, to shift off, to put aside with an artifice.

FOCAL, fökål, *a.* 88. Belonging to the focus.

FOCUS, föküs, *s.* The point where the rays are collected by a burning glass; the point in the axis of

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81 - mê 93, mêt 95 - pîne 105, pîn 107, nô 162, môve 164.

a lens, where the rays cross and meet each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

FODDER, fôd'dûr, s. Dry food stored for cattle against winter.

To FODDER, fôd'dûr, v. a. To feed with dry food.

FODDERER, fôd'dûr-rûr, s. He who fodders cattle.

FOE, fô, s. 296. An enemy in war; a persecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill-wisher.

FOEMAN, fô'mân, s. Enemy in war.

FOETUS, fê'tûs, s. 296. The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, fôg, s. A thick mist, a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water; aftergrass.

FOGGY, fôg'gê-lê, ad. 383. Mistily, darkly, cloudily.

FOGGINESS, fôg'gê-nês, s. The state of being dark or misty, cloudiness, mistiness.

FOGGY, fôg'gê, a. 383. Misty, cloudy, dark; cloudy in understanding, dull.

FOH, fôh! *interj.* An interjection of abhorrence.

FOIBLE, fô'bl, s. 299. 405. A weak side, a blind side.

To FOIL, fôil, v. a. To put to the worst, to defeat.

FOIL, fôil, s. 299. A defeat, a miscarriage; leaf gilding; something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre; a blunt sword used in fencing.

FOILER, fôil'âr, s. One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, fôin, v. n. 299. To push in fencing.

FOISON, fô'zôn, s. 170. Plenty, abundance.

To FOIST, fôist, v. a. 299. To insert by forgery.

FOLD, fôld, s. The ground in which sheep are confined; the place where sheep are housed; the flock of sheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another; from the foregoing signification is derived the use of Fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, fôld, v. a. To shut sheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to enclose, to include, to shut.

To FOLD, fôld, v. n. To close over another of the same kind.

FOLIACEOUS, fô-lê-â'shûs, a. Consisting of lamina or leaves.

FOLIAGE, fôlê-âdje, s. 90. Leaves, tufts of leaves.

To FOLIATE, fôlê-âte, v. a. To beat into lamina or leaves.

FOLIATION, fô-lê-â'shûn, s. The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.

FOLIATURE, fôlê-â-tshûre, s. The state of being hammered into leaves.

FOLIO, fôlê-ô, s. A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

FOLK, fôke, s. People, in familiar language; nations, mankind.

Notwithstanding this word is originally plural, our language is so little used to a plural, without s, that *Folks* may now be accounted the best orthography, as it is certainly the only current pronunciation.

FOLLICLE, fôlê-kl, s. 405. A cavity in any body with strong coats; a capsule, a seed-vessel.

To FOLLOW, fôllô, v. a. 327. To go after, not before, or side by side; to attend as a dependant; to pursue; to succeed in order of time; to be consequential, as effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to observe; to attend to, to be busied with.

To FOLLOW, fôllô, v. n. To come after another; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to continue endeavours.

FOLLOWER, fôllô-âr, s. One who comes after another, not before him, or side by side; a dependant; an attendant; an associate; an imitator, a copier.

FOLLY, fôllê, s. Want of understanding, weakness of intellect; criminal weakness, depravity of mind; act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom.

To FOMENT, fô-mên't, v. a. To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to support; to cherish.

FOMENTATION, fô-mên-tâ'shûn, s. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOMENTER, fô-mên'târ, s. An encourager, a supporter.

FOND, fônd, a. Foolish, silly; foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent; pleased in too great a degree, foolishly delighted.

To FONDLE, fônd'l, v. a. 405. To treat with great indulgence, to caress, to cocker.

FONDLER, fônd'l-âr, s. One who fondles.

FONDLING, fônd'ling, s. A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

FONDLY, fônd'lê, ad. Foolishly, weakly; with great or extreme tenderness.

FONDNESS, fônd'nês, s. Foolishness, weakness; foolish tenderness; tender passion; unreasonable liking.

FONT, fônt, s. A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

FOOD, fôôd, s. 10. 306. Victuals, provision for the mouth; any thing that nourishes.

FOODFUL, fôôd'fûl, a. Fruitful, full of food.

FOOL, fôôl, s. 306. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jester.

To FOOL, fôôl, v. n. To trifle, to play.

To FOOL, fôôl, v. a. To treat with contempt, to disappoint, to frustrate; to infatuate; to cheat.

FOOLBORN, fôôl'bôrn, a. Foolish from the birth.

FOOLERY, fôôl'ûr-ê, s. 557. Habitual folly; an act of folly, trifling practice; object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, fôôl-hârdê-nês, s. Mad rashness.

FOOLHARDY, fôôl-hârdê, a. Daring without judgment, madly adventurous.

FOOLTRAP, fôôl'trâp, s. A snare to catch fools in.

FOOLISH, fôôl'ish, a. Void of understanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiscreet; in Scripture, wicked, sinful.

FOOLISHLY, fôôl'ish-lê, ad. Weakly, without understanding; in Scripture, wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fôôl'ish-nês, s. Folly, want of understanding; foolish practice, actual deviation from the right.

FOOT, fût, s. Plur. *Feet*, 307. The part upon which we stand; that by which any thing is supported; the lower part, the base; infantry; state, character, condition; scheme, plan, settlement; a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches; step.

To FOOT, fût, v. n. 307. To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

To FOOT, fût, v. a. To spurn, to kick; to tread.

FOOTBALL, fût'bâll, s. A ball driven by the foot.

FOOTBOY, fût'bôê, s. A low menial, an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, fût'brîdje, s. A bridge on which passengers walk.

FOOTCLOTH, fût'klôth, v. a. A sumpter cloth.

FOOTHOLD, fût'hôld, s. Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fût'ing, s. Ground for the foot; foundation, basis, support; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, establishment; state, condition, settlement.

FOOTICKER, fût'lik-âr, s. A slave, a humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fût'mân, s. 88. A soldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial servant in livery; one who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP, fût'mân-shîp, s. The art or faculty of a runner.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—ål 299—pönd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

FOOTPACE, fût/påse, *s.* Part of a pair of stairs; whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive at a broad place; a pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD, fût/påd, *s.* A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, fût/påth, *s.* Narrow way which will not admit horses.

FOOTPOST, fût/pöst, *s.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fût/ståll, *s.* 406. A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fût/stêp, *s.* Trace, track, impression left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fût/stööl, *s.* Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, föp, *s.* A coxcomb, a man of small understanding and much ostentation; one fond of dress.

FOPPERY, föp/ür-ê, *s.* 557. Folly, impertinence; affectation of show or importance, showy folly; fondness of dress.

FOPPISH, föp/pish, *a.* Foolish, idle, vain; vain n show, vain of dress.

FOPPISHLY, föp/pish-lê, *ad.* Vainly, ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS, föp/pish-nês, *s.* Vanity, showy vanity.

FOPPLING, föp/pling, *s.* A petty fop. See *To Codle*.

FOR, fôr, *prep.* 167. Because of; with respect to; considered as, in the place of; for the sake of; in comparative respect; after Oh, an expression of desire; on account of, in solution of; inducting to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, instead of; in supply of, to serve in the place of; through a certain duration; in search of, in quest of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithstanding; to the use of; in consequence of; in recompense of.

FOR, fôr, *conj.* The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before; because, on this account that; for as much, in regard that, in consideration of.

To FORAGE, fôr/åje, *v. n.* 168. To wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil.

To FORAGE, fôr/åje, *v. a.* To plunder, to strip.

FORAGE, fôr/åje, *s.* 90. Search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad; provisions sought abroad; provisions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fôr-råm/ê-nūs, *a.* Full of holes.

To FORBEAR, fôr-båre', *v. n.* Pret. *I Forebore*, anciently *Forbare*. Part. *Forborn*. To cease from any thing, to intermit; to pause, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abstain; to restrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

The *o* in these words preceding the accent, and followed by a consonant, is under the same predicament as the same letter in *Command*, *Collect*, &c. which see.

To FORBEAR, fôr-båre', *v. n.* 240. To decline, to omit voluntarily; to spare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, fôr-båre'/ånse, *s.* The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; intermission of something; command of temper; lenity, delay of punishment, mildness.

FORBEARER, fôr-bå'rür, *s.* An intermitter, inter- ceptor of any thing.

To FORBID, fôr-bid', *v. a.* Pret. *I forbade*. Part. *Forbidden* or *Forbid*. To prohibit; to oppose, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fôr-bid'/dånse, *s.* Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fôr-bid'/dn-lê, *ad.* In an un- lawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fôr-bid'/dår, *s.* One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fôr-bid'/ding, *part. a.* Raising ab- horrence.

FORCE, fôrse, *s.* Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validity, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; destiny, necessity, fatal com- pulsion.

To FORCE, fôrse, *v. a.* To compel, to constrain;

to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by vio- lence or power; to storm, to take or enter by violence; to ravish, to violate by force; to force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, fôr/sêd-lê, *ad.* 364. Violently, con- strainedly.

FORCEFUL, fôrse'/fûl, *a.* Violent, strong impetu- ous.

FORCEFULLY, fôrse'/fûl-lê, *ad.* Violently, impetu- ously.

FORCELESS, fôrse'lês, *a.* Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fôr/sêps, *s.* Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs, but is used for an instrument in chirur- gery to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, fôr/sûr, *s.* That which forces, drives, or constrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

FORCIBLE, fôr/sê-bl, *a.* 405. Strong, mighty, violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid, binding.

FORCIBLENESS, fôr/sê-bl-nês, *s.* Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fôr/sê-blê, *ad.* Strongly, powerfully impetuously; by violence, by force.

FORCIPATED, fôr/sê-på-têd, *a.* Like a pair of pincers to open and enclose

FORD, fôrd, *s.* A shallow part of a river; the stream, the current.

To FORD, fôrd, *v. a.* To pass without swimming.

FORDABLE, fôrd/å-bl, *a.* 405. Passable without swimming.

FORE, fôre, *a.* Anterior, that comes first in a pro- gressive motion.

FORE, fôre, *ad.* Anteriorly: Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

To FOREARM, fôre-årm', *v. a.* To provide for an attack or resistance before the time of need.

To FOREBODE, fôre-bôde', *v. n.* To prognosticate, to foretell; to foreknow.

FOREBODER, fôre-bôde'/ür, *s.* A prognosticator, a soothsayer; a foreknower.

To FORECAST, fôre-kåst', *v. a.* 492. To scheme, to plan before execution; to adjust, to contrive; to foresee, to provide against.

To FORECAST, fôre-kåst', *v. n.* To form schemes, to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, fôre-kåst, *s.* 492. Contrivance be- forehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fôre-kåst'/ür, *s.* One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fôre/kås-sl, *s.* 405. In a ship, that part where the foremast stands.

FORECHOSEN, fôre-tshôzn, *part.* 103. Pre- elected.

FORECITED, fôre-sit'/êd, *part.* Quoted before.

To FORECLOSE, fôre-klôze', *v. a.* To shut up, to preclude, to prevent; to foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fôre/dêk, *s.* The anterior part of the ship.

To FOREDESIGN, fôre-dê-sin', *v. a.* To plan be- forehand.

To FOREDO, fôre-dôd', *v. a.* To ruin, to destroy, to overdo, to weary, to harass.

To FOREDOOM, fôre-dôôm', *v. a.* To predestin- ate, to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, fôre/ênd, *s.* The anterior part.

FOREFATHER, fôre-fåth/ür, *s.* Ancestor, one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

To FOREFEND, fôre-fênd', *v. a.* To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to secure.

FOREFINGER, fôre/fing-gür, *s.* The finger next to the thumb, the index.

FOREFOOT, fôre/fût, *s.* Plural *Forefeet*. The anterior foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO, fôre-gô', *v. a.* To quit, to give up, to go before, to be past.

FOREGOER, fôre-gô'/ür, *s.* Ancestor, progenitor.

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

FOREGROUND, föregränd, *s.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, förehånd, *s.* The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, förehånd, *a.* Done too soon.

FOREHANDED, förehändad, *a.* Early, timely; formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, förhéd, *s.* 515. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; impudence, confidence, assurance.

FOREHOLDING, förehölding, *s.* Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, förin, *a.* Not of this country, not domestic; alien, remote, not allied; excluded, extraneous.

FOREIGNER, förin-är, *s.* A man that comes from another country, a stranger.

FOREIGNNESS, förin-nês, *s.* Remoteness, want of relation to something.

To FOREIMAGINE, före-äm-mådjin, *v. a.* To conceive or fancy before prof.

To FOREJUDGE, före-judge, *v. a.* To judge beforehand, to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNOW, före-nö', *v. a.* To have prescience of, to foresee.

FOREKNOWABLE, före-nö'-bl, *a.* Capable of being foreknown.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, före-nö'ldje, *s.* Prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

FORELAND, föreländ, *s.* A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the sea, a cape.

To FORELAY, före-lä', *v. a.* To lay wait for, to entrap by ambush.

To FORELIFT, före-lift', *v. a.* To raise aloft any anterior part.

FORELOCK, förelök, *s.* The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FOREMAN, föremän, *s.* 99. The first or chief person on a jury; the first servant in a shop.

FOREMENTIONED, före-mên'shünd, *a.* Mentioned or recited before.

FOREMOST, föremöst, *a.* First in place; first in dignity.

FORENAMED, före-nämd', *a.* Nominated before.

FORENOON, förenöön, *s.* The time of the day reckoned from the middle point between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.

FORENOTICE, före-nö'tis, *s.* Information of an event before it happens.

FORENSICK, fö-ren'sik, *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature.

To FOREORDAIN, före-ör-däne', *v. a.* To predetermine, to predetermine.

FOREPART, förepårt, *s.* The anterior part.

FOREPAST, förepäst', *a.* Past, beyond a certain time.

FOREPOSSESSED, före-pöz-zést', *a.* Pre-occupied, prepossessed, pre-engaged.

FORERANK, förerångk, *s.* 408. First rank, front.

FORERECITED, före-ré-sitéd, *a.* Mentioned or enumerated before.

To FORERUN, före-rün', *v. a.* To come before as an earnest of something following; to precede, to have the start of.

FORERUNNER, före-rün'när, *s.* A harbinger, a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow; a prognostick, a sign foreshowing any thing.

To FORESAY, före-sä', *v. a.* To predict, to prophesy.

To FORESEE, före-sê', *v. a.* To see beforehand, to see what has not yet happened.

To FORESHAME, före-shäme', *v. a.* To shame, to bring reproach upon.

FORESHIP, föreship, *s.* The anterior part of the ship.

mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, möve 164,

To FORESHORTEN, före-shörtin, *v. a.* To shorten the forepart.

To FORESHOW, före-shö', *v. a.* To predict; to represent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, före'site, *s.* Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.

FORESIGHTFUL, före-site'fûl, *a.* Prescient, provident.

To FORESIGNIFY, före-sig'nê-fi, *v. a.* To betoken beforehand, to foreshow.

FORESKIN, före'skin, *s.* The prepuce.

FORESKIRT, före'skért, *s.* The loose part of the coat before.

To FORESLOW, före-slö', *v. a.* To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.

To FORESPEAK, före-spêke', *v. n.* To predict, to foresay; to forbid.

FORESPENT, före-spênt', *a.* Wasted, tired, spent; forepassed, past; bestowed before.

FORESPURRER, före-spûr'är, *s.* One that rides before.

FOREST, förrest, *s.* A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

To FORESTALL, före-ståwl', *v. a.* 406. To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by pre-occupation or prevention; to seize or gain possession of before another.

FORESTALLER, före-ståwl'är, *s.* One that anticipates the market, one that purchases before others to raise the price.

FORESTBORN, förrest-börn, *a.* Born in a wild.

FORESTER, förres-tär, *s.* An officer of the forest; an inhabitant of the wild country.

To FORETASTE, före-täste', *v. a.* To have antepast of, to have prescience of; to taste before another.

FORETASTE, företäste, *s.* 492. Anticipation of.

To FORETELL, före-têl', *v. a.* 406. To predict, to prophesy, to foreshow.

FORETELLER, före-têl'är, *s.* Predictor, foreshower.

To FORETHINK, före-thingk', *v. a.* To anticipate in the mind, to have prescience of.

To FORETHINK, före-thingk', *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, före-thåwt'. Part. pret. of the verb *Forethink*.

FORETHOUGHT, före-thåwt', *s.* 492. Prescience, anticipation; provident care.

To FORETOKEN, före-tökn', *v. a.* To foreshow, to prognosticate as a sign.

FORETOKEN, före-tökn', *s.* 103. Preventive sign, prognostick.

FORETOOTH, före-tööt', *s.* The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth, one of the incisors.

FORETOP, företöp, *s.* That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

FOREVOUCHED, före-vöutshéd, *part.* 359. Affirmed before, formerly told.

FOREWARD, förewård, *s.* The van, the front.

To FOREWARN, före-wärn', *v. a.* To admonish beforehand; to inform previously of any future event; to caution against any thing beforehand.

To FOREWISH, före-wish', *v. a.* To desire beforehand.

FOREWORN, före-wörn', *part.* Worn out, wasted by time or use.

FORFEIT, förfît, *s.* 255. Something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine, a mulct.

To FORFEIT, förfît, *v. a.* To lose by some breach of condition, to lose by some offence.

FORFEIT, förfît, *a.* Liable to penal seizure, alienated by a crime.

FORFEITABLE, förfît-ä-bl, *a.* Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE, förfît-yüre, *s.* The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine

- FORFEND**, fôr-fënd', *v. a.* To prevent, to forbid.
- ORGAVE**, fôr-gåve'. The pret. of *Forgive*.
- FORGE**, fôrje, *s.* The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where anything is made or shaped.
- To FORGE**, fôrje, *v. a.* To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit, to falsify.
- FORGER**, fôrðjúr, *s.* One who makes or forges; one who counterfeits any thing.
- ☞ This word is sometimes, but without the least foundation in analogy, written *forgerer*. If it should be urged that the word comes from the French verb *forger*, and therefore like *fruiterer* from *fruitier*, we add an *er* to make it a verbal noun; it may be answered, that we have the word to *forge* in the same sense as the French, but we have no verb to *fruit*, and therefore there is an excuse for adding *er* in the last word which has no place in the former.
- FORGERY**, fôrðjúr-é, *s.* The crime of falsification; smith's work, the act of the forge.
- To FORGET**, fôr-gét', *v. a.* Pret. *Forgot*. Part. *Forgotten* or *Forgot*. To lose memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.
- ☞ The *o* in this and similar words is like that in *Forbear*, which see.
- FORGETFUL**, fôr-gét'fúl, *a.* Not retaining the memory of; oblivious, inattentive, negligent.
- FORGETFULNESS**, fôr-gét'fúl-nés, *s.* Oblivion, loss of memory; negligence, inattention.
- FORGETTER**, fôr-gét'tár, *s.* One that forgets; a careless person.
- To FORGIVE**, fôr-giv', *v. a.* 157. Pret. *Forgave*. Part. pass. *Forgiven*. To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.
- FORGIVENESS**, fôr-giv'nés, *s.* The act of forgiving, pardon; tenderness, willingness to pardon; remission of a fine or penalty.
- FORGIVER**, fôr-giv'úr, *s.* One who pardons.
- FORGOT**, fôr-gót',
- FORGOTTEN**, fôr-gót'tn, 103. } Part. pass. of *Forget*. Not remembered.
- FORK**, fôr, *s.* An instrument divided at the ends into two or more points or prongs; a point.
- To FORK**, fôr, *v. n.* To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.
- FORKED**, fôr'kéd, *a.* 366. Opening into two or more parts.
- FORKEDLY**, fôr'kéd-lé, *ad.* In a forked form.
- FORKEDNESS**, fôr'kéd-nés, *s.* The quality of opening into two parts.
- FORKHEAD**, fôr'khéd, *s.* Point of an arrow.
- FORKY**, fôr'ké, *a.* Forked, opening into two parts.
- FORLORN**, fôr-lór'n', *a.* Deserted, destitute, forsaken, wretched, helpless; lost, desperate, small, despicable.
- ☞ This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced so as to rhyme with *mourn*. Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with *corn*.
- FORLORNNESS**, fôr-lór'n'nés, *s.* Misery, solitude.
- FORM**, fôr, or fôrni, *s.* The external appearance of any thing, shape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the essential qualities, empty show; external rites; stated method, established practice; a long seat; a class, a rank of students; the seat or bed of a hare.
- ☞ When this word signifies a long seat, or a class of students, it is universally pronounced with the *o*, as in *four, more, &c.* It is not a little surprising that none of our Dictionaries, except Mr Smith's and Mr Nares', take any notice of this distinction in the sound of the *o*, when the word signifies a seat or class. It were to be wished, indeed, that we had fewer of these ambiguously sounding words, which, while they distinguish to the ear, confuse and puzzle the eye.—See *Boat*.
- To FORM**, fôrni, *v. a.* To make; to model, to scheme, to plan; to arrange, to adjust; to contrive, to join; to model by education.
- FORMAL**, fôr'mál, *a.* 89. Ceremonious, solemn, precise; regular, methodical, external, having the appearance, but not the essence; depending upon establishment or custom.
- FORMALIST**, fôr'mál-íst, *s.* One who prefers appearance to reality.
- FORMALITY**, fôr'mál'é-té, *s.* Ceremony, established mode of behaviour; solemn order, habit, of dress.
- To FORMALIZE**, fôr'má-líze, *v. a.* To model, to modify; to affect formality.
- FORMALLY**, fôr'mál-lé, *ad.* According to established rules; ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely; in open appearance; essentially, characteristically.
- FORMATION**, fôr'má'shún, *s.* The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.
- FORMATIVE**, fôr'má-tív, *a.* 157. Having the power of giving form, plastic.
- FORMER**, fôr'm'úr, *s.* 166. He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.
- FORMER**, fôr'm'úr, *a.* 98. Before another in time; mentioned before another; past.
- FORMERLY**, fôr'm'úr-lé, *ad.* In times past.
- FORMIDABLE**, fôr'mé-dá-bl, *a.* 405. Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.
- FORMIDABLENESS**, fôr'mé-dá-bl-nés, *s.* The quality of exciting terror or dread; the thing causing dread.
- FORMIDABLY**, fôr'mé-dá-bl-é, *ad.* In a terrible manner.
- FORMLESS**, fôr'm'lés, *a.* Shapeless, without regularity of form.
- FORMULA**, fôr'mú-lá, *s.* 91. A prescribed form.
- FORMULARY**, fôr'mú-lár-é, *s.* A book containing stated and prescribed models.
- FORMULE**, fôr'múle, *s.* A set or prescribed model.
- To FORNICATE**, fôr'né-káte, *v. n.* To commit lewdness.
- FORNICATION**, fôr'né-ká'shún, *s.* Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in Scripture, sometimes idolatry.
- FORNICATOR**, fôr'né-ká-túr, *s.* 166. 521. One that has commerce with unmarried women.
- FORNICATRESS**, fôr'né-ká-trés, *s.* A woman who, without marriage, cohabits with a man.
- To FORSAKE**, fôr-sá'ké, *v. a.* Pret. *Forsook*. Part. pass. *Forsook* or *Forsaken*. To leave in resentment or dislike; to leave, to go away from; to desert, to fail.
- FORSAKER**, fôr-sá'kúr, *s.* 98. Deserter, one that forsakes.
- FORSOOTH**, fôr-sódh', *ad.* In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in address to women.
- To FORSWEAR**, fôr-swá're', *v. a.* Pret. *Forswore*. Part. *Forsworn*. To renounce upon oath, to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forswear himself, to be perjured, to swear falsely.
- To FORSWEAR**, fôr-swá're', *v. n.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury.
- FORSWEARER**, fôr-swá'r'úr, *s.* One who is perjured.
- FORT**, fôr't, *s.* A fortified house, a castle.
- FORTED**, fôr'téd, *a.* Furnished or guarded by forts.
- FORTH**, fôr'th, *ad.* Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into public view; on to the end.
- FORTH**, fôr'th, *prep.* Out of.
- FORTHCOMING**, fôr'th-kúm'ing, *a.* Ready to appear, not abscending.
- FORTHISSUING**, fôr'th-ish'shú-ing, *a.* Coming out, coming forward from a covert.
- FORTHRIGHT**, fôr'th-rite', *ad.* Straight forward, without flexions.
- FORTHWITH**, fôr'th-wíth', *ad.* Immediately, without delay, an once, straight.
- ☞ *TH* in *with* at the end of this word is pronounced with the sharp sound, as in *thin*, contrary to the sound of those letters in the same word when single. The same may be observed of the *f* in *whereof*, 377.
- FORTIETH**, fôr'té-éth, *a.* 279. The fourth tenth.

539. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve, 164.

FORTIFIABLE, fôr'tê-fl-â-bl, *a.* That may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fôr-tê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.

FORTIFIER, fôr'tê-fl-ûr, *s.* One who erects works for defence; one who supports or secures.

To FORTIFY, fôr'tê-fl, *v. a.* To strengthen against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to establish in resolution.

FORTIN, fôr'tin, *s.* A little fort.

FORTITUDE, fôr'tê-tûde, *s.* Courage, bravery, magnanimity; strength, force.

FORTNIGHT, fôr'tnîte, *s.* 144. The space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, fôr'trêz, *s.* A strong hold, a fortified place.

FORTUITOUS, fôr-tû'ê-tûs, *a.* 463. Accidental, casual.

↳ The reason that the *t* in this word and its compounds does not take the hissing sound, as it does in *fortune*, is, because the accent is after it, 463.

FORTUITOUSLY, fôr-tû'ê-tûs-lê, *ad.* Accidentally, casually.

FORTUITOUSNESS, fôr-tû'ê-tûs-nêz, *s.* Accident, chance.

FORTUNATE, fôr'tshû-nâte, *a.* Lucky, happy, successful.

FORTUNATELY, fôr'tshû-nâte-lê, *ad.* Happily, successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, fôr'tshû-nâte-nêz, *s.* Happiness, good luck, success.

FORTUNE, fôr'tshûne, *s.* 461. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life, means of living; event, success good or bad; estate, possessions; the portion of a man or woman.

To FORTUNE, fôr'tshûne, *v. n.* To befall, to happen, to come casually to pass.

FORTUNED, fôr'tshûnd, *a.* 359. Supplied by fortune.

FORTUNEBOOK, fôr'tshûn-bôök, *s.* A book consulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER, fôr'tshûn-hûn-tûr, *s.* A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them.

FORTUNTELLER, fôr'tshûn-têl-lûr, *s.* One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FORTY, fôr'tê, *a.* 182. Four times ten.

FORUM, fôr'tûm, *s.* 544. *Latin.* A court of justice; a market; any public place.

FORWARD, fôr'wârd, *ad.* 88. Towards, onward, progressively.

FORWARD, fôr'wârd, *a.* Warm, earnest; ardent, eager; confident, presumptuous; premature, early ripe; quick, ready, hasty.

To FORWARD, fôr'wârd, *v. a.* To hasten, to quicken; to patronise, to advance.

FORWARDER, fôr'wâr-dûr, *s.* He who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY, fôr'wârd-lê, *ad.* Eagerly, hastily.

FORWARDNESS, fôr'wârd-nêz, *s.* Readiness to act; quickness, earliness, early ripeness; confidence, assurance.

FORWARDS, fôr'wârdz, *ad.* Straight before, progressively.

FOSSE, fôs, *s.* A ditch, a moat.

FOSSEWAY, fôs'wâ, *s.* One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSEL, fôs'sil, *a.* Dug out of the earth.

FOSSEL, fôs'sil, *s.* That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.

To FOSTER, fôs'tûr, *v. a.* 98. To nurse, to feed, to support; to pamper, to encourage, to cherish, to forward.

FOSTERAGE, fôs'tûr-îdje, *s.* 90. The charge of nursing.

FOSTERBROTHER, fôs'tûr-brûth-ûr, *s.* One bred at the same pap.

FOSTERCHILD, fôs'tûr-tshild, *s.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDAM, fôs'tûr-dâm, *s.* A nurse, one that performs the office of a mother.

FOSTEREARTH, fôs'tûr-êrth, *s.* Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it.

FOSTERER, fôs'tûr-ûr, *s.* A nurse, one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFATHER, fôs'tûr-fâ-thûr, *s.* One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own.

FOSTERMOTHER, fôs'tûr-mûth-ûr, *s.* A nurse.

FOSTERSON, fôs'tûr-sûn, *s.* One fed and educated as a child, though not the son by nature.

FOUGHT, fâwt, 393. 319. The pret. and part. of *Fight*.

FOUGHTEN, fâwt'n, 103. The pass. part. of *Fight*.

FOUL, fûl, *a.* 313. Not clean, filthy; impure, polluted; wicked, detestable; unjust, coarse, gross; full of gross humours, wanting purgation, cloudy, stormy; not bright, not serene; with rough force, with unseasonable violence; among seamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.

To FOUL, fûl, *v. a.* To daub, to bemire, to make filthy.

FOULFACED, fûl'fâste, *a.* 359. Having an ugly or hateful visage.

FOULLY, fûl'lê, *ad.* Filthily, nastily, odiously.

FOULMOUTHED, fûl'mûthd, *a.* Scurrilous, habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.

FOULNESS, fûl'nêz, *s.* Filthiness, nastiness; pollution, impurity; hatefulness; injustice; ugliness; dishonesty.

FOUND, fûnd, 313. The pret. and part. pass. of *Find*.

To FOUND, fûnd, *v. a.* 313. To lay the basis of any building; to build, to raise; to establish, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raise upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm.

To FOUND, fûnd, *v. a.* To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast.

FOUNDATION, fûn-dâ'shûn, *s.* The basis or lower part of an edifice; the act of fixing the basis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raised; original, rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity; establishment, settlement.

FOUNDER, fûn'dûr, *s.* 98. A builder, one who raises an edifice; one who establishes a revenue for any purpose; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning; a caster, one who forms figures by casting melted matter in moulds.

To FOUNDER, fûn'dûr, *v. a.* 313. To cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

To FOUNDER, fûn'dûr, *v. n.* To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.

FOUNDLING, fûnd'ling, *s.* A child exposed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.

FOUNDRESS, fûn'drêz, *s.* A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing; a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

FOUNDRY, fûn'drê, *s.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting house.

FOUNT, fûnt, 313.

FOUNTAIN, fûn'tin, 208. } *s.*

A well, a spring; a small basin of springing water; jet, a spout of water; the head or spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.

FOUNTAINLESS, fûn'tin-lêz, *a.* Without a fountain.

FOUNTFUL, fûnt'fûl, *a.* Full of springs.

FOUR, fôre, *a.* 318. Twice two.

FOURBE, fôôrb, *s.* 315. *French.* A client, a tricking fellow.

FOURFOLD, fôre'fôld, *a.* Four times told.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 209—pöund 313—thin 466, this 469.

- FOURFOOTED**, före'fåt-êd, *a.* Quadruped.
- FOURSCORE**, före'skôre, *a.* Four times twenty, eighty; it is used elliptically for fourscore years.
- FOURSQUARE**, före'skwäre, *a.* Quadrangular.
- FOURTEEN**, före'téén, *a.* Four and ten.
- FOURTEENTH**, före'téénth, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.
- FOURTH**, fört'h, *a.* The ordinal of four, the first after the third.
- FOURTHLY**, fört'h'lê, *ad.* In the fourth place.
- FOURWHEELED**, före'whêêld, *a.* Running upon twice two wheels.
- FOWL**, föûl, *s.* 223. A winged animal, a bird.
- To FOWL**, föûl, *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.
- FOWLER**, föûl'ûr, *s.* 98. A sportsman who pursues birds.
- FOWLINGPIECE**, föûl'ing-pêêse, *s.* A gun for birds.
- FOX**, fôks, *s.* A wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.
- FOXFACE**, fôks'kåse, *s.* A fox's skin.
- FOXCHASE**, fôks'tshåse, *s.* The pursuit of the fox with hounds.
- FOXGLOVES**, fôks'glûvz, *s.* A plant.
- FOXHUNTER**, fôks'hûnt-ûr, *s.* A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes.
- FOXSHIP**, fôks'ship, *s.* The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.
- FOXTRAP**, fôks'trâp, *s.* A gin or snare to catch foxes.
- To FRACT**, fråkt, *v. a.* To break, to violate, to infringe.
- FRACTION**, fråks'hûn, *s.* The act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.
- FRACTIONAL**, fråks'hûn-ål, *a.* 88. Belonging to a broken number.
- FRACTURE**, fråkt'shûre, *s.* 461. Breach, separation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone.
- To FRACTURE**, fråkt'shûre, *v. a.* To break a bone.
- FRAGILE**, fråd'jil, *a.* 140. Brittle, easily snapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.
- ☞ All our orthoepists are uniform in the pronunciation of this word with the *a* short.
- FRAGILITY**, frå-jil'é-tê, *s.* Brittleness, weakness; frailty, liability to fault.
- FRAGMENT**, fråg'mênt, *s.* A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.
- FRAGMENTARY**, fråg'mên-tår-ê, *a.* Composed of fragments.
- FRAGOR**, fråg'ôr, *s.* 166. 544. A noise, a crack, a crash.—See *Drama*.
- FRAGRANCE**, frå'grånse, }
FRAGRANCY, frå'grån-sê, } *s.*
 Sweetness of smell, pleasing scent.
- FRAGRANT**, frå'grånt, *a.* 544. Odorous, sweet of smell.
- ☞ This word is sometimes, but improperly, heard with the *a* in the first syllable pronounced short.—See *Drama*.
- FRAGRANTLY**, frå'grånt-lê, *ad.* With sweet scent.
- FRAIL**, fråle, *s.* 202. A basket made of rushes; a rush for weaving baskets.
- FRAIL**, fråle, *a.* Weak, easily destroyed; weak of resolution, liable to error or seduction.
- FRAILNESS**, fråle'nês, *s.* Weakness, instability.
- FRAILTY**, fråle'tê, *s.* Weakness of resolution, instability of mind; fault proceeding from weakness, sins of infirmity.
- FRASE**, fråze, *s.* 102. A pancake with bacon in it.
- To FRAME**, fråme, *v. a.* To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compose; to regulate, to adjust; to plan; to invent.
- FRAME**, fråme, *s.* Any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else; order, regularity; scheme, contrivance; mechanical construction; shape, form, proportion.
- FRAMER**, fråme'ûr, *s.* 98. Maker, former, contriver, schemer.
- FRANCHISE**, från'tshîz, *s.* 140. Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; district, extent of jurisdiction.
- To FRANCHISE**, från'tshîz, *v. a.* To enfranchise, to make free.
- FRANGIBLE**, från'jê-bl, *a.* 405. Fragile, brittle, easily broken.
- FRANK**, frångk, *a.* 408. Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, sincere, not reserved; without condition, without payment; not restrained.
- FRANK**, frångk, *s.* A place to feed hogs in, a sty; a letter which pays no postage; a French coin.
- To FRANK**, frångk, *v. a.* To shut up in a frank or sty; to feed high, to fat, to cram; to exempt letters from postage.
- FRANKINCENSE**, frångk'in-sênsê, *s.* An odoriferous kind of resin.
- FRANKLIN**, frångk'lîn, *s.* A steward; a bailiff of land.
- FRANKLY**, frångk'lê, *ad.* Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.
- FRANKNESS**, frångk'nês, *s.* Plainness of speech, openness, ingenuousness; liberality, bounteousness.
- FRANTICK**, från'tik, *a.* Mad, deprived of understanding by violent madness, outrageously and turbulently mad; transported by violence of passion.
- FRANTICKLY**, från'tik-lê, *ad.* Madly, outrageously.
- FRANTICKNESS**, från'tik-nês, *s.* Madness, fury of passion.
- FRATERNAL**, frå-têr'nål, *a.* 88. Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.
- FRATERNALLY**, frå-têr'nål-ê, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
- FRATERNITY**, frå-têr'nê-tê, *s.* The state or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, society; men of the same class or character.
- FRAUD**, fråwd, *s.* 213. Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.
- FRAUDFUL**, fråwd'fûl, *a.* Treacherous, artful, trickish.
- FRAUDFULLY**, fråwd'fûl-lê, *ad.* Deceitfully, artfully.
- FRAUDULENCE**, fråwd'û-lênsê, }
FRAUDULENCE, fråwd'û-lên-sê, } *s.*
 Deceitfulness, trickishness, proneness to artifice.
- ☞ For the propriety of pronouncing the *d* in these words like *f*, see Principles, No. 223. 376.
- FRAUDULENT**, fråwd'û-lênt, *a.* Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.
- FRAUDULENTLY**, fråwd'û-lênt-lê, *ad.* By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.
- FRAUGHT**, fråwt, *part. pass.* 393. Laden, charged; filled, stored, thronged.
- FRAY**, frå, *s.* 220. A broil, a battle, a combat.
- To FRAY**, frå, *v. a.* To rub, to wear away by rubbing; to fight.
- FREAK**, frêke, *s.* 227. A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.
- To FREAK**, frêke, *v. a.* To variegate.
- FREAKISH**, frêke'ish, *a.* Capricious, humoursome.
- FREAKISHLY**, frêke'ish-lê, *ad.* Capriciously, humoursomely.
- FREAKISHNESS**, frêke'ish-nês, *s.* Capriciousness, whim-fulness.
- FRECKLE**, frêk'kl, *s.* 405. A spot raised in the skin by the sun; any small spot or discoloration.
- FRECKLED**, frêk'kl'd, *a.* 359. Spotted, maculated.
- FRECKLY**, frêk'klê, *a.* Full of freckles.
- FREE**, frêê, *a.* 246. At liberty; unimpelled, unrestrained; permitted; conversing without reserve; liberal; frank; guiltless; exempt; invested with fran-

539. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81 93, mêt 95—pate 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

chies, possessing any thing without vassalage; without expense.

To FREE, frêé, v. a. To set at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.

FREEBOOTER, frêé-bôôt'ur, s. A robber, a plunderer.

FREEBOOTING, frêé-bôôt'ing, s. Robbery, plunder.

FREEBORN, frêé'bôörn, a. Inheriting liberty.

FREECHAPEL, frêé-tshâp'el, s. A chapel of the king's foundation.

FREECOST, frêé'kôst, s. Without expense.

FREEDMAN, frêé'mân, s. A slave manumitted.

FREEDOM, frêé'dôm, s. 166. Liberty, independence; privilege, franchises, immunities; unrestrained; ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, frêé-fût'éd, a. Not restrained in the march.

FREEHEARTED, frêé-hârt'éd, a. Liberal, unrestrained.

FREEHOLD, frêé'hôld, s. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, frêé'hôl-dâr, s. One who has a freehold.

FREELY, frêé'lé, ad. At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of its own accord.

FREEMAN, frêé'mân, s. 88. One not a slave, not a vassal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMASON, frêé-mâ'sn, s. 170. One of a numerous society who professes having a secret to keep.

FREEMINDED, frêé-mind'éd, a. Unrestrained, without load of care.

FREENESS, frêé'nês, s. The state or quality of being free; openness, unreservedness, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, frêé'skôôl, s. A school in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, frêé-spô'kn, a. 103. Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, frêé'stôn, s. Stone commonly used in building.

FREETHINKER, frêé-thîngk'ur, s. A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREEWILL, frêé-wîll, s. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness.

FREEWOMAN, frêé-wôm-ân, s. A woman not enslaved.

To FREEZE, frêéze, v. n. 246. To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FREEZE, frêéze, v. a. Pret. Froze. Part. Frozen or Froze. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loss of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, frâte, v. a. 249. 393. Pret. Freight. Part. Freight. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; to load with a burden.

FREIGHT, frâte, s. 249. Any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money due for transportation of goods.—See Eight.

FREIGHTER, frâte'ur, s. He who freights a vessel.

FRENCH CHALK, frênsh'tshâwk', s. An indurated clay.

To FRENCHIFY, frênsh'ê-fî, v. a. To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.

FRENETICK, frê-nét'ik, or frên'ê-tik, a. Mad, distracted.—See Phrenetick.

FRENZY, frên'zê, s. Madness, distraction of mind.

FREQUENCE, frêkwênse, s. 544. Crowd, concourse, assembly.

Some speakers, and those not vulgar ones, pronounce the e in the first syllable of this and the following words, when the accent is on it, short; as if written

frêk-wênse, frêk-wênstly, &c. They have undoubtedly the short e in the Latin frequens to plead; and though Latin quantity is sometimes found to operate in anglicised words of two syllables, with the accent on the first; yet usage, in these words, seems decidedly against this pronunciation. Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Elphinston, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Mr Smith, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge from the position of the accent, Dr Ash and Entick, are for the e long in the first syllable, and only Buchanan marks it with the short e. The verb to frequent having the accent on the second syllable, is under a different predicament.—See Drama.

FREQUENCY, frêkwên-sé, s. Common occurrence, the condition of being often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; concourse, full assembly.

FREQUENT, frêkwên't, a. 492. Often done, often seen, often occurring; used often to practise any thing; full of concourse.

To FREQUENT, frêkwên't, v. a. 492. To visit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, frêkwên't-â-bl, a. Conversable, accessible.

FREQUENTATION, frêkwên-tâ'shûn, s. Habit of frequenting.

FREQUENTATIVE, frêkwên'tâ-tiv, a. A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, frêkwên't'ur, s. One who often resorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, frêkwên't-lé, ad. Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frê'skô, s. Coolness, shade, duskiness; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

FRESH, frêsh, a. Cool; not salt; new, not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loss or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance; ruddy; free from saltiness; sweet, opposed to stale or stinking.

To FRESHEN, frêsh'shn, v. a. 103. To make fresh.

To FRESHEN, frêsh'shn, v. n. To grow fresh.

FRESHET, frêsh'it, s. 99. A pool of fresh water.

FRESHLY, frêsh'lé, ad. Coolly; newly, in the former state renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily.

FRESHNESS, frêsh'nês, s. The state of being fresh.

FRET, frêt, s. A frith or strait of the sea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cause; that stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string; work rising in protuberance; agitation of mind, commotion of the temper, passion.

To FRET, frêt, v. a. To wear away by rubbing; to form into raised work; to variegate, to diversify; to make angry, to vex.

To FRET, frêt, v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peevish.

FRETFUL, frêt'fûl, a. Angry, peevish.

FRETFULLY, frêt'fûl-é, ad. Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS, frêt'fûl-nês, s. Peevishness.

FRETTY, frêt'té, a. Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY, frî-â-bil'ê-té, s. Capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, frî-â-bl, a. 405. Easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, frî-âr, s. 418. A religious, a brother of some regular order.

FRIARLIKE, frî-âr-lîke, a. Monastick, unskilled in the world.

FRIARLY, frî-âr-lé, ad. Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

FRIARY, frî-âr-é, s. A monastery or convent of friars.

To FRIBBLE, frîbbl, v. n. 405. To trifle.

FRIEBLER, frîbbl-ér, s. A trifler.

FRICASSEE, frîk-â-séé, s. A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

FRICATION, frî-kâ'shûn, s. The act of rubbing one thing against another.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—Ûl 299—pûnd 313—ûin 466, riis 469.

- FRICTION**, frîk'shûn, *s.* The act of rubbing two bodies together; the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the flesh brush or cloths.
- FRIDAY**, frî'dê, *s.* 223. The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya a Saxon deity.
- FRIEND**, frênd, *s.* 278. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another; a companion; favourer; one propitious; a familiar compellation.
- FRIENDLESS**, frênd'lêss, *a.* Wanting friends, wanting support.
- FRIENDLINESS**, frênd'lê-nêss, *s.* A disposition to friendship; exertion of benevolence.
- FRIENDLY**, frênd'lê, *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend, kind, favourable; disposed to union; salutary.
- FRIENDSHIP**, frênd'shîp, *s.* The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; highest degree of intimacy; favour, personal kindness; assistance, help.
- FRIEZE**, frêze, *s.* 278. A coarse warm cloth.
- FRIEZE**, frêze, }
FRIZE, frêze, 112. } *s.*
 In architecture, a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.
- FRIGATE**, frîg'ât, *s.* 91. 544. A small ship; a ship of war; any vessel on the water.
- FRIGEFACION**, frîd-jê-fâk'shûn, *s.* 530. The act of making cold.
- To FRIGHT**, frîte, *v. a.* 393. To terrify, to disturb with fear.
- FRIGHT**, frîte, *s.* A sudden terror.
- To FRIGHTEN**, frî'tn, *v. a.* 103. To terrify, to shock with dread.
- FRIGHTFUL**, frîte'fûl, *a.* Terrible, dreadful, full of terror.
- FRIGHTFULLY**, frîte'fûl-lê, *ad.* Dreadfully, horribly.
- FRIGHTFULNESS**, frîte'fûl-nêss, *s.* The power of impressing terror.
- FRIGID**, frîd'jîd, *a.* 544. Cold; without warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.
- FRIGIDITY**, frê-jîd'ê-tê, *s.* Coldness, want of warmth; dulness, want of intellectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldness of affection.
- FRIGIDLY**, frîd'jîd-lê, *ad.* Coldly, dully, without affection.
- FRIGIDNESS**, frîd'jîd-nêss, *s.* Coldness, dulness, want of affection.
- FRIGORIFICK**, frî-gô-rîfîk, *a.* Causing cold.
- To FRILL**, frîl, *v. n.* To quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.
- FRINGE**, frînje, *s.* Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.
- To FRINGE**, frînje, *v. a.* To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.
- FRIPPERY**, frîp'êr-ê, *s.* The place where old clothes are sold; old clothes, cast dresses, tattered rags.
- FRISUR**, frê-zûr', *s.* A hair dresser.
- To FRISK**, frîsk, *v. n.* To leap, to skip; to dance in frolic or gayety.
- FRISK**, frîsk, *s.* Frolick, a fit of wanton gayety.
- FRISKER**, frîsk'ûr, *s.* A wanton, one not constant or settled.
- FRISKINESS**, frîsk'ê-nêss, *s.* Gayety, liveliness.
- FRISKY**, frîsk'ê, *a.* Gay, airy.
- FRIT**, frît, *s.* Among chymists, ashes or salt.
- FIRTH**, frîth, *s.* A strait of the sea; a kind of net.
- FRIITER**, frî'tûr, *s.* A small piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheesecake.
- To FRIITER**, frî'tûr, *v. a.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles or fragments.
- FRIVOLITY**, frê-vôl'ê-tê, *s.* Insignificancy.
- FRIVOLOUS**, frîv'ô-lûs, *a.* Slight, trifling, of no moment.
- FRIVOLOUSNESS**, frîv'ô-lûs-nêss, *s.* Want of importance, triflingness.
- FRIVOLOUSLY**, frîv'ô-lûs-lê, *ad.* Triflingly, without weight.
- To FRIZLE**, frîz'l, *v. a.* To curl in short curls, like nap of frieze.—See *Cadle*.
- FRIZLER**, frîz'l-ûr, *s.* One that makes short curls, properly *Frizzler*.
- FRO**, frô, *ad.* Backward, regressively; to and fro, backward and forward.
- FROCK**, frôk, *s.* A dress, a coat for children; a kind of close coat for men.
- FROG**, frôg, *s.* A small animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of the horse's hoof.
- FROGBIT**, frôg'bî't, *s.* An herb.
- FROGFISH**, frôg'fîsh, *s.* A kind of fish.
- FROGGRASS**, frôg'grâs, *s.* A kind of herb.
- FROGLETUCE**, frôg'lêt-tûs, *s.* A plant.
- FROLICK**, frôl'îk, *a.* Gay, full of levity.
- FROLICK**, frôl'îk, *s.* A wild prank, a flight of whim.
- To FROLICK**, frôl'îk, *v. n.* To play wild pranks.
- FROLICKLY**, frôl'îk-lê, *ad.* Gayly, wildly.
- FROLICKSOME**, frôl'îk-sûm, *a.* Full of wild gayety.
- FROLICKSOMENESS**, frôl'îk-sûm-nêss, *s.* Wildness of gayety, pranks.
- FROLICKSOMELY**, frôl'îk-sûm-lê, *ad.* With wild gayety.
- FROM**, frôm, *prep.* Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting procession; descent or birth; out of; noting progress from premises to inferences; noting the place or person from whom a message is brought; because of; not near to; noting separation; noting exemption or diliverance; at a distance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, from above, from the parts above; from afar; from behind; from high.
- FRONDIFEROUS**, frôn-dîff'ê-rûs, *a.* Bearing leaves.
- FRONT**, frânt, or frônt, *s.* 165. The face; the face as opposed to an enemy; the part or place opposed to the face; the van of an army; the forefront of any thing, as of a building; the most conspicuous part; boldness, impudence.
- Mr Sheridan marks this word in the second manner only; but I am much mistaken if custom does not almost universally adopt the first. If the second is ever used, it seems to be in poetry, and that of the most solemn kind. Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Mr Perry, pronounce it in the first manner; and Mr Sheridan and Mr Smith in the last. Mr Scott gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the last; Mr Nares gives it in the first manner, but says it is sometimes pronounced regularly.
- To FRONT**, frânt, *v. a.* To oppose directly, or face to face, to stand opposed or over against any place or thing.
- To FRONT**, frânt, *v. n.* To stand foremost.
- FRONTAL**, frônt'âl, *s.* 88. Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.
- FRONTATED**, frôn'tâ-têd, *a.* The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line; used in opposition to cusped.
- FRONTBOX**, frôn'tbôks, *s.* The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.
- FRONTED**, frôn't'êd, *a.* Formed with a front.
- FRONTIER**, frôn'tshêér, or frôn't'yêér, *s.* 113. The marches, the limit, the utmost verge of any territory.
- FRONTIER**, frôn'tshêér, or frôn't'yêér, *a.* 459. 461. Bordering.
- FRONTISPECE**, frôn'tîs-pêse, *s.* That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.
- FRONTLESS**, frôn'tlêss, *a.* Without blushes, without shame.
- FRONTLET**, frôn'tlêt, *s.* A bandage worn upon the forehead.
- FRONTROOM**, frôn'trôóm, *s.* An apartment in the forepart of the house.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,
- FRORE**, frôre, *a.* Frozen.
- FROST**, frôst, *s.* The last effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.
- FROSTBITTEN**, frôstbit-tin, *a.* 103. Nipped or withered by the frost.
- FROSTED**, frôstêd, *a.* Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.
- FROSTILY**, frôstê-lê, *ad.* With frost, with excessive cold.
- FROSTINESS**, frôstê-nês, *s.* Cold, freezing cold.
- FROSTNAIL**, frôstnâle, *s.* A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.
- FROSTWORK**, frôstwûrk, *s.* Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.
- FROSTY**, frôstê, *a.* Having the power of congelation, excessive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, resembling frost.
- FROTH**, frôth, *s.* 163. Spume, foam, the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation; any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.
- To FROTH**, frôth, *v. n.* To foam, to throw out spume.
- FROTHILY**, frôthê-lê, *ad.* With foam, with spume; in an empty trifling manner.
- FROTHY**, frôthê, *a.* Full of froth or spume; soft, not solid, wasting; vain, empty, trifling.
- FROUNCE**, frôunse, *s.* 313. A distemper in which spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.
- To FROUNCE**, frôunse, *v. a.* To frizzle or curl the hair.
- FROUZY**, frôûzê, *a.* 313. Dim, cloudy; fetid, nasty. A cant word.
- FROWARD**, frôwârd, *a.* 88. Peevish, ungovernable, perverse.
- FROWARDLY**, frôwârd-lê, *ad.* Peevishly, perversely.
- FROWARDNESS**, frôwârd-nês, *s.* Peevishness, perverseness.
- To FROWN**, frôûn, *v. a.* 323. To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles.
- FROWN**, frôûn, *s.* A wicked look, a look of displeasure.
- FROZEN**, frôûzn, 103. Part. pass. of *Freeze*.
- FRUCTIFEROUS**, frûk-tîfêr-ûs, *a.* Bearing fruit.
- To FRUCTIFY**, frûk-tê-fi, *v. a.* 183. To make fruitful, to fertilize.
- To FRUCTIFY**, frûk-tê-fi, *v. n.* To bear fruit.
- FRUCTIFICATION**, frûk-tê-fê-kâshûn, *s.* The act of causing or of bearing fruit, fertility.
- FRUCTUOUS**, frûk-tshû-ûs, *a.* 463. Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.
- FRUGAL**, frûgâl, *a.* 88. Thrifty, sparing, parsimonious.
- FRUGALITY**, frû-gâl-ê-tê, *s.* Thrift, parsimony, good husbandry.
- FRUGALLY**, frûgâl-ê, *ad.* Parsimoniously, sparingly.
- FRUGIFEROUS**, frû-jîfêr-ûs, *a.* Bearing fruit.
- FRUIT**, frôût, *s.* 343. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offspring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct; the effect or consequence of any action.
- FRUITAGE**, frôûtfidje, *s.* 90. Fruit collectively, various fruits.
- FRUITBEARER**, frôûtbâr-ûr, *s.* That which produces fruit.
- FRUITBEARING**, frôûtbâr-îng, *a.* Having the quality of producing fruit.
- FRUITERER**, frôûtêr-ûr, *s.* One who trades in fruit.—See *Forger*.
- FRUITERY**, frôûtêr-ê, *s.* Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loft, a repository for fruit.
- FRUITFUL**, frôûtfûl, *a.* Fertile, abundantly pro-
- ductive; actually bearing fruit; prolific, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.
- FRUITFULLY**, frôûtfûl-ê, *ad.* In such a manner as to be prolific; plenteously, abundantly.
- FRUITFULNESS**, frôûtfûl-nês, *s.* Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolific.
- FRUITGROVES**, frôûtgrôvz, *s.* Shades, of close plantations of fruit trees.
- FRUITION**, frû-îsh'ûn, *s.* Enjoyment, possession, pleasure given by possession or use.
- FRUITIVE**, frû-ê-tiv, *a.* Enjoying, possessing, having the power of enjoyment.
- FRUITLESS**, frôût'lês, *a.* Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.
- FRUITLESSLY**, frôût'lês-lê, *ad.* Vainly idly, unprofitably.
- FRUIT-TIME**, frôût'tîme, *s.* The Autumn.
- FRUIT-TREE**, frôût'trê, *s.* A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.
- FRUMENTACIOUS**, frû-mên-tâ'shûs, *a.* Made of grain.
- FRUMENTY**, frû'mên-tê, *s.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
- ☞ This word is almost universally corrupted into *ferments*, if not sometimes into *fur-me-te*: and I believe it is seldom found that words employed in the concerns of cookery are ever recovered from irregularity.—See *Asparagus* and *Cucumber*.
- To FRUMP**, frûmp, *v. a.* To mock, to browbeat.
- To FRUSH**, frûsh, *v. a.* To break, bruise, or crush.
- FRUSTRANEOUS**, frûs-trâ-nê-ûs, *a.* Vain, useless, unprofitable.
- To FRUSTRATE**, frûs'trâte, *v. a.* 91. To defeat, to disappoint, to balk; to make null.
- FRUSTRATE**, frûs'trâte, *part. a.* Vain, ineffectual, useless, unprofitable, null, void.
- FRUSTRATION**, frûs-trâ'shûn, *s.* Disappointment, defeat.
- FRUSTRATIVE**, frûs'trâ-tiv, *a.* 512. Fallacious, disappointing.
- FRUSTRATORY**, frûs'trâ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. That makes any procedure void.
- ☞ For the *o*, see *Domestic*.
- FRUSTUM**, frûst'ûm, *s.* A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.
- FRY**, frî, *s.* The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn; any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt.
- To FRY**, frî, *v. a.* To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.
- To FRY**, frî, *v. n.* To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.
- FRY**, frî, *s.* A dish of things fried.
- FRYINGPAN**, frîng-pân, *s.* The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.
- FRYTH**, frîth, *s.* (Not so common a spelling.) frith, a wood; a plain between woods.
- To FUB**, fûb, *v. a.* To put off.
- ☞ This word is more usually written *Fob*.
- FUB**, fûb, *s.* A plump chubby boy.
- FUCATED**, fû'kâ-têd, *a.* Painted, disguised with paint; disguised by false show.
- FUGUS**, fû'kûs, *s.* Paint for the face.
- To FUDDELE**, fûd'dl, *v. a.* To make drunk.
- To FUDDELE**, fûd'dl, *v. n.* 405. To drink to excess.
- FUEL**, fû'îl, *s.* 99. The matter or aliment of fire.
- FUGACIOUS**, fû-gâ'shûs, *a.* 292. 357. Volatile, fleeting.
- FUGACIOUSNESS**, fû-gâ'shûs-nês, *s.* Volatility, the quality of flying away.
- FUGACITY**, fû-gâ's-ê-tê, *s.* Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, instability.
- FUGITIVE**, fûj-ê-tiv, *a.* Not tenable, unsteady,

volatile, apt to fly away; flying, running from danger; arising from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fújé-tív, *s.* One who runs from his station or duty; one who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

FUGITIVENESS, fújé-tív-nés, *s.* Volatility, instability, uncertainty.

FUGUE, fúg, *s.* 337. Flying music.

FULCIMENT, fúl'sé-mént, *s.* 177. That on which a body rests.

To FULFIL, fúl-fíl, *v. a.* To fill till there is no room for more; to answer any prophecy or promise by performance; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification; to answer any law by obedience.

FULFILMENT, fúl-fíl'mént, *s.* An accomplishment, a fulfilling.

FULFRAUGHT, fúl-fráwt, *a.* Full stored.

FULGENT, fúljén-sé, *s.* 177. Splendour.

FULGENT, fúljént, } *a.* Shining.

FULGID, fúljid, }

FULGIDITY, fúl-jíd'é-té, *s.* Splendour.

FULGOUR, fúl'gúr, *s.* 314. Splendour, dazzling brightness.

FULGURATION, fúl-gú-ráshún, *s.* The act of lighting.

FULGINOUS, fúl-fújín-ús, *a.* Sooty, smoky.

FULL, fúl, *a.* 174. Replete, without any space void; abounding in any quality good or bad; stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing; plump, fat; saturated, sated; crowded in the imagination or memory; complete, such as that nothing farther is wanted; containing the whole matter, expressing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.

FULL, fúl, *s.* Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole, the total; the state of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

FULL, fúl, *ad.* Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very sufficiently; directly.

FULL-BLOWN, fúl-blóné, *a.* Spread to the utmost extent; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

FULL-BOTTOMED, fúl-bót'túmd, *a.* Having a large bottom.

FULL-EARED, fúl-éárd, *a.* 362. Having the heads full of grain.

FULLEYESD, fúl-lé'dé, *a.* Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, fúl-féd, *a.* Sated, fat, saturated.

FULL-LADEN, fúl-lá'dín, *a.* 103. Laden till there can be no more.

FULL-SPREAD, fúl-spréd', *a.* Spread to the utmost extent.

FULL-SUMMED, fúl-súm'dé, *a.* Complete in all its parts.

To FULL, fúl, *v. a.* To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE, fúl'láje, *s.* 90. The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER, fúl'lár, *s.* 98. One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

☞ This word, though derived from the Latin *Fullo*, has deviated into the sound of the English word *full*, and is an exception to the rule laid down in the Principles, No. 177.

FULLERS EARTH, fúl'lárz-érr'h', *s.* A kind of marl or clay used in fulling.

FULLERY, fúl'lár-ré, *s.* The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL, fúl'ling-míl, *s.* A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

FULLY, fúl'lé, *ad.* Without vacancy; completely, without lack.

FULMINANT, fúl'mé-nánt, *a.* 177. Thundering, making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE, fúl'mé-náte, *v. n.* 91. To thunder; to make a loud noise or crack; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FULMINATION, fúl-mé-ná'shún, *s.* The act of thundering; denunciation of censures.

FULMINATORY, fúl'mé-ná-túr-ré, *a.* 512. Thundering, striking horror.

FULNESS, fúl'nés, *s.* The state of being full; copiousness, plenty; repletion, satiety; struggling perturbation, swelling in the mind; force of sound, such as fills the ear.

FULSOME, fúl'súm, *a.* 177. Nauseous, offensive; of a rank odious smell; tending to obscenity.

FULSOMELY, fúl'súm-lé, *ad.* Nauseously, rankly, obscenely.

FULSOMENESS, fúl'súm-nés, *s.* Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity.

FUMAGE, fúm'áje, *s.* 90. Hearth-money.

FUMATORY, fúm'á-túr-é, *s.* 512. 534. An herb.

To FUMBLE, fúm'bl, *v. n.* 405. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungraciously; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity; to play childishly.

FUMBLER, fúm'bl-úr, *s.* One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, fúm'bling-lé, *ad.* In an awkward manner.

FUME, fúme, *s.* Smoke, vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the stomach; heat of mind, passion; any thing unsubstantial; idle conceit, vain imagination.

To FUME, fúme, *v. n.* To smoke; to yield exhalations; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage.

To FUME, fúme, *v. a.* To smoke; to dry in the smoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to disperse in vapours.

FUMETTE, fúm-mét', *s.* The stink of meat.

FUMID, fúm'id, *a.* Smoky, vaporous.

FUMIDITY, fúm'id'é-té, *s.* Smokiness, tendency to smoke.

To FUMIGATE, fúm'mé-gáte, *v. n.* To smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapour; to mediate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, fúm-mé-gá'shún, *s.* Scents raised by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY, fúm'ing-lé, *ad.* Angrily, in a rage.

FUMITER, fúm'mé-túr, *s.* 98.—See *Fumatory*.

FUMOUS, fúm'mús, 314. } *s.* Producing fumes.

FUMY, fúm'é, }

FUN, fún, *s.* Sport, high merriment.

☞ With great deference to Dr Johnson, I think *Fun* ought rather to be styled *low merriment*.

FUNCTION, fúngk'shún, *s.* Discharge, performance; employment, office; single act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.

FUND, fúnd, *s.* Stock, capital, that by which any expense is supported; stock or bank of money.

FUNDAMENT, fún'dá-mént, *s.* The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, fún-dá-mén'tál, *a.* Serving for the foundation, essential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, fún-dá-mén'tál, *s.* Leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fún-dá-mén'tál-é, *ad.* Essentially, originally.

FUNERAL, fún'érr-ál, *s.* 88. The solemnization of a burial, the payment of the last honours to the dead, obsequies, the pomp or procession with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.

FUNERAL, fún'érr-ál, *a.* Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNERIAL, fún-nérr-ál, *a.* Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal.

FUNGOSITY, fúng-gós'é-té, *s.* Unsolid excrement.

FUNGOUS, fúng'gús, *a.* 314. Excrement, spongy.

FUNGUS, fúng'gús, *s.* Strictly a mushroom; a word used to express such excrements of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrement from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâl 83, fât 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

FUNICLE, fûn'ê-kl, s. 405. 534. A small cord.
FUNICULAR, fû-nik'û-lâr, a. 88. Consisting of a small cord or fibre.
FUNK, fûngk, s. A stink.
FUNNEL, fûn'ull, s. 99. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels; a pipe or passage of communication.
FUR, fûr, s. Skin with soft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth; soft hair of beasis found in coal countries, hair in general; any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks in the part.
To FUR, fûr, v. a. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with soft matter.
FUR-WROUGHT, fûr'râwt, a. Made of fur.
FURACIOUS, fû-râ'shûs, a. Thievish.
FURACITY, fû-râ's-ê-tê, s. Disposition to theft.
FURBELOW, fûr'bê-lô, s. Fur or fringe sewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dress.
To FURBELOW, fûr'bê-lô, v. a. To adorn with ornamental appendages.
To FURBISH, fûr'bîsh, v. a. To burnish, to polish, to rub up.
FURBISHER, fûr'bîsh-âr, s. One who polishes any thing.
FURCATION, fûr-kâ'shûn, s. Forkiness, the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.
FURFUR, fûr'fûr, s. Husk or chaff, scurf or dandruff.
FURFURACEOUS, fûr-fû-râ'shûs, a. 357. Husky, branny, scaly.
FURIOUS, fû-rê-ûs, a. Mad, phrenetic; raging, transported by passion beyond reason.
FURIOUSLY, fû-rê-ûs-lê, ad. Madly, violently, vehemently.
FURIOUSNESS, fû-rê-ûs-nês, s. Phrensy, madness, transport of passion.
To FURL, fûrl, v. a. To draw up, to contract.
FURLONG, fûrl'ông, s. A measure of length, the eighth part of a mile.
FURLOUGH, fûrl'ô, s. 318. 390. A temporary dismissal from a military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.
FURMENTY, fûr'mên-tê, s. Food made by boiling wheat in milk.—See *Fumenty*.
FURNACE, fûr'nîs, s. 91. An enclosed fireplace.
To FURNISH, fûr'nîsh, v. a. To supply with what is necessary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.
FURNISHER, fûr'nîsh-âr, s. One who supplies or fits out.
FURNITURE, fûr'nê-tshûre, s. 463. Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.
FURRIER, fûr'rê-ûr, s. A dealer in furs.
FURROW, fûr'rô, s. 324. 357. A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long trench or hollow.
FURROW-WEED, fûr'rô-wêêd, s. A weed that grows in furrowed land.
To FURROW, fûr'rô, v. a. To cut in furrows; to divide into long hollows; to make by cutting.
FURRY, fûr'rê, a. Covered with fur, dressed in fur; consisting of fur.
FURTHER, fûr'thûr, a. 98. *Forth, further, farther*. At a great distance; beyond this.
 Dr Johnson has proved beyond dispute that *farther* and *farthest* are not the comparative and superlative of *far*, but corruptions of the comparative and superlative of *forth*. However true this discovery may be, it does not seem a sufficient reason for altering the beaten path which custom had formed in the usage of *farther* and *farthest*. It is probable, indeed, that *far, fore*, and *some other object* seems to be the leading idea in all. *Far* seems to intimate extension beyond an indefinite object; *fore*, only such extension as gives priority to the ex-

tended object; and *forth*, from its form, seems to relate to the abstract of such priority of extension, or the very act of extending or issuing out. If, therefore, *forth* and *far* have different ideas annexed to them, the same comparative and superlative cannot possibly suit with both; and as almost immemorial usage has borrowed the comparative and superlative of *forth* to form the comparative and superlative of *far*, their sense is now fixed to the latter adverb; and *forth*, inasmuch as it differs from *far*, seems entirely to have lost its comparison. Notwithstanding, therefore, that *farther* and *farthest* are very irregular branches of *far*, they are grafted on it by use, and cannot be altered without diverting the plain tendency of the language. Such, however, has been the force of Dr Johnson's criticism, that, since his time, every writer and printer, unless by mistake, has used *farther* and *farthest* for *farther* and *farthest*; by which means we have revived the comparative and superlative of an adverb which had lost its comparison, and have lost the comparative and superlative of an adverb, which has been compared for these two hundred years. But though *farther* passes very well for *farther*, when *far* is out of sight, we feel the utmost repugnance at saying, "Thus *far* shalt thou go, and no *further*."

"Some dream that they can silence when they will
 The storm of passion, and say, Peace, be still,
 But 'Twas far and no farther,' when address'd
 To the wild wave, or wilder human breast,
 Implies authority, that never can,
 That never ought to be the lot of man."

Comper's Progress of Error.

FURTHER, fûr'thûr, ad. To a greater distance.
To FURTHER, fûr'thûr, v. a. To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.
FURTHERER, fûr'thûr-âr, s. Promoter, advancer.
FURTHERMORE, fûr'thûr-môre, ad. Moreover, besides.
FURTIVE, fûr'tiv, a. Stolen, gotten by theft.
FURUNCLE, fûr'ôngk-kl, s. 405. 534. A bile, an angry pustule.
FURY, fûr'ê, s. Madness; rage, passion of anger, enthusiasm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, raging woman; one of the infernal deities, supposed to be employed in tormenting wicked spirits in the other world.
FURZE, fûrz, s. Gorse, goss.
FURZY, fûrz'ê, a. Overgrown with furze, full of gorse.
FUSCATION, fûs'kâ-shûn, s. The act of darkening.
To FUSE, fûze, v. a. To melt, to put into fusion.
To FUSE, fûze, v. n. To be melted.
FUSEE, fû-zê-ê, s. The cone, round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small neat musket; Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution.
FUSIBLE, fûs'ê-bl, a. 405. Capable of being melted.
FUSIBILITY, fû-sê-bl'ê-tê, s. Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.
FUSIL, fûzil, a. Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.
 As this word is derived from the French *fusille* and the Latin *fusilis*, it ought certainly to be written with the final e, *fusile*.
FUSIL, fû-zê-ê, s. A firelock, a small neat muske in heraldry, something like a spindle.
FUSILIER, fûzil-lê-âr, s. 275. A soldier armed with a fusil.
FUSION, fûzhûn, s. 451. The act of melting; the state of being melted.
FUSS, fûs, s. A tumult, a bustle. A low cant word.
FUST, fûst, s. The trunk or body of a column; a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
FUSTIAN, fûs'tshûn, s. 291. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombast.
FUSTIAN, fûs'tshûn, a. Made of fustian; swelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculously tumid.
FUSTICK, fûs'tik, s. A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.

nôr 167 nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôil 299—pönd 313—thin 466, thîs 461.

To FUSTIGATE, fûs'tè-gâte, *v. a.* To beat with a stick.
FUSTILARIAN, fûs-tè-lârè-ân, *s.* A low fellow, a stinkard.
FUSTINESS, fûs'tè-nês, *s.* Mouldiness, stink.
FUSTY, fûs'tè, *a.* Smelling mouldy.
FUTILE, fû'tîl, *a.* 140. Talkative, loquacious: trifling, worthless.
FUTILITY, fû-tîl-è-tè, *s.* Talkativeness; loquacity; triflingness, want of weight, want of solidity.
FUTTOCKS, fû'tûks, *s.* The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
FUTURE, fû'tshûre, *a.* 461. That will be hereafter, to come.
FUTURE, fû'tshûre, *s.* Time to come.
FUTURELY, fû'tshûre-lè, *ad.* In time to come.
FUTURITION, fû-tshû-rîsh'ûn, *s.* The state of being to be.
FUTURITY, fû-tûr-è-tè, *s.* Time to come; events to come; the state of being to be, futuration.—See *Fortuitous*.
 ¶ The reason that *future* has the *t* aspirated, and *fortuitous* preserves that letter pure, is, that the accent is before the *t* in the former word, and after it in the latter, 463.
To FUZZ, fûz, *v. n.* To fly out in small particles.
FUZZBALL, fûz'bûll, *s.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
FY, fî, *interj.* Implying blame or disapprobation.

G

GABARDINE, gâb-âr-dèen', *s.* A coarse frock.
To GABBLE, gâb'bl, *v. n.* 405. To make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without meaning.
GABBLE, gâb'bl, *s.* Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.
GABBLER, gâb'bl-âr, *s.* A prater, a chattering fellow.
GABEL, gâ'bèl, *s.* An excise, a tax.
GABION, gâ'bè-ûn, *s.* 507. A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.
GABLE, gâ'bl, *s.* 405. The sloping roof of a building.
GAD, gâd, *s.* A wedge or ingot of steel; a style or graver.
To GAD, gâd, *v. n.* To ramble about without any settled purpose.
GADDER, gâd'dûr, *s.* A rambler, one that runs much abroad without business.
GADDINGLY, gâd'dîng-lè, *ad.* In a rambling manner.
GADFLY, gâd'fl, *s.* A fly that, when he stings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about.
GAFF, gâf, *s.* A harpoon, or large hook.
GAFFER, gâffûr, *s.* 98. A word of respect, now obsolete.
GAFFLES, gâffûz, *s.* 405. Artificial spurs upon cocks; a steel contrivance to bend cross bows.
To GAG, gâg, *v. n.* To stop the mouth.
GAG, gâg, *s.* Something put into the mouth, to hinder speech or eating.
GAGE, gâdje, *s.* A pledge, a pawn, a caution.
To GAGE, gâdje, *v. a.* To deponé as a wager, to impawn; to measure, to take the contents of any vessel of liquids.
GAGGLE, gâg'gl, *v. n.* 405. To make a noise like a goose.
GAJETTY, gâ'è-tè, *s.*—See *Gayety*.

GAILY, gâ'îl, *ad.* Airily, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously.—See *Gayly*.
GAIN, gâ'ne, *s.* 73. 202. Profit, advantage; interest lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.
To GAIN, gâ'ne, *v. a.* To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any interest or party; to reach, to attain; to gain over, to draw to another party or interest.
To GAIN, gâ'ne, *v. n.* To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail against; to obtain influence with.
GAINER, gâ'ne'ûr, *s.* One who receives profit or advantage.
GAINFUL, gâ'ne'fûl, *a.* Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.
GAINFULLY, gâ'ne'fûl-è, *ad.* Profitably, advantageously.
GAINFULNESS, gâ'ne'fûl nês, *s.* Lucrativeness.
GAINGIVING, gâ'ne'gîv-ing, *s.* The same as misgiving, a giving against.
GAINLESS, gâ'ne'lês, *a.* Unprofitable.
GAINLESSNESS, gâ'ne'lês-nês, *s.* Unprofitableness.
GAINLY, gâ'ne'lè, *ad.* Handily, readily.
To GAINSAY, gâ'ne-sâv', *v. a.* To contradict, to oppose, to controvert with.
GAINSAYER, gâ'ne-sâv'ûr, *s.* Opponent, adversary.
'GAINST, gâ'nest, *prep.* 206. Poetically for against.
GAIRISH, gâ'rîsh, *a.* 202. Gaudy, showy; extravagantly gay, flighty.
GAIRISHNESS, gâ'rîsh-nês, *s.* Finery, flaunting gaudiness; flighty or extravagant joy.
GAIT, gâ'te, *s.* March, walk; the manner and air of walking.
GALA, gâ'lâ, *s.* A grand entertainment; splendid amusement.
 ¶ I have given this Italian word a place in this Dictionary, as I think it has been sufficiently received to make part of the language. It is a good sounding word; and as we have not an equivalent for it, we ought to give it the same welcome we do to a rich foreigner who comes to settle among us.
GALAXY, gâl'âk-sè, *s.* 517. The milky way.
GALBANUM, gâl'bâ-nûm, *s.* 503. A kind of gum.
GALE, gâ'lè, *s.* A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.
GALEAS, gâl'yâs, *s.* A heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.
GALEATED, gâl-è-tèd, *a.* 507. Covered as with a helmet; in botany, such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.
GALLOT, gâl'yût, *s.* A little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase.
GALL, gâwl, *s.* The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a slight hurt by fretting off the skin; anger, bitterness of mind.
To GALL, gâwl, *v. a.* To hurt by fretting skin; to impair, to wear away; to tease, to fret, vex; to harass, to mislead.
To GALL, gâwl, *v. n.* To fret.
GALLANT, gâl'lânt, *a.* Gay, well-dressed; brave, high spirited; fine, noble, specious.
GALLANT, gâl-lânt', *a.* Inclined to courtship.
GALLANT, gâl-lânt', *s.* A gay, sprightly, splendid man; one who caresses women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.
 ¶ The difference of accent in English answers the same purpose as the different position of the adjective in French. Thus *un gallant homme* signifies a gallant man, and *un homme gallant*, a gallant man.
GALLANTLY, gâl'lânt-lè, *ad.* Gayly, splendidly, bravely, nobly, generously.
GALLANTLY, gâl-lânt'lè, *ad.* Like a wooer, or one who makes love.
GALLANTRY, gâl'lân-trè, *s.* Splendour of appear-

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—mè 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nò 162, môve 164.

ance, show; bravery, generosity; courtship, refined address to women; vicious love, lewdness.

GALLERY, gäll'ür-é, s. 557. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church; the seats in a playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

GALLEY, gäll'é, s. A vessel driven with oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gäll'é-slåve, s. A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

GALLIARD, gäll'yård, s. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow, an active, nimble, sprightly dancer.

GALLIARDISE, gäll'yård-dise, s. Merriment, exuberant gayety.

GALLICISM, gäll'é-sizm, s. A mode of speech peculiar to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, gäll'é-gås'kins, s. Large open hose.

GALLIMATIA, gäll'é-må'shå, s. Nonsense, talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, gäll'é-måw'fré, s. A hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat, a medley; an inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

GALLIPOT, gäll'é-pöt, s. A pot painted and glazed.

GALLON, gäll'ån, s. A liquid measure of four quarts.

GALLOON, gäll-löön', s. A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GALLOP, gäll'öp, v. n. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very fast.

GALLOP, gäll'öp, s. The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

GALLOPER, gäll'öp-ür, s. A horse that gallops; a man that rides fast.

GALLOWAY, gäll'ö-wå, s. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

To GALLOW, gäll'ö, v. a. To terrify, to fright.

GALLOWS, gäll'üs, s. Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

GALOCHE, gäll'ösche', Pl **GALOCHEs**, gäll'ös'chiz, s. A kind of wooden shoe, worn by the common people in France.

I have found this word in no Dictionary in our language but Ash's; who quotes Chaucer for it, and marks it as obsolete. But however obsolete this word may be as signifying a wooden shoe, it is certainly in use, as it signifies a larger shoe, worn over a common one to prevent damp or dirt in walking. This shoe was most probably of leather in England, since we find in Edward the Fourth's time, the King in Parliament enacted, "That no Cordwainer or Cobler within the city of London, or within three miles of any part of the said city, &c. do upon any Sunday in the yeere or on the feasts of the Ascension or Nativity of our Lord, or on the feast of Corpus Christi, sell or command to be sold any shoes, huseans, (i. e. bootes,) or Gaioches; or upon Sunday or any other of the said feasts, shall set or put upon the feet or legs of any person, any shoes, huseans, or Gaioches, upon pain of forfeiture or loss of 20 shillings, as often as any person shall do contrary to this ordinance."

Heylin's Hist. of the Sabbath, part 2, chap. 7, page 231.

GALVANISM, gäll'vån-izm, s.

A system of electricity lately discovered by Galvani, an Italian, in which it is found, that by placing thin plates of metal together in a pile, and putting between them thin leaves of wet paper, several electrical phenomena are produced.

GAMBADE, gäm-både', }

GAMBADO, gäm-bå'dò, } s.

In the plural, Spatterdash, a kind of boots.

GAMBLER, gäm'bl-ür, s. A knave whose practice is to invite the unwary to game, and cheat them.

GAMBOGE, gäm-böög'dje', s. A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature.

To GAMBOI, gäm'böi, v. n. 166. To dance, to skip, to frisk.

GAMBOL, gäm'böl, s. A skip, a leap for joy, a frolic, a wild prank.

GAMBREL, gäm'bril, s. 99. The hind leg of a horse.

GAME, gåme, s. Sport of any kind; jest, opposed to earnest; insolent merriment, sportive insult; a single match at play; field sports, as the chase; animals pursued in the field; solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

To GAME, gåme, v. n. To play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, gåme'kòk, s. A cock brad to fight.

GAMEEGG, gåme'ég, s. An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gåme'kéep-ür, s. A person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GAMESOME, gåme'süm, a. Frolicsome, gay, sportive.

GAMESOMENESS, gåme'süm-nēs, s. Sportiveness, merriment.

GAMESOMELY, gåme'süm-lé, ad. Merrily.

GAMESTER, gåme'stür, s. One who is viciously addicted to play; one who is engaged at play; a merry, frolicsome person; a prostitute.

GAMMER, gäm'mür, s. The compellation of a woman corresponding to *Gaffer*.

GAMMON, gäm'mün, s. 166. The buttock of a hog salted and dried; a term at backgammon for winning the game.

GAMUT, gäm'üt, s. The scale of musical notes.

GAN, gån, Poetically for *Began*, as '*Gin for Begin*.

GANDER, gån'dür, s. 98. The male of the goose.

To GANG, gång, v. n. To go, to walk; an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

GANG, gång, s. A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

GANGLION, gång'glé-ün, s. 166. A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

GANGRENE, gång'grène, s. 408. A mortification, a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To GANGRENE, gång'grène, v. a. To corrupt to mortification.

GANGRENOUS, gång'gré-nüs, a. Mortified, or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, gång'wå, s. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gång'week, s. Rogation week.

GANTELOPE, gânt'löpe, } s.

GANTLET, gânt'lét, }

a military punishment in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

The former of these words is the most proper, but the latter is most in use.

GANZA, gån'zá, s. A kind of goose.

GAOL, jåle, s. 212. A prison.

GAOLDELIVERY, jåle'dé-ll'yür-é, s. The judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.

GAOLER, jåle'ür, s. Keeper of a prison, he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

GAP, gåp, s. An opening in a broken fence, a breach; a hole, a deficiency; any interstice, a vacancy.

GAP-TOOTHED, gåp'töòth'd, a. 359. Having interstices between the teeth.

To GAPE, gåp, v. n. 75. 92. 241. To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to desire earnestly, to crave; to open in fissures or holes; to stare with hope or expectation to stare with wonder; to stare irreverently.

The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified, than of the slender English *a*.—See *Cheerful*, *Fierce*, &c.

GAPER, gåp'ür, s. 98. One who opens his mouth one who stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.

GARB, går'b, s. Dress, clothes; exterior appearance.

GARBAGE, går'bidje, a. 90. The bowels, the offal

nôr 167, nôr 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

GARREL, gâr'bîl, *s.* 99. The plank next the keel of a ship.

GARBIDGE, gâr'bidje, *s.* 90. Corrupted from *Garbage*.

To GARBLE, gâr'bl, *v. n.* 405. To sift, to part, to separate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, gâr'bl-ûr, *s.* He who separates one part from another.

GARBOL, gâr'bôil, *s.* Disorder, tumult, uproar.

GARD, gârd, *s.* Wardship, custody.

GARDEN, gârd'n, *s.* 92. 103. A piece of ground enclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful: Garden is often used in composition to signify, belonging to a garden; as, *garden-tillage, garden-ware*.

♯ When the *a* in this and similar words is preceded by *G*, *G* or *K*, polite speakers interpose a sound like the consonant *y*, which coalesces with both, and gives a mellowness to the sound; thus a *Garden* pronounced in this manner is nearly similar to the two words *Egg* and *Yarden* united into *eggyarden*, and a *Guard* is almost like *eggyard*.—See *Guard*.

GARDEN-WARE, gârd'n-wâre, *s.* The produce of gardens.

GARDENER, gârd'n-ûr, *s.* He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, gârd'n-ing, *s.* The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARGARISM, gâr'gâ-rîzîm, *s.* A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

To GARGARIZE, gâr'gâ-rîze, *v. a.* To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

To GARGLE, gâr'gl, *v. a.* 405. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend; to warble, to play in the throat.

GARGLE, gâr'gl, *s.* A liquor with which the throat is washed.

GARLAND, gâr'lând, *s.* A wreath or branches of flowers.

GARLICK, gâr'lik, *s.* A plant.

GARLICK-EATER, gâr'lik-ê-tûr, *s.* A mean fellow.

GARMENT, gâr'ment, *s.* Any thing by which the body is covered.

GARNER, gâr'nûr, *s.* A place in which threshed corn is stored up.

To GARNER, gâr'nûr, *v. a.* To store as in garners.

GARNET, gâr'nêt, *s.* 177. A gem.

To GARNISH, gâr'nîsh, *v. a.* To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dish with something laid round it; to fit with fetters.

GARNISH, gâr'nîsh, *s.* Ornament, decoration, embellishment; things strewn round a dish; in gaols, fetters; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into gaol. A cant term.

GARNISHMENT, gâr'nîsh-ment, *s.* Ornament, embellishment.

GARNITURE, gâr'nê-tshûre, *s.* Furniture, ornament.

GAROUS, gâr'rûs, *a.* Resembling the pickle made of fish.

GARRAN, gâr'rûn, *s.* 81. A small horse, a hobby; a wretched horse.

GARRET, gâr'rêt, *s.* 81. A room on the highest floor of the house.

GARRETTEER, gâr'rêt-têér, *s.* An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, gâr'rê-sn, *s.* 170. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.

To GARRISON, gâr'rê-sn, *v. a.* To secure by fortresses.

GARRULIY, gâr-rûlê-tê, *s.* Incontinence of tongue; talkativeness.

GARRULOUS, gâr'rû-lûs, *a.* Prattling, talkative.

GARTER, gâr'tûr, *s.* 98. A string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood; the principal king at arms.

To GARTER, gâr'tûr, *v. a.* To bind with a garter.

GARTH, gârth, properly *Girth*, *s.* The bulk or the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, gâs, *s.* A spirit not capable of being coagulated.

GASCONADE, gâs-kô-nâdê', *s.* A boast, a bravado.

To GASH, gâsh, *v. a.* To cut deep, so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, gâsh, *s.* A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, gâs'kinz, *s.* Wide hose, wide breeches.

To GASP, gâsp, *v. n.* To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively; to long for.

♯ The *a* in this word has sometimes, and not improperly, the same sound as in *gape*, and for the same reason.—See *Gape*.

GASP, gâsp, *s.* The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath in the last agonies.

To GAST, gâst, *v. a.* To make aghast, to fright, to shock.

GASTRICK, gâs'trîk, *a.* Belonging to the belly.

GASTRILOQUIST, gâs-trîl'ô-kwîst, *s.* One who speaks from the belly.

GASTRILOQUY, gâs-trîl'ô-kwê, *s.* Speaking from the belly.

GASTROTOMY, gâs-trô'tô-mê, *s.* 518. The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, gât, The pret. of *Get*. Obsolete.

GATE, gâte, *s.* The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gâtêvâne, *s.* The Vena Porta; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gâtêwâ, *s.* A way through gates or enclosed grounds.

To GATHER, gâth'ûr, *v. a.* To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean; to pluck, to crop; to assemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or interest; to pucker needlework.

To GATHER, gâth'ûr, *v. n.* To be condensed; to grow larger by the accretion of similar matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, gâth'ûr, *s.* 98. Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, gâth'ûr-ûr, *s.* One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING, gâth'ûr-ing, *s.* Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gâwd, *s.* An ornament, a fine thing.

To GAUDE, gâwd, *v. n.* To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gâw'dêr-ê, *s.* Finery, ostentatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, gâw'dê-lê, *ad.* Showily.

GAUDINESS, gâw'dê-nês, *s.* Showiness, tinsel uppearance.

GAUDY, gâw'dê, *a.* 213. Showy, splendid, ostentatiously fine.

GAUDY, gâw'dê, *s.* A feast, a festival.

GAVE, gâve, The pret. of *Give*.

GAVEL, gâv'îl, *s.* 177. A provincial word for ground.

GAVELKIND, gâv'îl-kind, *s.* In law, a custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons.

To GAUGE, gâdje, *v. a.* 217. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel; to measure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, gâdje, *s.* A measure, a standard.

GAUGER, gâjûr, *s.* One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

GAUNT, gânt, *a.* 214. Thin, slender, lean, meager.

GAUNTLY, gântlê, *ad.* Leanly, slenderly, meagerly.

539. Fâte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve, 164.

GAUNTLET, gânt'lêt, *s.* An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

GAUZE, gâwz, *s.* A kind of thin transparent silk.

GAUNTREE, gânt'rêe, *s.* 214. A wooden frame on which beer casks are set upon when tamed.

GAWK, gâwk, *s.* 219. A cuckoo, a foolish fellow.

GAY, gâ, *a.* 220. Airy, cheerful, merry, frolicksome; fine, showy.

GAYETY, gâ'ê-tê, *s.* Cheerfulness, airiness, merriment; acts of juvenile pleasure; finery, show.

GAYLY, gâ'ê, *ad.* Merrily, cheerfully, showily.

GAYNESS, gâ'nês, *s.* Gayety, finery.

To GAZE, gâze, *v. n.* To look intently and earnestly, to look with eagerness.

Ben Jonson says in his Grammar, that in the end of many English words (where the letter *z* is only properly used) it seems to sound as *z*, as in *maze*, *gaze*; us on the contrary, words writ with *s* sound like *z*, as *muse*, *hose*, *nose*, &c. By which we may observe the difference of pronunciation in two centuries, and that the alteration has been in favour of analogy.

GAZE, gâze, *s.* Intent regard, look of eagerness or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.

GAZER, gâzûr, *s.* He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

GAZEFUL, gâze'fûl, *a.* Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, gâze'hôund, *s.* A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GAZET, gâ-zêt, *s.* A small Venetian coin, the price of a newspaper, whence probably arose the name of *Gazette*.

GAZETTE, gâ-zêt, *s.* A paper of news, a paper of public intelligence.

GAZETTEER, gâz-êt-têr, *s.* A writer of news.

GAZINGSTOCK, gâz'ing-stôk, *s.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

GAZON, gâz-ôn, *s.* In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.—See *Encore*.

GEAR, gêr, *s.* 560. Furniture, accoutrements, dress, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horses or oxen draw; stuff.

GEEK, gêk, *s.* 381. One easily imposed upon; a bubble.

⚡ This word, like several other old English words, is preserved among the lower order of people in Ireland, and pronounced *gag*, though totally obsolete in England.

GEËSE, gêêse, *s.* 560. The plural of *Goose*.

GELABLE, jêl'â-bl, *a.* That may be congealed.

⚡ I have differed from Mr Sheridan in the quantity of the first syllable of this word, not so much from the short *e* in the Latin *gelabilis*, whence it is derived, as from the analogy of English pronunciation. The antepenultimate accent generally shortens every vowel but *u*, unless formed by a diphthong.—See Principles, No. 503, 535, 536.

GELATINE, jêl'â-tine, 149. }
GELATINOUS, jê-jât'in-ûs, }
 Formed into a jelly.

To GELD, gêld, *v. a.* 560. Pret. *Gelded* or *Gelt*. Part. pass. *Gelded* or *Gelt*. To castrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any essential part.

GELDER, gêldûr, *s.* One that performs the act of castration.

GELDER-ROSE, gêldûr-rôze, *s.* A plant.

GELDING, gêld'ing, *s.* 560. Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GELID, jêl'id, *a.* Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, jê-ll'id-tê, }
GELIDNESS, jê-ll'id-nês, }
s. Extreme cold.

GELLY, jêllê, *s.* Any viscous body, viscidty, glue, gluey substance.

GELT, gêlt. Part. pass. of *Geld*.

GEM, jêm, *s.* A jewel, a precious stone of whatever kind; the first bud.

To GEM, jêm, *v. a.* To adorn as with jewels or buds.

To GEM, jêm, *v. n.* To put forth the first buds.

GEMELLIPAROUS, jêm-mêl-lip'pâ-rûs, *a.* 518. Bearing twins.

To GEMINATE, jêm'mê-nâte, *v. a.* 91. To double.

GEMINATION, jêm-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Repetition, reduplication.

GEMINI, jêm'ê-nl, *s.* The twins, the third sign in the Zodiac.

GEMINY, jêm'ê-nê, *s.* Twins, a pair, a brace.

GEMINOUS, jêm'mê-nûs, *a.* Double.

GEMMAR, jêm'mâr, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, jêm'mê-ûs, *a.* Tending to gems; resembling gems.

GENDER, jên'dûr, *s.* A kind, a sort, a sex; a distinction of nouns in grammar.

To GENDER, jên'dûr, *v. a.* To beget; to produce, to cause.

To GENDER, jên'dûr, *v. n.* To copulate, to breed.

GEMNEOLOGICAL, jê-nê-â-lôdje'ê-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to descents or families.

GEMNEOLOGIST, jê-nê-â-lô-jist, *s.* He who traces descents.

GEMNEOLOGY, jê-nê-â-lô-jê, *s.* 518. History of the succession of families.

⚡ Common speakers, and those not of the lower order, are apt to pronounce this word as if written *Geneology*; but those who are ever so little attentive to propriety, preserve the *a* in its fourth sound.

GENERABLE, jên'êr-â-bl, *a.* That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, jên'êr-âl, *a.* 88. Comprehending many species or individuals, not special; lax in signification, not restrained to any special or particular import; not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; relating to a whole class or body of men; public, comprising the whole; extensive, though not universal; common, usual.

GENERAL, jên'êr-âl, *s.* The whole, the totality; the public, the interest of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, jên'êr-âl-îs'sê-mô, *s.* The supreme commander.

GENERALITY, jên'êr-âl-tê, *s.* The state of being general; the main body, the bulk.

To GENERALIZE, jên'êr-âl-ize, *v. n.* To arrange particulars under general heads.

GENERALLY, jên'êr-âl-ê, *ad.* In general, without specification or exception; extensively, though not universally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, jên'êr-âl-nês, *s.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency, commonness.

GENERALTY, jên'êr-âl-tê, *s.* The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, jên'êr-ânt, *s.* The begetting or productive power.

To GENERATE, jên'êr-âte, *v. a.* To beget, to propagate; to cause, to produce.

GENERATION, jên'êr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; a progeny, offspring; a single succession, an age.

GENERATIVE, jên'êr-â-tiv, *a.* 512. Having the power of propagation, prolific; having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, jên'êr-â-tûr, *s.* 166. 521. The power which begets, causes, or produces.

GENEAL, jê-nêr'ê-kâl, }
GENERIC, jê-nêr'ik, 509. }
a. That comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.

GENERICALY, jê-nêr'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* With regard to the genus, though not the species.

GENEROUSLY, jên'êr-ôs'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jên'êr-ûs, *a.* 314. Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous; open of heart, liberal, munificent; strong, vigorous.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tâb 172, búll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—thin 466, thin 469.

GENEROUSLY, jên'êr-ûs-lê, *ad.* Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimously, nobly; liberally, munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jên'êr-ûs-nês, *s.* The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, jên'ê-sis, *s.* Generation, the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jên'nit, *s.* 99. A small well-proportioned Spanish horse.

GENETHLIACAL, jên-êth-lî-â-kâl, *a.* Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.

↳ For the *g*, see *Heterogeneous*.

GENETHLIACKS, jê-nêth-lê-âks, *s.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIALOGY, jê-nêth-lê-âl-ô-jê, *s.* 518. The art of calculating nativities.

GENETHLITICK, jê-nêth-lê-ât'ik, *s.* He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jê-nê-vâ, *s.* A distilled spirituous liquor.

GENIAL, jên'ê-âl, *a.* That contributes to propagation, that gives cheerfulness, or supports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jên'ê-âl-lê, *ad.* By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jê-nik'û-lâ-têd, *a.* Knotted, jointed.

GENICULATION, jê-nik-û-lâ-shûn, *s.* Knottiness.

GENIO, jên'ê-ô, *s.* A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jên'ê-tâlz, *s.* 88. Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jên'nê-tîn, *s.* An early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, jên'ê-tiv, *a.* In grammar, the name of a case.

GENIUS, jên'ê-ûs, *s.* The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a man endowed with superior faculties; mental power or faculties; disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment; nature, disposition.

GENEAL, jên-tê-âl, *a.* Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; grateful in mien.

GENTEELY, jên-tê-êl-lê, *ad.* Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handsomely.

GENTEELNESS, jên-tê-êl'nês, *s.* Elegance, gracefulness, politeness; quality befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, jên'shân, *s.* Felwort or baldmony.

GENTIANELLA, jên-shân-ê-lâ, *s.* A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, jên'til, or jên'tle, *s.* One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.

↳ In the Principles of Pronunciation, No. 140, I thought Mr Sheridan wrong in marking the *i* in this word long, because it is contrary to analogy; but have since had occasion to observe, that this pronunciation is most agreeable to general usage. This word in grammar is used to signify people of different countries. A *gentile* substantive, is a noun which marks a particular country; as a *Venetian*, a native of Venice: a *gentile* adjective is an adjective formed from this substantive; as a *Venetian* domino.

GENTILISM, jên'til-izm, *s.* Heathenism, paganism.

GENTILITIOUS, jên-til-lîsh'ûs, *a.* Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jên-til-ê-tê, *s.* Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulness of mien; gentry, the class of persons well born; paganism, heathenism.

GENTLE, jên'tl, *a.* 405. Soft, mild, tame, peaceable; soothing, pacific.

GENTLEFOLK, jên'tl-fôke, *s.* Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.—See *Folk*.

GENTLEMAN, jên'tl-mân, *s.* 88. A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank; it is used of any man however high.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jên'tl-mân-lîke, } *a.*

GENTLEMANLY, jên'tl-mân-lê, }

Becoming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, jên'tl-nês, *s.* Softness of manner, sweetness of disposition, meekness.

GENTLESHIP, jên'tl-shîp, *s.* Carriage of a gentleman.

GENTLEWOMAN, jên'tl-wûm-ûn, *s.* A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well descended; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

GENTLY, jên'tlê, *ad.* Softly, meekly, tenderly; softly, without violence.

GENTRY, jên'trê, *s.* Class of people above the vulgar; a term of civility, real, or ironical.

GENUFLICTION, jê-nû-flêk'shûn, *s.* The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, jên'û-în, *a.* 150. Not spurious.

GENUINELY, jên'û-în-lê, *ad.* Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, jên'û-în-nês, *s.* Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

GENUS, jên'ûs, *s.* In science, a class of being comprehending under it many species, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts.

GEOCENTRICK, jê-ô-sên'trik, *a.* Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, jê-ô-dê-zhê-â, *s.* 452. That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plans figures.

GEOMETRICAL, jê-ô-dêt-ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, jê-ô-grâ-fûr, *s.* 116. 257. One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jê-ô-grâ-fê-kâl, *a.* Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jê-ô-grâ-fê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, jê-ô-grâ-fê, *s.* 116. 257. 518. Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, jê-ô-l-ô-jê, *s.* The doctrine of the earth.

GEOMANCER, jê-ô-mân-sûr, *s.* A fortuneteller, a caster of figures.

GEOMANCY, jê-ô-mân-sê, *s.* 519. The act of foretelling by figures.

GEOMANTICK, jê-ô-mân'tik, *a.* Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

GEOMETER, jê-ô-m'ê-tûr, *s.* One skilled in geometry, a geometrician.

GEOMETRICAL, jê-ô-m'ê-trâl, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, jê-ô-mê'trê-kâl, } *a.*

GEOMETRICK, jê-ô-mê'trik, }

Pertaining to geometry; prescribed or laid down by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, jê-ô-mê'trê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Accord-

to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jê-ô-m'ê-trîsh'ân, *s.* One skilled in geometry.

To GEOMETRIZE, jê-ô-m'ê-trîze, *v. n.* To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jê-ô-m'ê-trê, *s.* 116. 257. 518.

The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered.

GEOPONICAL, jê-ô-pôn-ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

GEOPONICKS, jê-ô-pôn'îks, *s.* The science of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jôrje, *s.* A figure of St George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

GEORGICK, jôr'îk, *s.* 116. Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and act

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fát 81.—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pín 107—nò 162, mðve 164

off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.

See *Construe*.

GEORGICK, jór'jlk, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, jê-ðt'lk, *a.* 509. Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, jér'ént, *a.* Carrying, bearing.

GERMAN, jér'mán, *s.* 88. A first cousin.

GERMAN, jér'mán, *a.* Related.

GERMANDEB, jér-mán'dér, *s.* A plant.

GERME, jér'm, *s.* A sprout or shoot.

GERMIN, jér'mín, *s.* A shooting or sprouting seed.

To GERMINATE, jér'mé-náte, *v. n.* To sprout, to shoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, jér-mé-ná'shún, *s.* The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GERUND, jér'únd, *s.* In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, jést, *s.* A deed, an action, an achievement; show, representation; the roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings.

GESTATION, jés-tá'shún, *s.* The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, jés-tík-ú-láte, *v. n.* To play antic tricks, to show postures.

GESTICULATION, jés-tík-ú-lá'shún, *s.* Antic tricks, various postures.

GESTURE, jés'tshùre, *s.* 461. Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, gét, *v. a.* 381. Pret. *I Got*, anciently, *Got*. Part pass. *Got* or *Gotten*. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce; to get off, to sell or dispose of by some expedient.

To GET, gét, *v. n.* 560. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; to find the way to; to move; to remove to; to have recourse to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; to get off, to escape; to get over, to pass without being stopped; to get up, to raise from repose, to rise from a seat; to get in, to enter.

GETTER, gét'túr, *s.* One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gét'ting, *s.* Act of getting, acquisition; gain, profit.

GEWGAW, gú'gáw, *s.* 381. A showy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gú'gáw, *a.* Splendidly trifling, showy without value.

GHAFTFUL, gást'fúl, *a.* 390. Dreary, dismal, melancholy, fit for walking spirits.

GHAFTLINESS, gást'lé-nés, *s.* Horror of countenance, resemblance of a ghost, paleness.

GHAFTLY, gást'lé, *a.* Like a ghost, having horror in the countenance; horrible, shocking, dreadful.

GHAFTNESS, gást'nés, *s.* Ghostliness, horror of look.

GHERKIN, gér'kín, *s.* A pickled cucumber.

GHOST, góst, *s.* 390. The soul of a man; a spirit appearing after death; To give up the ghost, to die, to yield up the spirit into the hands of God; the third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

GHOSTLINESS, góst'lé-nés, *s.* Spiritual tendency, quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHOSTLY, góst'lé, *a.* Spiritual, relating to the soul, not carnal, not secular: having a character from religion, spiritual.

GIANT, j'ánt, *s.* A man of size above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

GIANTESS, j'án-tés, *s.* A she giant.

GIANTLIKE, j'ánt-like, *a.*

GIANTLY, j'ánt-lé, *a.* } Gigantick, vast.

GIANTSHIP, j'ánt-shíp, *s.* Quality or character of a giant.

GIBBE, gib, *s.* 382. Any old worn out animal.

To GIBBER, gib'búr, *v. n.* 382. To speak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gib'búr-ish, *s.* 382. Cant, the private language of rogues and gipsies, words without meaning.

GIBBET, jib'bít, *s.* A gallows, the post on which malefactors are hanged or on which their carcases are exposed; any transverse beam.

To GIBBET, jib'bit, *v. a.* To hang or expose or a gibbet, to hang on any thing going transverse.

GIBBOSITY, gib-bòs-é-té, *s.* Convexity, prominence, protuberance.

GIBBOUS, gib'bús, *a.* 382. Convex, protuberant, swelling into inequalities; crooked-backed.

GIBBOUSNESS, gib'bús-nés, *s.* Convexity, prominence.

GIBCAT, gib'kát, *s.* 382. An old worn-out cat.

To GIBE, jibe, *v. n.* To sneer, to join censoriousness with contempt.

To GIBE, jibe, *v. a.* To scoff, to ridicule, to treat with scorn, to sneer, to taunt.

GIBE, jibe, *s.* Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, scoff.

GIBER, jib'úr, *s.* A sneerer, a scoffer, a taunter.

GIBINGLY, jib'ing-lé, *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.

GIBLETS, jib'léts, *s.* The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

GIDDILY, gid'dé-lé, *ad.* With the head seeming to turn round; inconstantly, unsteadily; carelessly, heedless, negligently.

GIDDINESS, gid'dé-nés, *s.* The state of being giddy; inconstancy, unsteadiness; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

GIDDY, gid'dé, *a.* 382. 560. Having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion; whirling; inconstant, unsteady, changeful; heedless, thoughtless, uncautious; intoxicated.

GIDDYBRAINED, gid'dé-bránd, *a.* Careless, thoughtless.

GIDDYHEADED, gid'dé-héd-éd, *a.* Without steadiness or constancy.

GIDDYPACED, gid'dé-páste, *a.* Moving without regularity.

GIER-EAGLE, jér-é-gl, *s.* 405. An eagle of a particular kind.

GIFT, gift, *s.* 382. A thing given or bestowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.

GIFTED, giftéd, *a.* Given, bestowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, gíg, *s.* 382. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

GIGANTICK, jì-gán'tík, *a.* 217. Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.

To GIGGLE, gíg'gl, *v. n.* 382. To laugh idly, to titter.

GIGGLER, gíg'gl-úr, *s.* A laughter, a titterer.

GIGLET, gíg'gl-ít, properly *Giggleit*, *s.* A wanton, a lascivious girl.—See *Code*.

GIGOT, jíg'út, *s.* 166. The hip joint.

To GILD, gild, *v. a.* 382. Pret. *Gilded* or *Gilt*. To overlay with thin gold; to adorn with lustre; to brighten, to illuminate.—See *Guilt*.

GILDER, gild'úr, *s.* One who lays gold on the surface of any other body; a coin, from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings.

GILDING, gild'ing, *s.* Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

GILLS, gílz, *s.* 382. The aperture at each side of the fish's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fish; the flesh under the chin.

GILL, jíl, *s.* A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, groundivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground ivy.

There cannot be a more striking proof of the inconvenience of having words written exactly alike, and pronounced differently according to their different signification, than the word *gill*, which, when it means the aperture below the head of a fish, is always pronounced with the *g* hard, as in *guilt*; and when it signifies a

nór 167, nót 163—túbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ðíl 299—póund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

woman or a measure of liquids, is always heard with the *g* soft, as if written *jill*. To those who speak only from habit to mouth, as we call it, this jumble of spelling and pronouncing creates no perplexity; but to foreigners, and those Englishmen who regard the perspicuity and consistency of their language, this ambiguity is a real blemish.—See *Boat*.

GILLHOUSE, *jil'hóuse*, *s.* A house where gill is sold.

GILLFLOWER, *jil'flóúr*, *s.* Corrupted from Julyflower.

GILT, *gilt*, *s.* 382. Golden show, gold laid on the surface of any matter.

GILT, *gilt*, 560. The part of *Guld*, which see.

GIM, *jim*, *a.* Neat, spruce. An old word.

GIMCRACK, *jim'krák*, *s.* A slight or trivial mechanism.

GIMLET, *gim'lét*, *s.* 382. A borer with a screw at its point.

GIMP, *gimp*, *s.* 382. A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN, *jín*, *s.* A trap, a snare; a pump worked by sails; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, *jín'júr*, *s.* An Indian plant; the root of that plant.

GINGERBREAD, *jín'júr-bréd*, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat made of dough, and flavoured with ginger.

GINGERLY, *jín'júr-lé*, *ad.* Cautiously, nicely.

GINGERNESS, *jín'júr-nés*, *s.* Niceness, tenderness.

GINGIVAL, *jín'jé-vál*, *a.* Belonging to the gums.

To GINGLE, *jín'gl*, *v. n.* 405. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to make an affected sound in periods or cadence.

To GINGLE, *jín'gl*, *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

GINGLE, *jín'gl*, *s.* A shrill resounding noise; affection in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, *jín'glé-móid*, *a.* Resembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, *jín'glé-mús*, *s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.

GINNET, *jín'nét*, *s.* A nag, a mule; a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, *jín'séng*, *s.* A Chinese root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.

GIPSY, *jíp'sé*, *s.* 438. A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman.

GIROSOLE, *jír'a-sóle*, *s.* The herb turnsol; the opal stone.

To GIRD, *gêrd*, *v. a.* 382, 560. Pret. *Girded* or *Girt*. To bind round; to invest; to cover round as with a garment; to enclose, to encircle.

↳ We may observe that the *g* in this and similar words has the same liquid sound as in those where it is followed by *a* and *i* long, and it may be accounted for in the same manner, 92, 160. The short *e*, which is the true sound of *i* in these words, it has been frequently observed, is not really the short sound of that letter, but of a slender, 66; and as *r* followed by another consonant has a tendency to lengthen the *e* as it does the *a*, 77, 81, we find the same effect produced; that of interposing the sound of *e* nearly as if written *egg-yura*, &c.—See *Guard*.

To GIRD, *gêrd*, *v. n.* To break a scornful jest, to gibe, to sneer.

GIRDER, *gêrdúr*, *s.* In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, *gêrdl*, *s.* 405. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; enclosure, circumference; a belt, the Zodiac, a zone.

To GIRDLE, *gêrdl*, *v. a.* To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to enclose, to shut in, to environ.

GIRDLBELT, *gêrdl-bêlt*, *s.* The belt that encircles the waist.

GIRDLER, *gêrdl-úr*, *s.* A maker of girdles.

GIRE, *jire*, *s.* A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL, *gêrl*, *s.* 382. A young woman or female child

GIRLISH, *gêrl'lish*, *a.* Suiting a girl, youthful.

GIRLISHLY, *gêrl'lish-lé*, *ad.* In a girlish manner.

GIRT, *gêrt*, 382. Part. pass. from *Gird*.—See *Gird*.

To GIRT, *gêrt*, *v. a.* To gird, to encompass, to encircle.

GIRTH, *gêrth*, *s.* 382. The band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon the horse; the compass measured by the girdle.

To GIRTH, *gêrth*, *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GIVE, *gív*, *v. a.* 157, 382. Pret. *Gave*.

Part. pass. *Given*. To bestow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward, or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without resistance; to empower, to commission; to exhibit, to express; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addit, to apply; to resign, to yield up; to give way, to alienate from one's self; to give back, to return, to restore; to give the hand, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior; to give over, to leave, to quit, to cease; to addit, to attach to; to conclude lost, to abandon; to give out, to proclaim, to publish, to utter; to show in false appearance; to give up, to resign, to quit, to yield; to abandon; to deliver.

To GIVE, *gív*, *v. n.* To grow moist, to melt or soften, to thaw; to move; to give in, to go back, to give way; to give into, to adopt, to embrace; to give off, to cease, to forbear; to give over, to act no more; to give out, to publish, to proclaim, to yield; to give way, to make room for.

GIVER, *gív'úr*, *s.* One that gives, bestower, distributor, grantor.

GIZZARD, *giz'zârd*, *s.* 88, 382. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, *glâbr'é-té*, *s.* Smoothness, baldness.

GLACIAL, *glâ'shé-ál*, *a.* 113. Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, *glâ'shé-âte*, *v. n.* To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, *glâ'shé-â'shôn*, *s.* The act of turning into ice, ice formed.

GLACIS, *glâ'sis*, or *glâ'séze'*, *s.* 112. In fortification, a sloping bank.

↳ Dr Johnson, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Mr Barclay, and Bailey, place the accent on the first syllable of this word; and only Mr Nares and Entick on the second. Mr Sheridan and Mr Scott give the *a* the sound it has in *glass*. The great majority of suffrages for the accent on the first syllable, which is the more agreeable to the analogy of our own language, are certainly sufficient to keep a plain Englishman in countenance for pronouncing the word in this manner; but as it is a French word, and a military term, a military man would blush not to pronounce it *à la Francoise*; and notwithstanding the numbers for the other manner, I cannot but think this the more fashionable.

GLAD, *glâd*, *a.* Cheerful, gay; pleased, elevated with joy; pleasing, exhilarating; expressing gladness.

To GLAD, *glâd*, *v. a.* To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, *glâd'dn*, *v. a.* 113. To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADE, *glâde*, *s.* A lawn or opening into a wood.

GLADFULNESS, *glâd'fúl-nés*, *s.* Joy, gladness.

GLADIATOR, *glâd-dé-â'túr*, *s.* 534. A sword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADLY, *glâdlé*, *ad.* Joyfully, with merriment.

GLADNESS, *glâd'nés*, *s.* Cheerfulness, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, *glâd'súm*, *a.* Pleased, gay, delighted; causing joy.

GLADSOVELY, *glâd'súm-lé*, *ad.* With gayety and delight.

GLADSOEMENESS, *glâd'súm-nés*, *s.* Gayety, showiness, delight.

GLAIRE, *glâre*, *s.* The white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, *glâre*, *v. a.* To smear with the white

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fåh 83, fåt 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 1 5, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 161,

of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glånse, *s.* 78, 79. A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of the beam of sight; a snatch of sight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glånse, *v. n.* To shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye; to censure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glånse, *v. a.* To move nimbly, to shoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glån'sing-lê, *ad.* In an oblique broken manner, transiently.

GLAND, glând, *s.* A smooth fleshy substance which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

GLANDERS, glån'dårz, *s.* A disease incident to horses.

GLANDIFEROUS, glån-diffê-rûs, *a.* Bearing mast, bearing acorns.

GLANDULE, glån'dûle, *s.* A small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glån-dû-lôs-ê-tê, *s.* A collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glån'dû-lûs, *a.* 294. Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in glands.

To GLARE, glâre, *v. n.* To shine so as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to shine ostentatiously.

To GLARE, glâre, *v. a.* To shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, glâre, *s.* Overpowering lustre, splendour, such as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLAREOUS, glâ-rê-ûs, *a.* Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glâ-ring, *a.* Applied to any thing very shocking, as a glaring crime.

GLASS, glâs, *s.* 79. An artificial substance made by fusing sands and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any kind; a looking-glass, a mirror; a glass to help the sight; an hour-glass, a glass used in measuring time by the flux of sand; a cup of glass used to drink in; the quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a perspective glass.

GLASS, glâs, *a.* Vitreous, made of glass.

To GLASS, glâs, *v. a.* To case in glass; to cover with glass, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, glâs'fûr-nûs, *s.* A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGazing, glâs'gâ-zing, *a.* Fincial, often contemplating himself in a mirror.

GLASSGRINDER, glâs'grind-ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

GLASSHOUSE, glâs'hôuse, *s.* A house where glass is manufactured.

GLASSMAN, glâs'mân, *s.* 88. One who sells glass.

GLASSMETAL, glâs'mêt-tl, *s.* Glass in fusion.

GLASSWORK, glâs'wûrk, *s.* Manufactory of glass.

GLASSWORT, glâs'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

GLASSY, glâs'sê, *a.* Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brittleness.

GLASTONBURY THORN, glâs-sn-bêr-ê-thô'tn', *s.* A species of medlar; a kind of thorn which blossoms in winter.

GLAUCOMA, glâw-kô'mâ, *s.* A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour.

GLAIVE, glâve, *s.* A broad sword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, glâze, *v. a.* To furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with something shining and pellucid.

GLAZIER, glâ'zhûr, *s.* 283, 450. One whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAD, glêde, *s.* A kind of hawk.

GLEAM, glême, *s.* 227. Sudden shoot of light, lustre, brightness.

To GLEAM, glême, *v. n.* To shine with sudden flashes of light; to shine.

GLEAMY, glê'mê, *a.* Flashing, darting sudden shoots of light.

To GLEAN, glêne, *v. a.* 227. To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind; to gather any thing thinly scattered.

GLEANER, glên'ûr, *s.* One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

GLEANING, glên'ing, *s.* The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, glêbe, *s.* Turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glê'bûs, } *a.* Turfy.

GLEBY, glê'bê, }

GLEDE, glêde, *s.* A kite.

GLEE, glêe, *s.* Joy, gayety; a kind of song.

GLEEFUL, glê'êful, *a.* Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glêek, *s.* Musick, or musician.

GLEET, glêet, *s.* A thin ichor running from a sore; a venereal disease.

To GLEET, glêet, *v. n.* To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor; to run slowly.

GLEETY, glê'êtê, *a.* Ichory, thinly sanious.

GLEN, glên, *s.* A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glû, *s.* A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly.—See *Glue*.

GLIB, glîb, *a.* Smooth, slippery, so formed as to be easily moved; smooth, voluble.

To GLIB, glîb, *v. a.* To castrate.

GLIBLY, glîb'lê, *ad.* Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glîb'nês, *s.* Smoothness, slipperiness.

To GLIDE, glîde, *v. n.* To flow gently and silently; to pass gently and without tumult; to move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDER, glî'dûr, *s.* One that glides.

GLIKE, glîke, *s.* A sneer, a scoff.

To GLIMMER, glîm'mûr, *v. n.* To shine faintly, to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.

GLIMMER, glîm'mûr, *s.* Faint splendour, weak light; a kind of fossil.

GLIMPE, glîmps, *s.* A weak faint light; a quick flashing light; transitory lustre; short, fleeting enjoyment; a short transitory view; the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

To GLISTEN, glîs'sîn, *v. n.* 472. To shine, to sparkle with light.

To GLISTER, glîs'tûr, *v. n.* To shine, to be bright.

To GLITTER, glît'tûr, *v. n.* To shine, to exhibit lustre, to gleam; to be specious, to be striking.

GLITTER, glît'tûr, *s.* Lustre, bright show.

GLITTERINGLY, glît'tûr-ing-lê, *ad.* With shining lustre.

To GLOAT, glôre, *v. a.* To squint, to look askew.

To GLOAT, glôte, *v. n.* To cast side-glances as a timorous lover.

GLOBATED, glô'bâ-têd, *a.* Formed in shape of a globe, spherical, spheroidal.

GLOBE, glôbe, *s.* A sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; a sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

GLOBOSE, glô-bôse, *a.* Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, glô-bôs-ê-tê, *s.* Sphericalness.

GLOBOUS, glô'bûs, *a.* 314. Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glô'bû-lâr, *a.* 535. Round, spherical.

GLOBULE, glô'bûle, *s.* Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

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

GLOBULOUS, glôb'û-lûs, *a.* In form of a small sphere, round.

To GLOMERATE, glôm'êr-âte, *v. a.* To gather into a ball or sphere.

GLOMEROUS, glôm'êr-ûs, *a.* 314. Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, glôôm, *s.* 306. Imperfect darkness, dimness, obscurity, defect of light; cloudiness of aspect, heaviness of mind, sullenness.

To GLOOM, glôôm, *v. n.* To shine obscurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be sullen.

GLOOMILY, glôôm'ê-lê, *ad.* Obscurely, dimly, without perfect light, dismally; sullenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, glôôm'ê-nês, *s.* Want of light, obscurity, imperfect light, dismally; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, glôôm'ê, *a.* Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, almost dark; dark of complexion; sullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORIED, glô'rid, *a.* 282. Illustrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glô-rê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of giving glory.

To GLORIFY, glô'rê-fi, *v. a.* 183. To procure honour or praise to one; to pay honour or praise in worship; to praise, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, glô'rê-ûs, *a.* 314. Noble, illustrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glô'rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Nobly, splendidly, illustriously.

GLORY, glô'rê, *s.* Praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God; honour, praise, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures; generous pride.

To GLORY, glô'rê, *v. n.* To boast in, to be proud of.

To GLOSE, glôze, *v. a.* 437. To flatter, to collogue.

GLOSS, glôs, *s.* 437. A scholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation; superficial lustre.

To GLOSS, glôs, *v. n.* To comment, to make sly remarks.

To GLOSS, glôs, *v. a.* To explain by comment; to palliate by specious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial lustre.

GLOSSARY, glôs'sâ-rê, *s.* A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSER, glôs'sûr, *s.* A scholiast, a commentator; a polisher.

GLOSSINESS, glôs'sê-nês, *s.* Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glôs-sôg'grâ-fûr, *s.* A scholiast, a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glôs-sôg'grâ-fê, *s.* 518. The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, glôs'sê, *a.* Shining, smoothly polished.

GLOTTIS, glôt'tis, *s.* The head of the windpipe, the aperture of the larynx.

GLOVE, glâv, *s.* 165. Cover of the hands.

GLOVER, glâv'ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

To GLOUT, glôût, *v. n.* 313. To pout, to look sullen.

To GLOW, glô, *v. n.* 324. To be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a strong bright colour; to feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a passion.

To GLOW, glô, *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine.

GLOW, glô, *s.* Shining heat, unusual warmth; vehemence of passion; brightness or vividness of colour.

GLOW-WORM, glô'wûrm, *s.* A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

To GLOZE, glôze, *v. n.* To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment.

GLOZE, glôze, *s.* Flattery, insinuation, specious show, gloss.

GLUE, glû, *s.* A viscous body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly, a cement.

To GLUE, glû, *v. a.* To join with a viscous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviscate.

GLUEBOILER, glû'bôil-ûr, *s.* One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glû'ûr, *s.* 98. One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glûm, *a.* Sullen, stubbornly grave. A low cant word.

To GLUT, glût, *v. a.* To swallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond sufficiency; to feast or delight even to satiety; to overflow, to load.

GLUT, glût, *s.* That which is gorged or swallowed plenty even to loathing and satiety; more than enough, overmuch.

GLUTINOUS, glû'tê-nûs, *a.* Gluy, viscous, tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glû'tê-nûs-nês, *s.* Viscosity, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glût'tn, *s.* 170. One who indulges himself too much in eating; one eager of any thing to excess; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

Though the second syllable of this word suppresses the *o*, the compounds seem to preserve it. This, however, is far from being regular; for if we were to form compounds of *Colton*, *Button*, or *Mutton*, as *Colony*, *Buttony*, *Muttony*, &c. we should as certainly suppress the last *o* in the compounds, as in the simples.—See Principles, No. 163.

To GLUTTONISE, glût'tûn-lze, *v. a.* To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glût'tûn-ûs, *a.* Given to excessive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glût'tûn-ûs-lê, *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, glût'tûn-ê, *s.* Excess of eating, luxury of the table.—See *Glutton*.

GLUY, glû'ê, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

GLYN, glîn, *s.* A hollow between two mountains.

To GNARL, nârl, *v. n.* 384. To growl, to murmur, to snarl.

GNARLED, nârl'êd, *a.* Knotty.

To GNASH, nâsh, *v. a.* 384. To strike together, to clash.

To GNASH, nâsh, *v. n.* To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to collision of the teeth.

GNAT, nât, *s.* 384. A small winged stinging insect; any thing proverbially small.

GNATFLOWER, nât'flôû-ûr, *s.* The bee flower.

GNATSNAPPER, nât'snâp-pûr, *s.* A bird so called.

To GNAW, nâw, *v. a.* 384. To eat by degrees, to devour by slow corrosion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waste, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To GNAW, nâw, *v. n.* To exercise the teeth.

GNAWER, nâw'ûr, *s.* 98. One that gnaws.

GNOMON, nô'môn, *s.* 384. The hand or pin of a dial.

GNOMONICKS, nô'môn'iks, *s.* 509. The art of dialling.

To GO, gô, *v. n.* Pret. *I went, I have gone.*

To walk, to move step by step; to walk leisurely, not run; to journey a-foot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's self; to have recourse; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to escape; to tend to any act; to pass; to move by mechanism; to be in motion from whatever cause; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to spread, to be dispersed, to reach; to contribute, to conduce; to succeed; to proceed in train or consequence; to go about, to attempt, to endeavour; to go aside, to err, to deviate from the right; to abscond; to go between, to interpose,

to moderate between two; to go by, to pass away unnoticed; to observe as a rule; to go down, to be swallowed; to be received, not rejected; to go in and out, to be at liberty; to go off, to die, to decrease; to depart from a post; to go on, to make attack; to proceed; to go over, to revolt, to betake himself to another party; to go out, to go upon any expedition; to be extinguished; to go through, to perform thoroughly; to execute, to suffer, to undergo.

GO-TO, gò-tòò', *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

GO-BY, gò-bl', *s.* Delusion, artifice, circumvention.

GO-CART, gò-kàrt, *s.* A machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, gòde, *s.* 295. A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To GOAD, gòde, *v. a.* To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to stimulate, to instigate.

GOAL, gòle, *s.* 295. The landmark set up to bound a race; the starting post; the final purpose, the end to which a design tends.

GOAL, jàle, *s.* An incorrect spelling for *Gaol*, which see.

GOAR, gòre, *s.* 295. Any edging sewed upon cloth.

GOAT, gòte, *s.* 295. An animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

GOATBEARD, gòtè'bèrd, *s.* A plant.

GOATCHAFFER, gòtè'tshà-fâr, *s.* A kind of beetle, vulgarly *Cockchafer*.

GOATHERD, gòtè'hèrd, *s.* One whose employment is to tend goats.

GOATMARJORAM, gòtè-màr'jûr-âm, *s.* Goat-beard.

GOATS-RUE, gòts'ròò, } *s.* A plant.

GOATS-THORN, gòts'thòrn, }

GOATISH, gòtè'ish, *a.* Resembling a goat in rakeness or lust.

To GOBBLE, gòb'bl, *v. a.* 405. To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

GOBBLER, gòb'bl-ûr, *s.* One that devours in haste.

GO-BETWEEN, gò'bè-twèén, *s.* One that transacts business by running between two parties.

GOBLET, gòb'lèt, *s.* Properly *Goblet*. A bowl or cup.—See *Codde*.

GOBLIN, gòb'lin, *s.* An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

GOD, gòd, *s.* The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.

GODCHILD, gòd'tshild, *s.* The child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GOD-DAUGHTER, gòd'dâw-tûr, *s.* A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GODDESS, gòd'dès, *s.* A female divinity.

GODDESS-LIKE, gòd'dès-like, *a.* Resembling a goddess.

GOD-FATHER, gòd'fâ-thûr, *s.* The sponsor at the font.

GODHEAD, gòd'hèd, *s.* Godship, divine nature, a deity in person, a god or goddess.

GODLESS, gòd'lès, *a.* Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, impious.

GODLIKE, gòd'lîke, *a.* Divine, resembling a divinity.

GODLING, gòd'ling, *s.* A little divinity.

GODLINESS, gòd'lî-nès, *s.* Piety to God; general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

GODLY, gòd'lî, *a.* Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

GODLY, gòd'lî, *ad.* Piously, righteously.

GODLYHEAD, gòd'lî-hèd, *s.* Goodness, righteousness.

GODMOTHER, gòd'mùth-ûr, *s.* A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

GODSHIP, gòd'ship, *s.* The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

GODSON, gòd'sûn, *s.* One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

GODWARD, gòd'wârd, *ad.* Toward God.

GODWIT, gòd'wit, *s.* A bird of particular delicacy.

GOER, gò'ûr, *s.* One that goes, a runner, a walker.

To GOGGLE, gòg'gl, *v. n.* 405. To look askint.

GOGGLE-EYED, gòg'gl-îde, *a.* 283. Squint-eyed, not looking straight.

GOING, gò'ing, *s.* The act of walking; pregnancy; departure.

GOLA, gò'lâ, *s.* The same with *Cymatium*.

To GOLE, gòle, *s.* A term in architecture signifying a member or moulding, one half of which is convex and the other concave.

GOLD, gòld, or gòldd, *s.* 164. The purest, heaviest, and most precious of all metals; money.

To GOLE, gòle, *v. n.* It is much to be regretted that the second sound of this word is grown much more frequent than the first. It is not easy to guess at the cause of this unmeaning deviation from the general rule, but the effect is to impoverish the sound of the language, and to add to its irregularities. It has not, however, like some other words, irrevocably lost its true pronunciation. Rhyme still claims its right to the long open o, as in *bold*, *cold*, *fold*, &c.

To GOLE, gòle, *v. n.* Judges and Senates have been bought for gold; Esteem and Love were never to be sold. Now Europe's laurels on their brows behold, But stain'd with blood, or ill chang'd for gold." *Pope*.

And solemn speaking, particularly the language of scripture, indispensably requires the same sound. With these established authorities in its favour, it is a disgrace to the language to suffer indolence and vulgarity to corrupt it into the second sound.—See *Wind*. But since it is generally corrupted, we ought to keep this corruption from spreading, by confining it as much as possible to familiar objects and familiar occasions: thus *Goldbeater*, *Goldfinch*, *Goldfinder*, *Goldling*, and *Goldsmith*, especially when a proper name, as *Dr Goldsmith*, may admit of the second sound of o, but not *Golden*, as the *Golden Age*.

GOLD, gòld, *a.* Made of gold, golden.

GOLDBEATER, gòld'hè-tûr, *s.* One whose occupation is to beat gold.

GOLDBEATERS' SKIN, gòld'hè-tûr-skîn', *s.* Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

GOLDBOUND, gòld'bòund, *a.* Encompassed with gold.

GOLDEN, gòld'n, *a.* 103. Made of gold, consisting of gold; shining; yellow; of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold.

GOLDENLY, gòld'n-lè, *ad.* Delightfully, splendidly.

GOLDFINCH, gòld'fînsh, *s.* A singing bird.

GOLDFINDER, gòld'fînd-ûr, *s.* One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty a jakes.

GOLDHAMMER, gòld'hâm-mûr, *s.* A kind of bird.

GOLDING, gòld'ing, *s.* A sort of apple.

GOLDSIZE, gòld'sîze, *a.* A glue of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, gòld'smîth, *s.* One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, gòme, *s.* The black and oily grease of a cart wheel; vulgarly pronounced *Coom*.

GONDOLA, gòn'dò-lâ, *s.* A boat much used in Venice, a small boat.

GONDOLIER, gòn-dò-lèér', *s.* A boatman.

GONE, gòn. Part pret. from *Go*. Advanced, forward in progress; ruined, undone; past; lost, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gòn'fâ-lôn, } *s.* 166.

GONFANON, gòn'fâ-nûn, }

An ensign, a standard.

GONORRHŒA, gòn-ûr-rèâ, *s.* A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD, gùd, *a.* 307. Comp. *Better*. Super. *Best*. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholesome, salubrious; pleasant to the taste.

complete, full; useful, valuable; sound, not false, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; skilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, such as are wished, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, sociable, merry; not too fast; in good sooth, really, seriously; to make good, to maintain, to perform, to supply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gûd, s. That which physically contributes to happiness, the contrary to evil; moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue, righteousness.

GOOD, gûd, ad. Well, not ill, not amiss; as good, no worse.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gûd-kôn-dîsh'ûnd, a. 362. Without ill qualities or symptoms.

GOODNESS, gûd'lê-nês, s. Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gûd'lê, a. Beautiful, fine, splendid; bulky, swelling; happy, gay.

GOOD-NOW, gûd'nôw, interj. In good time.

GOODMAN, gûd'mân, s. A slight appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gûd'nês, s. Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

GOODS, gûdz, s. Moveables in a house; wares, freight, merchandise.

GOODY, gûd'dê, s. A low term of civility used to mean old women; corrupted from *goodwife*.

GOOSE, gôose, s. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for foolishness; a tailor's smoothing iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gôoz'bêr-ê, s. A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT, gôose'fût, s. Wild orch.

GOOSEGRASS, gôose'grâs, s. Clivers, an herb.

GORBELLY, gôr'bêl-lê, s. A big paunch, a swelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gôr'bêl-îd, a. 283. Fat, big-bellied.

GORD, gôrd, s. An instrument of gaming.

GORE, gôre, s. Blood; blood clotted or congealed.

To-GORE, gôre, v. a. To stab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, gôrje, s. The throat, the swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed.

To GORGE, gôrje, v. a. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate; to swallow, as the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGEOUS, gôr'jûs, a. 262. Fine, glittering in various colours, showy.

GORGEOUSLY, gôr'jûs-lê, ad. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, gôr'jûs-nês, s. Splendour, magnificence, show.

GORGET, gôr'jêt, s. The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gôr'gûn, s. 166. A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gôr'mând, s. A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gôr'mân-dîze, v. n. To feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER, gôr'mân-dî-zûr, s. A voracious eater.

GORSE, gôrse, s. Furze, a thick prickly shrub.

GORY, gôrê, a. Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murderous.

GOSHAWK, gôsh'âwk, s. A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, gôz'îng, s. A young goose, a goose not yet full grown; a catkin on nut trees and pines.

GOSPEL, gôsp'êl, s. God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity, theology.

GOSPELLER, gôsp'êl-ûr, s. A name given to the followers of Wickliff, who professed to preach only the gospel.

GOSSAMER, gôss'sâ-mûr, s. The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harvest time.

GOSSIP, gôss'îp, s. One who answers for a child in

baptism; a tipping companion; one who runs about tattling like a woman at a lying in.

To GOSSIP, gôss'îp, v. n. To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot companion.

GOT, gôt, Pret. of To Get.

GOTTEN, gôt'tn, 102, 103. Part. pass. of *Get*.

To GOVERN, gûv'ûrn, v. a. To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to restrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to syntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GOVERN, gûv'ûrn, v. n. 98. To keep superiority.

GOVERNABLE, gûv'ûr-nâ-bl, a. Submissive to authority, subject to rule, manageable.

GOVERNANCE, gûv'ûr-nânsê, s. Government, rule, management.

GOVERNANTE, gô-vûr-nânt', s. A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNESS, gûv'ûr-nês, s. A female invested with authority; a tutoress, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directress.

GOVERNMENT, gûv'ûrn-mênt, s. Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority; an establishment of legal authority, administration of public affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableness, compliance, obsequiousness; in grammar, influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOUR, gûv'ûr-nûr, s. 314. One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated, and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

GOUGE, gôôdje, s. A chissel having a round edge.

GOURD, gôrd, or gôôrd, s. 318. A plant, a bottle.

Mr Elphinston, Mr Nares, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the first manner; and Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Perry, in the last. The first is, in my opinion, the most agreeable to English analogy.

GOULDING, gôrdê-nês, s. A swelling in a horse's leg.

GOURNET, gûr'nêt, s. 314. A fish.

GOUT, gôût, s. 313. A periodical disease attended with great pain.

GOUT, gôô, s. 315. A French word signifying taste; a strong desire.

GOUTWORT, gôût'wûrt, s. An herb.

GOUTY, gôûtê, a. Afflicted or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.

GOWN, gôûn, s. A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace.

GOWNED, gôûnd, a. 362. Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, gôûn'mân, s. 88. A man devoted to the arts of peace.

To GRABBLE, grâb'bl, v. a. 405. To grope.

To GRABBLE, grâb'bl, v. n. To lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, grâse, s. 560. Favour, kindness; favourable influence of God on the human-mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, grâse'kûp, s. The cup or health drank after grace.

To GRACE, grâse, v. a. To adorn, to dignify, to embellish; to dignify or raise by an act of favour; to favour.

GRACED, grâst, a. 359. Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste.

GRACEFUL, grâse'fûl, a. Beautiful with dignity

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fält 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

GRACEFULLY, grâse'fûl-ê, *ad.* Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.

GRACEFULNESS, grâse'fûl-nês, *s.* Elegance of manner.

GRACELESS, grâse'lês, *a.* Without grace, wicked, abandoned.

GRACES, grâ'sîz, *s.* 99. Good graces, for favour; it is seldom used in the singular.

GRACILE, grâ'sîl, *a.* 140. Slender, small.

GRACILENT, grâ's-ê-lênt, *a.* Lean.

GRACILITY, grâ-sîl'ê-tê, *s.* Slenderness.

GRACIOUS, grâ'shûs, *a.* 314. Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, grâ'shûs-lê, *ad.* Kindly, with kind condescension; in a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grâ'shûs-nês, *s.* Kind condescension; pleasing manner.

GRADATION, grâ-dâ'shûn, *s.* Regular progress from one degree to another; regular advance step by step; order, arrangement; regular process of argument.

GRADATORY, grâd'â-tôr-ê, *s.* 512. Steps from the cloister into the church.

GRADIANT, grâ'dê-ânt, or grâjê-ânt, *a.* 293. Walking.

GRADUAL, grâd'û-âl, or grâd'jû-âl, *a.* 293, 294. 376. Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step.

GRADUAL, grâd'û-âl, *s.* 88. An order of steps.

GRADUALITY, grâd'û-âl'ê-tê, *s.* Regular progression.

GRADUALLY, grâd'û-âl-lê, *ad.* By degrees, in regular progression.

To GRADUATE, grâd'û-âte, *v. a.* To dignify with a degree in the university, to mark with degrees; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to lighten, to improve.

GRADUATE, grâd'û-âte, *s.* 91. A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATION, grâd'û-â'shûn, *s.* Regular progression by succession of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, grâf, *s.* A ditch, a moat.

GRAFT or GRAFF, grâft or grâff, *s.* 79. A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree.

To GRAFT or GRAFF, grâft or grâff, *v. a.* To insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing so as to receive support from another.

Nothing can be clearer than that *Graft* is the true word, if we appeal to its derivation from the French word *Greffier*; and accordingly we find this word used in Scripture, and several of the old writers; but nothing can be clearer than that it is now obsolete, and that the word *Grafted* has been long used by our most respectable modern authors; and that it ought to be used exclusively.

GRAFTER, grâftûr, *s.* One who propagates fruits by grafting.

GRAIN, grâne, *s.* 202. A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; any thing proverbially small; Grain of allowance, something indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or stained substance; temper, disposition, humour; the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

GRAINED, grând, *a.* 359. Rough, made less smooth.

GRAINS, grânz, *s.* The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

GRAINY, grâ'nê, *a.* Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, grâ-mêr'sê, *interj.* An obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAMINEOUS, grâ-min'ê-ûs, *a.* Grassy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grâm-ê-nîv'ô-rûs, *a.* 518. Grass-eating.

GRAMMAR, grâm'mâr, *s.* 418. The science of speaking correctly, the art which teaches the relation of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, grâm'mâr-skôol, *s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, grâm-mâr-rê-ân, *s.* One who teaches grammar, a philologist.

GRAMMATICAL, grâm-mât'ê-kâl, *a.* Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grâm-mât'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* According to the rules or science of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grâm'pl, *s.* 405. A crab fish.

GRAMPUS, grâm'pûs, *s.* A large fish of the whale kind.

GRANAM, grân'ûm, *s.* A ludicrous word for *Grandam*.

GRANARY, grân'û-rê, *s.* 503. A storehouse for the thrashed corn.

We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the *a* like that in *grain*; but all our orthoepists mark it like the *a* in *grand*. The first manner would insinuate, that the word is derived from the English word *grain*; but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*; and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short.

GRANATE, grân'ât, *s.* 91. A kind of marble, so called because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

GRAND, grând, *a.* Great, illustrious, high in power; splendid, magnificent; noble, sublime, lofty, conceived or expressed with great dignity; it is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRANDAM, grân'dâm, *s.* Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, grând'tshîld, *s.* The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

GRANDDAUGHTER, grând'dâw-tûr, *s.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, grân-dê-ê, *s.* A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEUR, grân'dûr, *s.* 376. State, splendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, grând'fâ-thûr, *s.* The father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, grân-dîf'îk, *a.* 509. Making great.

GRANDINOUS, grân'dê-nûs, *a.* Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, grând'mûth-ûr, *s.* The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, grând'sîre, *s.* Grandfather; any ancestor, poetically.

GRANDSON, grând'sûn, *s.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, grânje, *s.* A farm; generally, a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grân'ît, *s.* 140. A stone composed of separate and very large concretions rudely compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, grâ-nîv'ô-rûs, *a.* 518. Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grân'nûm, *s.* 88. Grandmother.

To GRANT, grânt, *v. a.* 78, 79. To admit that which is not yet proved; to bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, grânt, *s.* The act of granting or bestowing; the thing granted, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing, of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; admission of something in dispute.

GRANTABLE, grânt'â-bl, *a.* That may be granted.

GRANTEE, grân-tê-ê, *s.* He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, grânt-tôr, *s.* 166. He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, grân'û-lâr-ê, *a.* Small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRANULATE, grân'û-lâte, *v. n.* To be formed into small grains.

To GRANULATE, grân'û-lâte, *v. a.* 91. To break into small masses; to raise into small asperities.

GRANULATION, grân-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so that it may congeal into small grains; the act of breaking into small parts like grains.

GRANULE, grân'ûle, *s.* A small compact particle.

GRANULOUS, grân'û-lôs, *a.* Full of little grains.

GRAPE, grâpe, *s.* The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRAPHIC, grâfik, *a.* Well described, delineated.

GRAPHICAL, grâfê-kâl, *a.* Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, grâfê-kâl-ê, *ad.* In a picturesque manner, with good description or delineation.

GRAPNEL, grâp'nêl, *s.* A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE, grâp'pl, *v. n.* 405. To contend by seizing each other; to contest in close fight.

To GRAPPLE, grâp'pl, *v. a.* To fasten, to fix; to seize, to lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, grâp'pl, *s.* Contest, in which the combatants seize each other; close fight; iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, grâp'pl-mênt, *s.* Close fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grâs'hôp-ûr, *s.* A small insect that hops in the summer grass.

GRASIER, grâ'zhûr, *s.* 283.—See *Grazier*.

To GRASP, grâsp, *v. a.* To hold in the hand, to gripe; to seize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grâsp, *v. n.* To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to struggle, to strive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grâsp, *s.* The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession, hold; power of seizing.

GRASPER, grâsp'ûr, *s.* 98. One that grasps.

GRASS, grâs, *s.* 78, 79. The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grâs'plôt, *s.* A small level covered with grass.

GRASSINESS, grâs'sê-nês, *s.* The state of abounding in grass.

GRASSY, grâs'sê, *a.* Covered with grass.

GRATE, grâte, *s.* A partition made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, grâte, *v. a.* To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to form a harsh sound.

To GRATE, grâte, *v. n.* To rub so as to injure or offend; to make a harsh noise.

GRATEFUL, grâte'fûl, *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; pleasing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grâte'fûl-ê, *ad.* With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleasing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grâte'fûl-nês, *s.* Gratitude, duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleasantness.

GRATER, grâte'ûr, *s.* A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grât-ê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of pleasing; pleasure, delight, recompense.

To GRATIFY, grât-ê-fl, *v. a.* To indulge, to please by compliance; to delight, to please; to requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY, grâte'ing-lê, *ad.* Harshly, offensively.

GRATIS, grât'is, *ad.* 544. For nothing, without recompense.

GRATITUDE, grât-ê-tûde, *s.* Duty to benefactors; desire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grâ-tû-ê-tûs, *a.* Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grât-tû-ê-tûs-lê, *ad.* Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grâ-tû-ê-tê, *s.* A present or acknowledgment, a free gift.

To GRATULATE, grâtsh'û-lâte, or grât'û-late, *v. a.* 461. To congratulate, to salute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grâtsh'û-lâ'shûn, *s.* Salutations made by expressing joy.

GRATULATORY, grâtsh'û-lâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Congratulatory, expressing congratulation.

☞ For the *o*, see *Domestick*, 512.

GRAVE, grâve, *s.* The place in which the dead are reposit.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, grâve'klôze, *s.* The dress of the dead.

GRAVE-STONE, grâve'stône, *s.* The stone that is laid over the grave.

To GRAVE, grâve, *v. a.* Pret. *Graved*. Part. pass. *Graven*. To carve on any hard substance; to copy painting on wood or metal; to impress deeply; to clean, calc, and sheath a ship.

To GRAVE, grâve, *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.

GRAVE, grâve, *a.* Solemn, serious, sober; of weight; not showy, not tawdry; not sharp of sound, not acute.

GRAVEL, grâv'êl, *s.* 99. Hard sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To GRAVEL, grâv'êl, *v. a.* To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle, to put to a stand, to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRAVELESS, grâv'êl-ês, *a.* Without a tomb, unburied.

GRAVELLY, grâv'êl-lê, *a.* Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, grâv'êl-ê, *ad.* Solemnly, seriously, soberly, without lightness; without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS, grâv'nês, *s.* Seriousness, solemnity and sobriety.

GRAVEOLENT, grâ-vê-ô-lênt, *a.* Strong scented.

GRAVER, grâv'ûr, *s.* 98. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances, one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed upon paper; the stile or tool used in graving.

GRAVIDITY, grâ-vid-ê-tê, *s.* Pregnancy.

GRAVING, grâv'ing, *s.* Carved work.

To GRAVITATE, grâv-ê-tâte, *v. n.* To tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITATION, grâv-ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, grâv-ê-tê, *s.* Weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre; seriousness, solemnity.

GRAVY, grâv'ê, *s.* The juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire, the juice of flesh boiled out.

GRAY, grâ, *a.* White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or close of day.

GRAY, grâ, *s.* A badger.

GRAYBEARD, grâ'bêerd, *s.* An old man.

GRAYLING, grâ'ling, *s.* The umber, a fish.

GRAYNESS, grâ'nês, *s.* The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE, grâze, *v. n.* To eat grass, to feed on grass; to supply grass; to touch lightly on the surface.

To GRAZE, grâze, *v. a.* To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the surface.

GRAZIER, grâ'zhûr, *s.* 283. 484. One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, grêse, 227. 560. The soft part of the fat; a swelling and gourdiness of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

To GREASE, grêze, *v. a.* 437. To smear of anoint with grease; to bribe or corrupt with presents.

GREASINESS, grêzê-nês, *s.* Oiliness, fatness.

GREASY, grêzê, *a.* Oily, fat, unctuous; smeared with grease; fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, grâte, *a.* 240, 241. Large in bulk or

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mè 93, mét 95—line 105, pin 107—nò 162, möve, 164.

number; having any quality in a high degree; considerable in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illustrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teeming; it is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity, as great grandson is the son of my grandson.

GREAT, gråte, *s.* The whole, the gross, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED, gråte-béld, *a.* 283. Pregnant, teeming.

GREATHEARTED, gråte-hårtéd, *a.* High spirited, undejected.

GREATLY, gråte'lé, *ad.* In a great degree; nobly, illustriously; magnanimously, generously, bravely.

GREATNESS, gråte'nés, *s.* Largeness of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleness of mind; grandeur, state, magnificence.

GRAVES, grævz, *s.* Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, gré'sizm, *s.* An idiom of the Greek language.

To GRECIZE, gré'size, *v. a.* To imitate the idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE, gréése, *s.* A slight of steps.

GREEDILY, grééd'é-lé, *ad.* Eagerly, ravenously, voraciously.

GREEDINESS, grééd'é-nés, *s.* Ravenousness, hunger, eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEDY, grééd'é, *a.* Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently desirous.

GREEKLING, gréék'ling, *s.* A young Greek scholar; a smatterer in Greek.

GREEN, gréén, *a.* Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, sickly; flourishing, fresh; new, fresh, as a green wound; not dry; not roasted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, gréén, *s.* The green colour, a grassy plain. **To GREEN**, gréén, *v. a.* To make green.

GREENBROOM, gréén-bróóm', *s.* This shrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, gréén-klóth', *s.* A board or court of justice of the king's household.

GREENEYED, gréén'ide, *a.* 283. Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, gréén'finsh, *s.* A kind of bird; a kind of fish.

GREENGAGE, gréén-gåje', *s.* A species of plum.

GREENHOUSE, gréén'hóúse, *s.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered.

GREENISH, gréén'ish, *a.* Somewhat green.

GREENLY, gréén'lé, *ad.* With a greenish colour; newly, freshly.

GREENNESS, gréén'nés, *s.* The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeness; freshness, vigour, newness.

GREENROOM, gréén'róóm, *s.* A room near the stage to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

GREENSICKNESS, gréén-sik'nés, *s.* The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

GREENSWARD, } gréén'swård, *s.*

The turf on which grass grows.

GREENWEED, gréén'weéd, *s.* Dyers' weed.

GREENWOOD, gréén'wúd, *s.* A wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer.

To GREET, gréét, *v. a.* To address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance.

G: This word had anciently a double signification, importing two opposite meanings. In Chaucer, it signifies to rejoice; and in Spenser, to complain. In the latter sense it is entirely obsolete, and would never have been heard of if Spenser had not dug it up, with many similar withered weeds, to adorn his *Fairy Queen*.

GREETING, gréét'ing, *s.* Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

GREEZE, grééze, *s.* A slight of steps.

GREGAL, gré'gål, *a.* Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, gré-gå'rú-ús, *a.* Going in flocks or herds.

GREMIAL, grémé-ål, *a.* Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, gré-nåde', *s.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into many shatters; a small bomb.

GRENADIER, grén-å-déér', *s.* 275. A tall foot soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GRENADO, gré-nå'dó, *s.* 77.—See *Grenade* and *Lumbago*.

GREW, grú. The pret. of *Grow*.

GREY, grå, *a.*—See *Gray*.

GREYHOUND, grå'hóúnd, *s.* A tall fleet dog that chases in sight.

To GRIDE, gride, *v. n.* To cut.

GRIDELIN, gríd'é-lin, *a.* A colour made of white and red.

GRIDIRON, gríd'l-úrn, *s.* A portable grate.

GRIEF, grééf, *s.* 275. Sorrow, trouble for something past; grievance, harm.

GRIEVANCE, gréév'ånse, *s.* 560. A state or the cause of uneasiness.

To GRIEVE, gréév, *v. a.* To afflict, to hurt.

To GRIEVE, gréév, *v. n.* To be in pain for something past, to mourn, to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIEVINGLY, gréév'ing-lé, *ad.* In sorrow, sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, gréév'ús, *a.* Afflicted, painful, hard to be borne; such as causes sorrow; atrocious, heavy.

GRIEVOUSLY, gréév'ús-lé, *ad.* Painfully, calamitously, miserably; vexatiously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, gréév'ús-nés, *s.* Sorrow, pain.

GRIFFIN, } griffin, *s.*

A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIG, grig, *s.* A small eel; a merry creature.

To GRILL, gril, *v. a.* To broil on a gridiron; to harass, to hurt.

GRILLADE, gril-låde', *s.* Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grím, *a.* Having a countenance of terror, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIMACE, gré-måse', *s.* A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; nirk of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, grím-målk'in, *s.* An old rat.

GRIME, gríme, *s.* Dirt deeply insinuated.

To GRIME, gríme, *v. a.* To dirt, to sully deeply.

GRIMLY, grím'lé, *ad.* Horribly, hideously; sourly, sullenly.

GRIMNESS, grím'nés, *s.* Horror, frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN, grín, *v. n.* To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips, so as to appear smiling with a mixture of displeasure; to fix the teeth as in anguish.

GRIN, grín, *s.* The act of closing the teeth.

To GRIND, grínd, *v. a.* Pret. *I Ground*. Part. pass. *Ground*. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to sharpen or smooth; to rub one against another; to harass, to oppress.

To GRIND, grínd, *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, grínd'úr, *s.* 98. One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDSTONE, grínd'l-stóne, } *s.*

The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

nør 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—póund 313—thin 466, THIS 460.

GRINNER, grín'núr, *s.* 98. He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grín'ning-lé, *ad.* With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, gríp, *s.* A small ditch.

To **GRIBE**, grípe, *v. a.* To hold with the fingers closed; to catch eagerly; to seize; to close; to clutch; to pinch, to press, to squeeze.

To **GRÍPE**, grípe, *v. n.* To pinch the body, to give the cholick.

GRÍPE, grípe, *s.* Grasp, hold; squeeze, pressure; oppression; pinching distress.

GRÍPE, gríps, *s.* Belly-ache, cholick.

GRÍPER, grí'púr, *s.* 98. Oppressor, usurer.

GRÍPINGLY, grí'ping-lé, *ad.* With pain in the guts.

GRÍSAMBER, grís'am-búr, *s.* Used by Milton for ambergris.

GRÍSKIN, grís'kín, *s.* The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRÍSLY, gríz'lé, *a.* Dreadful, horrible, hideous.

GRÍST, gríst, *s.* Corn to be ground; supply, provisions.

GRÍSTLE, grís'sl, *s.* 472. A cartilage.

GRÍSTLY, grís'slé, *a.* Cartilaginous.

GRÍT, grít, *s.* The coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand, rough hard particles; a kind of fossil; a kind of fish.

GRÍTTINESS, grít'té-nés, *s.* Sandiness, the quality of abounding in grit.

GRÍTTY, grít'té, *a.* Full of hard particles.

GRÍZELIN, gríz'zélín, *a.* More properly *Gridelin*. Having a pale red colour.

GRÍZZLE, gríz'zél, *s.* 405. A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRÍZZLED, gríz'zéd, *a.* 359. Interspersed with gray.

GRÍZZLY, gríz'zél, *a.* Somewhat gray.

To **GROAN**, gróne, *v. n.* 295. To breathe with a mournful noise, as in pain or agony.

GROAN, gróne, *s.* Breath expired with noise and difficulty; any hoarse dead sound.

GROANFUL, gróne'fúl, *a.* Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, gráwt, *s.* 295. A piece valued at fourpence; a proverbial name for a small sum; groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCEA, gró'shír, *s.* 98. A man who buys and sells tea, sugar, plums, and spices.

Mr Nares observes that this word ought to be written *Grosser*, as originally being one who dealt by the gross or wholesale. There is not, however, he observes, much chance that *Grocer* will give place to *Grosser*; especially as they no longer engross merchandise of all kinds, nor insist upon dealing in the gross alone. The other derivation of this word, from *grossus*, a fig, is not worth notice.

GROCERY, gró'shír-é, *a.* Grocers' ware

GROGERUM, } gróg'rúm, *s.*
GROGRAM, }

Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, gróín, *s.* The part next the thigh.

GROOM, gróóm, *s.* A servant that takes care of the stable.

GROOVE, gróöv, *s.* A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To **GROOVE**, gróöv, *v. a.* To cut hollow.

To **GROPE**, grópe, *v. n.* To feel where one cannot see.

To **GROPE**, grópe, *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, gróse, *a.* 162. Thick, corpulent; shameful, unseemly; intellectually coarse; inelegant; thick, not refined; stupid, dull; coarse, rough, opposite to delicate.

This word is irregular from a vanity of imitating the French. In Scotland they pronounce this word regularly so as to rhyme with *moss*. Pope also rhymes it with this word.

"Shall only man be taken in the gross?
Grant but as many sorts of mind as moss."

This, however, must be looked upon as a poetical license; for the sound seems now irrevocably fixed as it is marked, rhyming with *Jocose, verbose, &c.*

GROSS, gróse, *s.* The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its several parts; the chief part, the main mass; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, gróse'lé, *ad.* Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarsely; without subtlety, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, gróse'nés, *s.* Coarseness, not subtlety, thickness; inelegant fatness, unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grót, *s.* A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

GROTESQUE, gró-tésk', *a.* Distorted in figure, unnatural.

GROTTO, grót'tó, *s.* A cavern or cave made for coolness.

GROVE, gróve, *s.* A walk covered by trees meeting above.

To **GROVEL**, gróv'vl, *v. n.* 102. To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROUND, gróúnd, *s.* 313. The earth, considered as solid or as low; the earth as distinguished from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, estate, possession; the floor or level of a place; dregs, lees, faeces; the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental substance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported; first hint, first traces of an invention; the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause; the field or place of action; the space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the foil to set a thing off.

To **GROUND**, gróúnd, *v. a.* To fix on the ground; to found as upon cause or principle; to settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, gróúnd. The pret. and part. pass. of *Grind*.

GROUND-ASH, gróúnd-ásh', *s.* A sapling of ash taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, gróúnd'báte, *s.* A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR, gróúnd'flóre, *s.* The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY, gróúnd'ívé, *s.* Alehoof, or turnhoof.

GROUND-OAK, gróúnd-óke', *s.* A sapling oak.

GROUND-PINE, gróúnd-plíne', *s.* A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, gróúnd'pláte, *s.* In architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROUND-PLOT, gróúnd'plót, *s.* The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, gróúnd'rént, *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM, gróúnd'róóm, *s.* A room on a level with the ground.

GROUNDEDLY, gróúnd'éd-lé, *ad.* Upon firm principles.

GROUNDESS, gróúnd'lés, *a.* Void of reason.

GROUNDESSLY, gróúnd'lés-lé, *ad.* Without reason, without cause.

GROUNDESSNESS, gróúnd'lés-nés, *s.* Want of just reason.

GROUNDLING, gróúnd'líng, *s.* A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, gróúnd'lé, *ad.* Upon principles, solidly.

GROUNDSEL, gróúnd'síl, *s.* A timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, gróúnd'wúrk, *s.* The ground, the

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

first stratum; the first part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; the first principles, original reason.

GROUP, grôop, s. 315. A crowd, a cluster, a huddle.
To GROUP, grôop, v. a. To put into a crowd, to huddle together.

☞ This word is now more properly written *Groupe*, like the French word from which it comes to us.

GROUSE, grôuse, s. 313. A kind of fowl, a heath-cock.

GROUT, grôut, s. 313. Coarse meal, pollard; that which purges off, a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, grô, v. n. 324. Pret. *Grew*. Part. pass. *Grown*. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increase in stature; to come to manhood from infancy; to issue, as plants from a soil; to increase in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progress; to advance to any state; to come by degrees; to be changed from one state to another; to proceed as from a cause; to adhere, to stick together; to swell, a sea term.

GROWER, grô'âr, s. 98. An increaser.

To GROWL, grôul, v. n. 323. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur, to murmur, to grumble.

GROWN, grône. Part. pass. of *Grow*. Advanced in growth, covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, grôth, s. 324. Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase of stature, advance to maturity; improvement, advancement.

To GRUB, grúb, v. a. To dig up, to destroy by digging.

GRUB, grúb, s. A small worm that eats holes in bodies; a thick short man, a dwarf.

To GRUBBLE, grúb'bl, v. n. 405. To feel in the dark.

GRUB-STREET, grúb'stréet, s. The name of a street in London, formerly much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *Grub-street*.

To GRUDGE, grúdje, v. a. To envy, to see any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE, grúdje, v. n. To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant, to be enviate.

GRUDGE, grúdje, s. Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious enmity; some little commotion, or forerunner of a disease.

GRUDGINGLY, grúdj'ing-lé, ad. Unwillingly, malignantly.

GROEL, grúil, s. 99. Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, grúf, a. Sour of aspect, harsh of manners.

GRUFFLY, grúflé, ad. Harshly, ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, grúf'nés, s. Ruggedness of mien.

GRUM, grúm, a. Sour, surly.

To GRUMBLE, grúm'bl, v. n. 405. To murmur with discontent; to growl, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.

GRUMBLER, grúm'bl-âr, s. One that grumbles, a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grúm'bl-ing, s. A murmuring through discontent.

GRUME, grôdm, s. 339. A thick viscid consistence of a fluid.

GRUMLY, grúm'lé, ad. Sullenly, morosely.

GRUMMEL, grúm'mél, s. An herb.

GRUMOUS, grôdmús, a. 339. Thick, clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, grôdmús'nés, s. Thickness of a coagulated liquor.

GRUNSEL, grún'sil, s. 99. The lower part of the building.

To GRUNT, grünt,

To GRUNTLE, grünt'lé, 405. } v. n.

To murmur like a hog.

GRUNT, grünt, s. The noise of a hog.

GRUNTER, grünt'âr, s. 98. He that grunts; a kind of fish.

GRUNTLING, grünt'ling, s. A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grútsh, v. n. To envy, to repine.

GRUTCH, grútsh, s. Malice, ill-will.

GUAIACUM, gwá'yá-kúm, s. 340. A physica wood, *Lignum vite*.

GUARANTEE, gár-rán-té, s. 332. A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

To GUARANTY, gár-rán-té, v. a. 92. To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.

To GUARD, gyárd, v. a. 92. 160. To watch by way of defence and security; to protect, to defend; to preserve by caution; to provide against objections; to adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

To GUARD, gyárd, v. n. 332. To be in a state of caution or defence.

GUARD, gyárd, s. 92. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a sword.

☞ This word is pronounced exactly like the noun *yard*, preceded by hard *g*, nearly as *egg-yard*. The same sound of *y* consonant is observable between hard *g* and *a* in other words. Nor is this a fanciful peculiarity, but a pronunciation arising from euphony and the analogy of the language, 160.

GUARDAGE, gyár'dáje, s. 90. State of worship.

GUARDER, gyár'dâr, s. 98. One who guards.

GUARDIAN, gyár'dé-ân, or gyárjé-ân, s. 293, 294. 376. One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

GUARDIAN, gyár'dé-ân, a. 293. 376. Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant.

GUARDIANSHIP, gyár'dé-ân-ship, s. The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, gyár'dlës, a. Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gyár'd'ship, s. Protection; a king's ship to guard the coast.

GUERNATION, gu-bér-ná'shún, s. Government, superintendency.

GUDGEON, gúdjún, s. 259. A small fish found in brooks and rivers; a person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

GUERDON, gerdún, s. 166. 560. A reward, a recompense.

☞ I have differed from Mr. Sheridan in the first syllable of this word, which he spells *guer*. I have made the *u* mute, as in *guess*, not only as agreeable to the French *guerdon*, but to our own analogy. The authority of Mr. Nares confirms me in my opinion. Ben Jonson, indeed, classes the *gu* in this word with the same letters in *anguish*; but as these letters are not accented in the last word, the analogy is different, and the sound I have given remains still more agreeable to rule.

To GUESS, gës, v. n. 336. To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

To GUESS, gës, v. a. To hit upon by accident.

GUESS, gës, s. 560. Conjecture, judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, gës'súr, s. Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, gës'sing-lé, ad. Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST, gëst, s. 336. One entertained in the house of another, a stranger, one who comes newly to reside.

GUESTCHAMBER, gëst'tshám-búr, s. Chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, gú'gl, v. a. 405. To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow vessel.

GUAIACUM, gwé-á'kúm, s. An improper spelling and pronunciation of *Guaiacum*, which see.

GUIDAGE, gyl'dáje, s. 90. The reward given to a guide.

når 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pônd 313—thin 466, this 469.

GUIDANCE, gyl'dånse, *s.* Direction, government.
TO GUIDE, gyl'de, *v. a.* 160. To direct; to govern by counsel, to instruct; to regulate, to superintend.
GUIDE, gylde, *s.* One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.
↳ As *g* is hard in this word and its compounds, it is not easy to spell them as they are pronounced; *y* must be considered as double *e*, and must articulate the succeeding vowel as much as in *yield*.—See *Guard*.
GUIDELESS, gylde'lës, *a.* Without a guide.
GUIDER, gyl'dûr, *s.* 98. Director, regulator, guide.
GUILD, gild, *s.* 341. A society, a corporation, fraternity.
GUILE, gylle, *s.* 341. Deceitful cunning, insidious artifice.
GUILEFUL, gylle'fûl, *a.* Wily, insidious, mischievously artful; treacherous, secretly mischievous.
GUILEFULLY, gylle'fûl-ê, *ad.* Insidiously, treacherously.
GUILEFULNESS, gylle'fûl-nës, *s.* Secret treachery, tricking cunning.
GUILELESS, gylle'lës, *a.* Without deceit, without insiduousness.
GUILER, gylle'ûr, *s.* One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.
GUILT, gilt, *s.* 341. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence.
↳ It is observed in Principles, No. 92 that when *g* comes before short *a*, the sound of *e* so necessarily intervenes that we cannot pronounce these letters without it; but that when the *a* is long, as in *regard*, we may pronounce these two letters without the intervention of *e*, but that this pronunciation is not the most elegant. The same may be observed of the *g* hard, and the long and short *i*. We may pronounce *guide* and *guile* nearly as if written *egg-ide*, and *egg-ile*, though not so properly as *egg-yide*, and *egg-yile*, but *gild* and *guilt* must necessarily admit of the *e* sound between hard *g* and *i*, or we cannot pronounce them.
GUILTY, gilt'ê-lê, *ad.* Without innocence.
GUILTINESS, gilt'ê-nës, *s.* The state of being guilty, consciousness of crime.
GUILTLESS, gilt'lës, *a.* Innocent, free from crime.
GUILTLESSLY, gilt'lës-lê, *ad.* Without guilt, innocently.
GUILTLESSNESS, gilt'lës-nës, *s.* Innocence, freedom from crime.
GUILTY, gilt'tê, *a.* Justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.
GUINEA, gin'nê, *s.* 341. A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.
GUINEADROPPER, gin'nê-drôp'pûr, *s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.
GUINEAHEN, gin'nê-hên, *s.* A small Indian hen.
GUINEAPEPPER, gin'nê-pêp'pâr, *s.* A plant.
GUINEAPIG, gin'nê-pig, *s.* A small animal with a pig's snout; a kind of naval cadet in an East Indian man.
GUISE, gylze, *s.* 160. 341. Manner, mien, habit; practice, custom, property; external appearance, dress.
GUITAR, git-târ, *s.* 341. A stringed instrument of musick.
GULES, gûlz, *a.* Red, a term used in heraldry.
GULF, gûlf, *s.* A bay, an opening into land; an abyss, an unmeasurable depth; a whirlpool; a sucking eddy; any thing insatiable.
GULFY, gûlfê, *a.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.
TO GULL, gûl, *v. a.* To trick, to cheat, to defraud.
GULL, gûl, *s.* A sea bird; a cheat, a fraud, trick; a stupid animal, one easily cheated.
GULLCATCHER, gûl'kâtsh-ûr, *s.* A cheat.
GULLER, gûl'lûr, *s.* 98. A cheat, an impostor.
GULLERY, gûl'lûr-ê, *s.* Cheat, imposture.
GULLET, gûl'lûr, *s.* 99. The throat, the meatpipe.
TO GULLY, gûllê, *v. n.* To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE, gûllê-hôle, *s.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.
GULOSITY, gû-lôs-ê-tê, *s.* Greediness, gluttony, voracity.
TO GULP, gûlp, *v. a.* To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission.
GULP, gûlp, *s.* As much as can be swallowed at once.
GUM, gûm, *s.* A vegetable substance, differing from a resin in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstrua; the fleshy covering which contains the teeth.
TO GUM, gûm, *v. a.* To close with gum.
GUMMINESS, gûm'mê-nës, *s.* The state of being gummy.
GUMMOSITY, gûm-môs-sê-tê, *s.* The nature of gum, gumminess.
GUMMOUS, gûm'mûs, *a.* 314. Of the nature of gum.
GUMMY, gûm'mê, *a.* Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.
GUN, gûn, *s.* The general name of fire-arms, the instrument by which shot is discharged by fire.
GUNNEL, gûn'nûl, *s.* 99. Corrupted from *Gunwale*.
GUNNER, gûn'nûr, *s.* 98. A cannonier, he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.
GUNNERY, gûn'nûr-ê, *s.* The science of artillery.
GUNPOWDER, gûn'pôû-dûr, *s.* The powder put into guns to be fired.
GUNSHOT, gûn'shôt, *s.* The reach or range of a gun.
GUNSHOT, gûn'shôt, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.
GUNSMITH, gûn'smîth, *s.* A man whose trade is to make guns.
GUNSTICK, gûn'stik, *s.* The rammer.
GUNSTOCK, gûn'stôk, *s.* The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
GUNSTONE, gûn'stône, *s.* The shot of cannon.
GUNWALE, or **GUNNEL**, gûn'nûl, *s.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecaste.
GURGE, gûrje, *s.* Whirlpool, gulf.
GURGION, gûr'jûn, *s.* 259. The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.
TO GURGLE, gûr'gl, *v. n.* 405. To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.
GURNARD, } gûrnît, *s.* 99. A kind of sea-fish.
GURNET, }
TO GUSH, gûsh, *v. n.* To flow or rush out with violence, not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious effluxion.
GUSH, gûsh, *s.* An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.
GUSSET, gûs'sît, *s.* 99. Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.
GUST, gûst, *s.* Sense of tasting; height of perception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taste; a sudden violent blast of wind.
GUSTABLE, gûs'tâ-bl, *a.* 405. To be tasted; pleasant to the taste.
GUSTATION, gûs-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of tasting.
GUSTFUL, gûst'fûl, *a.* Tasteful, well-tasted.
GUSTO, gûs'tô, *s.* The relish of any thing, the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate; intellectual taste, liking.
GUSTY, gûs'tê, *a.* Stormy, tempestuous.
GUT, gût, *s.* The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent; the stomach, the receptacle of food, proverbially; gluttony, love of gormandizing.
TO GUT, gût, *v. a.* To eviscerate, to draw; to take out the inside; to plunder of contents.
GUTTATED, gût'tâ-têd, *a.* Besprinkled with drops, bedropped.
GUTTER, gût'tûr, *s.* 98. A passage for water.

539. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

To GUTTER, gût'tûr, *v. a.* To cut in small hollows.

To GUTTLE, gût'til, *v. n.* 405. To feed luxuriously; to gormandize. A low word.

To GUTTLE, gût'til, *v. a.* To swallow.

GUTTLE, gût'til-ûr, *s.* 98. A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gût'tshû-lûs, *a.* 463. In the form of a small drop.

GUTTURAL, gût'tshû-râl, *a.* 463. Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gût'tshû-râl-nês, *s.* The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT, gût'wûrt, *s.* An herb.

To GUZZLE, gûz'zû, *v. n.* 405. To gormandize, to feed immoderately, to swallow any liquor greedily.

To GUZZLE, gûz'zû, *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

GUZZLER, gûz'zû-ûr, *s.* 98. A gormandizer.

GYBE, jibe, *s.* A sneer, a taunt, a sarcasm.

To GYBE, jibe, *v. n.* To sneer, to taunt.

GYMNASTICALLY, jîm-nâs'tîk-ê, *ad.* Athletically, fitly for strong exercise.

GYMNASTICK, jîm-nâs'tîk, *a.* Relating to athletic exercises.

In this word and its relatives we not infrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *Ginlet*, for this learned reason, because they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Genesis*, *Geography*, *Geometry*, and a thousand other words, hard, which would essentially alter the sound of our language. Mr Sheridan has very properly given the soft *g* to these words; and Mr Nares is of the same opinion with respect to the propriety of this pronunciation, but doubts of the usage; there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of this usage, and of the necessity of curbing it as much as possible.—See Principles, No. 350.

GYMNICK, jîm'nîk, *a.* Such as practise the athletic or gymnastic exercises.

GYMNOSEMIOS, jîm-nô-spêr'mîôs, *a.* Having the seeds naked.

GYRATION, jî-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, jire, *s.* A circle described by any thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, jîvz, *s.* Fetters, chains for the legs.

Mr Sheridan and Mr Scott make the *g* in this word hard; but Mr Elphinston, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Perry, with more propriety, make it soft as I have marked it. Mr Nares makes the sound doubtful; but this majority of authorities and agreeableness to analogy have removed my doubts, and made me alter my former opinion.

To GYVE, jive, *v. a.* To fetter, to shackle.

H

HA, hâ, *interj.* An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; an expression of laughter, when often repeated.

HAAK, hâke, *s.* A fish.

HABERDASHER, hâb-ûr-dâsh-ûr, *s.* One who sells small wares, a pedlar.

HABERDINE, hâb-ûr-dêên', *s.* Dried salt cod.

HABERGFON, hâb-bêr'jê-ôn, *s.* Armour to cover the neck and breast.

This word is analogically accented on the second syllable: but Johnson, in all the editions of his Dictionary, has the accent on the first, though his authorities are against him.

HABILIMENT, hâ-bîl'ê-mênt, *s.* Dress, clothes; garments.

To HABILITATE, hâ-bîl'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To qualify, to entitle.

HABILITATION, hâ-bîl'ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Qualification

HABILITY, hâ-bîl'ê-tê, *s.* Faculty, power.

HABIT, hâb'it, *s.* State of any thing, as habit of body; dress, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing by frequent doing, custom, inveterate use.

To HABIT, hâb'it, *v. a.* To dress, accoutre.

HABITABLE, hâb'ê-tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, hâb'ê-tâ-bl-nês, *s.* Capacity of being dwelt in.

HABITANCE, hâb'ê-tânse, *s.* Dwelling, abode.

HABITANT, hâb'ê-tânt, *s.* Dweller, one that lives in any place.

HABITATION, hâb-ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of dwelling, the state of a place receiving dwellers; a place of abode, dwelling.

HABITATOR, hâb'ê-tâ-tûr, *s.* Dweller, inhabitant.

HABITUAL, hâ-bîtsh'û-âl, *a.* 461. Customary, accustomed, inveterate.

HABITUALLY, hâ-bîtsh'û-âl-ê, *ad.* Customarily, by habit.

HABITUDE, hâb'ê-tûde, *s.* Familiarity, converse, frequent intercourse; long custom, habit, inveterate use; the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

HABNAB, hâb'nâb, *ad.* At random, at the mercy of chance.

To HACK, hâk, *v. a.* To cut into small pieces, to chop; to speak unready, or with hesitation.

To HACK, hâk, *v. n.* To turn hackney or prostitute.

HACKLE, hâk'kl, *s.* 405. Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun.

To HACKLE, hâk'kl, *v. a.* To dress flax.

HACKNEY, hâk'nê, } *s.*

HACK, hâk, }

A hired horse; a hireling, a prostitute; any thing let out for hire; *a.* Much used, common.

To HACKNEY, hâk'nê, *v. a.* To practise in one thing, to accustom to the road.

HAD, hâd. The pret. and part. pass. of *Have*.

HADDOCK, hâd'dûk, *s.* 166. A sea fish of the cod kind.

HAFT, hâft, *s.* 78, 79. A handle, that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

To HAFT, hâft, *v. a.* To set in a haft.

HAG, hâg, *s.* A fury, a she monster; a witch, an enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, hâg, *v. a.* To torment, to harass with terror.

HAGGARD, hâg'gârd, *a.* Wild, untamed, irclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hâg'gârd, *s.* Any thing wild or irclaimable; a species of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hâg'gârd-lê, *ad.* Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hâg'gîsh, *a.* Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

To HAGGLE, hâg'gl, *v. a.* 405. To cut, to chop, to mangle.

To HAGGLE, hâg'gl, *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hâg'gl-ûr, *s.* 98. One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAI, hâ, *interj.* An expression of some sudden effort.

HAIL, hâle, *s.* Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HAIL, hâle, *v. n.* To pour down hail.

HAIL, hâle, *interj.* A term of salutation.

To HAIL, hâle, *v. a.* To salute, to call to.

HAILSHOT, hâle'shôt, *s.* Small shot scattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, hâle'stône, *s.* A particle or single ball of hail.

HAILY, hâle, *ad.* Consisting of hail

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—3ll 299—pöänd 313—thin 466, this 469.

HAIR, háre, *s.* One of the common tegments of the body; a single hair; any thing proverbially small.

HAIRBRAINED, háre'bránd, *a.* 359. Wild, irregular.

HAIREL, háre'bél, *s.* The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIBREADTH, háre'brédth, *s.* A very small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, háre'klóth, *s.* Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE, háre'låse, *s.* The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, háre'lés, *a.* Without hair.

HAIRINESS, háre'nés, *s.* The state of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, há're, *a.* Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, háke,

HAKOT, hák'ót, 166. } *s.* A kind of fish.

HALBERD, háll'búrd, *s.* 98. A battle-axe fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, háll'búr-déer', *s.* One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, háll'shé-ún, *s.* 166. A bird that is said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HALCYON, háll'shé-ún, *a.* 357. Placid, quiet, still.

HALE, hále, *a.* Healthy, sound, hearty.

To HALE, hále, or háwl, *v. a.* To drag by force

to pull violently.

This word in familiar language, is corrupted beyond recovery into *haul*; but solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rhyming with *pale*; the other sound would, in this case, be gross and vulgar.—See *To Haul*.

HALER, há'lúr, or háwl'úr, *s.* 98. He who pulls and hales.

HALF, háf, *s.* 78. 401. A moiety, one of two equal parts; it sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, háf, *ad.* In part, equally.

HALF-BLOOD, háf'blúð, *s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, háf'blúð-éd, *a.* Mean, degenerate.

HALF-FACED, háf'fåste, *a.* 362. Showing only part of the face

HALF-HEARD, háf'hérd, *a.* Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, háf'móón', *s.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENNY, háf'pén-né, *s.* A copper coin of which two make a penny.

This word is not only deprived of half its sound, but even what is left is grossly corrupted; sounding the *a* as in *half*, is provincial and rustic.

HALF-PIKE, háf'píke, *s.* The small pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, háf'séz-óvúr, *a.* A proverbial expression for one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

HALF-SPHERE, háf'sfére, *s.* Hemisphere.

HALF-STRAINED, háf'strånd, *a.* Half-bred, imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, háf'sórd, *s.* Close fight.

HALF-WAY, háf'wå, *ad.* In the middle.

HALF-WIT, háf'wít, *s.* A blockhead, a foolish fellow.

HALIBUT, háll'é-bút, *s.* A sort of fish.

HALIMAS, háll'é-mås, *s.* The feast of All-souls.

HALITOUS, há-lítsh'ó-ús, *a.* 463. Vaporous, fumes.

HALL, háll, *s.* A court of justice; a manor-house, so called because in it were held courts for the tenants; the publick room of a corporation; the first large room at the entrance of a house.

HALLELUJAH, háll'é-lóó'yå, *s.* Praise ye the Lord! A song of thanksgiving.

HALLOO, háll-óó, *interj.* A word of encouragement when the dogs are let loose on their game.

To HALLOO, háll-óó, *v. n.* To cry as after the dogs.

To HALLOO, háll-óó, *v. a.* To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.

To HALLOW, háll'ó, *v. a.* To consecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as, Hallowed be thy name.

In pronouncing the Lord's Prayer, we sometimes hear the participle of this word pronounced like that of the word *Hollow*. This arises from not attending to the distinction made by syllabication between the single and double *l*: the double *l* in the same syllable deepens the *a* to the broadest sound, as in *tall*; but when one of the liquids is carried off to the next syllable, the *a* has its short and slender sound, as in *low*; the same may be observed of *hall* and *hallow*, &c.—See Principles, No. 85.

HALLUCINATION, háll-ló-sé-nå'shún, *s.* Error, blunder, mistake.

HALM, háwm, *s.* Straw.

This is Dr Johnson's pronunciation of this word.

HALO, hálló, *s.* A red circle round the sun or moon.

HALSEL, háw'súr, *s.* A rope less than a cable.

To HALT, hált, *v. n.* To limp, to be lame; to stop in a march; to hesitate, to stand dubious; to fail, to falter.

HALT, hált, *a.* Lame, crippled.

HALT, hált, *s.* The act of limping, the manner of limping; a stop in a march.

HALTER, hált'úr, *s.* He who limps.

HALTER, hált'úr, *s.* A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a strong string.

To HALTER, hált'úr, *v. a.* To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.

To HALVE, háv, *v. a.* 78. To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hávz, *s.* Plural of *Half*.

HALVES, hávz, *interj.* An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, hám, *s.* The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.

HAMADRYAD, hám'å-dri-åð, *s.* One of the nymphs who were supposed to reside in woods and groves.

HAMADRYADS, hám'å-dri-åðz, *s.* The English plural of *Hamadryad*.

HAMADRYADES, hám-å-dri-å-déz, *s.* The Latin plural of the same word.

HAMLET, hámlét, *s.* 99. A small village.

HAMMER, hámm'úr, *s.* 98. The instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

HAMMERCLOTH, hámm'úr-klóth, *s.* The cloth upon the seat of the coach-box.

A critic in the Gentleman's Magazine gives the following etymology of this word, which we do not find in any of our dictionaries;

"When coaches and chariots were first introduced, our frugal ancestors used to load the carriage with provisions for the family when they came to London. The *hammer*, covered with a cloth, was a convenient repository, and a seat for the coachman. This was afterwards converted into a box. *Hammer-cloth* is therefore very probably a corruption of *hammer-cloth*."

If the derivation of this word were worth spending a thought upon, I should think, that as the seat of the coachman is not boarded, but slung like a *hammock*, the word is rather a corruption of *hammock-cloth*.

To HAMMER, hámm'úr, *v. a.* To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

To HAMMER, hámm'úr, *v. n.* To work, to be busy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, hámm'úr-rúr, *s.* He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, hámm'úr-hård, *a.* Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, hámm'úk, *s.* 166. A swinging bed.

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, molve 164,
- HAMPER**, hâmp'ûr, s. 98. A large basket for carriage.
- To HAMPER**, hâmp'ûr, v. a. To shackle, to entangle; to ensnare; to perplex, to embarrass; to put in a hamper.
- HAMSTRING**, hâ'm'strîng, s. The tendon of the ham.
- To HAMSTRING**, hâ'm'strîng, v. a. Pret. and part. pass. *Hâmstrîng*. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.
- HANAPER**, hân'â-pûr, s. 98. A treasury, an exchequer.
- HAND**, hând, s. That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end; measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, as, at hand, within reach; state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used in opposition to another, transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bridle; method of government, discipline, restraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a sailor; form or cast of writing; Hand over head, negligently; rashly; Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; To bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to elude, To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.
- To HAND**, hând, v. a. To give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to seize, to lay hands on; to transmit in succession, to deliver down from one to another; Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as, a hand-saw; or borne in the hand, as, a hand-barrow.
- HAND-BASKET**, hând'bâs-kít, s. A portable basket.
- HAND-BELL**, hând'bêl, s. A bell rung by the hand.
- HAND-BREADTH**, hând'brêd'th, s. A space equal to the breadth of the hand.
- HANDED**, hân'dêd, a. With hands joined.
- HANDER**, hân'dûr, s. Transmitter, conveyer in succession.
- HANDFAST**, hând'fâst, s. Hold, custody.
- HANDFUL**, hând'fûl, s. As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a small number or quantity.
- HAND-GALLOP**, hând'gâl-lôp, s. A slow easy gallop.
- HANDGUN**, hând'gûn, s. A gun wielded by the hand.
- HANDICRAFT**, hân'dê-krâft, s. Manual occupation.
- HANDICRAFTSMAN**, hân'dê-krâfts-mân, s. 88. A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.
- HANDILY**, hân'dê-lê, ad. With skill, with dexterity.
- HANDINESS**, hân'dê-nês, s. Readiness, dexterity.
- HANDWORK**, hân'dê-wôrk, s. Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.
- HANDKERCHIEF**, hâng'kêr-tshif, s. A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.
- To HANDLE**, hân'dl, v. a. 405. To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield, to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in discourse; to deal with, to practise; to treat well or ill; to practise upon, to do with.
- HANDLE**, hân'dl, s. 405. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.
- HANDLESS**, hând'lês, a. Without a hand.
- HANDMAID**, hând'mâde, s. A maid that waits at hand.
- HANDMILL**, hând'mîl, s. A mill moved by the hand.
- HANDS OFF**, hândz-ôff, interj. A vulgar phrase for Keep off, forbear.
- HANDSAILS**, hând'sâlz, s. Sails managed by the hand.
- HANDSAW**, hând'sâv, s. A saw manageable by the hand.
- HANSEL**, hân'sêl, s. The first act of using any thing, the first act of any thing, the first act of sale, the money taken for the first sale.
- To HANSEL**, hân'sêl, v. a. To use or do any thing the first time.
- HANDSOME**, hân'sûm, a. Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as, a handsome fortune; generous, noble, as, a handsome action.
- HANDSOMELY**, hân'sûm-lê, ad. Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generously.
- HANDSOMENESS**, hân'sûm-nês, s. Beauty, grace, elegance.
- HANDVICE**, hând'vîse, s. A vice to hold small work in.
- HANDWRITING**, hând-rî'tîng, s. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.
- HANDY**, hân'dê, a. Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dextrous, skilful, convenient.
- HANDYDANDY**, hân'dê-dân'dê, s. A play in which children change hands and places.
- To HANG**, hâng, v. a. 409. Pret. and part. pass. *Hanged* or *Hung*, anciently *Hong*. To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above; to place without any solid support; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck; to display, to show aloft; to decline; to fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable; to furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.
- To HANG**, hâng, v. n. To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; to dangle; to rest upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependent on; to be fixed or suspended with attention; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.
- HANGER**, hâng'ûr, s. 409. That by which any thing hangs, as the pothangers.
- HANGER**, hâng'ûr, s. 98. A short broad sword.
- HANGER-ON**, hâng-ûr-ôn', s. A dependant.
- HANGING**, hâng'îng, s. 410. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of a room.
- HANGING**, hâng'îng, part. a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter.
- HANGMAN**, hâng'mân, s. 88. The publick executioner.
- HANK**, hângk, s. A skein of thread.
- To HANKER**, hângk'ûr, v. n. To long importunately.
- HAN'T**, hân't, SO. For *Has not*, or *Have not*.
- HAP**, hâp, s. Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, casual event, misfortune.
- HAP-HAZARD**, hâp-hâz'ûrd, s. 88. Chance, accident.
- To HAP**, hâp, v. n. To come by accident, to fall out, to happen.
- HAPLY**, hâp'lê, ad. Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.
- HAPLESS**, hâp'lês, a. Unhappy, unfortunate, luckless.
- To HAPPEN**, hâp'pn, v. n. 405. To fall out by chance, to come to pass; to light on by accident.
- HAPPILY**, hâp'pê-lê, ad. Fortunately, luckily, successfully; addressfully, gracefully, without labour; in a state of felicity.
- HAPPINESS**, hâp'pê-nês, s. Felicity, state in which the desires are satisfied; good luck, good fortune.
- HAPPY**, hâp'pê, a. In a state of felicity; lucky, successful, fortunate; addressful, ready.
- HARANGUE**, hâ-râng', s. 337. A speech, a popular oration.
- To HARANGUE**, hâ-râng', v. n. To make a speech.
- HARANGUER**, hâ-râng'ûr, s. An orator, a public speaker.
- To HARASS**, hâr'âs, v. a. To weary, to fatigue.
- HARASS**, hâr'âs, s. Waste, disturbance.

HARRINGER, hárbln-jór, *s.* A forerunner, a precursor.

HARBOUR, hár'búr, *s.* 314. A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.

To HARBOUR, hár'búr, *v. n.* To receive entertainment, to sojourn.

To HARBOUR, hár'búr, *v. a.* To entertain, to permit to reside; to shelter, to secure.

HARBOURAGE, hár'búr-åje, *s.* 90. Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, hár'búr-úr, *s.* 98. One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, hár'búr-lés, *a.* Without harbour.

HARD, hárð, *a.* 78. Firm, resisting penetration or separation; difficult, not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressful, laborious; cruel, oppressive, rigorous; sour, rough, severe; insensible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, severe, as, a hard winter; unreasonable, unjust; forced, not easily granted; austere; rough, as liquids; harsh, stiff, constrained; not plentiful, not prosperous; avaricious, faultily sparing.

HARD, hárð, *ad.* Close, near, as, hard by; diligently, laboriously, incessantly; uneasily, vexatiously, distressfully; fast, nimbly; with difficulty; tempestuously, boisterously.

HARDBOUND, hárð'bóund, *a.* Costive.

To HARDEN, hárð'n, *v. a.* 103. To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedness, to make obdurate; to make insensible, to stupify; to make firm, to endure with constancy.

HARDENER, hárð'n-úr, *s.* One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED, hárð'få-vúrd, *a.* Coarse of feature.

HARDHANDED, hárð'hån-déd, *a.* Coarse, mechanical.

HARDHEAD, hárð'héd, *s.* Clash of heads; a hard contest.

HARDHEARTED, hárð'hårt'éd, *a.* Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, hárð'hårt'éd-nés, *s.* Cruelty, want of tenderness.

HARDHEAD, hárð'héd, } *s.*

HARDHOOD, hárð'hód, } *s.*

Stoutness, bravery. Obsolete.

HARDIMENT, hárð'mént, *s.* Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, hárð'nés, *s.* Hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, hárð-lå'búrd, *a.* 362. Elaborate, studied.

HARDLY, hárð'lé, *ad.* With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly; severely; rigorously, oppressively; harshly, not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, hárð-móúth'éd, *a.* Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, hárð'nés, *s.* Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; reprobity, penury; obscurity, profligateness; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruelty of temper, savageness, harshness; faulty parsimony, stinginess.

HARDOCK, hárð'ók, *s.* I suppose the same with *Burdock*.

HARDS, hárðz, *s.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HARDSHIP, hárð'ship, *s.* Injury, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, hárð'wåre, *s.* Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, hárð'wåre-mån, *s.* A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, hárð'é, *a.* Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARE, håre, *s.* A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity, a constellation.

HAREBELL, håre'bél, *s.* A blue flower of the bell shape.

HAIRBRAINED, håre'brånd, *a.* Volatile, unsettled, wild.

HAREFOOT, håre'fút, *s.* A bird; an herb.

HARELIP, håre'líp, *s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HARESEAR, hårz'éér, *s.* A plant.

HARICOT, hår'é-kó, *s.* *French.* A kind of ragout, generally made of meat steaks and cut roots.

HARIER, hår'ré-úr, *s.* A dog for hunting hares.

HARE Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered. The spelling necessarily requires the *a* long, as in *hare*; and the pronunciation demands the *r* to be doubled. The most rational alteration would be to pronounce it with the *a* long, and to let the other pronunciation be considered as the language of the stable and the field.—See *Leash*.

To HARK, hårk, *v. n.* To listen.

HARK, hårk, *interj.* List! hear! listen!

HARL, hårl, *s.* The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, hår'lé-kín, *s.* 415. A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a jackpudding.

HARLOT, hår'lót, *s.* 166. A whore, a strumpet.

HARLOTRY, hår'lút-ré, *s.* The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, hårn, *s.* Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.

To HARM, hårn, *v. a.* To hurt, to injure.

HARMFUL, hårn'fúl, *a.* Hurtful, mischievous.

HARMFULLY, hårn'fúl'é, *ad.* Hurtfully, noxiously.

HARMPFULNESS, hårn'fúl-nés, *s.* Hurtfulness, mischievousness.

HARMLESS, hårn'lés, *a.* Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, hårn'lés-lé, *ad.* Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, hårn'lés-nés, *s.* Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, hår-món'é-kål, } *a.*

HARMONICK, hår-món'ík, } *s.* 508. Adapted to each other, musical.

HARMONIOUS, hår-món'é-ús, *a.* Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; musical.

HARMONIOUSLY, hår-món'é-ús-lé, *ad.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; musically, with concord of sounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, hår-món'é-ús-nés, *s.* Proportion, musicalness.

To HARMONIZE, hår'mò-níze, *v. a.* To adjust in fit proportions.

HARMONY, hår'mò-né, *s.* The just adaptation of one part to another; just proportion of sound; concord, correspondent sentiment.

HARNESS, hår'nés, *s.* Armour, defensive furniture of war; the traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

To HARNESS, hår'nés, *v. a.* To dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces.

HARP, hårp, *s.* A lyre, an instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger; a constellation.

To HARP, hårp, *v. n.* To play on the harp; to touch any passion, to dwell vexatiously on one subject.

HARPER, hår'púr, *s.* 98. A player on the harp.

HARPING-IRON, hår'píng-írn, *s.* A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

HARPOONER, hår-pòò-néér', *s.* He that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON, hår-pòò'n', *s.* A harping iron.

HARPSICORD, hårp'sé-kórd, *s.* A musical instrument.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mét 95—plne 105, pln 107—nô 162, mðve 164

HARPY, hâr'pé, *s.* The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, hâr'kwé-bûs, *s.* Fr. Arquebuse. A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, hâr-kwé-bûs-sôér', *s.* 275. One armed with a harquebuss.

HARRIDAN, hâr'rê-dân, *s.* A decayed strumpet.

HARROW, hâr'ró, *s.* A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.

To HARROW, hâr'ró, *v. a.* To break with the harrow; to tear up; to rip up; to pillage, to strip, to lay waste; to invade, to harass with incursions; to disturb, to put into commotion.

HARROWER, hâr'ró-úr, *s.* He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To HARRY, hâr'rê, *v. a.* To tease, to ruffle; in Scotland, it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.

HARSH, hârsh, *a.* Austere, rough, sour; rough to the ear; crabbed, morose; peevish; rugged to the touch; unpleasing, rigorous.

HARSHLY, hârsh'lé, *ad.* Sourly, austere to the palate; with violence, in opposition to gentleness; severely, morosely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, hârsh'nês, *s.* Sourness, austere taste; roughness to the ear; ruggedness to the touch; crabbedness, peevishness.

HART, hâr't, *s.* A he-deer of the large kind; the male of the roe.

HARTSHORN, hâr'tshôrn, *s.* Spirit drawn from horn.

HARTSHORN, hâr'tshôrn, *s.* An herb.

HARVEST, hâr'vést, *s.* The season of reaping and gleaning the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and sined; the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, hâr'vést-hôme, *s.* The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inured the harvest; the opportunity of gathering treasure.

HARVEST-LORD, hâr'vést-lôrd, *s.* The head reaper at the harvest.

HARVESTER, hâr'vés-túr, *s.* One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, hâr'vést-mân, *s.* A labourer in harvest.

HAS, hâz, *s.* The third person singular of the verb *To have*.

There is some reason in the custom adopted by the profound and ingenious author of the Philosophy of Rhetoric, where he makes the third person of verbs end in *th*, when the succeeding word begins with *s*, to avoid the want of distinction between the final and initial *s*, and he gives several examples of this; but this is only avoiding in one instance what cannot be avoided in a thousand; and as the *isp* sound is not the most respectable part of our language, and requires more effort than the simple *has*, it may, except in very solemn language, be very well laid aside.

To HASH, hâsh, *v. a.* To mince, to chop into small pieces and mingle.

HASLET, hâ'slét, } *s.*

The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hâsp, *s.* 79. A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock.

To HASP, hâsp, *v. n.* To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK, hâs'sûk, *s.* 166. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hâst, *s.* The second person singular of *Have*.

HASTE, hâste, *s.* 74. Hurry, speed, nimbleness, precipitation; passion, violence.

To HASTE, hâste, 472. } *v. n.*

To HASTEN, hâ'sn, 405. } *v. n.*

To make haste, to be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.

To HASTE, hâste, } *v. a.* 472.

To HASTEN, hâ'sn, } *v. a.* 472.

To push forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, hâ'sn-úr, *s.* 98. One that hastens or hurries.

HASTILY, hâs'tè-lé, *ad.* In a hurry, speedily, nimbly, quickly; rashly, precipitately; passionately with vehemence.

HASTINESS, hâs'tè-nês, *s.* Haste, speed, hurry, precipitation; angry testiness, passionate violence.

HASTINGS, hâs'tingz, *s.* Pense that come early.

HASTY, hâs'té, *a.* Quick, speedy; passionate, vehement; rash, precipitate; early ripe.

HASTY-PUDDING, hâs'tè-pûd'ing, *s.* A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.

HAT, hât, *s.* 74. A cover for the head.

HATBAND, hât'bând, *s.* 88. A string tied round the hat.

HATCASE, hât'kâse, *s.* A slight box for a hat.

To HATCH, hâtsh, *v. a.* To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to shade by lines in drawing or graving.

To HATCH, hâtsh, *v. n.* To be in the state of growing quick; to be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hâtsh, *s.* A brood excluded from the egg; the act of exclusion from the egg; the disclosure, discovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another; to be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression. In this sense, it is generally used in the plural, as, to be under the hatches, to be in distress.

To HATCHEL, hâk'kl, *v. a.* To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, hâk'kl, *s.* The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, hâk'kl-úr, *s.* A beater of flax.

HATCHET, hâtsh'it, *s.* 99. A small axe.

HATCHET-FACE, hâtsh'it-fâse, *s.* An ugly face.

HATCHMENT, hâtsh'mênt, *s.* Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HATCHWAY, hâtsh'wâ, *s.* The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, hâte, *v. a.* 74. To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, hâte, *s.* Malignity, detestation.

HATEFUL, hâte'fûl, *a.* That causes abhorrence, odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hâte'fûl-é, *ad.* Odiously, abominably; malignantly, maliciously.

HATEFULNESS, hâte'fûl-nês, *s.* Odiousness.

HATER, hâtúr, *s.* 98. One that hates.

HATH, hâth, *s.* The third person singular of the verb *To have*; now seldom used but in solemn composition.

—See HAS

HATRED, hâtrêd, *s.* Hate, ill-will, malignity.

To HATTER, hât'túr, *v. a.* To harass, to weary.

HATTER, hât'túr, *s.* 98. A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, hât'tûk, *s.* 166. A shock of corn.

HAUBERK, hâw'bêrk, *s.* 213. A coat of mail.

To HAVE, hâv, *v. a.* 75. Pret. and part. pass.

Had. To carry, to wear; to possess; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a husband or wife to another; it is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses, *Have*, the preterperfect, and *Had*, the preterpluperfect: *Have at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HAVEN, hâ'vén, *s.* 103. A port, a harbour, a safe station for ships; a shelter, an asylum.

HAYER, hâ'úr, *s.* 98. Possessor, holder.

HAUGH, hâw, *s.* Possessor, holder.

This word, though for ages obsolete, or heard only in the proper names of *Fetherstonehaugh*, *Philpburgh*, &c. seems to have risen from the dead in the late whimsical deception we meet with in some gardens where we are suddenly stopped by a deep valley wholly imperceptible till we come to the edge of it. The expression of

surprise, *Hah! Hah!* which generally breaks out upon a discovery of the deception, is commonly supposed to be the origin of this word.

HAUGHT, háwt, *a.* Haughty, insolent, proud.

HAUGHTILY, háw'tè-lé, *ad.* Proudly, arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, háw'tè-nés, *s.* Pride, arrogance.

HAUGHTY, háw'té, *a.* 393. Proud, lofty, insolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HAVING, háv'ing, *s.* Possession, estate, fortune; the act or state of possessing; behaviour, regularity.

HAVIOUR, háv'è-úr, *s.* Conduct, manners.

To HAUL, háwl, *v. a.* To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.—See *Hale*.

☞ This word is in more frequent use than the word *To hale*, and seems to have a shade of difference in its meaning. *To hale* seems to signify the forcing or dragging of a person; and to *haul*, the forcing or dragging of a thing; and is generally used in sea business, or on ludicrous occasions to a person, as, *To pull and haul* one about.

HAUL, háwl, *s.* Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, háwm, *s.* 213. Straw.

HAUNCH, háunsh, *s.* 214. The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, hánt, *v. a.* To frequent, to be much about any place or person; it is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently used of apparitions.

☞ This word was in quiet possession of its true sound till a late dramatick piece made its appearance, which, to the surprise of those who had heard the language spoken half a century, was, by some speakers, called the *Haunted Tower*. This was certainly the improvement of some critic in the language; for a plain common speaker would undoubtedly have pronounced the *au*, as in *aud*, *Jaunt*, &c. and as it had always been pronounced in the *Drummer*, or the *Haunted House*. That this pronunciation is agreeable to analogy, see *Principles*, No. 214.

To HAUNT, hánt, *v. n.* To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hánt, *s.* Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hánt'úr, *s.* 98. Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, háv'ók, *s.* 166. Waste, wide and general devastation.

HAVOCK, háv'ók, *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter.

To HAVOCK, háv'ók, *v. a.* To waste, to destroy.

HAUTBOY, hó'bóé, *s.* A wind instrument.

HAUTBOY, Strawberry, hó'bóé, *s.* See *Strawberry*.

HAUT-GOUT, hò-góó, *s.* French. Any thing with a strong scent.

HAW, háw, *s.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excrescence in the eye; a small piece of ground adjoining to a house.

HAWTHORN, háw'thór, *s.* The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

HAWTHORN, háw'thór, *a.* Belonging to the white thorn; consisting of white thorn.

To HAW, háw, *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

HAWK, háwk, *s.* A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, háwk, *v. n.* To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noise; to sell by proclaiming in the streets.

HAWKED, háw'kéd, *a.* 366. Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, háw'kúr, *s.* 98. One who sells wares by proclaiming them in the streets.

HAWKWEED, háwk'wééd, *s.* A plant.

HAWSES, háw'siz, *s.* 99. Two round holes under a ship's head or beam, through which the cables pass.

HAY, há, *s.* Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.

HAYMAKER, há'má-kúr, *s.* One employed to drying grass for hay.

HAZARD, ház'úr-d, *s.* 88. Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

To HAZARD, ház'úr-d, *v. a.* To expose to chance.

To HAZARD, ház'úr-d, *v. n.* To try the chance to adventure.

HAZARDBLE, ház'úr-dá-bl, *a.* Venturesome, liable to chance.

HAZARDER, ház'úr-dúr, *s.* He who hazards.

HAZARDRY, ház'úr-dré, *s.* Temerity, precipitation.

HAZARDOUS, ház'úr-dús, *a.* Dangerous, exposed to chance.

HAZARDOUSLY, ház'úr-dús-lé, *ad.* With danger or chance.

HAZE, házé, *s.* Fog, mist.

HAZEL, há'zl, *s.* 102. A nut-tree.

HAZEL, há'zl, *a.* Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

HAZELLY, há'zl-é, *a.* Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.

HAZY, há'zé, *a.* Dark, foggy, misty.

HE, hée, *pron.* Oblique case *Him*. Plur. *They*. Oblique case *Theu*. The man that was named before; the man, the person; man, or male being; male, as, a He bear; a He goat.

HEAD, héd, *s.* 234. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour, the first place; understanding, faculties of the mind; resistance, hostile opposition; state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any thing bigger than the rest; the forepart of any thing, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dress of the head; principal topic of a discourse; source of a stream; crisis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.

To HEAD, héd, *v. a.* To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.

HEADACH, héd'áke, *s.* 355. Pain in the head.

HEADBAND, héd'bánd, *s.* A fillet for the head, a top-knot; the band to each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, héd'búr-ró, *s.* A constable, a subordinate constable.

HEADRESS, héd'drés, *s.* The covering of a woman's head; any thing resembling a head-dress.

HEADER, héd'dúr, *s.* 98. One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the first brick in the angle.

HEADINESS, héd'dé-nés, *s.* Hurry, rashness, stubbornness, precipitation, obstinacy.

HEADLAND, héd'lánd, *s.* Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.

HEADLESS, héd'lés, *a.* Without a head, beheaded; without a chief; obstinate, inconsiderate, ignorant.

HEADLONG, héd'lóng, *a.* Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.

HEADLONG, héd'lóng, *ad.* With the head foremost; rashly, without thought, precipitately; hastily, without delay or respite.

HEADPIECE, héd'péése, *s.* Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.

HEADQUARTERS, héd-kwárt'úr, *s.* The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers, where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

HEADSHIP, héd'ship, *s.* Dignity, authority, chief place.

HEADSMAN, hédz'mán, *s.* 88. Executioner.

HEADSTALL, héd'stáll, *s.* 406. Part of the bridle that covers the head.

HEADSTONE, héd'stóné, *s.* The first or capital stone.

HEADSTRONG, héd'stróng, *a.* unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.

559 Fête 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mét 95—pine 105, pin 107—nö 162, möve 164,

- HEADWORKMAN**, héd-würk'mán, *s.* The foreman.
- HEADY**, héd'dé, *a.* Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.
- To HEAL**, hèle, *v. a.* 227. To cure a person; to restore from hurt, sickness, or wound; to reconcile, as, he healed all dissensions.
- To HEAL**, hèle, *v. n.* To grow well.
- HEALER**, hèle'úr, *s.* One who cures or heals.
- HEALING**, hèle'ing, *part. a.* Mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive.
- HEALTH**, hêlth, *s.* 234. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, purity, goodness; salvation, prosperity; wish of happiness in drinking.
- HEALTHFUL**, hêlth'fúl, *a.* Free from sickness; well-disposed, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.
- HEALTHFULLY**, hêlth'fúl-lé, *ad.* In health; wholesomely.
- HEALTHFULNESS**, hêlth'fúl-nês, *s.* State of being well; wholesomeness.
- HEALTHILY**, hêlth'è-lé, *ad.* Without sickness.
- HEALTHINESS**, hêlth'è-nês, *s.* The state of health.
- HEALTHLESS**, hêlth'lês, *a.* Weakly, sickly, infirm.
- HEALTHSOME**, hêlth'súm, *a.* Wholesome, salutary.
- HEALTHY**, hêlth'è, *a.* In health, free from sickness.
- HEAP**, hêpe, *s.* 227. Many single things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; cluster, number driven together.
- To HEAP**, hêpe, *v. a.* To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to something else.
- HEAPER**, hêp'úr, *s.* 98. One that makes piles or heaps.
- HEAPY**, hêpé, *a.* Lying in heaps.
- To HEAR**, hère, *v. n.* 227. To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished; to listen, to hearken; to be told, to have an account.
- To HEAR**, hère, *v. a.* To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to speak; to attend, to listen to, to obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.
- HEARD**, hêrd, 234. The pret. of *To Hear*.
- ¶** We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heard*, and considered as regular; the short sound like *heard* is certainly the true pronunciation, and the verb is irregular. Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Smith, and W Johnston, mark the word as I have done.
- HEARER**, hère'úr, *s.* 98. One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.
- HEARING**, hère'ing, *s.* The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.
- To HEARREN**, hâr'kn, *v. n.* 103. 243 To listen by way of curiosity; to attend, to pay regard.
- HEARKENER**, hâr'kn-úr, *s.* Listener, one that hearkens.
- HEARSAY**, hère'sá, *s.* Report, rumour.
- HEARSE**, hêrse, *s.* 234. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument set over a grave.
- HEART**, hârt, *s.* 243. The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; the chief part; the vital part; the inner part of any thing; courage, spirit; seat of love, affection, inclination; memory; to find in the heart, to be not wholly averse; secret meaning, hidden intention; conscience, sense of good or ill; it is much used in composition for mind or affection.
- HEART-ACH**, hârt'áke, *s.* 355. Sorrow, anguish.
- HEART-BREAK**, hârt'bráke, *s.* Overpowering sorrow.
- HEART-BREAKER**, hârt'brá-kúr, *s.* A cant name for a woman's curis.
- HEART-BREAKING**, hârt'brá-king, *a.* Overpowering with sorrow.
- HEART-BREAKING**, hârt'brá-king, *s.* Overpowering grief.
- HEART-BURNED**, hârt'búrnd, *a.* Having the heart inflamed.
- HEART-BURNING**, hârt'búr-ning, *s.* Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour; discontent, secret enmity.
- HEART-DEAR**, hârt'dère, *a.* Sincerely beloved.
- HEART-EASE**, hârt'éze, *s.* Quiet, tranquillity.
- HEART-EASING**, hârt'éz-ing, *a.* Giving quiet.
- HEART-FELT**, hârt'fêlt, *a.* Felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.
- HEART-PEAS**, hârt'péze, *s.* A plant.
- HEART-SICK**, hârt'sík, *a.* Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the constitution.
- HEARTS-EASE**, hârts'éze, *s.* A plant.
- HEART-STRINGS**, hârt'stringz, *s.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.
- HEART-STRUCK**, hârt'strúk, *a.* Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.
- HEART-SWELLING**, hârt'swêl-ling, *a.* Rankling in the mind.
- HEART-WHOLE**, hârt-hwòle, *a.* 397. With the affections yet unfix'd; with the vitals yet unimpaired.
- HEART-WOUNDED**, hârt'wòdn-dêd, *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief.
- HEARTED**, hârt'éd, *a.* Only used in composition, as, hard-hearted.
- To HEARTEN**, hârt'én, *v. a.* 243. To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to meliorate with maoure.
- HEARTH**, hârt'h, *s.* 243. The pavement of a room where a fire is made.
- ¶** Till I had inspected the Dictionaries, I could not conceive there were two pronunciations of this word; but now I find that Mr Elphinston, W Johnston, and Buchanan, sound the diphthong as in *earth* and *dearth*; while Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, and Mr Barclay, give it as I have done.
- HEARTILY**, hârt'è-lé, *ad.* Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.
- HEARTINESS**, hârt'è-nês, *s.* Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.
- HEARTLESS**, hârt'lês, *a.* Without courage, spiritless.
- HEARTLESSLY**, hârt'lês-lé, *ad.* Without courage, faintly, timidly.
- HEARTLESSNESS**, hârt'lês-nês, *s.* Want of courage or spirit, dejection of mind.
- HEARTY**, hârt'é, *a.* 243. Sincere, undissembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong.
- HEARTY-HALE**, hârt'é-hále, *a.* Good for the heart.
- HEAT**, hête, *s.* 227. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one violent action uninterrupted; the state of being once hot; a course at a race; pimples in the face, flush; agitation of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.
- To HEAT**, hête, *v. a.* To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the constitution feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.
- To HEAT**, hête, *v. n.* To grow hot.
- HEATER**, hê'túr, *s.* 98. An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.
- HEATH**, hêth, *s.* 227. A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.
- HEATH-COCK**, hêth'kòk, *s.* A large fowl that frequents heaths.
- HEATH-PEASE**, hêth'péze, *s.* A species of bitter vetch.
- HEATH-ROSE**, hêth-ròze, *s.* A plant.
- HEATHEN**, hê'thin, *s.* 227. The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, bål 173—ål 299—pådnd 313—thin 466, this 469.

HEATHEN, hê'thū, *a.* 103. Gentile, pagan.
HEATHENISH, hê'thū-îsh, *a.* Belonging to the gentiles; wild, savage, rapacious, cruel.
HEATHENISHLY, hê'thū-îsh-lê, *ad.* After the manner of heathens.
HEATHENISM, hê'thū-îzm, *s.* Gentilism, paganism.
HEATHY, hê'thê, *a.* Full of health.
TO HEAVE, hêve, *v. a.* 227. Pret. *Heaved*, anciently *Hove*. Part. *Heaved* or *Hoven*. To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to cause to swell; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.
TO HEAVE, hêve, *v. n.* To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to rise with pain, to swell and fall; to keek, to feel a tendency to vomit.
HEAVE, hêve, *s.* Lift, exertion or effort upwards; rising of the breast; effort to vomit; struggle to rise.
HEAVEN, hêv'vn, *s.* 103. 234. The regions above, the expanse of the sky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed; the supreme power, the sovereign of heaven.
HEAVEN-BORN, hêv'vn-bôrn, *a.* Descended from the celestial regions.
HEAVEN-BRED, hêv'vn-brêd, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.
HEAVEN-BUILT, hêv'vn-bîlt, *a.* Built by the agency of the gods.
HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hêv'vn-dê-rêk'têd, *a.* Raised towards the sky; taught by the powers of heaven.
HEAVENLY, hêv'vn-lê, *a.* Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, inhabiting heaven.
HEAVENLY, hêv'vn-lê, *ad.* In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.
HEAVEN-WARD, hêv'vn-wârd, *ad.* Towards heaven.
HEAVILY, hêv'ê-lê, *ad.* With great weight; grievously, afflictively; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.
HEAVINESS, hêv'ê-nês, *s.* The quality of being heavy; weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression; crush, affliction; deepness or richness of soil.
HEAVY, hêv'vê, *a.* 234. Weighty, tending strongly to the centre; sorrowful, dejected, depressed; grievous, oppressive, afflictive; wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drowsy, dull, torpid; slow, sluggish; stupid, foolish; burdensome, troublesome, tedious; loaded, encumbered, burdened; not easily digested; rich in soil, fertile, as, heavy lands; deep, cumbersome, as, heavy roads.
HEAVY, hêv'vê, *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition, heavily.
HEBDOMAD, hêb'dô-mâd, *s.* A week, a space of seven days.
HEBDOMADAL, hêb-dôm'â-dâl, 518. }
HEBDOMADARY, hêb-dôm'â-dâr-ê, } *a.*
 Weekly, consisting of seven days.
TO HEBETATE, hêb'ê-tâte, *v. a.* To dull, to blunt, to stupify.
HEBETATION, hêb'ê-tâ'shôn, *s.* The act of dulling; the state of being dilled.
HEBETUDE, hêb'ê-tûde, *s.* Dulness, obtuseness, blindness.
HEBRAISM, hêb'râ-îzm, *s.* 335. A Hebrew idiom.
HEBREW, hêb'rôô, *s.* A descendant of Heber, an Israelite, a Jew; the language of the Hebrews.
HEBRAIST, hêb'râ-îst, *s.* 503. A man skilled in Hebrew.
 I have differed from Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, in the quantity of the first syllable of this and the preceding word, and think I am not only authorized by analogy, but the best usage. It may be observed, that there is not a more uniform analogy in the language, than that of shortening the first syllable of a primitive of three syllables with the accent on the first, *hêb'ê*.

HECATOMB, hêk'â-tôôm, *s.* A sacrifice of 100 hundred cattle.
HECTICAL, hêk'tê-kâl, }
HECTICK, hêk'tîk, 509. } *a.*
 Habitual, constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.
HECTICK, hêk'tîk, *s.* A hectick fever.
HECTOR, hêk'tûr, *s.* 418. 166. A bully; a blistering, turbulent, noisy fellow.
TO HECTOR, hêk'tûr, *v. a.* To threaten, to treat with insolent terms.
TO HECTOR, hêk'tûr, *v. n.* To play the bully.
HEDERACEOUS, hêd-êr-â'shûs, *a.* Producing ivy.
HEDGE, hêdje, *s.* A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.
HEDGE, hêdje, *s.* Prefixed to any word, signifies something mean.
TO HEDGE, hêdje, *v. a.* To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to encircle for defence; to shut up within an enclosure; to force into a place already full.
TO HEDGE, hêdje, *v. n.* To shift, to hide the head.
HEDGE-BORN, hêdje'bôrn, *a.* Of no known birth, meanly born.
HEDGE-FUMITORY, hêdje-fû'mê-tûr-ê, *s.* A plant.
HEDGE-HOG, hêdje'hôg, *s.* An animal set with prickles like thorns in a hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.
HEDGE-HYSSOP, hêdje-hîz'zûp, *s.* A species of willow-wort.—See *Hyssop*.
HEDGE-MUSTARD, hêdje-mûs'târd, *s.* A plant.
HEDGE-NOTE, hêdje'nôte, *s.* A word of contempt for low poetry.
HEDGE-PIG, hêdje'pîg, *s.* A young hedgehog.
HEDGE-ROW, hêdje'rô, *s.* The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.
HEDGE-SPARROW, hêdje-spâr'rô, *s.* A sparrow that lives in bushes.
HEDGING-BILL, hêdje'îng-bîl, *s.* A cutting-hook used in trimming hedges.
HEDGER, hêdje'ûr, *s.* One who makes hedges.
TO HEED, hêed, *v. a.* 246. To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.
HEED, hêed, *s.* Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.
HEEDFUL, hêed'fûl, *a.* Wnt-hful, cautious, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.
HEEDFULLY, hêed'fûl-ê, *ad.* Attentively, carefully, cautiously.
HEEDFULNESS, hêed'fûl-nês, *s.* Caution, vigilance.
HEEDILY, hêed'ê-lê, *ad.* Cautiously, vigilantly.
HEEDINESS, hêed'ê-nês, *s.* Caution, vigilance.
HEEDLESS, hêed'lês, *a.* Negligent, inattentive, careless.
HEEDLESSLY, hêed'lês-lê, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.
HEEDLESSNESS, hêed'lês-nês, *s.* Carelessness, negligence, inattention.
HEEL, hêel, *s.* 246. The part of the foot that protrudes behind; the feet employed in flight; to be at the heels, to pursue closely, to follow hard; to lay by the heels, to fetter, to shackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.
TO HEEL, hêel, *v. n.* To dance; to lean on one side, as, the ship heels.
HEELER, hêel'ûr, *s.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.
HEEL-PIECE, hêel'pêse, *s.* A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.
TO HEEL-PIECE, hêel'pêse, *v. a.* To put a piece of leather on a shoe heel.
HEFT, hêft, *s.* Heaving, effort; for haft, handle.
HEGIRA, hê-jî'râ, or hêdje-râ, *s.* A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time,

359. Fate 73, år 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mö 93,

mët 95—plne 105, pin 107—nö 162, möve 164,

used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July sixteenth, A. D. six hundred and twenty-two.

The latter pronunciation is adopted by Dr Johnson, Barclay, and Bailey; and the former by Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry. The latter, I am informed, is the pronunciation of Oriental scholars, though the former is not only more agreeable to the ear, but seems to fall in with those Arabic Spanish names, *Luzaire, Amira*, &c. as well as the Grecian, *Taukhira, Tasaira, Dejwira*, &c.

HEIFER, hë'fër, *s.* 98. 254. A young cow.

HEIGHO, hi'hö *interj.* An expression of languor and uneasiness.

HEIGHT, hite, or hâte, *s.* 253. Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; summit, ascent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmost degree, utmost exertion; state of excellence; advance towards perfection.

The first of these modes is the most general; and the last, the most agreeable to the spelling. Milton was the patron of the first, and, in his zeal for analogy, as Dr Johnson says, spelt the word *height*. This is still the pronunciation of the vulgar, and seems at first sight the most agreeable to analogy; but though the sound of the adjective *high* is generally preserved in the abstract *height*, the *h* is always placed before the *t*, and is perfectly mute. Mr Garrick's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *kite*.—See *Drought*.

TO HEIGHTEN, hi'(n), *v. a.* 103. To raise higher, to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate: to improve by decorations.

HEINOUS, hä'nüs, *a.* 249. Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

Mr Sheridan gives the long sound of *a* to the first syllable of this word, contrary to every Dictionary, to analogy, and, I think, the best usage; which, if I am not mistaken, always gives the first syllable of this word the sound of slender *a*. That this was the sound of this syllable formerly, we may gather from the spelling of it: for in Charles the Second's time, Mr Baxter is accused by Mr Danvers of publishing the *hainous* charge against the Baptists of baptizing naked.

HEINOUSLY, hä'nüs-lë, *ad.* Atrociously, wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS, hä'nüs-nës, *s.* Atrociousness, wickedness.

HEIR, äre, *s.* 249. 391. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

HEIRESS, äre'is, *s.* 99. An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, äre'lës, *a.* Without an heir.

HEIRSHIP, äre'ship, *s.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HEIRLOOM, äre'lööm, *s.* Any furniture or moveables decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

HELD, hëld. The pret. and part. pass. of *Hold*.

HELICAL, hë-lä-käl, *a.* Emerging from the centre of the sun, or falling into it.

HELICAL, hë'lë-käl, *a.* Spiral, with many circumvolutions.

HELOCENTRICK, hë-lë-ö-sën'trük, *a.* Belonging to the centre of the sun.

HELIOSCOPE, hë-lë-ö-sköpe, *s.* A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPÉ, hë-lë-ö-tröpe, *s.* A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the turn-sun-flower.

HEIX, hë'iks, *s.* A spiral line.

HELL, hël, *s.* The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place int. which a tailor throws his shreds; the infernal powers.

HELLEBORE, hë'lë-böre, *s.* Christmas flower.

HELLENISM, hë'lë-nizm, *s.* An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH, hë'l'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell, belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY, hë'l'ish-lë, *ad.* Infernally, wickedly.

HELLISHNESS, hë'l'ish-nës, *s.* Wickedness, abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD, hë'l'wärd, *ad.* Towards hell.

HELM, hëlm, *s.* A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the retort; the steering, the rudder; the station of government.

TO HELM, hëlm, *v. a.* To guide, to conduct.

HELMED, hëlm'd, *a.* 359. Furnished with a head-piece.

HELMET, hë'l'm't, *s.* 99. A helm, a head-piece.

TO HELP, hëlp, *v. a.* Pret. *Helped* or *Holp*.

Part. *Helped* or *Holpen*. To assist, to support, to aid; to remove, or advance by help; to relieve from pain or disease; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; to help to, to supply with, to furnish with.

TO HELP, hëlp, *v. n.* To contribute assistance; to bring a supply.

HELP, hëlp, *s.* Assistance, aid, support, succour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives aid; remedy.

HELPER, hëlp'ër, *s.* 98. An assistant, an auxiliary; one that administers remedy; a supernumerary servant; one that supplies with any thing wanted.

HELPFUL, hëlp'fël, *a.* Useful, that gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.

HELPLESS, hëlp'lës, *a.* Wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help.

HELPLESSLY, hëlp'lës-lë, *ad.* Without succour.

HELPLESSNESS, hëlp'lës-nës, *s.* Want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER, hë'l'tër-skël'tër, *ad.* In a hurry, without order.

HELVE, hëlv, *s.* The handle of an axe.

HÉM, hëm, *s.* The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading; the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath; *interj.* Hem!

TO HÉM, hëm, *v. a.* To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together; to border, to edge; to enclose, to environ, to confine, to shut.

TO HÉM, hëm, *v. n.* To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMPLEGY, hëm'ë-plëd-jë, *s.* A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE, hëm'ë-sfëre, *s.* The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HEMISPHERICAL, hëm'ë-sfë'rik-äl, 509. } *a.*

HEMISPHERICK, hëm'ë-sfë'rik, } *a.*

Half-round, containing half a globe.

HEMSTICK, hë-mis'tik, *s.* 509. Half a verse.

"The dawn is overcast." *Caio*

HEMLOCK, hëm'lök, *s.* An herb.

HEMOPTOSIS, hë-möp'tö'sis, 503, c. } *s.*

HEMOPTYSIS, hë-möp'të'sis, 520. } *s.*

The spitting of blood.

HEMORRHAGE, hëm'ö-rä'dje, } *s.*

HEMORRHAGY, hëm'ö-rä-jë, } *s.*

A violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hëm'ör-röidz, *s.* The piles, the emoroids.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hëm'ör-röid'äl, *a.* Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, hëmp, *s.* A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hëmp'ën, *a.* 103. Made of hemp.

HEN, hën, *s.* The female of a house cock; the female of any bird.

HEN-HEARTED, hën'hä'r-tëd, *a.* Dastardly, cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, hën'pëkt, *a.* 359. Governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST, hën'rööst, *s.* The place where the poultry rest.

HENBANE, nèn'håne, *s.* A plant.

HENCE, hènse, *ad.* or *interj.* From this place to another; away, to a distance; at a distance, in another place; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause, from this ground; from this source, from this original, from this store; From hence, is a vitious expression.

HENCEFORTH, hènse'fòrth, *ad.* From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hènse-fòr'wård, *ad.* From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN, hènsh'mån, *s.* A page, an attendant.

TO HEND, hënd, *v. a.* To seize, to lay hold on; to crowd, to surround.

HENDECAGON, hèn-dèk'å-gån, *s.* A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENDECASYLLABLE, hèn-dèk'å-sil-lå-bl, *s.* A line of verse consisting of eleven syllables.

HENDIADIS, hèn-dl'å-dis, *s.* A common figure by which a substantive is used as an adjective; as, an animal of the dog kind.

HEPATICAL, hê-påt'è-kål, } *a.*

HEPATICK, hê-påt'ik, 509. } *a.*

Belonging to the liver.

HEPS, hîps, *s.* The fruit of the dog-rose, commonly written *Hips*.

HEPTAGON, hêp'tå-gån, *s.* A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hêp-tåg'å-nål, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY, hêp'tår-ké, *s.* A sevenfold government.

HER, hår, *pron.* 98. Belonging to a female; the oblique case of *She*.

HERS, hårz, *pron.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before; as, such are her charms, such charms are hers.

HERALD, hêr'åld, *s.* The officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigus armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry mes-ages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precursor, a forerunner, a herald.

TO HERALD, hêr'åld, *v. a.* To introduce an herald.

HERALDIC, hê-råld'ik, *a.* Relating to heraldry.

HERALDRY, hêr'åld-dré, *s.* The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

HERB, êrb, *s.* 394. Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock.

I have differed from Mr Sheridan by suppressing the sound of the *h* in this word and its compound *herbage*; and have Mr Nares, Mr Perry, and W. Johnston, on my side.

HERBACEOUS, hêr-bå'shûs, *a.* 356. Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, êrbidje, *s.* 90. 394. Herbs collectively, grass, pasture; the tithe and the right of pasture.

HERBAL, hêr'bål, *s.* A book containing the names and description of plants.

HERBALIST, hêr'bå-list, *s.* A man skilled in herbs.

HERBARIST, hêr'bå-rîst, *s.* One skilled in herbs.

HERBELET, hêr'bê-lét, *s.* A small herb.

HERBESCENT, hêr-bés'sènt, *a.* 510. Growing into herbs.

HERBED, hêr'béd, *a.* Covered with herbs.

HERBOUS, hêr'bûs, *a.* Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hêr'bû-lènt, *a.* Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, êrb'wûm-ån, *s.* 394. A woman that sells herbs.

HERBY, êrb'é, *a.* 394. Having the nature of herbs.

HERD, hêrd, *s.* A number of beasts together; a company of men in contempt or detestation; it anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition, as, Goat herd.

TO HERD, hêrd, *v. n.* To run in herds or companies; to associate.

HERDGRROOM, hêrd'grðòm, *s.* A keeper of herds.

HERDMAN, hêrd'mån, } *s.* 88.

HERDSMAN, hêrdz'mån, } *s.* 88.

One employed in tending herds.

HERE, hêre, *ad.* In this place; in the present state.

HEREABOUTS, hêre'å-bòûts, *ad.* About this place.

HEREAFTER, hêre-åftår, *ad.* In a future state.

HEREAT, hêre-åt', *ad.* At this.

HEREBY, hêre-bî', *ad.* By this.

HEREDITABLE, hê-réd'è-tå bl, *a.* Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, hê-réd'è-dît-å-mènt, *s.* A law term denoting inheritance.

Dr Johnson and Mr Barclay place the accent on the first syllable of this word; Dr Aeb, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Entick, on the second; and Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, and Bailey, on the third. The last accentuation is not only most agreeable to the best usage, and the most grateful to the ear, but seems to accord better with the secondary accent of the latter Latin *Hereditamēnta*.—See *Academy*.

HEREDITARY, hê-réd'è-tå-ré, *a.* Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, hê-réd'è-tå-ré-lé, *ad.* By inheritance.

HEREIN, hêre-in', *ad.* In this.

HEREMITICAL, hêr-é-mît'ik-ål, *a.* Solitary, suitable to a hermit.

HEREOF, hêre-òf', *ad.* From this, of this.—See *Forthwith*.

HEREON, hêre-òn', *ad.* Upon this.

HEREOUT, hêre-òut', *ad.* Out of this.

HERESY, hêr'è-sé, *s.* An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.

HERESIARCH, hê-rèzhé-årk, *s.* 451. A leader in heresy.—See *Ecclesiastick*.

HERETICK, hêr'è-tik, *s.* 510. One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.

HERETICAL, hê-rét'è-kål, *a.* Containing heresy.

HERETICALLY, hê-rét'è-kål-lé, *ad.* With heresy.

HERETO, hêre-tòð', *ad.* To this.

HERETOFORE, hêre-tòð'fòrè', *ad.* Formerly, anciently.

HERENTO, hêre-ån-tòð', *ad.* To this.

HEREWITH, hêre-wîth', *ad.* With this.—See *Forthwith*.

HERITABLE, hêr'è-tå-bl, *a.* Capable of being inherited.

HERITAGE, hêr'è-tåje, *s.* 90. Inheritance, estate devolved by succession; in divinity, the people of God.

HERMAPRODITE, hêr-måf'frò-dîte, *s.* 153. An animal uniting two sexes.

HERMAPRODITICAL, hêr-måf'frò-dît'è-kål, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

HERMETICAL, hêr-mé'è-kål, } *a.* Chymical.

HERMETICK, hêr-mét'ik, 509. } *a.* Chymical.

HERMETICALLY, hêr-mét'è-kål-é, *ad.* According to the hermetical or chymical art.

HERMIT, hêr'mît, *s.* A solitary, an anchorite, one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion; a beadsman, one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE, hêr'mît-åje, *s.* 90. The cell or habitation of a hermit.

HERMITESS, hêr'mît-tés, *s.* A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL, hêr-mît'è-kål, *a.* Suitable to a hermit.

HERN, *s.* Contracted from *Heiron*.

HERNIA, hêr'né-å, *s.* Any kind of rupture.

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

HERO, hê'ró, *s.* A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.

HEROICAL, hê-rô'é-kál, *a.* Befitting a hero, heroic.

HEROICALLY, hê-rô'é-kál-é, *ad.* After the way of a hero.

HEROICK, hê-rô'ík, *a.* Productive of heroes; noble, suitable to a hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes.

HEROICKLY, hê-rô'ík-lé, *ad.* Suitable to a hero.

HEROINE, hê'rô-in, *s.* 535. A female hero.

HEROISM, hê'rô-izm, *s.* 535. The qualities or character of a hero.

HERON, hê'rôn, *s.* 166. A bird that feeds upon fish.

HERONRY, hê'rôn-ré, 166. } *s.*

HERONSHAW, hê'rôn-sháw, } *s.*

A place where herons breed.

HERPES, hê'plz, *s.* A cutaneous inflammation.

HERRING, hê'ríng, *s.* A small sea-fish.

HERS, hê'rz, *pron.* The female possessive, used without its substantive; as, this is her house, this house is hers.

HERSE, hê'rse, *s.* A temporary monument raised over a grave; the carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

To HERSE, hê'rse, *v. a.* To put into a herse.

HERSELF, hê'r-sêlf, *pron.* The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.

HERSELIKE, hê'rse'líke, *a.* Funereal, suitable to funerals.

HESITANCY, hêz'é-tán-sé, *s.* Dubiousness, uncertainty.

To HESITATE, hêz'é-táte, *v. n.* To be doubtful, to delay, to pause.

HESITATION, hêz'é-tátshún, *s.* Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermission of speech, want of volubility.

HEST, hêst, *s.* Command, precept, injunction.

HETEROCLITE, hêt'é-rô-klíte, *s.* 156. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension; any thing or person, deviating from the common rule.

Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr Perry, Buchanan, Barclay, and Bailey, unite in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word; Entick alone places it on the third. Mr Sheridan and Buchanan place an accent also on the last syllable, and make the *i* long; while Dr Kenrick and Mr Perry make it short.

That the accent ought to be on the first syllable cannot be doubted, when we consider how uniformly we remove the accent higher when we anglicise the Latin words by shortening them: and though the *i* in these terminations is rather ambiguous, 156, it certainly inclines to the long sound which Mr Sheridan and Buchanan have given it.

—See *Academy* and *Incomparable*.

HETEROCLITICAL, hêt'é-rô-klít'é-kál, *a.* Deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOX, hêt'é-rô-dôks, *a.* Deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.

HETEROGENEAL, hêt'é-rô-jé'né-ál, *a.* Not of the same nature, not kindred.

HETEROGENEITY, hêt'é-rô-jé-né-é-té, *s.* Opposition of nature, contrariety of qualities; opposite or dissimilar part.

HETEROGENEOUS, hêt'é-rô-jé'né-ús, *a.* Not kindred, opposite or dissimilar in nature.

There is an affected pronunciation of this and the two preceding words, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard. The plea is, that these words are derived from the Greek, which always preserved the *gamma* hard. To produce this reason, is to expose it. What would become of our language, if every word from the Greek and Latin, that has *g* in it, were so pronounced? What is most to be regretted is, that men of learning sometimes join in these pedantic deviations, which are only worthy of the lowest order of critical coxcombs.

—See *Gymnastic*.

To HEW, hê, *v. a.* Part. *Hewn* or *Hewed*.

To cut with an edged instrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell as with an axe; to form a shape with an axe; to form laboriously.

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mêt 95—plne 105, pln 107—nò 162, mòve 164,

HEWER, hê'úr, *s.* 98. One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

HEXAGON, hêks'á-gôn, *s.* 166. A figure of six sides or angles.

HEXAGONAL, hêgz-á-g'ò-nál, *a.* 478. Having six sides.

HEXAGONY, hêgz-á-g'ò-né, *s.* 48. A figure of six angles.

HEXAMETER, hêgz-ám'é-túr, *s.* 518. A verse of six feet.

HEXANGULAR, hêgz-áng-gú-lár, *a.* Having six corners.

HEXASTICK, hêgz-ás'tík, *s.* 509. A poem of six lines.

HEXASTICON, hêgz-ás'té-kôn, *s.* A poem or epigram in six lines.

HEY, hâ, *interj.* An expression of joy.

HEYDAY, hê'dá, *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation.

HEYDAY, hê'dá, *s.* 269. A frolic, wildness.

HIATUS, hí-á'tús, *s.* An aperture, a breach; the opening of the mouth by the accession of some of the vowels.

HIBERNAL, hí-bê'r'nál, *a.* Belonging to the winter.

HICCUGH, hík'kúp, or hík'kóf, *s.* A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

This is one of those words which seem to have been corrupted by a laudable intention of bringing them nearer to their original. The convulsive sob was supposed to be a species of cough; but neither Junius nor Skinner mention any such derivation, and both suppose it formed from the sound it occasions. Accordingly we find, though *hiccup* is the most general orthography, *hiccup* is the most usual pronunciation. Thus Butler,

"Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move;
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in the fit, to hiccup."

To HICCUGH, hík'kúp, *v. n.* To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HICKUP, hík'kúp, *v. n.* To sob with a convulsed stomach.

HID, híd, } Part. pass. of *Hide*.

HIDDEN, híd'én, } Part. pass. of *Hide*.

To HIDE, híde, *v. a.* Pret. *Hid*. Part. pass. *Hid* or *Hidden*. To conceal, to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

To HIDE, híde, *v. n.* To lie hid, to be concealed.

HIDE-AND-SEEK, híde-ánd-séék', *s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

HIDE, híde, *s.* The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed; the human skin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

HIDEBOUND, híde'bóúnd, *a.* A horse is said to be hide-bound, when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other; in trees, being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harsh, untractable.

HIDEOUS, híd'é-ús, or hídjé-ús, *a.* 293. Horrible, dreadful.

HIDEOUSLY, híd'é-ús-lé, *ad.* Horribly, dreadfully.

HIDEOUSNESS, híd'é-ús-nés, *s.* Horribleness, dreadfulness.

HIDER, hí'dér, *s.* 98. He that hides.

To HIE, hí, *v. n.* To hasten, to go in haste.

HIERARCH, hí'é-rárk, *s.* The chief of a sacred order.

HIERARCHAL, hí-é-rárk'ál, *a.* Of a hierarch.

HIERARCHICAL, hí-é-rárk'é-kál, *a.* Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, hí'é-rár-ké, *s.* A sacred government, rank or subordination of holy beings; ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPHICK, hí-é-rò-glípfík, *s.* An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, hí-é-rò-glípf'é-kál, *a.* Emblem.

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

matical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HEROGlyphically, hî-ê-rô-glîfê-kâl-ê, *ad.*
Emblematically.

HEROGRAPHY, hî-ê-rô-grâf-ê, *s.* 518. Holy writing.

HEROPHANT, hî-ê-rô-fânt, *s.* 518. One who teaches rules of religion.

To HIGGLE, hîg'gl, *v. n.* 405. To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hîg'gl-dê-pîg'gl-dê, *ad.*
A cant word, corrupted from higgel, which denotes any confused mass, confusedly.

HIGGLER, hîg'glûr, *s.* 98. One who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH, hî, *a.* 390. A great way upwards, rising above; elevated in place, raised aloft; exalted in nature, elevated in rank or condition; exalted in sentiment; difficult, abstruse; boastful ostentatious; arrogant, proud, lofty; noble, illustrious; violent, tempestuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full complete; strong-tasted; at the most perfect state, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, opposed to little, as, high treason.

HIGH, hî, *s.* High place, elevation, superior region.

HIGH-BLEST, hî'bîest, *a.* Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hî'bîône, *a.* Swelled much with wind, much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, hî'bôrn, *a.* Of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, hî'kûl-lûrd, *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hî'dê-sl-nîng, *a.* Having great schemes.

HIGH-FLIER, hî'fl-ûr, *s.* One that carries his opinion to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, hî'flône, *a.* Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, hî'fl-îng, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HEAPED, hî'hêpd, *a.* Covered with high piles.

HIGH-METTLED, hî'mêt-tîd, *a.* 359. Proud or ardent of spirit.

HIGH-MINDED, hî'mînd-êd, *a.* Proud, arrogant.

HIGH-RED, hî'rêd, *a.* Deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, hî-sê-zûnd, *a.* Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hî-spl'rî-t-êd, *a.* Bold, daring, insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hî-stôm'mûkt, *a.* Obstinate, lofty.

HIGH-TASTED, hî-tàs'têd, *a.* Gustful, piquant.

HIGH-VICED, hî'vist, *a.* 560. Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hî'râwt, *a.* Accurately finished.

HIGHLAND, hî'lând, *s.* Mountainous region.

HIGHLANDER, hî'lând-ûr, *s.* An inhabitant of mountains.

↳ We sometimes hear a most absurd pronunciation of this word taken from the Scotch, as if written *Heelanzer*. It is curious to observe, that while the Scotch are endeavouring to leave their own pronunciation, and adopt that of the English, there are some English so capricious as to quit their own pronunciation, and adopt that which the Scotch strive carefully to avoid.

HIGHLY, hî'ê, *ad.* With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.

HIGHEST, hî'môst, *a.* Highest, topmost.

HIGHNESS, hî'nês, *s.* Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature, supremacy.

HIGHT, hîte, *a.* Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER, hî'wâ-tûr, *s.* The utmost flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hî'wâ, *s.* Great road, publick path.

HIGHWAYMAN, hî'wâ-mân, *s.* 88. A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, hîl-lâre-tê, *s.* Merriment, gayety.

HILDING, hîl'dîng, *s.* A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is used likewise for a mean woman.

HILL, hîl, *s.* An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hîl'ôk, *s.* A little hill.

HILLY, hîl'ê, *a.* Full of hills, unequal in the surface.

HILT, hîlt, *s.* The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

HIM, hîm. The oblique case of *He*.

HIMSELF, hîm sêlf, *pron.* In the nominative, *He*; in ancient authors, *Itself*; in the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN, hîn, *s.* A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND, hînd, *a.* Comp. *Hinder*. Sup. *Hindmost*. Backward, contrary in position to the face.

↳ This word, with its comparative *hinder*, and its relative *hindmost* and *hindermost*, are sometimes corruptly pronounced with the *i* short, as in *siinn'd*; but this is so contrary to analogy, as to deserve the attention of every correct speaker.

HIND, hînd, *s.* The she to a stag; a servant; a peasant, a boor.

HINDBERRIES, hînd'bêr-rîz, *s.* The peasant's berries; the same as raspberries.

To HINDER, hîn'dûr, *v. a.* To obstruct, to stop, to impede.

HINDER, hîn'dûr, *a.* 515. That is in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hîn'dûr-ânse, *s.* Impediment, let, stop.

HINDERER, hîn'dûr-ûr, *s.* He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, hîn'dûr-îng, *s.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hînd'ûr-môst, *a.* Hindmost, last, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hînd'môst, *a.* Last, lag, in the rear.

HINGE, hîngje, *s.* 74. Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; to be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

To HINGE, hîngje, *v. a.* To furnish with hinges; to bend as a hinge.

To HINT, hînt, *v. a.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

HINT, hînt, *s.* Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion; suggestion, intimation.

HIP, hîp, *s.* The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; to have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phrase.

HIP, hîp, *s.* The fruit of the briar.

To HIP, hîp, *v. a.* To sprain or shoot the hips; *Hiphop*, a cant word formed by the reduplication of *Hip*.

HIP, hîp, *interj.* An exclamation or calling to one.

HIPPISH, hîp'pîsh, *a.* A corruption of *Hypochondriack*.

HIPPOCENTAUR, hîp-pô-sên'tâwr, *s.* A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPOCRASS, hîp'pô-krâs, *s.* A medicated wine.

HIPOGRIFF, hîp'pô-grîf, *s.* A winged horse.

HIPOPOTAMUS, hîp-pô-pôtâ-môs, *s.* The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, hîp'shôt, *a.* Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

HIPWORT, hîp'wûrt, *s.* A plant.

To HIRE, hîer, *v. a.* To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary service for wages; to bribe; to engage himself for pay.

☞ 559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93, mé 95—pine 105, pin 107—nó 162, möve 164,

HIRE, hîre, *s.* Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing; wages paid for service.

HIRELING, hîre'ling, *s.* One who serves for wages, a mercenary, a prostitute.

HIRELING, hîre'ling, *a.* Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.

HIRER, hîre'ûr, *s.* 98. One who uses any thing, paying a recompense; one who employs others, paying wages.

HIRSUTE, hîr-sûte', *a.* Rough, rugged.

HIS, hîz, *pron poss.* The masculine possessive, belonging to him; andiently *It*.

To HISS, hîss, *v. n.* To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals.

To HISS, hîss, *v. a.* To condemn by hissing, to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace.

HISS, hîss, *s.* The voice of a serpent; censure, expression of contempt used in theatres.

HIST, hîst, *interj.* An exclamation commanding silence.

HISTORIAN, hîs-tô're-ân, *s.* A writer of facts and events.

HISTORICAL, hîs-tô'rik-âl, } *a.*
HISTORICK, hîs-tô'rik, 509. }
Pertaining to history.

HISTORICALLY, hîs-tô'rik-âl-ê, *ad.* In the manner of history, by way of narration.

To HISTORIFY, hîs-tô're-fî, *v. a.* To relate, to record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hîs-tô're-dg'râ-fâr, *s.* An historian, a writer of history.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hîs-tô're-dg'râ-fé, *s.* 518. The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, hîs-tô're-ê, *s.* 557. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY-PIECE, hîs-tô're-ê-péce, *s.* A picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, hîs-tré-dn'ê-kâl, } *a.*
HISTRIONICK, hîs-tré-dn'êk, 509. }
Residing the stage, suitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, hîs-tré-dn'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Theatricaly, in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hit, *v. a.* To strike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miss; to attain, to reach the point; to strike a ruling passion; to hit off, to strike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hit, *v. n.* To clash, to collide; to chance luckily, to succeed by accident; to succeed; not to miscarry; to light on.

HIT, hit, *s.* A stroke, a lucky chance.

To HITCH, hitsh, *v. n.* To catch, to move by jerks.

HITHE, hithe, *s.* A small haven to land wares out of boats.

HITHER, hîth'ûr, *ad.* 98. To this place from some place; Hither and Thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this design.

HITHER, hîth'ûr, *a.* Nearer, towards this part.

☞ This word was probably formed for the comparative of *here*; and has naturally generated the superlative *hithermost*.

HITHERMOST, hîth'ûr-môst, *a.* Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, hîth'ûr-tô, *ad.* To this time, yet in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hîth'ûr-wârd, } *ad.*
HITHERWARDS, hîth'ûr-wârdz, }
This way, towards this place.

HIVE, hive, *s.* The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hive, *v. a.* To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hive, *v. n.* To take shelter together.

HIVER, hive'ûr, *s.* 98. One who puts bees in hives.

HO, } *hò, interj.*

HOA, } A call, a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

HOAR, hòre, *a.* White; gray with age; white with frost.

HOAR-FROST, hòre'fròst, *s.* The congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HOARD, hòrde, *s.* A store laid up in secret, a hidden stock, a treasure.

To HOARD, hòrde, *v. n.* To make hoards, to lay up store.

To HOARD, hòrde, *v. a.* To lay in hoards, to husband privily.

HOARDER, hòrd'ûr, *s.* 98. One that stores up in secret.

HOARHOUND, hòre'hònd, *s.* A plant.

HOARINESS, hò're-nês, *s.* The state of being whitish, the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE, hòrse, *a.* Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

HOARSELY, hòrse'le, *ad.* With a rough harsh voice.

HOARSENESS, hòrse'nês, *s.* Roughness of voice.

HOARY, hò're, *a.* White, whitish; white or gray with age; white with frost; mouldy, mossy, rusty.

To HOBBLE, hòb'bl, *v. n.* 405. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly and unevenly.

HOBBLE, hòb'bl, *s.* Uneven awkward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hòb'bling-lê, *ad.* Clumsily, awkwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hòb'be, *s.* A species of hawk; an Irish or Scottish horse; a stick on which boys get astride and ride; a stupid fellow.

HOBGOBLIN, hòb-gòb'lin, *s.* A sprite, a fairy.

HOBNAIL, hòb'nâle, *s.* A nail used in shoeing a horse.

HOBNAILED, hòb'nâld, *a.* Set with hobnails.

HOENOB, hòb-nòb', *ad.* This is corrupted from *Habnab*.

HOCK, hòk, *s.* The joint between the knee and fetlock.

To HOCK, hòk, *v. a.* To disable in the hock.

HOCK, hòk, *s.* Old strong Rhenish.

HOEKHERB, hòk'êrb, *s.* A plant, the same with mallows.

To HOCKLE, hòk'kl, *v. a.* 405. To hamstring.

HOCUS-POCUS, hò'kûs-pò'kûs, *s.* A juggle, a cheat.

HOD, hòd, *s.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

HODMAN, hòd'mân, *s.* 88. A labourer that carries mortar.

HODGE-PODGE, hòd'je-pòd'je, *s.* A medley of ingredients boiled together.

HODIERNAL, hò-dé-êr'nâl, *a.* Of to day.

HOE, hò, *s.* An instrument to cut up the earth.

To HOE, hò, *v. a.* To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, hòg, *s.* The general name of swine; a castrated boar; to bring hogs to a fine market, to deal of one's design.

HOGCOTE, hòg'kòt, *s.* A house for hogs.

HOGGEREL, hòg'grîl, *s.* 99. A two-years-old ewe.

HOGHERD, hòg'hêrd, *s.* A keeper of hogs.

HOGGISH, hòg'gîsh, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog, brutish, selfish.

HOGGISHLY, hòg'gîsh-lê, *ad.* Greedily, selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS, hòg'gîsh-nês, *s.* Brutality, greediness, selfishness.

HOGSBEANS, hògz'bènz, }
HOGSBEAD, hògz'brêd, }
HOGSMUSHROOMS, hògz'mûsh-ròdmz, } *s.*
HOGSFENNEL, hògz'fên-nêl, }
Plants.

HOGSHEAD, hógz'héd, *s.* A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons; any large barrel.

HOG. This word is sometimes pronounced as if written *hog-head*; if Dr Johnson's derivation of this word from *hog* and *head* be a true one, this pronunciation is certainly wrong, and arises from the junction of the letters *g* and *h* in printing, which may be presumed to have occasioned a similar mispronunciation in *household* and *fishhead*, which see. Junius derives this word from the *Belgick Orkshood*, *ogshood*, or *hookshood*. Minshew says, Skinner derives it from *Orkshood* and *Ogshood*; but he himself is of opinion, that it rather comes from the Latin *oreca*, a great sea-fish, an enemy to the whale, and the *Belgick hoofd*, as much as to say, *Ork's hoofd*; that is *Oreca caput*, an *O-rk's head*.

HOGSTY, hóg'stí, *s.* The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

HOGWASH, hóg'wósh, *s.* The draft which is given to swine.

HOLDEN, hól'dn, *s.* 103. An ill-taught, awkward country girl.

To HOLDEN, hól'dn, *v. n.* To romp indecently.

To HOISE, hól'se, } *v. a.* To raise up on high.

To HOIST, hól'st, }

To HOLD, hól'd, *v. a.* Pret. *Held*. Part. pass.

Hold or Hólden. To grasp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe fast; to maintain as an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain state; to detain; to retain, to continue; to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; to hold forth, to exhibit; to hold in, to govern by the bridle, to restrain in general; to hold off, to keep at a distance; to hold on, to continue, to protract; to hold out, to extend, to stretch forth; to offer, to propose, to continue to do or suffer; to hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.

To HOLD, hól'd, *v. n.* To stand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to stand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; to hold forth, to harangue, to speak in public; to hold in, to restrain one's self, to continue in luck; to hold off, to keep at a distance without closing with others; to hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted, to proceed; to hold out, to last, to endure, not to yield, not to be subdued; to hold together, to be joined, to remain in union; to hold up, to support himself, not to be foul weather, to continue the same speed.

HOLD, hól'd, *interj.* Forbear, stop, be still.

HOLD, hól'd, *s.* The act of seizing, gripe, grasp, seizure; something to be held, support; catch, power of seizing or keeping; prison, place of custody; power, influence; custody; Hold of a ship, all that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

HOLDER, hól'dár, *s.* 98. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land another.

HOLDERFORTH, hól-dúr-fórth', *s.* An haranguer, one who speaks in public.

HOLDFAST, hól'dfást, *s.* Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

HOLDING, hól'd'ing, *s.* Tenure, farm; it sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song.

HOLE, hól'e, *s.* A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a small vacancy; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; some subterfuge or shift.

HOLIDAM, hól'é-dám, *s.* 515. Blessed Lady.

HOLILY, hól'é-lé, *ad.* Piously, with sanctity; inviolably, without breach.

HOLINESS, hól'é-nés, *s.* Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the Po^æ.

HOLLA, hól'ló, *interj.* A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

HOLLAND, hól'lánd, *s.* 88. Fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLOW, hól'ló, *a.* 327. Excavated, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not sound, not what one appears.

HOLLOW, hól'ló, *s.* Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacancy; passage, canal.

To HOLLOW, hól'ló, *v. a.* To make hollow, to excavate.

To HOLLOW, hól'ló, *v. n.* To shout, to hoist.

HOLLOWLY, hól'ló-lé, *ad.* With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, dishonestly.

HOLLOWNESS, hól'ló-nés, *s.* Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, inincerity, treachery.

HOLLOWROOF, hól'ló-róót, *s.* A plant.

HOLLY, hól'lé, *s.* A tree.

HOLLYHOCK, hól'lé-hók, *s.* Rosemallow.

HOLLYROSE, hól'lé-róze, *s.* A plant.

HOLYCAUST, hól'ló-káust, *s.* A burnt sacrifice.

HELP, hól'p. The old pret. and part. pass. of *Help*.

HOLPEN, hól'p'n, 103. The old part. pass. of *Help*.

HOLSTER, hól'stár, *s.* 98. A case for a horseman's pistol.

HOLY, hól'é, *a.* Good, pious, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.

HOLY-DAY, hól'é-dá, *s.* 515. The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gaiety and joy; a time that comes seldom.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hól'é-ihúr'sdá, *s.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whit-untide.

HOLY-WEEK, hól'é-wéék, *s.* The week before Easter.

HOMAGE, hóm'áj'e, *s.* 90. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; obeisance, respect paid by external action.

HOMAGER, hóm'á-júr, *s.* 98. One who holds by homage of some superior lord.

HOME, hóm'e, *s.* His own house, the private dwelling; his own country, the place of constant residence; united to a substantive, it signifies domestic.

HOME, hóm'e, *ad.* To one's own habitation; to one's own country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the point designed; united to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HOMEBOBN, hóm'e'börn, *a.* Native, natural; domestick, not foreign.

HOME-BRED, hóm'e'bred, *a.* Bred at home, not polished by travel; plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestick, not foreign.

HOME-FELT, hóm'e'fêlt, *a.* Inward, private.

HOME-LY, hóm'e'lé-lé, *a.* Rudely, inelegantly.

HOME-LINESS, hóm'e'lé-nés, *s.* Plainness, rudeness.

HOME-LY, hóm'e'lé, *a.* Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.

HOMEMADE, hóm'e'máde, *a.* Made at home.

HOMER, hóm'mér, *s.* 98. A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

HOMESpun, hóm'e'spán, *a.* Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarse, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hóm'e'stáll, } *s.* 406.

HOMESTEAD, hóm'e'stêd, }

The place of the house.

HOMEWARD, hóm'e'wárd, 88. } *ad.*

HOMEWARDS, hóm'e'wárdz, }

Towards home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDE, hóm'é-síde, *s.* Murder, manslaying, destruction; a murderer, a manslayer.

HOMICIDAL, hóm'é-sídl, *a.* Murderous, bloody.

HOMILETICAL, hóm'é-lét'ík-ál, *a.* Social, conversable.

HOMILY, hóm'é-lé, *s.* A discourse read to a congregation.

559. Fête 73, fôr 77, fáll 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, m ôve 164,

HOMOEOMERIA, hò-mê-ò-mè-ré-á, *s.* A likeness of parts.

↳ This was the name given to the system of the ancient Greek philosopher, Anaxagoras; who supposed that the elements were full of small particles of blood, bones, leaves, &c. from which the growth of plants and animals was derived.

HOMOGENEAL, hò-mò-jé-né-ál, } *a.*

HOMOGENEOUS, hò-mò-jé-né-ús, } *a.*
Having the same nature or principles.

↳ For the true pronunciation of the *g* in these words, see *Heterogeneous*.

HOMOGENEALNESS, hò-mò-jé-né-ál-nès, } *s.*

HOMOGENEITY, hò-mò-jé-né-é-té, } *s.*

HOMOGENOUSNESS, hò-mò-jé-né-ús-nès, } *s.*
Participation of the same principles or nature, similitude of kind.

HOMOGENY, hò-mòd-jé-né, *s.* 518. Joint nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, hò-mòl-ò-gús, *a.* Having the same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS, hò-mòn-é-mús, *a.* Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMONYMY, hò-mòn-é-mé, *s.* 518. Equivocation, ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS, hò-mòt-ò-nús, *a.* 518. Equable, said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.

HONE, hòne, *s.* A whetstone for a razor.

HONEST, òn-èst, *a.* 394. Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.

HONESTLY, òn-èst-lé, *ad.* Uprightly, justly; with chastity, modestly.

HONESTY, òn-èst-té, *s.* Justice, truth, virtue, purity.

HONIED, hún-híd, *a.* 283. Covered with honey; sweet.

HONEY, hún-né, *s.* 165. A thick, viscous, luscious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet.

HONEY-BAG, hún-né-bág, *s.* The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

HONEY-COMB, hún-né-kòme, *s.* The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

HONEY-COMBED, hún-né-kòmd, *a.* Flawed with little cavities.

HONEY-DEW, hún-né-dú, *s.* Sweet dew.

HONEY-FLOWER, hún-né-hòò-úr, *s.* A plant.

HONEY-GNAT, hún-né-nát, *s.* An insect.

HONEY-MOON, hún-né-mòón, *s.* The first month after marriage.

HONEY-SUCKLE, hún-né-súk-kl, *s.* Woodbine.

HONEYLESS, hún-né-lès, *a.* Without honey.

HONEY-WORT, hún-né-wúrt, *s.* A plant.

HONORARY, òn-úr-á-ré, *a.* 557. Done in honour—conferring honour without gain.

HONOUR, òn-úr, *s.* 394. Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory; boast; public mark of respect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

↳ This word, and its companion *fameur*, the two servile attendants on cards and notes of fashion, have so generally dropped the *u*, that to spell these words with that letter is looked upon as *gauche* and rustick in the extreme. In vain did Dr Johnson enter his protest against the innovation; in vain did he tell us, that the sound of the word required the *u*, as well as its derivation from the Latin through the French; the sentence seems to have been missed, and we now hardly ever find these words with this vowel but in our Dictionaries. But though I am a declared enemy to all needless innovation, I see no inconve-niense in spelling these words in the fashionable manner; there is no reason for preserving the *u* in *honour* and *fameur*, that does not hold good for the preservation of the same letter in *error*, *author*, and a hundred others; and with respect to the pronunciation of these words without the *u*, while we have so many words where the *o* sounds *u*, even when the accent

is on it, as *honey*, *money*, &c. we need not be in much pain for the sound of *u* in words of this termination, where the final *r* brings all the unaccented vowels to the same level; that is, to the short sound of *u*.—See Principles, No. 418.

To HONOUR, òn-úr, *v. a.* 314. To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raise to greatness.

HONOURABLE, òn-úr-á-bl, *a.* Illustrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honest, without intention of deceit; equitable.

HONOURABLENESS, òn-úr-á-bl-nès, *s.* Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

HONOURABLY, òn-úr-á-blé, *ad.* With tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously; reputably, with exemption from reproach.

HONOURER, òn-úr-rúr, *s.* 98. One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, hùd, *a.* 307. In composition, denotes quality, character, as knighthood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as, brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, hùd, *s.* The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To HOOD, hùd, *v. a.* To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

HOODMAN-BLIND, hùd-mán-blínd', *s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another and tell his name, blindman's buff.

To HOODWINK, hùd-wínk, *v. a.* To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.

HOOF, hòf, *s.* 306. The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

HOOK, hòk, *s.* 306. Any thing bent so as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced; a snare, a trap; a sickle to reap corn; an iron to seize the meat in the caldron; an instrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the post; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.

To HOOK, hòk, *v. a.* To catch with a hook; to entrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook, to be drawn by force or artifice.

HOOKED, hòk-éd, *a.* 366. Bent, curved.

HOOKEDNESS, hòk-éd-nès, *s.* State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED, hòk-nòzd', *a.* Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

HOOP, hòp, *s.* 306. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.

To HOOP, hòp, *v. a.* To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to clasp, to surround.

To HOOP, hòp, *v. n.* To shout, to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

HOOPER, hòp-púr, *s.* 98. A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH, hòp-píng-kóf, *s.* A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To HOOT, hòót, *v. n.* 306. To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

To HOOT, hòót, *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.

HOOT, hòót, *s.* Clamour, shout.

To HOP, hòp, *v. n.* To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.

HOP, hòp, *s.* A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.

HOP, hòp, *s.* A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

To HOP, hòp, *v. a.* To impregnate with hops.

HOPE, hòpe, *s.* Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—dîl 299—pûnd 313—tûin 466, THIS 469.

To HOPE, hôte, *v. n.* To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

To HOPE, hôte, *v. a.* To expect with desire.

HOPEFUL, hôte'fûl, *a.* Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

HOPEFULLY, hôte'fûl-ê, *ad.* In such a manner as to raise hope; with hope.

HOPEFULNESS, hôte'fûl-nês, *s.* Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.

HOPELESS, hôte'lês, *a.* Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

HOPER, hôte'pûr, *s.* 98. One that has pleasing expectations.

HOPINGLY, hôte'ping-lê, *ad.* With hope, with expectations of good.

HOPPER, hôte'pûr, *s.* 98. He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HOPPER, hôte'pûr, *s.* The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.

HOPPERS, hôte'pûrz, *s.* A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HORAL, hôte'râl, *a.* Relating to the hour.

HORARY, hôte'râ-rê, *a.* Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, hôte, *s.* A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

HORIZON, hôte-rî'zôn, *s.* 503. The line that terminates the view.

By This word was, till of late years, universally pronounced, in prose, with the accent on the first syllable; and Shakspeare, says Dr Johnson, has improperly placed it so in verse.

"—When the morning sun shall raise his car

"Above the borders of this horizon.

"We'll forwards towards Warwick and his mates."

With respect to the propriety of this pronunciation it may be observed, that there is scarcely any thing more agreeable to the genuine analogy of English orthoëpy, than placing the accent on the first syllable of a trisyllable, when the middle syllable does not end with a consonant, 593. But another rule almost as constantly contradicts this analogy: when the word is perfectly Latin or Greek, and the accent is on the penultimate, then we generally follow the accentuation of those languages. Poets have so universally placed the accent on the second syllable of this word, and this pronunciation has so classical an air as to render the other accentuation vulgar.

HORIZONTAL, hôte-ê-zôn'tâl, *a.* Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

HORIZONTALLY, hôte-ê-zôn'tâl-ê, *ad.* In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, hôte, *s.* The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind music made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBEAK, hôte'n'bêek, } *s.* A kind of fish.

HORNFINN, hôte'n'fîsh, } *s.* A kind of fish.

HORNBEAM, hôte'n'bêame, *s.* A tree.

HORNBOOK, hôte'n'bôok, *s.* The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HORNED, hôte'nêd, *a.* Furnished with horns.

HORNER, hôte'nûr, *s.* 98. One that works in horn, and sells horn.

HORNET, hôte'nêt, *s.* 99. A very large, strong, stinging fly.

HORNFOOT, hôte'n'fût, *a.* Hoofed.

HORNOWL, hôte'n'ôul, *s.* A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, hôte'n'pîpe, *s.* A dance.

HORNSTONE, hôte'n'stône, *s.* A kind of blue stone.

HORNWORK, hôte'n'wûrk, *s.* A kind of angular fortification.

HORN, hôte'nê, *a.* Made of horn; resembling horn • hard as horn, callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hôte-rôg'grâ-fê, 518. An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hôte'rô-lôjê, } *s.*

HOROLOGY, hôte-rô-lô-jê, 518. } *s.*

An instrument that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hour-glass.

HOROMETRY, hôte-rôm-ê-trê, *s.* 518. The art of measuring hours.

HOROSCOPE, hôte'rô-skôpe, *s.* The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRENT, hôte'rênt, *a.* Horrible, dreadful.

By "..... or terror's icy hand,
Smites their distorted limbs and harrent hair."
Akenstide.

HORRIBLE, hôte'rê-bl, *a.* 160. 405. Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

By This word is often pronounced so as to confound the i with u, as if written horrubble; but this must be avoided as coarse and vulgar.

HORRIBLENESS, hôte'rê-bl-nês, *s.* Dreadfulness, hideousness, terribleness.

HORRIBLY, hôte'rê-blê, *ad.* Dreadfully, hideously; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, hôte'rîd, *a.* Hideous, dreadful, shocking; rough, rugged.

HORRIDNESS, hôte'rîd-nês, *s.* Hideousness, enormity.

HORRIFICK, hôte-rîffîk, *a.* 509. Causing horreur.

HORRISONOUS, hôte-rîs'sô-nûs, *a.* Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, hôte'rûr, *s.* 314. Terreur mixed with detestation; gloom, dreariness; in medicine, such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

HORSE, hôte, *s.* A neighing quadruped used in war, draught, and carriage; it is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry: something on which any thing is supported; a wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment; joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse, as, a horse-face, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hôte, *v. a.* To mount upon a horse; to carry one on the back; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hôte's'bâk, *s.* The seat of the rider, the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBEAN, hôte's'bêne, *s.* A small bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, hôte's'blôk, *s.* A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, hôte's'bôte, *s.* A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, hôte's'bôê, *s.* A boy employed in dressing horses, a stable-boy.

HORSEBREAKER, hôte's'brâk-kûr, *s.* One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESTNUT, hôte's'tshês'nût, *s.* A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hôte's'kôr-sûr, *s.* One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race; a dæ'er in horses.

HORSECRAB, hôte's'krâb, *s.* A kind of fish.

HORSECUCUMBER, hôte's'kûk'kûm-bûr, *s.* A plant. See Cucumber.

HORSEDUNG, hôte's'dûng, *s.* The excrement of horses.

HORSEEMMET, hôte's'êm-mê't, *s.* An ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hôte's'fîesh, *s.* The flesh of horses.

HORSEFLY, hôte's'flî, *s.* A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hôte's'fût, *s.* An herb. The same with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR, hôte's'hâre, *s.* The hair of horses.

HORSEHEEL, hôte's'hêl, *s.* An herb.

HORSELAUGH, hôte's'lâf, *s.* A loud violent rude laugh.

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

HORSELEECH, hōrs'lēetsh, *s.* A great leech that bites horses; a farrier.

HORSELITTER, hōrs'lit-tūr, *s.* A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.

HORSEMAN, hōrs'mân, *s.* 88. One skilled in riding; one that serves in wars on horseback; a rider, a man on horse-back.

HORSEMANSHIP, hōrs'mân-shîp, *s.* The art of riding, the art of managing a horse.

HORSEMATCH, hōrs'mâtsh, *s.* A bird.

HORSEMEAT, hōrs'mēte, *s.* Provender.

HORSEMINT, hōrs'mînt, *s.* A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUSCLE, hōrs'mûs-sî, *s.* 405. A large muscle.

HORSEPLAY, hōrs'plâ, *s.* Coarse, rough, rugged play.

HORSEPOUND, hōrs'pōnd, *s.* A pound for horse.

HORSERACE, hōrs'râse, *s.* A match of horses in running.

HORSEBADISH, hōrs'râd-îsh, *s.* A root acrid and biting; a species of scurvygrass.

HORSESHOE, hōrs'shō, *s.* A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses; an herb.

HORSESTEALER, hōrs'stē-lôr, *s.* A thief who takes away horses.

HORSETAIL, hōrs'tâle, *s.* A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hōrs'tông, *s.* An herb.

HORSEWAY, hōrs'wâ, *s.* A broad way by which horses may travel.

HORTATION, hōr'tâ-tshôn, *s.* The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE, hōr'tâ-tiv, *s.* Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.

HORTATORY, hōr'tâ-târ-ê, *a.* 512. Encouraging, animating, advising to any thing.

☞ For the last *a*, see *Domestic*.

HORTICULTURE, hōr'tē-kûl-tshûre, *s.* The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, hōr'tshû-lân, *a.* 461. Belonging to a garden.

HOSANNA, hō-zân'nâ, *s.* 92. An exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, hōze, *s.* Breeches; stockings, covering for the legs.

HOSIER, hōz'hûr, *s.* 283. One who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, hōs'pē-tâ-bl, *a.* Giving entertainment to strangers, kind to strangers.

HOSPITALLY, hōs'pē-tâ-blē, *ad.* With kindness to strangers.

HOSPITAL, hōs'pē-tâl, *s.* 394. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor; a place for shelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hōs-pē-tâl'ê-tē, *s.* The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOST, hōst, *s.* One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers assembled for war, any great number; the sacrifice of the mass in the Roman church.

☞ Ben Jonson observes that the *h* in this word is mute as in *honest*; but though this letter has recovered its power in this word, it still remains mute in its diminutive *hostler*, 334.

To **HOST**, hōst, *v. n.* To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muster.

HOSTAGE, hōst'âje, *s.* 90. One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, hō-tēl, *s.* A genteel inn.

☞ This word is now universally pronounced and written without the *l*.

HOSTELRY, hō'tēl-rē, *s.* The same as *Hostel*.

HOSTESS, hōst'ēs, *s.* A female host, a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTLESS-SHIP, hōst'ēs-shîp, *s.* The character of a hostless.

mēt 95—pline 105, pln 107—hō 162, hōve 164

HOSTILE, hōs'tîl, *a.* 140. 145. Adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY, hōs-tîl'ê-tē, *s.* The practice of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.

HOSTLER, hōs'tûr, *s.* 394. 472. One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOT, hōt, *a.* Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager keen in desire; piquant, acrid.

HOTBED, hōt'bed, *s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED, hōt'brâind, *a.* 259. Violent, vehement, furious.

HOTCOCKLES, hōt-kōk'kîz, *s.* 405. A child's play, in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

HOTHEADED, hōt'hēd-ēd, *a.* Vehement, violent, passionate.

HOTHOUSE, hōt'hōuse, *s.* A bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hōt'lē, *ad.* With heat; violently, vehemently; lustfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hōt'mōûthēd, *a.* Headstrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hōt'nēs, *s.* Heat, violence, fury.

HOTPOUCH, hōdjē'pōdje, *s.* A mingled hash, a mixture.

HOTSPUR, hōt'spûr, *s.* A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hōt'spûrd, *a.* 359. Vehement, rash, heady.

HOVE, hōve, *the pret. of Heave.*

HOVEL, hōv'îl, *s.* 99. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

HOVEN, hōv'n, *part. pass.* 103. Raised, swelled, tumefied.

To **HOVER**, hōv'ûr, *v. n.* 165. To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

☞ The first syllable of this word is pronounced by Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, so as to rhyme with the first of *Noel*; but Dr Kenrick, Mr Elphinston, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with the first of *Jorer, lover, &c.* The last is, in my opinion, the most agreeable to polite usage.

HOUGH, hōk, *s.* 392. The lower part of the thigh.

To **HOUGH**, hōk, *v. a.* 392. To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to cut up with a hough or hoe.

HOUND, hōând, *s.* 313. A dog used in the chase.

To **HOUND**, hōând, *v. a.* To set on the chase; to hunt, to pursue.

HOUND-FISH, hōând'fîsh, *s.* A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTONGUE, hōândz'tông, *s.* A plant.

HOURL, hōr, *s.* 394. 313. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOURGLASS, hōr'glâs, *s.* A glass filled with sand which running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY, hōr'lē, *a.* Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

HOURLY, hōr'lē, *ad.* Every hour, frequently.

HOURPLATE, hōr'plâte, *s.* The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE, hōuse, *s.* 313. A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or studious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.

To **HOUSE**, hōuze, *v. a.* 457. To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.

To **HOUSE**, hōuze, *v. n.* To take shelter, to keep

the abode, to reside, to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hõús/brá-kár, *s.* Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hõús/brá-king, *s.* Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, hõús/dõg, *s.* A mastiff kept to guard the house.

HOUSEHOLD, hõús/hõld, *s.* A family living together; family life, domestic management; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestic, belonging to the family.

☞ This word is sometimes corruptly spelt without the final *e* in *house*; and, by the economy of typography, the *s* being joined to the *h*, the word is often corruptly pronounced as if written *houshold*.—See *Falsehood* and *Hogshair*.

HOUSEHOLDER, hõús/hõl-dár, *s.* Master of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hõús/hõld-stáf, *s.* Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, hõús/kéep-úr, *s.* Householder, master of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman servant that has the care of a family, and superintends the servants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hõús/kéep-ing, *a.* Domestic, useful to a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, hõús/kéep-ing, *s.* The provisions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSEL, hõús/zél, *s.* The Holy Eucharist. Obsolete. *To HOUSEL*, hõús/zél, *v. a.* To give or receive the Eucharist. Obsolete.

HOUSELEEK, hõús/léek, *s.* A plant.

HOUSELESS, hõús/lés, *a.* 467. Without abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hõús/máde, *s.* A maid employed to keep the house clean.

HOUSEROOM, hõús/rõóm, *s.* 467. Place in a house.

HOUSESNAIL, hõús/snále, *s.* A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, hõús/wár-ming, *s.* A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, hüz/wif, *s.* 144. 515. The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business.

HOUSEWIFELY, hüz/wif-lé, *a.* Skilled in the arts becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY, hüz/wif-lé, *ad.* With the economy of a housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, hüz/wif-ré, *s.* Domestic or female business, management, female economy.

HOUSING, hõús/zing, *s.* Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOW, hõú, *ad.* 223. In what manner, to what degree; for what reason, for what cause; by what means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.

HOWBEIT, hõú-bé'it, *ad.* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.

HOWDYE, hõú/dé-yé. (How do ye?) In what state is your health?

HOWEVER, hõú-év'vår, *ad.* In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

To HOWL, hõú, *v. n.* 223. To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a belline cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL, hõú, *s.* The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horror.

HOWSOEVER, hõú-sò-év'vår, *ad.* In what manner soever; although.

HOY, hõé, *s.* 329. A large boat, sometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, hüb'büb, *s.* A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, húk'ká-bák, *s.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACED, húk'kl-bák, *a.* Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, húk'kl-bõné, *s.* The hip-bone.

HUCKSTER, hüks'túr, 98.

HUCKSTERER, hüks'túr-úr, } *n.*
One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities, a trickish mean fellow.

To HUCKSTER, hüks'túr, *v. n.* To deal in petty bargains.

To HUDDLE, hüd'dl, *v. a.* 405. To dress up close so as not to be discovered, to muddle; to put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.

To HUDDLE, hüd'dl, *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hüd'dl, *s.* 405. Crowd, tumult, confusion.

HUE, hú, *s.* 335. Colour, die; a clamour, a legal pursuit. It is commonly joined with *cry*, as, to raise a *Hue and Cry* after a robber.

HUFF, hûf, *s.* Swell of sudden anger.

To HUFF, hûf, *v. a.* To swell, to puff; to hector, to treat with insolence and arrogance.

To HUFF, hûf, *v. n.* To bluster, to storm, to bounce.

HUFFISH, hûff'ish, *a.* Arrogant, insolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, hûff'ish-lé, *ad.* With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, hûff'ish-nés, *s.* Petulance, a tongue, noisy bluster.

To HUG, hûg, *v. a.* To press close in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderness; to hold fast.

HUG, hûg, *s.* Close embrace.

HUGE, hûje, *a.* Vast, immense; great even to deformity.

HUGELY, hûje'lé, *ad.* Immensely, enormously; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hûje'nés, *s.* Enormous bulk, greatness.

HUGGERMUGGER, hûg'gúr-mûg-gúr, *s.* Secrecy, by place. A cant word.

HULK, hûlk, *s.* The body of a ship; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, hûl, *s.* The husk or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ship, the hulk.

HULLY, hûl'lé, *a.* Husky, full of hulls.

To HUM, hûm, *v. a.* To make the noise of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing sound; to pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath; to sing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in public assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

"Put when from thence the hen he draws,
Amaz'd spectators laud applause."
Gay's *Fable of the Juggler*.

☞ There is a vulgar sense of this word, which though it has not found a place in any Dictionary, has perhaps as good a title to it as *Bamboozle*, with which it is synonymous.

HUM, hûm, *s.* The noise of bees or insects; the noise of bustling crowds; any low dull noise; a pause with an inarticulate sound; an expression of applause.

HUM, hûm, *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, hû'mán, *a.* 88. Having the qualities of a man.

HUMANE, hû-máne', *a.* Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natur'd.

HUMANELY, hû-máne'lé, *ad.* Kindly, with good nature.

HUMANIST, hû'má-níst, *s.* A philologist, a grammarian.

HUMANITY, hû-mán'é-té, *s.* The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philology, grammatical studies.

To HUMANIZE, hû'mán-ize, *v. a.* To soften, to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, hû-mán-kyind', *s.* The race of man.

559. Flâte 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nò 162, mòve 164,

- HUMANLY**, hù'mân-lê, *ad.* After the notions of men; kindly, with good nature.
- HUMBIRD**, hùm'bûrd, *s.* The humming bird.
- HUMBLE**, ùm'bl, *a.* 394. 405. Not proud, modest, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.
- To HUMBLE**, ùm'bl, *v. a.* To make humble, to make submissive; to crush, to break, to subdue; to make to condescend; to bring down from a height.
- HUMBLEBEE**, ùm'bl-bêé, *s.* A buzzing wild bee, an herb.
- HUMBLEMOUTHED**, ùm'bl-mòúthd, *a.* Mild, meek.
- HUMBLENESS**, ùm'bl-nêé, *s.* Humility, absence of pride.
- HUMBLEPLANT**, ùm'bl-plânt, *s.* A species of sensitive plant.
- HUMBLER**, ùm'bl-ûr, *s.* 98. One that humbles or subdues himself or others.
- HUMBLES**, ùm'blz, *s.* 405. Entrails of a deer.
- HUMBLY**, ùm'blê, *ad.* With humility, without elevation.
- HUMDRUM**, hùm'drùm, *a.* Dull, dronish, stupid.
- To HUMECT**, hù-mêkt', } *v. a.*
To HUMECTATE, hù-mêkt'tâte, }
 To wet; to moisten. Little used.
- HUMECTATION**, hù-mêk-tá'shùn, *s.* The act of wetting, moistening.
- HUMERAL**, hù'mê-rál, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder.
- HUMID**, hù'mld, *a.* Wet, moist, watery.
- HUMIDITY**, hù-míd'é-tê, *s.* Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.
- HUMILIATION**, hù-mil-ê-á'shùn, *s.* Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.
- HUMILITY**, hù-mil'é-tê, *s.* Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.
- HUMMER**, hùm'mûr, *s.* One that hums.
- HUMORAL**, yù'mò.rùl, *a.* 88. 394. Proceeding from humours.
- HUMORIST**, yù'mûr-íst, *s.* One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.
- ☞ This word is often, though improperly, used for a jocular person.
- HUMOROUS**, yù'mûr-ús, *a.* 314. Full of grotesque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleasant, jocular.
- HUMOROUSLY**, yù'mûr-ús-lê, *ad.* Merrily, jocosely; with caprice, with whim.
- HUMOROUSNESS**, yù'mûr-ús-nêé, *s.* Fickleness, capricious levity.
- HUMORSOME**, yù'mûr-sùm, *a.* Peevish, petulant; odd, humorous.
- HUMORSOMELY**, yù'mûr-sùm-lê, *ad.* Peevishly, petulantly.
- HUMOUR**, yù'mûr, *s.* 314. 394. Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocularly, merriment; diseased or morbid disposition; petulance, peevishness; a trick, caprice, whim, predominant inclination.
- To HUMOUR**, yù'mûr, *v. a.* To gratify, to soothe by compliance, to fit, to comply with.
- HUMP**, hùmp, *s.* A crooked back.
- HUMPBAC**, hùmp'bák, *s.* Crooked back, high shoulders.
- HUMPBACED**, hùmp'bákt, *a.* Having a crooked back.
- To HUNCH**, hùnsh, *v. a.* To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.
- HUNCHBACKED**, hùnsh'bákt, *a.* 359. Having a crooked back.
- HUNDRED**, hùn'drêd, or hùn'dûrd, *a.* Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.
- ☞ This word has a solemn and a colloquial pronunciation. In poetry and oratory, the first mode is best; on other occasions, the last.
- HUNDRED**, hùn'drêd, *s.* 417. The number of ten multiplied by ten; a company or body consisting of a hundred; a canton or division of a county, consisting originally of ten tithings.
- HUNDREDETH**, hùn'drêdth, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.
- HUNG**, hùng. The pret. and part. pass. of *Hang*.
- HUNGER**, hùng'gûr, *s.* 409. Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.
- To HUNGER**, hùng'gûr, *v. n.* 98. To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.
- HUNGERBIT**, hùng'gûr-bit, } *a.* 103
HUNGERBITTEN, hùng'gûr-bit-tên, }
- Pained or weakened with hunger.
- HUNGERLY**, hùng'gûr-lê, *a.* Hungry, in want nourishment.
- HUNGERLY**, hùng'gûr-lê, *ad.* With keen appetite.
- HUNGERSTARVED**, hùng'gûr-stârvd', *a.* Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.
- HUNGERED**, hùng'gûrd, *a.* 359. Pinched by want of food.
- HUNGRILY**, hùng'grê-lê, *ad.* With keen appetite.
- HUNGRY**, hùng'grê, *a.* Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolific, greedy.
- HUNKS**, hùngks, *s.* A covetous sordid wretch, a miser.
- To HUNT**, hùnt, *v. a.* To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.
- To HUNT**, hùnt, *v. n.* To follow the chase; to pursue or search.
- HUNT**, hùnt, *s.* A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.
- HUNTER**, hùn'tûr, *s.* One who chases animals for pastime; a dog that scents game or beasts of prey.
- HUNTINGHORN**, hùn'ting-hòrn, *s.* A bugle, a horn used to cheer the no.ands.
- HUNTRESS**, hùn'trêé, *s.* A woman that follows the chase.
- HUNTSMAN**, hùn'tsmân, *s.* 88. One who delights in the chase; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.
- HUNTSMANSHIP**, hùn'tsmân-ship, *s.* The qualifications of a hunter.
- HURDLE**, hûrdl, *s.* 405. A texture of sticks woven together.
- HURDS**, hûrdz, *s.* The refuse of hemp or flax.
- To HURL**, hûrl, *v. a.* To throw with violence, to drive impetuously; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.
- HURL**, hûrl, *s.* Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.
- HURLBAT**, hûrl'bát, *s.* Whirlbat.
- HURLER**, hûrl'ûr, *s.* One that plays at hurling.
- HURLY**, hûrl'é, } *s.*
HURLYHURLY, hûrl'é-hûrl'é, }
 Tumult, commotion, bustle.
- HURRICANE**, hûr-rê-kân, } *s.*
HURRICANO, hûr-rê-ká'nò, }
- A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.—See *Lumbago*.
- To HURRY**, hûrrê, *v. a.* To hasten, to put into precipitation or confusion.
- To HURRY**, hûrrê, *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.
- HURRY**, hûrrê, *s.* Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haste.
- HURRY-SKURRY**, hûrrê-skûrrê, *ad.* (A word formed to express its own meaning) Wildly.
- To HURT**, hûrt, *v. a.* Pret. *I Hurt*. Part. pass. *I have Hurt*. To mischief, to harm; to wound, to pain by some bodily harm.
- HURT**, hûrt, *s.* Harm, mischief; wound or bruise.
- HURTER**, hûrt'ûr, *s.* One that does harm.
- HURTFUL**, hûrt'fûl, *a.* Mischievous, pernicious.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tâb 172, bûll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—ðin 466, THIS 469.

- HURTFULLY**, hûrt'fûl-lê, *ad.* Mischievously, perniciously.
- HURTFULNESS**, hûrt'fûl-nês, *s.* Mischievousness, perniciousness.
- To HURTLÉ**, hûrt'l, *v. n.* 405. To skirmish, to run against any thing, to jostle.
- HURTLEBERRY**, hûrt'l-bêr-ê, *s.* Bilberry.
- HURTLESS**, hûrt'lês, *a.* Innocent, harmless, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.
- HURTLESSLY**, hûrt'lês-lê, *ad.* Without harm.
- HURTLESSNESS**, hûrt'lês-nês, *s.* Freedom from any pernicious quality.
- HUSBAND**, hûz'bûnd, *s.* 88. 515. The correlative to wife, a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an economist, a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.
- To HUSBAND**, hûz'bûnd, *v. a.* To supply with a husband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.
- HUSBANDLESS**, hûz'bûnd-lês, *a.* Without a husband.
- HUSBANDLY**, hûz'bûnd-lê, *a.* Frugal, thrifty.
- HUSBANDMAN**, hûz'bûnd-mân, *s.* One who works in tillage.
- HUSBANDRY**, hûz'bûnd-drê, *s.* Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parsimony, care of domestic affairs.
- HUSH**, hûsh, *interj.* Silence! be still! no noise!
- HUSH**, hûsh, *a.* Still, silent, quiet.
- To HUSH**, hûsh, *v. a.* To still, to silence, to quiet, to appease.
- HUSHMONEY**, hûsh'mûn-ê, *s.* A bribe to hinder information.
- HUSK**, hûsk, *s.* The outmost integument of some sorts of fruit.
- To HUSK**, hûsk, *v. a.* To strip off the outward integument.
- HUSKED**, hûsk'kêd, *a.* 366. Bearing a husk, covered with a husk.
- HUSKY**, hûsk'kê, *a.* Abounding in husks.
- HUSSAR**, hûz-zâr', *s.* One of the Hungarian horsemen, so called from the shout they generally make at the first onset.
- HUSSY**, hûz-zê, *s.* A sorry or bad woman.
- HUSTINGS**, hûst'gingz, *s.* A council, a court held.
- To HUSTLE**, hûs'sl, *v. a.* 472. To shake together.
- HUSWIFE**, hûz-zîf, *s.* 144. A bad manager, a sorry woman; an economist, a thrifty woman.
- To HUSWIFE**, hûz-zîf, *v. a.* To manage with economy and frugality.
- HUSWIFERY**, hûz-zîf-rê, *s.* Management good or bad; management of rural business committed to women.
- HUT**, hût, *s.* A poor cottage.
- HUTCH**, hûtsh, *s.* A corn chest.
- To HUZZ**, hûz, *v. n.* To huzz, to murmur.
- HUZZA**, hûz-zâ, *interj.* 174. A shout, a cry of acclamation.
- To HUZZA**, hûz-zâ, *v. n.* To utter acclamation.
- To HUZZA**, hûz-zâ, *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.
- HYACINTH**, hî'â-sîn'th, *s.* A plant, a kind of precious stone.
- HYACINTHINE**, hî'â-sîn'tîn, *a.* 140. Made of hyacinths.
- HYADES**, hî'â-dêz, } *s.* A watery constellation.
- HYADS**, hî'â-dz, 187. }
- HYALINE**, hî'â-lîn, *a.* 150. Glassy, crystalline.
- HYBRIDOUS**, hî'b'rê-dûs, *a.* Begotten between animals of different species; produced from plants of different kinds.
- HYDATIDES**, hî-dât'ê-dêz, *s.* 187. Little transparent bladders of water in any part, most common in dropsical persons.
- HYDRA**, hî'drâ, *s.* A monster with many heads slain by Hercules.
- HYDRAGOGUES**, hî'drâ-gôgz, *s.* 187. Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.
- HYDRAULICAL**, hî-drâw'lê-kâl, } *a.*
- HYDRAULICK**, hî-drâw'lik, }
- Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.
- HYDRAULICKS**, hî-drâw'liks, *s.* 187. The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
- HYDROCELE**, hî'drô-sêle, *s.* 180. A watery rupture.
- Hy** This word, like all of the same origin and form, as *Bubanocele*, *Enterocœle*, *Bronchocele*, *Spermatocele*, *Sarcocele*, &c. ought to be pronounced with the *e* final forming a syllable; for as they are perfectly Greek words, as ὑδροκέλη, or formed from the Greek, as *Enterocœle* from ἔντεον and κελύ, they ought to be pronounced like *apostrophe*, *hyperbole*, &c. The reason that *Diastyle* and *Ostiocele* are not pronounced so as to make the final *e* and the preceding consonant form a distinct syllable, is, that they are not perfectly Greek words, but formed from *δία* and *στόλος*; and *ἔριον* and *κόππη*; where we find the Greek termination altered.
- HYDROCEPHALUS**, hî-drô-sêff'â-lûs, *s.* A dropsy in the head.
- HYDROGEN**, hî'drô-jên, *s.* A chymical principle generating water.—See *Oxygen*.
- HYDROGRAPHER**, hî-drôgg'grâ-fûr, *s.* One who draws maps of the sea.
- HYDROGRAPHY**, hî-drôgg'grâ-fê, *s.* 518. Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.
- HYDROMANCY**, hî'drô-mân-sê, *s.* 519. Prediction by water.
- HYDROMEL**, hî'drô-mêl, *s.* 180. Honey and water.
- HYDROMETER**, hî-drôm'mê-tûr, *s.* 518. An instrument to measure the extent of water.
- HYDROMETRY**, hî-drôm'mê-trê, *s.* The act of measuring the extent of water.
- HYDROPHOBIA**, hî-drô-fû'bê-â, *s.* Dread of water.
- Hy** I have differed from Mr Sheridan in the accentuation of this word; for my reason, see *Cyclopædia*. Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Mr Buchanan, Mr Entick, Mr Barelay, and Dr Johnson, are uniformly for the antepenultimate accent.
- HYDROFICAL**, hî-drôpp'ê-kâl, } *a.*
- HYDROFICK**, hî-drôpp'îk, }
- Dropsical, diseased with extravasated water.
- HYDROSTATICAL**, hî-drô-stât'ê-kâl, *a.* Relating to hydrostatics, taught by hydrostatics.
- HYDROSTATICALLY**, hî-drô-stât'ê-kâl-ê, *ad.* According to hydrostatics.
- HYDROSTATICKS**, hî-drô-stât'îks, *s.* The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.
- HYDROTICKS**, hî-drôt'îks, *s.* Purgers of water phlegm.
- HYEMAL**, hî-ê'mâl, *a.* Belonging to winter.
- HYEN**, hî'ên, } *s.* An animal like a wolf.
- HYENA**, hî-ê'nâ, }
- HYGROMETER**, hî-grôm'mê-tûr, *s.* 187. An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.
- HYGROSCOPE**, hî'grô-skôpe, *s.* An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.
- HYM**, hîm, *s.* A species of dog.
- HYMEN**, hî'mên, *s.* The god of marriage the virginal membrane.
- HYMENEAL**, hî-mê-nê'âl, } *s.* A marriage song.
- HYMENEAN**, hî-mê-nê'ân, }
- HYMENEAL**, hî-mê-nê'âl, } *a.*
- HYMENEAN**, hî-mê-nê'ân, }
- Pertaining to marriage.
- Hy** In these compounds of *Hymen*, Mr Sheridan has shortened the *e* in the first syllable; but though I think this tendency of the secondary accent to shorten the vowel perfectly agreeable to analogy, yet *y* has so free

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fällt 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pla 107—nô 162, môve 164,

quently the sound of long *i*, that it seems, in this case and some others, to counteract that tendency, nor can any other reason be given why the same letter in *hyperbolic* and *hypercritick* should be long as Mr Sheridan has properly marked them. Dr Kenrick, Mr Buchanan, and Mr Perry, by their notation, seem of the same opinion.

HYMN, him, *s.* An encomiastick song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

To **HYMN**, him, *v. a.* To praise in song, to worship with hymns.

To **HYMN**, him, *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

HYMNICK, him'nik, *a.* Relating to hymns.

HYMNING, him'ning, *part. a.* Celebrating in hymns.

To **HYM**, hip, *v. a.* To make melancholy, to dispirit.

HYPALLAGE, hé-pál'lá-jé, *s.* A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, hî'pâr, *s.* Indiculously used by *Prior* for a hypercritick.

HYPERBOLA, hl-pêr'bô-lâ, *s.* 187. A term in mathematics.

HYPERBOLE, hl-pêr'bô-lé, *s.* 187. A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.

☞ None of our orthodoxists but Dr Johnson accent this word on the first syllable; and that he should do so is the more surprising, as all his poetical authorities adopt a different pronunciation:

"Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Disclaiming bounds, are yet by rules controll'd."
Granville.

HYPERBOLICAL, hl-pêr-bô'lé-kâl, } *a.*

HYPERBOLICK, hl-pêr-bô'lík, }
Belonging to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hl-pêr-bô'lé-kâl-lé, *ad.* 509. In form of an hyperbola; with exaggerat'on or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIFORM, hl-pêr-bô'lé-fôrm, *a.* Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN, hl-pêr-bô'rê-ân, *a.* Northern.

HYPERCRITICK, hl-pêr-krit'ik, *s.* A critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERCRITICAL, hl-pêr-krit'é-kâl, *a.* Critical beyond use.

HYPERMETER, hl-pêr-mé-târ, *s.* 581. Any thing greater than the standard requires.

HYPERSARCOsis, hl-pêr-sâr-kô'sis, *s.* 520. The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

HYPHEN, hî'fên, *s.* A note of conjunction, as, vir-tue, ever-living.

HYPNOTICK, hîp-nô'tík, *s.* Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRES, hîp-ô-kôn'dûr-z, *s.* 415. The two regions of the belly containing the liver and the spleen.

HYPOCHONDRICAL, hîp-pô-kôn-dri'â-kâl, *a.* Melancholy; disordered in the imagination, producing melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRICK, hîp-pô-kôn-dre'âk, *s.* One affected with melancholy.

HYPOCIST, hîp-ô-sist, *s.* An astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYPOCRISY, hé-pôk'kré-sé, *s.* 187. Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYPOCRITE, hîp-pô-krit, *s.* 156. A dissembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICAL, hîp-pô-krit'ik-kâl, } *a.*

HYPOCRITICK, hîp-pô-krit'ík, }
Dissembling, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hîp-pô-krit'ik-kâl-lé, *ad.* With dissimulation, without sincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, hîp-ô-gâs'trik, *a.* Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, hîp-ô-jé'ûm, *s.* 512. A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hl-pô'stâ-sis, *s.* 187. Distinct substance; personality, a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATICAL, hl-pô-stât'é-kâl, *a.* Constitutive, constituent as distinct ingredients; personal, distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE, hl-pôt'é-nûse, *s.* 187. The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the subtense.

☞ Mr Sheridan and Dr Ash accent this word on the second syllable; but Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Mr Barclay, Baile, and Buchanan, on the last. These authorities induced me, in the first edition of this Dictionary, to place the accent on the last syllable; but, upon farther inquiry, I found the best usage decidedly in favour of the antepenultimate accent; and as the secondary accent is on the second syllable of the Latin *Hypotenusa*, this accentuation seems most agreeable to analogy.—See *Academy* and *Incomparable*.

HYPOTHESIS, hîp-pô'th'é-sis, or hl-pô'th'é-sis, *s.* 187. A supposition, a system formed under some principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, hî-pô-thét'é-kâl, 187. } *a.*

HYPOTHETICK, hl-pô-thét'ík, 187. }
Including a supposition, conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hî-pô-thét'é-kâl-lé, *ad.* 187. Upon supposition, conditionally.

HYSSOP, hîz'ôp, or hîs'ôp, *s.* A plant. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture.

☞ Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Entick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, pronounce this word in the second manner; Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, and Mr Perry, in the first. To pronounce the *y* long before double *s* is contrary to every rule of orthoepy; and therefore as the first mode is undoubtedly the best, the other ought to be relinquished.

HYSTERICAL, hîs-têr'é-kâl, } *a.*

HYSTERICK, hîs-têr'ík, 509. }
Troubled with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERICKS, hîs-têr'iks, *s.* Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I

I, i, *pron. pers.* Oblique case *Me.* Plural *We.* Oblique case *Us.* The pronoun of the first person, *Myself*; *I* is more than once, in Shakspeare, (and Dr Johnson might have added, very often in Ben Jonson and Fletcher) written for *ay* or *yez*. Nay, Ben Jonson, in his grammar, makes this letter an adverb of affirmation.—See Principles, No. 8. 105. 185.

☞ It may be remarked, that the frequent use of this letter in our old dramatick writers instead of *ay*, is a proof that our ancestors pronounced *I* much broader than we do at present, and somewhat approaching to the sound it has at this day in the north of England.—See *Directions to Foreigners* prefixed to this Dictionary.

To **JABBER**, jâ'bûr, *v. n.* 98. To talk idly without thinking; to chatter.

JABBERER, jâ'bûr-ûr, *s.* One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, jâ'sent, *a.* Lying at length.

JACINTH, jâ-sinth, *s.* The same with hyacinth; a precious stone.

JACK, jâk, *s.* The diminutive of John; the name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the spit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the musical instrument called a virginal; the male of some animals; a support to saw wood on; the colours or ensign of a ship; a cunning fellow.

JACK-BOOTS, jâk-bôôts, *s.* Boots which serve as armour.

JACK-FUDDING, jâk-pûd'ûng, *s.* A zany, a merry-andrew.

JACK-WITH-A-LANTERN, jâk'with-â-lân'tûrn, *s.* An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT, jâk-â-lênt', *s.* A simple sheepish fellow.

JACKALL, jâk-kâll', *s.* 406. A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

☞ Mr Nares, who is an excellent judge both of analogy and usage, says, the accentuation of this word upon the last syllable is adopted by Dr Johnson; but it is certainly now obsolete. I am reluctantly of a different opinion, and think Dryden's accentuation the best:

"Close by their fire-ships like Jackalls appear,
Who on their lions for their prey attend."

JACKANAPES, jâk'ân-âps, *s.* A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, jâk-dâw', *s.* A small species of crow.

JACKET, jâk'kit, *s.* 99. A short coat, a close waistcoat.

JACOEN, jâk'o-bin, *s.* 149. A monk of a particular order.

JACOBINE, jâk'o-bine, *s.* A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACITATION, jâk-tê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Tossing motion, restlessness.

JACULATION, jâk-û-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, jâde, *s.* A horse of no spirit, a lured horse, a worthless nag; a sorry woman.

To **JADE**, jâde, *v. a.* To tire, to harass, to dispirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, jâd'ish, *a.* Vitious, bad, as a horse; unchaste, incontinent.

To **JAGG**, jâg, *v. a.* To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, jâg, *s.* A protuberance, or denticulation.

JAGGY, jâg'gê, *a.* 383. Uneven, denticulated.

JAGGEDNESS, jâg'gêd-nês, *s.* 366. The state of being denticulated, unevenness.

JAIL, jâle, *s.* 52. 202. 212. A gaol, a prison.

JAILBIRD, jâle'bûrd, *s.* One who has been in a jail.

JAILER, jâl'ûr, *s.* The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, jâks, *s.* A house of office, a privy.

JALAP, jâl'âp, *s.* A purgative root.

☞ The pronunciation of this word, as if written *Jallop*, which Mr Sheridan has adopted, is, in my opinion, now confined to the illiterate and vulgar.

JAM, jâm, *s.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, jâm, *s.* Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

☞ This ought to have been added to the catalogue of words having the *b* silent.—See Principles, No. 347.

JAMBICK, i-âm'bîk, *s.* Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

To **JANGLE**, jâng'gl, *v. n.* 405. To quarrel, to bicker in words.

JANGLER, jâng'gl-ûr, *s.* A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JANIZARY, jân'nê-zâr-ê, *s.* One of the guards of the Turkish Sultan.

JANTY, jân'tê, *a.* Showy, flattering.

☞ It is highly probable, that, when this word was first adopted, it was pronounced as close to the French *gentil* as possible; but as we have no letter in our language equivalent to the French soft *g*, and as the nasal vowel *en*, when not followed by hard *g*, *e*, or *k*, is not to be pronounced by a mere English speaker (see *Encore*), it is no wonder that the word was anglicised in its sound, as well as in its orthography. Mr Sheridan has preserved the French sound of the vowel in this word and its compound *jauntiness*, as if written *jauntity* and *jauntiness*; but Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, give the *a* the Italian sound, as heard in *avant*, *father*, &c. and this, I imagine, it ought to have, 214.

JANUARY, jân'nû-âr-ê, *s.* The first month of the year.

JAPAN, jâ-pân', *s.* Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

To **JAPAN**, jâ-pân', *v. a.* To varnish, to embellish with gold and raised figures; to black shoes, a low phrase.

JAPANNER, jâ-pân'nûr, *s.* One skilled in Japan work; a shoe-blacker.

To **JAR**, jâr, *v. n.* 78. To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound untunefully to clash, to interfere, to act in opposition; to quarrel, to dispute.

JAR, jâr, *s.* A kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash, discord, debate; a state, in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.

JARGON, jâr'gûn, *s.* 166. Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberish.

JARGONELLE, jâr-gô-nêl', *s.* A species of pear.

JASMINE, jâz'mîn, *s.* 434. A flower.

JASPER, jâs'pûr, *s.* 98. A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

JAVELIN, jâv'lin, *s.* A spear or half-pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.

JAUNDICE, jân'dis, *s.* 142. 214. A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver.

JAUNDICED, jân'dist, *a.* 359. Infected with the jaundice.

To **JAUNT**, jânt, *v. n.* 214. To wander here and there; to make little excursions for air or exercise.

JAUNTINESS, jânt-tê-nês, *s.* Airiness, flatter; gentleness.

JAW, jâw, *s.* 219. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

JAY, jâ, *s.* 220. A bird.

ICE, îse, *s.* Water or other liquor made soft by cold; conereted sugar; To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.

To **ICE**, îse, *v. a.* To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with conereted sugar.

ICEHOUSE, îse'hôuse, *s.* A house in which ice is reposit.

ICHNEUMON, îk-nû'môn, *s.* A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, îk-nû'môn-flî, *s.* A sort of fly.

ICHOGRAPHY, îk-nôg'grâ-fê, *s.* 518. The ground-plot.

ICHO, îk'ôr, *s.* 166. A thin watery humour like serum.

ICHOROUS, îk'ôr-ûs, *a.* Sanious, thin, undigested.

ICHTHYOLOGY, îk-thê-ôl'ô-jê, *s.* 518. The doctrine of the nature of fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST, îk-thê-ôfâ-jist, *s.* A fish-eater; one who lives on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, îk-thê-ôfâ-jê, *s.* The practice of eating fish; fish diet.

ICICLE, îsik-kl, *s.* 405. A shoot of ice hanging down.

ICINESS, îsê nês, *s.* The state of generating ice.

ICON, îkôn, *s.* 166. A picture or representation.

ICONCLAST, î-kôn'ô-klâst, *s.* A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, î-kôn'ôl'ô-jê, *s.* 518. The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERIC, îk-têr-ê-kâl, *a.* 509. Afflicted with the jaundice, good against the jaundice.

ICY, îsê, *a.* Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, frosty; cold, free from passion; frigid, backward.

I'd. ide. Contracted for *I would*.

IDEA, î-dê-â, *s.* 115. A mental image.

IDEAL, î-dê-âl, *a.* Mental, intellectual.

IDEALLY, î-dê-âl-ê, *ad.* Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, î-dên'tê-kâl, } *s.*

IDENTICK, î-dên'tik, }
The same, implying the same thing

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

mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, mðve 104,

To IDENTIFY, *l-dên'tê-fl*, *v. a.* To prove a person or thing to be really the same.

IDENTITY, *l-dên'tê-tê*, *s.* Sameness, not diversity.

IDES, *ldz*, *s.* A term anciently used among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirtieth of every other month.

IDIOCRACY, *ld-ê-ôk'krâ-sê*, *s.* 518. Peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRITICAL, *ld-ê-ô-krât'tê-kâl*, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOCY, *ld'ê-ô-sê*, *s.* Want of understanding.

IDIOM, *ld'ê-ôm*, *s.* 166. A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, *ld-ê-ô-mât'ê-kâl*, 509. } *a.*

IDIOMATICK, *ld-ê-ô-mât'ik*, } *a.*
Peculiar to a tongue, phraseological.

IDIOPATHY, *ld-ê-ô-p'pâ-thê*, *s.* 518. A primary disease that neither depends on, nor proceeds from, another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, *ld-ê-ô-sin'krâ-sê*, *s.* A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another.

IDIOT, *ld'ê-ôt*, *s.* 166. A fool, a natural, a changeling.

IDIOTISM, *ld'ê-ôt-izm*, *s.* Peculiarity of expression; folly, natural imbecility of mind.

IDLE, *ldl*, *a.* 405. Lazy, averse from labour; not busy, not employed; useless, vain; trifling, of no importance.

To IDLE, *ldl*, *v. n.* To lose time in laziness and inactivity.

IDLEHEADED, *ldl-hêd-dêd*, *a.* Foolish, unreasonable.

IDLENESS, *ldl-nêss*, *s.* Laziness, sloth, sluggishness; omission of business; trivialness; uselessness; worthlessness.

IDLER, *ldl-êr*, *s.* 98. A lazy person, a sluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, *ldl-ê*, *ad.* Lazily, without employment; foolishly, in a trifling manner; carelessly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IDOL, *ldûl*, *s.* 37. 166. An image worshipped as God; an image; a representation; one loved or honoured to adoration.

IDOLATER, *ld-ôlâ-târ*, *s.* 98. One who pays divine honours to images, one who worships the creature instead of the Creator.

To IDOLATRIZE, *ld-ôlâ-trize*, *v. a.* To worship idols.

IDOLATROUS, *ld-ôlâ-trûs*, *a.* 313. Tending to idolatry, comprising idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, *ld-ôlâ-trûs-lê*, *ad.* In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, *ld-ôlâ-trê*, *s.* The worship of images.

IDOLIST, *ldûl-ist*, *s.* 166. A worshipper of images.

To IDOLIZE, *ld-ô-lize*, *v. a.* To love or reverence to adoration.

IDONKOUS, *ld-ô-nê-ûs*, *a.* Fit, proper, convenient.

IDYL, *ldûl*, *s.* A small short poem; in the pastoral style, an eclogue.

As there is sometimes an erroneous pronunciation of this word, by making the *i* short as in the first syllable of *idol*, I have thought it necessary to quote the authorities for pronouncing it long as in *idle*; namely, Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Buchanan, and Entick. Dr Ash, Bursley, and Fenning, do not distinguish it by the position of the accent from the first *i* in *idiot*; and Dr Kenrick, as is usual with him when any difficulty occurs, does not mark it or divide it into syllables. But the authorities I have produced are sufficient to vindicate the long sound of *i*, without recurring to the diphthong in the original *ιδέλλος*, as the Greek and Latin quantities are very uncertain and fallacious guides to the quantity of English words.—See Principles, No. 544, 545, &c.

JEALOUS, *jêl'ûs*, *a.* 234. 314. Suspicious in love; emulous; zealously cautious against dishonour; suspiciously vigilant; suspiciously fearful.

JEALOUSLY, *jêl'ûs-lê*, *ad.* Suspiciously, emulously.

JEALOUSNESS, *jêl'ûs-nêss*, *s.* The state of being jealous.

JEALOUSY, *jêl'ûs-ê*, *s.* Suspicion in love affairs; suspicious fear; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, *jêér*, *v. n.* 246. To scoff, to flout, make mock.

To JEER, *jêér*, *v. a.* To treat with scoffs.

JEER, *jêér*, *s.* Scoff, taunt, biting jest, flout.

JEERER, *jêér'tûr*, *s.* A scoffer, a scorn-mocker.

JEERINGLY, *jêér'ing-lê*, *ad.* Scornfully, contemptuously.

JEHOVAH, *jê-hô'vâ*, *s.* The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, *jê-jûn'*, *a.* Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unamusing.

JEJUNENESS, *jê-jûn'nêss*, *s.* Penury, poverty; dryness, want of matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED, *jêl'id*, *a.* 283. Glutinous, brought to a viscous state.

JELLY, *jêl'é*, *s.* Any thing brought to a glutinous state; a kind of tender coagulation.—See *Gelly*.

JENNETING, *jên'n'l-ting*, *s.* A species of apple soon ripe.

JENNET, *jên'n't*, *s.* 99. A Spanish horse.—See *Gennet*.

To JEOPARD, *jêp'pârd*, *v. a.* 256. To hazard, to put in danger.

JEOPARDOUS, *jêp'pâr-dûs*, *a.* Hazardous, dangerous.

JEOPARDY, *jêp'pâr-dê*, *s.* Hazard, danger, peril.

To JERK, *jêrk*, *v. a.* To strike with a quick smart blow, to lash.

To JERK, *jêrk*, *v. n.* To strike up.

JERK, *jêrk*, *s.* A smart quick lash; a sudden spring, a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

JERKEN, *jêr'kln*, *s.* 103. A jacket, short coat; a kind of hawk.

JERSEY, *jêr'zê*, *s.* Fine yarn of wool.

JESS, *jêss*, *s.* Short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

JESSAMINE, *jêss'âm-in*, *s.* 150. A fragrant flower See *Jasmine*.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs, *jê-rû'sâ-lêm ârt-ê-tshôks*, *s.* Sunflower, of which they are a species.

To JEST, *jêst*, *v. n.* To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to speak in earnest.

JEST, *jêst*, *s.* Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter; the object of jests, laughing-stock; a thing said in joke, not in earnest.

JESTER, *jêst'êr*, *s.* 98. One given to merriment and pranks; one given to sarcasm; buffoon, jackpudding.

JET, *jêt*, *s.* A very beautiful fossil, of a fine deep black colour; a spout or shoot of water.

To JET, *jêt*, *v. n.* To shoot forward, to shoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to strut; to jolt.

JETTY, *jêt'é*, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet.

JEWEL, *jûwl*, *s.* 99. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones; a precious stone, a gem; a name of fondness.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or OFFICE, *jûwl-hûse*, *s.* The place where the regal ornaments are reposit.

JEWELLER, *jûwl-lûr*, *s.* 98. One who trafficks in precious stones.

JEWS-EAR, *jûze'êér*, *s.* A fungus.

JEWS-MALLOW, *jûze-mâl'lô*, *s.* An herb.

JEWS-STONE, *jûze'stônê*, *s.* An extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-slaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.

JEWS-HARP, *jûze'hârp*, *s.* A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.

If, *if*, *conj.* Suppose that, allow that; whether or not; though I doubt whether, suppose it be granted that.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ðil 299—pûnd 313—thin 466, this 469.

- IGNEOUS**, ig'né-ûs, *a.* Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.
- IGNIPOTENT**, ig-nîp'pô-tènt, *a.* 518. Presiding over fire.
- IGNIS-FATUUS**, ig'nîs-fat'shû-ûs, *s.* Will-with-the-wisp, Jack-with-the-lantern.
- To IGNITE**, ig-nîte', *v. a.* To kindle, to set on fire.
- IGNITION**, ig-nîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.
- IGNITIBLE**, ig-nî'té-bl, *a.* Inflammable, capable of being set on fire.
- IGNOMINIOUS**, ig-nîv'vô-mûs, *a.* 518. Vomiting fire.
- IGNOBLE**, ig-nô-bl, *a.* 405. Mean of birth; worthless, not deserving honour.
- IGNOBLY**, ig-nô-blé, *ad.* Ignominiously, meanly, dishonourably.
- IGNOMINIOUSLY**, ig-nô-mîn'yûs, *a.* 113. Mean, shameful, reproachful.
- IGNOMINIOUSLY**, ig-nô-mîn'yûs-lé, *ad.* Meanly, scandalously, disgracefully.
- IGNOMINY**, ig-nô-mîn-é, *s.* Disgrace, reproach, shame.
- Ey.* This word is sometimes, but very improperly, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as if divided into *ig-no-mi-ny*; but it must be observed, that this termination is not enclitic, 513, and the accent on the first syllable seems agreeable to the general rule in similar words. All our orthoepists are uniform in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word.—See *Incomparable*.
- IGNORAMUS**, ig-nô-râ-mûs, *s.* The endorsement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not sufficient foundation for the prosecution; a foolish fellow, a vain uninstructed pretender.
- IGNORANCE**, ig'nô-rânse, *s.* Want of knowledge, unskilfulness; want of knowledge, discovered by external effect; in this sense it has a plural.
- IGNORANT**, ig'nô-rânt, *a.* Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninstructed; unknown, undiscovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.
- IGNORANT**, ig'nô-rânt, *s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.
- IGNORANTLY**, ig'nô-rânt-lé, *ad.* Without knowledge, unskilfully, without information.
- To IGNORE**, ig-nô-re', *v. a.* Not to know, to be ignorant of.
- IGNOSCIBLE**, ig-nôs'sé-bl, *a.* Capable of pardon.
- Jig**, jîg, *s.* A light careless dance or tune.
- To JIG**, jîg, *v. n.* To dance carelessly, to dance.
- JIGMAKER**, jîg'mâ-kâr, *s.* One who dances or plays merrily.
- JIGOT**, jîg'ût, *s.* 166. A leg; as, a jigot of mutton.
- JIGUMBOE**, jîg'ûm-bôb, *s.* A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.
- JILL**, jîll, *s.* A measure of liquids; an opprobrious appellation of a woman.—See *Gill*.
- JILT**, jîlt, *s.* A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.
- To JILT**, jîlt, *v. a.* To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.
- To JINGLE**, jîng'gl, *v. n.* To clink, to sound correspondently.
- JINGLE**, jîng'gl, *s.* 405. Correspondent sounds; any thing sounding, a rattle, a be!
- ILE**, île, *From Aisle, a wing. French.* A walk or alley in a church or public building.
- ILEX**, îlêx, *s.* The scarlet oak.
- ILIAC**, îlê-âk, *a.* Relating to the lower bowels.
- ILIAC-PASSION**, îlê-âk-pâsh'ûn, *s.* A kind of nervous cholick, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.
- ILL**, îl, *a.* Bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral, evil; sick, disordered, not in health.
- ILL**, îl, *s.* Wickedness; misfortune, misery.
- ILL**, îl, *ad.* Not well, not rightly in any respect; not easily.
- ILL**, *substantive, adjective, or adverb,* is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.
- IL**, before words beginning with L, stands for *In* or *Un*.
- ILLACHRYMABLE**, îl-lâk'krê-mâ-bl, *a.* 353. 405. Incapable of weeping.
- ILLAPSE**, îl-lâps', *s.* Gradual immission or entrance of any thing into another; a snare, any thing to catch.
- To ILLAQUEATE**, îl-lâ'kwê-âte, *v. a.* 507. To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare.
- ILLAQUEATION**, îl-lâ-kwê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare, any thing to catch.
- ILLATION**, îl-lâ'shûn, *s.* Inference, conclusion drawn from premises.
- ILLATIVE**, îl-lâ-tîv, *a.* 157. Relating to illation or conclusion.
- ILLAUDABLE**, îl-lâw'dâ-bl, *a.* 405. Unworthy of praise or commendation.
- ILLAUDABLY**, îl-lâw'dâ-blé, *ad.* Unworthily, without deserving praise.
- ILLEGAL**, îl-lêgâl, *a.* 88. Contrary to law.
- ILLEGALITY**, îl-lê-gâl'té-té, *s.* Contrariety to law.
- ILLEGALLY**, îl-lê-gâl-lé, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.
- ILLEGIBLE**, îl-lêd'jê-bl, *a.* 405. What cannot be read.
- ILLEGITIMACY**, îl-lê-jît'ê-mâ-sé, *s.* State of bastardy.
- ILLEGITIMATE**, îl-lê-jît'té-mâte, *a.* 91. Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.
- ILLEGITIMATELY**, îl-lê-jît'té-mât-lé, *ad.* Not begotten in wedlock.
- ILLEGITIMATION**, îl-lê-jît'té-mâ'shûn, *s.* The state of one not begotten in wedlock.
- ILLEVIABLE**, îl-lêv'vê-â-bl, *a.* 405. What cannot be levied or exacted.
- ILFAVOURED**, îl-fâ-vûrd, *a.* 362. Deformed.
- ILFAVOUREDLY**, îl-fâ-vûrd-lé, *ad.* With deformity.
- ILFAVOUREDNESS**, îl-fâ-vûrd-nês, *s.* Deformity.
- ILLIBERAL**, îl-lîb'bêr-âl, *a.* 88. Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, sparing.
- ILLIBERALITY**, îl-lîb'bêr-râl'té-té, *s.* Parsimony, niggardliness.
- ILLIBERALLY**, îl-lîb'bêr-râl-é, *ad.* Disingenuously, meanly.
- ILLICIT**, îl-lîs'sît, *a.* Unlawful.
- To ILLIGHTEN**, îl-lî'tn, *r. n.* 103. To enlighten, to illuminate.
- ILLIMITABLE**, îl-lîm'mé-tâ-bl, *a.* That cannot be bounded or limited.
- ILLIMITABLY**, îl-lîm'mé-tâ-blé, *ad.* Without susceptibility of bounds.
- ILLIMITED**, îl-lîm'mît-éd, *a.* Unbounded, interminable.
- ILLIMITEDNESS**, îl-lîm'mît-éd-nês, *s.* Exemption from all bounds.
- ILLITERACY**, îl-lî'têr-â-sé, *s.* Illiterateness, want of learning.
- Ey.* I have adopted this word from the learned and ingenious Dr Farnor, in his Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, who, by his printing it in italics, seems to use it with timidity; but in nothing is the old English proverb, *store is no store*, better verified than in words. Poetry will find employment for a thousand words not used in prose, and a nice discernment will scarcely find any words entirely useless that are not quite obsolete.
- ILLITERATE**, îl-lî'têr-âte, *a.* 91. Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.
- ILLITERATENESS**, îl-lî'têr-ât-nês, *s.* Want of learning, ignorance of science.
- ILLITERATURE**, îl-lî'têr-â-tûre, *s.* Want of learning.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fall 83, fåt 81, —mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 102, nôve 104.

ILLNESS, il'nês, *s.* Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness, malady; wickedness.

ILLNATURE, il-nâ'tshûre, *s.* 461. Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, il-nâ'tshûrd, *a.* 362. Habitually malevolent; mischievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, il-nâ'tshûrd-lê, *ad.* In a peevish, forward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, il-nâ'tshûrd-nês, *s.* Want of kindly disposition.

ILLOGICAL, il-lô'jê-kâl, *a.* 88. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reason.

ILLOGICALLY, il-lô'jê-kâl-lê, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

TO ILLUDE, il-lûdê, *v. a.* To deceive, to mock.

TO ILLUME, il-lûmê, *v. a.* To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

TO ILLUMINE, il-lû'min, *v. a.* 140. To enlighten, to supply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

TO ILLUMINATE, il-lû'mê-nâte, *v. a.* To enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.

ILLUMINATION, il-lû-mê-nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of supplying with light; that which gives light; festal light hung out as a token of joy; brightness, splendour; infusion of intellectual light, knowledge, or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, il-lû'mê-nâ'tiv, *a.* Having the power to give light.

ILLUMINATOR, il-lû'mê-nâ'tûr, *s.* 521. One who gives light; one whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, il-lû'zhûn, *s.* 451. Mockery, false show, counterfeit appearance, error.

ILLUSIVE, il-lû'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Deceiving by false show.

ILLUSORY, il-lû'sûr-ê, *a.* 429. 512. Deceiving, fraudulent.—For the *a.*, see *Domestic*.

TO ILLUSTRATE, il-lû'strâte, *v. a.* 91. To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, il-lû's-trâ'shûn, *s.* Explanation, elucidation, exposition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lû's-trâ'tiv, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, il-lû's-trâ'tiv-lê, *ad.* By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lû's-trê-ûs, *a.* 314. Conspicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, il-lû's-trê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Conspicuously, nobly, eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, il-lû's-trê-ûs-nês, *s.* Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

IM, ime. Contracted from *I am*.

IMAGE, im'mîdje, *s.* 90. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue, a picture; an idol, a false god; a copy, representation, likeness; an idea, a representation of any thing to the mind.

TO IMAGE, im'mîdje, *v. a.* To copy by the fancy, to imagine.

IMAGELY, im'mîd-jêr-rê, *s.* Sensible representations; show, appearance; copies of the fancy, false ideas, imaginary phenomena.

IMAGINABLE, ê-mâ'djîn-â-bl, *a.* Possible to be conceived.—See *To Despatch*.

IMAGINANT, ê-mâ'djîn-ânt, *a.* Imagining, forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, ê-mâ'djîn-âr-ê, *a.* Fancied, visionary, existing only in the imagination.

IMAGINATION, ê-mâ'djîn-â-shûn, *s.* Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of representing things absent to one's self or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, scheme.

IMAGINATIVE, ê-mâ'djîn-â-tiv, *a.* 512. Fantastick, full of imagination.

TO IMAGINE, ê-mâ'djîn, *v. a.* 140. To fancy, to paint in the mind; to scheme, to contrive.—See *To Despatch* and *To Enbalm*.

IMAGINER, ê-mâ'djîn-âr, *s.* 98. One who forms ideas.

IMBECILE, im-bês'sil, or im-bê-sêll, *a.* 140. 112. Weak, feeble, wanting strength of either mind or body.

↳ Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, and Entick, accent this word on the second syllable, as in the Latin *imbecilis*; but Mr Scott and Mr Sheridan on the last, as in the French *imbecille*. The latter is, in my opinion, the more fashionable, but the former more analogical. We have too many of these French sounding words; and if the number cannot be diminished, they should, at least, not be suffered to increase.

↳ This word, says Dr Johnson, is corruptly written *embezzle*. This corruption, however, is too well established to be altered, and as it is appropriated to a particular species of deficiency, the corruption is less to be regretted.

IMBECILITY, im-bê-sil'ê-tê, *s.* Weakness, feebleness of mind or body.

TO IMBIBE, im-bibe', *v. a.* To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to soak.

IMBIBER, im-bi'bûr, *s.* 98. That which drinks or sucks.

IMBIBITION, im-bê-bi'shûn, *s.* The act of sucking or drinking in.

TO IMBITTER, im-bit'tûr, *v. a.* 98. To make bitter; to deprive of pleasure, to make unhappy; to exasperate.

TO IMBODY, im-bôd'bê, *v. a.* To condense to a body; to invest with matter; to bring together into one mass or company.

TO IMBODY, im-bôd'bê, *v. n.* To unite into one mass, to coalesce.

TO IMBOLDEN, im-bôl'dn, *v. a.* 103. To raise to confidence, to encourage.

TO IMBOSOM, im-bô'sôm, *v. a.* 169. To hold on the bosom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

TO IMBOUND, im-bôund', *v. a.* 312. To enclose, to shut in.

TO IMBOW, im-bôw', *v. a.* 322. To arch, to vault.

IMBOWMENT, im-bôw'mênt, *s.* Arch, vault.

TO IMBOWER, im-bôw'ûr, *v. a.* 322. To cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.

TO IMBRANGLE, im-brâng'gl, *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.

IMBRICATED, im-brê-kâ-têd, *a.* Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION, im-brê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Concave indentation.

TO IMBROWN, im-brôwn', *v. a.* To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.

TO IMBRUE, im-brôw', *v. a.* 339. To steep, to soak, to wet much or long.

TO IMBRUTE, im-brôût', *v. a.* 339. To degrade to brutality.

TO IMBRUTE, im-brôût', *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

TO IMBUE, im-brû', *v. a.* 335. To tincture deep, to infuse any tincture or dye.

TO IMBURSE, im-bûrse', *v. a.* To stock with money.

IMITABILITY, im-ê-tâ-bil'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, im'ê-tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Worthy to be imitated; possible to be imitated.

TO IMITATE, im'ê-tâte, *v. a.* 91. To copy, to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit; to pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, im-mê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of copying, attempt to resemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of translating looser than paraphrase.

nār 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, búll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—thin 466, thin 469

- In which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or dom-stick for foreign.
- IMITATIVE**, im'é-tà-tiv, *a.* 512. Inclined to copy.
- IMITATOR**, im'é-tà-túr, 98. 166. 521. One that copies another, one that endeavours to resemble another.
- IMMACULATE**, im-mák'kú-làte, *a.* 91. Spotless, pure, undefiled.
- To IMMANACLE**, im-mán'ná-kl, *v. a.* 405. To fetter, to confine.
- IMMANE**, im-máne', *a.* Vast, prodigiously great.
- IMMANENT**, im'má-nént, *a.* Intrinsic, inherent, internal.
- IMMANIFEST**, im-mán'né-fést, *a.* Not manifest, not plain.
- IMMANITY**, im-mán'né-té, *s.* Barbarity, savageness.
- IMMARCESSIBLE**, im-már-sés'sé-bl, *a.* Unfading.
- IMMARTIAL**, im-már-shál, *a.* 88. Not warlike.
- To IMMASK**, im-másk', *v. a.* To cover, to disguise.
- IMMATERIAL**, im-má-té-ré-ál, *a.* Incorporeal, distinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.
- IMMATERIALITY**, im-má-té-ré-ál'é-té, *s.* Incorporeity, distinctness from body or matter.
- IMMATERIALLY**, im-má-té-ré-ál'é, *ad.* In a manner not depending upon matter.
- IMMATERIALIZED**, im-má-té-ré-ál-lzd, *a.* 359. Distinct from matter, incorporeal.
- IMMATERIALNESS**, im-má-té-ré-ál-nés, *s.* Distinctness from matter.
- IMMATERIATE**, im-má-té-ré-áte, *a.* 91. Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, without body.
- IMMATURE**, im-má-túre', *a.* Not ripe; not arrived at fullness or completion; hasty, early, come to pass before the natural time.
- IMMATURELY**, im-má-túre'lé, *ad.* Too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion.
- IMMATURENESS**, im-má-túre'nés, }
IMMATURITY, im-má-tú-ré-té, } *s.*
 Unripeness, incompleteness, a state short of completion.
- IMMEASURABILITY**, im-mé-á-bil'é-té, *s.* Want of power to pass.
- IMMEASURABLE**, im-mézh'á-rá-bl, *a.* Immense, not to be measured, indefinitely extensive.
- IMMEASURABLY**, im-mézh'úr-á-blé, *ad.* Immensely, beyond all measure.
- IMMECHANICAL**, im-mé-kán'né-kál, *a.* Not according to the laws of mechanics.
- IMMEDIACY**, im-mé-dé-á-sé, or im-mé-jé-á-sé, *s.* 293. Personal greatness, power of acting without dependence.
- IMMEDIATE**, im-mé-dé-át, *a.* 91. Being in such a state with respect to something else, as that there is nothing between them; not acting by second instant, present with regard to time.
- Im-** This word and its compounds are often, and not improperly, pronounced as if written *im-me-je ate, im-me-je ate-ly, &c.*—For the reasons, See Principles, No. 991-994 376
- IMMEDIATELY**, im-mé-dé-át-lé, *ad.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly, at the time present, without delay.
- IMMEDIATENESS**, im-mé-dé-át-nés, *s.* Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.
- IMMEDICABLE**, im-méd'dé-ká-bl, *a.* Not to be healed, incurable.
- IMMEMORABLE**, im-mém'mó-rá-bl, *a.* Not worth remembering.
- IMMEMORIAL**, im-mé-mó-ré-ál, *a.* Past time of memory, so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.
- IMMENSE**, im-ménse', *a.* Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.
- IMMENSELY**, im-ménse'lé, *ad.* Infinitely, without measure.
- IMMENSITY**, im-mén'sé-té, *s.* Unbounded greatness, infinity.
- IMMENSURABILITY**, im-mén-shú-rá-bl'é-té, *s.* 452. Impossibility to be measured.
- IMMENSURABLE**, im-mén'shú-rá-bl, *a.* Not to be measured.
- To IMMERGE**, im-mérdje', *v. a.* To put under water.
- IMMERIT**, im-mér'it, *s.* Want of worth, want of desert.
- IMMERSE**, im-mérse', *a.* Buried, covered, sunk deep.
- To IMMERSE**, im-mérse', *v. a.* To put under water; to sink or cover deep; to depress.
- IMMERSION**, im-mér'shún, *s.* 452. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; the state of sinking below the surface of a fluid; the state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.
- IMMETHODOICAL**, im-mé-thód'dé-kál, *a.* Confused, being without regularity, being without method.
- IMMETHODOICALLY**, im-mé-thód'dé-kál-lé, *ad.* Without method.
- IMMINENCE**, im'mé-nénse, *s.* Any ill impending; immediate or near danger.
- IMMINENT**, im'mé-nént, *a.* Impending, at hand, threatening.
- To IMMINGLE**, im-ming'gl, *v. a.* To mingle, to mix, to unite.
- IMMINUTION**, im-mé-nú'shún, *s.* Diminution, decrease.
- IMMISIBILITY**, im-mís-sé-bl'é-té, *s.* Incapacity of being mingled.
- IMMISIBLE**, im-mís'sé-bl, *a.* 405. Not capable of being mingled.
- IMMISSION**, im-mísh'ún, *s.* The act of sending in, contrary to emission.
- To IMMIT**, im-mit', *v. a.* To send in.
- To IMMIX**, im-míks', *v. a.* To mingle.
- IMMIXABLE**, im-míks'á-bl, *a.* 405. Impossible to be mingled.
- IMMOBILITY**, im-mó-bil'é-té, *s.* Unmoveableness, want of motion, resistance to motion.
- IMMODERATE**, im-mód'dér-át, *a.* 91. Exceeding the due mean.
- IMMODERATELY**, im-mód'dér-rát-lé, *ad.* In an excessive degree.
- IMMODERATION**, im-mód'dér-át'shún, *s.* Want of moderation, excess.
- IMMODEST**, im-mód'dést, *a.* Wanting shame, wanting delicacy or chastity; unchaste, impure; obscene; unreasonably, exorbitant.
- IMMODESTY**, im-mód'dés-té, *a.* Want of modesty.
- To IMMOLATE**, im'mó-láte, *v. a.* 91. To sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice.
- IMMOLATION**, im-mó-lá'shún, *s.* The act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.
- IMMOMENT**, im-móm'ént, *a.* Trifling, of no importance or value.
- IMMORAL**, im-mó-rál, *a.* 88. 168. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty, dishonest.
- IMMORALITY**, im-mó-rál'é-té, *s.* Dishonesty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.
- IMMORTAL**, im-mó-rál, *a.* 88. Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.
- IMMORTALITY**, im-mó-rál'é-té, *s.* Exemption from death, life never to end.
- To IMMORTALIZE**, im-mó-rál-ize, *v. a.* To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.
- IMMORTALLY**, im-mó-rál'é, *ad.* With exemption from death, without end.
- IMMOVEABLE**, im-móv'á-bl, *a.* Not to be forced from its place; unshaken.

559 Fête 73, får 77, fäll 83, fat 81—me 93, mét 95—pine 105, pñu 107—nó 162, móve 164

IMMOVABLEY, *im-móv'á-blé*, *ad.* In a state not to be shaken.
IMMUNITY, *im-mú'né-té*, *s.* Discharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption, freedom.
To IMMURE, *im-mú're'*, *v. a.* To enclose within walls, to confine, to shut up.
IMMUSICAL, *im-mú'zé-kíl*, *a.* 88. Unmusical, inharmonious.
IMMUTABILITY, *im-mú-tá-blí'é-té*, *s.* Exemption from change, invariableness.
IMMUTABLE, *im-mú-tá-bl*, *a.* 405. Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.
IMMUTABLY, *im-mú-tá-blé*, *ad.* Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.
IMP, *hdp.*, *s.* A son, the offspring, progeny; a subalter devil, a puny devil.
To IMP, *imp*, *v. a.* To enlarge with any thing addictions; to assist.
To IMPACT, *im-pákt'*, *v. a.* To drive close or hard.
To IMPAINT, *im-pánt'*, *v. a.* To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in use.
To IMPAIR, *im-pá're'*, *v. a.* To diminish, to injure, to make worse.
To IMPAIR, *im-pá're'*, *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out.
IMPAIRMENT, *im-pá're'mént*, *s.* Diminution, injury.
IMPALPABLE, *im-pál'pá-bl*, *a.* 405. Not to be perceived by touch.
To IMPARADISE, *im-pár'á-díse*, *v. a.* To put in a state resembling paradise.
IMPARITY, *im-pár'é-té*, *s.* Inequality, disproportion; oddness, indivisibility into equal parts.
To IMPARK, *im-párk'*, *v. a.* 81. To enclose with a park, to sever from a common.
To IMPART, *im-párt'*, *v. a.* To grant, to give; to communicate.
IMPARTIAL, *im-pár'shál*, *a.* 88. Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, disinterested, equal in distribution of justice.
IMPARTIALITY, *im-pár-shé-ál'é-té*, *s.* Equitableness, justice.
IMPARTIALLY, *im-pár'shál'é*, *ad.* Equitably, with indifferent and unbiassed judgment, without regard to party or interest.
IMPARTIBLE, *im-párt'é-bl*, *a.* 405. Communicable to be conferred, or bestowed.
IMPASSABLE, *im-pás'sá-bl*, *a.* 405. Not to be passed, not admitting passage, impervious.
IMPASSIBILITY, *im-pás-sé-blí'é-té*, *s.* Exemption from suffering.
IMPASSIBLE, *im-pás'sé-bl*, *a.* 405. Incapable of suffering, exempt from the agency of external causes.
IMPASSIBLENESS, *im-pás'sé-bl-nés*, *s.* Impassibility, exemption from pain.
IMPASSIONED, *im-pásh'shünd*, *a.* 362. Seized with passion.
IMPASSIVE, *im-pás'sív*, *a.* 158. Exempt from the agency of general causes.
IMPASTED, *im-pás'téd*, *a.* Covered as with paste.
IMPATIENCE, *im-pásh'ense*, *s.* 463. Inability to suffer pain, rage under suffering; vehemence of temper, heat of passion; inability to suffer delay, eagerness.
IMPATIENT, *im-pásh'ent*, *a.* 463. Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by some painful passion; eager, ardently desirous, not able to endure delay.
IMPATIENTLY, *im-pásh'ent-lé*, *ad.* Passionately, ardently; eagerly, with great desire.
To IMPAWN, *im-páwn'*, *v. a.* To give as a pledge, to pledge.
To IMPEACH, *im-péetsh'*, *v. a.* To hinder, to impede; to accuse by public authority.
IMPEACH, *im-péetsh'*, *s.* Hindrance, let, impediment.

IMPEACHABLE, *im-péetsh'á-bl*, *a.* Accusable, charge-ble.
IMPEACHER, *im-péetsh'úr*, *s.* 98. An accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.
IMPEACHMENT, *im-péetsh'mént*, *s.* Hindrance, let, impediment, obstruction; public accusation, charge preferred.
To IMPEARL, *im-pérl'*, *v. a.* To form in resemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.
IMPECCABILITY, *im-pék-ká-blí'é-té*, *s.* Exemption from sin, exemption from failure.
IMPECCABLE, *im-pék'ká-bl*, *a.* 405. Exempt from possibility of sin.
To IMPEDE, *im-péde'*, *v. a.* To hinder, to let, to obstruct.
IMPEDIMENT, *im-pé'd'é-mént*, *s.* Hindrance, let, obstruction, opposition.
To IMPEL, *im-pé'l'*, *v. a.* To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to press on.
IMPELLENT, *im-péll'ent*, *s.* An impulsive power, a power that drives forward.
To IMPEND, *im-pénd'*, *v. n.* To hang over, to be at hand, to press nearly.
IMPENDENT, *im-pénd'ént*, *a.* Imminent, hanging over, pressing closely.
IMPENDENCE, *im-pénd'ense*, *s.* The state of hanging over, near approach.
IMPENETRABILITY, *im-pén-é-trá-blí'é-té*, *s.* Quality of not being pierceable; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.
IMPENETRABLE, *im-pén-é-trá-bl*, *a.* Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.
IMPENETRABLY, *im-pén-é-trá-blé*, *ad.* With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.
IMPENITENCE, *im-pén-é-té'ense*, *s.*
IMPENITENCY, *im-pén-é-té'n-sé*, *s.*
 Obduracy, want of remorse for crimes, final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.
IMPENITENT, *im-pén-é-té'nt*, *a.* Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.
IMPENITENTLY, *im-pén-é-té'nt-lé*, *ad.* Obdurately, without repentance.
IMPENNOUS, *im-pén'nús*, *a.* 314. Wanting wings.
IMPERATE, *im-pé-rá'te*, *a.* 91. Done with consciousness, done by direction of the mind.
IMPERATIVE, *im-pé'rá'tív*, *a.* Commanding, expressive of command.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, *im-pér-sépt'é-bl*, *a.* Not to be discovered, not to be perceived.
IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, *im-pér-sépt'é-bl-nés*, *s.* The quality of eluding observation.
IMPERCEPTIBLY, *im-pér-sépt'é-blé*, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.
IMPERFECT, *im-pér'fèkt*, *a.* Not complete, not absolutely finished, defective; frail, not completely good.
IMPERFECTION, *im-pér-fèk'shün*, *s.* Defect, failure, fault, whether physical or moral.
IMPERFECTLY, *im-pér'fèkt-lé*, *ad.* Not completely, not fully.
IMPERFORABLE, *im-pér'fó-rá-bl*, *a.* Not to be bored through.
IMPERFORATE, *im-pér'fó-rá'te*, *a.* Not pierced through, without a hole.
IMPERIAL, *im-pé-ré-ál*, *a.* 88. Royal, possessing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.
IMPERIALIST, *im-pé-ri-á-íst*, *s.* One that belong to an emperor.
IMPERIOUS, *im-pé-ré-ús*, *a.* 314. Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, assuming, overbearing.
IMPERIOUSLY, *im-pé-ré-ús-lé*, *ad.* With arrogance of command, with insolence of authority.
IMPERIOUSNESS, *im-pé-ré-ús-nés*, *s.* Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, *im-pêr'ish-â-bl*, *a.* Not to be destroyed.

IMPERSONAL, *im-pêr'sôn-âl*, *a.* 88. Not varied according to the persons.

IMPERSONALLY, *im-pêr'sôn-âl-ê*, *ad.* According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE, *im-pêr-swâ'zê-bl*, *a.* 439. Not to be moved by persuasion.

IMPERTINENCE, *im-pêr'tê-nênsê*, } *s.*

IMPERTINENCY, *im-pêr'tê-nên-sê*, } *s.*
That which is of no present weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, rambling thought; troublesomeness, intrusion; trifle, thing of no value.

IMPETINENT, *im-pêr'tê-nênt*, *a.* Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight; importunate, intrusive, meddling; foolish, trifling.

IMPETINENT, *im-pêr'tê-nênt*, *s.* A trifler, a meddler, an intruder.

IMPETINENTLY, *im-pêr'tê-nênt-lê*, *ad.* Without relation to the present matter; troublesomely, officiously, intrusively.

IMPERVIOUS, *im-pêr've-ûs*, *a.* 314. Unpassable, impenetrable.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, *im-pêr've-ûs-nês*, *s.* The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, *im-pêr-trân-sê-blî'ê-tê*, *s.* Impossibility to be passed through.

IMPETRABLE, *im-pê-trâ-bl*, *a.* 405. Possible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE, *im-pê-trâ-te*, *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRATION, *im-pê-trâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, *im-pê'tsh-û-ô's-ê-tê*, *s.* Violence, fury, vehemence, force.

IMPETUOUS, *im-pê'tsh-û-ûs*, *a.* 314. 461. Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, passionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, *im-pê'tsh-û-ûs-lê*, *ad.* Violently, vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, *im-pê'tsh-û-ûs-nês*, *s.* Violence, fury.

IMPETUS, *im-pê-tûs*, *s.* 503. Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.

IMPERCEABLE, *im-pêr-ê-sâ-bl*, *a.* Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

IMPIETY, *im-pl'ê-tê*, *s.* Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedness, expression of irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, *im-plîg'nô-râ-te*, *v. a.* To pawn, to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, *im-plîg'nô-râ'shûn*, *s.* The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, *im-plîj'ê*, *v. n.* To fall against, to strike against, to clash with.

To IMPINGUATE, *im-plîng'gwâ-te*, *v. a.* To fatten, to make fat.

IMPIOUS, *im-pê-ûs*, *a.* 503. Irreligious, wicked, profane.

IMPIOUSLY, *im-pê-ûs-lê*, *ad.* Profanely, wickedly.

IMPLACABILITY, *im-plâ-kâ-blî'ê-tê*, *s.* Inexorableness, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, *im-plâ-kâ-bl*, *a.* 405. Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, constant in enmity.—See *Placable*.

IMPLACABLY, *im-plâ-kâ-blê*, *ad.* With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

To IMPLANT, *im-plânt*, *v. a.* To infix, to insert, to place, to ingraft.

IMPLANTATION, *im-plân-tâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, *im-plâw'zê-bl*, *a.* 439. Not specious, not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, *im-plê-mênt*, *s.* Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants; tool, instrument of manufacture; utensil.

IMPLETION, *im-plê'shûn*, *s.* The act of filling, the state of being full.

IMPLEX, *im-plêks*, *a.* Intricate, entangled, complicated.

To IMPLICATE, *im-plê-kâ-te*, *v. a.* 91. To entangle, to embarrass, to involve.

IMPLICATION, *im-plê-kâ'shûn*, *s.* Involvement, entanglement; inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICIT, *im-plîs'it*, *a.* Entangled, involved, complicated; inferred, tacitly comprised, not expressed; entirely obedient.

IMPLICITLY, *im-plîs'it-lê*, *ad.* By inference comprised though not expressed; by connection with something else, dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

To IMPLORE, *im-plô-re'*, *v. a.* To call upon in supplication, to solicit; to ask, to beg.

IMPLORES, *im-plô-rêr*, *s.* 98. One that implores.

IMPLUMED, *im-plûm-ê*, *a.* 362. Without feathers.

To IMPLY, *im-plî*, *v. a.* To involve, to cover, to entangle; to involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

To IMPOISON, *im-pô-îzn*, *v. a.* To corrupt with poison; to kill with poison.

IMPOLITE, *im-pô-lî-tê*, *a.* Unpolished, rude, coarse.

IMPOLITENESS, *im-pô-lî-tê-nês*, *s.* Want of politeness.

IMPOLITICAL, *im-pô-lî-tî-kâl*, } *a.*

IMPOLITICK, *im-pô-lî-tîk*, 510. } *a.*
Imprudent, indiscreet, void of art or forecast.

IMPOLITICALLY, *im-pô-lî-tî-kâl-ê*, 509. } *ad.*

IMPOLITICKLY, *im-pô-lî-tîk-lê*, } *ad.*
Without art or forecast.

IMPONDEROUS, *im-pôn-dêr-ûs*, *a.* Void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, *im-pô-rô's-ê-tê*, *s.* Absence of interstices, compactness, closeness.

IMPOROUS, *im-pô-rûs*, *a.* 314. Free from pores, free from vacuities or interstices.

To IMPORT, *im-pôrt'*, *v. a.* 492. To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in consequence; to be of moment.

IMPORT, *im-pôrt*, *s.* Importance, moment, consequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.

¶ This substantive was formerly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, but has of late years adopted the accent on the first, and classes with the general distinction of dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form.—See Principles, No. 492.

IMPORTANCE, *im-pôrtânsê*, or *im-pôrtânsê*, *s.* Thing imported or implied; matter, subject; consequence, moment; importunity.

IMPORTANT, *im-pôrtânt*, or *im-pôrtânt*, *a.* Momentous, weighty, of great consequence.

¶ The second syllable of this and the foregoing word is frequently pronounced as in the verb *import*. The best usage, however, is on the side of the first pronunciation, which seems to suppose that it is not a word formed from *import*, but an adoption of the French *importance*, and therefore it ought not to be pronounced as a compound, but as a simple. The authorities for this pronunciation are, Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Dr Ash, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, and Mr Buchanan. Mr Scott is for either, but gives the first the preference.

IMPORTATION, *im-pôr-tâ'shûn*, *s.* The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTER, *im-pôrt-ûr*, *s.* 98. One that brings in any thing from abroad.

IMPORUNACY, *im-pôrt-û-nâ-sê*, *s.* The act of importuning.

IMPORUNATE, *im-pôrtshû-nâ-te*, *a.* 461. Unreasonable and incessant in solicitations, not to be repulsed.

IMPORUNATELY, *im-pôrtshû-nâ-t-lê*, *ad.* With incessant solicitation, pertinaciously.

IMPORUNATENESS, *im-pôrtshû-nâ-t-nês*, *s.* 91. Incessant solicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, *im-pôr-tûnê'*, *v. a.* To tease, to

559. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mé 93,

mēt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nò 162, mëve 163,

harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring, to molest.

IMPORTRUNE, *im-pör-tü-ne', a.* Constantly recurring, troublesome by frequency; troublesome, vexations; unreasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.—See *Fortuity*.

IMPORTRUNELY, *im-pör-tü-ne'le, ad.* Troublesomely, incessantly; unreasonably, improperly.

IMPORTRUNITY, *im-pör-tü-ne-té, s.* Incessant solicitation.

To IMPOSE, *im-pöze', v. a.* To lay on as a burden or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallacious; to impose on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.

IMPOSE, *im-pöze, n.* Command, injunction.

IMPOSEABLE, *im-pö-zä-bl, a.* 405. To be laid as obligatory on any body.

IMPOSER, *im-pö-zür, s.* 98. One who enjoins.

IMPOSITION, *im-pö-zish'un, s.* The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; constraint, oppression; cheat, fallacy, imposture.

IMPOSSIBLE, *im-pös'sé-bl, a.* 405. Not to be done, impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, *im-pös-sé-bl'é-té, s.* Impracticability, that which cannot be done.

IMPOST, *im-pöst, s.* A tax, a toll, custom paid.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, *im-pös'tshù-mäte, v. n.* 91. To form an abscess, to gather, to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, *im-pös'tshù-mäte, v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, *im-pös'tshù-mä'shün, s.* The act of forming an imposthume, the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, *im-pös'tshùme, s.* 461. A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

IMPOSTOR, *im-pös'tür, s.* 166. One who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPOSTURE, *im-pös'tshüre, s.* Cheat.

IMPOTENCE, *im-pö-ténse, } s.*

IMPOTENCY, *im-pö-tén-sé, } s.*
Want of power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableness of passion; incapacity of propagation.

IMPOTENT, *im-pö-tént, a.* 170. Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power, disabled by nature or disease; without power of restraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, *im-pö-tént-le, ad.* Without power.

To IMPOUND, *im-pöünd', v. a.* To enclose as in a pound, to shut in, to confine; to shut up in a pinfold.

IMPRACTICABILITY, *im-präk'té-kä-bl'é-té, s.*
Impossibility, the state of being not feasible.

This word is not in Johnson, but I insert it on his own authority: for though it is not in his vocabulary, he has used it to explain the word *impossibility*. But the very current use of this word would be a sufficient authority for it, as its synonyme *impracticableness*, from the necessity of placing the accent hi, h, is so difficult of pronunciation, and so inferior in sound, as to leave no doubt to which we should give the preference.

IMPRACTICABLE, *im-präk'té-kä-bl, a.* Not to be performed, unfeasible, impossible; untractable, unmanageable.

IMPRACTICABLENESS, *im-präk'té-kä-bl-nés, s.*
Impossibility.

To IMPRECATE, *im-pré-käte, v. a.* 91. To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECATION, *im-pré-kä'shün, s.* Curse, prayer by which any evil is wished.

IMPRECATORY, *im-pré-kä-tür-é, a.* Containing wishes of evil.

I have differed from Mr Sheridan in the accentuation of this word. He places the accent on the second syllable; but Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, and Mr Scott, on the first. He himself places the accent on the first of *Deprecatory*; and the same reason holds in both.—See *Principles*, No. 512.

To IMPREGN, *im-préne', v. a.* 386. To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPREGNABLE, *im-prég'nä-bl, a.* Not to be stormed, not to be taken; unshaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, *im-prég'nä-blé, ad.* In such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPREGNATE, *im-prég'näte, v. a.* 91. To fill with young, to make prolific; to fill, to saturate.

IMPREGNATION, *im-prég'nä'shün, s.* The act of making prolific, fecundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; saturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, *im-pré-jöd'dé-käte, a.* 91. Unprejudiced, not prepossessed, impartial.

IMPREPARATION, *im-prép-ä-rä'shün, s.* Unpreparedness, want of preparation.

To IMPRESS, *im-prés', v. a.* To print by pressure, to stamp; to fix deep; to force into service.

IMPRESS, *im-prés, s.* 492. Mark made by pressure; mark of distinction, stamp; device, motto; act of forcing any one into service.

IMPRESSION, *im-prësh'un, s.* The act of pressing one body upon another; mark made by pressure, stamp; image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one course of printing; effect of an attack.

IMPRESSIBLE, *im-prés'sé-bl, a.* That may be impressed.

IMPRESSURE, *im-prësh'üre, s.* The mark made by pressure, the dint, the impression.

To IMPRINT, *im-print', v. a.* To mark upon any substance by pressure; to stamp words upon paper by the use of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, *im-priz'zn, v. a.* To shut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, *im-priz'zn-mént, s.* Confinement, state of being shut in prison.

IMPROBABILITY, *im-pröb-ä-bl'é-té, s.* Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, *im-pröb'ä-bl, a.* 405. Unlikely, incredible.

IMPROBABLY, *im-pröb'ä-blé, ad.* Without likelihood.

To IMPROBATE, *im-pröb'äte, v. a.* Not to approve.

IMPROBATION, *im-pröb'ä'shün, s.* Act of disallowing.

IMPROBITY, *im-pröb'é-té, s.* Want of honesty, dishonesty, baseness.

To IMPROLIFICATE, *im-prö-liff'é-käte, v. a.* 91. To impregnate, to fecundate.

IMPROMPTU, *im-prömtü, s.* A short extemporaneous composition.

IMPROPER, *im-pröp'ür, a.* 98. Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not just, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, *im-pröp'ür-le, ad.* Not fitly, incongruously; not justly, not accurately.

To IMPROPRIATE, *im-pröp'ré-äte, v. a.* To convert to private use, to seize to himself; to put the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.

IMPROPRIATION, *im-pröp'ré-ä'shün, s.* An appropriation is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house.

IMPROPRIATOR, *im-pröp'ré-ätür, s.* 166. 521. A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRIETY, *im-pröp'ri'é-té, s.* Unfitness, unsuitableness, inaccuracy, want of justness.

IMPROSPEROUS, *im-prös'pür-üs, a.* Unhappy, unfortunate, not successful.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, *im-prös'pür-üs-le, ad.* Unhappily, unsuccessfully, with ill fortune.

IMPROVABLE, *im-prööv'vä-bl, a.* Capable of being advanced to a better state.

IMPROVABLENESS, *im-prööv'vä-bl-nés, s.* Capableness of being made better.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pôðnd 313—ðin 466, rnis 469.

IMPROVABLY, ðm-prôðvâ-blé, *ad.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE, ðm-prôðv', *v. a.* To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raise from good to better.

To IMPROVE, ðm-prôðv', *v. n.* To advance in goodness.

IMPROVEMENT, ðm-prôðv'mént, *s.* Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progress from good to better; instruction, edification; effect of melioration.

IMPROVER, ðm-prôðv'âr, *s.* 98. One that makes himself or any thing else better; any thing that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, ðm-prô-ví-déd, *a.* Unforeseen, unexpected, unprovided against.

IMPROVIDENCE, ðm-prôv'ê-déñse, *s.* Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, ðm-prôv'ê-déñt, *a.* Wanting forecast, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, ðm-prôv'ê-déñt-lé, *ad.* Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, ðm-prô-vizh'ân, *s.* Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, ðm-prôð-déñse, *s.* 343. Want of prudence, indiscretion, negligence, inattention to interest.

IMPRUDENT, ðm-prôð-déñt, *a.* 343. Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiscreet, negligent.

IMPUDENCE, ðm-pû-déñse, } *s.*

IMPUDENCY, ðm-pû-déñ-sé, } Shamelessness, immodesty.

IMPUDENT, ðm-pû-déñt, *a.* 503. Shameless, wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, ðm-pû-déñt-lé, *ad.* Shamelessly, without modesty.

To IMPUGN, ðm-pû-ne', *v. a.* 386. To attack, to assault.

☞ Notwithstanding the clear analogy there is for pronouncing this word in the manner it is marked, there is a repugnance at leaving out the *g*, which nothing but frequent use will take away. If *signa* were in as little use as *impugn*, we should feel the same repugnance at pronouncing it in the manner we do. But as language is association, no wonder association should have such power over it.—For the analogies that lead us to this pronunciation, see Principles, No. 355.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, and Mr Scott, pronounce the word as I have marked it; that is, with the *g* silent, and the *u* long; but Dr Kenrick, Mr Perry, and Buchanan, though they suppress the *g*, pronounce the *u* short. That this short sound is contrary to analogy cannot be doubted, when we take a view of the words of this termination; and the only plea for it is, the short sound of the vowels before *gn* in *phlegm*, *diaphragm*, *paraplegm*, *apophthegm*, and *paradiagn*, 389; but as the accent is not on any of these syllables, except *phlegm*, which is irregular, 389, it is no wonder the vowel should shorten in these words, as it so frequently does in the numerous terminations in *ile*, *ine*, *ite*, &c. 147.

IMPUGNER, ðm-pû-nûr, *s.* One that attacks or invades.

☞ In judging of the propriety of this pronunciation, we must not confound the participles *impugning*, *impugned*, and the verbal noun *impugner*, with such words as we do not form ourselves, as *repugnant*, *unpugnant*, &c. The former are mere branches of the verb *impugn*, and therefore make no alteration in the root; the latter we receive already formed from the Latin or the French, and pronounce the *g* as we do in *signify* and *signed*, though it is silent in *signed*, *signing*, or *signer*. For it must be carefully observed, that the analogy of pronunciation admits of no alteration in the sound of the verb, upon its being formed into a participle or verbal noun; nor in the sound of the adjective, upon its acquiring a comparative or superlative termination.—See Principles, No. 469.

IMPUISSANCE, ðm-pû'is-sânse, *s.* Impotence, inability, weakness, feebleness.—See *Puissance*.

IMPULSE, ðm-pûlse, *s.* Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motive, idea.

IMPULSION, ðm-pûl'shûn, *s.* The agency of body

in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

IMPULSIVE, ðm-pûl'siv, *a.* Having the power of impulse, moving, impellent.

IMPUNITY, ðm-pû'né-té, *s.* Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.

IMPURE, ðm-pûre', *a.* Contrary to sanctity, unhalloved, unholy; unchaste; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, drossy.

IMPURELY, ðm-pû're-lé, *ad.* With impurity.

IMPURENESS, ðm-pû're-nés, } *s.*

IMPURITY, ðm-pû're-té, } Want of sanctity, want of holiness; act of unchastity; feculent admixture.

To IMPURPLE, ðm-pûr'pl, *v. a.* 405. To make red, to colour as with purple.

IMPUTABLE, ðm-pû'tâ-bl, *a.* Chargeable upon any one; actionable, chargeable with a fault.

IMPUTABLENESS, ðm-pû'tâ-bl-nés, *s.* The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, ðm-pû'tâ'shûn, *s.* Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; censure, reproach; hint, reflection.

IMPUTATIVE, ðm-pû'tâ-tív, *a.* 512. Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.

To IMPUTE, ðm-pû'té', *v. a.* To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPUTEI, ðm-pû'târ, *s.* 98. He that imputes.

IN, ðn, *prep.* Noting the place where any thing is present; noting the state present at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; in that, because; in as much, since, seeing that.

IN, ðn, *ad.* Within some place, not out; engaged to any affair, placed in some state; noting entrance into any place; close, home.

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. *In* before *r* is changed into *Ir*, before *l* into *Il*, and into *Im* before some other consonants.

INABILITY, ðn-â-bl'ê-té, *s.* Impuissance, impotence, want of power.

INABSTINENCE, ðn-âb'stê-néñse, *s.* Intemperance, want of power to abstain.

INACCESSIBLE, ðn-âk-sés'ê-bl, *a.* Not to be reached, not to be approached.

INACCURACY, ðn-âk'kû-râ-sé, *s.* Want of exactness.

INACCURATE, ðn-âk'kû-râ-té, *a.* 91. Not exact, not accurate.

INACTION, ðn-âk'shûn, *s.* Cessation from labour, forbearance of labour.

INACTIVE, ðn-âk'tív, *a.* Idle, indolent, sluggish.

INACTIVELY, ðn-âk'tív-lé, *ad.* Idly, sluggishly.

INACTIVITY, ðn-âk'tív'ê-té, *s.* Idleness, rest, sluggishness.

INADEQUATE, ðn-âd'ê-kwâ-sé, *s.* The state of being unequal to some purpose.

☞ The frequent use of this word in parliament, and its being adopted by some good writers, made me esteem it not unworthy of a place here; though I have not met with it in any other Dictionary. The word *inadequateness*, which is equivalent to it, is not in Johnson; but there seems a repugnance in writers and speakers to abstracts formed by *ness*, if it is possible to find one of another termination; and to this repugnance we owe the currency of this word.

INADEQUATE, ðn-âd'ê-kwâ-té, *a.* 91. Not equal to the purpose, defective.

INADEQUATELY, ðn-âd'ê-kwâ-té-lé, *ad.* Defectively, not completely.

INADVERTENCE, ðn-âd-vêr'téñse, } *s.*

INADVERTENCY, ðn-âd-vêr'tén-sé, } Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.

INADVERTENT, ðn-âd-vêr'téñt, *a.* Negligent, careless.

INADVERTENTLY, ðn-âd-vêr'téñt-lé, *ad.* Carelessly, negligently.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

INALIENABLE, in-âl-è-yên-â-bl, *a.* 113. That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL, in-âl-è-mên'tâl, *a.* Affording no nourishment.

INAMISSIBLE, in-â-mis'sè-bl, *a.* Not to be lost.

INANE, in-nâre', *a.* Empty, void.

To INANIMATE, in-ân-è-mâte, *v. a.* To animate, to quicken.

INANIMATE, in-ân-è-mâte, *91.* } *a.*

INANIMATED, in-ân-è-mâ-têd, } *a.*

Void of life, without animation.

INANITION, in-â-nish'ân, *s.* Emptiness of body,

want of fulness in the vessels of an animal.

INANITY, in-ân-è-tê, *s.* 511. Emptiness, void

space.

INAPETENCY, in-âp-pè-tên-sê, *s.* Want of

stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, in-âp-plê-kâ-bl, *a.* Not to be

put to a particular use.

INAPPLICATION, in-âp-plê-kâ'shûn, *s.* Indolence,

negligence.

INAPTITUDE, in-âp-tê-tûde, *s.* Unfitness.

INARABLE, in-âr-râ-bl, *a.* 405. Not capable of

tillage.

To INARCH, in-ârtsh', *v. a.* 81. Inarching is

a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTICULATE, in-âr-tik'û-lâte, *a.* 91. Not ut-

tered with distinctness like that of the syllables of hu-

man speech.

INARTICULATELY, in-âr-tik'û-lâte-lê, *ad.* Not

distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-âr-tik'û-lâte-nês, *s.*

Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pro-

nouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, in-âr-tê-fish'âl, *a.* Contrary to

art.

INARTIFICIALLY, in-âr-tê-fish'âl-ê, *ad.* Without

art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, in-ât-tên'shûn, *s.* Disregard,

negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, in-ât-tên'tiv, *a.* Careless, negligent,

regardless.

INAUDIBLE, in-âw-dê-bl, *a.* 405. Not to be heard,

void of sound.

To INAUGURATE, in-âw-gû-râte, *v. a.* 91. To

consecrate, to invest with a new office by solemn rites.

INAUGURATION, in-âw-gû-râ'shûn, *s.* Investiture

by solemn rites.

INAURATION, in-âw-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of gilding

or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-âw-spish'ûs, *a.* Ill-omened,

unlucky, unfortunate.

INBORN, in'bôrn, *a.* Innate, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, in-brêth'd, *a.* 362. Inspired, in-

fused by inspiration.

INBRED, in'bred, *a.* Produced within; hatched or

generated within.

To INCAGE, in-kâdjê', *v. a.* To coop up, to shut

up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

INCALCULABLE, in-kâl'kû-lâ-bl, *a.* 405. Not to

be calculated, computed or reckoned.

↳ This may be called a revolutionary word, as we

never heard of it till it was lately made so much use of

in France; but its real utility, as well as the propriety

of its formation, gives it an undoubted right to become a

part of our language.

INCALESCENCE, in-kâ-lês-sênse, } *s.* 510.

INCALESCENCY, in-kâ-lês-sên-sê, } *s.* 510.

The state of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat.

INCANTATION, in-kân-tâ'shûn, *s.* Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, in-kân-tâ-tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Dealing

by enchantment, magical.

To INCANTON, in-kân'tôn, *v. a.* To unite to a

canton or separate community.

INCAPABILITY, in-kâ-pâ-bl'è-tê, } *s.*

INCAPABLENESS, in-kâ-pâ-bl-nês, } *s.*

Inability natural, disqualification legal.

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INCAPABLE, in-kâ-pâ-bl, *a.* 405. Wanting power,

wanting understanding, unable to comprehend, learn,

or understand; not able to receive any thing; unable,

not equal to any thing; disqualified by law.

↳ As *Placable* and *Implacable* seem to follow the

Latin quantity in the antepenultimate *a*, so *Capable* and

Incapable, if we derive them from *Capax* and *Incapax*

reject it: but the most natural derivation of these words

is from the French *Capable* and *Incapable*. Some

speakers, however, make the *a* short in all; but this is

provincial pronunciation that must be carefully avoided.

—See *Placable*.

INCAPACIOUS, in-kâ-pâ'shûs, *a.* Narrow, of small

content.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, in-kâ-pâ'shûs-nês, *s.* Narrow-

ness, want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE, in-kâ-pâs'sê-tâte, *v. a.* To

disable, to weaken; to disqualify.

INCAPACITY, in-kâ-pâs'ê-tê, *s.* Inability, want

of natural power, want of power of body, want of com-

prehensiveness of mind.

To INCARCERATE, in-kâr-sê-râte, *v. a.* 555. To

imprison, to confine.

INCARCERATION, in-kâr-sê-râ'shûn, *s.* Imprison-

ment, confinement.

To INCARN, in-kâr'n, *v. a.* 81. To cover with

flesh.

To INCARN, in-kâr'n, *v. n.* To breed flesh.

To INCARNADINE, in-kâr'nâ-dine, *v. a.* 149. To

dye red. "This word," says Dr Johnson, "I find only

once." *Macbeth*, Act II. Scene III.

To INCARNATE, in-kâr'nâte, *v. a.* To clothe with

flesh, to embody with flesh.

INCARNATE, in-kâr'nâte, *part. a.* 91. Clothed

with flesh embodied with flesh.

INCARNATION, in-kâr'nâ'shûn, *s.* The act of

assuming body; the state of breeding flesh.

INCARNATIVE, in-kâr'nâ-tiv, *s.* 512. A medicine

that generates flesh.

To INCASE, in-kâse', *v. a.* To cover, to enclose,

to inwrap.

INCAUTIOUS, in-kâw'shûs, *a.* Unwary, negligent,

heedless.

INCAUTIOUSLY, in-kâw'shûs-lê, *ad.* Unwarily,

heedlessly, negligently.

INCENDIOUS, in-sên-dê-ûs, *a.* 294.

↳ I have not met with this word in any Dictionary,

and have often regretted being obliged to use the word

incendiary as an adjective; but meeting with *incendious*

in Lord Bacon, where speaking of rebellion, he says,

"Because of the infinite evils which it brings on princes

and their subjects, it is represented by the horrid image

of *Typharus*, whose hundred heads are the divided powers,

and flourishing jaws *incendious* designs;" I thought I

should do a real service to the language by inserting this

word.

INCENDIARY, in-sên-dê-â-rê, or in-sên-jê-â-rê, *s.*

294. 376. One who sets houses or towns on fire in

malice or for robbery; one who inflames faction, or

promotes quarrels.

INCENSE, in'sênse, *s.* 492. Perfumes exhaled by

fire in honour of some god or goddess.

To INCENSE, in'sênse, *v. a.* To perfume with

incense.

To INCENSE, in-sênse', *v. a.* To enkindle, to

rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke to

exasperate.

INCENSEMENT, in-sênsmênt, *s.* Rage, heat, fury.

INCENSION, in-sên'shûn, *s.* The act of kindling,

the state of being on fire.

INCENSOR, in-sên'sûr, *s.* 166. A kindler of anger

an inflamer of passions.

INCENSORY, in'sên-sûr-ê, *s.* 512. The vessel in

which incense is burnt and offered. For the *o*, see

Domestick.

INCENTIVE, in-sên'tiv, *s.* That which kindles,

provokes, or encourages; incitement, motive, encour-

agement.

INCENTIVE, in-sên'tiv, *a.* 157. Inciting, encour-

aging.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ôll 299—pôund 313—lîn 466, thîs 469.

INCEPTION, in-sêp'shûn, *s.* Beginning.
INCEPTIVE, in-sêp'tiv, *a.* 157. Noting a beginning.
INCEPTOR, in-sêp'tûr, *s.* 166. A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.
INCERATION, in-sê-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of covering with wax.
INCERTITUDE, in-sêr'tê-tûde, *s.* Uncertainty, doubtfulness.
INCESSANT, in-sês'sânt, *a.* Unceasing, uninterrupted, continual.
INCESSANTLY, in-sês'sânt-lê, *ad.* Without intermission, continually.
INCEST, in'sêst, *s.* Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.
INCESTUOUS, in-sês'tshû-ûs, *a.* 461. Guilty of incest, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.
INCESTUOUSLY, in-sês'tshû-ûs-lê, *ad.* With unnatural love.
INCH, insh, *s.* 352. The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a small quantity; a nice point of time.
To INCH, insh, *v. a.* To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.
INCHED, insh, *a.* 359. Containing inches in length or breadth.
INCHMEAL, insh'mêle, *s.* A piece an inch long.
To INCHOATE, ing'kô-âte, *v. a.* 91. To begin, to commence.
INCHOATION, ing-kô-â'shûn, *s.* Inception, beginning.
INCHOATIVE, in-kô-â-tiv, *a.* 157. Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.
To INCIDE, in-side', *v. a.* Medicines *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.
INCIDENCE, in'sê-dênse, }
INCIDENCY, in'sê-dên-sê, } *s.*
 The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence; accident, hap, casualty.
INCIDENT, in'sê-dênt, *a.* Casual, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.
INCIDENTAL, in'sê-dên'tâl, *a.* Something happening beside the main design, casualty, an event.
INCIDENTAL, in-sê-dên'tâl, *a.* Incident, casual, happening by chance.
INCIDENTALLY, in-sê-dên'tâl-ê, *ad.* Beside the main design, occasionally.
INCIDENTLY, in'sê-dênt-lê, *ad.* Occasionally, by the bye, by the way.
To INCINERATE, in-sîn'nêr-âte, *v. a.* To burn to ashes.
INCINERATION, in-sîn-nêr-râ'shûn, *s.* The act of burning any thing to ashes.
INCIRCUMSPECTION, in-sêr-kûm-spêk'shûn, *s.* Want of caution, want of heed.
INCISED, in-siz'd, *a.* 362. Cut, made by cutting.
INCISION, in-sizh'ûn, *s.* A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; division of viscosities by medicines.
INCISIVE, in-siv, *a.* 158. 428. Having the quality of cutting or dividing.
INCISOR, in-siv'sôr, *s.* 166. Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the month.
INCISORY, in-siv'sôr-ê, *a.* 512. Having the quality of cutting.—For the *o*, see *Domestick*.
INCISURE, in-sizn'ûre, *s.* A cut, an aperture.
INCITATION, in-sê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Incitement, incentive, motive, impulse.
To INCITE, in-sitê', *v. a.* To stir up, to push forward in a purpose, to animate, to spur, to urge on.
INCITEMENT, in-sitê'mênt, *s.* Motive, incentive, impulse, inciting power.

INCIVIL, in-siv'vil, *a.* Unpolished.
INCIVILITY, in-sê-villê-tê, *s.* Want of courtesy, rudeness; act of rudeness.
INCLEMENCY, in-klêm'mên-sê, *s.* Unmercifulness, cruelty, severity, harshness, roughness.
INCLEMENT, in-klêm'mênt, *a.* Unmerciful, un pitying, void of tenderness, harsh.
INCLINABLE, in-klî'nâ-bl, *a.* Having a propensity of will, favourably disposed, willing; having a tendency.
INCLINATION, in-klê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Tendency towards any point; natural aptness; propensity of mind; favourable disposition: love, affection: the tendency of the magnetic needle to the East or West.
INCLINATORY, in-klîn-â-tûr-ê, *a.* Having a quality of inclining to one or other.
 p. I have differed from Mr Sheridan in the quantity of the vowel in the second syllable of this word, as well as in *Declinatory*. My reason is, that the termination *atory* has a tendency to shorten the preceding vowel, as is evident in *Declinatory*, *Predatory*, &c. which have the vowel in the second syllable short, though it is long in the Latin words from which these are derived.
INCLINATORILY, in-klîn-â-tûr-rê-lê, *ad.* Obliguely, with inclination to one side or the other.
To INCLINE, in-klîne', *v. n.* To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably disposed to, to feel desire beginning.
To INCLINE, in-klîne', *v. a.* To give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn the desire towards any thing; to bend, to incurvate.
To INCLIP, in-klîp', *v. a.* To grasp, to enclose, to surround.
To INCLOISTER, in-klôis'tûr, *v. a.* To shut up in a cloister.
To INCLOUD, in-klôud', *v. a.* To darken, to obscure.
To INCLUDE, in-klûde', *v. a.* To enclose; to shut; to comprise, to comprehend.
INCLUSIVE, in-klû'siv, *a.* 158. 428. Enclosing, encircling; comprehending in the sum or numbers.
INCLUSIVELY, in-klû'siv-lê, *ad.* The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.
INCOAGULABLE, in-kô-âg'gû-lâ-bl, *a.* Incapable of concretion.
INCOEXISTENCE, in-kô-êg-zîs'tênse, *s.* The quality of not existing together.
INCOG, in-kôg, *ad.* Unknown, in private.
INCOGITANCY, in-kôdjê-tân-sê, *s.* Want of thought.
INCOGITATIVE, in-kôdjê-tâ-tiv, *a.* Wanting the power of thought.
INCOGNITO, in-kôgnê-tô, *ad.* In a state of concealment.
INCOHERENCE, in-kô-hêrênsê, }
INCOHERENCY, in-kô-hêrên-sê, } *s.*
 Want of connexion, incongruity, inconsequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of cohesion, looseness of material parts.
INCOHERENT, in-kô-hêrênt, *a.* Inconsequential, inconsistent; without cohesion, loose.
INCOHERENTLY, in-kô-hêrênt-lê, *ad.* Inconsistently, inconsequentially.
INCOLUMITY, in-kô-liv'mê-tê, *s.* Safety, security.
INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kôm-bûs-tê-bil'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of resisting fire.
INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kôm-bûs-tê-bl, *a.* Not to be consumed by fire.
INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kôm-bûs-tê-bl-nês, *s.* The quality of not being wasted by fire.
INCOME, in'kûm, *s.* 165. Revenue, produce of any thing.
INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kôm-mên-shû-râ-bil'ê-tê, *s.* The state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.
INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kôm-mên'shû-râ-bl, *a.*

359. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81—mê 93,

493. Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kôm-mên'shû-râ-te, a. 91.

Not admitting one common measure.

To INCOMMODATE, in-kôm-kôm-dâ-te, 91. } n. a

To INCOMMODE, in-kôm-mô-de, }
To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kôm-mô-dê-ûs, or in-kôm-mô-jê-ûs, a. 293. Inconvenient, vexatious without great mischief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kôm-mô-dê-ûs-lê, ad. Inconveniently, not at ease.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kôm-mô-dê-ûs-nês, s. Inconvenience.

INCOMMODIFY, in-kôm-mô-dê-tê, s. Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kôm-mû-nê-kâ-bil'ê-tê, s. The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kôm-mû-nê-kâ-bl, a. 405.

Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expressed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kôm-mû-nê-kâ-blê, ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kôm-mû-nê-kâ-tîng, a. Having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMPACT, in-kôm-pâkt', }
INCOMPACTED, in-kôm-pâkt'êd, } a.

Not joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, in-kôm-pâ-râ-bl, a. Excellent

above compare, excellent beyond all competition.

This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare*. To which it may be answered:

One reason is, that the English are fond of appearing in the borrowed robes of other languages; and as *comparable* and *incomparable* may possibly be derived from *comparabilis* and *incomparabilis*, they seem desirous of laying

the stress on the first syllable, both to show their affinity to the Latin words (see *Academy*) and to distinguish them from the hom-spun words formed from our own verb. When this distinction is once adopted, the mind, which is always labouring to express its ideas distinctly and forcibly, finds a sort of propriety in annexing different ideas to the different accentuation; and thus the distinction seems to be not without reason.

If we may compare small things with great, it may be observed, that the evils of language, like other evils in nature, produce some good. But it may be likewise observed, that producing different meanings, by a different accentuation of words, is but a bungling way of promoting the copiousness of languages, and ought as much as possible to be discouraged; especially when it adds to the difficulty, and takes away from the harmony of pronunciation.

Besides there is a petty criticism which always induces coxcombs in pronunciation to carry these distinctions farther than they ought to go. Not content with accenting *acceptable*, *admirable*, *commendable*, *comparable*, *immentable*, &c. on the first syllable, which implies not a mere capacity of being accepted, admired, &c. but a worthiness of being accepted, admired, &c.: *corruptible*, and *susceptible* are sometimes accented in this manner, without the least necessity from a difference of signification.

In short, all these refinements in language, which are difficult to be understood, and productive of perplexity, ought to be considered rather as evils than advantages, and to be restrained within as narrow bounds as possible.—See *Roar*.

INCOMPARABLY, in-kôm-pâ-râ-blê, ad. Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kôm-pâsh'ân-â-te, a. 91. Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kôm-pât-ê-bil'ê-tê, s. Inconsistency of one thing with another.—See *Compatible*.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kôm-pât-ê-bl, a. Inconsistent with something else, such as cannot exist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

INCOMPATIBLY, in-kôm-pât-ê-blê, ad. Inconsistently.

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

INCOMPETENCY, in-kôm-pê-tên-sê, s. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, in-kôm-pê-tênt, a. Not suitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, in-kôm-pê-tênt-lê, ad. Unsuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, in-kôm-plê-te', a. Not perfect, not finished.

INCOMPLETENESS, in-kôm-plê-te'nês, s. Imperfection, unfinished state.

INCOMPLIANCE, in-kôm-pl'ân-se, s. Untractableness, impracticableness, contradictory temper; refusal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, in-kôm-pôz'd, a. 359. Disturbed, discomposed, disordered.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, in-kôm-pôs-sê-bil'ê-tê, s. Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, in-kôm-pôs-sê-bl, a. Not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kôm-prê-hên-sê-bil'ê-tê, s. Unconceivableness, superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kôm-prê-hên-sê-bl, a. 405. Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.

INCOMPREHENSIBleness, in-kôm-prê-hên-sê-bl-nês, s. Unconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kôm-prê-hên-sê-blê, ad. In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kôm-prês-sê-bl, a. 405. Not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kôm-prês-sê-bil'ê-tê, s. Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING, in-kôn-kûr'îng, a. Not agreeing.

INCONCEALABLE, in-kôn-sê-lâ-bl, a. Not to be hid, not to be kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, in-kôn-sê-vâ-bl, a. Incomprehensible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, in-kôn-sê-vâ-blê, ad. In a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE, in-kôn-sêp'tê-bl, a. Not to be conceived, incomprehensible.

INCONCLUSIVE, in-kôn-klû'dênt, a. Inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kôn-klû'siv-lê, ad. Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, in-kôn-klû'siv-nês, s. Want of rational evidence.

INCONCOCT, in-kôn-kôkt', }
INCONCOCTED, in-kôn-kôkt'êd, } a.

Unripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, in-kôn-kôk'shûn, s. The state of being indigested.

INCONDITE, in-kôn-dite, a. Irregular, rude, unpublished.—See *Recondite*.

INCONDITIONAL, in-kôn-dish'ûn-âl, a. Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, in-kôn-dish'ûn-â-te, a. 91. Not limited, not restrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, in-kôn-fôr'mê-tê, s. Incompatibility with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, in-kông'grô-ên-se, s. 408. Unsuitableness, want of adaptation.

INCONGRUITY, in-kôn-grô-ô-ê-tê, s. Unsuitableness of one thing to another, inconsistency, absurdity, impropriety; disagreement of parts, want of symmetry.

INCONGREGIOUS, in-kông'grô-ô-ûs, a. Unsuitable, not fitting, inconsistent, absurd.

INCONGREGIOUSLY, in-kông'grô-ô-ûs-lê, ad. Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY, in-kôn-nêk'sêd-lê, ad. Without any connexion or dependence.

INCONSCIONABLE, in-kôn'shûn-â-bl, *a.* 405. Void of the sense of good and evil, unreasonable.

INCONSEQUENCE, in-kôn'sé-kwênse, *s.* Inconclusiveness, want of just inference.

INCONSEQUENT, in-kôn'sé-kwént, *a.* Without just conclusion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kôn-sid'ér-â-bl, *a.* 405. Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kôn-sid'ér-â-bl-nês, *s.* Small importance.

INCONSIDERATE, in-kôn-sid'ér-âte, *s.* 91. Careless, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, in-kôn-sid'ér-âte-lé, *ad.* 91. Negligently, thoughtlessly.

INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kôn-sid'ér-âte-nês, *s.* 91. Carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence.

INCONSIDERATION, in-kôn-sid'ér-â'shûn, *s.* Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.

INCONSISTING, in-kôn-sis'ting, *a.* Not consistent, incompatible with.

INCONSISTENCE, in-kôn-sis'tênse, }
INCONSISTENCY, in-kôn-sis'tên-sé, }
s.
 Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together; absurdity in argument or narrative; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; incongruity; unsteadiness, unchangeableness.

INCONSISTENT, in-kôn-sis'tént, *a.* Incompatible, not suitable, incongruous; contrary, absurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kôn-sis'tént-lé, *ad.* Absurdly, incongruously, with self-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kôn-sô'lâ-bl, *a.* Not to be comforted, sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCONSONANCY, in-kôn-sô-nân-sé, *s.* Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kôn-splik'û-ûs, *a.* Indiscernible, not perceptible by the sight.

INCONSTANCY, in-kôn'stân-sé, *s.* Unsteadiness, want of steady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, in-kôn'stânt, *a.* Not firm in resolution, not steady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kôn-sû'mâ-bl, *a.* Not to be wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kôn-sûm'té-bl, *a.* 412. Not to be spent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTTESTABLE, in-kôn-tês'tâ-bl, *a.* Not to be disputed, not admitting debate, incontrovertible.

INCONTTESTABLY, in-kôn-tês'tâ-blé, *ad.* Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kôn-tig'gû-ûs, *a.* Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, in-kôn'té-nênse, }
INCONTINENCY, in-kôn'té-nên-sé, }
s.
 Inability to restrain the appetites, unchastity.

INCONTINENT, in-kôn'té-nént, *a.* Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; shunning delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kôn'té-nént-lé, *ad.* Unchastely, without restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kôn-trô-vêr'té-bl, *a.* 405. Indisputable, not to be disputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kôn-trô-vêr'té-blé, *ad.* To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kôn-vên'é-nênse, }
INCONVENIENCY, in-kôn-vên'é-nên-sé, }
s.
 Unfitness, inexpediency; disadvantage, cause of uneasiness, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, in-kôn-vên'é-nént, *a.* Inconmodious, disadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, in-kôn-vên'é-nént-lé, *ad.* Unfitly, incommodiously; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, in-kôn-vêr'sâ-bl, *a.* Incommunicative, unsocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kôn-vêr'té-bl, *a.* Not transmutable.

INCONVINCEABLE, in-kôn-vîn'sé-bl, *a.* Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIPLY, in-kôn-vîn'sé-blé, *ad.* Without admitting conviction.

INCORPORAL, in-kôr'pô-râl, *a.* Immaterial, distinct from matter, distinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, in-kôr'pô-râl'é-té, *s.* Immaterialness.

INCORPORALLY, in-kôr'pô-râl'é, *ad.* Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, in-kôr'pô-râte, *v. a.* To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass; to conjoin inseparably; to form into a corporation or body politic; to unite, to associate, to imbody.

To INCORPORATE, in-kôr'pô-râte, *v. n.* To unite into one mass.

INCORPORATE, in-kôr'pô-râte, *a.* 91. Immaterial, unbodyed.

INCORPORATION, in-kôr'pô-râ'shûn, *s.* Union of divers ingredients in one mass; formation of a body politic; adoption, union, association.

INCORPOREAL, in-kôr'pô-ré-âl, *a.* Immaterial, unbodyed.

INCORPOREALLY, in-kôr'pô-ré-âl'é, *ad.* Immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, in-kôr'pô-ré-âl'é-té, *s.* Immateriality.

To INCORPSE, in-kôrps', *v. a.* To incorporate.

INCORRECT, in-kôr-rêkt', *a.* Not nicely finished, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, in-kôr-rêkt'lé, *ad.* Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kôr-rêkt'nês, *s.* Inaccuracy, want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kôr-rê-jé-bl, *a.* Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kôr-rê-jé-bl-nês, *s.* Hopeless depravity, badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, in-kôr-rê-jé-blé, *ad.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, in-kôr-rûpt', }
INCORRUPTED, in-kôr-rûpt'éd, }
a.
 Free from foulness or depravation; pure of manners, honest, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kôr-rûp-té-bil'é-té, *s.* Insusceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kôr-rûp'té-bl, *a.* Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.—See *Corruptible* and *Incomparable*.

INCORRUPTION, in-kôr-rûp'shûn, *s.* Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kôr-rûpt'nês, *s.* Purity of manners, honesty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE, in-krâs'sâte, *v. a.* To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, in-krâs-sâ'shûn, *s.* The act of thickening; the state of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, in-krâs'sâ-tiv, *a.* 512. Having the quality of thickening.

To INCREASE, in-krêse', *v. n.* To grow more or greater.

To INCREASE, in-krêse', *v. a.* To make more or greater.

INCREASE, in-krêse, *s.* Augmentation, the state of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original stock; produce; generation; progeny; the state of waxing.

INCREASER, in-krê'sûr, *s.* 58. He who increases.

INCREATED, in-krê-â-téd, *a.* Not created.—See *Increment*.

INCREDIBILITY, in-krêd-dé-bil'é-té, *s.* The quality of surpassing belief.

559. Fête 73, fôr 77, fäll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nò 162, mòve 164,

INCREDIBLE, in-kréd'è-bl, *a.* 405. Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, in-kréd'è-bl-nès, *s.* Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, in-kréd'è-blé, *ad.* In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, in-kréd-dù'ld-té, *s.* Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

INCREDULOUS, in-kréd'ù-lùs, or in-krédjù-lùs, *a.* 293. 276. Hard of belief, refusing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, in-krédjù-lùs-nès, *s.* Hardness of belief, incredulity.

INCREMENT, ing'kré-mént, *s.* Act of growing greater; increase, cause of growing more; produce.

☞ The inseparable preposition *in*, with the accent on it, when followed by hard *c* or *g*, is exactly under the same predicament as *con*; that is, the liquid and guttural coalesce.—See Principles, No. 408.

To INCREASE, ing'kré-pâte, *v. g.* To chide, to reprehend.

INCREPATION, in-kré-pâ'shùn, *s.* Reprehension, chiding.

To INCRUST, in-krúst', } *v. a.*

To INCRUSTATE, in-krús'tâte, }
To cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTATION, in-krús-tâ'shùn, *s.* An adherent covering; something superinduced.

To INCUBATE, ing'kù-bâte, *v. n.* To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, in-kù-bâ'shùn, *s.* The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, ing'kù-bùs, *s.* The night-mare.

To INCULCATE, in-kù'l'kâte, *v. a.* To impress by frequent admonitions.

INCULCATION, ing-kù'l-kâ'shùn, *s.* The act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCULT, in-kùlt', *a.* Uncultivated, untilled.

INCULPABLE, in-kùl'pâ-bl, *a.* 405. Unblamable.

INCULPABLY, in-kùl'pâ-blé, *ad.* Unblamably.

INCUMBENCY, in-kùm'bén-sé, *s.* The act of lying upon another; the state of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, in-kùm'bént, *a.* Resting upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, in-kùm'bént, *s.* He who is in present possession of a benefice.

To INCUMBER, in-kùm'bûr, *v. a.* To embarrass.

To INCUR, in-kùr', *v. a.* To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur, to press on the senses.

INCURABILITY, in-kù-râ-bil'é-té, *s.* Impossibility of cure.

INCURABLE, in-kù-râ-bl, *a.* 405. Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeless.

INCURABLENESS, in-kù-râ-bl-nès, *s.* State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, in-kù-râ-blé, *ad.* Without remedy.

INCURIOS, in-kù'rè-ùs, *a.* Negligent, inattentive, without curiosity.

INCURSION, in-kùr'shùn, *s.* Attack, mischievous occurrence; invasion, inroad, ravage.

To INCURVATE, in-kùr'vâte, *v. a.* 91. To bend, to crook.

INCURVATION, in-kùr-vâ'shùn, *s.* The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.

INCURVITY, in-kùr'vé-té, *s.* Crookedness, the state of bending inward.

To INDAGATE, in-dâ-gâte, *v. a.* 91. To search, to examine.

INDAGATION, in-dâ-gâ'shùn, *s.* Search, inquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, in-dâ-gâ-tôr, *s.* 166. 521. A searcher, an inquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, in-dârt', *v. a.* To dart in, to strike in.

To INDEBT, in-dét', *v. a.* 374. To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, in-dét'téd, *part. a.* Obligated by something received, bound to restitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, in-dé'sén-sé, *s.* Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, in-dé'sént, *a.* Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, in-dé'sént-lé, *ad.* Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, in-dé-sid'ù-ùs, or in-dé-sldjù-ùs, *a.* 276. 293. Not falling, not shed.

INDECISION, in-dé-sizh'ùn, *s.* Want of determination.

INDECLINABLE, in-dé-kl'fâ-bl, *a.* Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, in-dé-k'ò-rùs, or in-dé'k'ò-rùs
Indecent, unbecoming.—See *Decorous*.

☞ Nothing can show more with what servility we sometimes follow the Latin accentuation than pronouncing this word with the accent on the penultimate. In the Latin *decorus* the *o* is long, and therefore has the accent; but in *dedecorous* the *o* is short, and the accent is consequently removed to the antepenultimate; this alteration of accent obtains likewise when the word is used in English, and this accentuation is perfectly agreeable to our own analogy; but because the Latin adjective *indecorous* has the penultimate long, and consequently the accent on it, we must desert our own analogy, and servilely follow the Latin accentuation, though that accentuation has no regard to analogy; for why *dedecorous* and *indecorous*, words which have a similar derivation and meaning, should have the penultimate of different quantities, can be resolved into nothing but the capriciousness of custom; but that so clear an analogy of our own language should be subservient to the capricious usages of the Latin, is a satire upon the good sense and taste of Englishmen. Dr Ash is the only one who places the accent on the antepenultimate of this word; but what is his single authority though with analogy on his side, to a crowd of excoombs vapouring with scraps of Latin?—See Principles, No. 512.

INDECORUM, in-dé-k'ò-rùm, *s.* Indecency, something unbecoming.

INDEED, in-dééd', *ad.* In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is used to note a full concession.

INDEFATIGABLE, in-dé-fât'té-gâ-bl, *a.* Unwearied, not tired, not exhausted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, in-dé-fât'té-gâ-blé, *ad.* Without weariness.

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-dé-fék-té-bil'é-té, *s.* The quality of suffering no decay, or being subject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dé-fék'té-bl, *a.* Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFESIBLE, in-dé-fé'zé-bl, *a.* 439. Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dé-fén'sé-bl, 439. That cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFINITE, in-déPé-nit, *a.* 156. Not determined, not limited, not settled; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, in-déPé-nit-lé, *ad.* Without any settled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, in-dé-fin'é-tùde, *s.* Quantity limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, in-dé-ll'b'èr-âte, 91. } *a.*

INDELIBERATED, in-dé-ll'b'èr-â-téd, }
Unpremeditated, done without consideration.

INDELIBLE, in-dél'é-bl, *a.* 405. Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

☞ This word, Mr Nares observes, both from its French and Latin etymology, ought to be written *indelible*; where we may observe that the different orthography would not make the least difference in the pronunciation.—See *Despatch*.

INDELICACY, in-dél'é-kâ-sé, *s.* Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, *in-dêl'ê-kâte*, *a.* 91. Without decency, void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, *in-dêm-nê-fê-kâ'shûn*, *s.* Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, *in-dêm'nê-fl*, *v. a.* To secure against loss or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, *in-dêm'nê-tê*, *s.* Security from punishment, exemption from punishment.

To INDENT, *in-dênt'*, *v. a.* To make any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

To INDENT, *in-dênt'*, *v. n.* To contract, to make a compact.

INEENT, *in-dênt'*, *s.* Inequality, incisure, indentation.

INDENTATION, *in-dên-tâ'shûn*, *s.* An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, *in-dên'tshûre*, *s.* 461. A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPENDENCE, *in-dê-pên'dênse*, } *s.*

INDEPENDENCY, *in-dê-pên'dên-sê*, } *s.*

Freedom, exemption from reliance or control, state over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, *in-dê-pên'dênt*, *a.* Not depending, not supported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; not relating to any thing else, as to a superior.

INDEPENDENT, *in-dê-pên'dênt*, *s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, *in-dê-pên'dênt-lê*, *ad.* Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, *in-dê-zêrt'*, *s.* Want of merit.

INDESNENTLY, *in-dês'sê-nênt-lê*, *ad.* Without cessation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, *in-dê-strîk'tê-bl*, *a.* Not to be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, *in-dê-têr'mê-nâ-bl*, *a.* 405. Not to be fixed, not to be defined or settled.

INDETERMINATE, *in-dê-têr'mê-nâte*, *a.* 91. Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, *in-dê-têr'mê-nâte-lê*, *ad.* Indefinitely, not in any settled manner.

INDETERMINED, *in-dê-têr'm'nd*, *a.* 359. Unsettled, unfixed.

INDETERMINATION, *in-dê-têr'mê-nâ'shûn*, *s.* Want of determination, want of resolution.

INDEVOTION, *in-dê-vô'shûn*, *s.* Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, *in-dê-vôût'*, *a.* Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, *in'dêks*, *s.* The discoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, *in-dêks-têr'ê-tê*, *s.* Want of dexterity, want of readiness.

INDIAN, *in'dê-ân*, or *in'jê-ân*, or *in'd'yân*, *s.* 88. 294. A native of India.

INDIAN, *in'dê-ân*, *a.* Belonging to India.

INDICANT, *in'dê-kânt*, *a.* Showing, pointing out, that directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE, *in'dê-kâte*, *v. a.* 91. To show, to point out; in physic, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, *in-dê-kâ'shûn*, *s.* Mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, *in-dîk'kâ-tiv*, *a.* 512. Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, *in-dîk'kâ-tiv-lê*, *ad.* In such a manner as shows or betokens.

To INDICT, *in-dîte'*, *v. a.*—See *Endite* and its derivatives.

INDICION, *in-dîk'shûn*, *s.* Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, *in-dîffêr-ênse*, } *s.*

INDIFFERENCY, *in-dîffêr-ên-sê*, } *s.*

Neutrality, suspension; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness; state in which no moral or physical reason preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, *in-dîffêr-ênt*, *a.* Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned, inattentive, regardless; impartial, disinterested; possible, of a middling state; in the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, *in-dîffêr-ênt-lê*, *ad.* Without distinction, without preference; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, *in'dê-jênse*, } *s.*

INDIGENCE, *in'dê-jên-sê*, } *s.*

Want, penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, *in-dîd'jê-nûs*, *a.* Native to a country.

INDIGENT, *in'dê-jênt*, *a.* Poor, needy, necessitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, *in-dê-jêst'*, } *a.*

INDIGESTED, *in-dê-jêst'êd*, } *a.*

Not separated into distinct orders; not formed or shaped; not concocted in the stomach; not brought to supuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, *in-dê-jêst'ê-bl*, *a.* Not concoctible in the stomach.

INDIGESTION, *in-dê-jêst'ishûn*, *s.* The state of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, *in-dîd'jê-tâte*, *v. a.* To point out, to show by the fingers.

INDIGATION, *in-dîd'jê-tâ'shûn*, *s.* The act of pointing out or showing.

INDIGN, *in-dîne'*, *a.* 385. Unworthy, undeserving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, *in-dîg'nânt*, *a.* Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNATION, *in-dîg-nâ'shûn*, *s.* Anger mingled with contempt or disgust; the anger of a superior; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, *in-dîg'nê-tê*, *s.* Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, *in'dê-gô*, *s.* 112. A plant, by the Americans called Anil, used in dyeing for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, *in-dê-rêkt'*, *a.* Not straight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a point; not fair, not honest.

INDIRECTION, *in-dê-rêk't'shûn*, *s.* Oblique means, tendency not in a straight line; dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, *in-dê-rêkt'lê*, *ad.* Not in a right line, obliquely; not in express terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, *in-dê-rêkt'nês*, *s.* Obliquity; unfairness.

INDISCRIBIBLE, *in-dîz-zêr'nê-bl*, *a.* Not perceptible, not discoverable.

INDISCRIBIBLY, *in-dîz-zêr'nê-blê*, *ad.* In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCRIPTIBLE, *in-dîs-sêrp'tê-bl*, *a.* Not to be separated, incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCRIPTIBILITY, *in-dîs-sêrp-tê-bl'ê-tê*, *s.* Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, *in-dîs-kâv'ûr-ê*, *s.* The state of being hidden.

INDISCREET, *in-dîs-krêêt'*, *a.* Imprudent, incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, *in-dîs-krêêt'lê*, *ad.* Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, *in-dîs-krêesh'ûn*, *s.* Imprudence, rashness, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, *in-dîs-krîm'ê-nâte*, *a.* 91. Undistinguishable, not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, *in-dîs-krîm'ê-nâte-lê*, *ad.* Without distinction.

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INDISPENSABLE, in-dîs-pên'sâ-bl, *a.* Not to be remitted, not to be spared, necessary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, in-dîs-pên'sâ-bl-nês, *s.* State of not being to be spared, necessity.

INDISPENSABLY, in-dîs-pên'sâ-blê, *ad.* Without dispensation, without remission, necessarily.

To INDISPOSE, in-dîs-pôz'e, *v. a.* To make unfit; to disincline, to make averse; to disorder, to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder slightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dîs-pôz'êd-nês, *s.* 365. State of unfitness or disinclination, depraved state.

INDISPOSITION, in-dîs-pô-zîsh'ân, *s.* Disorder of health, tendency to sickness; disinclination, dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dîs-pû-tâ-bl, or in-dîs-pû-tâ-bl, *a.* Uncontrovertible, incontestable, not to be disputed.—See *Disputable*.

Disputable. Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr Smith, Buchanan, and Bailey, adopt the last accentuation, and only Mr Sheridan and Entick the first; and yet my experience and r-collection grossly fall me, if this is not the general pronunciation of polite and lettered speakers. Mr Scott has given both pronunciations; but, by placing this the first, seems to give it the preference.—See *Irreparable*.

INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dîs-pû-tâ-bl-nês, *s.* The state of being indisputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, in-dîs-pû-tâ-blê, *ad.* Without controversy, certainly; without opposition.

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dîz-zôl'vâ-bl, *a.* Indissoluble, not separable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

Dis. For the orthography of this word, see *Dissolvable*.

INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dîs-sô-lû-bl'ê-tê, *s.* Resistance of a deforming power; firmness, stableness.

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dîs-sô-lû-bl, *a.* Resisting all separation of its parts; firm, stable; binding for ever, subsisting for ever.—See *Dissolvable*.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, in-dîs-sô-lû-bl-nês, *s.* Indissolubility, resistance to separation of parts.

INDISSOLUBELY, in-dîs-sô-lû-blê, *ad.* In a manner resisting all separation; for ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, in-dîs-tingkt', *a.* Not plainly marked, confused; not exactly discerning.

INDISTINCTION, in-dîs-tingkt'shân, *s.* Confusion, uncertainty; omission of discrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, in-dîs-tingkt'ê, *ad.* Confusedly, uncertainly; without being distinguished.

INDISTINCTNESS, in-dîs-tingkt'nês, *s.* Confusion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, in-dîs-tûrbânse, *s.* Calmness, freedom from disturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dê-vid'û-âl, *s.* A single being, as opposed to the species.

Dis. It is somewhat strange that this word as a substantive should not have found its way into Johnson's Dictionary, but not in the least strange that Mr Sheridan and Dr Kenrick should omit it.

INDIVIDUAL, in-dê-vid'û-âl, or in-dê-vid'û-âl, *a.* 463. Separate from others of the same species, single, numerically one, undivided, not to be parted or divided.

Dis. The tendency of *d* to go into *f*, when the accent is before, and *u* after it, is evident in this and the succeeding words.—See Principles, No. 223, 224, 376.

INDIVIDUALLY, in-dê-vid'û-âl'ê-tê, *s.* Separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, in-dê-vid'û-âl'ê, *ad.* With separate or distinct existence, numerically.

To INDIVIDUATE, in-dê-vid'û-â-te, *v. a.* To distinguish from others of the same species, to make single.

INDIVIDUATION, in-dê-vid'û-â-shân, *s.* That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, in-dê-vid'û-ê-tê, *s.* The state of being an individual, separate existence.

INDIVISIBILITY, in-dê-vîz-ê-bl'ê-tê, 552. } *s.*

INDIVISIBLENESS, in-dê-vîz-ê-bl-nês, } *s.*

State in which no more division can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, in-dê-vîz'ê-bl, *a.* That cannot be broken into parts, so small as that it cannot be smaller.

INDIVISIBLY, in-dê-vîz'ê-blê, *ad.* So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, in-dôs'ê-bl, *a.* 403. Unteachable, insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCILE, in-a-dôs'ê-bl, *a.* Unteachable, incapable of being instructed.

Dis. This word and all its relative *s* have the *e* so differently pronounced by our best orthoepists, that the shortest way to show the difference will be to exhibit them at one vie.

Docile, { Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick, Nares, Smith.

Docile, { Kenrick, Perry.

Indocile, { Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Perry, Entick.

Indocile, { Entick.

Docile, Sheridan, Scott, Entick.

Docile, Kenrick, Perry.

Indocile, Sheridan, Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Entick.

Indocile, Perry.

We here see the great preponderance of authority for the short sound of *e* in all these words of three syllables, not because this letter is short in the Latin words whence they are derived; for *docile* and *visibile*, which have the *i* short with us, are *docilis* and *visibilis*, in Latin; but because the accent in our English word is antepenultimate, and because this accent has a shortening power in all words of this form, which may be called simple, 203. unless the antepenultimate vowel be *u*, and then it is always long, 509. 511. 557. Thus the antepenultimate vowels in *credibile*, *obediens*, *veritas*, &c. are short, though derived from *credibilis*, *obediens*, *veritas*, &c. but a *u* in *humilis*, *debasilis*, &c. is long, because they are derivatives of our own, from *humilis*, *debasilis*, &c.

Why Dr Johnson should spell *indocile* without the final *e*, as we see it in the first and last editions of his Dictionary, cannot be conceived. As well might he have left this letter out in *poësis*, *versatile*, and *fertile*. In this he seems implicitly to have followed the authority of Dr Bentley, who however varied in Latin and Greek, has been proved by Dr Lowth not to be infallible in the Grammar of his own language.

INDOCILITY, in-dôs-sîl'ê-tê, *s.* Unteachableness, refusal of instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, in-dôkt'rê-nâ-te, *v. a.* 91. To instruct, to tincture with any science or opinion.

INDOCTRINATION, in-dôkt'rê-nâ-shân, *s.* Instruction, information.

INDOLENCE, in-dô-lênse, } *s.*

INDOLENCY, in-dô-lên-sê, } *s.*

Freedom from pain; laziness, inattention, listlessness.

INDOLENT, in-dô-lên-t, *a.* Free from pain; careless, lazy, inattentive, listless.

INDOLENTLY, in-dô-lên-tê, *ad.* With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, inattentively, listlessly.

To INDOW, in-dôû', *v. a.* To portion, to enrich with gifts.—See *Endow*.

INDRAUGHT, in-dràft, *s.* An opening in the land, into which the sea flows; inlet, passage inwards.

To INDRENCH, in-drênsh', *v. a.* To sink, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, in-dû'bê-ûs, *a.* Not doubtful, not suspecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, in-dû'bê-tâ-bl, *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, in-dû'bê-tâ-blê, *ad.* Undoubtedly, unquestionably.

INDUBITATE, in-dû'bê-tâ-te, *a.* 91. Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.

To INDUCE, in-dûsê', *v. a.* To persuade, to influence to any thing; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction or consequential reasoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, in-dûsê'mênt, *s.* Motive to any thing, that which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDUCER, in-dû'sûr, *s.* 98. A persuader, one that influences.

To **INDUCT**, in-dûkt, *v. a.* To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, in-dûk'shûn, *s.* Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE, in-dûk'tiv, *a.* Leading, persuasive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

To **INDUCE**, in-dû', *v. a.* To invest.

To **INDULGE**, in-dûl'je, *v. a.* To fondle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant, not of right, but favour.

To **INDULGE**, in-dûl'je, *v. n.* To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, in-dûl'jense, } *s.*

INDULGENT, in-dûl'jênt, } *s.* Privilege or exemption.
Fondness, fond kindness; forbearance, tenderness, opposite to rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.

INDULGENT, in-dûl'jênt, *a.* Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring, giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, in-dûl'jênt-lé, *ad.* Without severity, without censure.

INDULT, in-dûlt, } *s.* Privilege or exemption.

To **INDURATE**, in-dû-râ-te, *v. n.* 91. 293. To grow hard, to harden.

To **INDURATE**, in-dû-râ-te, *v. a.* To make hard, to harden the mind.—See *Obdurate*.

INDURATION, in-dû-râ'shûn, *s.* The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dûs'trê-ûs, *a.* Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dûs'trê-ûs-lé, *ad.* Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.

INDUSTRY, in-dûs'trê, *s.* Diligence, assiduity.

To **INEBRIATE**, in-ê-brê-â-te, *v. a.* 91. To intoxicate, to make drunk.

INEBRINATION, in-ê-brê-â'shûn, *s.* Drunkenness, intoxication.

INEBRIETY, in-ê-brî'é-tê, *s.* The same as *Ebriety*. Drunkenness.

INEFFABILITY, in-êf-fâ-bîl'é-tê, *s.* Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, in-êf-fâ-bl, *a.* 405. Unspeakable.

INEFFABLY, in-êf-fâ-blé, *ad.* In a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFECTIVE, in-êf-fêk'tiv, *a.* That can produce no effect.—See *Effect*.

INEFFECTUAL, in-êf-fêk'tshû-ûl, *a.* Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.

INEFFECTUALLY, in-êf-fêk'tshû-ûl-lé, *ad.* Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-êf-fêk'tshû-ûl-nês, *s.* 463. Inefficiency, want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS, in-êf-fê-kâ'shûs, *a.* Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.

INEFFICACY, in-êf-fê-kâ-sê, *s.* Want of power, want of effect.

INEFFICIENT, in-êf-fîsh'ênt, *a.* Ineffective.

INELEGANCE, in-êl'é-gânsê, } *s.*

INELEGANCY, in-êl'é-gân-sê, } *s.*

Absence of beauty, want of elegance.

INELEGANT, in-êl'é-gânt, *a.* Not becoming, not beautiful, opposite to elegant; mean, despicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, in-êl'ô-kwênt, *a.* Not persuasive, not oratorical.

INEPT, in-êpt', *a.* Unfit, useless, trifling, foolish.

INEPTLY, in-êpt'lé, *ad.* Triflingly, foolishly, un-
fitly.

INEPTITUDE, in-êpt'tû-de, *s.* Unfitness.

INEQUALITY, in-ê-kwâl'é-tê, *s.* Difference of comparative quantity; unevenness, interchange of higher and lower parts; disproportion to any office or

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purpose, state of not being adequate, inadequateness; change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of rank or station.

INERRABILITY, in-êr-râ-bîl'é-tê, *s.* Exemption from error.

INERRABLE, in-êr-râ-bl, *a.* 405. Exempt from error.

INERRABLENESS, in-êr-râ-bl-nês, *s.* Exemption from error.

INERRABLY, in-êr-râ-blé, *ad.* With security from error, infallibly.

INERRINGLY, in-êr-rîng-lé, *ad.* Without error.

INERT, in-êrt', *a.* Dull, sluggish, motionless.

INERTLY, in-êrt'lé, *ad.* Sluggishly, dully.

INESCATION, in-ês-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of laying a bait in order to deceive.

INESTIMABLE, in-ês-tê-mâ-bl, *a.* Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price.

INEVIDENT, in-êv'é-dênt, *a.* Not plain, obscure.

INEVITABILITY, in-êv'é-tâ-bîl'é-tê, *s.* Impossibility to be avoided, certainty.

INEVITABLE, in-êv'é-tâ-bl, *a.* Unavoidable, not to be escaped.

INEVITABLY, in-êv'é-tâ-blé, *ad.* Without possibility of escape.

INEXCUSABLE, in-êks-kû'zâ-bl, *a.* Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, in-êks-kû'zâ-bl-nês, *s.* Emptiness beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, in-êks-kû'zâ-blé, *ad.* To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHALABLE, in-êks-hâ'lâ-bl, *a.* That cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED, in-êks-hâws'têd, *a.* Unemptied, not possible to be emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-êks-hâws'tê-bl, *a.* Not to be spent.

INEXISTENCE, in-êgz-îs'tênsê, *s.* Want of being, want of existence.

INEXISTENT, in-êgz-îs'tênt, *a.* 478. Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXORABLE, in-êks'ô-râ-bl, *a.* Not to be entreated, not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, in-êks-pê'dê-ênsê, } *s.*

INEXPEDIENT, in-êks-pê'dê-ênt, } *s.*

Want of fitness, want of propriety, unsuitableness to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, in-êks-pê'dê-ênt, *a.* 293. Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, in-êks-pê'rê-ênsê, *s.* Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, in-êks-pê'rê-ênst, *a.* Not experienced.

INEXPERT, in-êks-pêrt', *a.* Unskilful, unskilled.

INEXPIABLE, in-êks-pê-â-bl, *a.* Not to be atoned, not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, in-êks-pê-â-blé, *ad.* To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, in-êks-plê-kâ-bl, *a.* Incapable of being explained.

INEXPLICABLY, in-êks-plê-kâ-blé, *ad.* In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-êks-prês'sê-bl, *a.* Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, in-êks-prês'sê-blé, *ad.* To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, in-êks-pûgnâ-bl, *a.* Impregnable, not to be taken by assault, not to be subdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-êks-tîng'gwîsh-â-bl, *a.* 405. Unquenchable.

INEXTRICABLE, in-êks'trê-kâ-bl, *a.* Not to be disentangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, in-êks'trê-kâ-blé, *ad.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

To **INVEVE**, in-î', *v. n.* To inoculate, to propagate trees by the incision of a bud into a foreign stock.

359. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môte 164,

INFALLIBILITY, in-fâl-lê-bîl'ê-tê, }
INFALLIBLENESS, in-fâl-lê-bl-nês, } s.
 Inerrability, exemption from error.
INFALLIBLE, in-fâl-lê-bl, a. 405. Privileged from error, incapable of mistake.
INFALLIBLY, in-fâl-lê-blê, ad. Without danger of deceit, with security from error, certainly.
To INFAME, in-fâmê', v. a. To represent to disadvantage, to d-fame, to censure publicly.
INFAMOUS, in-fâ-mûs, a. Publicly branded with guilt, openly censur'd.
INFAMOUSLY, in-fâ-mûs-lê, ad. With open reproach, with publick notoriety of reproach; shamefully, scandalously.
INFAMOUSNESS, in-fâ-mûs-nês, }
INFAMY, in-fâ-mê, 503. } s.
 Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.
INFANCY, in-fân-sê, s. The first part of life; first age of any thing, beginning, original.
INFANT, in-fânt, s. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year; in law, a young person to the age of one and twenty.
INFANTA, in-fân-tâ, s. 92. A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain or Portugal.
INFANTICIDE, in-fân-tê-side, s. 143. The slaughter of the infants by Herod.
INFANTILE, in-fân-tîle, a. 145. Pertaining to an infant.
INFANTINE, in-fân-tîne, a. 149. Suitable to an infant.
INFANTRY, in-fân-trê, a. The foot soldiers of an army.
To INFATUATE, in-fâtsh'â-âte, v. a. To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.
INFATUATION, in-fâtsh-â-â-shûn, s. The act of striking with folly, deprivation of reason.
INFEEASIBLE, in-fê-zê-bl, a. Impracticable.
To INFECT, in-fêkt', v. a. To act upon by contagion, to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with something hurtfully contagious.
INFECTION, in-fêk'shûn, s. Contagion, mischief by communication.
INFECTIOUS, in-fêk'shûs, a. Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.
INFECTIOUSLY, in-fêk'shûs-lê, ad. Contagiously.
INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fêk'shûs-nês, s. The quality of being infectious, contagiousness.
INFECTIVE, in-fêk'tiv, a. Having the quality of contagion.
INFECUND, in-fêk'ând, a. Unfruitful, infertile. See *Facund*.
INFECUNDITY, in-fê-kûn'dê-tê, s. Want of fertility.
INFELICITY, in-fê-lls'ê-tê, s. Unhappiness, misery, calamity.
To INFER, in-fêr', v. a. To bring on, to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing premises.
INFERRABLE, in-fêr-â-bl, a. To be inferred.
INFERENCE, in-fêr-ênse, s. Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.
INFERRIBLE, in-fêr-rê-bl, a. Deducible, from premises grounds.
INFERIORITY, in-fêr-rê-ôr-ê-tê, s. Lower state of dignity or value.
INFERIOUR, in-fêr-rê-ôr, a. 314. Lower in place; lower in station or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; subordinate.—See *Honour*.
INFERIOUR, in-fêr-rê-ôr, s. One in a lower rank or station than another.
INFERNAL, in-fêrnâl, a. Hellish, Tartarean.
INFERNAL, in-fêrnâl, s. One that comes from hell; one exceedingly wicked.
INFERNAL STONE, in-fêrnâl stôn, s. The lunar caustick.

INFERTILE, in-fêr'til, a. 140. Unfruitful, not productive.
INFERTILITY, in-fêr-tîl'ê-tê, s. Unfruitfulness.
To INFEST, in-fêst', v. a. To harass, to disturb, to plague.
INFESTIVITY, in-fês-tiv'ê-tê, s. Mourningfulness, want of cheerfulness.
INFESTED, in-fês-têrd, a. Rankling, inveterate. Properly *Infestered*.
INFESTATION, in-fû-dâ-shûn, s. The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.
INFIDEL, in-fê-dêl, s. An unbeliever, a miscreant, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.
INFIDELITY, in-fê-dêl'ê-tê, s. Want of faith disbelief of Christianity; treachery, deceit.
INFINITE, in-fê-nît, a. 156. Unbounded, unlimited, immense; it is hyperbolically used for large, great.
INFINITELY, in-fê-nît-lê, ad. Without limits, without bounds, immensely.
INFINITENESS, in-fê-nît-nês, s. Immensity, boundlessness.
INFINITESIMAL, in-fê-nê-tês'sê-mâl, a. Infinitely divided.
INFINITIVE, in-fîn'ê-tiv, a. 157. Unconfined; belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses the action or being indeterminately.
INFINITUDE, in-fîn'ê-tûde, s. Infinity, immensity; boundless number.
INFINITY, in-fîn'ê-tê, s. Immensity, boundlessness, unlimited qualities; endless number.
INFIRM, in-fêrm', a. 108. Weak, feeble, disabled of body; weak of mind, irresolute; not stable, not solid.
INFIRMARY, in-fêr'mâ-rê, s. Lodgings for the sick.
INFIRMITY, in-fêr'mê-tê, s. Weakness of sex, age, or temper; failing, weakness, fault; disease, malady.
INFIRMNESS, in-fêrm'nês, s. Weakness, feebleness.
To INFIX, in-fiks', v. a. To drive in, to fasten.
To INFLAME, in-flâmê', v. a. To kindle, to set on fire; to kindle desire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with passion.
To INFLAME, in-flâmê', v. n. To grow hot and painful by obstructed matter.
INFLAMER, in-flâm'êr, s. The thing or person inflames.
INFLAMMABILITY, in-flâm-mâ-bîl'ê-tê, s. quality of catching fire.
INFLAMMABLE, in-flâm'mâ-bl, a. Easy to be set on flame.
INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flâm'mâ-bl-nês, s. The quality of easily catching fire.
INFLAMMATION, in-flâm-mâ-shûn, s. The act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.
INFLAMMATORY, in-flâm'mâ-tûr-ê, a. Having the power of inflaming.—For the o, see *Domestick*, 512.
To INFLATE, in-flâte', v. a. To swell with wind; to fill with the breath.
INFLATION, in-flâ'shûn, s. The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.
To INFLECT, in-flekt', v. a. To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.
INFLECTION, in-flekt'shûn, s. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.
INFLECTIVE, in-flekt'tiv, a. Having the power of bending.
INFLEXIBILITY, in-fleks-ê-bîl'ê-tê, }
INFLEXIBLENESS, in-fleks'ê-bl-nês, } s.
 Stiffness, quality of resisting flexure; obstinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable persistence.
INFLEXIBLE, in-fleks'ê-bl, a. 405. Not to be

nör 167, nôt 163—tåbe 171, tåb 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—ðin 466, rhiis 469.

- teut; not to be prevailed on, immoveable; not to be changed or altered.
- INEXORABLY**, in-fléks-é-blé, *ad.* Inexorably, invariably.
- To INFLICT**, in-flíkt', *v. a.* To put in act or impose as a punishment.
- INFLECTER**, in-flíkt'úr, *s.* 98. He who punishes.
- INFLECTION**, in-flíks'hún, *s.* The act of using punishments, the punishment imposed.
- INFLECTIVE**, in-flíkt'ív, *a.* 156. That is laid on as a punishment.
- INFLUENCE**, in-flú-éense, *s.* Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs; ascendant power, power of directing or modifying.
- To INFLUENCE**, in-flú-éense, *v. a.* To act upon with directive or impulsive power, to modify to any purpose.
- INFLUENT**, in-flú-éent, *a.* Flowing in.
- INFLUENTIAL**, in-flú-én'shál, *a.* Exerting influence or power.
- INFLUX**, in-flúks, *s.* Act of flowing into any thing; infusion.
- To INFOLD**, in-fóld', *v. a.* To involve, to inwrap.
- To INVOLVATE**, in-fólvé-áte, *v. a.* 91. To cover with leaves.
- To INFORM**, in-fórm', *v. a.* To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to instruct, to supply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accusation to a magistrate.
- To INFORM**, in-fórm', *v. n.* To give intelligence.
- INFORMANT**, in-fórm'ánt, *s.* One who gives information or instruction; one who exhibits an accusation.
- INFORMATION**, in-fórm-má'shún, *s.* Intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited; the act of informing or accusing.
- INFORMER**, in-fórm'úr, *s.* 98. One who gives intelligence; one who discovers offenders to the magistrates.
- INFORMIDABLE**, in-fórm'é-dá-bl, *a.* Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.
- INFORMITY**, in-fórm'é-té, *s.* Shapelessness.
- INFORMOUS**, in-fórm'ús, *a.* 314. Shapeless, of no regular figure.
- To INFRACT**, in-frákt', *v. a.* To break.
- INFRACTION**, in-frákt'shún, *s.* The act of breaking, breach, violation.
- INFRANGIBLE**, in-frán'jé-bl, *a.* Not to be broken.
- INFREQUENCY**, in-fré'kwén-sé, *s.* Uncommonness, rarity.
- INFREQUENT**, in-fré'kwént, *a.* Rare, uncommon. See *Frequent*.
- To INFRIGIDATE**, in-fríd'jé-dáte, *v. a.* To chill, to make cold.
- To INFRINGE**, in-frínje', *v. a.* To violate, to break laws or contracts; to destroy, to hinder.
- INFRINGEMENT**, in-frínje'mént, *s.* Breach, violation.
- INFRINGER**, in-frínje'úr, *s.* 98. A breaker, a violator.
- INFURIATE**, in-fú're-áte, *a.* 91. Enraged, raging.
- INFUSION**, in-fús-ká'shún, *s.* The act of darkening or blackening.
- To INFUSE**, in-fúze', *v. a.* To pour in, to instil; to pour into the mind, to inspire into; to steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused; to inspire with.
- INFUSIBLE**, in-fú'zé-bl, *a.* 439. Possible to be infused, incapable of dissolution, not fusible.
- INFUSION**, in-fú'zhún, *s.* The act of pouring in, instillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inspiration; the act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling; the liquor made by infusion.
- INFUSIVE**, in-fú'sív, *a.* 158, 428. Having the power of infusion or being infused.
- INGATHERING**, in-gáth-úr-ing, *s.* The act of gathering in the harvest.
- To INGENMATE**, in-jém'mé-náte, *v. a.* 91. To doubt, to repeat.
- INGEMINATION**, in-jém-mé-né'shún, *s.* Repetition, reduplication.
- INGENDERER**, in-gén'dúr-úr, *s.* He that generates. See *Engender*.
- INGENERABLE**, in-jén'é-rá-bl, *a.* Not to be produced or brought into being.
- INGENERATE**, in-jén'é-ráte, 91. }
INGENERATED, in-jén'é-rá-téd, } *a.*
 Inborn, innate, inbred; unbegotten.
- INGENIOUS**, in-jé'né-ús, *a.* Witty, inventive possessed of genius.
- INGENIOUSLY**, in-jé'né-ús-lé, *ad.* Wittily, subtly.
- INGENIOUSNESS**, in-jé'né-ús-nés, *s.* Wittiness, subtily.
- INGENITE**, in-jén-it, *a.* 140. Innate, inborn, ingenerate.
- INGENUITY**, in-jé-nú'é-té, *s.* Wit, invention, genius, subtily, acuteness, craft.
- INGENUOUS**, in-jén'nú-ús, *a.* Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of servile extraction.
- INGENUOUSLY**, in-jén'nú-ús-lé, *ad.* Openly, fairly, candidly, generously.
- INGENUOUSNESS**, in-jén'nú-ús-nés, *s.* Openness, fairness, candour.
- INGESTION**, in-jés'tshún, *s.* 464. The act of throwing into the stomach.
- INGLORIOUS**, in-gló're-ús, *a.* Void of honour, mean, without glory.
- INGLORIOUSLY**, in-gló're-ús-lé, *ad.* With ignominy.
- INGOT**, in-gót, *s.* 166. A mass of metal.
- To INGRAFF**, in-gráf', *v. a.* To propagate trees by inoculation.
- To INGRAFT**, in-gráft', *v. a.* To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; to plant any thing not native; to fix deep to settle.—See *To Graft* and *Graft*.
- INGRAFTMENT**, in-gráft'mént, *s.* The act of ingrafting; the sprig ingrafted.
- INGRATE**, in-gráte', }
INGRATEFUL, in-gráte'fúl, } *a.*
 Ungrate-ful, unthankful; displeasing to the sense.
- To INGRATIATE**, in-gráts'hé-áte, *v. a.* 461. To put in favour, to recommend to kindness.
- INGRATITUDE**, in-grá'té-túde, *s.* Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulness.
- INGREDIENT**, in-gréjént, *s.* 294. Component part of a body consisting of different materials.
- INGRESS**, in-grés, *s.* 408. Entrance, power of entrance.
- INGRESSION**, in-grés'hún, *s.* The act of entering.
- INGUINAL**, in-gúwé-nál, *a.* Belonging to the groin.
- To INGULF**, in-gúlf', *v. a.* To swallow up in a vast profundity; to cast into a gulf.
- To INGURGITATE**, in-gúrjé-táte, *v. a.* To swallow.
- INGURGITATION**, in-gúrjé-tá'shún, *s.* The act of swallowing.
- INGUSTABLE**, in-gús'tá-bl, *a.* Not perceptible by the taste.
- INHABILE**, in-háb'íl, or in-á-bédl', *a.* Unskiffel, unready, unfit, unqualified.
- Dr Johnson and Mr Sheridan have, in my opinion, very properly accented this word on the second syllable; but the French accentuation on the last seen a the most current. For though the origin of this word is the Latin *inhabilis*, it came to us through the French *inhabile*, and does not seem yet to be naturalized.
- To INHABIT**, in-háb'ít, *v. a.* To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.
- To INHABIT**, in-háb'ít, *v. n.* To dwell, to live.
- INHABITABLE**, in-háb'é-tá-bl, *a.* Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitation, not

559. Fâte 73, fôr 77, fâl 83, fât 81—mê 93,

mêt 95—pline 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164,

habitable, uninhabitable. In this last sense not now used.

INHABITANCE, in-hâb'it-ânse, *s.* Residence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, in-hâb'it-tânt, *s.* Dweller, one that lives or resides in a place.

INHABITATION, in-hâb-ê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Habitation, place of dwelling, the act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings, state of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, in-hâb'it-âr, *s.* 98. One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, in-hâle', *v. a.* To draw in with air, to inspire.

INHARMONIOUS, in-hâr-mô'nê-ûs, *a.* Unmusical, not sweet of sound.

To INHERE, in-hêre', *v. n.* To exist in something else.

INHERENT, in-hê'rênt, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, in-hê'rît, *v. a.* To receive or possess by inheritance; to possess, to obtain possession of.

INHERITABLE, in-hê'rît-â-bl, *a.* Transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.

INHERITANCE, in-hê'rît-ânse, *s.* Patrimony, hereditary possession; in Shakespeare, possession; the reception of possession by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, in-hê'rît-âr, *s.* 169. An heir, one who receives any thing by succession.

INHERITRESS, in-hê'rît-rês, } *s.* An heiress.

INHERITRIX, in-hê'rît-riks, }

To INHERSE, in-hêrse', *v. a.* To enclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, in-hê'zhûn, *s.* 451. Inherence, the state of existing in something else.

To INHIBIT, in-hîb'it, *v. a.* To restrain, to hinder, to repress, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, in-hê-bîsh'ûn, *s.* Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him.

To INHOLD, in-hôld', *v. a.* To have inherent, to contain in itself.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hôs'pê-tâ-bl, *a.* Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

INHOSPITABLY, in-hôs'pê-tâ-blê, *ad.* Unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, in-hôs'pê-tâ-bl-nês, } *s.*

INHOSPITALITY, in-hôs-pê-tâl-ê-tê, }

Want of hospitality, want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, in-hû'mân, *a.* 88. Barbarous, savage, cruel, uncompassionate.

INHUMANITY, in-hû'mân-ê-tê, *s.* Cruelty, savageness, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, in-hû'mân-lê, *ad.* Savagely, cruelly, barbarously.

To INHUMATE, in-hû'mâte, } *v. a.*

To INHUME, in-hûme', }

To bury, to inter.

To INJECT, in-jêkt', *v. a.* To throw in, to dart in.

INJECTION, in-jêk'shûn, *s.* The act of casting in; any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications.

INIMICAL, in-îm-ê-kâl, or in-ê-îm'kâl, *a.* Hostile, contrary, repugnant.

This word sprung up in the House of Commons about ten years ago, and has since been so much in use as to make us wonder how we did so long without it. It had, indeed, one great recommendation, which was, that it was pronounced in direct opposition to the rules of our own language. An Englishman, who had never heard it pronounced, would, at first sight, have placed the accent on the antepenultimate, and have pronounced the penultimate *i* short; but the vanity of showing its derivation from the Latin *inimicus*, where the penultimate *i* is long; and the very oddity of pronouncing this *a* long in *inimical* made this pronunciation fashionable.

I know it may be urged, that this word, with respect to sound, was as great an oddity in the Latin language as it is in ours; and that the reason for making the *i* long was its derivation from *amicus*. It will be said too, that in other words, such as *arrogantius*, *tyrannicus*, *rhetoricus*, &c. the *i* was only terminational; but in *inimicus* it was radical, and therefore entitled to the quantity of its original *amicus*. In answer to this, it may be observed, that this was no reason for placing the accent on that syllable in Latin. In that language, whenever the penultimate syllable was long, whether radical or terminational, it had always the accent on it. Thus the numerous terminations in *alis* and *ator*, by having the penultimate *a* long, had always the accent on that letter, while the *i* in the terminations *ilis* and *itis* seldom had the accent, because that vowel was generally short. But allowing for a moment that we ought severely to follow the Latin accent and quantity in words which we derive from that language; this rule, at least, ought to be restricted to such words as have preserved their Latin form, as *orator*, *senator*, *character*, &c. yet in these words we find the Latin penultimate accent entirely neglected, and the English antepenultimate adopted. But if this Latin accent and quantity should extend to words from the Latin that are anglicised, then we ought to pronounce *divinity*, *de-vine-ê-ty*; *severity*, *se-vere-ê-ty*; and *urbanity*, *ur-bane-ê-ty*. In short, the whole language would be metamorphosed, and we should neither pronounce English nor Latin, but a Babylonian dialect between both.

INIMITABILITY, in-îm-ê-tâ-bîl-ê-tê, *s.* Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, in-îm-ê-tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, in-îm-ê-tâ-blê, *ad.* In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, in-jôin', *v. a.* To command, to enforce by authority.—See *Enjoin*; in Shakespeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, in-îk'kwê-tûs, *a.* Unjust, wicked.

INIQUITY, in-îk'kwê-tê, *s.* Injustice, unreasonableness; wickedness, crime.

INITIAL, in-nîsh'âl, *a.* 461. Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To INITIATE, in-îsh'ê-âte, *v. a.* To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, in-îsh'ê-âte, *v. n.* To do the first part, to perform the first rite.

INITIATE, in-îsh'ê-âte, *a.* 91. Unpractised.

INITIATION, in-îsh-ê-â'shûn, *s.* The act of entering a new corner into an art or state.

INJUCUNDITY, in-jû-kûn'â-ê-tê, *s.* Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE, in-jû'dê-kâ-bl, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, in-jû-dîsh'âl, *a.* Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, in-jû-dîsh'ûs, *a.* Void of judgment, without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, in-jû-dîsh'ûs-lê, *ad.* With ill judgment, not wisely.

INJUNCTION, in-jângk'shûn, *s.* Command, order, precept; in law, injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

To INJURE, in-jûr, *v. a.* To hurt unjustly, to mischief underviled, to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER, in-jûr-âr, *s.* 98. He that hurts another unjustly.

INJURIOUS, in-jû-rê-ûs, *a.* 314. Unjust, invasive of another's right; guilty of wrong or injury; mischievous, unjustly hurtful; detractory, contumelious, reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, in-jû-rê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Wrongfully, hurtfully, with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-jû-rê-ûs-nês, *s.* Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, in-jû-rê, *s.* Hurt without justice, mischief, detriment; annoyance; so intemperate language, reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, in-jûs'tis, *s.* 142. Iniquity, wrong.

INK, îngk, *s.* 408. The black liquor with which

n^or 167, n^ot 163—t^ub^e 171, t^ub 172, b^ull 173—*š*il 299—p^ol^und 313—*th*in 466, t^uis 469.

men write; ink is used for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

To INK, *ingk*, *v. a.* To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, *ingk'hörn*, *s.* A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, *ing'kl*, *s.* 405. A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, *ing'ling*, *s.* Hint, whisper, intimation.

INKMAKER, *ingk'má-kúr*, *s.* He who makes ink.

INKY, *ingk'é*, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink, black as ink.

INLAND, *in'lánd*, *a.* 88. Interior, lying remote from the sea.

INLAND, *in'lánd*, *s.* Interior or midland parts.

INLANDER, *in'lán-dúr*, *s.* 98. Dweller remote from the sea.

To INLAPIDATE, *in-láp'é-dáte*, *v. a.* To make stony, to turn to stone.

To INLAW, *in-láw'*, *v. a.* To clear of outlawry or attainder.

To INLAY, *in-lá'*, *v. a.* To diversify with different bodies inserted in^o the ground or substratum; to make variety by being inserted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, *in'lá*, *s.* 492. 498. Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

INLET, *in'lét*, *s.* Passage, place of ingress, entrance.

INLY, *in'lé*, *a.* Interior, internal, secret.

INMATE, *in'máte*, *s.* Inmates are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, *in'móst*, *a.* Deepest within, remotest from the surface.

INN, *in*, *s.* A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students are boarded and taught.

To INN, *in*, *v. n.* To take up temporary lodging.

To INN, *in*, *v. a.* To house, to put under cover.

INNATE, *in-náte'*, 91. } *a.*

INNATED, *in-ná'téd*, } *a.*

Inborn, ingenerate, natural, not superadded, not adscititious.

INNATENESS, *in-náte'nés*, *s.* The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, *in-náv'vé-gá-bl*, *a.* Not to be passed by sailing.

INNER, *in'núr*, *a.* 98. Interior, not outward.

INNERMOST, *in'núr-móst*, *a.* Remotest from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, *in'hól-dúr*, *s.* A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS, *in'nings*, *s.* 410. Lands recovered from the sea.

INNKEEPER, *in'kéép-úr*, *s.* One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, *in'nó-sénte*, } *s.*

INNOCENCY, *in'nó-sén-sé*, } *s.*

Purity from injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmlessness, innoxiousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

INNOCENT, *in'nó-sénte*, *a.* Pure from mischief; free from any particular guilt; unharmed, harmless in effects.

INNOCENT, *in'nó-sénte*, *s.* One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, *in'nó-sénte-lé*, *ad.* Without guilt; with simplicity, with silliness or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOUOUS, *in-nók'kú-ús*, *a.* Harmless in effects.

INNOUOUSLY, *in-nók'kú-ús-lé*, *ad.* Without mischievous effects.

INNOUOUSNESS, *in-nók'kú-ús-nés*, *s.* Harmlessness.

To INNOVATE, *in'nó-váte*, *v. a.* 91. To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, *in-nó-vé'shún*, *s.* Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, *in'nó-vá-túr*, *s.* 166. 521. An introducer of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, *in-nók'shús*, *a.* Free from mischievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, *in-nók'shús-lé*, *ad.* Harmlessly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, *in-nók'shús-nés*, *s.* Harmlessness.

INNUENDO, *in-nú-én'dó*, *s.* An oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, *in-nú'múr-á-bl*, *a.* Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, *in-nú'múr-á-blé*, *ad.* Without number.

INNUMEROUS, *in-nú'múr-ús*, *a.* 557. Too many to be counted.

To INOCULATE, *in-ók'kú-láte*, *v. a.* To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock, to practise inoculation; to yield a bud to another stock.

INOCULATION, *in-ók-kú-lá'shún*, *s.* Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmynes; the practice of transplanting the small pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, *in-ók'kú-lá-túr*, *s.* 521. One that practises the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

INODOROUS, *in-ó-dúr-ús*, *a.* 314. Wanting scent, not affecting the nose.

INOFFENSIVE, *in-ó-f-fén'siv*, *a.* 158. Giving no scandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, causing no terror; harmless, innocent.—See *Offensive*.

INOFFENSIVELY, *in-ó-f-fén'siv-lé*, *ad.* Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, *in-ó-f-fén'siv-nés*, *s.* Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS, *in-ó-f-fish'ús*, *a.* 357. Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.—See *Officious*.

INOPINATE, *in-óp'é-náte*, *a.* 91. Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE, *in-óp-pór-túne'*, *a.* Unseasonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, *in-ór-dé-ná-sé*, *s.* 168. Irregularity, disorder.

INORDINATE, *in-ór-dé-náte*, *a.* 91. Irregular, disorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, *in-ór-dé-náte-lé*, *ad.* Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, *in-ór-dé-náte-nés*, *s.* Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, *in-ór-dé-ná'shún*, *s.* Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, *in-ór-gán'é-kál*, *a.* Void of organs or instrumental parts.

To INOSCULATE, *in-ós'kú-láte*, *v. n.* To unite by apposition or contact.

INOSCUATION, *in-ós-kú-lá'shún*, *s.* Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, *in'kwést*, *s.* 408. Judicial inquiry or examination; a jury who are summoned to inquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; inquiry, search, study.

INQUIETUDE, *in-kwí'd-túde*, *s.* Disturbed state want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

To INQUINATE, *ing'kwé-náte*, *v. a.* To pollute to corrupt.

INQUINATION, *ing-kwé-ná'shún*, *s.* Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, *in-kwí'rá-bl*, *a.* That of which inquiry or inquest may be made.

To INQUIRE, *in-kwí'r'*, *v. n.* To ask questions, to make search, to exert curiosity on any occasion; to make examination.

Dr Mr Nares very justly observes, that in this word and all its derivatives, Dr Johnson has preferred the Latin etymology *inquire* to the French *enquerir*, con-

339. Flûte 73, fûr 77, fûll 83, fût 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 103, pin 107—nò 162, nôve 164,

trary to what he has done with respect to *entire*; and that if we allow *entire*, *enquire* should remain.

TO INQUIRE, in-kwîr, v. a. To ask about, to seek out, as, He inquired the way.

INQUIRER, in-kwîr, s. 98. Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.

INQUIRY, in-kwîr, s. Interrogation, search by question; examination, search.

INQUISITION, in-kwê-zish'ôn, s. 410. Judicial inquiry; examination, discussion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court established in some countries for the detection of heresy.

INQUISITIVE, in-kwîzzê-tiv, a. Curious, busy in search, active to pry into any thing.

INQUISITIVELY, in-kwîzzê-tiv-lê, ad. With curiosity, with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwîzzê-tiv-nês, s. Curiosity, diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, in-kwîzzê-tûr, s. 166. One who examines judicially; an office in the courts of inquisition.

TO INRAIL, in-râle, v. a. To enclose with rails.

INROAD, in-rôde, s. Incursion, sudden and desultory invasion.

INSANABLE, in-sân-â-bl, a. Incurable, irremediable.—See *Sanable*.

INSANE, in-sâne, a. Mad; making mad.

INSANITY, in-sân-ê-tê, s. The state of being insane; madness.

INSATIABLE, in-sâ'shê-â-bl, a. Greedy beyond measure, greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, in-sâ'shê-â-bl-nês, s. Greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIABLY, in-sâ'shê-â-blê, ad. With greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIATE, in-sâ'shê-â-te, a. 91. 542. Greedy, so as not to be satisfied.

INSATURABLE, in-sâtsh-û-râ-bl, a. 461. Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

TO INSCRIBE, in-skrîbe, v. a. To write on any thing; it is generally applied to something written on a monument; to mark any thing with writing; to assign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.

INSCRIPTION, in-skrîp'shûn, s. Something written or engraved; title; consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skrû'tâ-bl, a. Unsearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

TO INSCULP, in-skûlp, v. a. To engrave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, in-skûlp'tshûre, s. 461. Any thing engraved.

TO INSEAM, in-sême, v. a. To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

INSECT, in'sêkt, s. Insects are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies; any thing small or contemptible.

INSECTOR, in-sêk-tû'tûr, s. 166. One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE, in-sêk'til, a. 140. Having the nature of insects.

INSECTOLOGER, in-sêk-tôl'ô-jûr, s. 518. One who studies or describes insects.

INSECURE, in-sê-kûre, a. Not secure, not confident of safety; not safe.

INSECURITY, in-sê-kûr-ê-tê, s. Uncertainty, want of reasonable confidence; want of safety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, in-sêm-mê-nû'shûn, s. The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSENSATE, in-sên'sâte, a. 91. Stupid, wanting thought, wanting sensibility.

INSENSIBILITY, in-sên-sê-bil'ê-tê, s. Inability to perceive; stupidity, dullness of mental perception; torpor, dullness of corporeal sense.

INSENSIBLE, in-sên'sê-bl, a. 405. Imperceptible, not discoverable by the senses; slowly gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.

INSENSIBLENESS, in-sên'sê-bl-nês, s. Absence of perception, inability to perceive.

INSENSIBLY, in-sên'sê-blê, ad. Imperceptibly, in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses; by slow degrees; without mental or corporeal sense.

INSENTIENT, in-sên'shê-ênt, a. Not having perception.

INSEPARABILITY, in-sêp-pâr-â-bl'ê-tê, } s.

INSEPARABLENESS, in-sêp-pâr-â-bl-nês, } s.

The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, in-sêp-pâr-â-bl, a. Not to be di-joined, united so as not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, in-sêp-pâr-â-blê, ad. With indissoluble union.

TO INSERT, in-sêrt', v. a. To place in or among other things.

INSERTION, in-sêr'shûn, s. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inserted.

INSERVE, in-sêrv', v. a. To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT, in-sêrv-ê-ênt, a. Conducive, of use to an end.

TO INSHELL, in-shêl', v. a. To hide in a shell.

TO INSHIP, in-shîp', v. a. To shut in a ship, to stow, to embark.

TO INSHRINE, in-shrîne', v. a. To enclose in a shrine or precious case.

INSIDE, in'sîde, s. Interior part, part within.

INSIDIATOR, in-sîd-ê-â-tûr, s. 166. One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS, in-sîd'ê-ûs, or in-sîd'jê-ûs, a. 293, 294. Sly, circumventive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

INSIDIOUSLY, in-sîd'ê-ûs-lê, ad. In a sly and treacherous manner with malicious artifice.

INSIGHT, in'sîte, s. Inspection, deep view, knowledge of the interior parts.

INSIGNIFICANCE, in-sîg-nîffê-kânse, } s.

INSIGNIFICANCY, in-sîg-nîffê-kân-sê, } s.

Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, in-sîg-nîffê-kânt, a. Wanting meaning, void of signification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-sîg-nîffê-kânt-lê, ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, in-sîn-sêre, a. Not what he appears, not hearty, dissembling, unfaithful; not sound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, in-sîn-sêr-ê-tê, s. Dissimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

TO INSINER, in-sîn'nû, v. a. To strengthen, to confirm.

INSINUANT, in-sîn'nû-ânt, a. Having the power to gain favour.

TO INSINUATE, in-sîn'nû-âte, v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to push gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart indirectly; to instil, to infuse gently.

TO INSINUATE, in-sîn'nû-âte, r. n. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly; to unfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, in-sîn'nû-â'shûn, s. The power of pleasing, or stealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, in-sîn'nû-â-tiv, a. Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, in-sîn'nû-â-tûr, s. 166. 521. He that insinuates.

INSIPID, in-sîp'îd, a. Without taste; without spirit, without pathos; flat, dull, heavy.

nr 167, nôt 163—tâbe 171, tâu 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pôând 313—tân 466, ruis 469.

INSIPIDITY, in-sê-pîd'ê-tê, } s.
INSIPIDNESS, in-sîp'pîd-nês, }
 Want of taste; want of life or spirit.
INSIPIDLY, in-sîp'pîd-lê, ad. Without taste, dully.
INSIPIENCE, in-sîp'ê-êuse, s. Folly, want of understanding.
To INSIST, in-sîst', v. n. To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist in; to dwell upon in discourse.
INSISTENT, in-sîs'tênt, a. Resting upon any thing.
INSISTURE, in-sîs'tshûre, s. 461. This word seems in Shakapere to signify constancy or regularity.
INSITIENCY, in-sîsh'ê-ên-sê, s. Exemption from thirst; applied to a camel, that can travel long over dry deserts without drinking.
INSITION, in-sîsh'ûn, s. The insertion, or ingraftment of one branch into another.—See *Transition*.
To INSNARE, in-snâre', v. a. To entrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle; to entangle in difficulties or perplexities.
INSNARER, in-snâ'rûr, s. 98. He that ensnares.
INSOBRIETY, in-sô-brî'ê-tê, s. Drunkenness, want of sobriety.
INSOCIAL, in-sô'shê-â-bl, a. 405. Averse from conversation; incapable of connexion or union.
To INSOLATE, in-sô-lâte, v. a. 91. To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.
INSOLATION, in-sô-lâ'shûn, s. Exposition to the sun.
INSOLENCE, in-sô-lênse, }
INSOLENCY, in-sô-lên-sê, } s.
 Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.
INSOLENT, in-sô-lênt, a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.
INSOLENTLY, in-sô-lênt-lê, ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.
INSOLVABLE, in-sôlvâ-bl, a. Such as admits of no solution, or explanation; that cannot be paid.—See *Soluble*.
INSOLUBLE, in-sôlvâ-bl, a. 405. Not to be dissolved or separated.
INSOLVENCY, in-sôlvên-sê, s. Inability to pay debts.
INSOLVENT, in-sôlvênt, a. Unable to pay.
NSOMUCH, in-sô-mûtsh', conj. 352. So that, to such a degree that.
To INSPECT, in-spêkt', v. a. To look into by way of examination.
INSPECTION, in-spêk'shûn, s. Prying examination, narrow and close survey; superintendence, presiding care.
INSPECTOR, in-spêk'tûr, s. 166. A prying examiner; a superintendent.
INSPIERSON, in-spêr'shûn, s. A sprinkling.
To INSPIRE, in-sîrê', v. a. To place in an orb or sphere.
INSPIRABLE, in-sîrâ-bl, a. That may be drawn in with the breath.
INSPIRATION, in-spê-râ'shûn, s. The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.
To INSPIRE, in-sîrê', v. n. To draw in the breath.
To INSPIRE, in-sîrê', v. a. To breathe into, to infuse into the mind; to animate by supernatural infusion; to draw in with the breath.
INSPIRER, in-sîrâr, s. 98. He that inspires.
To INSPIRIT, in-sîr'it, v. a. To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.—See *Spirit*.
To INSPISSATE, in-splî'sâte, v. a. To thicken, to make thick.
INSPISSATION, in-splî-sâ'shûn, s. The act of making any liquid thick.
INSTABILITY, in-stâ-bîl'ê-tê, s. Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTABLE, in-stâ-bl, a. 405. Inconstant, changing.
To INSTALL, in-stâll, v. a. 84. 406. To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.
INSTALLATION, in-stâl-lâ'shûn, s. The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.
INSTALLMENT, in-stâl'mênt, s. The act of installing; the seat in which one is installed; payments made at different times.
INSTANCE, in'stânsê, }
INSTANCY, in'stân-sê, } s.
 Importunity, urgency, solicitation; motive, influence, pressing argument; prosecution or process of a suit; example, document.
To INSTANCE, in'stânsê, v. n. To give or offer an example.
INSTANT, in'stânt, a. Pressing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, present; quick, without delay.
INSTANT, in'stânt, s. Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present or current month.
INSTANTANEOUS, in-stân-tâ'nê-ûs, a. Done in an instant, acting at once without any perceptible succession.
INSTANTANEOUSLY, in-stân-tâ'nê-ûs-lê, ad. In an indivisible point of time.
INSTANTLY, in'stânt-lê, ad. Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.
To INSTATE, in-stâte', v. a. 91. To place in a certain rank or condition; to invest. *Obsolete*.
INSTAURATION, in-stâw-râ'shûn, s. Restoration, reparation, renewal.
INSTEAD, in-stêd', prep. 234. In room of, in place of; equal to.
Inst A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails chiefly in the capital, as if it were written *instid*. This is not only a departure from the true sound of the diphthong, which is never pronounced like *i* short, but it is losing its relation to the substantive *stead* and the adjectives *steady*, *steadfast*, &c.
To INSTEEP, in-stêep', v. a. To soak, to macerate in moisture; to lay under water.
INSTEP, in'stêp, s. The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.
To INSTIGATE, in'stê-gâte, v. a. To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.
INSTIGATION, in-stê-gâ'shûn, s. Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulse to ill.
INSTIGATOR, in'stê-gâ-tûr, s. 521. Inciter to ill.
To INSTIL, in-stîl', v. a. To infuse by drops; to insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuse.
INSTILLATION, in-stîl-lâ'shûn, s. The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; the thing infused.
INSTINCT, in'stingkt', a. Moved, animated.
INSTINCT, in'stingkt, s. 494. The power which determines the will of brutes; a desire or aversion in the mind not determined by reason or deliberation.
INSTINCTIVE, in'stingkt'iv, a. Acting without the application or choice of reason.
INSTINCTIVELY, in'stingkt'iv-lê, ad. By instinct, by the call of nature.
To INSTITUTE, in'stê-tûte, v. a. To fix, to establish, to appoint, to enact, to settle; to educate, to instruct, to form by instruction.
INSTITUTE, in'stê-tûte, s. Established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle.
INSTITUTION, in-stê-tû'shûn, s. Act of establishing; establishment, settlement; positive law; education.
INSTITUTIONARY, in-stê-tû'shûn-âr-ê, a. 512. Elemental, containing the first doctrines or principles of doctrine.
INSTITUTOR, in'stê-tû-tûr, s. 166. 521. An establisher, one who settles; instructor, educator.

359. Fåte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nô 162, mõe 164,

INSTITUTIST, in-stê-tù-tist, *s.* Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.
To INSTOP, in-stòp', *v. a.* To close up, to stop.
To INSTRUCT, in-strùkt', *v. a.* To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.
INSTRUCTOR, in-strùkt'ôr, *s.* 98. A teacher, an institutor.
INSTRUCTION, in-strùk'shùn, *s.* The act of teaching; information; precepts conveying knowledge, authoritative information, mandate.
INSTRUCTIVE, in-strùk'tiv, *a.* 157. Conveying knowledge.
INSTRUMENT, in-strù-mènt, *s.* A tool used for any work or purpose; a frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to serve the purposes of another.
INSTRUMENTAL, in-strù-mèn'tál, *a.* Conducive as means to some end, organical; acting to some end, contributing to some purpose, helpful; consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments not vocal.
INSTRUMENTALITY, in-strù-mèn-tál'è-té, *s.* Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.
INSTRUMENTALLY, in-strù-mèn'tál'è, *ad.* In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end.
INSTRUMENTALNESS, in-strù-mèn'tál-nès, *s.* Usefulness as means to an end.
INSUFFERABLE, in-sùff'ôr-à-bl, *a.* Intolerable, insupportable, intense beyond endurance; detestable, contemptible.
INSUFFERABLY, in-sùff'ôr-à-bl'è, *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.
INSUFFICIENCE, in-sùf-fish'ènsè, }
INSUFFICIENCY, in-sùf-fish'èn-sé, } *s.*
 Inadequateness to any end or purpose.
INSUFFICIENT, in-sùf-fish'ènt, *a.* Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose, wanting abilities.
INSUFFICIENTLY, in-sùf-fish'ènt'è, *ad.* With want of proper ability.
INSUFFLATION, in-sùf-flà'shùn, *s.* The act of breathing upon.
INSULAR, in'shù-lâr, 461. }
INSULARY, in'shù-lâr'è, } *a.*
 Belonging to an island.
INSULATED, in'shù-lâ-téd, *a.* Not contiguous on any side.
INSULSE, in-sùlse', *a.* Dull, insipid, heavy.
INSULT, in'sùlt, *s.* 492. The act of leaping upon any thing; act of insolence or contempt.
To INSULT, in-sùlt', *v. a.* To treat with insolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.
INSULTER, in-sùlt'ôr, *s.* 98. One who treats another with insolent triumph.
INSULTINGLY, in-sùlt'ing'è, *ad.* With contemptuous triumph.
INSUPERABILITY, in-sù-pèr-à-bl'è-té, *s.* The quality of being invincible.
INSUPERABLE, in-sù-pèr-à-bl, *a.* Invincible, insurmountable.
 This word is frequently, but very incorrectly, pronounced as if written *insuperable*. The *s* is never aspirated when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, but in *mere*, *sugar*, and their compounds.—See Principles, No. 454, 455, 462.—See *Superable*.
INSUPERABLENESS, in-sù-pèr-à-bl-nès, *s.* Invincibility, impossibility to be surmounted.
INSUPERABLY, in-sù-pèr-à-bl'è, *ad.* Invincibly, insurmountably.
INSUPPORTABLE, in-sùp-pòrt'à-bl, *a.* Intolerable, insufferable, not to be endured.
INSUPPORTABLENESS, in-sùp-pòrt'à-bl-nès, *s.* Insufferableness, the state of being beyond endurance.
INSUPPORTABLY, in-sùp-pòrt'à-bl'è, *ad.* Beyond endurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE, in-sùr-mòùn'tà-bl, *a.* 495. Insuperable, not to be got over.
INSURMOUNTABLY, in-sùr-mòùn'tà-bl'è, *ad.* Invincibly, unconquerably.
INSURRECTION, in-sùr-rèk'shùn, *s.* A seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.
INSURREPTION, in-sù-sùr-rà'shùn, *s.* The act of whispering into something.
INTRACTABLE, in-tàk'tè-bl, *a.* 405. Not perceptible to the touch.
INTAGLIO, in-tàl'yò, *s.* 388. Any thing that has figures engraved on it.
INTASTABLE, in-tàs'tà-bl, *a.* Not raising any sensation in the organs of taste.
INTEGER, in-té-jòr, *s.* 98. The whole of any thing.
INTEGRAL, in-té-grál, *a.* Whole; applied to a thing, considered as comprising all its constituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective, not fractional, not broken into fractions.
INTEGRAL IN-TÉ-GRÁL, *s.* 503. The whole made up of parts.
INTEGRANT, in-té-grànt, *a.* Necessary for making up an integer.
INTEGRITY, in-tèg'grè-té, *s.* Honesty, uncorruptness; purity, genuine unadulterated state; integrity.
INTEGUMENT, in-tèg'gù-mènt, *s.* Any thing that covers or envelops another.
INTELLECT, in-tèl-lèkt, *s.* The intelligent mind, the power of understanding.
INTELLECTION, in-tèl-lèk'shùn, *s.* The act of understanding.
INTELLECTIVE, in-tèl-lèk'tiv, *a.* Having power to understand.
INTELLECTUAL, in-tèl-lèk'tshù-ál, *a.* 461. Relating to the understanding, belonging to the mind, transacted by the understanding; perceived by the intellect, not the senses; having the power of understanding.
INTELLECTUAL, in-tèl-lèk'tshù-ál, *s.* Intellect, understanding, mental powers or faculties.
INTELLIGENCE, in-tèl'lè-jènse, }
INTELLIGENCY, in-tèl'lè-jèn-sé, }
 Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; spirit, unbodied mind; understanding, skill.
INTELLIGENCER, in-tèl'lè-jèn-sùr, *s.* 98. One who sends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.
INTELLIGENT, in-tèl'lè-jènt, *a.* Knowing, instructed, skilful; giving information.
INTELLIGENTIAL, in-tèl-lè-jèn'shál, *a.* Consisting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exercising understanding.
INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tèl-lè-jè-bil'è-té, *s.* Possibility to be understood.
INTELLIGIBLE, in-tèl'lè-jè-bl, *a.* To be conceived by the understanding.
INTELLIGIBLENESS, in-tèl'lè-jè-bl-nès, *s.* Possibility to be understood, perspicuity.
INTELLIGIBLY, in-tèl'lè-jè-bl'è, *ad.* So as to be understood, clearly, plainly.
INTEMPERATE, in-tèm'èr-àte, *a.* 91. Undeified, unpolluted.
INTEMPERAMENT, in-tèm'pèr-à-mènt, *s.* Bad constitution.
INTEMPERANCE, in-tèm'pèr-ànsè, }
INTEMPERANCY, in-tèm'pèr-àn-sé, } *s.*
 Want of temperance, want of moderation, excess in eat or drink.
INTEMPERATELY, in-tèm'pèr-àte, *a.* 91. Immoderate in appetite, excessive in meat or drink; passionate, ungovernable, without rule.
INTEMPERATELY, in-tèm'pèr-àte-lè, *ad.* With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, excessively.

nór 167, nót 163—túbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—póðnd 313—ðin 466, this 469.

INTEMPERATENESS, in-tém'pér-áte-nés, *s.* Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, in-tém'pér-á-túre, *s.* Excess of some quality.

To INTEND, in-ténd', *v. a.* To mean, to design.

INTENDANT, in-tén'dánt, *s.* An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

INTENTION, in-tén'mént, *s.* Intention, design.

To INTENERATE, in-tén'nér-áte, *v. a.* 554. To make tender, to soften.

INTENERATION, in-tén'nér-á'shún, *s.* The act of softening or making tender.

INTENIBLE, in-tén'é-bl, *a.* 405. That cannot hold.

Dr Johnson has given this word from Shakspeare, who formed it as if derived from the Latin: but as that language has no nearer relation to it than *tenno*, it must be derived from the French *tenible*, and therefore cannot have been compounded of *in* and *tenible*, as Dr Johnson tells us, because there is no such word. It ought, therefore, to be written *Intenible*.

INTENSE, in-ténsé', *a.* Raised to a high degree, strained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept on the stretch, anxiously attentive.

INTENSELY, in-ténsé'lé, *ad.* To a great degree.

INTENSENESS, in-ténsé'nés, *s.* The state of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remission.

INTENSION, in-tén'shún, *s.* The act of forcing or straining any thing.

INTENSITY, in-tén'sé-té, *s.* Intense.

INTENSIVE, in-tén'sív, *a.* 428. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; intent, full of care.

INTENSIVELY, in-tén'sív-lé, *ad.* To a great degree.

INTENT, in-tént', *a.* Anxiously diligent, fixed with close application.

INTENT, in-tént', *s.* A design, a purpose, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, in-tén'shún, *s.* Design, purpose; the state of being intense or strained.

INTENTIONAL, in-tén'shún-ál, *a.* 88. Designed, done by design.

INTENTIONALLY, in-tén'shún-ál-é, *ad.* By design, with fixed choice; in will, if not in action.

INTENTIVE, in-tén'tív, *a.* 157. Diligently applied, busily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, in-tén'tív-lé, *ad.* With application, closely.

INTENTLY, in-tént'lé, *ad.* With close attention, with close application, with eager desire.

INTENTNESS, in-tént'nés, *s.* The state of being intent, anxious application.

To INTER, in-tér', *v. a.* To cover under ground.

INTERCALAR, in-tér-ká-lár, } *a.*

INTERCALARY, in-tér-ká-lá-ré, }
Inserted out of the common order, to preserve the equability of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in leap year is an intercalary day.

All our orthoepists agree in placing the accent on the second syllable of *intercalary* and *intercalate*; and Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, Mr Parry, Buchanan, Barley, and Entick, place it on the same syllable in *intercalary*; but Mr Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Bailey, on the third. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the ear: and as it is derived from the Latin *intercalaris*, a word of the same number of syllables with the penultimate long; it should seem we ought to place the accent on the same syllable in the English word, 503, but as our language absolutely forbids us to lay the stress on the *a* in this termination, 512, I see no reason why we should not place it on the preceding syllable, especially as the termination is not enclitic, 513, and therefore does not require the accent on the conjunctive part of the word, (see *Academy*). The accent on the third syllable, therefore, as it clashes with no analogy, and is so much more agreeable to the ear, ought, in my opinion, to be adopted.

To INTERCALATE, in-tér-ká-láte, *v. a.* To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, in-tér-ká-lá'shún, *s.* Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, in-tér-sééd', *v. n.* To pass between; to mediate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, in-tér-sééd'úr, *s.* 98. One that intercedes, a mediator.

To INTERCEPT, in-tér-sépt', *v. a.* To stop and seize in the way; to obstruct, to cut off, to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, in-tér-sépt'shún, *s.* Obstruction, seizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, in-tér-sésh'ún, *s.* Mediation, interposition, agency between two parties, agency in the cause of another.

INTERCESSOUR, in-tér-sés'súr, *s.* Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.—See *Honour*.

To INTERCHAIN, in-tér-tsháne', *v. a.* To chain, to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, in-tér-tshánje', *v. a.* To put each in the place of the other; to succeed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, in-tér-tshánje, *s.* 493. Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate succession; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-tér-tshánjé-bl, *a.* 405. Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-tér-tshánjé-blé, *ad.* Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-tér-tshánje'mént, *s.* Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPMENT, in-tér-síp'é-ént, *s.* An intercepting power, something that causes a stoppage.

INTERCISION, in-tér-síz'hún, *s.* Interruption.

To INTERCLUDE, in-tér-klúde', *v. n.* To shut from a place or course by something intervening.

INTERCLUSION, in-tér-klú'zhún, *s.* Obstruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-tér-kó-lúm-né-á'shún, *s.* The space between the pillars.

To INTERCOMMON, in-tér-kóm'mún, *v. n.* To feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-tér-kóm-mú'né-té, *s.* A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, in-tér-kóst'ál, *a.* Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, in-tér-kóurse, *s.* Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, in-tér-kúr'rense, *s.* Passage between.

INTERCURRENT, in-tér-kúr'rént, *a.* Running between.

INTERDEAL, in-tér-déle', *s.* Traffick, intercourse.

To INTERDICT, in-tér-díkt', *v. a.* To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, in-tér-díkt, *s.* 493. Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, in-tér-dík'shún, *s.* Prohibition, forbidding decree; curse, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTIONARY, in-tér-dík'túr-é, *a.* 512. Belonging to an interdiction.—For the *a*, see *Domestic*.

To INTEREST, in-tér-ést, *v. a.* To concern, to affect, to give share in.

INTEREST, in-tér-ést, *s.* Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; share, part in any thing, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for use, usury; any surplus of advantage.

To INTERFERE, in-tér-fére', *v. a.* To interpose, to intermeddle; to clash, to oppose each other.

INTERFERENCE, in-tér-fé'rense, *s.* An interposing, an intermeddling.

There is a perfectly new pronunciation of this word, by placing the accent on the second syllable, which

359. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 53, fât 81—mê 93.

mêt 93—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve C4,

from its singularity, bids fair for a reception among the minor critics in pronunciation, especially when there are at first sight a few plausible analogies in its favour. Wha, these critics will say, should we not pronounce this word with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as well as *conferre*, *defere*, *preferre*, *inferre*, and *circumferre*, which it is evident are not formed from our verbs to confer, defer, &c. but from the Latin *conferre*, *deferre*, &c. It may be answered, that as there is no Latin verb *interferre*, there is not the same reason for accenting this word on the antepenultimate syllable, as there is for the other words: and therefore forming *interferre* from our own verb to *interferre*, seems preferable to the forming of a mongrel Latin word, merely to avoid a formative of our own; especially when we have so many words in a similar termination deriving their accent from the verb; as *defiance*, from *defy*, *reliance*, from *rely*; *assurance*, from *assure*, &c. and even in this termination *condole*, from *condole*; and why not *interference* from *interferre*? Entick's is the only Dictionary in which I have found this very common and useful word; but as Dr Johnson has not got it, this omission in other Dictionaries is easily accounted for.

INTERFLOUENT, *in-têr-flô-ênt*, *a.* 518. Flowing between.

INTERJUGENT, *in-têr-fû-jênt*, *a.* Shining between.

INTERFUSED, *in-têr-fûz'd*, *a.* 359. Poured or scattered between.

INTERJACENCY, *in-têr-jâ-sên-sê*, *s.* The act or state of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, *in-têr-jâ-sênt*, *a.* Intervening, lying between.

INTERJECTION, *in-têr-jêk'shûn*, *s.* A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion, such as are in English, Oh! alas! ah! intervention, interposition; act of something coming between.

INTERIM, *in-têr-im*, *s.* 554. Mean time, intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, *in-têr-jôin'*, *v. n.* To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOR, *in-têr-iô-ûr*, *a.* Internal, inner, not outward, not superficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, *in-têr-nô-lêd-jê*, *s.* Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, *in-têr-lâsê'*, *v. a.* To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, *in-têr-lâpsê'*, *s.* The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, *in-têr-lârd'*, *v. a.* To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose, to insert between; to diversify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, *in-têr-lêvê'*, *v. a.* To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, *in-têr-linê'*, *v. a.* To write in alternate lines, to correct by something written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, *in-têr-lin-ê-â'shûn*, *s.* Correction made by writing between the lines.

To INTERLINK, *in-têr-lingk'*, *v. a.* To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, *in-têr-lô-kû'shûn*, *s.* Dialogue, interchange of speech; preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLOCUTOR, *in-têr-lôk'kû-tûr*, *s.* 518. Dialogist; one that talks with another.

So great is the tendency of our language to the enclitic accent, that this word, though perfectly Latin, and having the penultimate so long, has not been able to preserve the accent on that syllable. Mr Nares is the only orthoepist who places the accent on *u*; Mr Sheridan, Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Mr Barclay, and Entick, accent the antepenultimate syllable. I prefer Mr Nares's accentuation.—See *Prolocutor*.

INTERLOCUTORY, *in-têr-lôk'kû-tûr-ê*, *a.* 512. Consisting of dialogue; preparatory to decision.

For the last *a.*, see *Domestic*.

To INTERLOPE, *in-têr-lôpê'*, *v. n.* To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, *in-têr-lô-pûr*, *s.* 98. One who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLUCE, *in-têr-lû-sênt*, *a.* Shining between.

INTERLUDE, *in-têr-lû-dê*, *s.* Something played at the intervals of festivity, a farce.

INTERLUENCY, *in-têr-lû-ên-sê*, *s.* Water interposed, interposition of a flood.

INTERLUNAR, *in-têr-lû-nâr*, *s.* }
INTERLUNARY, *in-têr-lû-nâr-ê*, *s.* }
Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

INTERMARRIAGE, *in-têr-mâr-rîd-jê*, *s.* 90. 274. Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMARRY, *in-têr-mâr-rîd'*, *v. n.* To marry some of each family with the other.

To INTERMEDDLE, *in-têr-mêd-dl'*, *v. n.* To interpose officiously.

INTERMEDDLER, *in-têr-mêd-dl-ûr*, *s.* One that interposes officiously.

INTERMEDIACY, *in-têr-mê-dê-â-sê*, *or* *in-têr-mê-jê-â-sê*, *s.* 294. Interposition, intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, *in-têr-mê-dê-âl*, *or* *in-têr-mê-jê-âl*, *a.* 294. Intervening, lying between, intervenient.

INTERMEDIATE, *in-têr-mê-dê-â-tê*, *a.* Intervening, interposed.—See *Immediate*.

INTERMEDIATELY, *in-têr-mê-dê-â-tê-lê*, *ad.* 376. By way of intervention.—See *Immediate*.

INTERMENT, *in-têr-mên't*, *s.* Burial sepulture.

INTERMIGRATION, *in-têr-mê-grâ'shûn*, *s.* Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, *in-têr-mê-nâ-bl*, *a.* Immense, admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, *in-têr-mê-nâ-tê*, *a.* 91. Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINATION, *in-têr-mê-nâ'shûn*, *s.* Menace, threat.

To INTERMINGLE, *in-têr-mîng-gl'*, *v. a.* To mingle, to mix some things among others.

To INTERMINGLE, *in-têr-mîng-gl'*, *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, *in-têr-mîsh'ûn*, *s.* Cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intercurrent time; state of being intermitted; the space between the paroxysms of a fever.

INTERMISSIVE, *in-têr-mîs'siv*, *a.* 158. Coming by fits, not continual.

To INTERMIT, *in-têr-mît'*, *v. a.* To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.

To INTERMITT, *in-têr-mît'*, *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.

INTERMITTENT, *in-têr-mît'tênt*, *a.* Coming by fits.

To INTERMIX, *in-têr-mîks'*, *v. a.* To mingle, to join, to put some things among others.

To INTERMIX, *in-têr-mîks'*, *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, *in-têr-mîks'tshûrê*, *s.* 461. Mass formed by mingling bodies; something additionally mingled in a mass.

INTERMUNDANE, *in-têr-mûn'dânê*, *a.* Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, *in-têr-mû-râl*, *a.* Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL, *in-têr-mû'tshû-âl*, *a.* Mutual, interchanged.

INTERN, *in-têrn'*, *a.* Inward, intestine, not foreign.

INTERNAL, *in-têrnâl*, *a.* Inward, not external, intrinsic, not depending on external accidents, real.

INTERNALLY, *in-têrnâl-ê*, *ad.* Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.

INTERNECINE, *in-têr-nê'sînê*, *a.* 149. Endeavouring mutual destruction.

INTERNECION, *in-têr-nê'shûn*, *s.* Massacre, slaughter.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ÿl 299—pöund 313—ûlin 466, this 469.

INTERNUNCIO, in-têr-nûn'shê-ô, *s.* Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION, in-têr-pêl-lâ'shûn, *s.* A summons, a call upon.

To INTERPOLATE, in-têr-pô-lâ-te, *v. a.* 91. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew, to begin again.

INTERPOLATION, in-têr-pô-lâ'shûn, *s.* Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, in-têr-pô-lâ-tûr, *s.* 521. One that foists in counterfeit passages.

INTERPOSAL, in-têr-pô-zâl, *s.* Interposition, agency between two persons; intervention.

To INTERPOSE, in-têr-pô-zê', *v. a.* To thrust in as an abstraction, interruption, or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief; to place between, to make in eventful.

To INTERPOSE, in-têr-pô-zê', *v. n.* To mediate, to set between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, in-têr-pô-zûr, *s.* 98. One that comes between others; an intervention agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, in-têr-pô-zîsh'ûn, *s.* Intervention agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, state of being placed between two; any thing interposed.

To INTERPRET, in-têr-prêt, *v. a.* To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE, in-têr-prê-tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, in-têr-prê-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of interpreting, explanation; the sense given by any interpreter, exposition.

INTERPRETATIVE, in-têr-prê-tâ-tîv, *a.* 512. Collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, in-têr-prê-tâ-tîv-lê, *ad.* 512. As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, in-têr-prê-tûr, *s.* An expositor, an expounder; a translator.

INTERPUNCTION, in-têr-pûngk'shûn, *s.* Pointing between words or sentence.

INTERREGNUM, in-têr-rêg'nûm, *s.* The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and accession of another.

INTERREIGN, in-têr-râne', *s.* Vacancy of the throne.

To INTERROGATE, in-têr-rô-gâ-te, *v. a.* To examine, to question.

To INTERROGATE, in-têr-rô-gâ-te, *v. n.* To ask, to put questions.

INTERROGATION, in-têr-rô-gâ'shûn, *s.* A question put, an inquiry; a note that marks a question, thus, (?).

INTERROGATIVE, in-têr-rô-gâ-tîv, *a.* Denoting a question, expressed in a questioning form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, in-têr-rô-gâ-tîv, *s.* 512. A pronoun used in asking questions, as, who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, in-têr-rô-gâ-tîv-lê, *ad.* In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, in-têr-rô-gâ-tûr, *s.* 521. An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY, in-têr-rô-gâ-tûr-ê, *s.* 512. A question, an inquiry.—For the last *o*, see *Domestic*.

INTERROGATORY, in-têr-rô-gâ-tûr-ê, *a.* 557. Containing a question, expressing a question.

To INTERRUPT, in-têr-rûpt', *v. a.* To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding, by interposition; to divide, to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, in-têr-rûpt'êd-lê, *ad.* Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, in-têr-rûpt'tûr, *s.* 98. He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, in-têr-rûpt'shûn, *s.* Interposition, breach of continuity; hindrance, stop, obstruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, in-têr-skâp'pû-lâr, *a.* Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCIND, in-têr-sînd', *v. a.* To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE, in-têr-skribê', *v. a.* To write between.

INTERSECANT, in-têr-sêk'ânt, *a.* Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, in-têr-sêkt', *v. a.* To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, in-têr-sêkt', *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, in-têr-sêk'shûn, *s.* The point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSEPT, in-têr-sêpt', *v. a.* To put in between other things.

INTERSECTION, in-têr-sêr'shûn, *s.* An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

To INTERSPERSE, in-têr-spêr'sê', *v. a.* To scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, in-têr-spêr'shûn, *s.* The act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, in-têr-stêl'lâr, *a.* Intervening between the stars.

INTERSTICE, in-têr-stîs, or in-têr'stîs, *s.* Space between one thing and another.

By Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, and Mr Barclay, place the accent on the second syllable of this word; and Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Mr Scott, Bailey, and Entick, on the first. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce this the better accentuation; for as this word must be derived from the noun *interstitium*, and not from the verb *intersto*, the rule so often mentioned, of changing the secondary accent of the Latin word, when shortened into the principal accent of the English word, must take place here.—See *Academy and Incomparable*.

It is not easy to conjecture what could be the reason that this majority of orthoepists should be found on the side of the penultimate pronunciation of this word. It is certain that the greater part do but copy from former dictionaries; but when an uncouth and uncommon pronunciation is adopted, it is generally for some learned reason from the dead languages, which the common speaker is utterly incapable of conceiving. In the present instance, however, there is not the shadow of a reason, from the original Latin, that we should place the accent on the second syllable of *interstice*, which would not oblige us to lay the stress on the same syllable of *interfere*, *intercede*, *intercourse*, *interval*, *superflux*, &c.

INTERSTITIAL, in-têr-stîsh'ûl, *a.* Containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, in-têr-têks'tshûr, *s.* Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, in-têr-twîne', } *v. a.*

To INTERTWIST, in-têr-twîst', } *v. a.*

To unite by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, in-têr-vâl, *s.* Spaces between places, interstice; time passing between two assignable points, remission of delirium or distemper.

By Dr Kenrick, of all our orthoepists, is the only one who accents this word on the second syllable.

To INTERVENE, in-têr-vêne', *v. n.* To come between things or persons.

INTERVENIENT, in-têr-vêné-ênt, *a.* Intercedent, passing between.

INTERVENTION, in-têr-vên'shûn, *s.* Agency between persons; agency between antecedents and consecutives; interposition, the state of being interposed.

To INTERVERT, in-têr-vêrt', *v. a.* To turn to another course.

INTERVIEW, in-têr-vû, *s.* Mutual sight, sight of each other.

To INTERVOLVE, in-têr-vôlv', *v. a.* To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, in-têr-wêve', *v. a.* Pret. *Interwove*. Part. pass. *Interwoven*, *Interwove*, or *Interweaved*. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, in-têst'â-bl, *a.* Disqualified to make a will.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, nôve 163,

INTESTATE, in-tês'tâte, *a.* 91. Wanting a will, dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, in-tês'tê-nâl, *a.* 88. Belonging to the guts.

This word is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the third syllable with the *i* long, because the *i* in the Latin *intestinus* is long; but Dr Johnson makes it more properly a formative of our own from *intestine*; and even if we were to allow this adjective to be derived immediately from the Latin substantive of the same number of syllables, we may see in Principles, No. 503, *h.* how many exceptions there are to this rule, and how probable it is that this word is one.

INTESTINE, in-tês'tin, *a.* 140. Internal, inward; contained in the body; domestic, not foreign.

INTESTINES, in-tês'tinz, *s.* The guts, the bowels.

To INTHRAL, in-thrâwl', *v. a.* 406. To enslave, to shackle, to reduce to servitude.

INTHRALMENT, in-thrâwlmênt, *s.* Servitude, slavery.

To INTHRONE, in-thrônê', *v. a.* To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne.

INTIMACY, in-tê-mâ-sê, *s.* Close familiarity.

INTIMATE, in-tê-mât, *a.* 91. Inmost, inward, intestine, familiar, closely acquainted.

INTIMATE, in-tê-mât, *s.* A familiar friend, one who is trusted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, in-tê-mâte', *v. a.* 91. To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, in-tê-mâte-lê, *ad.* Closely, with int-mixture of parts; familiarly, with close friendship.

INTIMATION, in-tê-mâ'shôn, *s.* Hint, obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, in-tim'ê-dâte, *v. a.* To make fearful, to daunt, to make cowardly.

INTIRE, in-tîrê, *a.* Whole, undiminished, unbroken.

INTIRENESS, in-tîrê-nês, *s.* Wholeness, integrity.

INTO, in'tô, *prep.* Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outside; noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

INTOLERABLE, in-tôlêr-â-bl, *a.* Insufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, in-tôlêr-â-bl-nês, *s.* 554, 555. Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, in-tôlêr-â-blê, *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, in-tôlêr-ânt, *a.* Not enduring, not able to endure.

INTOLERANCE, in-tôlêr-ânsê, *s.* Want of toleration.

To INTOMB, in-tôôm', *v. a.* 347. To enclose in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, in-tô-nâ'shôn, *s.* Manner of sounding.

To INTONE, in-tônê', *v. n.* To make a slow protracted noise.

To INTORT, in-tôrt', *v. a.* To twist, to wreath, to wring.

To INTOXICATE, in-tôks'ê-kâte, *v. a.* To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, in-tôks'ê-kâ'shôn, *s.* Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the state of being drunk.

INTRACTABLE, in-trâkt'â-bl, *a.* Ungovernable, stubborn, obstinate, unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, in-trâkt'â-bl-nês, *s.* Obstnacy, perverseness.

INTRACTABLY, in-trâkt'â-blê, *ad.* Unmanageably, stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY, in-trân-kwîl'ê-tê, *s.* Unquietness, want of rest.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-trâns-mû'tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Unchangeable to any other substance.

To INTREASURE, in-trêzh'ûrê, *v. a.* To lay up as in a treasury.

To INTRENCH, in-trênsh', *v. a.* To invade, to

encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, in-trênsh'ânt, *a.* Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indivisible.

INTRENCHMENT, in-trênsh'mênt, *s.* Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, in-trêp'id, *a.* Fearless, daring, bold, brave.

INTREPIDITY, in-trêp'id-ê-tê, *s.* Fearlessness, courage, boldness.

INTREPIDLY, in-trêp'id-lê, *ad.* Fearlessly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, in-trê-kâ-sê, *s.* State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, in-trê-kâte, *a.* 91. Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obscure.

To INTRICATE, in-trê-kâte, *v. a.* 91. To perplex, to darken. Not in *u.*

INTRICATELY, in-trê-kâte-lê, *ad.* With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, in-trê-kâte-nês, *s.* Perplexity, involution, obscurity.

INTRIGUE, in-trêgg', *s.* 112. 337. A plot, a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the combination or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, in-trêgg', *v. n.* 560. To form plots, to carry on private designs; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, in-trêgg'ûr, *s.* 98. One who busies himself in private transactions, one who forms plots, one who pursues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, in-trêgg'ing-lê, *ad.* With intrigue, with secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, in-trîn'sê-kâl, *a.* Internal, solid, natural, not accidental.

This word, derived from the Latin *intrinsecus*. Dr Johnson tells us, is now, contrary to etymology, generally written *intrinsecal*.

INTRINSECALLY, in-trîn'sê-kâl-ê, *ad.* Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inside.

INTRINSECATE, in-trîn'sê-kâte, *a.* Perplexed. Obsolete.

INTRINSICK, in-trîn'sîk, *a.* Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed in the nature of the thing.

To INTRODUCE, in-trô-dûsê', *v. a.* 376. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person; to bring something into notice or practice; to produce, to give occasion; to bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, in-trô-dû'sûr, *s.* One who conducts another to a place or person; any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, in-trô-dûk'shôn, *s.* The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface, or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-trô-dûk'tiv, *a.* Serving as the means to introduce something else.

INTRODUCTORY, in-trô-dûk'tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Previous, serving as a means to something farther.

INTROGRESSION, in-trô-grêsh'ûn, *s.* Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, in-trô-nîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of sending in.

To INTROMIT, in-trô-mît', *v. a.* To send in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, in-trô-spêkt', *v. a.* To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, in-trô-spêk'shôn, *s.* A view of the inside.

INTROVENTION, in-trô-vê-nê-ênt, *a.* Entering, coming in.

To INTROVERT, in-trô-vêrt', *v. a.* To turn inwards.

This word is not in any Dictionary I have seen, but from its real utility ought to be in all of them. It is peculiarly expressive of that act of the mind which turns

our thoughts upon ourselves; and is so happily exemplified by Hannah More, in her *Strictures on Female Education*, as at once to show the beauty of the thought and the propriety of the expression. Speaking of that exquisite sensibility which some females plead as a reason for shunning that distress, in the removing of which it should be exerted, she says, "That exquisite sense of feeling which God implanted in the heart as a stimulus to quicken us in relieving the miseries of others, is thus introduced, and learns to consider self as not the agent, but the object of compassion. Tenderness is made an excuse for being hard-hearted; and instead of drying the weeping eyes of others, this false delicacy reserves its own selfish tears for the more elegant and less expensive errors of the melting novel, or the pathetic tragedy." vol. II. p. 128.

To INTRUDE, in-trôdd', v. n. 176. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permission; to encroach, to force in un-called or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, in-trôdd', v. a. 339. To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, in-trôdd'ûr, s. 98. One who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, in-trôdzhôn, s. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or place; voluntary and un-called undertaking of any thing.

INTRUSIVE, in-trôdz'siv, a. Intruding, coming into company without invitation.

↳ This word has not found its way into any of our Dictionaries, except Scott's and Entick's; but for its legitimacy and utility, the public ear will be a sufficient warrant without any authority to exemplify it.

To INTRUST, in-trôst', v. a. To treat with confidence; to charge with any secret.

INTUITION, in-tû-ish'ûn, s. Sight of any thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason.

INTUITIVE, in-tû-ê-tiv, a. Seen by the mind immediately; seeing, not barely believing; having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, in-tû-ê-tiv-lé, ad. Without deduction of reason, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENT, in-tû-mês-sênse, } s. 510.

INTUMESCENCY, in-tû-mês-sên-sé, }
Swell, tumour.

INTURGESCENCE, in-tûr-jês-sênse, s. 510. Swelling, the act or state of swelling.

To INTWINE, in-twinc', v. a. To twist or wreath together; to encompass by circling round it.

To INVADÉ, in-vâde', v. a. To attack a country, to make an hostile entrance; to assail, to assault.

INVADER, in-vâd'ûr, s. 98. One who enters with hostility into the possessions of another; an assaulter.

INVALID, in-vâlid, a. Weak, of no weight or efficacy.

INVALID, in-vâ-lêdd', s. 112. One disabled by sickness or hurt.

To INVALIDATE, in-vâ-lê-dâte, v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDITY, in-vâ-ld'ê-té, s. Weakness, want of efficacy.

INVALUABLE, in-vâ-lû-â-bl, a. Precious above estimation, inestimable.

INVARIABLE, in-vâ-rê-â-bl, a. Unchangeable, constant.

INVARIABLENESS, in-vâ-rê-â-bl-nês, s. Immutability, constancy.

INVARIABLY, in-vâ-rê-â-blé, ad. Unchangeably, constantly.

INVASION, in-vâ-zhôn, s. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another, hostile encroachments.

INVASIVE, in-vâ'siv, a. 158. 428. Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions.

INVECTIVE, in-vêk'tiv, s. 140. A severe censure in speech or writing.

INVECTIVE, in-vêk'tiv, a. Satirical, abusive.

INVECTIVELY, in-vêk'tiv-lé, ad. Satirically abusively.

To INVEIGH, in-vê', v. n. 249. 330. To utter censure or reproach.

INVEIGHER, in-vâ'ûr, s. Vehement railler.

To INVEIGLE, in-vê'gl, v. a. 250. To persuade to something bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER, in-vê'gl-ûr, s. 98. Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill.

INUENDO, in-û-ên'dô, s. A distant notice; a hint.

To INVENT, in-vên't', v. a. To discover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falsely; to feign; to produce something new in writing, or in mechanics.

INVENTOR, in-vên't'ûr, s. One who produces something new, a deviser of something not known before; a teller of fictions.

INVENTION, in-vên'shôn, s. Fiction, discovery, act of producing something new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, in-vên'tiv, a. Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, in-vên't'ûr, s. 166. A finder out of something new; a contriver, a framer.

INVENTORIAL, in-vên-t'ô-rê-â-l-é, ad. In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, in-vên-tûr-ê, s. 512. An account or catalogue of moveables.—For the o, see *Domestic*.

↳ Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Buchanan, Entick, and Bailey, pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Barclay, on the second. Dr Kenrick indeed tells us, that the accent is sometimes placed on the first; which is indeed very apparent from the number of writers I have produced for that accentuation. But the propriety of this pronunciation is not better supported by authority than by analogy.

For if we had an English word from which a word of this kind might be formed as *declaratory*, *defamatory*, &c. the accent will generally be found to be on the same syllable as in *declare*, *defame*, &c. but if we have no such corresponding English word, and the word of this termination comes from the Latin, as *promontory*, *desultory*, &c. the word then takes the secondary accent we give the Latin words *promontorium*, *desultorius*, &c. Now though our English verb *invent* comes from the same parent *invenio* as *inventory*, it is in so different a sense as to have no claim to the parentage. As therefore *inventarium* is the latter Latin word from which this word is derived, and as this has the secondary accent on the first syllable in our pronunciation of Latin, so *inventory* must have the principal accent on the same syllable in English.—See *Academy*, *Incomparable*, &c. Dr Johnson, indeed, furnishes us with an authority from Shakespeare, against himself:

"I found
Forsooth an *inventory* thus imparting
The several parcels of his plate."

INVENTRESS, in-vên'três, s. A female that invents.

INVERSE, in-vêrse', a. 431. Inverted, reciprocal, opposed to Direct.

INVERSION, in-vêr'shôn, s. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last; change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT, in-vêr't', v. a. 556. To turn upside down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.

INVERTEDLY, in-vêr'têd-lé, ad. In contrary or reversed order.

To INVEST, in-vêst', v. a. To dress, to clothe, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to enclose, to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INVESTIENT, in-vêst'shiënt, a. 464. Covering, clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, in-vêst-ê-gâ-bl, a. To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.

To INVESTIGATE, in-vêst-ê-gâte, v. a. 91. To search out, to find out by rational disquisition.

INVESTIGATION, in-vêst-ê-gâ'shôn, s. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered examination.

INVESTITURE, in-vêst-ê-tûre, s. The right of

359. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93,

giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving possession.

INVESTMENT, in-vêst'mênt, *s.* Dress, clothes, garment, habit.

INVETERACY, in-vêt'têr-â-sê, *s.* Long continuance of any thing bad; in physick, long continuance of a disease.

INVETERATE, in-vêt'têr-â-te, *a.* 91. Old, long established; obstinate by long continuance.

To INVETERATE, in-vêt'têr-â-te, *v. a.* To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, in-vêt'têr-â-te-nês, *s.* Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERATION, in-vêt'têr-â-shûn, *s.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, in-vid'ê-ûs, or in-vid'ê-ûs, *a.* 293. 37d. Envious; malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vid'ê-ûs-lê, *ad.* Malignantly, enviously; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vid'ê-ûs-nês, *s.* Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE, in-vig'ô-râ-te, *v. a.* To endure with vigour, to strengthen, to animate, to enforce.

INVIGORATION, in-vig'ô-râ-shûn, *s.* The act of invigorating, the state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, in-vin'sê-bl, *a.* 405. Unconquerable, not to be subdued.

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vin'sê-bl-nês, *s.* Unconquerableness, insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY, in-vin'sê-blê, *ad.* Insuperably, unconquerably.

INVIOABLE, in-vi'ô-lâ-bl, *a.* 405. Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; insusceptible of hurt or wound.

INVIOABLY, in-vi'ô-lâ-blê, *ad.* Without breach, without failure.

INVIOLE, in-vi'ô-lâ-te, *a.* 91. Unhurt, uninjured, unpolled, unbroken.

INVIOUS, in-vê-ûs, *a.* Impassable, untrodden.

INVISIBILITY, in-viz'ê-bil'ê-tê, *s.* The state of being invisible, imperceptibleness to sight.

INVISIBLE, in-viz'ê-bl, *a.* 405. Not perceptible by the sight, not to be seen.

INVISIBLY, in-viz'ê-blê, *ad.* Imperceptibly to the sight.

To INVISCATE, in-vis'kâ-te, *v. a.* To lime, to entangle in glutinous matter.

INVITATION, in-vê-tâ-shûn, *s.* The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

INVITATORY, in-vitâ-tôr-ê, *a.* 512. Using invitation, containing invitation.

To INVITE, in-vite', *v. a.* To bid, to ask to any place; to allure, to persuade.

To INVITE, in-vite', *v. n.* To give invitation, to afford allurements.

INVITER, in-vi'tôr, *s.* 98. He who invites.

INVITINGLY, in-vit'ing-lê, *ad.* In such a manner as invites or allures.

To INMEMBRATE, in-ân'mbrâ-te, *v. a.* To shade, to cover with shades.

INUNCTION, in-ângk'shûn, *s.* The act of smearing or anointing.

INUNDATION, in-ân-dâ'shûn, *s.* The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To INVOCATE, in-vô-kâ-te, *v. a.* 91. To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, in-vô-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

INVOICE, in-vôise, *s.* A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVOKE, in-vôke', *v. a.* To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

mêt 95—pline 105, plin 107—nò 162, môve 164,

To INVOLVE, in-vôlv', *v. a.* To inwrap, to cover with any thing surrounding; to imply, to comprise; to entangle; to take in; to entangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confusedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, in-vôl'ân-tâ-rê-lê, *ad.* Not by choice, not spontaneously.

INVOLUNTARY, in-vôl'ân-tâ-rê, *a.* Not having the power of choice; not chosen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, in-vô-lû'shûn, *s.* The act of involving or inwrapping; the state of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.

To INURE, in-ûre', *v. a.* To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and custom, to accustom.

INUREMENT, in-ûre'mênt, *s.* Practice, habit, use, custom, frequency.

To INURN, in-ûrn', *v. a.* To entomb, to bury.

INUSTION, in-ûs'tshûn, *s.* 464. The act of burning.

INUTILE, in-û'til, *a.* 140. Useless, unprofitable.

INUTILITY, in-û-til'ê-tê, *s.* Uselessness, unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE, in-vûl'nêr-â-bl, *a.* Not to be wounded, secure from wound.

To INWALL, in-wâll', *v. a.* To enclose with a wall.

INWARD, in-wârd, } *ad.* 88.

INWARDS, in-wârdz, } *ad.* 88.

Towards the internal parts, within; with inflection or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.—See Towards.

INWARD, in-wârd, *a.* Internal, placed within; intimate, domestic; seated in the mind.

INWARD, in-wârd, *s.* 88. Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.

INWARDLY, in-wârd-lê, *ad.* In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflection or concavity.

INWARDNESS, in-wârd-nês, *s.* Intimacy, familiarity.

To INWEAVE, in-wêve', *v. a.* 227. Pret. *Inwoove* or *Inwoored*. Part pass. *Inwoove* or *Inwooven*. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture; to intertwine, to complicate.

To INWOOD, in-wûd', *v. a.* 307. To hide in woods. Obsolete.

To INWRAP, in-râp', *v. a.* 474. To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport.

INWROUGHT, in-râwt', *a.* 319. Adorned with work.

To INWREATH, in-rêthê', *v. a.* 467. To surround as with a wreath.

JOB, jôb, *s.* A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work; a sudden stab with a short instrument.

To JOB, jôb, *v. a.* To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drive in a sharp instrument.

To JOB, jôb, *v. n.* To play the stockjobber, to buy and sell as a broker.

JOBBER, jôb'bûr, *s.* 98. A man who sells stock in the public funds; one who does chance work.

JOBBERNOWL, jôb'bûr-nôle, *s.* A loggerhead, a blockhead.

JOCKEY, jôk'kê, *s.* 270. A fellow that rides horses in the race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

To JOCKEY, jôk'kê, *v. a.* To juggle by riding against one; to cheat, to trick.

JOCOSE, jô-kôse', *a.* Merry, waggish, in to jest.

JOCOSELY, jô-kôse'lê, *ad.* Waggishly, in jest, in game.

JOCOSENESS, jô-kôse'nês, } *a.*

JOCOSITY, jô-kôs'ê-tê, } *a.*

JOCULAR, jôk'kû-lâr, *a.* 88. Used in jest, merry, jocose, waggish.

JOCULARITY, jôk-û-lâr'ê-tê, *s.* Merriment, disposition to jest.

JOCUND, jôk'ûnd, *a.* Merry, gay, airy, lively

nór 167, nôt 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—óll 299—póánd 313—thin 466, THIS 466.

JOCUNDLY, jòk'únd-lé, *ad.* Merrily, gaily.
To JOG, jóg, *v. a.* To push, to shake by a sudden push, to give notice by a sudden push.
To JOG, jóg, *v. n.* To move by small shocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.
JOG, jóg, *s.* A push, a slight shake, a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a rub, a small stop.
JOGGER, jóg'gúr, *s.* 98. One who moves heavily and dully.
To JOGGLE, jóg'gl, *v. n.* 405. To shake, to be in a tremulous motion.
JOHNAPPLE, jón'áp-pl, *s.* 405. A sharp apple.
To JOIN, jón, *v. a.* To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to dash together, to encounter; to associate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.
To JOIN, jón, *v. n.* To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to close, to clash; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.
JOINER, jón'dúr, *s.* Conjunction, joining.
JOINER, jón'úr, *s.* 98. One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.
JOINERY, jón'úr-é, *s.* An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and jointed together.
JOINT, jóint, *s.* Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; straight lines, in joiners' language, are called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot or planed; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; Out of joint, luxated, slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confusion and disorder.
JOINT, jóint, *a.* Shared among many; united in the same possession; combined, acting together in concert.
To JOINT, jóint, *v. a.* To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.
JOINTED, jóint'éd, *a.* Full of joints.
JOINTER, jón'túr, *s.* 98. A sort of plane.
JOINTLY, jóint'lé, *ad.* Together, not separately; in a state of union or co-operation.
JOINTRESS, jón'trés, *s.* One who holds any thing in jointure.
JOINTSTOOL, jóint-stóól, *s.* A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.
JOINTURE, jón'tshüre, *s.* 461. Estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.
JOIST, jóist, *s.* The secondary beam of a floor.
JOKE, jóke, *s.* A jest, something not serious.
To JOKE, jóke, *v. n.* To jest, to be merry in words or actions.
JOKER, jókúr, *s.* 98. A jester, a merry fellow.
SOLE, jóle, *s.* The face or cheek; the head of a fish.
To JOLL, jóle, *v. a.* To beat the head against any thing, to clash with violence.
JOLLILY, jóllé-lé, *ad.* In a disposition to noisy mirth.
JOLLEMENT, jóllé-mént, *s.* Mirth, merriment, gayety.
JOLLINESS, jóllé-nés, }
JOLLITY, jóllé-té, } *s.*
 Gayety, elevation of spirit; merriment, festivity.
JOLLY, jóllé, *a.* Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.
To JOLT, jólt, *v. n.* To shake as a carriage on rough ground.
To JOLT, jólt, *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.
JOLT, jólt, *s.* Shock as in a carriage.
JOLTHEAD, jólt'héd, *a.* A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.
IONIC, l-ón'ík, *a.* 116. Belonging to Ionia; to one of the dialects of the Greek language; to one of the five orders of architecture.
JONQUILLE, jón-kwíl, *s.* A species of daffodil.

JORDEN, jór'dn, *s.* 103. A chamber pot.
To JOSTLE, jòs'sl, *v. a.* 472. To jostle, to rub against.
JOT, jót, *s.* A point, a titte.
JOVIAL, jóvé-ál, *a.* 88. Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.
JOVIALLY, jóvé-ál-lé, *ad.* Merrily, gayly.
JOVIALNESS, jóvé-ál-nés, *s.* Gayety, merriment.
JOURNAL, júr'nál, *a.* 88. 314. Daily, quotidian.
JOURNAL, júr'nál, *s.* A diary, an account kept of daily transactions; any paper published daily.
JOURNALIST, júr'nál-íst, *s.* A writer of journals.
JOURNEY, júr'né, *s.* 270. The travel of a day; travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea; passage from place to place.
To JOURNEY, júr'né, *v. n.* To travel, to pass from place to place.
JOURNEYMAN, júr'né-mán, *s.* 88. A hired workman.
JOURNEYWORK, júr'né-wúrk, *s.* Work performed for hire.
JOUST, jóst, *s.* 314. Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written, less properly, Just.
To JOUST, jóst, *v. n.* To run in the tilt.
JOWLER, jólé'úr, *s.* 98. A kind of hunting dog.
JOY, jóé, *s.* 299. 329. The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gayety, merriment; happiness; a term of fondness.
To JOY, jóé, *v. n.* To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.
To JOY, jóé, *v. a.* To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.
JOYANCE, jóé'ánsé, *s.* Gayety, festivity. Obsolete.
JOYFUL, jóé'fúl, *a.* Full of joy, glad, exulting.
JOYFULLY, jóé'fúl-é, *ad.* With joy, gladly.
JOYFULNESS, jóé'fúl-nés, *s.* Gladness, joy.
JOYLESS, jóé'lés, *a.* Void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.
JOYOUS, jóé'ús, *a.* 314. Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.
IPECACUANHA, íp-pé-kák-ù-á'ná, *s.* An Indian plant.
IRASCIBLE, l-rás'sé-bl, *a.* 115. 405. Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger.
IRE, íre, *s.* Anger, rage, passionate hatred.
IREFUL, íre'fúl, *a.* Angry, raging, furious.
IREFULLY, íre'fúl-lé, *ad.* With ire, in an angry manner.
IRIS, íris, *s.* The rainbow; an appearance of light resembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.
To IRK, érk, *v. a.* 108.
 Irk—This word is very expressive: it comes from the Islandick *yrk*, work. It is only used impersonally, and signifies to disgust, as, It irks me, I am weary of it.
IRKSOME, érk'súm, *a.* 166. Wearisome, troublesome.
IRKSOMELY, érk'súm-lé, *ad.* Wearisomely, tediously.
IRKSOMENESS, érk'súm-nés, *s.* Tediousness, wearisomeness.
IRON, ír'n, *s.* 417. A hard, fusil, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain; a shackle.
IRON, ír'n, *a.* Made of iron; resembling iron in colour; harsh, severe; hard, impenetrable.
To IRON, ír'n, *v. a.* To smooth with an iron; to shackle with irons.
IRONICAL, l-rón'né-kál, *a.* 88. 115. Expressing one thing, and meaning another.
IRONICALLY, l-rón'né-kál-lé, *ad.* By the use of irony.
IRONMONGER, ír'n-múng-gúr, *s.* A dealer in iron.
IRONWOOD, ír'n-wúđ, *s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plue 105, plin 107—nò 162, m5ve 164,

IRONWORT, *Ûrn-wûrt*, s. A plant.
IRONY, *Ûrn-ê*, a. Having the qualities of iron.
IRONY, *Ûrn-ê*, s. A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, *Ûr-râ-dê-anse*, } s. 505.
IRRADIANCE, *Ûr-râ-dê-an-se*, }

Emission of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

TO IRRADIATE, *Ûr-râ-dê-âte*, v. a. To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, *Ûr-râ-dê-â-shûn*, s. 534. The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, *Ûr-râsh'ò-nâi*, a. Void of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, *Ûr-râsh'ò-nâi-ê-tê*, s. Want of reason.

IRRATIONALLY, *Ûr-râsh'ò-nâi-ê*, ad. Without reason, absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, *Ûr-rê-klâ'm-â-bl*, a. 405. Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCILABLE, *Ûr-rêk-ôn-sî-lâ-bl*, a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appeased; not to be made consistent.—See *Reconcilable*.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, *Ûr-rêk-ôn-sî-lâ-bl-nês*, s. Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, *Ûr-rêk-ôn-sî-lâ-bl-ê*, ad. In an irreconcilable manner.

IRRECONCILED, *Ûr-rêk'ôn-sî-lâ-bl*, a. Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, *Ûr-rê-kûv'ûr-â-bl*, a. Not to be regained, not to be restored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, *Ûr-rê-kûv'ûr-â-bl-ê*, ad. Beyond recovery, past repair.

IRREDUCIBLE, *Ûr-rê-dû'sê-bl*, a. Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, *Ûr-rêf-frâ-gâ-blî-ê-tê*, s. Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, *Ûr-rêf-frâ-gâ-bl*, or *Ûr-rê-frâ-gâ-bl*, a. Not to be confuted, superiour to argumental opposition.

¶ If we might judge by the uniformity we find in our Dictionaries, there would be no great difficulty in settling the accentuation of this word. Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Bailey, Entick, W. Johnston, Perry, Barclay, and Buchanan, place the accent on the third syllable; Mr Scott either on the second or third, with a preference to the latter; and Mr Sheridan alone places it exclusively on the second. But notwithstanding Mr Sheridan's accentuation stands single, if I am not much mistaken, it has not only the best usage on its side, but the clearest analogy to support it. It were, indeed, to be wished, for the sake of harmony, that, like the Greeks and Romans, we had no accent higher than the antepenultimate; but language is the *vox populi*. Our accent, in a thousand instances, transgresses these classic bounds, and who shall confine it? In compounds of our own, with the utmost propriety, we place the accent on the fourth syllable from the last, as in *wearisomeness*, *serviceableness*, &c. 501; and a probable reason is given, under the word *Academy*, why we accent so many words from the Latin in the same manner; but be the reason what it will, certain it is, that this custom has prevailed. This prevalence of custom is sufficiently exemplified in the positive of the word in question; *Refragable* is accented by Johnson, Ash, and Bailey, on the first syllable, and would probably have been accented in the same manner by the rest, if they had inserted the word. Buchanan and Barclay, indeed, have the word, and accent it on the second; but their authority is greatly outweighed by the three others. Convinced, therefore, that pronouncing this word with the accent on the second syllable is following that path which the best usage has pointed out, I do not hesitate to dissent from so many authorities, especially when I find the best of these authorities inconsistent; for if we are to place the accent on the first syllable of *Refragable*, why we should remove the accent in *Irrefragable* I cannot conceive.—See *Academy* and *Disputable*.

IRREFRAGABLY, *Ûr-rêf-frâ-gâ-bl-ê*, ad. With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, *Ûr-rê-tâ-tâ-bl*, a. Not to be overthrown by argument.

¶ All our Dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word, nor do I mean to affront such respectable authority, by placing it on the second, as in *irrefragable*, though there is the same reason for both. Let it not be pleaded that we have the verb *refute* in favour of the first pronunciation; this has not the least influence on the words *indisputable*, *irrevocable*, *incomparable*, &c. The reason why *corruptible* and *refractory* ought not to have the accent on the first syllable, arises from the difficulty of pronouncing the uncombainable consonants *pt* and *ct* in syllables not under the stress.—See Principles, No. 517; also the words *Acceptibus* and *Refractory*.

IRREGULAR, *Ûr-rêg'gû-lâr*, a. 88. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, *Ûr-rêg'gû-lâr-ê-tê*, s. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

IRREGULARLY, *Ûr-rêg'gû-lâr-ê*, ad. Without observation of rule or method.

TO IRREGULATE, *Ûr-rêg'gû-lâte*, v. a. To make irregular, to disorder.

IRRELATIVE, *Ûr-rêlâ-tîv*, a. Having no reference to any thing, single, unconnected.

IRRELEVANT, *Ûr-rê-lê-vânt*, a. Unassisting, unrelieving.

¶ This is one of the annual productions of the House of Commons (where new words and money bills naturally originate); but it certainly deserves reception, as it conveys a new idea, which is, that the object to which it relates is supposed to be in a fallen and abject state, and incapable of relief; whereas *unassisting* may relate to an object which indeed wants assistance, but which is still in a militant state, and not overcome. Every new shade of thought, however nice, enriches a language, and may be considered as a real acquisition to it: but this word, as it is generally used in Parliament, seems to signify nothing more than merely *unrelieved*; and if this had been expressed by *irrelative*, though not strictly classical, yet a very allowable formation, it would have been of real use; but as it is used at present, it is a pedantic encumbrance to the language.—See *Relevant*.

IRRELIGION, *Ûr-rê-lîd'jân*, s. Contempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, *Ûr-rê-lîd'jûs*, a. 314. Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, *Ûr-rê-lîd'jûs-lê*, ad. With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, *Ûr-rê-mê-â-bl*, a. Admitting no return.

IRREMEADIABLE, *Ûr-rê-mê-dê-â-bl*, a. Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.

IRREMEADIABLY, *Ûr-rê-mê-dê-â-bl-ê*, ad. Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, *Ûr-rê-mîs'sê-bl*, a. Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, *Ûr-rê-mîs'sê-bl-nês*, s. The quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVEABLE, *Ûr-rê-môv'â-bl*, a. Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRENOWNED, *Ûr-rê-nôând'*, a. 369. Void of honour.

IRREPARABLE, *Ûr-rêp'pâ-râ-bl*, a. Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

¶ This word and its simple *Reparable* come from the Latin *Reparabilis* and *Irreparabilis*, and are pronounced with the accent on the pre-antepenultimate syllable, according to the analogy of words anglicised from the Latin, by dropping a syllable; which is, to place the accent on that syllable which had a secondary stress in our own English pronunciation of the Latin words.—See *Academy* and *Incomparable*.

IRREPARABLY, *Ûr-rêp'pâ-râ-bl-ê*, ad. Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, *Ûr-rê-plêvyê-â-bl*, a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, tùb 172, bùll 173—jil 299—pùnd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

- IRREPREHENSIBLE**, Ìr-rêp-prê-hên/sê-bl, *a.* Ex-
empt from blame.
- IRREPREHENSIBLY**, Ìr-rêp-prê-hên/sê-blê, *ad.*
Without blame.
- IRREPRESENTABLE**, Ìr-rêp-prê-zênt/â-bl, *a.* Not
capable of representation.
- IRREPROACHABLE**, Ìr-rê-prôtsh/â-bl, *a.* 295. Free
from blame or reproach.
- IRREPROACHABLY**, Ìr-rê-prôtsh/â-blê, *ad.* With-
out blame, without reproach.
- IRREPROVEABLE**, Ìr-rê-prôôv/â-bl, *a.* Not to be
blamed, irreproachable.
- IRREPTITIOUS**, Ìr-rêp-tish/ûs, *a.* Encroaching,
creeping in.
- ☞ This word is in no Dictionary that I have met
with; but it appears to me to deserve a place, as it is the
only single word that expresses imperceptible intrusion.
Mr Elphinston seems to use it with precision, where he
tells us, in his Principles of the English Language,
"that eymology counts the *b* in *crumb* irreptitious, for,
not have. I found it in foreign sources, she cannot see its
use at *b* ie." Book 1. page 25.
- IRRESISTIBLE**, Ìr-rê-zis-tê-bl/ê-tê, *s.* Power
above opposition.
- IRRESISTIBLE**, Ìr-rê-zis/tê-bl, *a.* Superior to
opposition.
- IRRESISTIBLY**, Ìr-rê-zis/tê-blê, *ad.* In a manner
not to be opposed.
- IRRESOLUBLE**, Ìr-rê-zò-lù-bl, *a.* Not to be
broken, not to be dissolved.—See *Dissoluble*.
- IRRESOLUBENESS**, Ìr-rê-zò-lù-bl-nêss, *s.* Not
resolvable into parts.
- IRRESOLVEDLY**, Ìr-rê-zòl/vêd-lê, *ad.* 364. With-
out settled determination.
- IRRESOLUTE**, Ìr-rê-zò-lù-tê, *a.* Not constant in
purpose, not determined.
- IRRESOLUTELY**, Ìr-rê-zò-lù-tê-lê, *ad.* Without
firmness of mind, without determined purpose.
- IRRESOLUTION**, Ìr-rê-zò-lù/shùn, *s.* Want of firm-
ness of mind.
- IRRESPECTIVE**, Ìr-rê-spêk/tiv, *a.* Having no re-
gard to any circumstances.
- IRRESPECTIVELY**, Ìr-rê-spêk/tiv-lê, *ad.* Without
regard to circumstances.
- IRRETRIEVABLE**, Ìr-rê-trêd/vâ-bl, *a.* 275. Not to
be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.
- IRRETRIEVABLY**, Ìr-rê-trêd/vâ-blê, *ad.* Irrepar-
ably, irrecoverably.
- IRREVERENCE**, Ìr-rêv/vêr-ênsê, *s.* Want of re-
verence, want of veneration; state of being disre-
garded.
- IRREVERENT**, Ìr-rêv/vêr-ênt, *a.* Not paying due
homage or reverence, not expressing or conceiving
due veneration or respect.—See *Reverent*.
- IRREVERENTLY**, Ìr-rêv/vêr-ênt-lê, *ad.* Without
due respect or veneration.
- IRREVERSIBLE**, Ìr-rê-vêr/sê-bl, *a.* Not to be re-
called, not to be changed.
- IRREVERSIBLY**, Ìr-rê-vêr/sê-blê, *ad.* Without
change.
- IRREVOCABLE**, Ìr-rêv/vò-kâ-bl, *a.* Not to be re-
called, not to be brought back.
- ☞ For the reason of accenting this word on the se-
cond, and not on the third syllable, see *Academy* and
Incomparable.
- IRREVOCABLY**, Ìr-rêv/vò-kâ-blê, *ad.* Without
recall.
- To IRRIGATE**, Ìr-rê-gâte, *v. a.* To wet, to moisten,
to water.
- IRRIGATION**, Ìr-rê-gâtshùn, *s.* The act of watering
or moistening.
- IRRIGUOUS**, Ìr-rig/gù-ûs, *a.* Watery, watered;
dewy, moist.
- IRRISION**, Ìr-rizh/ûn, *s.* The act of laughing at
another.
- IRRITABLE**, Ìr-rê-tâ-bl, *a.* Capable of being made
angry.
- IRRITATE**, Ìr-rê-tâte, *v. a.* 91. To provoke,
to tease, to exasperate; to fret, to put into motion or
disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact;
to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.
- IRRITATION**, Ìr-rê-tâ/shùn, *s.* Provocation, exas-
peration; stimulation.
- IRRUPTION**, Ìr-rûp/shùn, *s.* The act of any thing
forcing an entrance; inroad, burst of invaders into
any place.
- IS**, Ìz, 420. The third person singular of *To Be*,
I am, thou art, he is; it is sometimes expressed by 's,
as, What's the price of this book?
- ISCHURY**, Ìs/kù-rê, *s.* 353. A stoppage of urine.
- ISCHURETIC**, Ìs-kù-rêt/tik, *s.* Such medicines as
force urine when suppressed.
- ISICLE**, Ìs/ik-kì, *s.* 405. A pendent shoot of ice.
- ISINGLASS**, Ìz/ing-glâs, *s.* A fine kind of glue
made from the intestines of a large fish resembling a
sturgeon.
- ISINGLASS STONE**, Ìz/ing-glâs stônê, *s.* A pure
fossil, more clear and transparent than glass, of which
the ancients made their windows.
- ISLAND**, Ìlând, *s.* 458. A tract of land surround-
ed by water.
- ☞ The *s* in this word and its compounds is perfectly
silent.
- ISLANDER**, Ìlând-ûr, *s.* 98. An inhabitant of an
island.
- ISLE**, Ìle, *s.* 458. An island, a country surround-
ed by water; a long walk in a church or public build-
ing.
- ISOCRONAL**, Ì-sòk/rò-nâl, *a.* Having equal times.
- ISOCRONOUS**, Ì-sòk/rò-nûs, *a.* Performed in equal
times.
- ISOLATED**, Ìz/ò-lâ-têd, *a.* (*Isolé*, Fr.) A term in
architecture, signifying alone, separate, detached.
- ☞ I have not met with this word in any of our
English Dictionaries, but have so often heard it in con-
versation, as to induce me to insert it without any other
authority than its utility.
- ISOPERIMETRICAL**, Ì-sòp-êr-ê-mêt/trê-kâl, *a.* In
geometry, such figures as have equal perimeters or
circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.
- ISOSCELES**, Ì-sòs-ê-lêz, *s.* That which hath only
two sides equal.
- ISSUE**, Ìsh/shù, *s.* 457. The act of passing out;
exit, egress, or passage out; event, consequence; ter-
mination, conclusion; a fontanel, a vent made in a
muscle for the discharge of humours; evacuation;
progeny, offspring; in law, Issue hath divers applica-
tions, sometimes used for the children begotten be-
tween the man and his wife, sometimes for profits
growing from an annuement, sometimes for profits of
lands or tenements, sometimes for that point or mat-
ter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and
put their cause to the trial of the jury.
- To ISSUE**, Ìsh/shù, *v. n.* To come out, to pass out
of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an
offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in
lines.
- To ISSUE**, Ìsh/shù, *v. a.* To send out, to send
forth; to send out judicially or authoritatively.
- ISSUELESS**, Ìsh/shù-lêss, *a.* Without offspring,
without descendants.
- ISTHMUS**, Ìst/mûs, *s.* A neck of land joining the
peninsula to the continent.
- ☞ I have only made the *h* mute in this word; Mr
Sheridan makes both the *h* and *t* mute, and spells the
word *Imus*. Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Mr
Barclay, and Mr Buchanan, pronounce the word as I
have done, and, I think, agreeably to the best usage.
- IT**, Ìt, *pron.* The neutral demonstrative; the thing
spoken of before. It is used ludicrously after neutral
verbs, to give an emphasis. It is idiomatically applied
to persons, as, It was I, It was he.
- ITCH**, Ìtsh, *s.* 352. A cutaneous disease extremely
contagious; the sensation of uneasiness in the skin,
which is eased by rubbing; a constant teasing desire.
- To ITCH**, Ìtsh, *v. n.* To feel that uneasiness in
the skin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have
continual desire.
- ITCHY**, Ìtsh/ê, *a.* Infected with the itch.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fáll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

ITEM, *Itém, ad.* Also; a word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, *Itém, s.* A new article; a hint, an inuendo.

To ITERATE, *It-tér-âte, v. a.* 91. To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, *It-tér-ânt, a.* Repeating.

ITERATION, *It-tér-â-shûn, s.* Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, *It-tin-êr-ânt, a.* Wandering, not settled.

ITINERARY, *It-tin-êr-âr-ê, s.* A book of travels.

ITINERARY, *It-tin-êr-âr-ê, a.* Travelling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, *It-sêlf, pron.* The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBLANT, *Jû-bê-lânt, a.* Uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, *Jû-bê-lâ-shûn, s.* The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, *Jû-bê-lê, s.* A publick festivity.

JUCUNDITY, *Jû-kûn-dê-tê, s.* Pleasantness, agreeableness.

JUDAICAL, *Jû-dâ-ê-kâl, a.* Jewish; pertaining to the Jews.

JUDAISM, *Jû-dâ-izm, s.* The religious rites of the Jews.

To JUDAIZE, *Jû-dâ-ize, v. a.* To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, *Jûdje, s.* One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, *Jûdje, v. n.* To pass sentence; to form or give an opinion; to discern, to distinguish.

To JUDGE, *Jûdje, v. a.* To pass sentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to pass severe censure; to doom severely.

JUDGE, *Jûdje-ûr, s.* 98. One who forms judgment or passes sentence.

JUDGMENT, *Jûdjemênt, s.* The power of judging; the act of exercising judicature; determination, decision; the quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; sentence against a criminal, condemnation; punishment inflicted by Providence; distribution of justice; the last doom.

☞ I am of Dr Lowth's opinion, that the silent *e* in this and similar words ought to be preserved; and though Dr Johnson spells *acknowledgment* and *abridgment* without the *e*, he spells *lodgment* with it. Thus the rectitude of habit frequently corrects the errors of criticism.

JUDICATORY, *Jû-dê-kâ-tûr-ê, s.* 512. Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATURE, *Jû-dê-kâ-tûr-ê, s.* Power of distributing justice.

JUDICIAL, *Jû-dish-âl, a.* 88. Practised in the distribution of publick justice; inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIAALLY, *Jû-dish-âl-ê, ad.* In the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, *Jû-dish-âr-ê, a.* Passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, *Jû-dish-ûs, a.* Prudent, wise, skilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, *Jû-dish-ûs-lê, ad.* Skilfully, wisely.

JUG, *Jûg, s.* A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

To JUGGLE, *Jûg-gl, v. n.* To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.

JUGGLE, *Jûg-gl, s.* 405. A trick by legerdemain; an imposture, a deception.

JUGGLER, *Jûg-gl-ûr, s.* 98. One who practises sleight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble souveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, *Jûg-gl-îng-lê, ad.* 410. In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, *Jû-gû-lâr, a.* 88. Belonging to the throat.

JUCE, *Jûse, s.* 342. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUCELESS, *Jûsê-lês, a.* Without moisture.

JUICINESS, *Jû-sê-nês, s.* Plenty of juice, succulent

JUICY, *Jû-sê, a.* Moist, full of juice.

JULAP, *Jû-lâp, s.* 88. An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water, sweetened.

JULY, *Jû-ll, s.* The seventh month of the year.

JUMART, *Jû-mârt, s.* The mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, *Jûm-bl, v. a.* 405. To mix violently and confusedly together.

To JUMBLE, *Jûm-bl, v. n.* To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, *Jûm-bl, s.* Confused mixture, violent and confused agitation.

To JUMP, *Jûmp, v. n.* To leap, to skip, to move forward without step or sliding; to leap suddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, *Jûmp, ad.* Exactly, nicely.

JUMP, *Jûmp, s.* The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, limber stay worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, *Jûng-kít, s.* 91. 508. Cheese, a kind of sweatment of curds and sugar; any delicacy, a furtive or private entertainment.

JUNCOUS, *Jûng-kûs, a.* Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, *Jûng-k'shûn, s.* Union, coalition.

JUNCTURE, *Jûng-k'shûre, s.* 461. The line at which two things are joined together; joint, articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, *Jûne, s.* The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, *Jû-nê-ûr, a.* 166. One younger than another.

JUNIPER, *Jû-nê-pûr, s.* 98. A plant. The berries are powerfully attenuant, diuretick, and carminative.

JUNK, *Jûngk, s.* 408. A small ship of China; pieces of cable.

JUNKET, *Jûng-kít, a.* 99. 408. A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, *Jûng-kít, v. n.* To feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.

JUNTO, *Jûn-tô, s.* A cabal.

IVORY, *Ivûr-ê, s.* 166. The tusk of the elephant.

IVORY, *Ivûr-ê, a.* Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, *Jû-rât, s.* A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY, *Jû-râ-tûr-ê, a.* 512. Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, *Jû-rîd-ê-kâl, a.* Acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice.

JURIDICALLY, *Jû-rîd-ê-kâl-ê, a.* With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, *Jû-rîs-kôn-sult, s.* One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, *Jû-rîs-dîk'shûn, s.* Legal authority, extent of power; district to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, *Jû-rîs-prû-dênsê, s.* The science of law.

JURIST, *Jû-rîst, s.* A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUROR, *Jû-rûr, s.* 166. One that serves on a jury.

JURY, *Jû-rê, s.* A company of men, as twenty-four, or twelve, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

JURYMAN, *Jû-rê-mân, s.* 88. One who is empannelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, *Jû-rê-mâst, s.* So the seaman call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in fight or by a storm.

JUST, *Jûst, a.* Upright, equitable, honest; exact; virtuous; complete, without superfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimensions or weight.

JUST, *Jûst, ad.* Exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely, nearly.

JUST, *Jûst, s.* Mock encounter on horseback

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—pöand 313—thin 466, thîs 409.

- To JUST, júst, v. n.** To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to push, to drive, to justle.
- JUSTICE, jús'tis, s. 142.** The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindictive retribution, punishment; right, assertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.
- JUSTICEMENT, jús'tis-mént, s.** Procedure in courts.
- JUSTICESHIP, jús'tis-shíp, s.** Rank or office of justice.
- JUSTICIABLE, jús-tish'é-á-bl, a. 542.** Proper to be examined in courts of justice.
- JUSTICIARY, jús-tish'é-á-ré, s.** One that administers justice.
- JUSTIFIABLE, jús'té-fl-á-bl, a. 405.** Defensible by law or reason, conformable to justice.
- JUSTIFIABLENESS, jús'té-fl-á-bl-nés, s.** Rectitude, possibility of being fairly defended.
- JUSTIFIABLY, jús'té-fl-á-blé, ad.** Rightly, so as to be supported by right.
- JUSTIFICATION, jús-té-fé-ká'shûn, s.** Defence, maintenance, vindication, support; deliverance by pardon from sins past.
- JUSTIFICATIVE, jús-tif'é-ká-tív, a.** Justifying; serving to justify or prove.
- ☞ I know not if I am excusable for inserting this word, which has not as yet found its way into any other Dictionary; but the frequency of seeing the French *Pieces Justificatives* seems to have familiarised it to our ears, and to invite us to the adoption of it. The distance of the accent from the end of the word can be no objection to an English speaker who has so many similar words, such as *significative, purificative, &c.* and as we have no single word that will exactly stand in its place, it seems to have a better right to admission than many other words which are found no where but in a Dictionary.—See Principles, No. 512.
- JUSTIFICATOR, jús-té-fé-kát'úr, s. 521.** One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.
- JUSTIFIER, jús'té-fl-úr, s. 98.** One who defends or absolves.
- To JUSTIFY, jús'té-fl, v. a. 183.** To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sins by pardon.
- To JUSTLE, jús'sl, v. n. 405. 472.** To encounter, to clash, to rush against each other.
- To JUSTLE, jús'sl, v. a. 405.** To push, to drive, to force by rushing against it.
- JUSTLY, júst'lé, ad.** Uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.
- JUSTNESS, júst'nés, s.** Justice, reasonableness, equity; accuracy, exactness, propriety.
- To JUT, jút, v. n.** To push or shoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.
- To JUTTY, jút'té, v. a.** To shoot out beyond.
- JUVENILE, júv'é-níl, a. 145.** Young, youthful.
- ☞ Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, pronounce the *i* short in the last syllable of this word; and Mr Sheridan, Mr Buchanan, and W. Johnston, make it long. The former mode is, in my opinion, the more correct. If it should be urged that the *i* is long in the Latin *Juvenis, nîs*, it may be answered, that the same letter is long in the Latin *Hostis, Servilis, and Subtilis*, and yet the *i* in *Hostis, Servile, and Subtile*, is by Mr Sheridan marked short.
- JUVENILITY, júv'é-níl'é-té, s.** Youthfulness.
- JUXTAPOSITION, júks-tá-pó-zish'ûn, s.** Apposition, the state of being placed by each other.
- IVY, ív'é, s.** A plant.

K

KALENDAR, kál'en-dúr, s. 98. An account of time.

- KALI, kál'é, s.** Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass is made, whence the word Alkali.
- KAM, kám, a.** A word in Erse, signifying crooked.
- To KAW, káw, v. n.** To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.
- KAW, káw, s.** The cry of a raven or crow.
- KAYLE, kále, s.** Ninepins, kettlepins; nine holes.
- To KECK, kék, v. n.** To heave the stomach, to retch at vomiting.
- To KECKLE a cable, kék'kl, v. a.** To defend a cable round with rope.
- KECKSY, kék'sé, s.** It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock and any other hollow-jointed plant.
- KECKY, kék'té, a.** Resembling a kex.
- KEDGER, kéd'júr, s.** A small anchor used in a river.
- KEDLACK, kéd'lák, s.** A weed that grows among corn, Charlack.
- KEEL, kéel, s. 246.** The bottom of a ship.
- KEELFAT, kée'l'vát, s.** A cooler, a tub in which liquor is let to cool; properly *Keelrut*.
- KEELSON, kée'l'sûn, s.** The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.
- To KEELHALE, kée'l'hále, v. a.** To punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship, and up again on the other.
- ☞ This word is more generally, though less properly, pronounced *keelhan*.—See *To Hæle*.
- KEEN, kéen, a. 216.** Sharp, well-edged; severe, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious; bitter of mind.
- KEENLY, kéen'lé, ad.** Sharply, vehemently.
- KEENNESS, kéen'nés, s.** Sharpness, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; asperity, bitterness of mind; eagerness, vehemence.
- To KEEP, kéep, v. a. 246.** To retain; to have in custody; to preserve in a state of security; to protect, to guard, to detain; to hold for another; to reserve, to conceal; to tend; to preserve in the same tenor or state; to hold in any state; to retain by some degree of force in any place or state; to continue any state or action; to observe any time; to maintain, to support with necessities of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to restrain, to withhold; to keep back, to reserve, to withhold; to restrain; to keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; to keep company with, to have familiar intercourse; to keep in, to conceal, not to tell; to restrain, to curb; to keep off, to bear to distance; to hinder; to keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceasing; to keep under, to oppress, to subdue.
- To KEEP, kéep, v. n.** To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or state, to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell, to live constantly; to adhere strictly; to keep on, to go forward; to keep up, to continue undismayed.
- KEEPER, kée'p'úr, s. 98.** One who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has prisoners in custody; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one that has the superintendance or care of any thing.
- KEEPERSHIP, kée'p'úr-shíp, s.** Office of a keeper.
- KEG, vulgarly kág, properly kég, s.** A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.
- KELL, kél, s.** The omentum, that which inwraps the guts.
- KELP, kelp, s.** A salt produced from calcined seaweed.
- KELSON, kél'sûn, s. 166.** The wood next the keel.
- ☞ A very accurate philologist has informed me, that this word is pronounced regularly in the north-west of England, *Keelven*; but the very general practice of shortening the vowel of the primitive in the compound may justly make us suspect, that in other parts of the kingdom it is otherwise, *sic*.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, tät 81,—mè 93, mét 95—plne 105, pln 107—nò 162, möve 164,

To KEMB, kēmb, v. a. To comb, to disentangle the hair. Obsolete.

To KEN, kēn, v. a. To see at a distance, to descry; to know.

KEN, kēn, s. View, reach of sight.

KENNEL, kē'nīl, s. 99. A cot for dogs, a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox, or other beast; the water-course of a street.

To KENNEL, kē'nīl, v. n. To lie, to dwell; used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kēpt. Pret. and part. pass. of *Keep*.

KERCHIEF, kēr'tshīf, s. A head-dress.

KERCHIEFED, } kēr'tshīft, a. Dressed, hooded.

These words show the propensity diphthongs have to drop a vowel when not under the accent, 208.

KERMES, kēr'méz, s. A substance heretofore supposed to be a vegetable excrescence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.

KERN, kēr'n, s. An Irish foot soldier.

To KERN, kēr'n, v. n. To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kēr'nīl, s. 99. The edible substance contained in a shell; any thing included in a shell; any thing included in a husk or integument; the seeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in children's flesh.

KERNELLY, kēr'nīl-ē, a. Full of kernels, having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kēr'nīl-würt, s. An herb.

KESSEY, kēr'zē, s. Coarse stuff.

KESTREL, kēs'trīl, s. 99. A little kind of bastard hawk.

KETCH, kētsh, s. A heavy ship.

KETTLE, kēt'tl, s. 405. A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDUM, kēt'tl-drūm, s. A drum, of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

KEX, kēks, s. The same as *Kecksy*.

KEY, kē, s. 269. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers; in music, is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.

KEY, kē, s. 220. A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

KEYAGE, kē'idje, s. 90. Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, kē'hōle, s. The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTONE, kē'stōne, s. The middle stone of an arch.

KIBE, kyibe, s. An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.—See *Guard*.

KIBED, kyibd, a. 359. Troubled with kibes.

To KICK, kīk, v. a. To strike with the foot.

KICK, kīk, s. A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kīk'ūr, s. 98. One who strikes with his foot.

KICKING, kīk'kīng, s. 410. The act of striking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kīk'shāw, s. Something uncommon or fantastical, something ridiculous; a dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. Probably a corruption of the French word *Quelques chose*.

KID, kīd, s. The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kīd, v. a. To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, kīd'dār, s. 98. An engrosser of corn to enhance its price.

To KIDNAP, kīd'nāp, v. a. To steal children, to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kīd'nāp pūr, s. One who steals human beings.

KIDNEY, kīd'nē, s. One of the two glands that separate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, kīd'nē-bēne, s. A kind of pulse in the shape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, kīd'nē-vētsh, } s. Plants.

KIDNEYWORT, kīd'nē-würt, } s. Plants.

KILDERKIN, kīl'dēr-kīn, s. A small barrel.

To KILL, kīl, v. a. To deprive of life, to put to death; to murder; to destroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.

KILLER, kīl'lūr, s. One that deprives of life.

KILLOW, kīl'lō, s. 327. An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, kīl, s. 411. A stove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat in order to dry or burn things.

To KILNDRY, kīl'drī, v. a. To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, kīm'bō, a. Crooked, bent, arched.

This word is generally used with the *a* before it, as, he stood with his arms *akinbo*.

KIN kīn, s. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity; relatives, those who are of the same race; a relation, one related; the same generical class.

KIND, kyīnd, a. 160. Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.—See *Guilt*.

KIND, kyīnd, s. 12. Race, general class; particular nature; natural state; nature, natural determination; manner, way; sort.

To KINDLE, kīn'dl, v. a. To set on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the passions, to exasperate, to animate.

To KINDLE, kīn'dl, v. n. 405. To catch fire.

KINDLER, kīn'dl-ūr, s. 98. One that lights, one who inflames.

KINDLY, kyīnd'lē, ad. Benevolently, favourably, with good will.

KINDLY, kyīnd'lē, a. Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, softening.

KINDNESS, kyīnd'nēs, s. Benevolence, beneficence, good-will, favour, love.

KINDRED, kīn'drēd, s. Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, suit; relatives.

KINDRED, kīn'drēd, a. Congenial, related.

KINE, kyīne, s. Plural for *Cow*. Obsolete.

KING, kīng, s. Monarch, supreme governour; a card with the picture of a king, a principal herald.

To KING, kīng, v. a. To supply with a king; to make royal, to raise to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, kīng'āp-pl, s. A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, kīng'krāft, s. The act of governing, the art of governing.

KINGCUP, kīng'kūp, s. A flower.

KINGDOM, kīng'dūm, s. 166. The dominion of a king, the territories subject to a monarch; a different class or order of beings; a region, a tract.

KINGFISHER, kīng'fīsh-ūr, s. A species of bird.

KINGLIKE, kīng'līke, } a.

KINGLY, kīng'lē, } a.

Royal, sovereign, monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, august.

KINGLY, kīng'lē, ad. With an air of royalty, with superior dignity.

KINGSEVIL, kīngz-ēvī, s. A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, kīng'shīp, s. Royalty, monarchy.

KINGSPUR, kīngz-pūr, s. A plant.

KINGSTONE, kīng'stōne, s. A fish.

KINSFOLK, kīnz'fōke, s. Relations, those who are of the same family.—See *Folk*.

KINSMAN, kīnz'mān, s. 88. A man of the same race or family.

KINSWOMAN, kīnz'wūm-ūn, s. A female relation;

KINSWOMEN, kīnz'wūm-īn, s. The plural of the above.

nr 167, nôt 163—têbe 171, tûb 172, báll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—thin 466, this 469.

KIRK, kër'k, s. An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, kër'tl, s. 405. An upper garment, a gown.

To KISS, kîs, v. a. To touch with the lips; to treat with fondness; to touch gently.

KISS, kîs, s. Salute given by joining lips.

KISSINGCRUST, kîs/sîng-krúst, s. Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT, kî't, s. A large bottle; a small diminutive fiddle; a small wooden vessel.

KITCHEN, kîtsb/in, s. 103. The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

KITCHENGARDEN, kîtsb/in-går-dn, s. Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

KITCHENMAID, kîtsb/in-måde, s. A cookmaid.

KITCHENSTUFF, kîtsb/in-stúf, s. The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KITCHENWENCH, kîtsb/in-wênsh, s. Scullion, maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

KITCHENWORK, kîtsb/in-wûrk, s. Cookery, work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kylte, s. 160. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.—See *Gull*.

KITESFOOT, kyltes/fút, s. A plant.

KITTEN, kî'tn, s. 103. A young cat.

To KITTEN, kî'tn, v. n. To bring forth young cats.

To KLINK, klîk, v. n. To make a small sharp noise like a clock.

To KNOB, nåb, v. a. 399. To bite, to catch. A vulgar word.

KNACK, nåk, s. 399. A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readiness, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.

KNAG, någ, s. 399. A hard knot in wood.

KNAP, nåp, s. 399. A protuberance, a swelling prominence.

To Knap, nåp, v. a. To bite, to break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

To KNAPPLE, nåp/pl, v. n. 405. To break off with a sharp quick no. se.

KNAPSACK, nåp/sák, s. The bag which a soldier carries on his back, a bag of provisions.

KNAPWEED, nåp/wéed, s. A plant.

KNARE, nårc, s. A hard knot, from the German word *knar*.

KNAVE, nåve, s. 399. A boy, a male child; a servant; in these senses the word is obsolete. A petty rascal, a scoundrel; a eard with a soldier painted on it.

KNavery, nåvûr-ê, s. 557. Dishonesty, tricks, petty villainy; mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAVISH, nåvîsh, a. Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.

KNAVISHLY, nåvîsh-ê, ad. Dishonestly, fraudulently; waggishly, mischievously.

To KNEAD, néed, v. a. 227. To beat or mingle any stuff or substance.

KNEADINGROUGH, néed'îng-tróf, s. A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNEE, néé, s. 399. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNEE, néé, v. a. To supplicate by kneeling.

KNEED, néed, a. Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed grass.

KNEEDEEP, néé/déep, a. Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEEPAN, néé/pån, s. The small convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscle that moves the leg.

To KNEEL, néel, v. n. 399. To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.

KNEETRIBUTE, néé'trib-ute, s. Worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

KNEL, nél, s. 399. The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KN I know not why Dr Johnson has chosen to spell this word with but one *l*, except from its derivation from the Welsh *Cnil*: This, however, is but a poor reason for overturning the settled laws of orthography, which have given to *f, s*, and *l*, when ending a substantive or verb, the privilege of duplication.—See Introduction to the Rhyming Dictionary, page viii.

KNEW, nú, 399. The pret. of *Know*.

KNIFE, nîfe, s. Plural *Knives*. 399. An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHT, nîte, s. 399. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank, the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of some particular order of knighthood; a representative of a county in parliament; a champion.

KNIGHT-ERRANT, nîte-êrránt, s. A wandering knight.—See *Errant*.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, nîte-êrránt-rê, s. The character or manner of wandering knights.

To KNIGHT, nîte, v. a. To create one a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nîte-lê, a. Befitting a knight, becoming a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, nîte/hûd, s. The character or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, nît, v. a. Pret. *Knit* or *Knitted*. To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.

To KNIT, nît, v. n. 399. To weave without a loom; to join, to close, to unite.

KNITER, nî'tîr, s. 98. One who weaves or knits.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nî'tîng-néé-dî, s. A wire which women use in knitting.

KNOB, nõb, s. 399. A protuberance, any part bluntly rising above the rest.

KNOBBED, nõbd, a. 359. Set with knobs, having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, nõb/hé-nês, s. The quality of having knobs.

To KNOCK, nõk, v. n. 399. To clash, to be driven suddenly together; to beat, as at a door for admittance; to knock under, a common expression which denotes that a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK, nõk, v. a. To affect or change in any respect by blows; to dash together, to strike, to collide with a sharp noise; to knock down, to fell by a blow; to knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to destroy.

KNOCK, nõk, s. A sudden stroke, a blow; a loud stroke at a door for admittance.

KNOCKER, nõk'kûr, s. 98. He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

To KNOLL, nõle, v. a. 399. 406. To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, nõle, v. n. To sound as a bell.

KNOT, nõt, s. 399. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other; any bond of association or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an association, a small band, difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluster, a collection.

To KNOT, nõt, v. a. To complicate in knots; to entangle, to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, nõt, v. n. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nõt'hêr-rê-bûsh, s. A plant

KNOTGRASS, nõt/grås, s. A plant

KNOTTED, nõt'têd, a. Full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, nõt'tê-nês, s. Fullness of knots, unevenness, intricacy.

KNOTTY, nõt'tê, a. Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrassed.

To KNOW, nõ, v. a. Pret. *I knew, I have known*. To perceive with certainty, to be informed of to be taught; to distinguish; to recognise; to be no stranger to; to converse with another sex.

539. Flâte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nò 162, mòve 164,

To KNOW, nò, *v. n.* 399. To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.

KNOWABLE, nò'á-bl, *a.* Possible to be discovered or understood.

KNOWER, nò'ár, *s.* 98. One who has skill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nò'ing, *a.* 410. Skillful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.

KNOWINGLY, nò'ing-lé, *ad.* With skill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nò'm'édje, or nò'lédje, *s.* Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognizance, notice; informant-on, power of knowing.

☞ Scarce y any word has occasioned more alteration among verbal critics than this. A great appearance of propriety seems to favour the second pronunciation, till we observe a great number of similar words, where the long vowel in the simple is shortened in the compound, and then we perceive something like an idiom of pronunciation, which, to correct, would, in some measure, obstruct the current of the language. To preserve the simple without alteration in the compound, is certainly a desirable thing in language; but when the general tune of the language, as it may be called, crosses this analogy, we may depend on the rectitude of general custom, and ought to acquiesce in it. That the secondary accent shortens the vowel, which was long in the original, appears throughout the language in *proclamation, provocation*, &c. 399. That the primary accent does the same in *preface, prelate, prelude*, &c. is evident; and as *ledge* is no general termination of our own, which is applicable to several words, why should we not consider *knowledge* as a simple, and pronounce it independently on its original quantity? The patrons for the first pronunciation are, Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, Mr Barclay, Mr Elphinston, and Mr Scott; and for the second, W. Johnston and Mr Buchanan, Mr Perry gives both, but seems to allow the first the preference.—See Principles, No. 328, 315.

KNUCKLE, nùk'kl, *s.* 399. 405. The joints of the fingers; protuberant when the fingers close; the joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

To KNUCKLE, nùk'kl, *v. n.* To submit.

KNUCKLED, nùk'kl, *a.* 359. Jointed.

L

LA, lãw, interj. See, look, behold.

LABDANUM, lãb'dã-nùm, *s.* A resin of the softer kind. This juice exudates from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete.

LABEL, lãb'èl, *s.* A small slip or scrip of writing; any thing appendant to a larger writing; a small plate hung on the necks of bottles to distinguish the several sorts of wines; in law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal.

LABENT, lãb'ènt, *a.* Sliding, gliding, slipping.

LABIAL, lãb'è-ál, *a.* 113. Uttered by the lips; belonging to the lips.

LABIATED, lãb'è-ã-téd, *a.* Formed with lips.

LABIODENTAL, lãb'è-ã-d'ènt'ál, *a.* Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

LABORATORY, lãb'ò-rã-tùr-è, *s.* A chymist's workroom.—For the *lã t o*, see *Domestick*, 512.

LABORIOUS, lã-b'òr-è-ús, *a.* Diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour, tiresome, not easy.

LABORIOUSLY, lã-b'òr-è-ús-lé, *ad.* With labour, with toil.

LABORIOUSNESS, lã-b'òr-è-ús-nès, *s.* Tollsomeness, difficulty; diligence, assiduity.

LABOUR, lã'bùr, *s.* 314. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of strength, pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth, travail.

To LABOUR, lã'bùr, *v. n.* To toil, to act with

painful effort; to do work, to take pains; to move with difficulty; to be dis-ased with; to be in distress, to be pressed; to be in childbirth, to be in travail.

To LABOUR, lã'bùr, *v. a.* To work at, to move with difficulty; to beat, to belabour.

LABOURER, lã'bùr-èr, *s.* 557. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; one who takes pains in any employment.

LABOURSOME, lã'bùr-sùm, *a.* Made with great labour and diligence.

LABRA, lãbrã, *s.* 92. A lip.

LABYRINTH, lãb'bér-ínt'h, *s.* A maze, a place formed with inextricable windings.

LACE, lãse, *s.* A string, a cord; a snare, a gin; a platted string with which women fasten their clothes; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven; textures of thread with gold and silver.

To LACE, lãse, *v. a.* To fasten with a string run through eyelet holes; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegations; to beat.

LACEMAN, lãse'mãn, *s.* 88. One who deals in lace.

LACERABLE, lãs'sér-ã-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may be torn.

To LACERATE, lãs'sér-ãte, *v. a.* 91. To tear, to rend.

LACERATION, lãs-sér-ã'shùn, *s.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, lãs'sér-ã-tív, *a.* 512. Tearing, having the power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, lãk'krè-mál, *a.* 353. Generating tears.

LACHRYMARY, lãk'krè-mã-ré, *a.* Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, lãk-krè-mã'shùn, *s.* The act of weeping or shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, lãk'krè-mã-tùr-è, *s.* A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

☞ For the *o*, see *Domestick*, 512.

To LACK, lãk, *v. a.* To want, to need, to be without.

To LACK, lãk, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanting.

LACK, lãk, s. Want, need, failure.

LACKBRAIN, lãk'brãne, *s.* One that wants wit.

LACKER, lãk'kùr, *s.* 98. A kind of varnish.

To LACKER, lãk'kùr, *v. a.* To do over with lacker.

LACKEY, lãk'ké, *s.* An attending servant, a foot boy.

To LACKEY, lãk'ké, *v. a.* To attend servilely.

To LACKEY, lãk'ké, *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy, to pay servile attendance.

LACKLINEN, lãk'tín-nùn, *a.* 99. Wanting shirts.

LACKLUSTRE, lãk'lús-tùr, *a.* 416. Wanting brightness.

LACONICK, lã-kò'n'ík, *a.* 509. Short, brief.

☞ This word is derived from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who inhabited the province of *Laconia*, in Peloponnessus, and were remarkable for using few words.

LACONISM, lãk'kò-n'íz'm, *s.* A concise style; a short, pithy expression, after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

LACONICALLY, lã-kò'n'è-kál-é, *ad.* Briefly, concisely.

LACTARY, lãk'tã-ré, *a.* 512. Milky.

LACTARY, lãk'tã-ré, *s.* A dairy house.

LACTATION, lãk-tã'shùn, *s.* The act or time of giving suck.

LACTEAL, lãk'té-ál, or lãk'tshé-ál, *a.* 461. Conveying chyle.

LACTEAL, lãk'té-ál, or lãk'tshé-ál, *s.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

LACTEOUS, lãk'té-ús, or lãk'tshé-ús, *a.* Milky lacteal, conveying chyle.

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

LACTESCENCE, lâk-tês'sênsê, s. 510. Tendency to milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lâk-tês'sênt, a. Producing milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lâk-tîffêr-ûs, a. 518. Conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, lâd, s. A boy, a stripling.

LADDER, lâd'dûr, s. 98. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LADE, lâde, s. 73. 75. The mouth of a river, from the Saxon Lade, which signifies a purging or discharging.

To LADE, lâde, v. a. 75. To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.

LADING, lâ'ding, s. 410. Weight, burden, freight.

LADLE, lâ'dl, s. 415. A large spoon, a vessel with a long handle used in throwing out any liquid; the receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LADY, lâ'dê, s. 182. A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to the wives of Knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of Earls, and all of higher ranks; a word of complaisance used of women.

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lâ'dê-bêd'strâw, s. A plant.

LADY-BIRD, lâ'dê-bûrd, } s.

LADY-COW, lâ'dê-kôû, }

LADY-FLY, lâ'dê-flî, }
A small beautiful insect of the beetle kind.

LADY-DAY, lâ'dê-dâ, s. The day on which the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated, the 25th of March.

LADY-LIKE, lâ'dê-lîke, a. Soft, delicate, elegant.

LADY-MANTLE, lâ'dê-mân'tl, s. A plant.

LADYSHIP, lâ'dê-shîp, s. The title of a lady.

LADY'S-SLIPPER, lâ'dîz-slîp'pûr, } s. A flower.

LADY'S-SMOCK, lâ'dîz-smôk, }

LAG, lâg, a. Coming behind, falling short; sluggish, slow, tardy; last, long delayed.

LAG, lâg, s. The lowest class, the rump, the fag end; he that comes last, or hangs behind.

To LAG, lâg, v. n. To loiter, to move slowly; to stay behind, not to come in.

LAGGER, lâg'gûr, s. 98. A loiterer; an idler.

LAICAL, lâ'kâl, a. Belonging to the laity, or people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAID, lâde, 202. 222. Part pass. of Lay.

LAIN, lâne, 202. Part pass. of Lie.

LAIR, lâre, s. 202. The couch of a boar, or wild beast.

LAIRD, lârd, s. 202. The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

LAITY, lâ'ê-tê, s. The people as distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, lâke, s. A large diffusion of inland water; a small plash of water; a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.

LAMB, lâm, s. 347. The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBKIN, lâm'kîn, s. A little lamb.

LAMBATIVE, lâm'bâ-tîv, a. 157. Taken by licking.

LAMBATIVE, lâm'bâ-tîv, s. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBS-WOOL, lâms'wûl, s. Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

Mr Elphinston has a no less strange than whimsical derivation of this word from an old French substantive *le moust*, "That the verb *moust* should ever have been Scottishly *maw*, (as, *ye mun doul'd, for ye must do it*), seems indeed as surprising as that the old *le moust* (now *mout*) the noun *moust* should ever have Englishly run into *lamb's wool*, which beats far the change of *Asparagus* into *Sparrow-grass*, or the elegant as elliptical *graz*." Such a derivation, perhaps, is not impossible; but I should think the more natural, as well as the more easy one, is the resemblance of the soft pulp of an apple

to the wool of a lamb.—See *Asparagus*, and the noun *Mout*.

LAMBENT, lâm'bênt, a. Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAMDOIDAL, lâm-dôld'dâl, a. Having the form of the Greek letter Lambda or Λ .

LAME, lâme, a. Crippled, disabled in the limbs; hobbling, not smooth, alluding to the feet of a verse; imperfect, unsatisfactory.

To LAME, lâme, v. a. To cripple.

LAMELLATED, lâm'mêl-â-têd, a. Covered with films or plates.

LAMELY, lâme'lê, ad. Like a cripple, without natural force or activity; imperfectly.

LAMENESS, lâme'nês, s. The state of a cripple, loss or inability of limbs; imperfection, weakness.

To LAMENT, lâ-mênt', r. n. To mourn, to wail, to grieve, to express sorrow.

To LAMENT, lâ-mênt', v. a. To bewail, mourn or bemoan, to sorrow for.

LAMENT, lâ-mênt', s. Sorrow audibly expressed, lamentation; expression of sorrow.

LAMENTABLE, lâm'mên-tâ-bl, a. To be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense, pitiful.—See *Incomparable*.

LAMENTABLY, lâm'mên-tâ-blê, ad. With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, despicably.

LAMENTATION, lâm-mên-tâ'shûn, s. 527. 530. Expression of sorrow, audible grief.

LAMENTER, lâ-mênt'ûr, s. 98. He who mourns or laments.

LAMENTINE, lâm'mên-tîne, s. 149. A fish called a sea cow or manatee.

LAMINA, lâm'mê-nâ, s. Thin plate, one coat laid over another.

This word from its derivation from the Latin, and its similar form to *Stamina*, may by some be taken for a plural, as *Stamina* is often for a singular; but it must be observed, that *Lamina* is a noun singular of the first declension; and that if we speak learnedly, we ought to form the plural by *lamina*; but that if we descend to plain English, it ought to be *Laminas*.—See *Animalcule* and *Stamina*.

LAMINATED, lâm'mê-nâ-têd, a. Plated; used of such bodies whose texture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, lâm, v. a. To beat soundly with a cudgel. A low word.

LAMMAS, lâm'mâs, s. 88. The first of August.

LAMP, lâmp, s. A light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick; in poetical language, real or metaphorical light.

LAMPASS, lâm'pâs, s. A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPBLACK, lâmp'blâk, s. It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred striking it with a feather into some shell.

LAMPOON, lâm-pôôn', s. A personal satire, abuse, censure, written not to reform but to vex.

To LAMPOON, lâm-pôôn', v. a. To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOONER, lâm-pôôn'ûr, s. 98. A scribbler of personal satire.

LAMPREY, lâmp'prê, s. A kind of eel.

LAMPFRON, lâmp'prân, s. 166. A kind of sea fish, a long eel.

LANCE, lânsê, s. 78, 79. A long spear.

To LANCE, lânsê, v. a. To pierce, to cut; to open chirurgically, to cut in order to a cure.

LANCET, lâns'êt, s. 99. A small pointed surgical instrument.

To LANCH, lânsê, v. a. To dart, to cast as a lance.

This word, says Dr Johnson, is too often written *Launch*, and is only a vocal corruption of *lance*.

LANCINATION, lânsê-nâ'shûn, s. Tearing, laceration.

359. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mé 93, mét 95—pline 105, plin 107—no 162, möve 164.

To LANCINATE, lán'sé náte, *v. a.* 91. To tear, to rend.

LAND, lánd, *s.* A country; a region, distinct from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immovable; nation, people.

To LAND, lánd, *v. a.* To set on shore.

To LAND, lánd, *v. n.* To come on shore.

LANDAU, lán-dáw', *s.* A coach whose top may occasionally open.

LAND-FORCES, lánd'fór-réz, *s.* Powers not naval, soldiers that serve on land.

LANDED, lánd'déd, *a.* Having a fortune in land.

LANDFALL, lánd'fáll, *s.* 406. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LANDFLOOD, lánd'flú'd, *s.* Inundation.

LANDHOLDER, lánd'hól-dúr, *s.* One whose fortune is in land.

LANDJOBBER, lánd'jób-búr, *s.* One who buys and sells land for other men.

LANDGRAVE, lánd'gráve, *s.* A German title of dominion.

LANDING, lánd'ing, 410.

LANDING-PLACE, lánd'ing-pláse, } *s.*

The top of stairs.

LANDLADY, lán'lá-dé, *s.* A woman who has tenants holding of her; the mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, lánd'lés, *a.* Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, lánd'ló'kt, *a.* 359. Shut in, or enclosed with land.

LANDLOPER, lánd'ló-púr, *s.* 98. A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen, of those who pass their lives on shore.

↳ This word is improved by seamen into the more intelligible word *Landlubber*.

LANDLORD, lánd'lórd, *s.* 88. One who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.

LANDMARK, lánd'márk, *s.* Any thing set up to preserve boundaries.

LANDSCAPE, lánd'sképe, *s.* A region, the prospect of a country; a picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

LAND-TAX, lánd'táks, *s.* Tax laid upon land and houses.

LAND-WAITER, lánd'wá-túr, *s.* An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

LANDWARD, lánd'wárd, *ad.* 88. Towards the land.

LANE, láné, *s.* 33. A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street, an alley; a passage between men standing on each side.

LANERET, lán'nér-ét, *s.* A little hawk.

LANGUAGE, lán'gwidje, *s.* 331. 90. Human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style, manner of expression.

LANGUAGES, lán'gwidje, *a.* 359. Having various languages.

LANGUAGE-MASTER, lán'gwidje-más'túr, *s.* A teacher of languages.

LANGUID, lán'gwid, *a.* 340. Faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartless.

LANGUIDLY, lán'gwid-lé, *ad.* Weakly, feebly.

LANGUIDNESS, lán'gwid-nés, *s.* Weakness, feebleness.

To LANGUISH, lán'gwis, *v. n.* 340. To grow feeble, to pine away, to lose strength; to be no longer vigorous in motion; to sink or pine under sorrow; to look with softness or tenderness.

LANGUISH, lán'gwis, *s.* Soft appearance.

LANGUISHINGLY, lán'gwis-ing-lé, *ad.* Weakly, feebly, with feeble softness; dully, tediously.

LANGUISHMENT, lán'gwis-mént, *s.* State of pining; softness of mind.

LANGOUR, lán'gwúr, *s.* 166. 344. A faintness, which may arise from want, or decay of spirits.

To LANIATE, lán'é-áte, *v. a.* 91. To tear in pieces, to rend, to lacerate.

LANIACE, lán'é-fis, *s.* 142. Woollen manufacture.

LANIGEROUS, lán'id'jér-ús, *a.* Bearing wool.

LANIK, lán'k, *a.* 408. Loose, not filled up, not stiffened out, not fat; faint, languid.

LANKNES, lán'k'nés, *s.* Want of plumpness.

LANNER, lán'núr, *s.* 98. A species of hawk.

LANQUENET, lán'skén-nét, *s.* A common foot soldier; a game at cards.

↳ This word, as a game at cards, is altered by the vulgar into *Lamskinnet*. This is something, at least, which they understand; and this very intelligibility confirms them in the corruption.—See *Asparagus*.

LANTERN, lán'túr, *s.* 98. 418. A transparent case for a candle; a lighthouse, a light hung out to guide ships.

↳ This word, says Dr Johnson, by mistake is often written *Lanthorn*. The cause of this mistake is easy; transparent cases for candles were generally made of horn; and this was sufficient to persuade those who knew nothing of the derivation of the word from the Latin *Lanterna*, that this was its true etymology.—See *Asparagus*.

LANTERN-JAWS, lán'túr-jávz, *s.* A thin visage.

LANUGINOUS, lán'nú'jin-ús, *a.* 314. Downy, covered with soft hair.

LAP, láp, *s.* The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; the part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.

To LAP, láp, *v. a.* To wrap or twist round any thing; to involve in any thing.

To LAP, láp, *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing.

To LAP, láp, *v. n.* To feed by quick repeated motion of the tongue.

To LAP, láp, *v. a.* To lick up.

LAPDOG, láp'dóg, *s.* A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

LAPFUL, láp'fúl, *s.* 406. As much as can be contained in the lap.

LAPICIDE, láp'é-síde, *s.* A stone cutter.

LAPIDARY, láp'é-dár-é, *s.* One who deals in stones or gems.

To LAPIDATE, láp'é-dáte, *v. a.* To stone, to kill by stoning.

LAPIDATION, láp'é-dá'shún, *s.* A stoning.

LAPIDEOUS, láp'id'é-ús, *a.* Stony, of the nature of stone.

LAPIDESCENCE, láp'é-dés'sénsé, *s.* 510. Stony concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, láp'é-dés'sént, *a.* Growing up turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICK, láp'é-díffik, *a.* 509. Forming stones.

LAPIDIST, láp'é-díst, *s.* A dealer in stones or gems.

LAPIS, láp'ís, *s.* A stone.

LAPIS-LAZULI, láp'ís-láz'hú-ll, *s.* A stone of an azure or blue colour.

LAPPER, láp'pár, *s.* 98. One who wraps up; one who laps or licks.

LAPPET, láp'pít, *s.* 90. The parts of a head-dress that hang loose.

LAPSE, láp'sé, *s.* Flow, fall, glide; petty error or small mistake; transition of right from one to another.

To LAPSE, láp'sé, *v. n.* To glide slowly, to fall by degrees; to slip by inadvertency or mistake; to lose the proper time; to fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another; to fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

LAPWING, láp'wíng, *s.* A clamorous bird with long wings.

LAPWORK, láp'wúrk, *s.* Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

LARBOARD, lârbôrd, s. The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.

LARCENY, lârsé-né, s. Petty theft.—See *La. tracing*.

LARCH, lârtsh, s. 352. A tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

LARD, lârd, s. 81. The grease of swine; bacon, the flesh of swine.

To LARD, lârd, v. a. To stuff with bacon; to fatten; to mix with something else by way of improvement.

LARDER, lârdôr, s. 98. The room where meat is kept or salted.

LARDERER, lârdôr-ôr, s. One who has the charge of the larder.

LARGE, lârdje, a. Big, bulky; wide, extensive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuse; at large; without restraint, diffusely.

LARGELY, lârdje-lé, ad. Widely, extensively; copiously, diffusely; liberally, bounteously; abundantly.

LARGENESS, lârdjen-és, s. Bigness, greatness, extension, wideness.

LARGESS, lârdjés, s. A present, a gift, a bounty.

LARGITION, lârdjsh'ôn, s. The act of giving.

LARK, lârk, s. A small singing bird.

LARKER, lârk'ôr, s. 98. A catcher of larks.

LARKSPUR, lârk'spûr, s. A plant.

LARVATED, lârvâ-téd, a. Masked.

LARUM, lârvôm, s. 81. Alarmed; noise noting danger.

LARYNGOTOMY, lârn-gôt'ô-mé, s. 518. An operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts, as in a quinsy.

LARYNX, lâringks, s. The windpipe, the trachea.

LASCIVIENT, lâ-siv've-ént, a. 542. Frolicsome, wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS, lâ-siv've-ús, a. 542. Lewd, lustful; wanton, soft, luxurious.

LASCIVIOUSLY, lâ-siv've-ús-lé, ad. Lewdly, wantonly, loosely.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, lâ-siv've-ús-nés, s. Wantonness, looseness.

LASH, lâsh, s. A stroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of the whip; a leash, or string in which an animal is held; a stroke of satire, a sarcasm.

To LASH, lâsh, v. a. To strike with any thing pliant, to scourge; to move with a sudden spring or jerk; to beat; to strike with a sharp sound; to scourge with satire; to tie any thing down to the side or mast of a ship.

To LASH, lâsh, v. n. To ply the whip.

LASHER, lâsh'ôr, s. 98. One that whips or lashes.

LASS, lâs, s. 79. A girl, a maid, a young woman.

LASSITUDE, lâs'sé-tûde, s. Weariness, fatigue.

LASSLORN, lâs'lôrni, s. Forsaken by his mistress. See *Forlorn*.

LAST, lâst, a. 79. Latest, that which follows all the rest in time; hindmost, which follows in order of place; next before the present, as Last week; utmost; at Last, in conclusion, at the end; The Last, the end.

LAST, lâst, ad. The last time, the time next before the present; in conclusion.

To LAST, lâst, v. n. To endure, to continue.

LAST, lâst, s. The mould in which shoes are formed; a load, a certain weight or measure.

LASTAGE, lâs'tidje, s. 90. Custom paid for freightage; the ballast of a ship.

LASTING, lâs'ting, part a. 410. Continuing, durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTINGLY, lâs'ting-lé, ad. Perpetually.

LASTINGNESS, lâs'ting-nés, s. Durableness, continuance.

LASTLY, lâst-lé, ad. In the last place; in the conclusion, at last.

LATCH, lâtsb, s. A catch at a door moved by a string or handle.

To LATCH, lâtsb, v. a. To fasten with a latch; to fasten, to close.

LATCHES, lâtsb'éz, s. Latches or laskets, in a ship, are loops made by small ropes.

LATCHET, lâtsb'it, s. 99. The string that fastens the shoe.

LATE, lâte, a. Contrary to early, slow, tardy, late, delayed; last in any place, office, or character; deceased; far in the day or night.

LATE, lâte, ad. After long delays, after a long time; in a latter season; lately, not long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lâ-téd, a. Belated, surprised by the night.

LATELY, lâte-lé, ad. Not long ago.

LATENESS, lâte-nés, s. Time far advanced.

LATENT, lâ-tént, a. Hidden, concealed, secret.

LATERAL, lâ-tér-âl, a. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a vertical line.

LATERALITY, lâ-tér-âl'é-té, ad. The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, lâ-tér-âl'é, a. By the side, sidewise.

LATEWARD, lâte'wârd, ad. 88. Somewhat late.

LATH, lâth, s. 78. A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

To LATH, lâth, v. a. To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lâthe, s. The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

To LATHER, lâth'ôr, v. n. To form a foam.

To LATHER, lâth'ôr, v. a. To cover with foam of water and soap.

LATHER, lâth'ôr, s. 98. A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATIN, lâ'tin, a. 159. Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lâ'tin-izm, s. A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lâ'tin-ist, s. One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lâ'tin'é-té, s. The Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, lâ'tin-ize, v. n. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, lâ'tin-ize, v. a. To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATHROSTROUS, lâ-té-rôs'trôs, a. Broad-beaked.

LATISH, lâte'ish, a. Somewhat late.

LATITANCY, lâ'té-tân-sé, s. The state of lying hid.

LATTANT, lâ'té-tânt, a. Concealed, lying hid.

LATTATION, lâ'té-tâ'shôn, s. The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lâ'té-tûde, s. Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptance; freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lâ'té-tû-dé-nâ're-ân, s. One who allows himself great liberties in religious matters.

LATITUDINARIAN, lâ'té-tû-dé-nâ're-ân, a. Not restrained or confined by religion.

LATRANT, lâ'trânt, a. Barking.

LATRIA, lâ'tré-â, s. 92. The highest kind of worship, as distinguished from *Dulia*.

⚠ This word, by being derived from the Greek *λατρία*, is pronounced by Johnson, and after him by Ash, with the accent on the penultimate syllable; both of them had forgot their Greek in the word *Dulia*, which they accent on the antepenultimate, though derived from *δουλία*. One of these modes of accentuation must be wrong; and my opinion is, that, as these words are appellatives, we should adopt that accent which Dr Johnson did when his Greek was out of his head; that is, the antepenultimate.—See *Cylopolia*.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—mé 93, mêt 95—pne 105, pin 107—nô 162, möve 164

LATROCINY, lát'rô-sè-né, *s.* Larceny, theft, robbery; a literal version of the Latin *latrocinium*, which was afterwards contracted into *larceny*.

It may be observed that Dr Johnson spells this word with an *e* in the second syllable, while both its Latin and French derivation require, as Mason has shown from Blackstone, that it ought to be written *larciny*.

LATTEN, lát'tén, *s.* 99. 103. Brass, a mixture of copper and calaminaris stone.

LATTER, lát'túr, *a.* 98. Happening after something else; modern, lately done or past; mentioned last of two.

LATTERLY, lát'túr-lé, *ad.* 557. Of late.

LATTICE, lát'tís, *s.* 140. 142. A window made with a kind of network; a window made with sticks or irons crossing each other at small distances.

To LATTICE, lát'tís, *v. a.* To mark with cross parts like a lattice.

LAVA, lá'vá, *s.* 92. The overflowing of sulphureous matter from a volcano.

LAVATION, lá-vá'shún, *s.* The act of washing.

LAVATORY, lá'vá-túr-é, *s.* 512. A wash; something in which parts diseased are washed.

For the *s*, see *Domestick*.

LAUD, lá'wd, *s.* 213. Praise, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To LAUD, lá'wd, *v. a.* To praise, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lá'wdá-bl, *a.* 405. Praise-worthy, commendable; healthy, salubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, lá'wdá-bl-nés, *s.* Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY, lá'wdá-blé, *ad.* In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, ló'dá-núm, *s.* 217. A soporific tincture.

To LAVE, lá've, *v. a.* To wash, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

To LAVER, lá-vér, *v. n.* To change the direction often in a course.

LAVENDER, lá'vén-dúr, *s.* 98. The name of a plant.

LAVER, lá'vúr, *s.* 98. A washing vessel.

To LAUGH, lá'f, *v. n.* 215. 391. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; in poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, lá'f, *v. a.* To deride, to scorn.

LAUGH, lá'f, *s.* The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHABLE, lá'fá-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, lá'fúr, *s.* 98. A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lá'fing-lé, *ad.* In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lá'fing-stók, *s.* A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lá'fúr, *s.* 98. Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAVISH, lá'vish, *a.* Prodigal, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered in waste; profuse; wild, unrestrained.

To LAVISH, lá'vish, *v. a.* To scatter with profusion.

LAVISHER, lá'vish-úr, *s.* 98. A prodigal, a profuse man.

LAVISHLY, lá'vish-lé, *ad.* Profusely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, lá'vish-mént, }
LAVISHNESS, lá'vish-nés, }
s. Profuseness, profusion.

To LAUNCH, lá'nsh, *v. n.* 214. To force into the sea; to raze at large; to expatiate.—See *Lanch*.

To LAUNCH, lá'nsh, *v. a.* 352. To push to sea; to dart from the land.

LAUND, lá'wnd, *s.* A plain extended between woods; now more frequently written *Lawn*.

LAUNDRESS, lám'drés, *s.* 214. A woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, lám'dré, *s.* The room in which clothes are washed; the act or state of washing.

LAVOLTA, lá-vól'tá, *s.* 92. An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering.

LAUREATE, lá'wre-át, *a.* 91. Decked or invested with laurel.

LAUREATION, lá'wre-át-shún, *s.* It denotes, in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred.

LAUREL, lór'ril, *s.* 99. 217. A tree, called also the Cherry-bay.

LAURELED, lór'ril-d, *a.* 359. Crowned or decorated with laurel.

LAW, lá'w, *s.* A rule of action; a decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established; judicial process; conformity to law, anything lawful; an established and constant mode of process.

LAWFUL, lá'wfúl, *a.* 406. Agreeable to law, conformable to law.

LAWFULLY, lá'wfúl-é, *ad.* Legally, agreeably to law.

LAWFULNESS, lá'wfúl-nés, *s.* Legality; allowance of law.

LAWGIVER, lá'wglv-úr, *s.* 98. Legislator, one that makes laws.

LAWGIVING, lá'wglv-ing, *a.* Legislative.

LAWLESS, lá'wles, *a.* Unrestrained by any law, not subject to law; contrary to law, illegal.

LAWLESSLY, lá'wles-lé, *ad.* In a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, lá'w má-kúr, *s.* One who makes laws, a lawgiver.

LAWN, lá'wn, *s.* An open space between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWSUIT, lá'wsúte, *s.* A process in law, a litigation.

LAWYER, lá'wyér, *s.* 98. Professor of law, advocate, pleader.

LAX, lá'ks, *a.* Loose, not confined, not closely joined; vague, not rigidly exact; loose in body, so as to go frequently to stool; slack, not tense.

LAX, lá'ks, s. A looseness, diarrhoea.

LAXATION, lá'ks-át-shún, *s.* The act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, lá'ks-át-iv, *a.* 512. Having the power to ease costiveness.

LAXATIVE, lá'ks-át-iv, *s.* A medicine slightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, lá'ks-át-iv-nés, *s.* The state opposite to costiveness.

LAXITY, lá'ks-át-é, *s.* Not compression, not close cohesion; contrariety to rigorous precision; looseness, not costiveness; slackness, contrariety to tension, openness, not closeness.

LAXNESS, lá'ks-nés, *s.* Laxity, not tension; not precision; not costiveness.

LAY, lá. Pret. of *Lie*, to rest.

To LAY, lá, *v. a.* To place along; to beat down corn or grass; to keep from rising, to settle, to still;

to put, to place; to make a bet; to spread on a surface;

to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground; to wager;

to apply nearly; to impute, to charge; to throw by violence; to Lay apart, to reject, to put by;

to Lay aside, to put away, not to retain; to Lay before, to expose to view, to show, to display;

to Lay by, to reserve for some future time; to put from one, to dismiss;

to Lay down, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit, to resign;

to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition; to Lay for, to attempt by ambush or invidious practices;

to Lay forth, to diffuse, to expatiate; to place when dead in a decent posture;

to Lay hold of, to seize, to catch; to Lay in, to store, to treasure;

to Lay on, to apply with violence; to Lay open, to show, to expose;

to Lay over, to incurst, to cover; to Lay out, to expend; to

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ðil 299—pöund 313—tân 166, tuis 169.

display, to discover, to dispose, to plan; to Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harass, to attack; to Lay together, to collect, to bring into one view; to Lay under, to subject to; to Lay up, to confine, to store, to treasure; to Lay upon, to importune, to wager upon.

To Lay, lã, v. n. To bring eggs, to contrive; to Lay about, to strike on all sides; to Lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike; to Lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; to Lay on, to strike, to beat; to act with vehemence; to Lay out, to take measures.

LAY, lã, s. A row, a stratum; a wager.

LAY, lã, s. Grassy ground, meadow, ground unploughed.

LAY, lã, s. A song.

LAY, lã, a. Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAYER, lã'úr, s. 98. A stratum, or row, a bed, one body spread over another; a sprig of a plant; a hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, lã'mãn, s. 88. One of the people distinct from the clergy; an image used by painters to form attitudes and hang drapery upon.

LAZAR, lã'zãr, s. 418. One deformed and nauseous with filthy and pestilential diseases.

LAZAR-HOUSE, lã'zãr-hóuse, } s.

A house for the reception of the diseased, an hospital.

LAZARWORT, lã'zãr-würt, s. A plant.

LAZILY, lã'zé-lé, ad. Idly, sluggishly, heavily.

LAZINESS, lã'zé-nés, s. Idleness, sluggishness.

LAZING, lã'zing, a. 410. Sluggish, idle.

LAZULI, lã'zh'ú-ll, s. The ground of this stone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, lã'zé, a. Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.

LEA, lé, s. 227. Ground enclosed, not open.

LEAD, léd, s. 234. A soft heavy metal. In the plural, flat roof to walk on.

To LEAD, léd, v. a. To fit with lead in any manner.

To LEAD, lède, v. a. Piet. *Led*. To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going first; to guide, to show the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass, to spend in any certain manner.

To LEAD, lède, v. n. 227. To conduct as a commander; to show the way by going first.

LEAD, lède, s. Guidance, first place.

LEADEN, léd'dn, a. 103. 234. Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, léd'dúr, s. 98. One that leads or conducts; captain, commander, one who goes first, one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, léd'ding, part. a. 410. Principal.

LEADING-STRINGS, léd'ding-stringz, s. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADWORT, léd'würt, s. 234. A plant.

LEAF, léfe, s. 227. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; a part of a book, containing two pages; one side of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

To LEAF, léfe, v. n. To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, léfe'lés, a. Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, léf'á, a. Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, léég, s. 227. A confederacy, a combination.

To LEAGUE, léég, v. n. To unite, to confederate.

LEAGUE, léég, s. A measure of length, containing three miles.

LEAGUED, léégd, a. 359. Confederated.

LEAGUER, léég'úr, s. 98. Siege, investment of a town.

LEAK, léke, s. 227. A breach or hole which lets in water.

To LEAK, léke, v. n. To let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LEAKAGE, lék'dje, s. 90. Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

LEAKY, léké, a. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out; loquacious, not close.

To LEAN, léne, v. n. 227. 238. Pret. *Leaned* or *Leant*. To incline against, to rest against; to tend towards; to be in a bending posture.

LEAN, léne, a. 227. Not fat, meager, wanting flesh; not unctuous, thin, hungry, low, poor, in opposition to great or rich.

LEAN, léne, s. The part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

LEANLY, léne'lé, ad. Meagerly, without plumpness.

LEANNESS, léne'nés, s. Extenuation of body, want of flesh, meagerness; want of bulk.

To LEAP, lépe, v. n. 239. To jump, to move upward or progressively without change of the feet to rush with vehemence; to bound, to spring; to fly, to start.

Þ The past time of this verb is generally heard with the diphthong short; and if so, it ought to be spelled *lept*, rhyming with *kept*.—See principles, No. 369, 370. Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Mr Perry, Mr Barclay, Mr Nares, Mr Smith, and Mr Elphinston, pronounce the diphthong in the present tense of this word long, as I have done; and Mr Elphinston and Mr Nares make it short, in the preterit and participle. Mr Sheridan alone makes the present tense short, which, if I recollect justly, is a pronunciation peculiar to Ireland. See *Heard*.

To LEAP, lépe, v. a. To pass over or into by leaping; to compress, as beasts.

LEAP, lépe, s. Bound, jump, act of leaping; space passed by leaping; sudden transition; an assault of an animal of prey; embrace of animals.

LEAP-FROG, lépe'frög, s. A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

LEAP-YEAR, lépe'yére, s. Leap-year, or bissextile, is every fourth year, and so called from its leaping a day more that year than in a common year; so that the common year hath three hundred and sixty-five days, but the Leap-year hath three hundred and sixty-six; and then February hath twenty-nine days, which in common years hath but twenty-eight.

To LEARN, lét, v. a. 234. To gain the knowledge or skill of; to teach; improperly used in this last sense.

To LEARN, lét, v. n. To receive instruction; to improve by example.

LEARNED, lét'néd, a. 362. Versed in science and literature; skilled, skilful, knowing; skilled in scholastic knowledge.

LEARNEDLY, lét'néd-lé, ad. With knowledge, with skill.

LEARNING, lét'níng, s. 410. Literature, skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing good or bad.

LEARNER, lét'núr, s. One who is yet in his rudiments.

LEASE, lése, s. 227. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands; any tenure.

To LEASE, lése, v. a. To let by lease.

To LEASE, lése, v. n. 227. To glean, to gather what the harvest-men leave.

LEASER, léz'úr, s. A gleaner.

LEASH, léesh, s. 227. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursier leads his greyhound; a band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

To LEASH, léesh, v. a. To bind, to hold in string.

LEASH, léesh, s. A brace and a half, a sportsman's term.

Þ Sportsmen, like the professors of other arts, often corrupt their technical terms; for we frequently hear this word pronounced like the *lease* of a house. This

corrupt or however, is not gone so far as to make the true sound pedantick, and therefore ought to be corrected—See *Clef*.

LEASING, lë'zing, s. 227. 410. Lies, falsehood.

LEAST, lëést, a. 227. The superlative of *Little*, i. e. beyond others, smallest.

EAST, lëést, ad. In the lowest degree.

EATHER, lëth'ûr, s. 98. 234. Dressed hides of animals; skin, ironically.

LEATHERCOAT, lëth'ûr-kôte, s. An apple with a rough rind, a sort of potato.

LEATHERY, lëth'ûr-é, a. Resembling leather.

LEAVE, lève, s. 227. Grant of liberty, permission, allowance; farewell, adieu.

TO LEAVE, lève, v. a. *Pres. I Left; I have Left* To quit, to forsake; to have remaining at death; to suffer to remain; to fix as a token of remembrance; to bequeath, to give as inheritance; to give up, to resign; to cease to do, to desist from; to Leave off, to desist from, to forbear, to forsake; to Leave out, to omit, to neglect.

TO LEAVE, lève, v. n. To cease, to desist; to Leave off, to desist, to stop.

LEAVED, lëévd, a. 227. Furnished with foliage; made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lëv'vën, s. 103. 234. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; any mixture which makes a general change in the mass.

TO LEAVEN, lëv'vën, v. a. To ferment by some thing mixed; to taint, to imbue.

LEAVER, lëv'vôr, s. 98. One who deserts or forsakes.

LEAVES, lëé'vz, s. The plural of *Leaf*.

LEAVINGS, lëv'vings, s. 410. Remnant, relics, offal.

LECHER, lëts'h'ûr, s. 98. A whoremaster.

LECHEROUS, lëts'h'ûr-ûs, a. Lewd, lustful.

LECHEROUSLY, lëts'h'ûr-ûs-lé, ad. Lewdly, lustfully.

LECHEROUSNESS, lëts'h'ûr-ûs-në's, s. Lewdness.

LECHERY, lëts'h'ûr-é, s. 557. Lewdness, lust.

LECTION, lëk'shûn, s. A reading, a variety in copies.

LECTURE, lëk'tshûre, s. 461. A discourse pronounced upon any subject; the act or practice of reading, perusal; a magisterial reprimand.

TO LECTURE, lëk'tshûre, v. a. To instruct formally; to instruct insolently and dogmatically.

LECTURER, lëk'tshûr-ûr, s. An instructor, a teacher by way of lecture, a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector.

LECTURESHIP, lëk'tshûr-shîp, s. The office of a lecturer.

LED, léd, Part. pret. of *To Lead*.

LEDGE, lédje, s. A row, layer, stratum; a ridge rising above the rest; any prominence or rising part.

LEDHORSE, léd'hôrse, s. A sumpter horse.

LEE, lée, s. Dregs, sediment, refuse. Sea term; it is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the Lee-shore is that the wind blows on.

LEE, lée, a. Having the wind blowing on it; having the wind directed towards it.

LEECH, lëéts'h, s. A physician, a professor of the art of leeching; a kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood.

LEECH-CRAFT, lëéts'h'krâ't, s. The art of healing.

LEEK, lëék, s. A pot herb.

LEER, lère, s. An oblique view; a laboured cast of countenance.

TO LEER, lère, v. n. To look obliquely, to look archly; to look with a forced countenance.

LEES, lëéz, s. Dregs, sediment.

LEET, lëét, s. A law day.

LEeward, lëé'wârd, a. 88. Under the wind, on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows. See *Lee*.

LEFT, lëft, Part. pret. of *Leave*.

LEFT, lëft, a. Sinistrous; not on the right hand.

LEFT-HANDED, lëft-hând'éd, a. Using the left hand rather than the right.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, lëft-hând'éd-në's, s. Habitual use of the left hand.

LEG, lég, s. The limb by which animals walk, particularly that part between the knee and the foot in men; an act of obeisance; that by which any thing is supported on the ground; as, the Leg of a table.

LEGACY, lëg'â-sé, s. Legacy is a particular thing given by last will and testament.

LEGAL, lëg'âl, a. Done or conceived according to law; lawful, not contrary to law.

LEGALITY, lëg'âl'é-té, s. Lawfulness.

TO LEGALIZE, lëg'âl-lze, v. a. To authorize; to make lawful.

LEGALLY, lëg'âl-lé, ad. Lawfully, according to law.

LEGATARY, lëg'â-târ-é, s. One who has a legacy left.

LEGATINE, lëg'â-tîne, a. 149. Made by a legate, belonging to a legate of the Roman see.

LEGATE, lëg'âte, s. 91. A deputy, an ambassador; a kind of spiritual ambassador from the Pope. See Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Perry, pronounce the first syllable of this word short, and Buchanan alone, long.

LEGATEE, lëg'â-téé, s. One who has a legacy left him.

LEGATION, lëg'â-shûn, s. Deputation, commission, embassy.

LEGATOR, lëg'â-tôr, s. 166. One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

This word seems to have the accent on the last syllable, the better to distinguish it from its correlative *legatee*.

LEGEND, lëg'ënd, s. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; any memorial or relation; an incredible unauthentic narrative; any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.

This word is sometimes pronounced with the vowel in the first syllable short, as if written *led-jend*. This has the feeble plea of the Latin word *lego* to produce; but with what propriety can we make this plea for a short vowel in English, when we pronounce that very vowel long in the Latin word we derive it from? The genuine and ancient analogy of our language, as Dr Wallis observes, is, when a word of two syllables has the accent on the first, and the vowel is followed by a single consonant, to pronounce the vowel long. It is thus we pronounce all Latin words of this kind; and in this manner we should certainly have pronounced all our English words, if an affection of following Latin quantity had not disturbed the natural progress of pronunciation.—See *Drama*. But besides this analogy, the word in question has the authority of Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, W. Johnston, Bailey, Entick, Perry, and Buchanan, on its side. Dr Kenrick and Dr Ash are the only abettors of the short sound.

LEGENDARY, lëd'jën-dâ-ré, a. Pertaining to a legend.

As the preceding word has, by the clearest analogy, the vowel in the first syllable long, so this word, by having the accent higher than the antepenultimate, has as clear an analogy for having the same vowel short, 530. 535. This analogy, however, is contradicted by Dr Ash, W. Johnston, Mr Scott, Entick, Buchanan, and Perry, who make the vowel *e* long, as in *Legend*. As Dr Johnson's accentuation does not determine the quantity of the vowel, his not inserting this word is, in this case, no loss; but Mr Sheridan's omission of it deprives us of a valuable opinion.

LEGER, lëd'jûr, s. 98. A leger-book, a book that lies in the counting house.

LEGERDEMAIN, lëd-jûr-dé-mânc', s. Sleight of hand, juggle, power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion, trick.

LEGERITY, lë-jër-é-té, s. Lightness, nimbleness.

LEGGED, lëgd, a. 359. Having legs.

LEGIBLE, lëd'jé-bl, a. 405. Such as may be read—apparent, discoverable.

LEGIBLY, lëd'jé-blé, ad. In such a manner as may be read.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, búll 173—ðil 299—póund 313—thin 466, this 469.

LEGION, lé'jün, *s.* A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand, a military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, lé'jün-är-é, *a.* Relating to a legion; containing a legion, containing a great indefinite number.

TO LEGISLATE, lé'djís-lá-té, *v. n.* To enact laws.
 > This word is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan. For the pronunciation of the first syllable, see the following words.

LEGISLATION, lé'djís-lá-shún, *s.* The act of giving laws.

LEGISLATIVE, lé'djís-lá-tív, *a.* Giving laws, law-giving.

LEGISLATOR, lé'djís-lá-túr, *s.* 166. 521. A law-giver, one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLATURE, lé'djís-lá-tshüre, *s.* 461. The power that makes laws.

> Some respectable speakers in the House of Commons pronounce the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, as if written *Legislature*, and think they are wonderfully correct in doing so, because the first syllable of all Latin words, compounded of *Lex*, is long. They do not know that, in pronouncing the word in this manner, they are contradicting one of the clearest analogies of the language; which is, that the antepenultimate, and secondary accent, shorten every vowel they fall upon, except *u*, unless they are followed by a diphthong, 534, 535. This analogy is evident in a numerous catalogue of words ending in *ity*, where the antepenultimate vowel is short in English, though long in the Latin words whence they are derived, as *serenity, divinity, globosity*, &c. The same may be observed of the words *declamatory, deliberative*, &c. where the two second syllables are short in English, though long in the Latin *declamatorius, deliberativus*, &c. Even the words *liberal* and *liberty*, if pronounced with their first syllables long, as in the Latin words *liberalis* and *libertas*, ought to be sounded *lye'beral* and *lye'berthy*. If, therefore, we consider the accent on the first syllable of *legislator, legislature, or legislative*, either as primary or secondary, we find a clear analogy for shortening the vowel; nor can we have the least reason for lengthening it, which will not oblige us in the same manner to lengthen the first vowel of *lenitive, pedagogy, pacification*, and a thousand others.—See Principles, No. 530. 535. Mr Sheridan, Dr Kenrick, Mr Scott, and Mr Perry, mark the *e* in the first syllable of this word and its relatives short; W. Johnston only marks them long. From Entick we can gather the quantity of this vowel in no word but *legislate*, where he makes it long, and Ash, Bailey, and Buchanan, do not mark it either way. These authorities sufficiently show us the general current of custom; and the analogies of the language sufficiently show the propriety of it.

LEGITIMACY, lé-jít-té-má-sé, *s.* Lawfulness of birth; genuineness, not spuriousness.

LEGITIMATE, lé-jít-té-má-té, *a.* 91. Born in marriage, lawfully begotten.

TO LEGITIMATE, lé-jít-té-má-té, *v. a.* 91. To procure to any the right of legitimate birth; to make lawful.

LEGITIMATELY, lé-jít-té-má-té-lé, *ad.* Lawfully, genuinely.

LEGITIMATION, lé-jít-té-má-shún, *s.* Lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGUME, lé'gú-mé, } *s.* 503.

LEGUMEN, lé-gú-mén, }
 Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand, as, beans; in general, all larger seeds; pulse.—See *Bitumen* and *Blasphemous*.

LEGUMINOUS, lé-gú-mé-nús, *a.* Belonging to pulse, consisting of pulse.

LEISURABLE, lé'zhúr-á-bl, *a.* Done at leisure, not hurried, enjoying leisure.

LEISURABLY, lé'zhúr-á-blé, *ad.* At leisure, without tumult or hurry.

LEISURE, lé'zhüre, *s.* 251. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; convenience of time.

> Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Smith, pronounce the diphthong in this word long; and Mr Nares, Mr Elphinston, and Mr Barclay, short. The first manner is, in my opinion, preferable.

LEISURELY, lé'zhúr-lé, *a.* Not hasty, deliberate.

LEISURELY, lé'zhúr-lé, *ad.* Not in a hurry, slowly.

LEMMA, lé'm-má, *s.* 92. A proposition previously assumed.

LEMON, lé'm-mún, *s.* 166. The fruit of the lemon-tree; the tree that bears lemons.

LEMONADE, lé'm-mún-á-dé, *s.* Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

TO LEND, lénd, *v. a.* To deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to suffer to be used on condition that it be restored; to afford, to grant in general.

LENDER, lénd'úr, *s.* 98. One who lends any thing; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENGTH, léng'h, *s.* The extent of any thing material from end to end; horizontal extension; a certain portion of space or time; extent of duration; full extent, uncontracted state; end; at Length, at last, in conclusion.

TO LENGTHEN, léng'thén, *v. a.* 103. To draw out, to make longer; to protract, to continue; to protract pronunciation; to Lengthen out, to protract, to extend.

TO LENGTHEN, léng'thén, *v. n.* To grow longer, to increase in length.

LENGTHWISE, léng'h-wíze, *ad.* According to the length.

LENIENT, lé'né-ént, *a.* 113. Assuasive, softening, mitigating; laxative, emollient.

LENIENT, lé'né-ént, *s.* An emollient or assuasive application.

TO LENIFY, lé'né-é-fí, *v. a.* 183. To assuage, to mitigate.

LENIITIVE, lé'né-tív, *a.* 157. Assuasive, emollient.

LENTITIVE, lé'né-tív, *s.* Any thing applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENTITY, lé'né-té, *s.* Mildness, mercy, tenderness.

LENS, lénz, *s.* 434. A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a Lens; such is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope.

LENT, lént. Part. pass. from *Lend*.

LENT, lént, *s.* The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

LENTEN, lént'tén, *a.* 103. Such as is used in Lent; sparing.

LENTICULAR, lént-í-kú-lár, *a.* Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, lént-té-fórm, *a.* Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, lént-tí'djín-ús, *a.* Scurfy, furfuraceous.

LENTIGO, lént-tí-gó, *s.* 112. A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.—See *Verruga*.

LENTIL, lént'il, *s.* A kind of pulse.

LENTISK, lént'ísk, *s.* A beautiful evergreen; the mastich tree.

LENTITUDE, lént-tú-dé, *s.* Sluggishness, slowness.

LENTNER, lént'núr, *s.* 98. A kind of hawk.

LENTOR, lént'ór, *s.* 166. Tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay. In physics, that size, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.

LENTOUS, lént'ús, *a.* Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, lé'ò-níne, *a.* 149. Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from Leo the inventor.

LEOPARD, lép'púr, *s.* 88. A spotted beast of prey.

LEPER, lép'púr, *s.* 98. One infected with a leprosy.

> All our orthoepists are uniform in pronouncing this word with the first syllable short, as in *LEPROUS*.

LEPEROUS, lép'púr-ús, *a.* Causing leprosy. Properly *Leprosus*.

LEPORINE, lép'pó-ríne, *a.* Belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93,

Dr Mr Sheridan has marked the *e* in the first syllable of this word long, without even the flimsy plea of Latin quantity to support it. Mr Perry, Entick, and Dr Ash, are the only other orthoepists from whom we can gather the pronunciation of this letter. The two first are for the short sound, and the last for the long one. But the short sound is so agreeable to analogy, as to want no authorities to support it.—See Principles, No. 530. 533.

LEPROSY, lèp'prù-sè, *s.* A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales.

LEPROUS, lèp'prùs, *a.* 314. Infected with a leprosy.

LESS, lès, *a.* A negative or privative termination. Joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing; as, a witless man.

LESS, lès, *a.* The comparative of *Little*; opposed to greater.

LESS, lès, *s.* A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LESS, lès, *ad.* In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSEE, lès-sèé, *s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

TO LESSEN, lès'sn, *v. a.* 103. To diminish in bulk; to diminish the degree of any quality; to degrade, to deprive of power or dignity.

TO LESSEN, lès'sn, *v. n.* To grow less, to shrink.

LESSER, lès'súr, *a.* 98. A barbarous corruption of *Less*.

LESSON, lès'sn, *s.* 170. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher; precept, notion inculcated; portions of scripture read in divine service; tune pricked for an instrument; a rating lecture.

LESSOR, lès'sór, *s.* 166. One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

LEST, lèst, or lèést, *conj.* That not; for fear that.

Almost all our orthoepists pronounce this word both ways; but the former seems to be by much the more general. This word is derived from the adjective *lest*; but it is not uncommon for words to change their form when they change their class. Dr Wallis's advice to spell the superlative of little *leest*, has not yet been followed and probably never will; and therefore there is no necessity for Dr Lowth's expedient to distinguish these words by spelling the conjunction *lest*, like the adjective. But why we should sound the *e* long, contrary to the analogy of spelling, while such a pronunciation confounds the conjunction and the adjective, cannot be enquired. The second pronunciation, therefore, ought to be exploded.

TO LET, lét, *v. a.* To allow, to suffer, to permit; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant; to suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence; to permit to take any state or course; to Let blood, is elliptical for To let out blood, to free it from confinement, to suffer it to stream out of the vein; to Let in, to admit; to Let off, to discharge; to Let out, to lease out, to give to hire or farm.

TO LET, lét, *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose. Not much used now.

LET, lét, *s.* Hinderance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

LETHARGICK, lè-thàr'jìk, *a.* 509. Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep.

LETHARGICKNESS, lè-thàr'jìk-nès, *s.* Sleepiness, drowsiness.

LETHARGY, lè-thàr-jè, *s.* A morbid drowsiness, a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETHE, lè-thè, *s.* A poetical river of hell; oblivion, a draught of oblivion.

LETTER, lét'túr, *s.* 98. One who lets or permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as, a blood-letter.

LETTER, lét'túr, *s.* One of the elements of syllables; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning; *Letters* without the singular, learning; type with which books are printed.

TO LETTER, lét'túr, *v. a.* To stamp with letters.

LETTERED, lét'túrd, *a.* 359. Literate, educated to learning.

LETTUCE, lét'tús, *s.* A plant.—See *Asparagus*.

mât 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

LEVANT, lè-vànt', *s.* 494. The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

Mr Milton has used this word as an adjective, with the accent on the first syllable; and Dr Ash and Mr Barclay explain it by Rising up, or becoming turbulent.

"Forth rush the Levant and the Poenit winds."

In this case, also, the vowel *e* ought to have the long sound.—See *Legend*.

LEVATOR, lè-và'tór, *s.* 166. 521. A chyrurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lù-kò-flèg'mà-sè, *s.* Paeness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK, lù-kò-flèg-mà'tìk, *a.* 509.

Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEEVE, lèvvè, *s.* The time of rising; the course of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lèv'vìl, *a.* 99. Even, not having one part higher than another; even with any thing else, in the same line with any thing.

TO LEVEL, lèv'vìl, *v. a.* To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

TO LEVEL, lèv'vìl, *v. n.* To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts, to aim.

LEVEL, lèv'vìl, *s.* A plane; a surface without protuberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanic level; the line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.

LEVELLER, lèv'vìl-lúr, *s.* One who makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same state.

LEVELNESS, lèv'vìl-nès, *s.* Evenness, equality of surface; equality with something else.

LEVEN, lèvvén, *s.* 103. Ferment, that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment; any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass.

LEVER, lèvúr, *s.* 98. The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight.

LEVERET, lèv'vúr-ìt, *s.* A young hare.

LEVIABLE, lèv'vè-à-bl, *a.* 405. That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lè-vi-à-thàn, *s.* A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job; by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

TO LEVIGATE, lèv'vè-gàte, *v. a.* To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lè-vè-gà'shùn, *s.* The act of reducing hard bodies into a subtle powder.

LEVITE, lèv'vìte, *s.* 156. One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest, used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lè-vi'té-kàl, *a.* Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITY, lèv'vè-tè, *s.* Lightness; inconstancy; unsteadiness; idle pleasure, vanity; trifling gayety.

TO LEVY, lèv'vè, *v. a.* To raise, to bring together men; to raise money; to make war.

LEVY, lèv'vè, *s.* The act of raising money or men; war raised.

LEWD, lùde, *a.* 265. Wicked, bad; lustful, libidinous.

LEWDLY, lùdè'lè, *ad.* Wickedly; libidinously; lustfully.

LEWDNESS, lùdè'nès, *s.* Lustful licentiousness.

LEWDSTER, lùdè'stúr, *s.* 98. A lecher, one given to criminal pleasures. Not used.

LEWIS-D'OR, lù-è-dòr', *s.* A golden French coin, in value about twenty shillings.

nôr 167, nô 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ÿll 299—pöänd 313—thin 466, this 469.

LEXICOGRAPHER, lëks-ë-kôg-gráf-ûr, *s.* 518.

A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lëks-ë-kôg-gráf-ë, *s.* The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, lëks-ë-kûn, *s.* 166. A dictionary, commonly of the Greek language.

LEY, lëé, *s.* A field.

⚡ This word and *Key* are the only exceptions to the general rule of pronouncing this diphthong when the accent is on it.—See Principles, No. 269.

LIABLE, llá-bl, *a.* 405. Obnoxious, not exempt, subject.

LIAR, llár, *s.* 88. 418. One who tells falsehoods, one who wants veracity.

LIBATION, ll-bá-shûn, *s.* 128. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

LIBBARD, llb'bárd, *s.* 88. A leopard.

LIBEL, ll'bél, *s.* A satire, defamatory writing, a lampoon; in the civil law, a declaration or charge in writing against a person in court.

To LIBEL, ll'bél, *v. n.* To spread defamation, generally written or printed.

To LIBEL, ll'bél, *v. a.* To satirize, to lampoon.

LIBELLER, ll'bél-lár, *s.* A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, ll'bél-lús, *a.* Defamatory.

LIBERAL, llb'bér-ál, *a.* 88. Not mean, not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful.—See *Legislature*.

LIBERALITY, llb'bér-ál-é-té, *s.* Munificence, bounty, generosity.

To LIBERALIZE, llb'bér-ál-ize, *v. a.* To make liberal.

LIBERALLY, llb'bér-rál-é, *ad.* Bountifully, largely.

To LIBERATE, llb'bér-áte, *v. a.* 91. To free from confinement.

LIBERATION, llb'bér-áshûn, *s.* The act of delivering, or being delivered.

LIBERTINE, llb'bér-tin, *s.* 150. One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the son of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, llb'bér-tin, *a.* Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, llb'bér-tin-izm, *s.* Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practice.

LIBERTY, llb'bér-té, *s.* Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint; leave, permission.—See *Legislature*.

LIBIDINOUS, lé-bid-é-nús, *a.* 128. Lewd, lustful.

LIBIDINOUSLY, lé-bid-é-nús-lé, *ad.* 128. Lewdly, lustfully.

LIBRAL, llbrál, *a.* 88. Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, ll-brá-ré-án, *s.* 128. One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, llbrá-ré, *s.* A large collection of books; the place where a collection of books is kept.

To LIBRATE, llbrá-té, *v. a.* 91. To poise, to balance.

LIBRATION, ll-brá-shûn, *s.* 128. The state of being balanced; in astronomy, Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars change from time to time.

LIBRATORY, llbrá-túr-é, *a.* 512. Balancing, playing like a balance.—For the *o*, see *Domestick*.

LICE, llse. The plural of *Louse*.

LICEANE, llse'báne, *s.* A plant.

LICENSE, ll'sense, *s.* Exorbitant liberty, contempt of legal and necessary restraint; a grant of permission, liberty, permission.

To LICENSE, ll'sense, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to permit by a legal grant.

LICENSER, ll'sén-súr, *s.* 98. A granter of permission.

LICENTIATE, ll-sén'shé-áte, *s.* 91. A man who uses license; a degree in Spanish universities.

To LICENTIATE, ll-sén'shé-áte, *v. a.* To permit, to encourage by license.

LICENTIOUS, ll-sén'shús, *a.* 128. Unrestrained by law or morality; presumptuous, unconfined.

LICENTIOUSLY, ll-sén'shús-lé, *ad.* With too much liberty.

LICENTIOUSNESS, ll-sén'shús-nés, *s.* Boundless liberty, contempt of just restraint.

To LICK, llk, *v. a.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue; to lick up, to devour.

LICK, llk, *s.* A blow. Vulgar.

LICKERISH, llk'ër-îsh, }
LICKEROUS, llk'ër-ús, } *a.*

Nice in the choice of food; delicate, tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, llk'ër-îsh-nés, *s.* Niceness of palate.

LICORICE, llk'úr-îs, *s.* 142. A root of sweet taste.

LICTOR, llk'túr, *s.* 166. A Roman officer, a kind of headie.

LID, llid, *s.* A cover, any thing that shuts down over a vessel; the membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

LIE, ll, *s.* 276. Any thing impregnated with some other body, as soap or salt.

⚡ I have differed from Mr Sheridan, and agree with every other orthoepist in giving this word the same sound as *lie*, a falsehood.

LIE, ll, *s.* 276. A criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.—See *Appendix*.

To LIE, ll, *v. n.* To utter criminal falsehood.

To LIE, ll, *v. n.* To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; to rest, to lean upon; to be reposed in the grave; to be in a state of decumbiture; to be placed or situated; to press upon, to be in any particular state; to be in a state of concealment; to be in prison; to be in a bad state; to consist; to be in the power, to belong to, to be charged in any thing, as, an action *lieth* against one; to cost, as, it *lies* me in more money; to *lie* at, to importune, to tease; to *lie* by, to rest, to remain still; to *lie* down, to rest, to go into a state of repose; to *lie* in, to be in childbed; to *lie* under, to be subject to; to *lie* upon, to become an obligation or duty; to *lie* with, to converse in bed.

LIEF, lëéf, *a.* 275. Dear, beloved.

LIEF, lëéf, *ad.* Willingly. Used now only in familiar speaking.

LIEGE, lëédje, *a.* 275. Bound by feudal tenure, subject; sovereign.

LIEGE, lëédje, *s.* Sovereign, superiour lord.

LIEGEMAN, lëédje'mán, *s.* 88. A subject.

LIEGER, lëéjúr, *s.* 98. A resident ambassador.

LIEN, ll'én. The part of *Lie*. Iain. Obsolete.

LIENTERICK, ll-én-tér'rik, *a.* 509. Pertaining to a lenty.

LIENTERY, ll'én-tër-ré, *s.* A particular looseness, wherein the food passes suddenly through the stomach and guts.

⚡ For the propriety of accenting this word on the first syllable, see *Dysentery*. That *Dysentery*, *Mesentery*, and *Lientery*, ought to have the same accentuation, can scarcely be doubted; and yet, if we consult our dictionaries, we see an unaccountable diversity.

Dysentery, { Mr Sheridan, Mr Nares, Mr Scott,
W. Johnston, Perry, Entick, Bailey,
Barclay.

Dysentery, { Dr Johnson, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, Buchanan, Fenning.

Mesentery, { Mr Sheridan, Buchanan, Dr Ash, Barclay, Entick, Kenrick.

Mesentery, { Bailey, Fenning.

Lientery, { Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Mr Sheridan, Dr Ash, Buchanan, Entick.

Lientery, { Bailey, Barclay, Fenning.

LIER, ll'úr, *s.* 418. One that rests or lies down.

LIEU, llí, *s.* 284. Place, room,stead.

559. Fate 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93. mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môte 164,

LIEVE, lèév, *ad.* Willingly.

LIEUTENANCY, lèv-tèn'nàn-sé, *s.* The office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lèv-tèn'nànt, *s.* 285. A deputy, one who acts by vicarious authority; in war, one who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination.

☞ This word is frequently pronounced by good speakers as if written *Lieutenant*. The difference between the short *i* and short *e* is so trifling as scarcely to deserve notice; but the regular sound, as if written *Lieutenant*, seems not so remote from the corruption as to make us lose all hope that it will in time be the actual pronunciation.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, lèv-tèn'nànt-shíp, *s.* The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE, lífe, *s.* Plural *Lives*. Union and co-operation of soul with body; present state; enjoyment or possession of terrestrial existence; blood, the supposed vehicle of life; conduct, manner of living with respect to virtue or vice; condition, manner of living with respect to happiness and misery; continuance of our present state; the living form, resemblance exactly copied; common occurrences, human affairs, the course of things; narrative of a life past; spirit, briskness, vivacity, resolution; animated existence, animal being; a word of endearment.

LIFEBLOOD, lífe-blúð, *s.* The blood necessary to life.

LIFEGIVING, lífe-gív-ing, *a.* Having the power to give life.

LIFEGUARD, lífe-gyárd, *s.* 92. The guard of a king's person.

☞ This word is vulgarly pronounced *Lieeguard*, as if opposed to a *Deadguard*.

LIFELESS, lífe-lés, *a.* Dead; unanimated; without power or force.

LIFELESSLY, lífe-lés-lé, *ad.* Without vigour, without spirit.

LIFELIKE, lífe-líke, *a.* Like a living person.

LIFESTRING, lífe-stríng, *s.* Nerve, strings imagined to convey life.

LIFETIME, lífe-tíme, *s.* Continuance or duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, lífe-wé-ré, *a.* Wretched, tired of living.

To LIFT, líft, *v. a.* To raise from the ground, to elevate; to exalt; to swell with pride. *Up* is sometimes emphatically added to *Lift*.

To LIFT, líft, *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.

LIFT, líft, *s.* The act or manner of lifting; a hard struggle, as, To help one at a dead lift.

LIFTER, líftár, *s.* 98. One that lifts.

To LIG, líg, *v. n.* To lie. Obsolete.

LIGAMENT, líg-gá-mént, *s.* A strong compact substance which unites the bones in articulation; any thing which connects the parts of the body; bond, chain.

LIGAMENTAL, líg-gá-mén'tál, } *a.*

LIGAMENTOUS, líg-gá-mén'tús, } *a.*

Composing a ligament.

LIGATION, lí-gá-shún, *s.* The act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGATURE, líg-gá-túre, *s.* Any thing bound on, bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGHT, líte, *s.* 393. That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see; illumination of mind, instruction, knowledge; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall; point of view, situation, direction in which the light falls; explanation; any thing that gives light, a pharos, a taper.

LIGHT, líte, *a.* Not heavy; not burdensome, easy to be worn, or carried; not afflictive, easy to be endured; easy to be performed, not difficult; not valuable; easy to be acted on by any power; active, nimble; unencumbered, unembarrassed, clear of impediments; slight, not great; easy to admit any influence, unsteady, unsettled; gay, airy, without dignity or solidity; not chaste, not regular in conduct; bright, clear; not dark, tending to whiteness.

LIGHT, líte, *ad.* Lightly, cheaply.

To LIGHT, líte, *v. a.* To kindle, to inflame, to set on fire; to give light to, to guide by light; to illuminate; to lighten, to ease of a burden.

To LIGHT, líte, *v. n.* To happen, to fall upon by chance; to descend from a horse or carriage; to fall in any particular direction; to fall, to strike on; to settle, to rest.

To LIGHTEN, lít'n, *v. n.* 103. To flash with thunder; to shine like lightning; to fall or light. [from *light, v. n.*]

To LIGHTEN, lít'n, *v. a.* To illuminate, to enlighten; to exonerate, to unload; to make less heavy, to exhilarate, to cheer.

LIGHTER, líte'úr, *s.* 98. A heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, líte'úr-mán, *s.* 88. One who manages a lighter.

LIGHTFINGERED, líte-fíng'gúrd, *a.* 359. Nimble at conveyance, thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, líte-fút, *a.* Nimble in running or dancing, active.

LIGHTFOOT, líte-fút, *s.* Venison.

LIGHTHEADED, líte-héd'éd, *a.* Unsteady, thoughtless; delirious, disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, líte-héd'éd-nés, *s.* Deliriousness, disorder of the mind.

LIGHTHEARTED, líte-hár'téd, *a.* Gay, merry.

LIGHTHOUSE, líte'húuse, *s.* A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHTLEGGED, líte-légd', *a.* 359. Nimble, swift.

LIGHTLESS, líte-lés, *a.* Wanting light, dark.

LIGHTLY, líte-lé, *ad.* Without weight, without deep impression; easily, readily, without reason; cheerfully; not chaste; nimbly, with agility; gayly, airily, with levity.

LIGHTMINDED, líte-mínd'éd, *a.* Unsettled, unsteady.

LIGHTNESS, líte-nés, *s.* Levity, want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; unchastity, want of conduct in women; agility, nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, líte'níng, *s.* The flash that precedes thunder; mitigation, abatement.

LIGHTS, lítes, *s.* The lungs, the organs of breathing.

LIGHTSOME, líte'sám, *a.* Luminous, not dark, not obscure, not opaque; gay, airy, having the power to exhilarate.

LIGHTSOMENESS, líte'sám-nés, *s.* Luminousness, not opacity, not obscurity; cheerfulness, merriment, levity.

LIGNALOES, líg-nál'oze, *s.* Aloes wood.

LIGNEOUS, líg-né'ús, *a.* Made of wood; wooden, resembling wood.

LIGNUMVITÆ, líg-núm-ví'té, *s.* Guaiacum, a very hard wood.

LIGURE, lígúre, *s.* 544. A precious stone.

LIKE, líke, *a.* Resembling, having resemblance; equal, of the same quantity; for *Likely*, probable, credible; likely, in a state that gives probable expectations.

LIKE, líke, *s.* Some person or thing resembling another; near approach, a state like to another state.

LIKE, líke, *ad.* In the same manner, in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits; likely, probably.

To LIKE, líke, *v. a.* To choose with some degree of preference; to approve, to view with approbation.

To LIKE, líke, *v. n.* To be pleased with.

LIKELIHOOD, líke-lé-húð, *s.* Appearance, show; resemblance, likeness; probability, verisimilitude, appearance of truth.

LIKELY, líke-lé, *a.* Such as may be liked, such as may please; probable, such as may in reason be thought or believed.

LIKELY, líke-lé, *ad.* Probably, as may reasonably be thought.

nór 167, nót 163—túbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—óll 299—póðund 313—túin 466, rúis 469.

To LIKEN, lí'kn, *v. a.* 103. To represent as having resemblance.

LIKENESS, lí'k'nés, *s.* Resemblance, similitude; form, appearance; one who resembles another.

LIKEWISE, lí'k'wíze, *ad.* 140. In like manner, also, moreover, too.

LIKING, lí'k'ing, *a.* Plump, in the state of plumpness.

LIKING, lí'k'ing, *s.* Good state of body, plumpness; state of trial; inclination.

LILACH, lí'lák, *s.* A tree.

☞ This word is pronounced by the vulgar as if written *Laylock*. The word comes from the French, and the corruption seems to have obtained in the same manner as in *China*, but not so universally.—See *China*.

LILIED, lí'líd, *a.* 283. Embellished with lilies.

LILY, lí'lé, *s.* A flower.

LILY-DAFFODIL, lí'lé-dá'f'fó-díl, *s.* A foreign flower.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, lí'lé-óv-thé-vál'lé, *s.* The May lily.

LILY-LIVERED, lí'lé-lív-vúrd, *a.* 359. White livered, cowardly.

LIMATURE, lí'má-túre, *s.* Filings of any metals, the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB, lím, *s.* 347. A member, a jointed or articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.

To LIMB, lím, *v. a.* To supply with limbs; to tear asunder, to dismember.

LIMBECK, lí'm'bék, *s.* A still.

LIMBED, lím'd, *a.* 359. Formed with regard to limbs.

LIMBER, lí'm'búr, *a.* 98. Flexible, easily bent, pliant.

LIMBERNESS, lí'm'búr-nés, *s.* Flexibility, pliancy.

LIMBO, lí'm'bó, *s.* A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; any place of misery and restraint.

LIME, líme, *s.* A viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the lúdea tree; a species of lemon.

To LIME, líme, *v. a.* To entangle, to ensnare; to smear with lime; to cement; to manure ground with lime.

LIMEKILN, líme'kíl, *s.* Kiln in which stones are burnt to lime.

LIMESTONE, líme'stón, *s.* The stone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, líme'vá-túr, *s.* It is made by pouring water upon quick lime.

LIMIT, lí'm'ít, *s.* Bound, border, utmost reach.

To LIMIT, lí'm'ít, *v. a.* To confine within certain bounds, to restrain, to circumscribe; to restrain from a lax or general signification.

LIMITARY, lí'm'ít-tár-é, *a.* Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendent.

LIMITATION, lí'm-é-tá'shún, *s.* Restriction, circumscription; confinement from a lax or undetermined import.

To LIMN, lím, *v. a.* 411. To draw, to paint any thing.

LIMNER, lí'm'núr, *s.* 411. A painter, a picture maker.

LIMOUS, lí'mús, *a.* 544. Muddy, slimy.

LIMP, límp, *s.* A halt.

To LIMP, límp, *v. n.* To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMPID, lí'm'píd, *a.* Clear, pure, transparent.

LIMPIDNESS, lí'm'píd-nés, *s.* Clearness, purity.

LIMPINGLY, lí'm'p'ing-lé, *ad.* In a lame halting manner.

LIMPET, lí'm'pít, *s.* A kind of shell fish.

LIMY, lí'mé, *a.* Viscous, glutinous; containing lime.

To LIN ín, *v. n.* To stop, to give over

LINCHPIN, lí'nsh'pín, *s.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LINCTUS, língk'tús, *s.* 408. Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LINDEN, lí'n'dén, *s.* The lime-tree.

LINE, líne, *s.* Longitudinal extension; a slender string; a thread extended to direct any operations; the string that sustains the angler's hook; lineaments, or marks in the hands or face; outline; as such as is written from one margin to the other; a verse; rank; work thrown up, trench; extension, limit; equator, equinoctial circle; progeny, family ascending or descending; one-tenth of an inch.

To LINE, líne, *v. a.* To cover on the inside; to put any thing in the inside; to guard within; to strengthen by inner works; to cover over.

LINEAGE, lí'n-é-áje, *s.* 113. Race, progeny, family.

☞ Though I do not consider the *ea* in this and the following words as a diphthong, they are, in colloquial pronunciation, squeezed so close together as almost to coalesce. This semi-syllabic separation (as it may be called) is, perhaps, not improperly expressed by spelling the words *lin yage, lin yal, &c.*

LINEAL, lí'n-é-ál, *a.* 113. Composed of lines; delineated; descending in a direct genealogy; claimed by descent; allied by direct descent.

LINEALLY, lí'n-é-ál-lé, *ad.* In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lí'n-é-á-mént, *s.* Feature, discriminating mark in the form.

LINEAR, lí'n-é-ár, *a.* 113. Composed of lines, having the form of lines.

LINATION, lí'n-é-á'shún, *s.* Draught of a line or lines.

LINEN, lí'n'nín, *s.* 99. Cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, lí'n'nín, *a.* Made of linen, resembling linen.

LINENDRAPER, lí'n'nín-drá'púr, *s.* He who deals in linen.

LING, líng, *s.* Heath; a kind of sea fish.

To LINGER, líng'gúr, *v. n.* 409. To remain long in languor and pain; to hesitate, to be in suspense; to remain long; to remain long without any action or determination; to wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to be long in producing effect.

LINGERER, líng'gúr-úr, *s.* 557. One who lingers.

LINGERINGLY, líng'gúr-íng-lé, *ad.* 98. With delay, tediously.

LINGO, líng'gó, *s.* Language, tongue, speech. A low word.

LINGUACIOUS, líng-gwá'shús, *a.* 408. Full of tongue, talkative.

LINGUADENTAL, líng-gwá-dén'tál, *a.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

LINGUIST, líng'gwíst, *s.* 331. A man skilful in languages.

LINGWORT, líng'wúrt, *s.* An herb.

LINIMENT, lí'n-é-mént, *s.* Ointment, balsam.

LINING, lí'n'ing, *s.* 410. The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.

LINK, língk, *s.* 408. A single ring of a chain; any thing doubled and closed together; a chain, any thing connecting; any single part of a series or chain of consequences; a torch made of pitch and bards.

To LINK, língk, *v. a.* To unite, to conjoin in concord; to join; to join by confederacy or contract; to connect; to unite in a regular series of consequences.

LINKBOY, língk'bóé, *s.* A boy that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

LINNET, lí'n'ít, *s.* 99. A small singing bird.

LINSEED, lí'n'sééd, *s.* The seed of flax.

LINSEYWOOLSEY, lí'n-sé-wól'sé, *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed; vile, mean.

LINSTOCK, lí'n'stók, *s.* A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, línt, *s.* The soft substance commonly called

559. Fâte 73, fär 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mét 95—pline 105, p'a 107—nô 162, môve 161,

flax; linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

LINTEL, lln'tê, *s.* That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.

LION, ll'ân, *s.* 166. The fiercest and most magnificent of four-footed beasts.

LIONESS, ll'ân-nês, *s.* A she lion.

L There is a propensity pretty general of pronouncing the *e* in this and similar words like short *i*: but this pronunciation, however pardonable in light colloquial speaking, would be inexcusable in reading or deliberate speaking.

LIONLEAF, ll'ân-lêfe, *s.* A plant.

LIP, ll'p, *s.* The outer part of the mouth, the muscles that shoot behind the teeth; the edge of any thing; to make a Lip, to hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

LIPLABOUR, ll'p'lâ-bûr, *s.* Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind.

LIPOTHYMOUS, ll-pôth'ê-mûs, *a.* 128. Swooning, fainting.

LIPOTHYMY, ll-pôth'ê-mê, *s.* 128. Swoon, fainting fit.

LIPPED, ll'pt, *a.* 359. Having lips.

LIPPITUDE, ll'pê-tûde, *s.* Bleariness of eyes.

LIPWISDOM, ll'p'wiz-dûm, *s.* Wisdom in talk without practice.

LIQUABLE, ll'kwâ-bl, *a.* Such as may be melted.

LIQUATION, ll-kwâ'shûn, *s.* 331. The art of melting; capacity to be melted.

To LIQUATE, ll'kwâte, *v. n.* 544. To melt, to liquefy.

LIQUEFACTION, ll-kwê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of melting, the state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, ll'kwê-fl-â-bl, *a.* 183. Such as may be melted.

To LIQUEFY, ll'kwê-fl, *v. a.* To melt, to dissolve.

To LIQUEFY, ll'kwê-fl, *v. n.* 182. To grow liquid.

LIQUESCENCY, ll-kwê'sên-sê, *s.* Aptness to melt.

LIQUEUR, lê-kûrê, *s.* A flavoured dram.

LIQUESCENT, ll-kwê'sên, *a.* 510. Melting.

LIQUID, ll'kwid, *a.* 340. Not solid, not forming one continuous substance, fluid; soft, clear; pronounced without any jar or harshness; dissolved, so as not to be attainable by law.

LIQUID, ll'kwid, *s.* Liquid substance, liquor.

To LIQUIDATE, ll'kwê-dâte, *v. a.* To clear away, to lessen debts.

LIQUIDITY, lê-kwid'ê-tê, *s.* Subtlety; the property or state of being fluid.

LIQUIDNESS, ll'kwid-nês, *s.* Quality of being liquid, fluency.

LIQUOR, ll'kûr, *s.* 314 415. Any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.

To LIQUOR, ll'kûr, *v. a.* 183. To drench or moisten.

To LISP, ll'p, *v. n.* To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, ll'p, *s.* The act of lisping.

LISPER, ll'p'ûr, *s.* 98. One who lisps.

LIST, ll'st, *s.* A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats fought; desire, willingness, choice; a strip of cloth; a border.

To LIST, ll'st, *v. n.* To choose, to desire, to be disposed.

To LIST, ll'st, *v. a.* To enlist, enrol, or register; to retain and enrol soldiers; to enclose fur combats; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a party-coloured show; to hearken to, to listen, to attend.

LISTED, ll'st'êd, *a.* Striped, party-coloured, in long streaks.

To LISTEN, ll'sn, *v. a.* 103. 472. To hear, to attend. Obsolete.

To LISTEN, ll'sn, *v. n.* To hearken, to give attention.

LISTENER, ll'sn-ûr, *s.* One that hearkens, a hearer.

LISTLESS, ll'st'lês, *a.* Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; care less, heedless.

LISTLESSLY, ll'st'lês-lê, *ad.* Without thought, without attention.

LISTLESSNESS, ll'st'lês-nês, *s.* Inattention, want of desire.

LIT, ll't. The pret. of *To Light*.

LIT The regular form of this word is now the most correct.

LITANY, ll'tân-ê, *s.* A form of supplicatory prayer.

LITERAL, ll'têr-âl, *a.* According to the primitive meaning, not figurative; following the letter, or exact words; consisting of letters.

LITERALLY, ll'têr-âl-ê, *ad.* According to the primitive import of words; with close adherence to words.

LITERALITY, ll'têr-râl'ê-tê, *s.* Original meaning.

LITERARY, ll'têr-â-rê, *a.* Relating to letters or learning; learned.

LITERATE, ll'têr-âte, *a.* Learned; skilled in letters.

LITERATI, ll'têr-râ'ti, *s.* The learned.

LITERATURE, ll'têr-râ-tûre, *s.* Learning; skill in letters.

LITHARGE, ll'th'ârje, *s.* Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.

LITHE, ll'the, *a.* Limber, flexible.

LITHESS, ll'th'nês, *s.* Limberness, flexibility.

LITHESOME, ll'th'sûm, *a.* Pliant, nimble, limber.

L This word, in colloquial use, has contracted the *i* in the first syllable, and changed the *th* into *s*, as if written *lissum*. This contraction of the vowel may be observed in several other words, and seems to have been a prevailing idiom of our pronunciation.—See Principles, No. 328. 515.

LITHOGRAPHY, ll-thôg'grâ-fê, *s.* 128. 518. The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, ll'th'ô-mân-sê, *s.* 519. Prediction by stones.

LITHONTRIPTICK, ll'th-ôn-trîp'tîk, *a.* 530. Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOTOMIST, ll-thô't'ô-mîst, *s.* 128. A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, ll-thô't'ô-mê, *s.* 128. 518. The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, ll'tê-gânt, *s.* One engaged in a suit of law.

LITIGANT, ll'tê-gânt, *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest.

To LITIGATE, ll'tê-gâte, *v. a.* To contest in law, to debate by judicial process.

To LITIGATE, ll'tê-gâte, *v. n.* To manage a suit, to carry on a cause.

LITIGATION, ll'tê-gâ'shûn, *s.* Judicial contest, suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, lê-tîd'jûs, *a.* Inclined to law-suits, quarrelsome, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSLY, lê-tîd'jûs-lê, *ad.* Wranglingly.

LITIGIOUSNESS, lê-tîd'jûs-nês, *s.* A wrangling disposition.

LITTER, ll'tûr, *s.* A kind of portable bed; a carriage hung between two horses; the straw laid under animals; a brood of young; any number of things thrown sluttishly about; a birth of animals.

To LITTER, ll'tûr, *v. a.* 98. To bring forth, used of beasts; to cover with things negligently; to cover with straw.

LITTLE, ll'tl, *a.* 405. Small in quantity; diminutive; of small dignity, power, or importance; not much, not many; some.

LITTLE, ll'tl, *s.* A small space; a small part, a small proportion; a slight affair; not much.

ör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ðil 299—pöänd 313—ðin 466, tîis 469.

- LITTLE**, lit'l, *ad.* In a small degree, in a small quantity; in some degree, but not great; not much.
- LITTLINESS**, lit'l-nês, *s.* Smallness of bulk; meanness, want of grandeur; want of dignity.
- LITTORAL**, lit'tô-rûl, *a.* 88. Belonging to the shore.
- LITURGY**, lit'tûr-jê, *s.* Form of prayers, formulary of publick devotions.
- To LIVE**, liv, *v. n.* 157. To be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life; to remain undestroyed; to converse, to cohabit: to maintain one's self; to be in a state of motion or vegetation; to be unextinguished.
- LIVE**, live, *a.* 157. Quick, not dead; active, not extinguished.
- LIVELESS**, live'lês, *a.* Wanting life. Obsolete. See *Lifeless*.
- LIVELIHOOD**, live'le-hûd, *s.* 157. Support of life, maintenance, means of living.
- LIVELINESS**, live'le-nês, *s.* Appearance of life; vivacity, sprightliness.
- LIVELONG**, live'lông, *a.* 157. Tedious, long in passing; lasting, durable.
- LIVELY**, live'le, *a.* 157. Brisk, vigorous; gay, airy; representing life; strong, energetick.
- LIVELY**, live'le-lê, } *ad.*
- LIVELY**, live'le, }
Briskly, vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.
- LIVER**, liv'vûr, *s.* 98. One who lives; one who lives in any particular manner; one of the entrails.
- LIVERCOLOUR**, liv'vûr-kûl-lûr, *a.* Dark red.
- LIVERGROWN**, liv'vûr-grône, *a.* Having a great liver.
- LIVERWORT**, liv'vûr-wûrt, *s.* A plant.
- LIVERY**, liv'vûr-ê, *s.* 98. The act of giving or taking possession; release from wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress, a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing.
- LIVERYMAN**, liv'vûr-ê-mân, *s.* 88. One who wears a livery, a servant of an inferior kind; in London, a freeman of some standing in a company.
- LIVES**, livz, *The plural of Life.*
- LIVID**, liv'îd, *a.* Discoloured, as with a blow.
- LIVIDITY**, lê-vid'ê-tê, *s.* Discoloration, as by a blow.
- LIVING**, liv'ving, *s.* 410. Support, maintenance, fortune on which one lives; power of continuing life; livelihood; beneficence of a clergyman.
- LIVINGLY**, liv'ving-lê, *ad.* In the living state.
- LIVRE**, liv'vûr, *s.* 416. The sum by which the French reckon their money, very nearly ten-pence-halfpenny English.
- LIXIVIAL**, lik-siv'ê-âl, *a.* Impregnated with salts like a lixivium; obtained by lixivium.
- LIXIVIATE**, lik-siv'ê-âte, *a.* 91. Making a lixivium.
- LIXIVIUM**, lik-siv'ê-ûm, *s.* Liê, water impregnated with salt of whatsoever kind.
- LIZARD**, liz'zârd, *s.* 88. An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it.
- LIZARDSTONE**, liz'zârd-stône, *s.* A kind of stone.
- LO**, lô ! *interj.* Look, see, behold!
- LOACH**, lôts'h, *s.* 352. A little fish.
- LOAD**, lôde, *s.* A burden, a freight, lading; any thing that depresses; as much drink as one can bear.
- To LOAD**, lôde, *v. a.* To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarrass, to charge a gun; to make heavy.
- LOAD**, lôde, *s.* The leading vein in a mine.
- LOADSMAN**, lôdz'mân, *s.* 88. He who leads the way, a pilot.
- LOADSTAR**, lôde'stâr, *s.* The pole-star, the cygnus, the leading or guiding star.
- LOADSTONE**, lôde'stône, *s.* The magnet, the stone on which the mariner's compass needle is touched to give it a direction north and south.
- LOAF**, lôfe, *s.* 295. A mass of bread as it is formed by the baker; any mass into which a body is wrought.
- LOAM**, lôme, *s.* 295. Fat unctuous earth, marl.
- To LOAM**, lôme, *v. a.* To smear with loam, marl, or clay, to clay.
- LOAMY**, lô'mê, *a.* Marly.
- LOAN**, lône, *s.* 295. Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of return or repayment.
- LOATH**, lôth, *a.* 295. Unwilling, disliking, not ready.
- To LOATHE**, lôthe, *v. a.* 467. To hate, to look on with abhorrence; to consider with the disgust of satiety; to see food with dislike.
- LOATHER**, lôth'ûr, *s.* 98. One that loathes.
- LOATHFUL**, lôth'fûl, *a.* Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hated.
- LOATHINGLY**, lôth'ing-lê, *ad.* In a fastidious manner.
- LOATHLY**, lôth'le, *ad.* 295. Unwillingly, without liking or inclination.
- LOATHNESS**, lôth'nês, *s.* Unwillingness.
- LOATHSOME**, lôth'sûm, *a.* Abhorred, detestable, causing satiety or fastidiousness.
- LOATHSOMENESS**, lôth'sûm-nês, *s.* Quality of raising hatred.
- LOAVES**, lôvz, *s.* 295. Plural of *Loaf*.
- LOB**, lôb, *s.* Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish; Lob's pound, a prison; a big worn.
- To LOB**, lôb, *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.
- LOBBY**, lôbb'ê, *s.* An opening before a room.
- LOBE**, lôbe, *s.* A division, a distinct part; used commonly for a part of the lungs.
- LOBSTER**, lôb'stûr, *s.* 98. A shell fish.
- LOCAL**, lôkâl, *a.* Having the properties of place; relating to place; being in a particular place.
- LOCALITY**, lô-kâl'ê-tê, *s.* Existence in place, relation of place or distance.
- LOCALLY**, lôkâl-lê, *ad.* With respect to place.
- LOCATION**, lô-kâ'shûn, *s.* Situation with respect to place, act of placing.
- LOCK**, lôk, *s.* An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests; the part of the gun by which fire is struck; a hug, a grapple; any enclosure; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise the water on a river or canal made navigable.
- To LOCK**, lôk, *v. a.* To shut or fasten with locks; to shut up or confine as with locks; to close fast.
- To LOCK**, *v. n.* To become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion.
- LOCKER**, lôk'kûr, *s.* 98. Any thing that is closed with a lock, a drawer.
- LOCKET**, lôk'kît, *s.* 99. A small lock, any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.
- LOCKRAM**, lôk'krâm, *s.* 88. A sort of coarse linen.
- LOCOMOTION**, lô-kô-mô'shûn, *s.* Power of changing place.
- LOCOMOTIVE**, lô-kô-mô'tiv, *a.* Changing place, having the power of removing or changing place.
- LOCUST**, lôkûst, *s.* A devouring insect.
- LOCUST-TREE**, lôkûst-trêe, *s.* A species of acacia.
- LODESTAR**, lôde'stâr, *s.*—See *Loadstar*.
- LODESTONE**, lôde'stône, *s.*—See *Loadstone*.

559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fat 81—mé 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, mõe 164

To LODGE, lødje, v. a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to plant; to fix, to settle; to place in the memory; to harbour or cover; to afford place; to lay flat.

To LODGE, lødje, v. n. To reside, to keep residence; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night; to lie flat.

LODGE, lødje, s. A small house in a park or forest; a small house, as, the porter's lodge.

LODGER, lødje'ur, s. 98. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any place.

LODGING, lødje'ing, s. 410. Temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; harbour, covert; convenience to sleep on.

LODGMENT, lødje'ment, s. Accumulation of anything in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work.—See *Judgment*.

LOFT, löft, s. A floor; the highest floor; a room on high.

LOFTILY, löfté-lè, ad. On high, in an elevated place; proudly, haughtily; with elevation of language or sentiment, sublimely.

LOFTINESS, löfté-nés, s. Height, local elevation; sublimity, elevation of sentiment; pride, haughtiness.

LOFTY, löfté, a. High, elevated in place; sublime, elevated in sentiment; proud, haughty.

LOG, lög, s. A shapeless bulky piece of wood; a Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cub, and consequently five-sixths of a pint.

LOGARITHMS, lög'á-rithmz, s. The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

LOGGATS, lög'gats, s. 91. A play or game now called *Skittles*, which see.

LOGGERHEAD, lög'gär-héd, s. A dolt, a block-head, a thickskull.

LOGGERHEADED, lög'gär-héd-éd, a. Dull, stupid, doltish.

LOGICK, löd'jik, s. Logick is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

LOGICAL, löd'jik-ál, a. Pertaining to logick; skilled in logick; furnished with logick.

LOGICALLY, löd'jé-kál-é, ad. According to the laws of logick.

LOGICIAN, löd'jish'ün, s. A teacher or professor of logick.

LOGMAN, lög'mán, s. 81. One whose business is to carry logs.

LOGOGRIPE, lög'ò-grif, s. A kind of riddle.

LOGOMACHY, lö-gòm'á-ké, s. 518. A contention in words, a contention about words.—See *Monomachy*.

LOGWOOD, lög'wúd, s. A wood much used in dying.

LOHOK, lö'òk, s. Medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses.

LOIN, löin, s. 299. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loin, the reins.

To LOITER, löé'tär, v. n. 299. To linger, to spend time carelessly.

LOITERER, löé'tär-är, s. 98. A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

To LOLI, löi, v. n. 406. To lean idly, to rest lazily against any thing; to hang out, used of the tongue.

LOMP, lömp, s. 165. A kind of roundish fish.

LONE, löne, a. Solitary; single, without company.

LONELINESS, löne'lé-nés, s. Solitude, want of company.

LONELY, löne'lé, a. Solitary, addicted to solitude.

LONENESS, löne'nés, s. Solitude; dislike of company.

LONESOME, löne'sóm, a. Solitary, dismal.

LONG, löng, a. Not short; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not seen ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; lingering, desirous; reaching to a great distance; protracted as a long note.

LONGBOAT, löng'bòte, s. The largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGEVITY, löng-jév'é-té, s. 408. Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, löng-jim'má-nús, a. 518. Long-handed, having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, löng-jim'mé-tré, s. 408. 518. The art or practice of measuring distances.

LONGING, löng'ing, s. 410. Earnest desire.

LONGINGLY, löng'ing-lé, ad. With incessant wishes.

LONGITUDE, löng'jé-túde, s. Length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of any thing to east or west.

LONGITUDINAL, löng-jé-tú'dé-nál, a. Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

LONGLY, löng'lé, ad. Longingly, with great liking. Not used.

LONGSOME, löng'sóm, a. Tedious, wearisome by its length.

LONGSUFFERING, löng-súff'fär-ing, a. Patient, not easily provoked.

LONGWAYS, löng'wáze, ad. In the longitudinal direction.

LONGWINDED, löng-wind'éd, a. Long-breathed, tedious.—See *Wind*.

LONGWISE, löng'wize, ad. 152. In the longitudinal direction.

LOO, löö, s. A game at cards.

LOOBILY, löö'bé-lé, a. Awkward, clumsy.

LOOBY, löö'bé, s. 306. A lubber, a clumsy clown.

LOOF, lööf, s. 306. It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees as far as the bulk-head of the castle.

To LOOF, löf, v. a. To bring the ship close to the wind.

LOOFED, lööft, a. 359. Gone to a distance.

To LOOK, löök, v. n. 306. To direct the eye to or from any object; to have the power of seeing; to direct the intellectual eye; to expect; to take care, to watch; to be directed with regard to any object; to have any particular appearance; to seem; to have any air, mien, or manner; to form the air in any particular manner; to look about one, to be alarmed, to be vigilant; to look after, to attend, to take care of; to look for, to expect; to look into, to examine, to sift, to inspect closely; to look on, to respect, to regard to esteem, to be a mere idle spectator; to look over to examine, to try one by one; to look out, to search, to seek, to be on the watch; to look to, to watch, to take care of.

To LOOK, löök, v. a. To seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon; to influence by looks; to Look out, to discover by searching.

LOOK, löök, interj. See! lo! behold! observe!

LOOK, löök, s. Air of the face, mien, cast of the countenance; the act of looking or seeing.

LOOKER, löök'ur, s. 98. One that looks; Looker on, spectator, not agent.

LOOKING-GLASS, löök'ing-glás, s. Mirror, a glass which shows forms reflected.

LOOM, lööm, s. 306. The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

To LOOM, lööm, v. n. 306. To appear, to appear at sea.

LOOM, lööm, s. A bird.

LOON, löön, s. 306. A sorry fellow, a scoundrel. See *Loun*.

LOOP, lööp, s. 306. A double through which a string or lace is drawn, an ornamental double or fringe.

LOOPED, lööpt, a. 359. Full of holes.

LOOPHOLE, lööp'hóle, s. Aperture, hole to give a passage; a shift, an evasion.

LOOPHOLED, lööp'höld, a. 359. Full of holes. Full of openings.

To LOOSE, lööse, v. a. 306. To unbind, to untie

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—öll 299—pöänd 313—thîn 466, this 469.

any thing fastened; to relax; to free from any thing painful; to disengage.
To LOOSE, lööse, v. n. To set sail, to depart by loosing the anchor.
LOOSE, lööse, a. Unbound, untied; not fast; not tight; not crowded; wanton; not close, not concise; vague, indeterminate; not strict, unconnected, rambling; lax of body; disengaged; free from confinement; remiss, not attentive; to break Loose, to gain liberty; to let Loose, to set at liberty, to set at large.
LOOSE, lööse, s. Liberty, freedom from restraint; dismissal from any restraining force.
LOOSELY, lööse'le, ad. Not fast, not firmly; without bandage; without union; irregularly; negligently; meanly; unclastely.
To LOOSEN, löö'sn, v. n. 103. To part, to separate.
To LOOSEN, löö'sn, v. a. To relax any thing tied; to make less coherent; to separate a compages; to free from restraint; to make not costive.
LOOSENESS, lööse'nës, s. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed; criminal levity; irregularity; lewdness, unchastity; diarrhoea, flux of the belly.
LOOSESTRIFE, lööse'strife, s. An herb.
To LOP, löp, v. a. To cut the branches of trees; to cut off any thing.
LOP, löp, s. That which is cut from trees; a flea.
LOPPER, löp'pür, s. 98. One that cuts trees.
LOQUACIOUS, lö-kwá'shüs, a. 414. Full of talk; babbling, not secret.
LOQUACITY, lö-kwás'sè-té, s. Too much talk.
LORD, lörd, s. 167. The Divine Being, Jehovah; monarch, ruler; master; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman; a general name for a peer of England; an honorary title applied to officers, as, lord chief justice, lord mayor.
To LORD, lörd, v. n. To domineer, to rule despotically.
LORDING, lörd'ing, s. Lord in contempt or ridicule.
LORDLING, lörd'ing, s. 410. A diminutive lord.
LORDLINESS, lörd'le-nës, s. Dignity, high station; pride, haughtiness.
LORDLY, lörd'le, a. Befitting a lord; proud, imperious, insolent.
LORDLY, lörd'le, ad. Imperiously, proudly.
LORDSHIP, lörd'ship, s. Dominion, power; seigniory, domain; title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke; titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority.
LORE, löre, s. Lesson, doctrine, instruction.
To LORICATE, lörré-káte, v. a. 168. To plate over.
LORIMER, lörré-mür, } s. 98. 168. Bridle cutter.
LORINER, lörré-nür, }
LORN, lörn, a. Forsaken, lost. Obsolete.—See *Forlorn*.
To LOSE, lööze, v. a. 164. To forfeit by unlucky contest, the contrary to Win; to be deprived of; to possess no longer; to have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found or had again; to bewilder; to throw away, to employ ineffectually; to miss, to part with so as not to recover.
To LOSE, lööze, v. n. Not to win, to suffer loss; to decline, to fail.
LOSEABLE, lööz'á-bl, a. 405. Subject to privation.
LOSER, lööz'ür, s. 98. One that is deprived of any thing, one that forfeits any thing, the contrary to winner or gainer.
LOSS, lös, s. Forfeiture, the contrary to gain; damage; deprivation; fault, puzzle; useless application.
LOST, löst. Pret. of To Lose.
LOST, löst. Part. of To Lose.
LOT, löt, s. Fortune, state assigned; a chance; a die, or any thing used in determining chances; a portion, a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot; proportion of taxes, as, to pay scot and lot.
LOTE-TREE, löte'trèé, s. The Lotus.

LOTION, lö'shün, s. A lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any diseased parts; a cosmetic.
LOTTERY, lö'tür-é, s. 557. A game of chance, distribution of prizes by chance.
LOUD, lööd, a. 312. Noisy, striking the ear with great force; clamorous, turbulent.
LOUDLY, lööd'le, ad. Noisily, so as to be heard far; clamorously.
LOUDNESS, lööd'nës, s. Noise, force of sound; turbulence, vehemence or furiousness of clamour.
To LOVE, löv, v. a. 165. To regard with passionate affection; to regard with tenderness of affection; to be pleased with, to like; to regard with reverence.
LOVE, löv, s. 165. The passion between the sexes; kindness, good-will, friendship, affection; courtship, tenderness; liking, inclination to; object beloved; lewdness; fondness, concord; principle of union; picturesque representation of love, a cupid; a word of endearment; due reverence to God; a kind of thin silk stuff.
LOVEAPPLE, löv'áp-pl, s. 405. A plant; the fruit of a plant.
LOVEKNOT, löv'nöt, s. A complicated figure, by which affection is figured.
LOVELETTER, löv'let-tür, s. Letter of courtship.
LOVELY, löv'le-lé, ad. Amicably.
LOVELINESS, löv'le-nës, s. Amiability; qualities of mind or body that excite love.
LOVELORN, löv'lörn, a. Forsaken of one's love. See *Forlorn*.
LOVELY, löv'le, a. Amiable; exciting love.
LOVEMONGER, löv'mung-gür, s. One who deals in affairs of love.
LOVER, löv'ür, s. 98. One who is in love; a friend, one who regards with kindness; one who likes any thing.
LOUVER, löö'vür, s. An opening for the smoke.
LOVESECRET, löv'sé-krit, s. Secret between lovers.
LOVESICK, löv'sik, a. Disordered with love, languishing with amorous desire.
LOVESOME, löv'süm, a. Lovely. A word not used.
LOVESONG, löv'söng, s. Song expressing love.
LOVESUIT, löv'süte, s. Courtship.
LOVETALE, löv'tále, s. Narrative of love.
LOVETHOUGHT, löv'thåwt, s. Amorous fancy.
LOVETOYS, löv'töéz, s. Small presents given by lovers.
LOVETRICK, löv'trik, s. Art of expressing love.
LOUGH, lök, s. 392. A lake, a large inland standing water.
LOVING, löv'ing, part. a. Kind, affectionate; expressing kindness.
LOVINGKINDNESS, löv'ing-kyind'nës, s. Tender, grace, favour, mercy.
LOVINGLY, löv'ing-lé, ad. Affectionately, with kindness.
LOVINGNESS, löv'ing-nës, s. Kindness, affection.
LOUIS-D'OR, lö-è-dö're, s. A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings.
To LOUNGE, löünje, v. n. To idle, to live lazily.
LOUNGER, löün'jür, s. An idler.
LOUSE, löúze, s. 312. A small animal, of which different species live and feed upon the bodies of men, beasts, and perhaps of all living creatures.
To LOUSE, löúze, v. a. 437. To clean from lice.
LOUSEWORT, löúze'würt, s. The name of a plant.
LOUSILY, löúze-lé, ad. In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.
LOUSINESS, löúze-nës, s. The state of abounding with lice.
LOUSY, löúze, a. Swarming with lice, over-run with lice; mean, low born.

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81,—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, move 164,

LOUT, lôût, *s.* A mean, awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown.

To LOUT, lôût, *v. n.* 312. To pay obeisance, to bow. Obsolete.

LOUTISH, lôût'ish, *a.* Clownish, bumpkinly.

LOUTISHLY, lôût'ish-lê, *ad.* With the air of a clown, with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW, lô, *a.* 324. Not high; not rising far upwards, not elevated in situation; descending far downwards, deep; not swelling high, shallow, used of water; not of high price; not loud, not noisy; late in time, as the Lower empire; dejected, depressed; abject; dishonourable; not sublime, not exalted in thought or diction; reduced, in poor circumstances.

Low, lô, *ad.* Not aloft, not at a high price, meanly; in times near our own; with a depression of voice; in a state of subjection.

To LOW, lô, or lô, *v. n.* To bellow as a cow.

Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Mr Barelay, pronounce this word in the last manner; but Dr Johnson, Dr Kenrick, Mr Nares, and Mr Perry, in the first: and that this is the true pronunciation there is little doubt; not only as it is the more general sound of the diphthong, 323, but as it is more expressive of the thing signified. The other sound is, in my opinion, a novelty, and ought to be exploded. Without laying much stress on Dryden's rhyme, it seems to confirm this opinion.

"Fair he graced his shield: but lo now,
With horns exalted stands, and seems to low."

LOWBELL, lô'bêl, *s.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame.

To LOWER, lô'ûr, *v. a.* 98. To bring low, to bring down by way of submission; to suffer to sink down; to lessen, to make less in price or value.

To LOWER, lô'ûr, *v. n.* To grow less, to fall, to sink.

To LOWER, lô'ûr, *v. n.* 323. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy, to be clouded; to frown, to pout, to look sullen.

Whether this word comes from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance, or from the English word *lower*, signifying to look low, as the sky seems to do when it is heavy and thick with clouds, (which is the much more probable derivation); it certainly cries aloud for a different spelling from *lower*, to make low. For the reasons, see the words *Flower* and *Flour*; *Bowl* and *Form*.

LOWER, lô'ûr, *s.* Cloudiness, gloominess; cloudiness of look.

LOWERINGLY, lô'ûring-lê, *ad.* With cloudiness, gloomily.

LOWERMOST, lô'ûr-môst, *a.* Lowest.

LOWLAND, lô'ând, *s.* The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills.

LOWLY, lô'ê-lê, *ad.* Humbly, meanly.

LOWLINESS, lô'ê-nêss, *s.* Humility; meanness; abject depression.

LOWLY, lô'ê, *a.* Humble, meek, mild; mean; not lofty, not sublime.

LOWN, lô'n, *s.* A scoundrel, a rascal; a stupid fellow. Properly *Loon*. Used chiefly in Scotland.

LOWNESS, lô'nêss, *s.* Absence of height; meanness of condition; want of rank; want of sublimity; submissiveness; depression; dejection.

To LOWT, lôût, *v. a.* To overpower. Obsolete.

LOWTHOUGHTED, lô-thâwt'êd, *s.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean in sentiments, narrow-minded.

LOWSPIRITED, lô-spir'it-êd, *a.* Dejected, depressed, not lively.

LOXODROMICK, lôk-sô-drôm'ik, *s.* Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb.

LOYAL, lô'âl, *a.* 88. 329. Obedient, true to the prince; faithful in love, true to a lady or lover.

LOYALIST, lô'âl-list, *s.* One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

LOYALLY, lô'âl-lê, *ad.* With fidelity, with true adherence to a king.

LOYALTY, lô'âl-tê, *s.* Firm and faithful adherence to a prince; fidelity to a lady or lover.

LOZENGE, lôz'zênje, *s.* A rhomb; the form of the shield in a single lady's coat of arms; Lozenge is a form of medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted; a cake of preserved fruit.

LU, lô, *s.* A game at cards.

LUBBARD, lôb'bârd, *s.* 88. A lazy sturdy fellow.

LUBBER, lôb'bâr, *s.* 98. A sturdy drone, an idle fat booby.

LUBBERLY, lôb'bâr-lê, *a.* Lazy and bulky.

LUBBERLY, lôb'bâr-lê, *ad.* Awkwardly, clumsily.

To LUBRICATE, lô-brê-kâte, *v. a.* To make smooth or slippery.

To LUBRICITATE, lô-bris'sê-tâte, *v. a.* To smooth, to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, lô-bris'sê-tê, *s.* Slipperiness, smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion; uncertainty, slipperiness, instability; wantonness, lewdness.

LUBRICK, lô'brîk, *a.* Slippery, smooth; uncertain; wanton, lewd.

LUBRICOUS, lô'brê-kûs, *a.* Slippery, smooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFICATION, lô-brê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of smoothing.

LUBRIFACTION, lô-brê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of lubricating or smoothing.

LUCE, lô'se, *s.* A pike full grown.

LUCENT, lô'sênt, *a.* Shining, bright, splendid.

LUCERNE, lô'sêrn, *s.* A kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUCID, lô'sid, *a.* Bright, glittering, pellucid, transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened with madness.

LUCIDITY, lô-sid'ê-tê, *s.* Splendour, brightness.

LUCIFEROUS, lô-siff'êr-ûs, *a.* 518. Giving light, affording means of discovery.

LUCIFICK, lô-siff'ik, *a.* 509. Making light, producing light.

LUCK, lôk, *s.* Chance, accident, fortune, hap; fortune, good or bad.

LUCKILY, lôk'kê-lê, *ad.* Fortunately, by good hap.

LUCKINESS, lôk'kê-nêss, *s.* Good fortune, good hap, casual happiness.

LUCKLESS, lôk'lêss, *a.* Unfortunate, unhappy.

LUCKY, lôk'kê, *a.* Fortunate, happy by chance.

LUCRATIVE, lô'krâ-tiv, *a.* Gainful, profitable.

LUCRE, lô'kûr, *s.* 416. Gain, profit.

LUCRIFEROUS, lô-kriff'êr-ûs, *a.* Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIFICK, lô-kriff'ik, *a.* 509. Producing gain, profitable.

LUCTATION, lôk-tâ'shûn, *s.* Struggle, effort, contest.

To LUCUERATE, lô'kû-brâte, *v. n.* 503. To watch, to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, lô'kû-brâ'shûn, *s.* 533. Study by candle-light, any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRATORY, lô'kû-brâ-tûr-ê, *a.* Composed by candle-light.—For the *o*, see *Domestic*, 512.

LUCULENT, lô'kû-lênt, *a.* 503. Clear, transparent; certain, evident.

LUDICROUS, lô'dê-krûs, *a.* Burlesque, merry, exciting laughter.

LUDICROUSLY, lô'dê-krûs-lê, *ad.* Sportively, in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, lô'dê-krûs-nêss, *s.* Burlesque sportiveness.

LUDIFICATION, lô'dê-fê-kâ'shûn, *s.* The act of mocking.

To LUFF, lôf, *v. n.* To keep close to the wind. A sea term.

To LUG, lôg, *v. a.* To haul or drag, to pull with

nr 167, not 163—tùbe 171, tùb 172, búll 173—ùll 299—pöúnd 313—thin 466, TID 469.

violence; to Lug out, to draw a sword, in burlesque language.

To LUG, lùg, *v. n.* To lag, to come heavily.

LUG, lùg, *s.* A kind of small fish; in Scotland, an ear; a land measure, a poll or perch.

LUGGAGE, lùg'gidge, *s.* 90. Any thing cumbersome and unwieldy.

LUGUBRIOUS, lù-gù'bré-ùs, *a.* Mournful, sorrowful.

LUKEWARM, lùke'wàrm, *a.* Moderately, or mildly warm; indifferent, not ardent, not zealous.

LUKEWARMLY, lùke'wàrm-lé, *ad.* With moderate warmth; with indifference.

LUKEWARMNESS, lùke'wàrm-nés, *s.* Moderate or pleasing heat; indifference, want of ardour.

To LULL, lùl, *v. a.* To compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; to quiet, to put to rest.

LULLABY, lùl'là-bl, *s.* A song to still babes.

LUMBAGO, lùm-bà'gò, *s.* Lumbagos are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.

↳ This word is often pronounced with the Italian sound of *a*, as heard in *fither*; but this mode of pronouncing the accented *a*, in words from the Latin, has been long and justly exploded.

LUMBER, lùm'bùr, *s.* 98. Any thing useless or cumbersome; staves, wood, and various kinds of goods in traffick between the West-India islands and continent of North America.

To LUMBER, lùm'bùr, *v. a.* To heap like useless goods irregularly.

To LUMBER, lùm'bùr, *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk.

LUMINARY, lùm'é-nàr-ré, *s.* Any body which gives light; any thing which gives intelligence; any one that instructs mankind.

LUMINATION, lùm'é-nà'shùn, *s.* Emission of light.

LUMINOUS, lùm'é-nùs, *a.* 503. Shining, emitting light; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, lùmp, *s.* A small mass of any matter; a shapeless mass; the whole together, the gross.

To LUMP, lùmp, *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

LUMPFISH, lùmp'fish, *s.* A sort of fish.

LUMPING, lùmp'ing, *a.* 410. Large, heavy, great.

LUMPFISH, lùmp'ish, *a.* Heavy, gross, dull, unactive.

LUMPISHLY, lùmp'ish-lé, *ad.* With heaviness, with stupidity.

LUMPISHNESS, lùmp'ish-nés, *s.* Stupid heaviness.

LUMPY, lùmp'é, *a.* Full of lumps, full of compact masses.

LUNACY, lùn'à-sé, *s.* A kind of madness influenced by the moon.

LUNAR, lùn'àr, 88. } *a.*

LUNARY, lùn'àr-é, } *a.*

Relating to the moon, under the dominion of the moon.

LUNATED, lùn'à-téd, *a.* Formed like a half-moon.

LUNATICK, lùn'à-tik, *a.* 509. Mad, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

LUNATICK, lùn'à-tik, *s.* A madman.

LUNATION, lùn'à'shùn, *s.* The revolution of the moon.

LUNCH, lùnsh, } *s.*

LUNCHEON, lùn'shùn, } *s.*

As much food as one's hand can hold.

LUNE, lùne, *s.* Any thing in the shape of a half-moon; fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks.

LUNETTE, lù-nét', *s.* A small half moon.

LUNGS, lùngz, *s.* The lights, the organs of respiration.

LUNGED, lùngd, *a.* 359. Having lungs, having the nature of lungs.

LUNG-GROWN, lùnggròne, *a.* The lungs some-

times grow fast to the skin that lines the breast, such are lung grown.

LUNGWORT, lùng'wùrt, *s.* A plant.

LUNISOLAR, lùn-né-sò'làr, *a.* 88. Compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.

LUPINE, lù'pìn, *s.* 140. A kind of pulse.

LURCH, lùrtsh, *s.* A forlorn or deserted condition; a term at cards.

To LURCH, lùrtsh, *v. a.* To win two games instead of one at cards; to defeat, to disappoint; to flinch, to pilfer.

LURCHER, lùrtsh'ùr, *s.* 98. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

LURE, lùre, *s.* Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, any thing that promises advantage.

LURID, lù'ríd, *a.* Gloomy, dismal. A yellow colour bordering on a blue.

To LURK, lùrk, *v. n.* To lie in wait, to lie hid den, to lie close.

LURKER, lùrk'ùr, *s.* 98. A thief that lies in wait.

LURKING-PLACE, lùrk'ing-plàse, *s.* Hiding place, secret place.

LUSCIOUS, lùsh'ùs, *a.* 357. Sweet so as to nauseate; sweet in a great degree; pleasing, delightful.

LUSCIOUSLY, lùsh'ùs-lé, *ad.* With a great degree of sweetness.

LUSCIOUSNESS, lùsh'ùs-nés, *s.* Immoderate sweetness.

LUSERN, lù'sèrn, *s.* A lynx.

LUSERNE, lù'sèrn, *s.* [A corrected spelling from the French.] Lucerne, a kind of grass cultivated as clover.

LUSH, lùsh, *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. Obsolete.

LUSORIOUS, lù-sò'rè-ùs, *a.* Used in play, sportive.

LUSORY, lù'sùr-é, *a.* Used in play.

↳ For the *o*, see *Domestick*.

LUST, lùst, *s.* Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.

To LUST, lùst, *v. n.* To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to list, to like; to have irregular dispositions.

LUSTFUL, lùst'fùl, *a.* Libidinous, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust.

LUSTFULLY, lùst'fùl-é, *ad.* With sensual concupiscence.

LUSTFULNESS, lùst'fùl-nés, *s.* Libidinousness.

LUSTHED, lùs'té-héd, } *s.*

LUSTHOOD, lùs'té-hùd, } *s.*

Vigour, sprightliness, corporeal ability.

LUSTILY, lùs'té-lé, *ad.* Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

LUSTINESS, lùs'té-nés, *s.* Stoutness, sturdiness, strength, vigour of body.

LUSTRAL, lùs'trál, *a.* Used in purification.

LUSTRATION, lùs-trà'shùn, *s.* Purification by water.

LUSTRE, lùs'tùr, *s.* 416. Brightness, splendour, glitter; a scone with lights; eminence, renown; the space of five years.

LUSTERING, lùs'trìng, *s.* A shining silk.—See *Lutestring*.

LUSTROUS, lùs'trùs, *a.* Bright, shining, luminous.

LUSTWORT, lùst'wùrt, *s.* An herb.

LUSTY, lùs'té, *a.* Stout, vigorous, healthy, able of body.

LUTANIST, lù'tàn-ìst, *s.* One who plays upon the lute.

LUTARIOUS, lù-tà'rè-ùs, *a.* Living in mud, of the colour of mud.

LUTE, lùte, *s.* A stringed instrument of musick; a composition like clay; with which chymists close up their vessels.

To LUTE, lùte, *v. a.* To close with lute or chymist's clay

559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mâ 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pln 107—nô 162, môve 164,

LUTESTRING, lûte'string, *s.* Lustring, a shining silk.

☞ This corruption of *Lutestring* for *Lustring* seems beyond recovery, and must be ranked with *Asparagus*, *Cucumber*, &c. which see.

LUTULENT, lû'tshù-lént, *a.* 461. 503. Muddy, turbid.

To **LUX**, lûks, } *v. a.*

To **LUXATE**, lûks'âte, }

To put out of joint, to disjoint.

LUXATION, lûks-â'shûn, *s.* The act of disjointing; any thing disjointed.

LUXE, lûks, *s.* (A French word.) Luxury, voluptuousness.

LUXURIANCE, lûg-zû're-ânse, } *s.*

LUXURIANCE, lûg-zû're-ân-sé, 479. }

Exuberance, abundant or wanton plenty of growth.

LUXURIANT, lûg-zû're-ânt, *a.* 479. Exuberant, superfluous, plentiful.

To **LUXURIATE**, lûg-zû're-âte, *v. n.* To grow exuberantly, to shoot with superfluous plenty.

LUXURIUS, lûg-zû're-ûs, *a.* Delighting in the pleasures of the table; administering to luxury; voluptuous, enslaved to pleasure; luxuriant, exuberant.

LUXURIOSLY, lûg-zû're-ûs-lé, *ad.* Deliciously, voluptuously.

LUXURY, lûk'shù-ré, *s.* Voluptuousness, addictedness to pleasure; luxuriance, exuberance; delicious fare.

☞ For an investigation of the true pronunciation of this and the preceding words, see *Principles*, No. 479.

LYCANTHROPY, lì-kân'thrô-pé, *s.* A kind of madness, in which men have the qualities of wild beasts.

LYING, l'ing, 410. The active part of *Lie*.

LYMPH, lîmf, *s.* Water, transparent colourless liquor.

LYMPHATICK, lîm-fât'îk, *s.* 509. A vessel conveying the lymph.

LYMPHATICK, lîm-fât'îk, *a.* Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.

LYNX, lîngks, *s.* 408. A spotted beast, remarkable for speed and sharp sight.

LYRE, lire, *s.* A harp, a musical instrument.

LYRICAL, lîr're-kâl, } *a.*

LYRICK, lîr'îk, }

Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

LYRIST, lîr'îst, *s.* 544. A musician who plays upon the harp.

M

MACAROONE, mâ-kârôôn', *s.* A coarse, rude, low fellow, whence *Macaronick* poetry; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACAW-TREE, mâ-kâw'trêe, *s.* A species of the palm-tree.

MACAW, mâ-kâw', *s.* A bird in the West Indies.

MACE, mâse, *s.* An ensign of authority borne before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice. The nutmeg is enclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *Mace*.

MACEBEARER, mâse-bâre-ûr, *s.* One who carries the mace.

To **MACERATE**, mâs'sêr-âte, *v. a.* To make lean, to wear away; to mortify, to harass with corporal hardships; to steep almost to solution, either with or without heat.

MACERATION, mâs'sêr-â'shûn, *s.* The act of wasting or making lean; mortification, corporal hardships: *Maceration* is an infusion either with or with-

out heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHINAL, mâk'kê-nâl, *a.* 353. Relating to machines.

To **MACHINATE**, mâk'kê-nâte, *v. a.* To plan, to contrive.

MACHINATION, mâk-kê-nâ'shûn, *s.* Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.

MACHINE, mâ-shéên', *s.* 112. Any complicated piece of workmanship; an engine; supernatural agency in poems.

MACHINERY, mâ-shéên'er-é, *s.* 112. Enginery, complicated workmanship; the machinery signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem.

MACHINIST, mâ-shéên'îst, *s.* A constructor of engines or machines.

☞ Some minor critics of the lowest form pronounce the first syllable of this word as in *Machinal*, *Machination*, &c. with the first syllable, as if spelled *Mack*; but this arises from an ignorance of their respective etymologies; the former words are derived from the Latin; and *Machinist* is a formation of our own from the French word *Machine*.

MACKEREL, mâk'kêr-îl, *s.* A sea fish.

MACKEREL-GALE, mâk'kêr-îl-gâle, *s.* A strong breeze.

MACROCOSM, mâk'rô-kôzm, *s.* The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACTATION, mâk-tâ'shûn, *s.* The act of killing for sacrifice.

MACULA, mâk'kù-lâ, *s.* 92. A spot. See *Lamina*.

To **MACULATE**, mâk'kù-lâte, *v. a.* To stain, to spot.

MACULATION, mâk-kù-lâ'shûn, *s.* Stain, spot, taint.

MACULE, mâk'ûle, *s.* A spot or stain. See *Animalcule*.

MAD, mâd, *a.* Disordered in the mind; distracted; overrun with any violent or unreasonable desire; enraged, furious.

To **MAD**, mâd, *v. a.* To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.

To **MAD**, mâd, *v. n.* To be mad, to be furious.

MADAM, mâd'âm, *s.* 88. The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.

MADBRAIN, mâd'brâne, } *a.*

MADBRAINED, mâd'brând, }

Disordered in the mind, hot-headed.

MADCAP, mâd'kâp, *s.* A madman; a wild, hot brain'd fellow.

To **MADDEN**, mâd'dn, *v. n.* 103. To become mad, to act as mad.

To **MADDEN**, mâd'dn, *v. a.* To make mad.

MADDER, mâd'dôr, *s.* 98. A plant.

MADE, mâde, 75. Part. pret. of *Make*.

MADEFACTION, mâd-dê-fâk'shûn, *s.* The act of making wet.

To **MADEFY**, mâd'dê-fl, *v. a.* To moisten, to make wet.

MADHOUSE, mâd'hôuse, *s.* A house where madmen are cured or confined.

MADLY, mâd'lé, *ad.* Without understanding.

MADMAN, mâd'mân, *s.* 88. A man deprived of his understanding.

MADNESS, mâd'nês, *s.* Distraction; fury, wildness, rage.

MADRIGAL, mâd'drê-gâl, *s.* A pastoral song.

MADWORT, mâd'wûrt, *s.* An herb.

MAGAZINE, mâg-gâ-zéên', *s.* 112. A storehouse, commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions; of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet.

MAGGOT, mâg'gût, *s.* 166. A small grub which turns into a fly; whimsey, caprice, odd fancy.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bôll 173—ôll 299—pôând 313—thîn 466, THIS 469.

- MAGGOTTINESS**, mág'gút-tè-nês, *s.* The state of abounding with maggots.
- MAGGOTTY**, mág'gút-é, *a.* Full of maggots; capricious, whimsical.
- ↳ This word and its compounds, having the accent on the first syllable, ought to be spelled with one *t* only. See *Bigoted*.
- MAGICAL**, mád'jé-kál, *a.* Acting, or performed by secret and invisible powers.
- MAGICALLY**, mád'jé-kál-é, *ad.* According to the rites of magic.
- MAGICK**, mád'jlk, *s.* 544. The art of putting in action the power of spirits; the secret operation of natural powers.
- MAGICK**, mád'jlk, *a.* Incantatory, necromantick.
- MAGICIAN**, má-jlsh'án, *s.* 88. One skilled in magic, an enchanter, a necromancer.
- MAGISTERIAL**, mád-jis-tè-ré-ál, *a.* Such as suits a master; lofty, arrogant, despotick; chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistry.
- MAGISTERIALLY**, mád-jis-tè-ré-ál-é, *ad.* Arrogantly.
- MAGISTERIALNESS**, mád-jis-tè-ré-ál-nês, *s.* Haughtiness.
- MAGISTRY**, mád'jis-tèr-é, *s.* A term in chymistry.
- MAGISTRACY**, mád'jis-trá-sé, *s.* Office or dignity of a magistrate.
- MAGISTRATE**, mád'jis-trá-té, *s.* 91. A man publicly invested with authority, a governor.
- MAGNANIMITY**, mág-nán-ním-é-té, *s.* Greatness of mind, elevation of soul.
- MAGNANIMOUS**, mág-nán-é-mús, *a.* Great of mind, elevated in sentiment.
- MAGNANIMOUSLY**, mág-nán-é-mús-lé, *ad.* With greatness of mind.
- MAGNET**, mág'nèt, *s.* The loadstone, the stone that attracts iron.
- MAGNETICAL**, mág-nèt-té-kál, } *a.*
- MAGNETICK**, mág-nèt'tik, 509. }
Relating to the magnet; having powers correspondent to those of the magnet; attractive, having the power to draw things distant.
- MAGNETISM**, mág'nèt-izm, *s.* Power of the loadstone, power of attraction.
- MAGNIFIABLE**, mág'né-fé-á-bl, *a.* 183. To be extolled or praised. Unusual.
- MAGNIFICENT**, mág-níf-fé-kál, } *a.*
- MAGNIFICK**, mág-níf-fik, 509. }
Illustrious, grand.
- MAGNIFICENCE**, mág-níf-fé-sênce, *s.* Grandeur of appearance, splendour.
- MAGNIFICENT**, mág-níf-fé-sênt, *a.* Grand in appearance, splendid, pompous; fond of splendour, setting greatness to show.
- MAGNIFICENTLY**, mág-níf-fé-sênt-lé, *ad.* Pompously, splendidly.
- MAGNIFICO**, mág-níf-fé-kò, *s.* A grandee of Venice.
- MAGNIFIER**, mág'né-fí-úr, *s.* 98. One that praises extravagantly; a glass that increases the bulk of any object.
- To **MAGNIFY**, mág'né-fí, *v. a.* 183. To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye.
- MAGNITUDE**, mág'né-túde, *s.* Greatness, grandeur; comparative bulk.
- MAGPIE**, mág'pí, *s.* A bird sometimes taught to talk.
- MAHOGANY**, má-hòg-á-né, *s.* A solid wood brought from America.
- MAID**, máde, 202. } *s.*
- MAIDEN**, má'dn, 103. }
An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant; female.
- MAID**, máde, *s.* A species of skate fish.
- MAIDEN**, má'dn, *a.* 103. Consisting of virgins; fresh, new, unused, unpolled.
- MAIDENHAIR**, má'dn-háre, *s.* A plant.
- MAIDENHEAD**, má'dn-héd, } *s.*
- MAIDENHOOD**, má'dn-húdd, }
Virginity, virgin purity, freedom from contamination; newness, freshness, uncontaminated state.
- MAIDENLIP**, má'dn-líp, *s.* An herb.
- MAIDENLY**, má'dn-lé, *a.* Like a maid, gentle, modest, timorous, decent.
- MAIDHOOD**, máde'húdd, *s.* Virginity. Not used.
- MAIDMARIAN**, máde-máre-yán, *s.* A kind of dance.
- MAIDSERVANT**, máde-sêrvánt, *s.* A female servant.
- MAJESTICAL**, má-jês-té-kál, } *a.*
- MAJESTICK**, má-jês'tik, 509. }
August, having dignity; stately pompous, sublime.
- MAJESTICALLY**, má-jês-té-kál-é, *ad.* With dignity, with grandeur.
- MAJESTY**, mád'jês-té, *s.* Dignity, grandeur; power, sovereignty; elevation; the title of kings and queens.
- MAIL**, mále, *s.* 202. A coat of steel network worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag.
- To **MAIL**, mále, *v. a.* To arm defensively, to cover as with armour.
- To **MAIM**, máme, *v. a.* To deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb.
- MAIM**, máme, *s.* Privation of some essential part, lameness, produced by a wound or amputation; injury, mischief; essential defect.
- MAIN**, máne, *a.* 202. Principal, chief; violent, strong; gross, containing the chief part; important, forcible.
- MAIN**, máne, *s.* The gross, the bulk; the sum, the whole; the ocean; violence, force; a hand at dice; the continent.
- MAINLAND**, máne-lánd', *s.* The continent.
- MAINLY**, máne'lé, *ad.* Chiefly; principally; greatly, powerfully.
- MAINMAST**, máne'mást, *s.* The chief or middle mast.
- MAINPRISE**, máne'píze, *s.* Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon seizure for appearance.
- MAINSAIL**, máne'sálc, *s.* The sail of a mainmast.
- MAINSHEET**, máne'shéét, *s.* The sheet or sail of the mainmast.
- MAINYARD**, máne'yárd, *s.* The yard of the mainmast.
- To **MAINTAIN**, mên-táne', *v. a.* To preserve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to support the expense of; to support with the conveniences of life.
- To **MAINTAIN**, mên-táne', *v. n.* To support by argument, to assert as a tenet.
- MAINTAINABLE**, mên-táne'-á-bl, *a.* Defensible, justifiable.
- MAINTAINER**, mên-táne'úr, *s.* Supporter, cherisher.
- MAINTENANCE**, mên'tên-ánse, *s.* Supply of the necessities of life; support, protection; continuance, security from failure.
- MAINTOP**, máne-tóp', *s.* The top of the mainmast.
- MAJOR**, májúr, *a.* 166. Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.
- MAJOR**, májúr, *s.* The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality; Major-general, the general officer of the second rank; Major-domo, one who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.
- MAJORATION**, mád-jò-rá'shún, *s.* Increase, enlargement.
- MAJORITY**, má-jòr-é-té, *s.* The state of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.

539. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mét 95—pline 105, plin 107—nò 162, mòve 164.

MAIZE, mázè, s. Indian wheat.

To MAKE, máke, v. a. To create; to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cause; to perform, to use; to bring into any state or condition; to form; to hold; to keep; to establish in riches or happiness; to suffer; to incur; to commit, to compel, to force, to constrain; to intend; to raise as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to represent; to constitute; to amount to; to mould, to form; to Make away, to kill, to destroy; to transfer; to Make account, to reckon, to believe; to Make account of, to esteem, to regard; to Make free with, to treat without ceremony; to Make good, to maintain, to justify; to fulfil, to accomplish; to make light of, to consider as of no consequence; to Make love, to court, to play the gallant; to Make merry, to feast, to partake of an entertainment; to Make much of, to cherish, to foster; to Make of, what to Make of, is, how to understand; to Make of, to produce from, to effect; to consider, to account, to esteem; to Make over, to settle in the hands of trustees, to transfer; to Make out, to clear, to explain, to clear to one's self; to prove, to evince; To Make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession; to Make up, to get together; to reconcile; to repair; to compose as of ingredients, to supply; to repair; to clear; to accomplish, to conclude.

To MAKE, máke, v. n. To tend, to travel, to go any way; to rush; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof of argument, or cause; to concur; to show, to appear, to carry appearance; to Make away with, to destroy, to kill; to Make for, to advantage, to favour; to Make up, to compensate, to be instead.

MAKE, máke, s. Form, structure.

MAKEBATE, mák'bate, s. Breeder of quarrels.

MAKER, mák'úr, s. 98. The Creator, one who makes any thing; one who sets any thing in its proper state.

MAKEPEACE, mák'pése, s. Peacemaker, reconciler.

MAKEWEIGHT, mák'wáte, s. A small thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALADY, málá-dé, s. A disease, a distemper, a disorder of body, sickness.

MALANDERS, málán-dázt, s. A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MALAPERT, málá-pért, a. Saucy, quick with impudence.

MALAPERTNESS, málá-pért-nés, s. Liveliness of reply without decency, quick impudence, sauciness.

MALAPERTLY, málá-pért-lé, ad. Impudently, saucily.

MALE, mále, a. Of the sex that begets young, not female.

MALE, mále, s. The he of any species.

MALE, mále, a. In composition, signifies Ill.

MALEADMINISTRATION, mále-ád-min-istrá-shún, s. Bad management of affairs.

I have given the first syllable of this and the succeeding words, compounded of *male*, the long sound of *o*, because I look upon *male* as a prefix not alterable in its sound in words of our own composition, any more than *arch*, *fore*, *mis*, *pre*, or *vice*; *arch* and *fore* are used separately as adjectives, which is not the case with *male*; but *mis*, *pre*, and *vice*, are never used out of composition, and are therefore exactly under the same predicament as *male*. Do not being a prefix of our own which we can apply to words at pleasure, alters the sound of a succeeding to the presence or absence of the accent, or the nature of the succeeding consonants, see *Dis*; but *mis* being applicable to any words, never alters the sound of *a*, 426. *Pre*, when prefixed to words of our own, as *pre-conceived*, *pre-supposed*, &c. never shortens the vowel, 339, 331, 532; and *rice* in *rice-president*, *vice-admiral*, &c. might as well be changed into *vis-president*, and *vis-admiral*, as *malcontent* and *malis practice* into *malecontent* and *malpractice*. But though almost all our Pronouncing Dictionaries adopt the short sound of *a*, and some even leave out the *e*, yet as analogy is so decidedly in favour of the long sound, and custom is not unanimous, the long sound might certainly have the preference with all who aim at correctness and consistency. W. Johnston is the only one who adopts this pronunciation; and Barclay, by putting a hyphen after *mal*, seems to favour it. If cus-

tom has decided in favour of the short sound of *a*, this ought to be omitted in writing, and then the spelling and sound would not be at variance; but as this would lead to incurable evils in language, the pronunciation ought rather to conform to the orthography.—See *Baerl*.

It must be carefully observed, that derivatives of our own, as *male-content*, *mal-practice*, &c. are under a very different predicament from *malversation*, a pure French word, and *malevolent* from the Latin *malevolus*.

MALECONTENT, mále'kòn-tènt, } a.
MALECONTENTED, mále-kòn-tènt'éd, }

Discontented, dissatisfied.
MALECONTENT, mále'kòn-tènt, s. One dissatisfied, one discontented.

MALECONTENTEDLY, mále-kòn-tènt'éd-lé, ad. With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS, mále-kòn-tènt'éd-nés, s. Discontentedness with government.

MALEDICTION, má-lè-dik'shún, s. Curse, execration, denunciation of evil.

MALEFACTION, má-lè-fák'shún, s. A crime, an offence.

MALEFACTOR, má-lè-fák'túr, s. An offender against law, a criminal.

MALEFICK, má-lè-fík, a. 509. Mischievous, hurtful.

MALEPRACTICE, mále-prák'tis, s. Practice, contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE, má-lév'vò-lènsè, s. Ill-will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

MALEVOLENT, má-lév'vò-lènt, a. Ill-disposed towards others.

MALEVOLENTLY, má-lév'vò-lènt-lé, ad. Malignly, malignantly.

MALICE, máll'is, s. 140. Deliberate mischief; ill intention to any one, desire of hurting.

MALICIOUS, má-lis'h'ús, a. Ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.

MALICIOUSLY, má-lis'h'ús-lé, ad. With malignity, with intention of mischief.

MALICIOUSNESS, má-lis'h'ús-nés, s. Malice, intention of mischief to another.

MALIGN, má-líne', a. 385. Unfavourable, ill-disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.

To MALIGN, má-líne', v. a. To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.

MALIGNANCY, má-lígn'án-sé, s. Malevolence, malice, destructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, má-lígn'ánt, a. Envious, malicious; hostile to life, as malignant fevers.

MALIGNANTLY, má-lígn'ánt-lé, ad. With ill-intention, maliciously, mischievously.

MALIGNER, má-líne'úr, s. 386. One who regards another with ill-will; a sarcastical censorer.

MALIGNITY, má-lígné-té, s. Malice; destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

MALIGNLY, má-líne'lé, ad. Enviously, with ill-will.

MALKIN, máw'kín, s. A dirty wench.

MALL, mël, s. A stroke, a blow. Obsolete. A kind of beater or hammer; a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to a before double *l* in the same syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *e* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *Mall*, a walk in St James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from which it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Fall Mall*, and pronounced *Pellmèll*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pellè mele*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere malleo* to strike with a mallet. That

this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt, from the rhymes to it:

"..... With mighty mall
The monster merciless him made to fall." *Spenser.*
"And give that reverend head a mall
Or two or three against the wall." *Hudibras.*

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *mall*, rhyming with *all*, and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.—See Principles, No. 85.

MALLARD, mál'lárd, *s.* 88. The drake of the wild duck.

MALLEABILITY, mál-lé-á-bl'è-té, *s.* Quality of enduring the hammer.

MALLEABLE, mál'lé-á-bl, *a.* 113. Capable of being spread by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, mál'lé-á-bl-nés, *s.* Quality of enduring the hammer.

To MALLEATE, mál'lé-á-te, *v. a.* To hammer.

MALLET, mál'lít, *s.* 99. A wooden hammer.

MALLOWS, mál'lóze, *s.* A plant.

MALMSEY, mál'mzé, *s.* 401. A sort of grape; a kind of wine.

MALT, mál't, *s.* 79. Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

MALTDUST, mál't'dúst, *s.* The dust of malt.

MALTFLOOR, mál't'flóre, *s.* A floor to dry malt.

To MALT, mál't, *v. n.* To make malt, to be made malt.

MALTHORSE, mál't'hóse, *s.* A dull dolt. Obsolete.

MALTMAN, mál't'mán, 88. } *s.*

MALTSYER, mál't'stúr, } *s.*
One who makes malt.

MALVACEOUS, mál-vá'shús, *a.* Relating to mallows.

MALVERSATION, mál-vér-sá'shún, *s.* Bad shifts, mean artifices.

MAMMA, mám-má, *s.* 77. The fond word for mother.

MAMMET, mám'mít, *s.* 99. A puppet, a figure dressed up.

MAMMIFORM, mám'mé-fórm, *a.* Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMMILLARY, mám'míl-lá-ré, *a.* Belonging to the paps or dugs.

☞ I have departed from Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Mr Perry, Entick, Dr Ash, Dr Kenrick, and Dr Johnson, in the accentuation of this word, and agree with Mr Nares and Bailey in placing the stress upon the first syllable of this and similar words, and as Dr Johnson himself has done on *Axillary*, *Maxillary*, *Papillary*, and *Capillary*; and as all our orthoepists but Dr Kenrick on *Miscellany*. See *Academy*.

MAMMOCK, mám'múk, *s.* 166. A large shapeless piece.

To MAMMOCK, mám'múk, *v. a.* To tear, to pull to pieces.

MAMMON, mám'món, *s.* 166. Riches.

MAN, mán, *s.* 81. Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moveable piece at chess or draughts; Man of war, a ship of war.

To MAN, mán, *v. a.* To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.

MANACLES, mán'ná-kiz, *s.* 405. Chains for the hands.

To MANACLE, mán'ná-kl, *v. a.* To chain the hands, to shackle.

To MANAGE, mán'idje, *v. a.* 90. To conduct, to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use easily; to husband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.

To MANAGE, mán'idje, *v. n.* 90. To superintend affairs, to transact.

MANAGE, mán'idje, *s.* Conduct, administration a riding school; management of a horse.

MANAGEABLE, mán'idje-á-bl, *a.* Easy in the use; governable, tractable.

MANAGEABLENESS, mán'idje-á-bl-nés, *s.* Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.

MANAGEMENT, mán'idje-mént, *s.* Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.

MANAGER, mán'idje-úr, *s.* 98. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; a man of frugality, a good husband.

MANAGERY, mán'idje-úr-ré, *s.* Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.

MANATION, mán-ná'shún, *s.* The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHET, mánsh'ít, *s.* 99. A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, mán'tsh-in-éél, *s.* A large tree, a native of the West Indies.

☞ I do not hesitate to place the accent on the last syllable of this word, as this stress, not only its form, but the best usage, seems to require. Dr Johnson and other orthoepists place the accent in the same manner, contrary to Mr Sheridan, who places it on the first syllable.

To MANCIPATE, mán'sé-pá-te, *v. a.* To enslave, to bind.

MANCIPATION, mán'sé-pá'shún, *s.* Slavery, involuntary obligation.

MANCIPEL, mán'sé-pl, *s.* 405. The steward of a community, the purveyor.

MANDAMUS, mán-dá'mús, *s.* A writ from the court of King's Bench.

MANDARIN, mán-dá-rén', *s.* 112. A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

☞ Dr Johnson, and the other lexicographers after him, spell this word without the final *e*. It may be observed, that most of the names from the East, came to us by missionaries, and the first accounts we have of these countries are from the French, which accounts for the manner in which we always hear it pronounced.

MANDATARY, mán'dá-tár-é, *s.* 512. He to whom the Pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice.

MANDATE, mán'dá-te, *s.* 91. Command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.

MANDATORY, mán'dá-tár-é, *s.* 512. Preceptive, directory.—For the *o*, see *Domestick*.

MANDIBLE, mán'dé-bl, *s.* 405. The jaw, the instrument of manducation.

MANDIBULAR, mán-déb-bù-lár, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.

MANDRAKE, mán'drá-ke, *s.* The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

To MANDUCATE, mán'dú-ká-te, *v. a.* To chew, to eat.

MANDUCATION, mán-dú-kl'shún, *s.* Eating, chewing.

MANE, má-ne, *s.* The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

MANEATER, mán'é-te-úr, *s.* A cannibal, an anthropophagite.

MANED, mánd, *a.* 459. Having a mane.

MANES, má'néz, *s.* Ghost, shade.—See *Millepedet*.

MANFUL, mán'fúl, *a.* Bold, stout, daring.

MANFULLY, mán'fúl-é, *ad.* Boldly, stoutly.

MANFULNESS, mán'fúl-nés, *s.* Stoutness, boldness.

MANGE, mánje, *s.* The itch or scab in cattle.

MANGER, máne'júr, *s.* 542. The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.—See *Change*.

MANGINESS, máne'je-nés, *s.* Scabbiness, infection with the mange.

To MANGLE, máng'gl, *v. a.* 405. To lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal, to butcher.